

Guided Notes: Early Latin America, Civilizations & Colonization

_____ : a large group of states under the rule of one country.

_____ : a system in which one country rules another country.
The ruling country benefits from controlling trade with the colony.

What is another example of a place that was colonized?: _____

- **Essential Question:** *How did the period of European Exploration affect the outcome of human settlement and development of nations in these regions?*
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Ancient Civilizations:



Maya:

Location: Southern Mexico, Belize, Guatemala

Time: 250-900 CE

-Made up of _____ ruled by kings and priests

-Cultural rituals include sacrifices

-Farming practices included _____ farming*** (Important!)



Aztec:

Location: Central Mexico

Time: 1400 – 1520 CE

-Cultural practices include sacrifices

-Aztecs had impressive _____ with _____.

-At its peak had a population of 5 million



Inca:

Location: Peru and Chile

-Time: 1438 – 1532 CE

-Intricate _____ that connected different regions/cities in the empire.

-Kept _____ using ropes and knots.

-Population estimated from 4 to 37 million

***Terrace Farming** : Using a series of successfully receding flat surfaces or platforms (which resemble steps) for the purposes of more effective farming.

THE COLONIZERS: All of these countries are on which continent? _____

- **Spain and Portugal**

Spain colonized Mexico and most of Central and South America

Portugal colonized Brazil

- **England and France**

England colonized Jamaica and Belize

French colonized Haiti

QUESTIONS FOR HOMEWORK:

- Why did Europe want to explore Latin America?
- What were Europeans (colonizers) hoping to gain?
- What did the ancient civilizations of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca have in common? How were they different?
- How do you predict the Europeans and native civilizations interacted?
- How does the geography of Peru and Chile affect people living there?