

The Crisis of 1808

The Age of Revolutions . . .

- 1775-1783 = American Revolution
 US rebelled against Britain
- 1789-1799 = French Revolution
 - French rebelled against Louis XVI
 - 1799 = Napoleon Bonaparte comes to power
- 1791 = Haitian Revolution
 Slaves rebel, take over Haiti

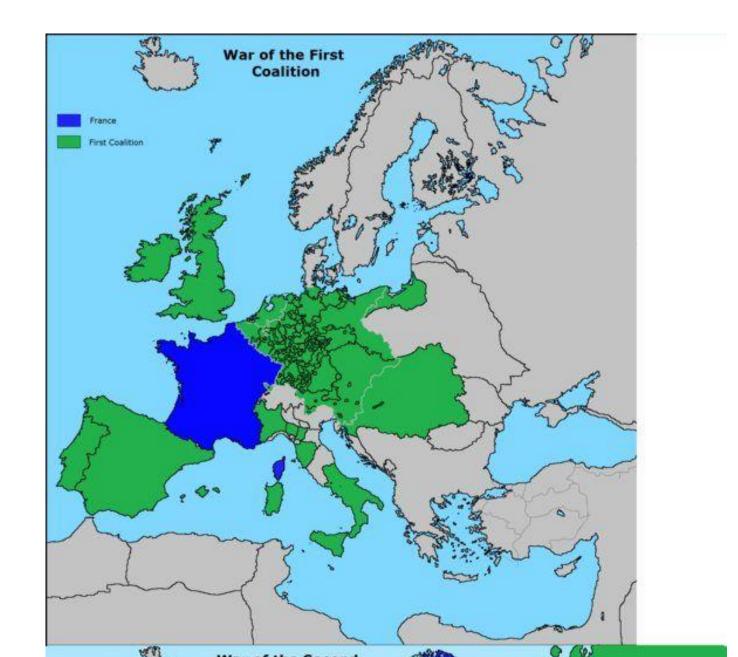




Spanish Problems in Europe

- 1756-1788 = Charles III ruled Spain
- 1788 = Charles IV becomes king
 Maria Luisa & Manuel de Godoy
- 1793-1795 = Spain joined an anti-France coalition

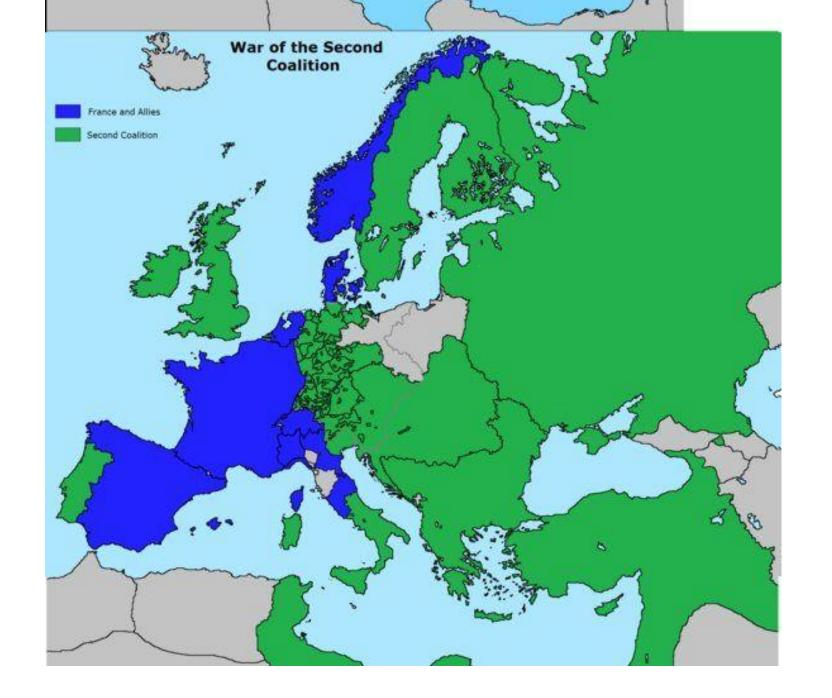




Spanish Problems in Europe

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 Maria Luisa & Manuel de Godoy
- 1793-1795 = Spain joined an anti-France coalition
- 1795-1805 = Spain and France, allies
 1805 = Spain leaves French alliance, then rejoins





Spanish Problems in Europe

- 1806 = Napoleon installs the "Continental System"
 1807 = Napoleon invades Portugal
- March 1808 = Charles IV abdicates
 Ferdinand VII takes over
- April 1808 = Napoleon ousts Ferdinand
 Installs Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain





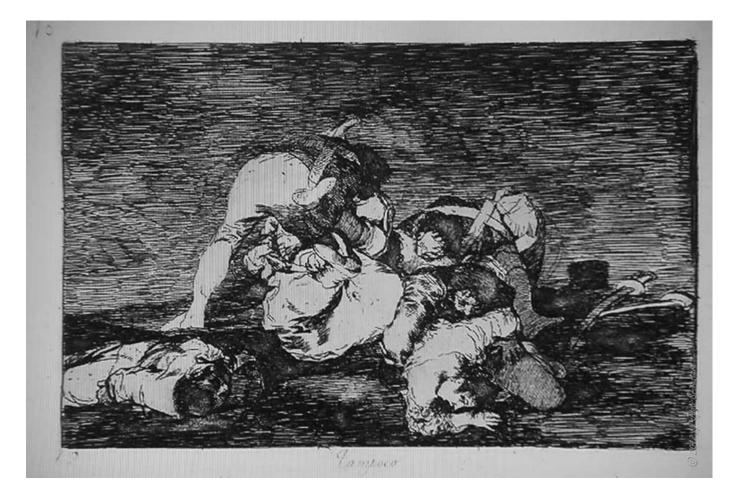
"The Same"



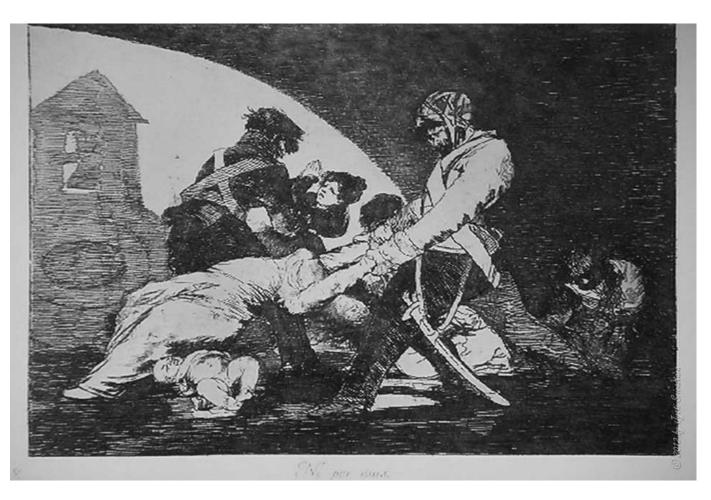
"They Don't Like It"



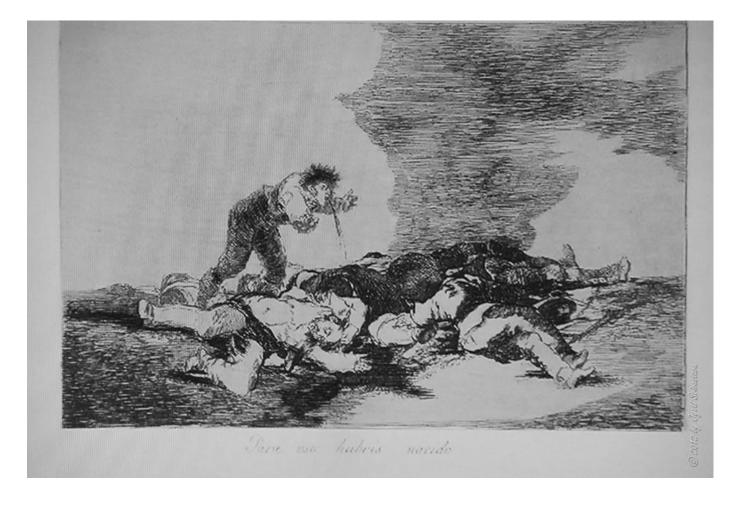
"Nor Do These Either"



"Neither Do These"



"This is what you were born for"



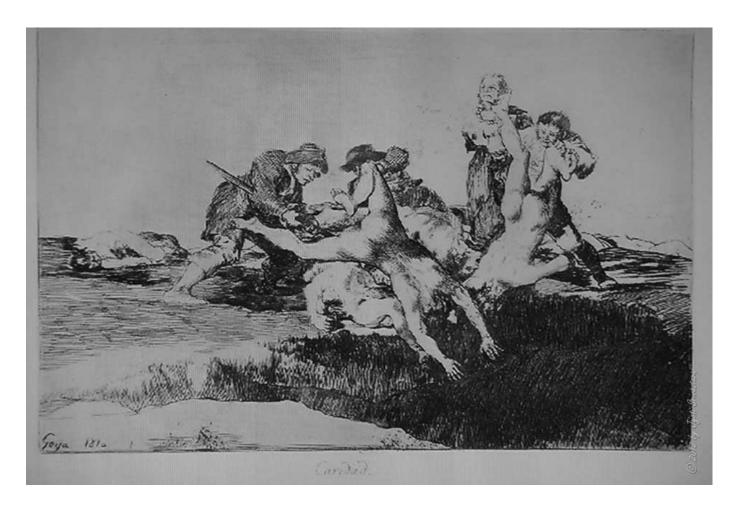
"Bury them and keep quiet"



"One can't look"







"Why?"



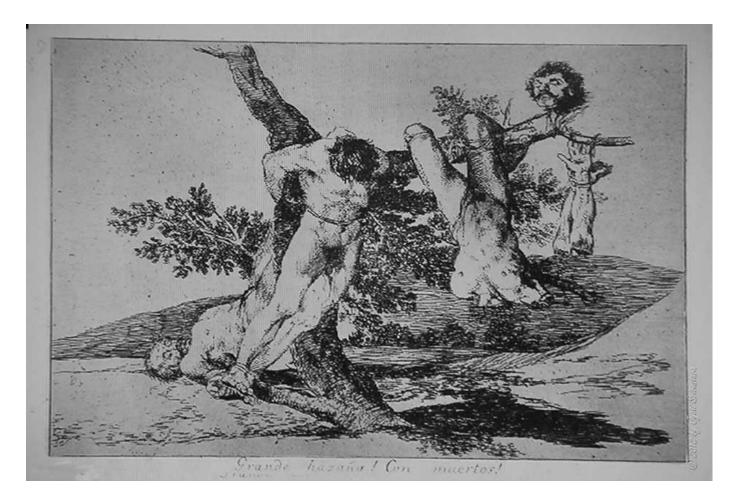
"What more can be done?"



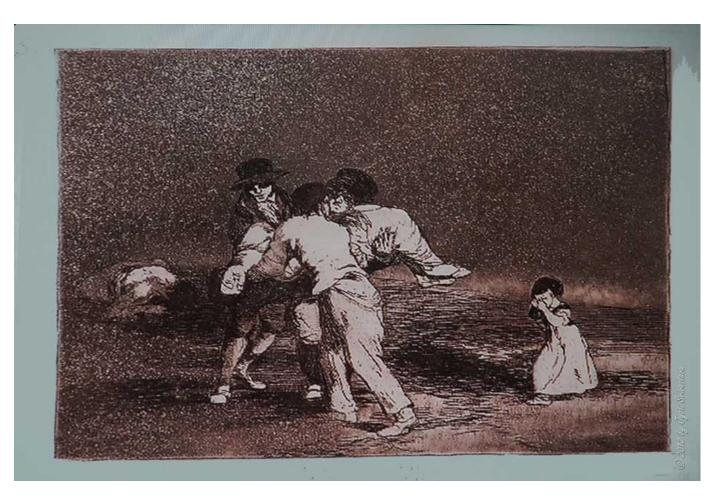
"This is worse"



"Heroic feat! With dead men!"



"Unhappy mother"

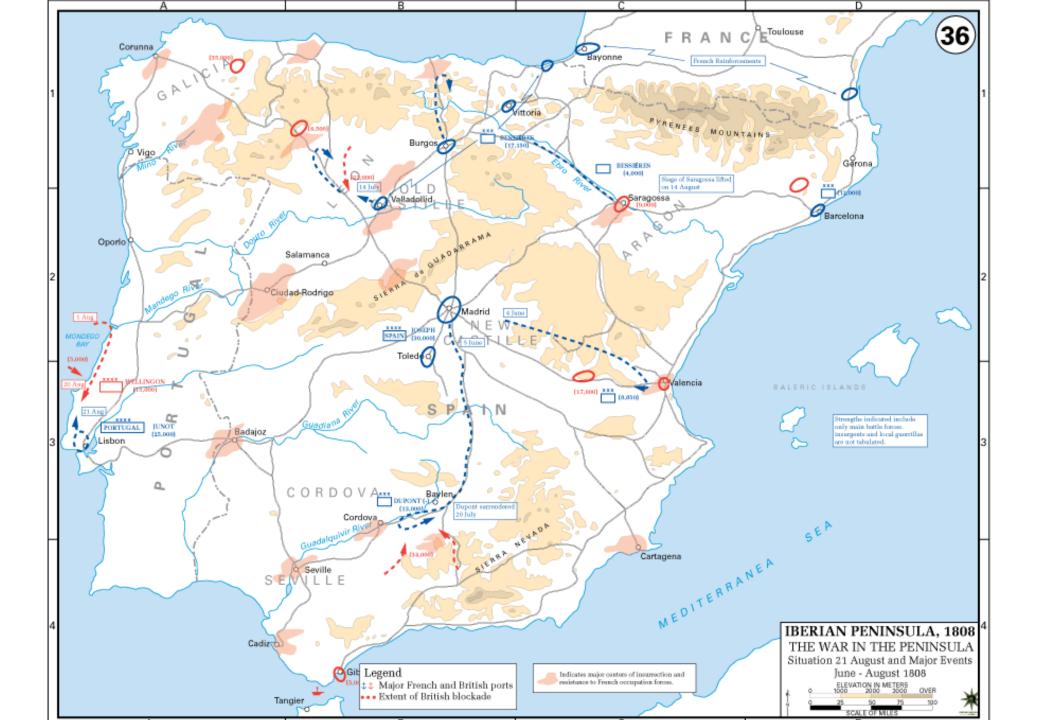


"They do not arrive in time"



Spanish America after 1808

• "juntas" = council to rule on behalf of monarch



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- "juntas" = council to rule on behalf of monarch
 1812 = attempt to enact new constitution
- Juntas in Latin America . . .

Red = gov't under Spanish control Orange = loyal to Central Junta Yellow = American junta Green = declared independence Blue = French control



Spanish America after 1808

- "juntas" = council to rule on behalf of monarch
 - 1812 = attempt to enact new constitution
- Juntas in Latin America . . .
 - . . . subordinate to Spanish juntas?
- Democratic council elections in Latin American cities
- 1814 = Napoleon defeated
 - Ferdinand VII restored, abolishes 1812 Constitution

Political Considerations after 1808

- Influence of Spanish Americans?
 - 1812 Constitution: "The Spanish nation is the collectivity of the Spaniards in both hemispheres."
 - Representation based on population?
- Free trade?
 - Spanish Americans want more open trade
- Gov't opportunities?
 - Creoles vs Peninsulars
- Other grievances against Spain?

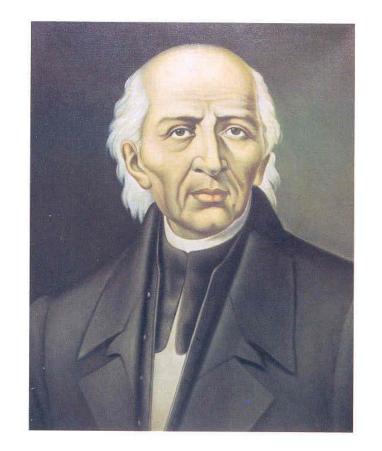
Mexico after 1808

Context: Bajío region



Mexico after 1808

- Context: Bajío region
 - Continuous pop. growth
 - Expansion of large farms
 - Collapse of textile industry
 - Collapse of mining industry
 - Series of bad harvests



- Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) = priest
 - 1808 = joined an effort to overthrow Spaniards in Mexico City
 - 1810 = called for open rebellion
- By 1815, rebellion squashed

Venezuela after 1808

• Context: peripheral part of empire



Venezuela after 1808

- Context: peripheral part of empire
 - Importance of cacao
 - 1786 = royal appeals court est. in Caracas
- 1808 = Creoles in Caracas est. junta
 - 1810 = overthrow royal court
 - 1811 = declare independence
- 1812 = massive earthquake
 Royalists regain control

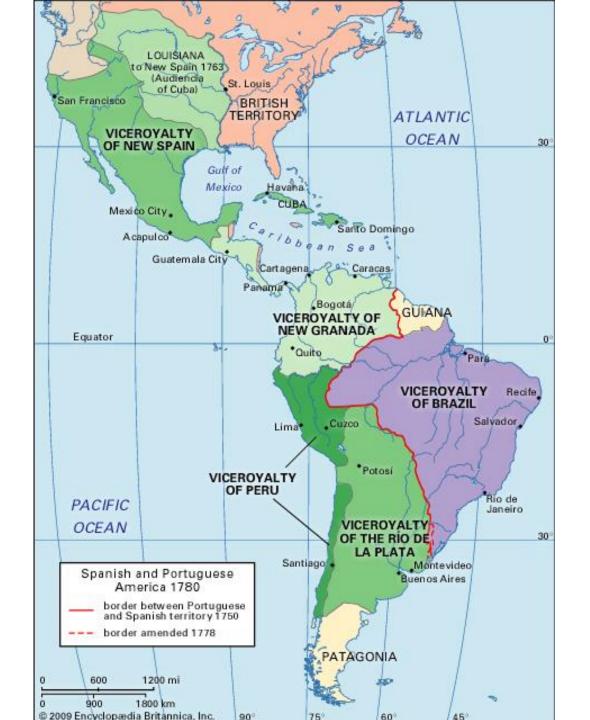




• By 1813, Simón Bolívar is leading the rebels

Argentina after 1808

Context: Bourbon reforms brought economic growth
1776 = Argentina becomes its own viceroyalty



Argentina after 1808

- Context: Bourbon reforms brought economic growth
 1776 = Argentina becomes its own viceroyalty
 Pop. growth
- 1806 = British try to take Buenos Aires
 - Pushed out by Spanish Americans
- May 1810 = Creoles create junta
 - Declare loyalty to Ferdinand VII
 - Spain never rules Buenos Aires again . . .

