Guided Reading Activity  Answer Key

Lesson 4  Nation Building in Latin America

I.A. Creoles resented the power of these Spanish and Portuguese officials who lived temporarily in Latin America for personal gain.

I.B. He was the leader of a slave revolt on the island of Hispaniola. Haiti became the first independent state in Latin America in 1804.

I.C. Hidalgo urged Native Americans and mestizos to free themselves from Spanish rule. Later, others joined them in defeating the Spanish.

I.D. José de San Martín, a creole revolutionary from Argentina, liberated Argentina and Chile from the Spanish. Simón Bolívar, a creole revolutionary from Venezuela, led the struggle for Venezuelan independence and led revolts in Colombia and Ecuador. They combined forces in order to liberate Peru.

I.E. In the Monroe Doctrine, President Monroe warned against any European intervention in the Americas.

II.A. Caudillos were strong leaders who ruled the new Latin American nations mainly by military force and were often supported by elite landowners.

II.B. Juárez was a heroic leader who brought liberal reform, like separation of church and state, redistribution of land, and a new educational system, to Mexico.

II.C. Land remained the basis of wealth. Because the masses had no land to grow crops, they experienced extreme poverty.

II.D. The countries remained economically dependent on foreign nations, particularly Great Britain, that extracted raw materials and foodstuffs to them.

Summary and Reflection
A complete answer should include: the ideas of the French and American Revolutions influenced the revolts in Latin America; successes in Hispaniola, Mexico, and South and Central America; identification of key leaders like Hidalgo, San Martín, and Bolívar; the new imperialism and Latin America’s economic dependence on Great Britain.