



The Creation of a Nation

The History of Mexico



DAILY WRITING:
How are the La Casta and Hacienda Systems represented through this mural?



The History of Mexico: The Creation of a Nation

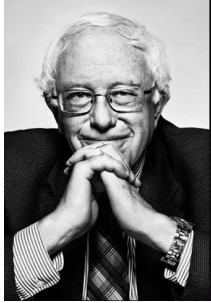
1. I can explain the events that led to Mexico gaining its Independence.
2. I can use OPVL source analysis to critically examine a mural.

Conservative



Someone who wants the political, social & economic systems of their country to either A) remain the way they are OR B) return to how they were at an earlier time. They believe in limited government intervention.

Liberal



"Education should be a right,
not a privilege.

We need a revolution
in the way that the United States
funds higher education."

-Senator Bernie Sanders



Someone who wants the political, social & economic systems of their country to change.

They believe in big government, and see government as a way to ease social and economic issues.

Events in Europe Affecting New Spain

- ★ Spain was conquered by France in 1808 (Napoleon Bonaparte) and the Spanish King was arrested.
- ★ The national assembly reconvened, and they created a new constitution that called for popular voting rights and a representative government.
 - The assembly also demanded more revenue from New Spain.
- ★ This heightened tensions between the Creoles and Peninsulares, as competition for status and position was fierce
 - Mestizo citizens were struggling and also upset with limited opportunities and increasing poverty
- ★ *The Creoles believed the masses could be organized to fight against the Peninsulares and government in New Spain*

El Grito de Dolores

The Cry of Dolores!



- **September 16, 1810** → Mexican Independence Day
- Father **Miguel Hidalgo**, a Creole priest, called for independence and managed to gain thousands of followers.
- He specifically reminded them of the land that had been taken from them by the Spaniards
- They used violence to make their claims, but in the end, the movement was unorganized leading it to die out and Hidalgo was executed

El Grito de Dolores is a revolutionary call that signifies the end of Spanish rule and racial discrimination

INDEPENDENCE

- In 1814, the Spanish King returned to power after forcing France out of Spain, only to be forced to sign a new liberal constitution in 1820 because of a popular uprising.
- In 1821, Conservative Peninsulares and Creoles who feared that they would lose their legal privileges in Mexico, called for independence to preserve their station.
- After a short war against Spain, conservative Mexico gained its independence from a much more liberal Spain



El Plan De Iguala

The Three Guarantees



Mexico signed the **Plan de Iguala** (The Three Guarantees)

1. **Religion:** Roman Catholic Church as the State Religion
2. **Social Equality:** Creoles get the same rights as Peninsulares
3. **Independence:** Independent Mexico that is ruled by a European monarch

After Independence

- Many Peninsulares left Mexico, taking skills and money with them
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges and mines) was destroyed during the war.
- Mexico lacked roads and bridges and struggled to build any because they could not collect taxes.
- Resorted to borrowing money from foreign countries and incurred a massive debt
- The Presidency was a revolving door of rich landowners who controlled their own armies and could stage a coup
 - For 50 years, most presidents were in power for less than a year
- Instability throughout the country as various groups rebelled and were somewhat successful
- Little impact on the lives of the Mestizos -- still lacked rights and economic opportunities.

At the bottom of your notes, respond to the following:

What are the causes and effects of Mexican Independence?