

# **Latin America History TEST REVIEW**

SS6H1 ,SS6H2, SS6H3

# SS6H1

- **SS6H1 The student will describe the impact of European contact on Latin America.**
- **a. Describe the encounter and consequences of the conflict between the Spanish and the Aztecs and Incas and the roles of Cortes, Montezuma, Pizarro, and Atahualpa.**

# Who's Who in Latin American History

Who	What	Where	outcome
Atahualpa	Last emperor of the Incas.	Incan Empire	Captured by Pizarro. After receiving a ransom of a room full of gold and silver, Pizarro kills Atahualpa.
Pizarro	Conquistador	Spain	Takes over the Incan empire, kills Atahualpa, claims empire for Spain, and establishes Spanish Colonial rule.
Montezuma	Last Aztec Emperor	Tenochtitlan Present day Mexico	Murdered by Cortes.
Cortes	Conquistador	Spain	Murders Montezuma, takes control of the Aztec empire, claims empire for Spain, establishes Spanish colonial rule. Renames empire New Spain

# Who were the AZTECS?

**Current Place of Origin (present area of Latin America) Present day Mexico.**

**Leader: Montezuma II**

**Capital City: Tenochtitlan**



**Culture (family life, social life, religion, food etc.)**

**Empire centered on warfare.**

**All able men including priests had to join the army. Honor to die for the God of War Huitzilopochtli.**

**Polytheistic: Worship of many gods, such as the sun god, the goddess of corn etc. They had gods for every aspect of nature or human activity.**

**Human sacrifices to please gods.**

**Economy was based on farming. Grew maize, avocados, tomatoes, and pepper( these products became an important part of the Columbian Exchange to the Old World)**

**Raised turkeys, ducks, geese, and dogs for food.**

**Major Accomplishments**

**Floating gardens called chinampas on which they grew crops.**

**Aztec Calendar.**

**Written language. Hieroglyphs. Codex to record.**

**Downfall (How did their civilization end?)**

**In 1519, Hernan Cortes captured the Aztec Ruler Montezuma II and claimed the Aztec Empire for Spain**



# Who were the INCAS?

**Current Place of Origin (present area of Latin America): Andes of Peru.**

**Spread to Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina.**

**Leader: Atahualpa**

**Capital City: Cuzco**

**Culture (family life, social life, religion etc)**

**Farmers. Raised Llamas.**

**Grew potatoes, corn and beans, squash, peppers, peanuts, and quinoa. ( these products became an important part of the Columbian Exchange to the Old World)**

**Polytheistic-belief in many gods. Sun god most important.**

**Kept records by tying knots in a series of strings called quipu.**

**Language: Quechua**

**Major Accomplishments**

**Relay teams of messengers,**

**Great builders, and engineers. Built stone roads, irrigation canals , terraces on steep mountainsides. Built remarkable Inca stonework called Machu Picchu.**

**Downfall ( How did their civilization end?)**

**Spanish soldier Francisco Pizarro, defeated the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, and claimed Atahualpa's empire for Spain.**

## What advantages did the Spanish have over the Aztecs and the Incas?

The Spanish soldiers had steel swords, armor, guns, and cannons, as well as horses. **Most importantly they also had Native American allies.**

## What proved to be the most deadly for the Aztecs and the Incas? Why?

Small pox.

Small pox and other diseases from Europe killed millions of Native Americans. Native Americans had no immunity to because it had never before existed in the Americas. *Majority the of the Native American population died because of diseases brought by the Europeans.*

# Aztec Accomplishments



- Trade/learning
- Medicines
- Astronomy, calendar  
<http://library.thinkquest.org/27981/calendar.html>
- Written language using hieroglyphics
- Chinampas

**Chinampas:** To produce enough food to support their population, the Aztec constructed *chinampas*, or raised garden beds, in swampland and shallow water. Chinampas were used for farming.





# Incan Achievements

- **Great Stone structures (Machu Picchu)**
- **Roads** – Incas built 19,000 miles of roads to help govern the vast empire and assist in trade.
- **Aqueducts**
- **Terrace Farming**
- **Quipu**



# Machu Picchu –Inca City

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- Inca city 8000 feet above sea level Remarkable stonework, some weigh as much as 200 tons.
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# Inca

- **Quipu:** A record-keeping device of the Inca empire consisting of a series of variously colored strings attached to a base rope and knotted so as to keep count of something.



- **b. Explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Latin America and Europe in terms of the decline of the indigenous population, agricultural change, and the introduction of the horse.**

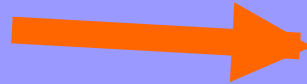
# Define the Columbian Exchange.

The Columbian exchange was the widespread exchange or sharing of agricultural goods, livestock, slave labor, communicable diseases and IDEAS between the Old World (Europe, Africa, And Asia) and New World (the Americas) that occurred after 1492.

# Food, Technology, and Ideas Exchanged

## •New World (North and South America)

- Corn, potato
- Tomato, beans
- Tobacco, pineapple
- cacao
- Peanuts, pumpkins
- Turkeys, llamas
- Vanilla, sunflowers



## •Old World (Europe, Africa, and Asia)

- horses, cattle, chickens
- pigs, sheep, goats
- sugar cane, coffee
- Rice, wheat
- Bananas, apples, oranges
- Christianity, people
- iron tools, diseases
- Slavery

# Columbian Exchange

## Effects:

- **Native Americans die of European diseases**
- **Slavery is introduced.**
- **Latin American foods are introduced to other parts of the world.**
- **Spread of products all around the world.**
- **The horse and other animals is introduced to Latin America (valuable in the New world)**
- **Cultural diffusion (language, music, foods, people, etc.)**

# SS6H2

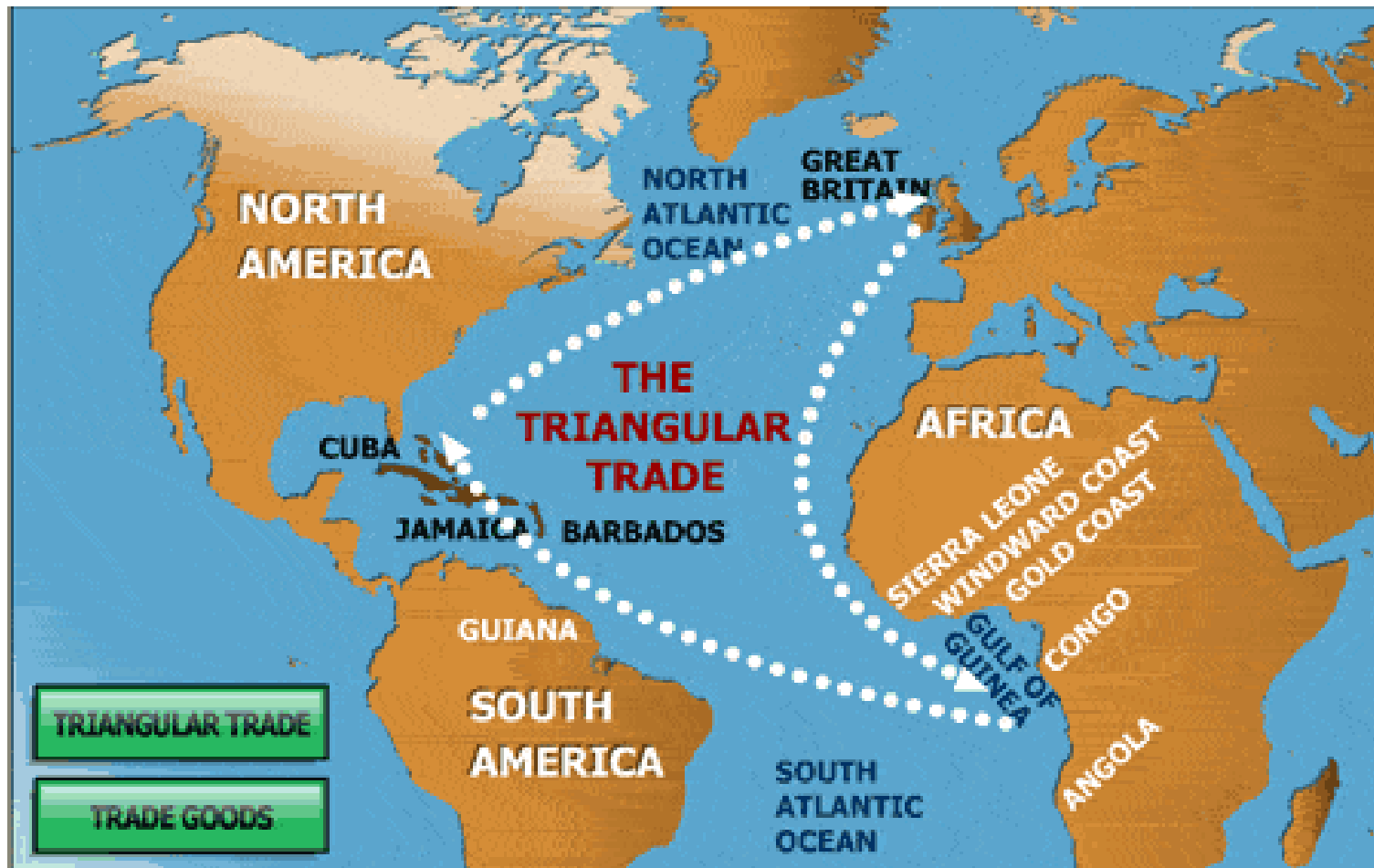
- **SS6H2 The student will explain the development of Latin America and the Caribbean from European colonies to independent nations.**
- **a. Describe the influence of African slavery on the development of the Americas.**



# Slavery in the Americas

- Many of the Native Americans died of diseases brought by the Europeans. The Native Americans were replaced by slaves from Africa.
- Estimated 8-15 million Africans reached the Americas from the 16th to the 19th century.
- Aspects of Native American & African culture (languages, customs, beliefs, traditions) survived & blended together

# Triangular Slave Trade



# What was the Encomienda System?

**Encomienda system – a grant of land made by Spain to a settler in the Americas, including the right to use Native Americans as laborers.**

# SOCIAL HIERARCHY

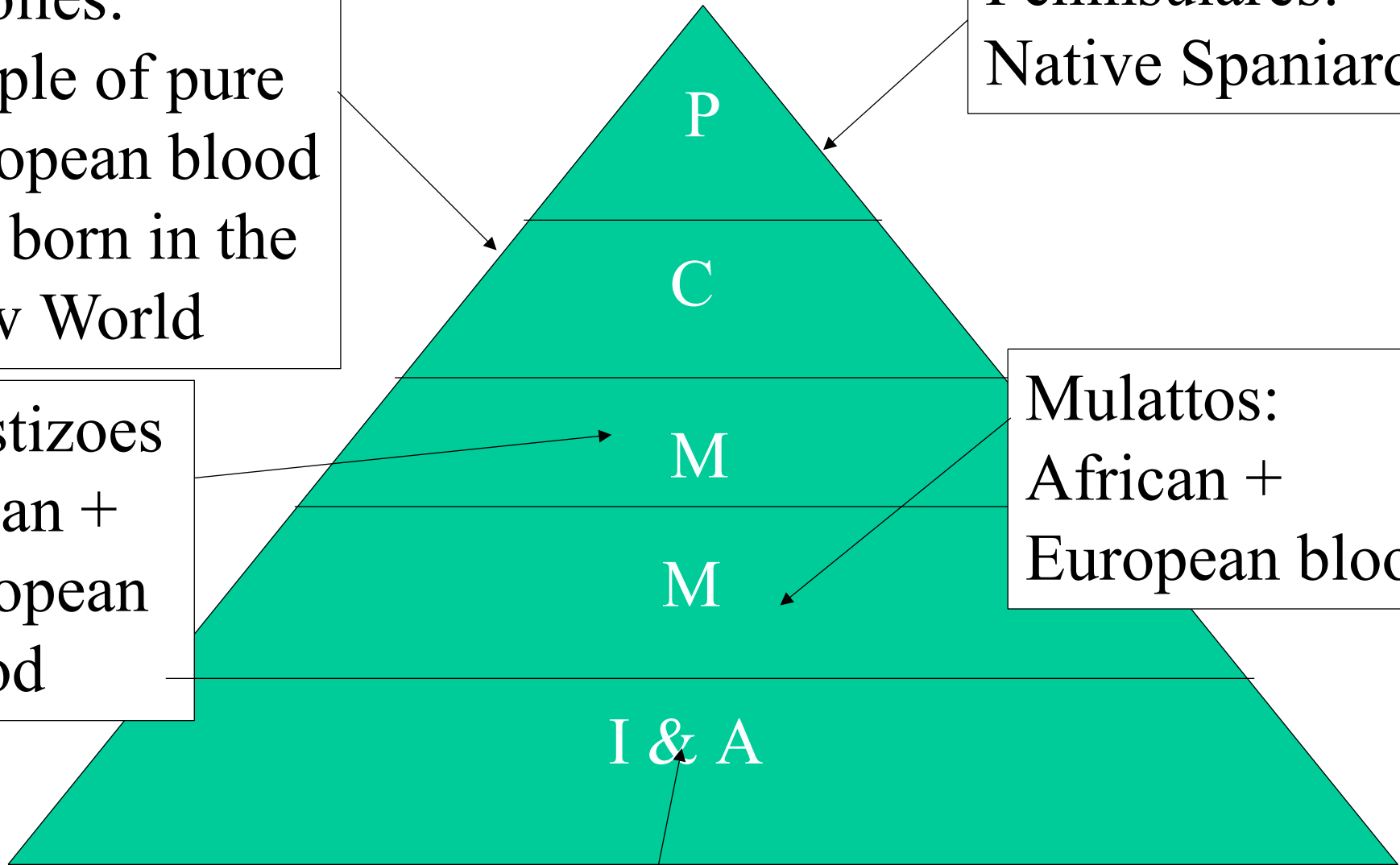
Who had the most power? The least?

Criolles:  
People of pure  
European blood  
But born in the  
New World

Peninsulares:  
Native Spaniards

Mestizoes  
Indian +  
European  
blood

Mulattos:  
African +  
European blood



Indians and Africans



## SS6H2 (b)

- **Describe the influence of the Spanish and the Portuguese on the language and religions of Latin America.**

**What are the two major languages in Latin America?**

Spanish and Portuguese.

Portuguese is the official language of Brazil

**What is the major religion in Latin America?**

Roman Catholicism

## SS6H2 (b)

- **Explain the Latin American independence movement; include the importance of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar, and Miguel Hidalgo.**

# Who's Who in Latin American History

Who	What	Where	Why/ outcome?
<p><b>Miguel Hidalgo</b></p>	<p>Liberator. Criollo. Gave up his wealth to become a Priest. Led a revolt with an army of thousands of Native Americans, Mestizos, and even Criollos. Speeches inspired people. Famous speech "<b>The Cry of Dolores</b>" sparked the revolt.</p>	<p><b>Mexico</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•People were unhappy under Spanish rule.</li> <li>•Native Americans were oppressed. Treated unfairly. Could not get an education</li> <li>•Wanted to free Mexico from Spanish rule.</li> <li>•Helped Mexico gain independence from Spain.</li> <li>•Captured and killed by a firing squad.</li> <li>•Ten years later Mexico gains independence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Toussaint L'Ouverture</b></p>	<p>Liberator African slave Helped Haiti gain independence from France. Led a slave revolt against the French.</p>	<p><b>Haiti</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Free Africans from slavery.</li> <li>•Unfair and brutal treatment of Africans</li> <li>•African slaves outnumbered the white French colonists.</li> <li>•Haiti gains independence from France.</li> <li>•Imprisoned by the French, dies of pneumonia.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Simon Bolivar</b></p>	<p>Liberator. General Criollo. . Born in Venezuela. Bolivar led an organized force through major cities and territories and then seized it. Helped South American countries gain independence from Spain.</p>	<p><b>Gran Colombia. Today, countries of Bolivia (named after him), Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Criollos were unhappy. They could not hold government positions because they were not born in Spain.</li> <li>•Unfair taxes by Spain.</li> <li>•People did not like the King of Spain.</li> <li>•Helped countries gain independence from Spain.</li> <li>•Died due to illness.</li> </ul>



# SS6H3

- **SS6H3 The student will analyze important 20th century issues in Latin America and the Caribbean.**
- **(a) Explain the impact of the Cuban Revolution.**

# Cuban Revolution (1959)

- Revolution that led to the overthrow of General Fulgencio Batista's regime on January 1, 1959
- Led by Fidel Castro
- Castro's rule begins and Cuba soon becomes a communist country and an ally of the Soviet Union (now Russia).



# What was the impact of the Cuban Revolution?

## IMPACTS

- Communism (Cuba is the only communist country in the Western Hemisphere)
- Dictatorship
- U.S. embargo
- Castro relied on Soviet Union for economic support; Soviet collapse in 1991 hurt economy
- Restricted freedom for Cubans
- Opponents are jailed
- Castro's policies led many Cubans to leave country, many for the U.S.; caused economy to struggle

**Positive impacts: All Cubans have access to health care and education. (99% literacy rate)**

## *What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?*

- 1962, CIA learned Soviet Union building nuclear missile site in Cuba.
- President John Kennedy ordered naval blockage to keep Soviet ships out.
- World came close to nuclear war before compromise, missiles removed.

## SS6H3 (b)

- **Explain the impact and political outcomes of the Zapatista guerrilla movement in Mexico.**

# Who are the Zapatista Guerrillas?

- A group of Mexicans **who support improved rights & living conditions for Mexico's indigenous people**
- Named after **Emiliano Zapata**, a mestizo, who lived in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century & fought for the rights of native people in Mexico .
- **The uprising is focused in the Mexican state of Chiapas.**
- Chiapas is a resource-rich state in southern Mexico, but also the **poorest state** in Mexico.

# What is Guerilla Warfare?

- Sudden, unexpected acts carried about by groups that fight using “hit and run” tactics
- Many terrorist groups employ guerrilla warfare.

# Reasons

- NAFTA & the Zapatistas...
- 1994—North American Free Trade Agreement came into effect & allowed free trade between US, Canada, & Mexico
- Some people in Mexico did not like this plan:
  - **thought that NAFTA would allow cheap farm goods to come into Mexico from the US**
  - **thought NAFTA benefitted the wealthy and hurt the poor Native American farmers by lowering prices of crops like coffee and corn**
  - **farmers in Mexico would not be able to compete with the cheaper food**
- **On the day NAFTA took effect, the Zapatistas took over 7 towns in their part of Mexico (state of Chiapas).**
- **The Mexican army was sent to remove the Zapatistas.**
- **fighting lasted for several weeks, & a cease-fire eventually ended the fighting**
- **Zapatistas did not go away**