

Chapter 19 Reading Guide: Early Latin America

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The new Latin American empires of Spain and Portugal maintained special contacts with the West. Western forms were imposed on indigenous cultures as the militarily superior European invaders conquered their lands. Latin America became part of the world economy as a dependent region. The Iberians mixed with native populations and created new political and social forms. The resulting mixture of European, African, and Indian cultures created a distinctive civilization. Indian civilization, although battered and transformed, survived and influenced later societies. Europeans sought economic gain and social mobility; they used coerced laborers or slaves to create plantations and mine deposits of precious metals or diamonds.

SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE: FROM RECONQUEST TO CONQUEST..

1. How did Iberian societies' past influence the way they handled contact with Native Americans
2. How might history have changed if Granada would have held out for a few more years before falling to Christian Spain?

IBERIAN SOCIETY AND TRADITION.

3. How did the Iberian peninsula's proximity to Africa lead to the institution of African slavery in the Americas?
4. How did prior conflict between the Spanish and Muslims lead to greater Church involvement in the Americas?

THE CARIBBEAN CRUCIBLE.

5. What was an "encomienda"?
6. Why did the Caribbean lose its value to Spain early on?
7. How were Spanish cities laid out and what influenced them?
8. Once the hunt for gold ended in the Caribbean, what replaced it?
9. The death of Native Americans in the islands led Spanish to do what?

Chapter 19 Reading Guide: Early Latin America

DOCUMENT: A VISION FROM THE VANQUISHED.

10. Why should Guaman Poma's writings be viewed with at least some skepticism? (HINT: 1st paragraph – look for bias & what he wants)

11. How were Indians treated in the mines?

12. What are some of the abuses the encomenderos are committing against the Indians?

THE PATHS OF CONQUEST.

13. Where did Spain suffer its greatest setback at the hands of Native Americans?

THE CONQUERORS.

14. List the factors of Spanish success.

15. Who presented the greatest challenge to the Spanish? Why?

CONQUEST AND MORALITY.

16. Outline the arguments for and against conquest as given by Sepulveda and Las Casas.

17. Whose side did the government take?

EXPLOITATION OF THE INDIANS.

18. Why was the Indian nobility allowed to remain when the priestly class was eliminated by the Spanish?

19. What replaced encomiendas as they were outlawed?

20. What was the "mita"?

Chapter 19 Reading Guide: Early Latin America

IN DEPTH: THE GREAT EXCHANGE.

21. What disease may have come from the Americas to Europe?
22. What advantage did maize have over rice?

COLONIAL ECONOMIES AND GOVERNMENTS.

23. What was most important industry in the New World to Spain?
24. What was more important, gold or silver?

THE SILVER HEART OF THE EMPIRE

25. What was the labor source in Spanish silver mines?
26. What metal was needed to extract silver?
27. What % of silver did the government get?
28. What happened to Spanish silver production starting around 1620-1630?

HACIENDAS AND VILLAGES.

29. What were haciendas and who did they serve?

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

30. What was the effect of Spanish regulation (mercantilism) on its colonies? What might this lead to eventually?
31. What role did the Philippines play in the trade system between Spain and Mexico?
32. What negative effect(s) did New World silver have on Spain and Europe?

RULING AN EMPIRE: STATE AND CHURCH.

33. How did Spain justify its right to rule in the New World?

Chapter 19 Reading Guide: Early Latin America

34. What were viceroys and where were they located?

35. What group of people did much to help Indians and record their culture?

36. What happened to non-Catholics, other than Indians, who were caught in Mexico or Peru?

SUGAR AND SLAVERY

37. What was Portugal's interest in Brazil?

38. How did the locations of Portugal's colonies differ from Spain's?

39. How did Portugal's ties to Brazil differ from Spain to Spanish America?

BRAZIL'S AGE OF GOLD

40. What was the result of rising competition between the Dutch, English, French, & Spain/Portugal (combined under the Hapsburgs for a period)?

41. What occurred between 1735-1760 that gave Brazil a new role once sugar dropped in value?

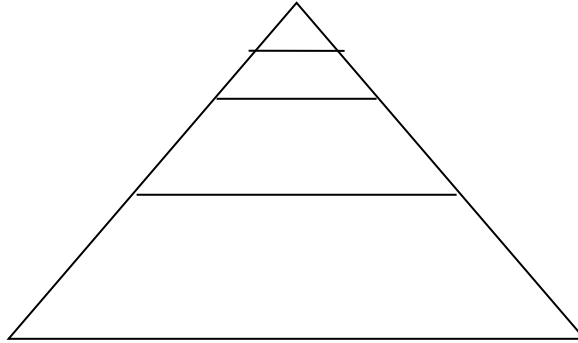
THE SOCIETY OF CASTAS

42. What is the difference between castas and mestizos?

43. What were Peninsulares? Creoles? Mulattos?

Chapter 19 Reading Guide: Early Latin America

44. Label the social pyramid with the racial classes of New World Spain and Portugal. Use the following terms: **Castas** (combines all mixed races), **Pure Indian**, **Pure African**, **Peninsular**, **Creoles**. NOTE: TWO of those terms must be combined in one level below:



VISUALIZING THE PAST: RACE OR CULTURE? A CHANGING SOCIETY

45. Which area, Mexico or Peru, was more diverse?
46. How did some pureblood Indians get counted as castas?

THE BOURBON REFORMS

47. What sort of reforms did the “enlightened despots” of Spain make and for what purpose?
48. What group in the Spanish colonies was most affected by these reforms and what do you think this may lead to?

POMBAL AND BRAZIL

49. What did Spain and Portugal do regarding the Jesuits and why?
50. Why was slavery outlawed in Portugal but not in its colonies?

Chapter 19 Reading Guide: Early Latin America
