

# LATIN AMERICA

Review & Revolutions

# Warm Up:

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- On a sheet of lined paper, answer the following question:
- What causes people to revolt?
- [Write your name & period at the top, this will be handed in at the end of class]

# Native civilizations: Key Points

- Maya
  - ▣ Slash & Burn farming
- Inca
  - ▣ Terrace Farming, Roads
- Aztec
  - ▣ Architecture, cities



# European Colonization

- Turn to your partner:
  - ▣ Why did Europe want to explore Latin America?
  - ▣ What were Europeans hoping to gain?
  - ▣ Who gained the most- and how do we know that?

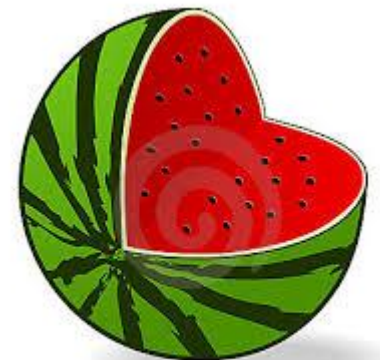
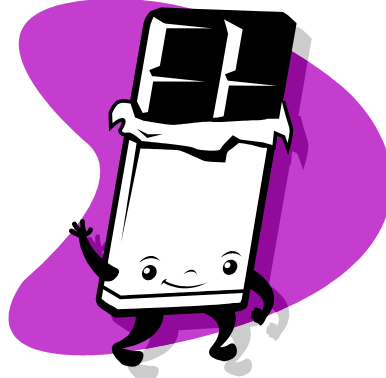
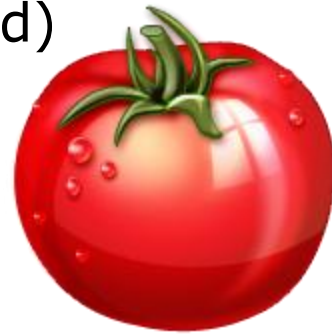


# Effects of Colonization

- **Evidence of Colonization**
  - ▣ Common Language – Spanish or Portuguese
  - ▣ Common Religion – Roman Catholicism
  - ▣ What other things did Europeans bring to South America?

# Where is that food from?

Decide where the plants and animals originated (the Old World or the New World)

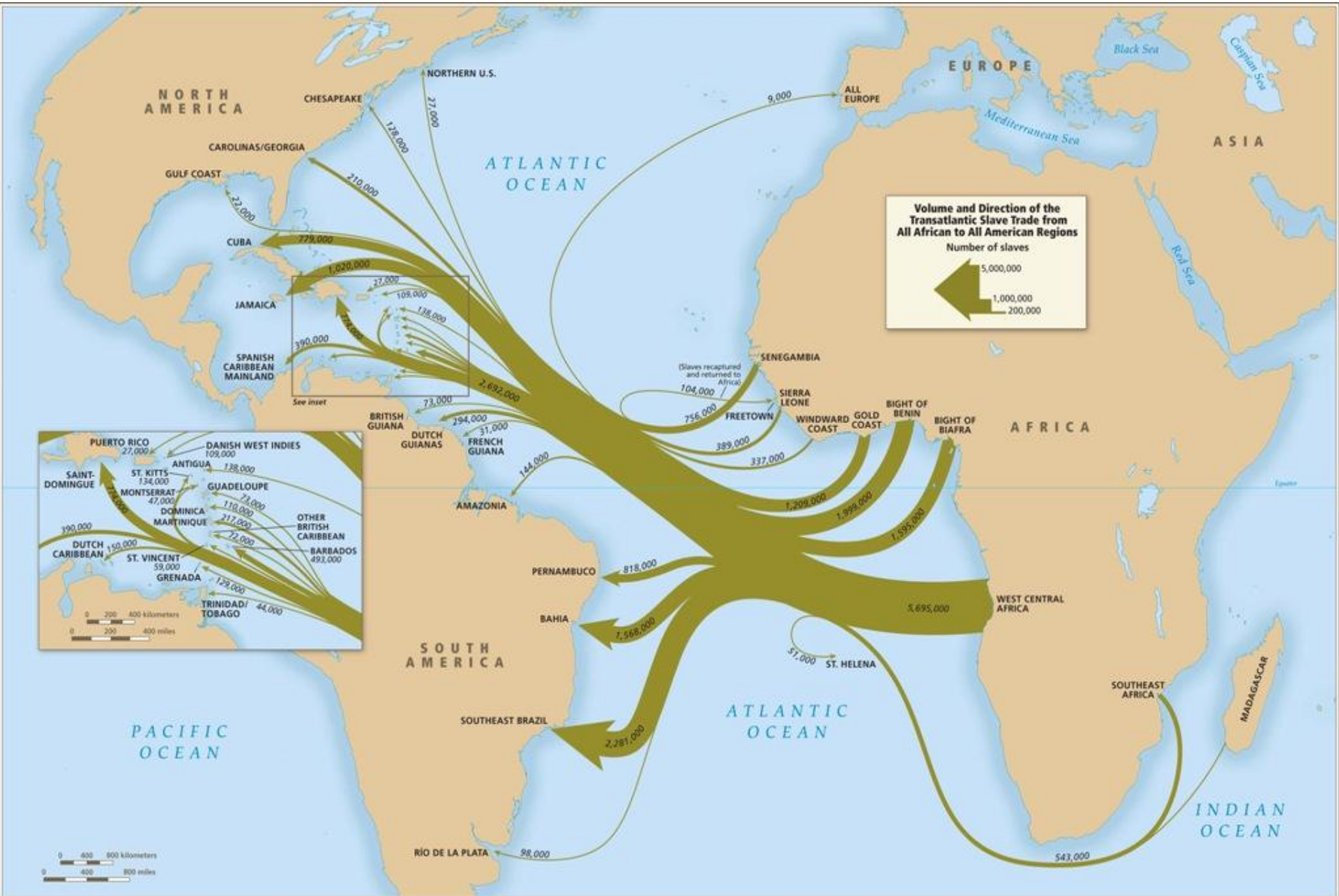






- Europe used South America as a way to gain new natural resources
  - ▣ **Columbian exchange:** the transfer of animals, plants, culture, humans, technology, and disease and ideas between the Americas and Europe/Asia/Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries after Columbus' 1492 voyage.
  
- Colonizers forced South American natives to work on plantations, but also brought over slaves from Africa.
  - ▣ Plantations and farming
  - ▣ Think back to your projects- who had countries that had plantations?
  
  - ▣ How do you think the introduction of African slaves changed the **population**?





# African Cultural Influences

- Music: Calypso, Steel Drum Bands and Reggae
- Religion – Voodoo and Candomble in Brazil



# KAHOOT!

- Get out your phones and we can review what we know about Latin America so far. This stuff may be on the quiz!  
Participate!
- Type **Kahoot.it** into your browser
- Create an appropriate nametag (you may work in partners).

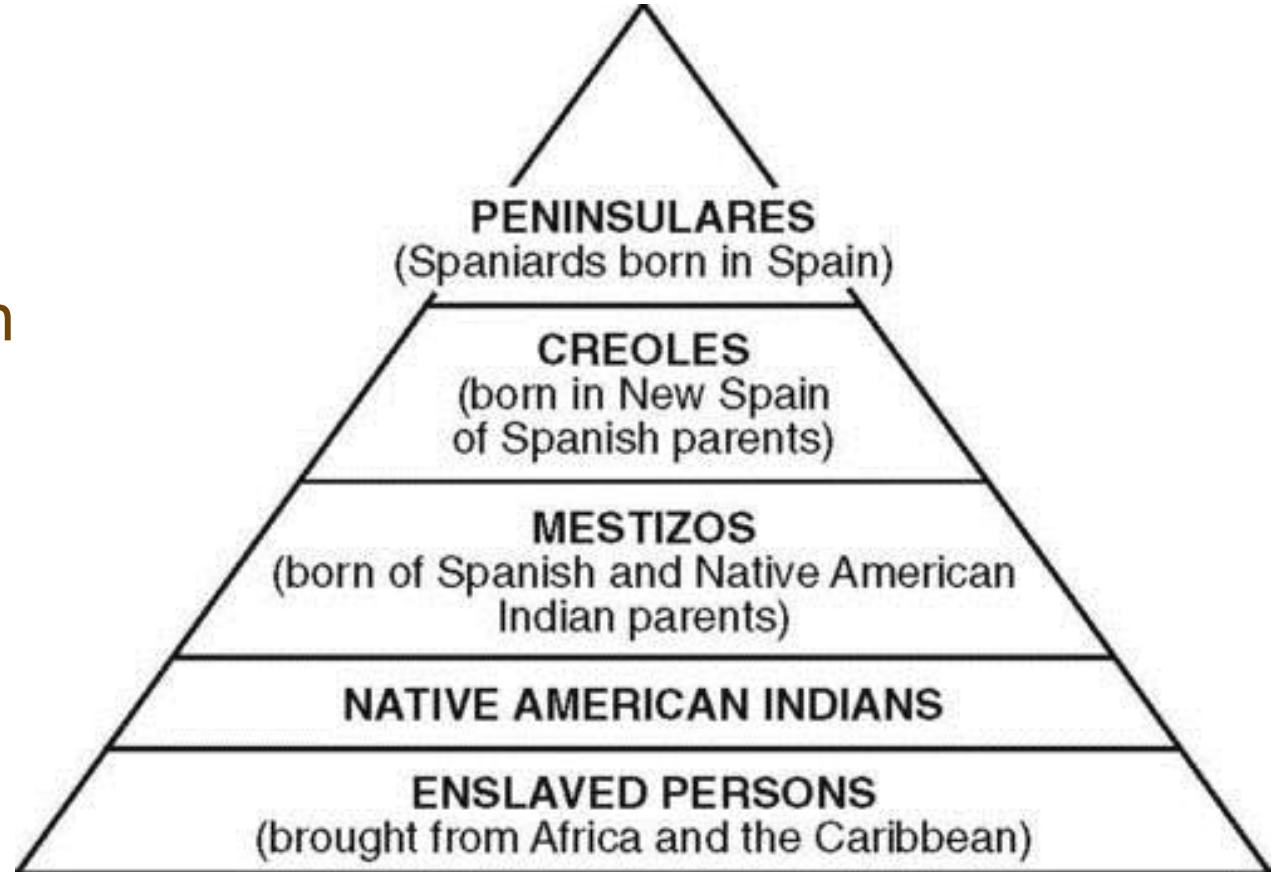


One major impact of European colonization was the **unequal social hierarchy** in Latin America

**Social Hierarchy:** a system where people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status.

Basically...

- Europeans
- Europeans born in America
- Mixed race
- Natives
- African Slaves



Royal governors  
(peninsulares) were sent by  
the kings to monitor trade  
and maintain order in the  
colony

... so, white Europeans were  
at the top of society

Spanish colonists living in  
America were called creoles;  
They had **land & wealth**  
but had **no political power**





The lack of European women in America led to intermarriage & a large mixed-race population that made up the next level of the social hierarchy

Mulattos were the offspring of Europeans & Africans

Mestizos were the offspring of Europeans & Indians

1. Español, e Unão, Mestizo.



Español, y Negro. Mulato.

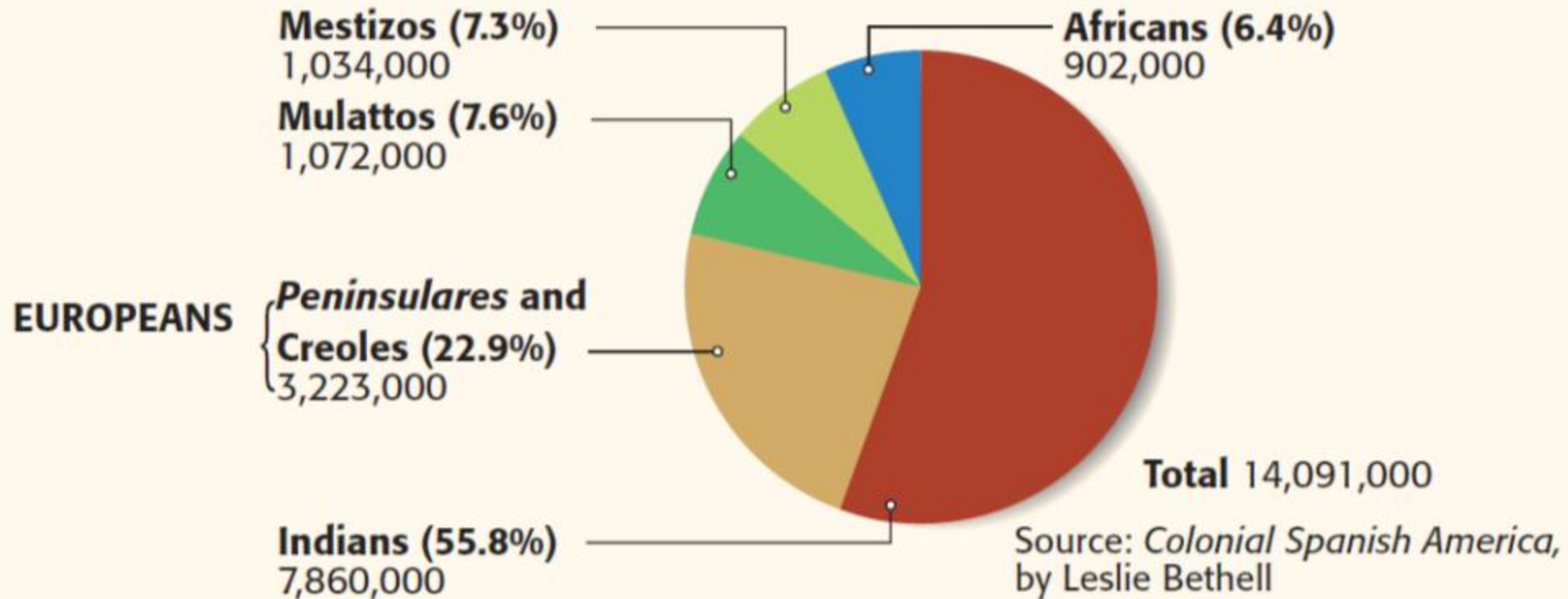


Indians & African slaves made up the bottom of the social hierarchy

Indians & slaves were used as workers for plantations



## The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



# Free Write: 7 minutes

- Do social hierarchies exist today in America? At Anderson?
- If no, explain why.
- If yes, explain what the social hierarchies are.

(add this to your warm up paper)



From 1800 to 1830, Latin American colonies began declaring independence from European nations.



By the late 1700s, Latin Americans were inspired to gain independence because of the successful revolutions in other parts of the world.

Turn to your partner:

Where did they get the idea to revolt & create democracies?





# As a class: let's THINK

(1) Which social groups will lead these Latin American Revolutions? Why?

## The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society

African slaves in Haiti

**Mestizos (7.3%)**  
1,034,000

**Mulattos (7.6%)**  
1,072,000

**Africans (6.4%)**  
902,000

Creoles in South America

**Creoles (22.9%)**  
3,223,000

**Indians (55.8%)**  
7,860,000

Indians in Mexico

**Total 14,091,000**

Source: *Colonial Spanish America*,  
by Leslie Bethell

EUROPEANS

Haiti was a French colony with 500,000 African slaves working on sugar & coffee plantations

Plantation owners used brutal methods to control slaves

In 1791, Haitian slaves rose in revolt

← Toussaint L'Ouverture became the leader of the slave uprising & helped free all the slaves by 1801

Haiti was the first Latin American colony to free itself from European rule



From 1802 to 1804, Haitians fought for their independence against Napoleon's French army

In 1804 Haiti gained its independence.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A\\_o-nU5s2U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A_o-nU5s2U)

Haiti is the only country in the entire world that won its independence from a slave rebellion.

As a result, the rest of the world (including the United States) cut off all economic ties with Haiti.

Haiti is now one of the poorest countries in the world.

**Why do you think the world shunned Haiti?**

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=ZBW35ZE3BG8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBW35ZE3BG8)  
CRASH COURSE!

I am sorry he speaks so fast.