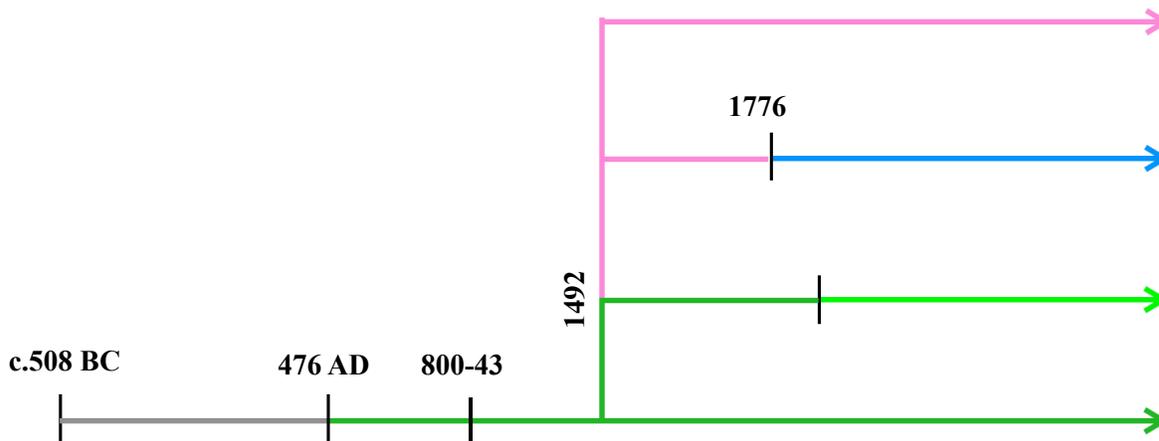


E. The Roots of Modern Democracy

1. Like America and Europe, the Anglosphere and the Ibersphere are mostly free countries. How did they come to be this way, if Europe was ruled by kings and queens like Charlemagne?
2. America became an important example of freedom in modern times in **1776**, but there were also ancient example, like the example of Athens, Greece.
3. In Athens, *democracy* was invented by a man named Cleisthenes **c.508 BC**. Instead of having a king make all the laws, the people voted to decide what they would be.
4. In nearby Rome believed that having a *constitution* was important.
5. America and other modern countries in the Western family include these ideas. Here's how we can show **1776** and **c.508 BC** on the timeline as well:



F. Mexico and the Bolivarian Ibersphere

1. After the discovery of the Americas by Columbus the main goal of European countries was to get *around* America. They wanted to get to Asia!
2. When the Spanish learned that there was a lot of gold in Mexico, however, they decided to conquer it.
3. The Aztecs, a tribe that ruled Mexico, was conquered by Hernan Cortes of Spain by recruiting other native tribes that hated the Aztecs and by using advanced weapons and armor that the Aztecs didn't have.
4. After that, the Ibersphere became a copy of Europe, with military rulers owning the land, and poor peasants and slaves working it for them.
5. The Ibersphere did eventually become independent because of wars called the **Iberian-American Wars of Independence (1808-33)**.

6. These wars are like the American Revolution, but they were fought by military commanders such as Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Mexico, Simon Bolivar in Venezuela, and Prince Pedro I in Brazil.
7. What these leaders wanted is “Bolivarianismo,” which, of course, is named after Simon Bolivar. The motto of the Bolivarian Iberosphere that they made is “Independence or death!”
8. This motto is not the same as the motto of the American Revolution, which was “Give me *liberty*, or give me death!” The **Iberian-American Wars of Independence (1808-33)** had a missing ingredient: *liberty*.
9. After becoming independent, Mexico and the United States fought a war for control of Texas, and in that war, the United States took over all the land from Texas to California.
10. The people of Mexico didn’t really start to gain freedom until the **Mexican Revolution (1910-20)** finally began the story of Mexican democracy.
11. Mexico, like the rest of Iberosphere, was so focused on its independence from the rest of the world, that it played only a very minor role in the world wars.
12. Unfortunately, in modern times *Bolivarianismo* includes the idea of staying apart from America—the world police power. Even so, America and the Iberosphere are managing to get closer as time goes by.
13. Here’s how we can add the **Iberian-American Wars of Independence (1808-33)** and **Bolivarianismo** to our timeline:

