

# SPANISH AMERICA: 1700-1808

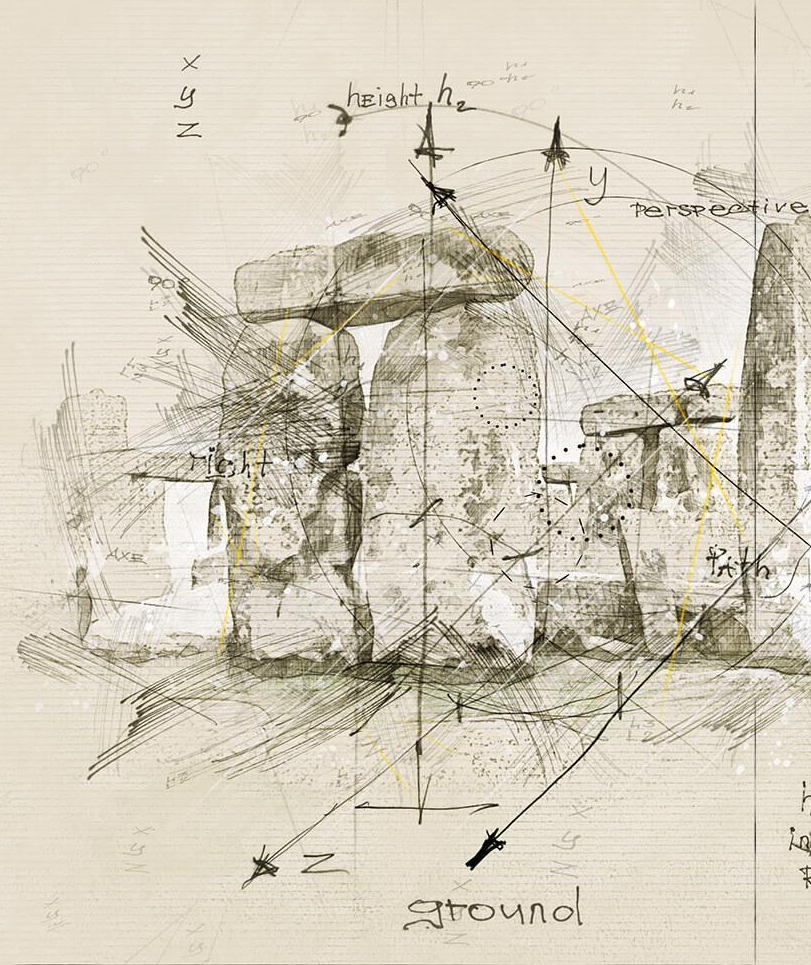
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## OVERVIEW

- ◆ Charles II died, 1700
- ◆ End of Habsburg Rule
- ◆ Bourbon Monarchy
- ◆ Spain wanted to have more power
- ◆ Series of reform in Spanish America in the 1700s
- ◆ Reversed economic independence of the colonies
- ◆ Laid the foundations for a revolution





# ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

- ◆ The clear goal of reforms was to improve the tax yield and stimulate the Spanish economy
- ◆ New viceroyalties were created



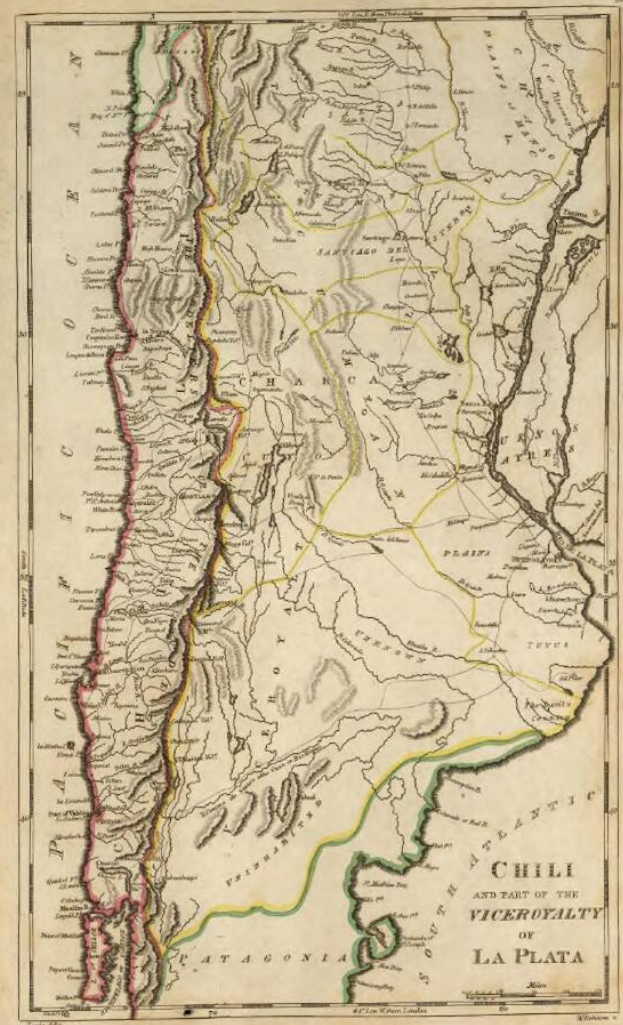




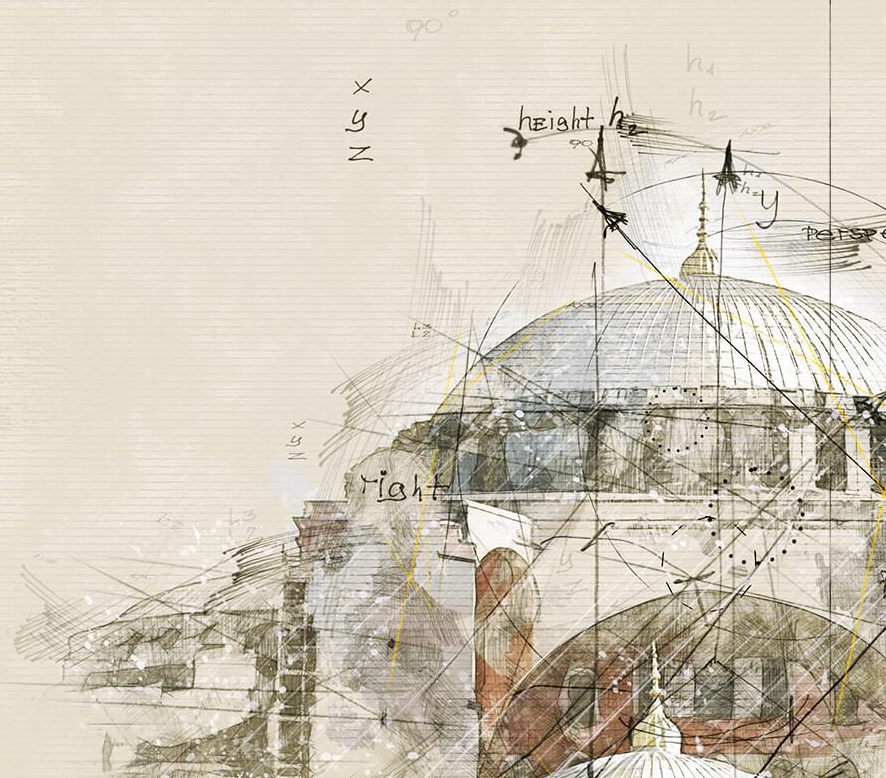
- Viceroyalty of New Granada created in 1717
- Capital in modern Bogotá
- Peninsulare 'intendants' were give power
- Intendants reported directly to the crown
- New taxes
- Intendants on most major ports
- In 1810, independence was declared



- Viceroyalty of Río de La Plata created in 1776
- Buenos Aires made capital to enforce mercantilism
- Buenos Aires was key area for control to prevent trade with Portuguese and British colonies
- Buenos Aires slowly became more self-sufficient and was invaded in 1806 by British forces
- Montevideo was captured in 1807
- Argentina shortly revolted



# ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION



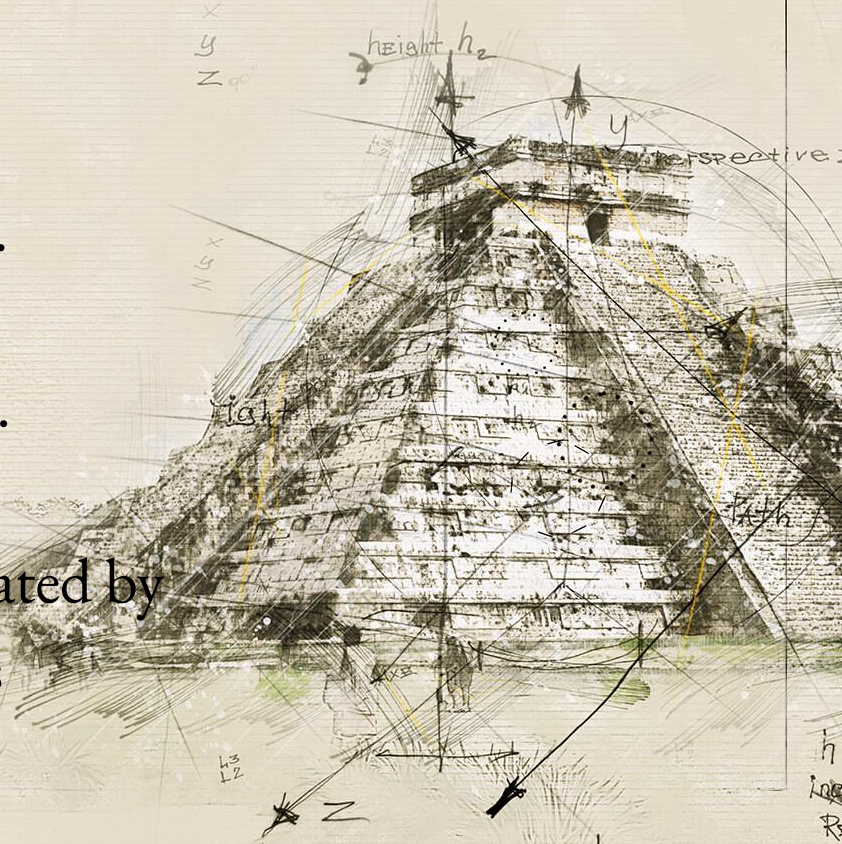


◆ In 1779, a free-trade decree allowed spanish Americans ports to trade directly ports in spain.

◆ Spain lacked industrial manufacture.

◆ Most of the trade in spain was illegal.

◆ Spanish trade monopoly was dominated by peninsular import-export merchants



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- *Many colonies extracted resources that were useful to other European powers.*
  - *Tax reductions were given to the silver mining industry*
  - *Tobacco was successful crop after the state expanded*
  - *Colonies began to produce an abundance of resources*



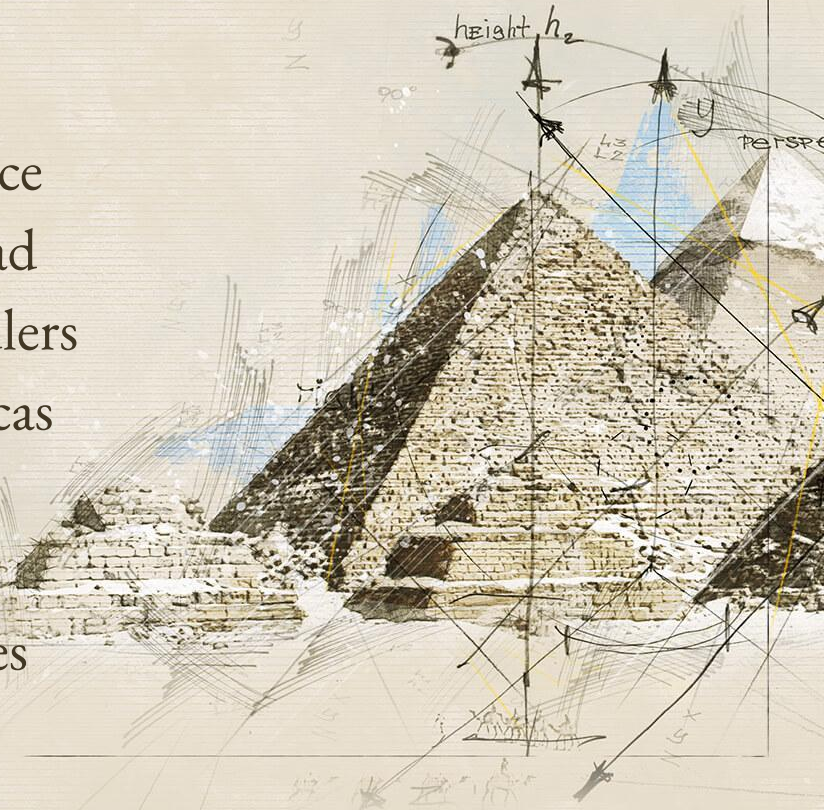
# RELIGIOUS REFORMS

- ◆ Reforms implemented to make economy more efficient and successful and reassert power of the crown
- ◆ Catholic Church was powerful in the Spanish colonies
- ◆ Bourbons wished to limit Catholic power
- ◆ Forced church to sell land which deprived clergy of rent, limiting church power





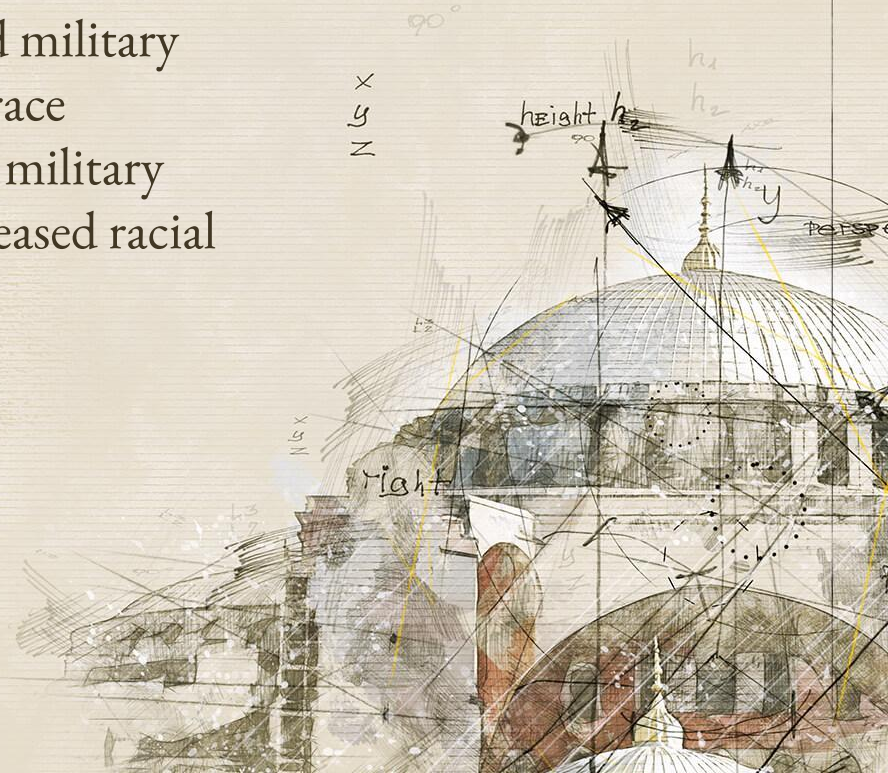
- ◆ Unlike Habsburgs, Bourbons appointed military officers to oversee colonies, not members of the Church
- ◆ This limited the Church's political influence
- ◆ Some priests who were alienated helped lead local guerilla groups against the colonial rulers
- ◆ In 1767, Jesuits were expelled from Americas and sent to Italy
- ◆ Prior to Bourbons, Jesuits were one of the most powerful organizations in the colonies





# MILITARY DEFENSE

- ◆ Under Habsburgs, little military defense for colonies
- ◆ Bourbons created an organized military
- ◆ Attempted to send officers from Spain to the colonies
- ◆ Relied on colonial-born men to be officers
- ◆ Organized military based on race
- ◆ Separated military units increased racial tensions





# RIOTS & REVOLTS TO WARS & REVOLUTIONS

- ◆ Nearly all colonists were hostile to the Bourbon regime
- ◆ Open resistance to new laws
- ◆ Led to riots and revolts in some places

## Peru

- ◆ Rebellion of Tupac Amaru II (1781-1793)
- ◆ 100,000 deaths
- ◆ Extreme property damage

## New Granada

- ◆ 1781
- ◆ Comuneros (Native Americans & mestizos)
- ◆ Rose up against the Spanish Crown





# NAPOLEON

- ◆ Age 26: commanded the entirety of the French Army
- ◆ Organized a coup
- ◆ Age 30: In charge of all of Spain
- ◆ Did some good things
- ◆ But also many bad things
- ◆ Destabilized Europe
- ◆ In turn, caused chaos in the colonies
- ◆ Exiled



## CONCLUSION

- ◆ All of these factors contributed to the start of revolutions in the Spanish Colonies
- ◆ 1821: El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, & Mexico gain independence
- ◆ Many followed