Notes: Independence for Latin America

Colombia and Venezuela Simon Bolivar: July 5th, 1811	-The most famous and successful liberator in South America. Born in Venezuela (a Spanish colony) 1806 a failed attempt to liberate Spanish Colony by Francisco de Miranda. By 1810 (Napoleon ruled Spain) Bolivar convinced Miranda to return as a military leader. Venezuela declared Independence, and established the First Republic -Creoles opposed independence March 26th, 1812 a huge earthquake hits Caracas (20,000 killed) --Was seen as "God" being on the side of the Spanish. Revolutionaries were defeated do to the chaos. Miranda tried to negotiate and was captured and died in prison. Bolivar fled to New Grenada (which declared independence in 1811 from Spain) and joined their rebels. He led an army and captured city of Cucuta, New Grenada and was promoted to general of army. Eventually took Caracas. Spanish re-took Caracas, and Bolivar fled back to New Grenanda. 11,000 Spanish troops were sent to New Grenada (King Ferdinand). –largest army ever sent to S. America. Bolivar escaped to Haiti and began to assemble an army (2,500 men). Also gained support from Llaneros Won huge battles at Boyaca and Carabobo, June 28th, 1821 took Caracas, Venezuelan independence won. United two countries (New Grenada and Venezuela) into one big country: Gran Colombia. Wrote constitution in 1821, becoming the first president.
Equator , Peru, and Bolivia	Bolivar turned to Lima, Peru (a Spanish stronghold) --first he would have to capture city of Quito (now the capital of Ecuador). May 24, 1822 Spanish defeated in Quito, liberating Ecuador. Been fighting since 1813 to liberate southern south America.

Notes: Independence for Latin America

Jose de San Martin	A revolutionary from the south Teamed up w/Bolivar. Problem: no one in Lima wanted Peru to become part of Gran Colombia. Dec. 9th, 1824 won battle at Ayacucho liberating Peru from Spanish rule. Leaders of upper Peru wanted to be independent, named country: Bolivia By 1830, conflicts in Gran Colombia conflicts arose. Gran Colombia broke up into 3 separate countries.
Venezuela, Uruguay and Chile Jose de San Martin	1806 Great Britain invades city of Buenos Aires: robs treasury, and defeated Spanish Army. Santiago de Liniers organized a militia of citizens and drove off British fleet, liberating Buenos Aires. By 1810 (Spain under Napoleon rule) wanted independence. Argentina declared Independence. **La Plata area: What is now Argentina, Uraguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Area soon splinted into regional rulers. Chile declared independence in 1810, although Spanish held military control over Santiago. Martin decided to liberate Chile first. Allied w/native Indians. Led his army across Andes Mountains. Joined w/ Bolivar to liberate Peru.
Brazil	King Joao fled Portugal from Napoleon's invasion. Fled to Rio de Janeiro (in Brazil, a Portuguese colony) -Improved infrastructure and trade of colony. 1815, Napoleon was defeated. Joao returned to Portugal in 1821. Placed his son, Pedro, to rule Brazil. Brazil wanted independence, so Pedro renounced his thrown And became emperor of Brazil. Brazil eventually became a republic in 1889.