

Nation Building in Latin America

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 4.

Political ideals stemming from the successful (1) _____ in North America were beginning to influence Latin America. When Napoleon overthrew the monarchies of Spain and Portugal, the authority of the (2) _____ and (3) _____ was weakened in their colonial empires. Between 1807 and 1825, revolutionary movements enabled most of Latin America to become (4) _____.

The first real hero of Mexican independence was (5) _____. On September 16, 1810, a crowd of (6) _____ and (7) _____, armed with clubs, machetes, and a few guns, formed a mob army to attack the Spaniards. In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain and became a (8) _____ in 1823.

(9) _____ believed that the Spaniards must be removed from all of South America if any South American nation was to be free. Unsure of their precise boundaries, the new nations went to war with one another to settle (10) _____ disputes. Soon after independence, strong leaders known as (11) _____ came into power, who ruled by military force.

As a result of the (12) _____ War, Cuba became a United States protectorate, and Puerto Rico was (13) _____ to the United States. The United States was granted control of a strip of land in Panama where they built the (14) _____.

Many in Latin America saw the United States as a (15) _____. A result of the prosperity from increased (16) _____ was growth in the middle sectors of Latin American society. These middle sectors sought liberal (17) _____, not revolution. Once they had the right to vote, they generally sided with the (18) _____ elites.