ch 23 vocab

Peninsulars -Rich Spanish people who lived in South America

Creoles - Spanish people born in South America

Mestizos - Half Spanish South Americans

Simón Bolívar - A military ruler from a Venezuelan Creole family that conquered Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia to rid the continent of Spanish control.

José de San Martín - Tried to rid southern South America from Spanish rule. Gave part of the conquest of Peru to Bolivar.

Father Miguel Hidalgo - A Mexican priest who organized a peasant uprising against the penisulares and elite creoles

José María Morelos - Another ruler who came after Hidalgo in the Mexican War for Independence

Caudillos - In Spanish speaking places, military/political leaders

Confederation of 1867 - A series of meetings between Canadian colonies and Britain that led to the dominion of Canada.

personalist leaders - leaders whose popularity with the people was more powerful than law

Andrew Jackson - 7th President of USA. His army resulted in America gaining Florida from Spain.

José Antonio Páez - Fought against Spain under Bolivar, led Venezula's breakaway from Grand Columbia and dominated the country's politics for the next two decades

Benito Juarez - President of Mexico from 1858 - 1872. He also resisted the French in Mexico, overthrew the Second Mexican Empire, restored the Republic, and brought in liberal policies

Agustín de Iturbide - Got Mexico its independence from Spain

Tecumseh - Tried to build a native American confederation to go against the US Americans with British allies

Caste War - the revolt of native Mayans of the Yucatan peninsula against the Europeans

abolitionists

acculturation - mixing of culture and psychology

Women’s Rights Convention- first held at Seneca Falls in 1850, speeches were given about women's rights

development

underdevelopment

Jamaica Letter - Bolivar wrote a letter that explained why the Second Republic of Venezuela fell. The actual meaning was to get the most liberal European power, Britain, to help in the war for Latin American independence

Porfirio Díaz - Lead troops in Mexico against the French imposed emperor. Ruled mexico for the next 35 years in a period known as the porifato. He brought stability.

Mexican independence from Spain

Mexican independence from France

Mexican revolution

Prince/King Pedro- founder and first ruler of the empire of Brazil

Junta Central - a patriotic name chosen for a group of Spanish who formed in Spain after toppling the French.

Gran Colombia - the state that encompassed southern Central America and northern South America

Provinces of Rio de la Plata - the state that eventually led to the development of Argentina

Joseph Bonaparte - Elder brother of Napoleon who was made ruler of Spain when it was conquered by the French.

Emperor Maximilian - with Napoleon the III, he wanted to invade Mexico. He gained support with some Mexican Conservatives against Benito's liberal power.

King John/João - king of Portugal and Brazil. Brazil was unstable during this time. He had to leave his son Pedro in Brazil to deal with Business in Europe

Tupac Amaru I & II - I was the last indigenous Incan monarch of Peru, II was the leader of an indigenous uprising against the Spanish in Peru in 1780

crisis of legitimacy- the decline in people's confidence in their government's abilities

nation-state - a singular political and geopolitical entity (a state) and cultural and ethnic entity (a nation)

quilombo - Settlements made by runaway Brazilian slaves

capoeira - Brazilian martial arts that incorporates dancing, acrobatics, and music.