Challenge

Explain 1 similarity between why the French & Latin Americans had a revolution.
Needs for a Successful Democracy

- Separation of powers
- Listen 2 ppl < participation
- Check and balances
- Natural rights
- Fair taxes/laws
- Social mobility
Group Task

Handout A 1 & A2
• Explain the way Bolivar wanted to structure the new government of Gran Columbia.
• Why was a unified South America not possible?

Handout B
• Describe the reasons for the continued Mexican revolutions. How does this compare to the problems France faced in 1789, 1830, & 1848?

Handout C
• How would you describe L'Ouverture's leadership of Haiti?
Democracy in Latin America

Mexico
- Many corrupt leaders
- Favor the rich over the poor
- Porfirio Díaz
- Goals were “liberty, order & progress”
- Brought stability through economics (built RR, foreign investments)
- Beat ppl who didn’t listen to him; juliet them
- 1910 Revolution: B/C Díaz jailed the man who wanted to run against him
- Led to ppl rising up to fight for liberty

Páncho Villa, Emiliana Zapata
Simon Bolivar
- wanted to create an organized state
- called Gran Colombia
- this Govt
- create a mixed Govt - Monarchy + Democracy
- give ppl some rights but be a strict leader
- create 4 branches of Govt
- train future leaders in Morals + Virtue
- they locals are not experiend in leadership
- creates a Senate based on heredity

Haiti
- 1791 - 1803
- L'Ouverture frees the slaves
- creates a new Constitution
- takes "full power"
- "Govern for life"
- based on Napoleon
- executes his nephew for massacring white ppl
- creates a Govt that has "fake power"
A Letter From Simón Bolívar - May 26, 1820

“I believe that you criticized the creation of a hereditary senate and the education of future senators.
As regards my senate, let me say that it is neither an aristocracy nor a nobility, with the former possessing the right to command the Republic and the latter (second) enjoying obnoxious privileges. The function of my senate is to temper (limit) absolute democracy and to adjust the format of an absolute government to that of more moderate (fair) institutions; for today it is an accepted principle of politics that an absolute democratic government is as tyrannical as any despot; hence only a hybrid (mixture) government can be free.
Without stability, any political principle becomes corrupt and terminates in self-destruction.
All in all, it reveals that I have little confidence in the ethics (morality) of our fellow-citizens, and without republican ethics there can be no free government. To strengthen these ethics, I have proposed a fourth power, designed to train men in virtue (morality) and to hold them there.”