

<b>Toussaint L'Overture:</b>	Portuguese monarch who fled the French to establish his court in Brazil from 1808 to 1820; Rio de Janeiro became the real capital of the Portuguese Empire.
<b>Andrés Santa Cruz:</b>	Creole military officer in northern South America; won victories in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador between 1817 and 1822 that led to the independent state of Gran Colombia.
<b>Father Miguel de Hidalgo:</b>	leaders in independent Latin America who dominated local areas by force in defiance of national policies; sometimes seized the national government.
<b>federalists:</b>	existed as an independent state until 1830 when Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador became separate independent nations.
<b>Juan Manuel de Rosas:</b>	Mexican priest who established an independence movement among Indians and mestizos in 1810; after early victories, he was captured and executed.
<b>Simon Bolívar:</b>	mestizo general, would-be leader of a united Peru and Bolivia; the union never took place.
<b>Monroe Doctrine:</b>	Latin American politicians who favored strong, centralized national governments with broad powers; often supported by conservative politicians.
<b>Pedro I:</b>	leader of the slave rebellion on the French island of St. Domingue in 1791; led to the creation of the independent republic of Haiti in 1804.
<b>Gran Colombia:</b>	United States declaration of 1823 that any attempt by a European country to colonize the Americas would be considered an unfriendly act.
<b>guano:</b>	conservative Creole officer in the Mexican army who joined the independence movement; made emperor in 1821.
<b>centralists:</b>	Mexican general who seized power after the collapse of the Mexican republic in 1835.
<b>Augustín de Iturbide:</b>	a philosophy based on the ideas of Auguste Comte; stressed observation and scientific approaches to the problems of society.
<b>positivism:</b>	federalist leader in Buenos Aires; took power in 1831; commanded loyalty of gauchos; restored local autonomy.
<b>caudillos:</b>	ratified by the United States; Mexico lost one-half of its national territory.
<b>General Antonio López de Santa Anna:</b>	leader of movements in Rio de la Plata that led to the independence of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata by 1816; later led independence movements in Chile and Peru.

<b>Auguste Comte:</b>	French philosopher (19th century); founder of positivism, a philosophy that stressed observation and scientific approaches to the problems of society.
<b>João VI:</b>	bird droppings utilized as fertilizer; a major Peruvian export between 1850 and 1880.
<b>manifest destiny:</b>	belief in the United States that it was destined to rule from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
<b>Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848):</b>	son and successor of João VI in Brazil; aided in the declaration of Brazilian independence in 1822 and became constitutional emperor.
<b>José de San Martín:</b>	Latin American politicians who favored regional governments rather than centralized administrations; often supported by liberal politicians.
<b>Benito Juárez:</b>	Austrian archduke proclaimed Emperor of Mexico as a result of French intervention in 1862; after the French withdrawal, he was executed in 1867.
<b>Maximilian von Habsburg:</b>	liberal politician and president of the Argentine Republic; author of <i>Facundo</i> , a critique of caudillo politics; increased international trade and launched reforms in education and transportation.
<b>La Reforma:</b>	(1846–1848); American expansion leads to dispute over California and Texas.
<b>Argentine Republic:</b>	replaced state of Buenos Aires in 1862 as a result of a compromise between centralists and federalists.
<b>Panama Canal:</b>	Indian lawyer and politician who led a liberal revolution against Santa Anna; defeated by the French who made Maximilian emperor; returned to power from 1867 to 1872.
<b>cientificos:</b>	coffee estates that spread into the Brazilian interior between 1840 and 1860; caused intensification of slavery.
<b>Domingo F. Sarmiento:</b>	advisors to Díaz's government who were influenced strongly by positivist ideas.
<b>Spanish-American War:</b>	fought between Spain and the United States beginning in 1898; resulted in annexation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines; permitted American intervention in the Caribbean.
<b>fazendas:</b>	name of Juárez's liberal revolution.
<b>Mexican-American War:</b>	the United States supported an independence movement in Panama, then part of Colombia, in return for the exclusive rights for a canal across the Panama isthmus.

