

# REVIEW PACKET #5: LATIN AMERICA



Name three countries in Latin America.

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## How has the geography of Latin America impacted its development?

- Central part near Mexico is called **Meso America** or Middle America. Native migrated from Europe on a land bridge over Alaska.
- Natural barriers such as the **Andes Mountains** and **Amazon River** created a lack of unification. There are many nations in Latin America, not one
- Caribbean region in the east includes tropical islands. **Pacific Ring of Fire** in the west includes geographic instability with earthquakes potentials. Pampas grasslands for cattle in Argentina
- Early civilizations like Incas had to adapt to mountain living in the Andes with terrace farming.

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## What were some differences and similarities between the Latin American civilizations?

- **MAYANS (300AD-900AD)** - complex civilization, Central Mexico, agricultural, polytheistic, temples, languages, science, learning, strict social structure.
- **AZTECS (1200's- 1521)** Fierce warriors , dominated Mexico, complex, medicine advancements, magnificent cities, human sacrifices, polytheistic, religious rituals, defeated by Spanish in 1521,
- **INCAS** – 1400's to Settled along the Andes Mountains along the Pacific Coast, largest empire in Pre-Columbian America, Empire of many separate peoples, Complex civilization, Emperor absolute authority who forced the same language and same religion to all, calendars, polytheistic religion, terrace farming along mountains. Defeated by Spanish in 1533.

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# REVIEW PACKET #5: LATIN AMERICA

## How did the Age of Exploration affect Latin America?

- Ottoman Empire in Middle East grows strong and cuts off trade routes between Europe and Asia. Europe looks to the west.
- Europeans wanted gold and silver in a policy known as **mercantilism**.
- Exploration made easier by invention of printing press, more books on geography, increase in map making skills, gunpowder
- Portugal and Spain are the two biggest explorers early on...Spain in South America, later British in North America and the French in Canada
- **Christopher Columbus** first European in the New World, **Pre-Columbian** means the time period before Columbus **Magellan's** men first circumnavigated the globe.

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## What changes were brought to Latin America after the arrival of Columbus?

### TRIANGULAR TRADE

- Slaves from Africa brought to **New World** to work on plantations.
- Triangular trade showed ships traveling across the Atlantic in a triangle between West Indies, Africa and Britain. African slaves to the New World was called the **Middle Passage**.
- West Africa particularly hard hit. Over 11 million slaves forced from homes.

### COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- After Columbus traveled to the New World, travel took place between Europe, Africa and the Americas.
- Ideas and goods went back and forth too and this became called the Columbian Exchange. They also exchanged plants, animals, slaves and diseases.
- Corn, potatoes and tomatoes found their way to Europe, peanuts to Africa, Horses, Coffee and pineapples to South America,

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## What was life like in Latin America under Spanish control?

- In the 14<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Spanish had many **colonies** in South America. The King had firm control
- The colonies were Catholic, like Spain
- **Encomienda System**. Large plantations were established and given to Spanish soldiers called **conquistadors**. Established native labor and taxes. to Spain
- Strict social structure with European born whites (**penisulares**) at the top, the whites born in South America (**creoles**), then mixed blood white and Natives called (**mestizos**), mixed blood white and African (**mulattos**) and finally full native or full blooded Africans.

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# REVIEW PACKET #5: LATIN AMERICA

## Who were the big leaders of Latin America's independence movements?

- Began in the 1700's with the age of Enlightenment. You don't need to be ruled by a King.
- **Toussaint L'Overture** led a successful slave revolt in Haiti against the French in the early 1800's.
- **Simon Bolivar** helped Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia in the early 1800's. Tried to get them to unify into one country but too many geographic obstacles like Nile River and Andes Mountains.

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## What were some of the major revolutions in Latin America in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

### Cuba

- A US **protectorate** after the Spanish American War.
- **Communist Fidel Castro** took control in 1959 and took over US businesses in Cuba
- US unsuccessfully tried to kick Castro out in Bay of Pigs. Castro responded by putting Soviet Missiles in Cuba pointing at the US
- US blockaded Soviet ships to prevent them from bringing more supplies in Cuban Missile Crisis. Soviets backed down and removed missiles.

### Mexico

- Independence from Spain in 1821 after years of war.
- **Porfirio Diaz was** a ruthless dictator in Mexico who used violence to keep control. He brought advancements such as railroads but many were poor.
- Mexican's rose up against him with a Nationalist movement in 1917 and Mexicans' wrote a new constitution.

- Nicaragua Declared independence from Spain in 1838, Somoza Family dictatorship in 1921. In 1979, Communists called Sandinistas tried to take over. US supported the non-communists called the contras. In 1990, a free election was held and the Communists were defeated.

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## What are some of the challenges facing Latin America today?

- South American has difficulty with deforestation...cutting down of the forests leading to an increase in greenhouse gases and global warming.
- Mexico, US and Canada all signed the North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA to allow trade without special taxes or restrictions between the three countries. Cheaper labor.
- South America is a major source of drugs for the US. This leads to corruption and violence in some South American countries like Columbia

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## REVIEW PACKET #5: LATIN AMERICA

### Word Bank:

Deforestation

Encomienda System

Touissant L' Overture

Plantations

Protectorate

Coup d'état

Simon Bolivar

Conquistadors

Columbian Exchange

Hierarchy

Mesoamerica

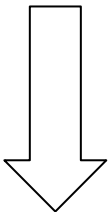
### Fill in the Blank

### Draw a Picture

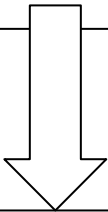
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sudden and violent overthrow of a government by a small group.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Spanish soldiers sent to conquer the New World
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The exchange of goods and other things, such as diseases between the Old World (Europe) and the New World (North and South America) and back.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Called "The Liberator." General who fought for Latin America independence. Helped Venezuela, Bolivia and Peru gain its independence from Spain.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A large farm or estate, typically in tropical areas, where crops are grown for sale, not private use.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Clearing the forests of their trees thought to be leading to an increase in greenhouse gasses
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural area in South America extending from Central Mexico to Honduras and the home of many ancient civilizations
8. \_\_\_\_\_ An ex-slave of Saint Domingue (Haiti) who fought to end slavery of the people by the French.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ A form of imperialism where a strong country promise to protect a weaker one. .
10. \_\_\_\_\_ A system of production in Spain's New World possessions which granted permission to conquistadors to enslave as many people needed to work a plantation.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Classification of people according to economic, social or professional status.

**REVIEW PACKET #5: LATIN AMERICA**

GEOGRAPHY	RELIGIONS
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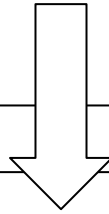
EARLY CIVILIZATIONS



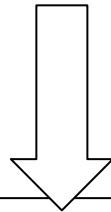
AGE OF EXPLORATION

# REVIEW PACKET #5: LATIN AMERICA

COLONIAL SPANISH RULE



LATIN AMERICA INDEPENDENCE



MODERN LATIN AMERICA

<p>1. Which statement about the Columbian exchange is a fact rather than an opinion?  (1) The Columbian exchange had a positive effect on the America  (2) The Columbian exchange benefited Europe more than it benefited the Americas.  (3) The Columbian exchange brought new foods and products to Europe and the Americas.  (4) The Columbian exchange created a more efficient Europe</p> <p>2. One reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec and Inca empires rapidly is that  (1) these empires had no standing armies  (2) the Spanish had better weapons than the Aztecs and Incas did  (3) the Spanish greatly outnumbered the Aztecs and Incas  (4) the Aztecs and Incas joined together to fight the Spanish</p> <p>3. After contact with Europeans in the 1500s, millions of native peoples in  (1) the Americas died as a result of new foods, which the native peoples could not digest  (2) religious persecution resulting from the Spanish Inquisition  (3) new diseases to which the native peoples had no natural immunity  (4) slavery and the terrible conditions on their sea journey to Europe.</p> <p>4. The Aztec, Inca, and Maya civilizations all achieved great progress in developing  (1) a written language and great literature that has lasted to modern times  (2) strong naval forces  (3) the arts and architecture  (4) a monotheistic religion</p> <p>5. One similarity of the Aztec, Maya, and Inca empires is that they  (1) developed in fertile river valleys  (2) maintained democratic political systems  (3) coexisted peacefully with neighboring empires  (4) created complex civilizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smallpox outbreak spreads throughout Mexico.</li> <li>• Many Incas convert to Christianity in ceremonies in Lima, Peru.</li> <li>• Spanish and Portuguese are introduced to chocolate, peanuts, tomatoes, and corn.</li> <li>• Cortés brings Aztec gold and silver treasures to Spain.</li> </ul> <p>6. Which situation is illustrated in these statements?  (1) empathy of Europeans for Native American Indian civilizations  (2) triangular trade and its effects on slavery  (3) the relatively high costs of colonialism  (4) the impact of contact between different peoples</p> <p>7. The social class system in Latin America during the 16th and 17th centuries reflects the  (1) dominance of Spanish-born nobility  (2) emerging equality between classes  (3) influence of mestizo economic power  (4) increasing social mobility of Native American Indians</p> <p>8. The purpose of the encomienda system in Latin America was to  (1) control overpopulation in urban centers  (2) convert native peoples to Protestantism  (3) obtain labor and taxes from the native peoples in the Spanish colonies  (4) introduce political ideas into the colonies gradually</p> <p>9. What was one effect of the Columbian exchange on European society?  (1) Migration to the Americas declined.  (2) Horses were acquired for the first time.  (3) The population increased with the introduction of new foods.  (4) The Christian Church was divided into Roman Catholic and Orthodox</p>	<p>10. In recent years, companies from industrialized nations have been building production facilities in Latin American nations. This economic change is mostly due to the region's  (1) favorable climate  (2) supply of inexpensive labor  (3) low crime rates  (4) political stability</p> <p>11. Which geographic factor most limited the growth of Latin American unity of the early 19th century?  (1) the region's different geographic landforms  (2) most of the region's rivers flowed north to south  (3) the region's location close to the equator  (4) the region's lack of natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spain mines silver in the Americas.</li> <li>• The Dutch establish a colony in Southeast Asia.</li> <li>• The English East India Company controls tea plantations in India.</li> </ul> <p>12. Which policy is most closely associated with these events?  (1) pacifism (3) nonalignment  (2) mercantilism (4) containment</p> <p>13. Inca terrace farming and Aztec floating gardens are examples of  (1) the ability of civilizations to adapt to their region's physical geography  (2) slash-and-burn farming techniques  (3) Mesoamerican art forms symbolizing the importance of agriculture  (4) colonial economic policies that harmed Latin America</p> <p>14. What have members of the European Union (EU) and countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) both attempted to do?  (1) reduce regional trade barriers  (2) monopolize iron and steel production  (3) establish collective farms  (4) seize control of the production and distribution of resources</p>
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