Jonathan Quang 10/13/15

Latin America had three factors that controlled its population:

1. The Spanish Crown, which expected the colonies to pay a 20% tax called the royal fifth.
2. The Church, whose bells indicated the hours and lobbied for a seven day work week with church service on Sunday.
3. A strict patriarchy.

Pensuliares - Europeans born in Europe that reside in Latin America

Creoles - Europeans born in Latin America that reside in Latin America. In Brazil, they sought independence from the Pensuliares while maintaining their high social status.

Mestizo - Half Amerindians and half European

King Jaao of Portugal fled to Brazil when Napolean invaded Portugal. He actually found Brazil to be a nice place, he had to be asked to return to Portugal to govern it, leaving his son, Prince Pedro behind.

Brazillian Party - Brazillian creoles that lobbied for Brazil's independence.

Prince Pedro - The Brazillian Party asked Prince Pedro of Portugal to become the king of Brazil. As a result, there wasn't that much bloodshed.

Priest Padre Hidalgo - led a massive peasant uprising to get rid of Spanish Pensuliares

Father Morelos - led a second peasant uprising in Mexico, however failed to get enough support from the creoles because he was a mestizo

Iturbide and Guerro joined forces and finally gave Mexico its independence with most of the Pensuliares returning to Spain. Iturbide then became king of Mexico. He was overthrown in one year and replaced with a republic.

Llaneros - A mixed-race of cowboys in the interior of Venuzuela

Simon Bolivar - Convinced the llaneros to give up their support for Spain and to fight against Spain.