

	<i>The Move Towards Independence (c. 1700-1821)</i>	<i>Liberal Disappointment Caudillo Leadership (c. 1821-1848)</i>
<i>Key Events/Ideas</i>	<p>Rise of criollos End of Habsburgs rise of Bourbons Bourbon Reforms – Intendant/Comercio Libre Reforms of Pombal Enlightenment French Revolution – invasion of Spain/Portugal Law of Consolidation</p>	
<i>Key Figures</i>	<p>Charles II Philip V Charles III José de Gálvez Napoleon/Joseph Bonaparte Ferdinand VII John Locke Joao VI</p>	
<i>Primary Sources</i>	<p>Lope de Aguirre, <i>Letter</i> (1561): Church/conquistadors Rivandenaïra (1771): criollo right to rule <i>Comunero Revolt Charter</i> (1781): taxes/criollo rights <i>Bishop Manuel 1799 Report</i>: casta marginalization Imanuel Kant: <i>What is Enlightenment</i> (1784): understanding Locke, <i>Second Treatise on Government</i> (1690): natural rights Sieyes, <i>Third Estate</i> (1789): third estate is all but oppressed</p>	

- Bourbon Reforms
- Charles II – Habsburg
- Charles III Bourbon
- Colonial Reforms
- Commercio Libre*
- Comunero Revolt, *Charter of Liberty*
- Core State
- Criollos
- Dependency Theory
- Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès
- Enlightenment
- Ferdinand VII
- French Revolution
- Intendancy System
- John Locke
- José de Gálvez
- Joseph Bonaparte
- Liberalism
- Louis XVI
- Mercantilism
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Natural Rights
- Periphery
- Philip V Bourbon
- Political Crisis
- Second Treatise on Government*
- Address at the Congress of Angostura
- Agustín de Iturbide
- Antonio López de Santa Ana
- Argentina
- Caudillos
- Constitution of 1824
- Equality Before Law
- Father José María Morelos
- Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
- Free Enterprise
- Gran Columbia
- Grito de Dolores
- Guadalupe Victoria
- Human Progress
- Letter from Jamaica
- Liberalism
- Mestizo/Native American
- Nationalism
- Plan de Iguala
- Republicanism
- Sentiment of a Nation*
- Simón Bolívar
- Slavery
- Social, Economic, Ethnic Divisions
- The Cartagena Manifesto
- The Liberator
- Venezuela