

Toussaint L'Overture: 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.

Father Miguel de Hidalgo: Mexican priest who established an independence movement among Indians and mestizos in 1810; after early victories, he was captured and executed.

Augustín de Iturbide: conservative Creole officer in the Mexican army who joined the independence movement; made emperor in 1821.

Simon Bolívar: 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.

Gran Colombia: existed as an independent state until 1830 when Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador became separate independent nations.

José de San Martín: 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.

João VI: 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.

Pedro I: son and successor of João VI in Brazil; aided in the declaration of Brazilian independence in 1822 and became constitutional emperor.

Andrés Santa Cruz: mestizo general, would-be leader of a united Peru and Bolivia; the union never took place.

caudillos: leaders in independent Latin America who dominated local areas by force in defiance of national policies; sometimes seized the national government.

centralists: Latin American politicians who favored strong, centralized national governments with broad powers; often supported by conservative politicians.

federalists: Latin American politicians who favored regional governments rather than centralized administrations; often supported by liberal politicians.

General Antonio López de Santa Anna: Mexican general who seized power after the collapse of the Mexican republic in 1835.

Juan Manuel de Rosas: federalist leader in Buenos Aires; took power in 1831; commanded loyalty of gauchos; restored local autonomy.

Monroe Doctrine: United States declaration of 1823 that any attempt by a European country to colonize the Americas would be considered an unfriendly act.

guano: bird droppings utilized as fertilizer; a major Peruvian export between 1850 and 1880.

positivism: a philosophy based on the ideas of Auguste Comte; stressed observation and scientific approaches to the problems of society.

Auguste Comte: French philosopher (19th century); founder of positivism, a philosophy that stressed observation and scientific approaches to the problems of society.

manifest destiny: belief in the United States that it was destined to rule from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848): ratified by the United States; Mexico lost one-half of its national territory.

Mexican-American War: (1846–1848); American expansion leads to dispute over California and Texas.

Benito Juárez: 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.

La Reforma: name of Juárez's liberal revolution.

Maximilian von Habsburg: Austrian archduke proclaimed Emperor of Mexico as a result of French intervention in 1862; after the French withdrawal, he was executed in 1867.

Argentine Republic: replaced state of Buenos Aires in 1862 as a result of a compromise between centralists and federalists.

Domingo F. Sarmiento: liberal politician and president of the Argentine Republic; author of *Facundo*, a critique of caudillo politics; increased international trade and launched reforms in education and transportation.

fazendas: coffee estates that spread into the Brazilian interior between 1840 and 1860; caused intensification of slavery.

cientificos: advisors to Díaz's government who were influenced strongly by positivist ideas.

Spanish-American War: 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.

Panama Canal: 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.