

Simon Bolivar. Perhaps the best known revolutionary leader was Simon Bolivar (see MOHN BAH L UH VUHR). He is often called the Liberator for his role in the Latin American wars of independence. Bolivar was born into a wealthy creole family in Venezuela. As a young man, he took up the cause of Latin American independence. "I will never allow my hands to be idle," he vowed, "nor my soul to rest until I have broken the shackles which chain us to Spain."

Bolivar visited the United States because he admired its form of government. When he returned to Venezuela, he led rebel armies in a long struggle against Spain. In August 1819, Bolivar led an army on a daring march from Venezuela over the ice-capped Andes Mountains and into Colombia. There, he defeated the Spanish. Soon after, he became president of the independent Republic of Great Colombia. It included today's nations of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama.

Jose de San Martin Another daring leader was Jose de San Martin. He helped Argentina in its struggle for independence. Argentina won its freedom in 1816. San Martin also helped Chile, Peru, and Ecuador win their independence.

Mexico wins independence. During the early 1800's, Mexicans also fought for freedom from Spain. Among the heroes of these struggles were two priests: Miguel Hidalgo (hih DAL goh) and Jose Morelos (maw REH loh).

In 1810, Father Hidalgo organized an army of Indians that freed several Mexican provinces. He then set up a government that outlawed slavery and returned land to the Indians. However, in 1811, Hidalgo was captured and executed by troops loyal to Spain. Morelos continued to fight for equal rights for all races and to give land to poor peasants. Wealthy Mexicans opposed his ideas and helped Spanish troops capture him.



Simon Bolivar, shown here, helped six Latin American nations win their freedom from Spanish rule. He accepted the title of Liberator but refused to exchange it for the title of king or emperor.

Mexicans finally won independence in 1821. A few years later, Mexican leaders wrote a constitution that made Mexico a republic.

Other Nations Are Formed

In 1821, the people of Central America declared their independence from Spain. Two years later, they formed the United Provinces of Central America. It included today's nations of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

Formatting A Textbook Page

1. Open Word.
2. Change font to Times New Roman size 11
3. Click on Format → Columns

4. A box will open up.
Select 2 columns and check mark the box that says line in-between
5. The margins should be justified on both sides.



6. Begin

keyboarding your

assignment. Since this is a

textbook (a periodical is also done this way) you should not indent paragraphs with the tab key. There are 3 spaces for the indent. The text should be formatted as shown in the original. (Bold etc.)

7. This assignment is graded on accuracy and formatting.
8. When you keyboard completely down the first column and you begin the second column the line will appear between the two.
9. Insert Simon. You have Simon located in your 8th grade computer folder which is in your user folder. Make sure you format the picture square.
10. The caption under the picture is Arial narrow size 9 and left justified.
11. Draw a line and make it the triple line format.
12. The remainder of the page should use the beginning formatting. Times New Roman size 12, justify.
13. Proof read the document and print.

