

Neighbors Gain Their Independence

🦋 People and Cultures

1. Turn to pages 44–45 of the Atlas. Look at the picture and the map “New Spain Breaks Apart.” Use the information to complete the following paragraph.

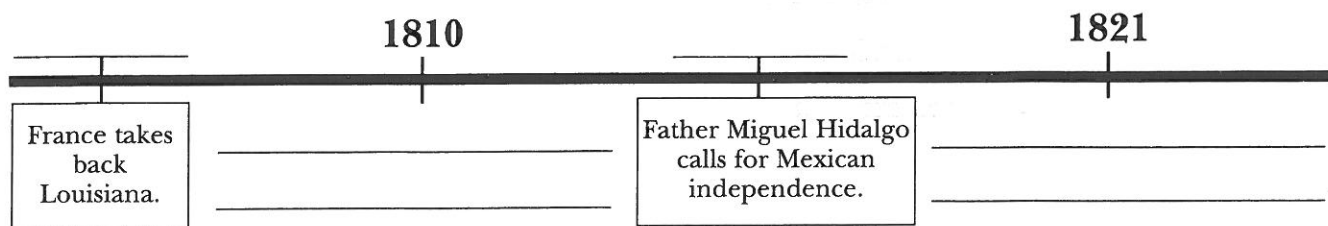
The Spanish began to build missions in _____ in 1769. The earliest of these missions was _____. Missions not only had churches, but also places to work, _____, _____, and _____. New towns or _____ and forts or _____ were also built after 1769. In the same year the Declaration of Independence was written, the presidio at _____ and the pueblo of _____ were founded. The last mission in California was built at _____ about _____ years after Mexico gained its independence from Spain.

🦋 Time and Change

2. Look at the map “New Spain Breaks Apart.” Compare it with the map “Spanish Settlements” on page 30. Use the information to complete the following sentences.
- The original Royal Highway (El Camino Real) connected _____ with the capital of New Spain, _____.
 - El Camino Real in California began in _____ and continued northward.
 - Earlier Spanish missions were mainly along the coast of the _____ Ocean, while the last missions were along the _____ coast.

🦋 History Through Maps

3. Look again at the map “New Spain Breaks Apart.” Also read the quotation. Use the information to complete the timeline below.



Gathering the Facts

4. Read the overview. Also look at the map “Area Protected by the Monroe Doctrine.” Use the information to answer the following questions.
- What U.S. policy declared that the Americas were off-limits to future European expansion? _____
 - What country did Mexico and most of South America gain their independence from? _____
 - What country gained its independence from France? _____

Places, Regions, and Landscapes

5. Look at the map “Area Protected by the Monroe Doctrine.” List the countries on each continent that had gained their independence by 1823.

North America

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

South America

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Links Far and Near

6. Look again at the map “Area Protected by the Monroe Doctrine.” Match the American colony with the European country that controlled it in 1823.

American Colony

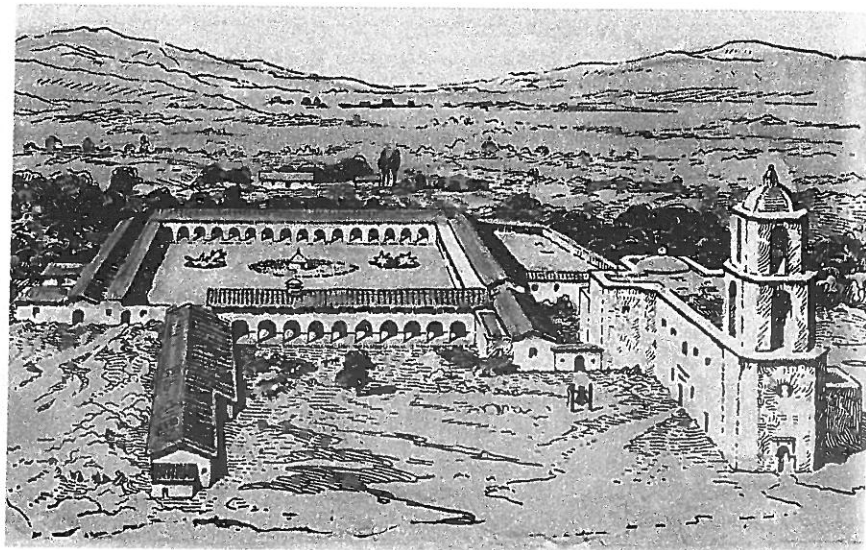
- Greenland •
- Alaska •
- Cuba •
- Jamaica •
- Martinique •

Mother Country

- Britain
- Spain
- Denmark (Danish)
- France
- Russia

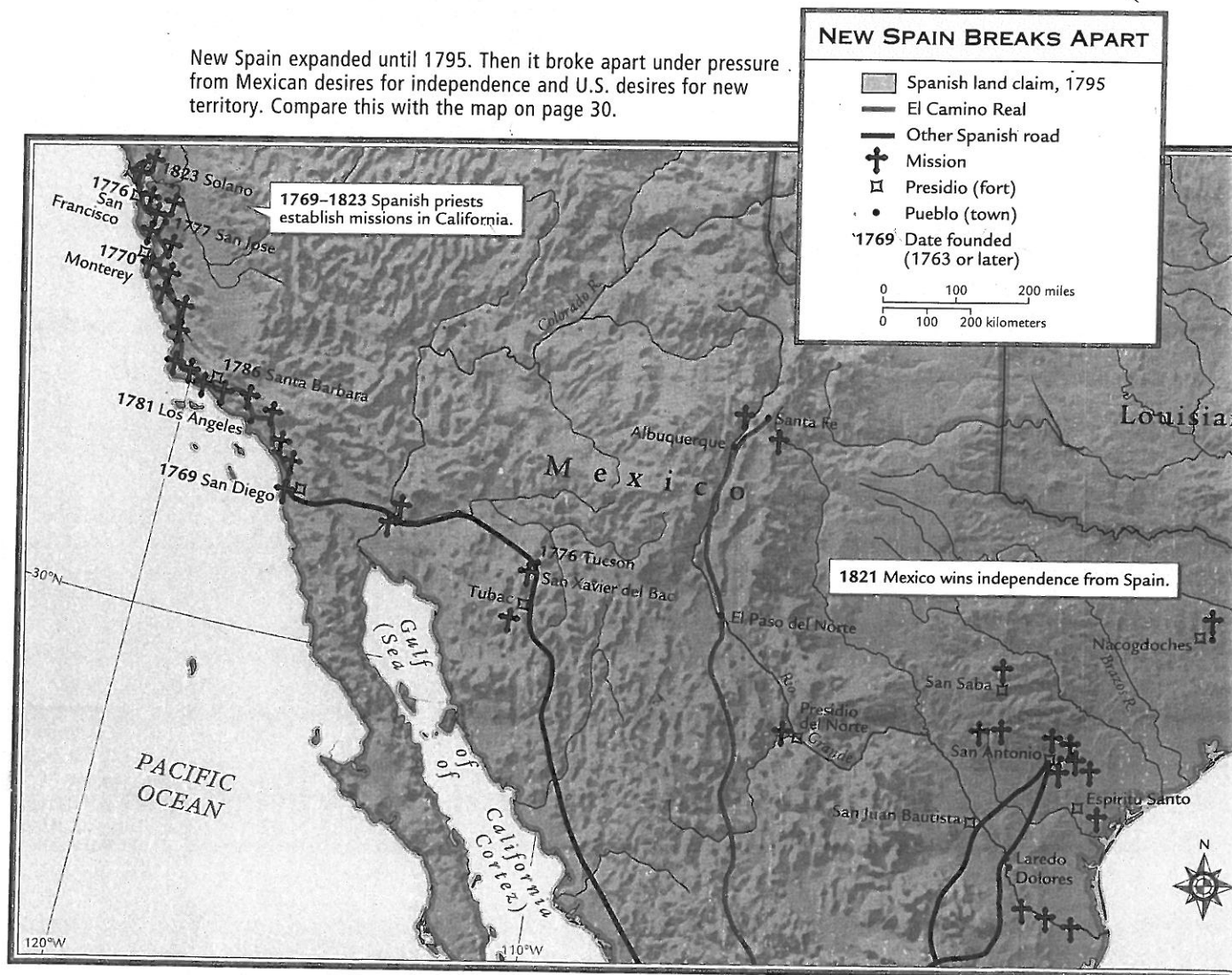
Neighbors Gain Their Independence

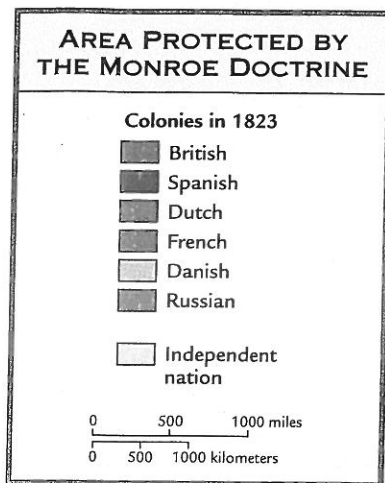
-  In the early 1800s, the spirit of revolution swept from the United States through the rest of the Americas.
-  Mexico and several other colonies broke away from Spain. Haiti won independence from France.
-  Russia, Austria, and Prussia feared revolution and offered to help Spain and France regain their colonies.
-  President James Monroe warned Europe that the Americas were off-limits to future colonization.
-  His policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine, established the United States as the dominant country of the Americas.



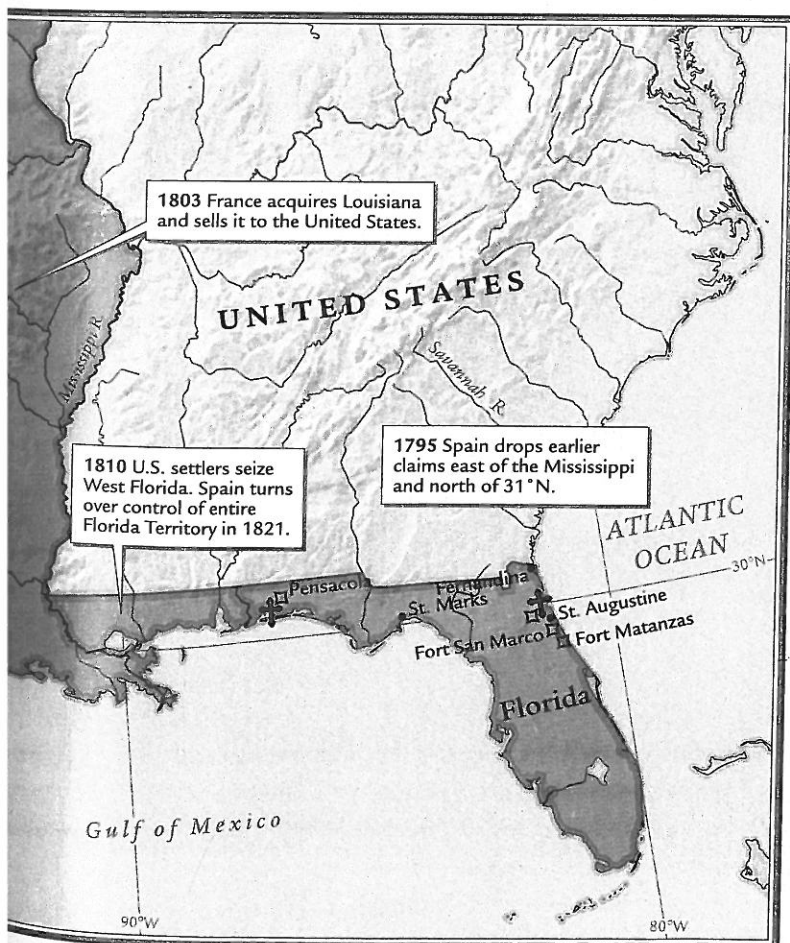
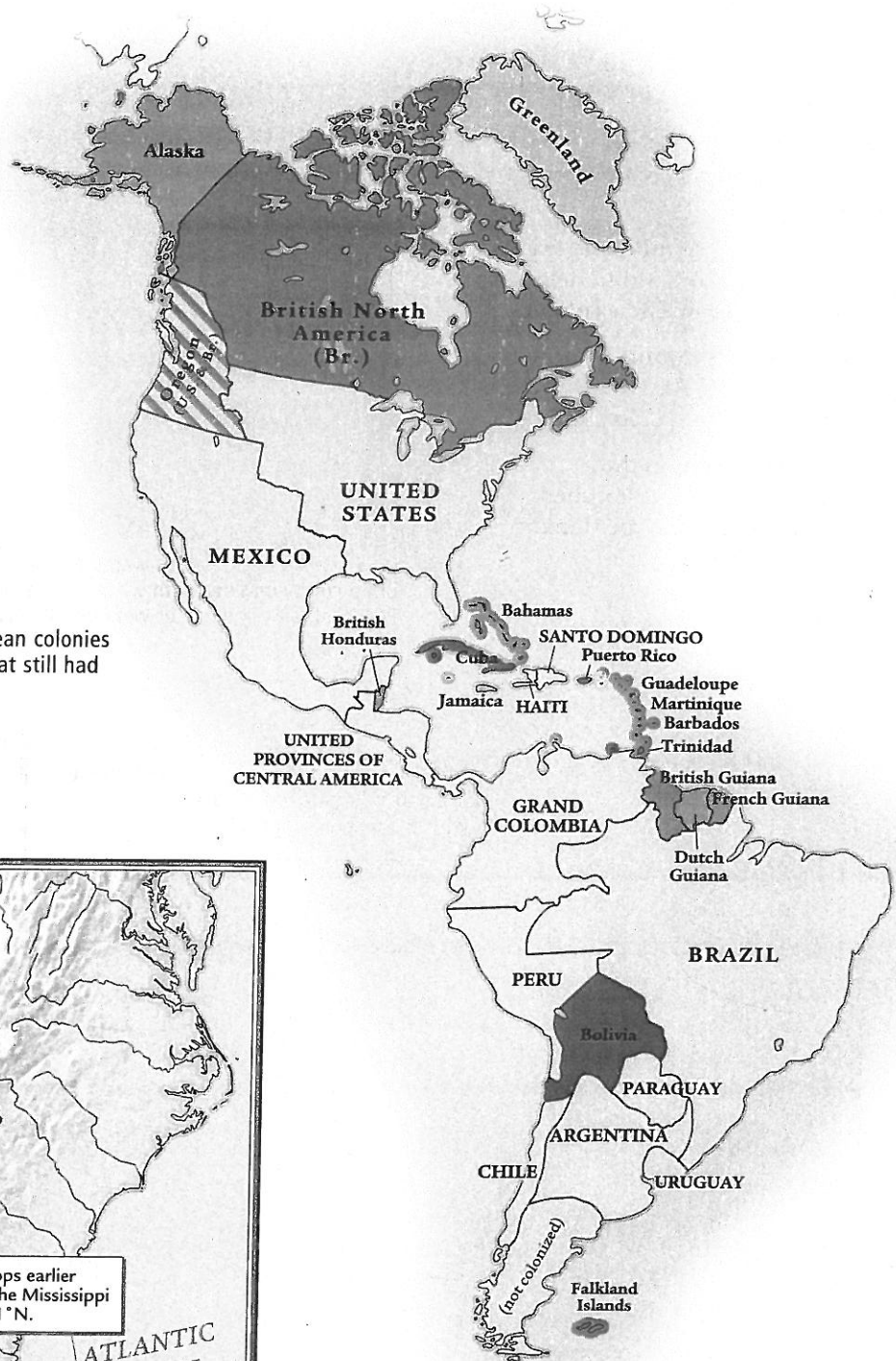
New Spain's last missions were built in California. Most missions had not only a church but a courtyard lined with workshops, storerooms, and places to cook, eat, and sleep. Fields, stables, and water were usually nearby.

New Spain expanded until 1795. Then it broke apart under pressure from Mexican desires for independence and U.S. desires for new territory. Compare this with the map on page 30.









The Monroe Doctrine banned new European colonies in the Americas. Identify the countries that still had colonies in the Americas in 1823.



"Viva la independencia!"

—FATHER MIGUEL HIDALGO, 1810
EARLY LEADER IN FIGHT FOR MEXICAN
INDEPENDENCE

European Settlements in North America

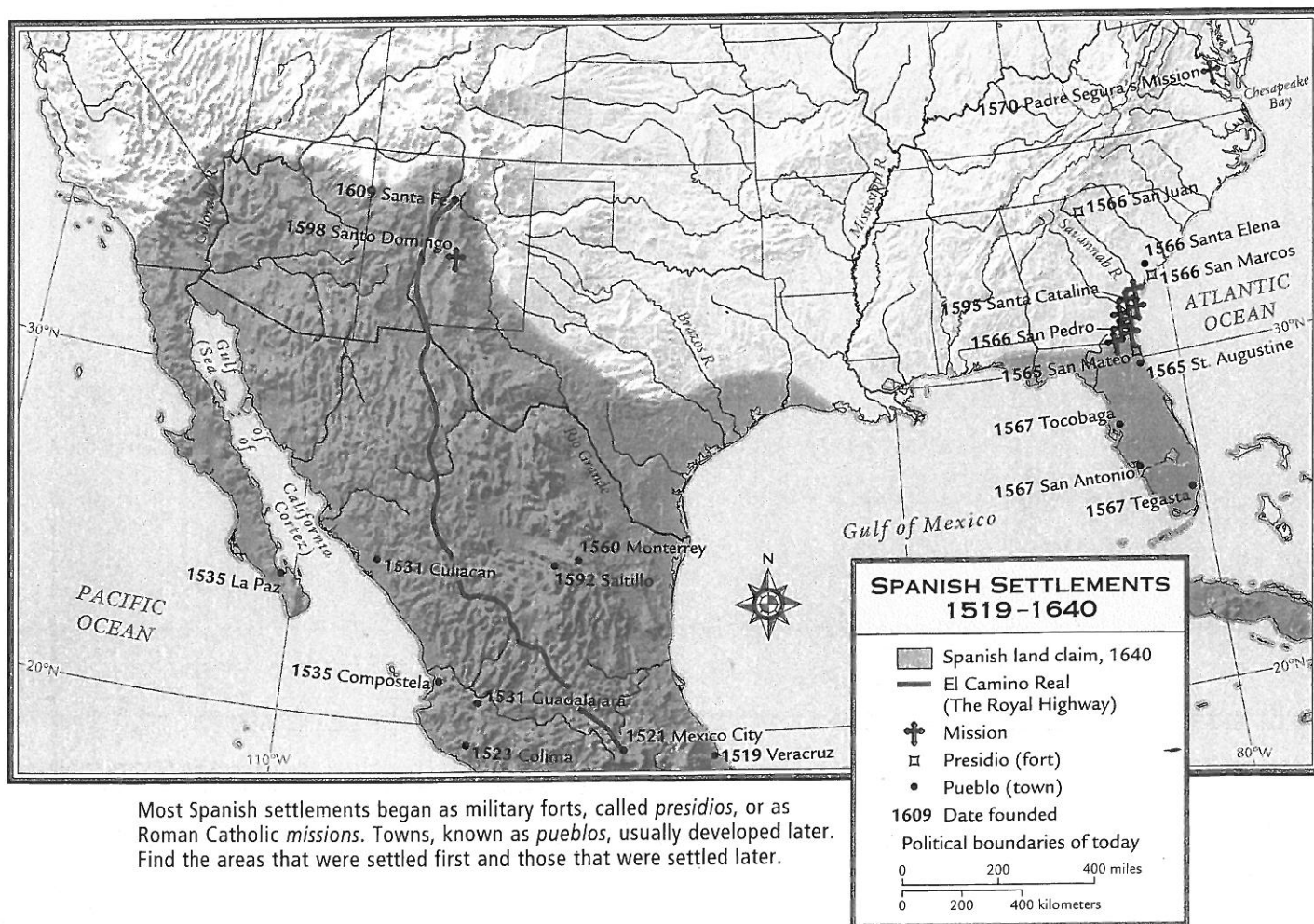
-  The Spanish settled in areas originally claimed by Columbus, Ponce de León, de Soto, and Coronado.
-  The French and Dutch settled farther north in areas first explored by Cartier and Hudson.
-  English and Swedish colonists settled in previously unclaimed lands along the Atlantic coast.
-  Some colonists sought freedom in a new land. Others were committed to long terms of hard labor. Still others came to make their fortunes and return to Europe.

"...to give light to those who were in darkness, and to procure wealth which all men desire."

—BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO
ON THE GOALS OF THE SPANISH CONQUERORS
OF INDIAN CIVILIZATIONS



Taos Pueblo is more than 200 years older than nearby Santa Fe, the oldest Spanish settlement in the area. It survives as home to descendants of its Pueblo Indian builders.



Most Spanish settlements began as military forts, called *presidios*, or as Roman Catholic *missions*. Towns, known as *pueblos*, usually developed later. Find the areas that were settled first and those that were settled later.