

LATIN AMERICA

A brief history

Listen up!

- What were the Americas like in 1491?
- <http://www.npr.org/2005/08/21/4805434/1491-explores-the-americas-before-columbus>

POCAHONTAS= COLONIALISM

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSfYrPdTKVA>
- Turn to a partner:
 - Why did the men in the song believe they were going to find gold in the United States?
 - Why did these men believe that the riches of this land were ‘theirs for the taking?’
 - Were they right or wrong about finding gold?

How did that come to be?



- Essential Question:

How did the period of European exploration affect the **outcome** of human settlement and development of nations in these regions?

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

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

Colonized: people who live in South America

Colonizers: Europeans

The Big Three

- Three of the greatest empires in human history existed in the Americas before Columbus was even born! They were all in Latin America!

The MAYA!

The AZTEC!

The INCA!

Native civilizations: Maya

- Southern Mexico, Belize, Guatemala
- 250-900 CE
- Comprised of **City-states** ruled by kings or priests
- **Sacrifice**
- **Slash and burn farming**





They also had impressive art, architecture, systems of writing, and had a **calendar.**





Mayan sacrifices

So spooky! What do you think the Europeans thought of this? How do you think this affected their ideas about conquest?

Before colonization... Aztec

- Location:
 - Central Mexico
- Time:
 - 1400 – 1520 CE
- Cultural practices include **sacrifices**
- Aztecs had impressive **architecture** with **large planned out cities**
- At its peak had a population of 5 million!



Before colonization... Inca

- Location: Peru and Chile
- Time: 1438 – 1532 CE
- Fancy **road system** that connected different regions/cities in the empire.
- Kept records using ropes and knots
- **Mita**- a form of tribute to the Inca government in the form of labor.
- Public service was required in community-driven projects such as the building of their extensive road network and Military service.



Inca society

How does the Geography of Peru and Chile affect people living there?

- ❑ **Terrace farming**
- ❑ Vast Highway of Trails and Roads
- ❑ Advanced Communication System





- At the Incan civilization's height, **terrace farms** covered more than 3,860 sq miles.

European Colonization

- Turn to your partner:
 - Why did Europe want to **explore** Latin America?
 - What were Europeans hoping to **gain**?



European Colonization

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

Effects of Colonization

- Think about what you know about South America:
 - What happened to the Maya, Inca, and Aztec? Why?

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

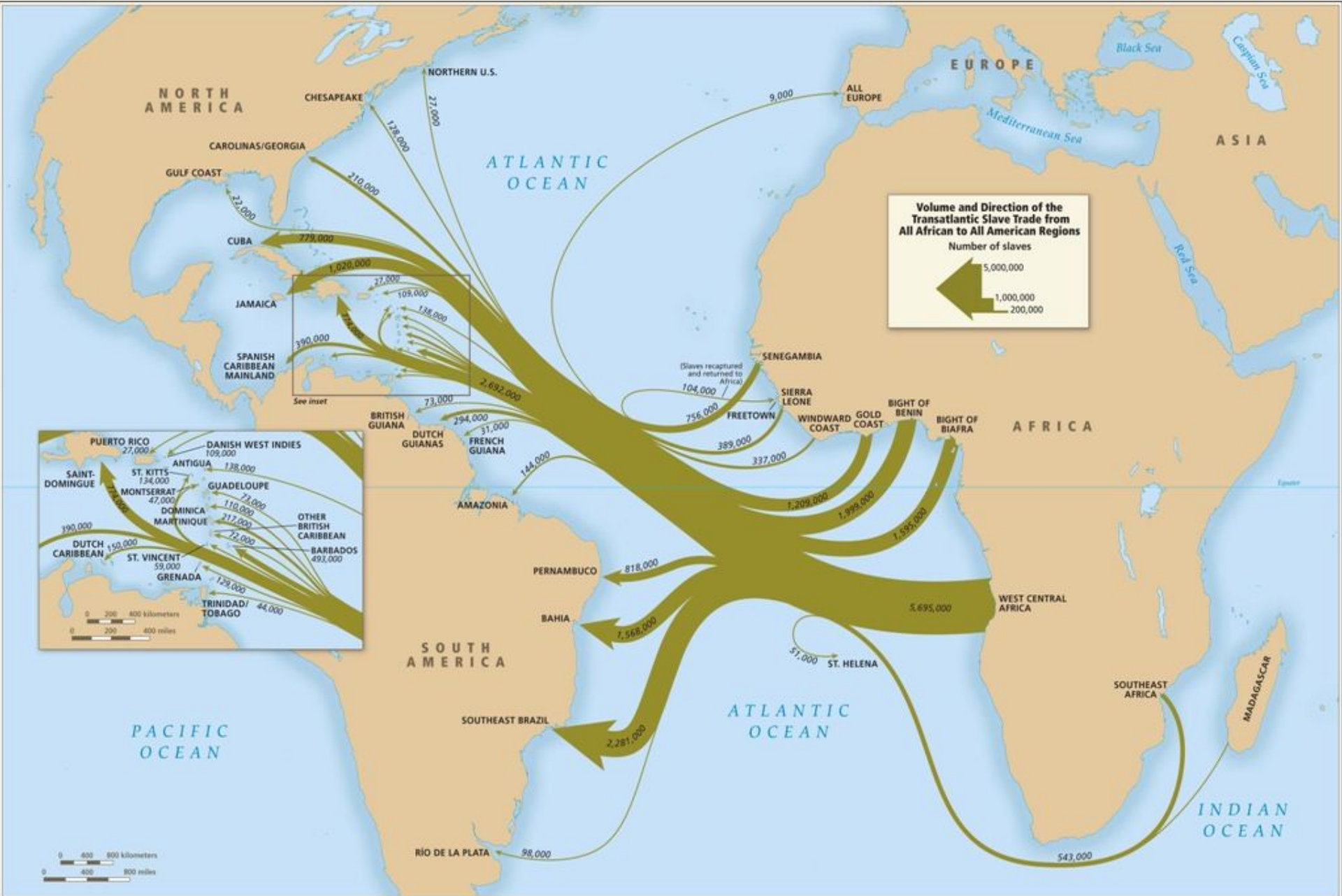
Where is that food from?

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



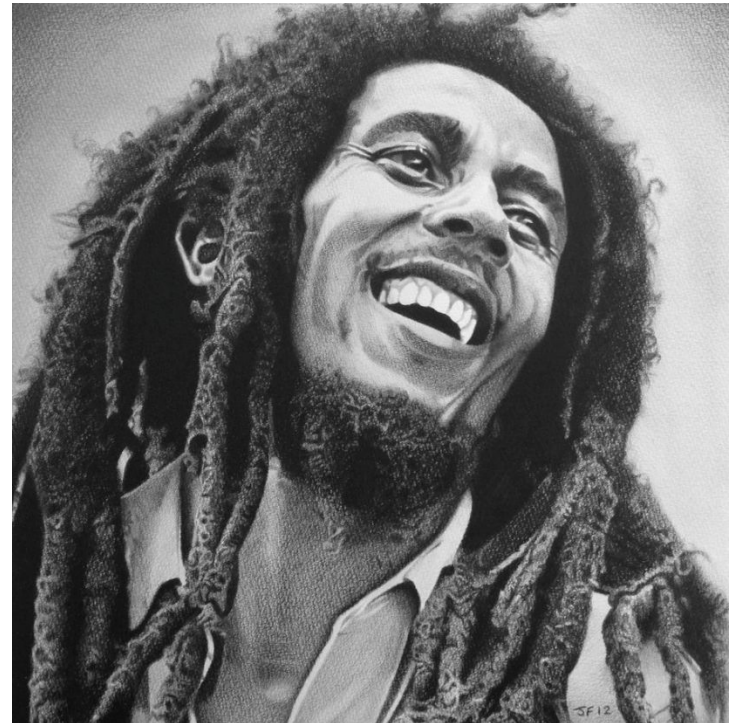
- Europe used South America as a way to gain new natural resources
- Columbian exchange**
- Plantations and farming
- Colonizers forced natives to work plantations, but also brought over slaves from Africa





African Influences, Latin America

- Music: Calypso, Steel Drum Bands, Blues, Jazz, R&B, Hip-Hop, Rap and Reggae
- Religion: Voodoo and Candomble in Brazil



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

Peninsulares were royal governors sent by the king to enforce mercantilism & maintain order in the colony

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789

Mestizos (7.3%)
1,034,000

Mulattos (7.6%)
1,072,000

EUROPEANS
Peninsulares and Creoles (22.9%)
3,223,000

Indians (55.8%)
7,860,000

Africans (6.4%)
902,000

Total 14,091,000

Source: *Colonial Spanish America*, by Leslie Bethell

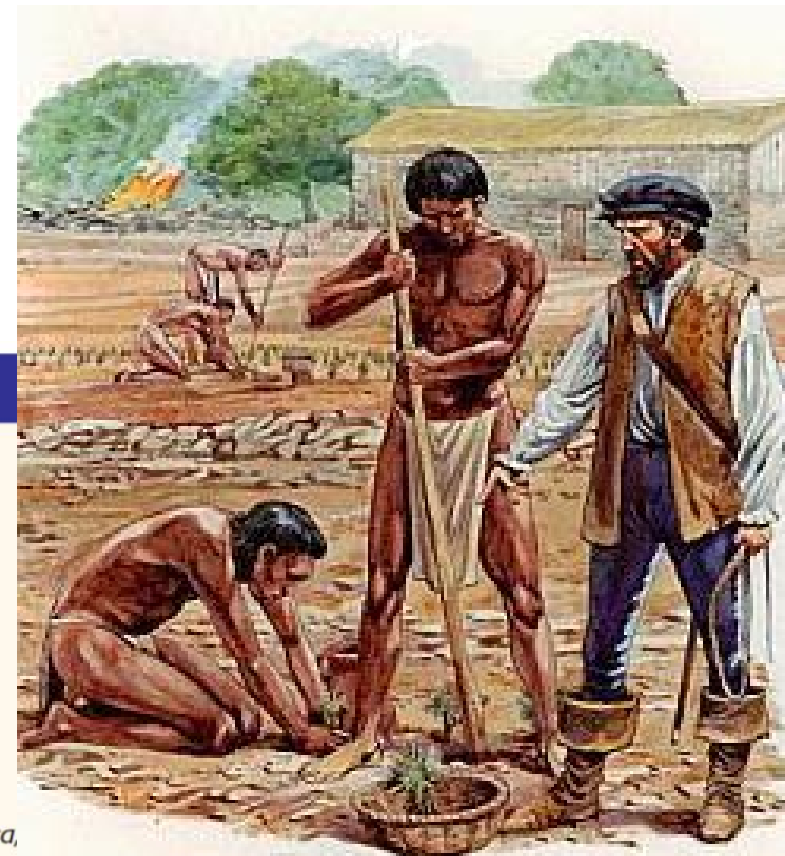
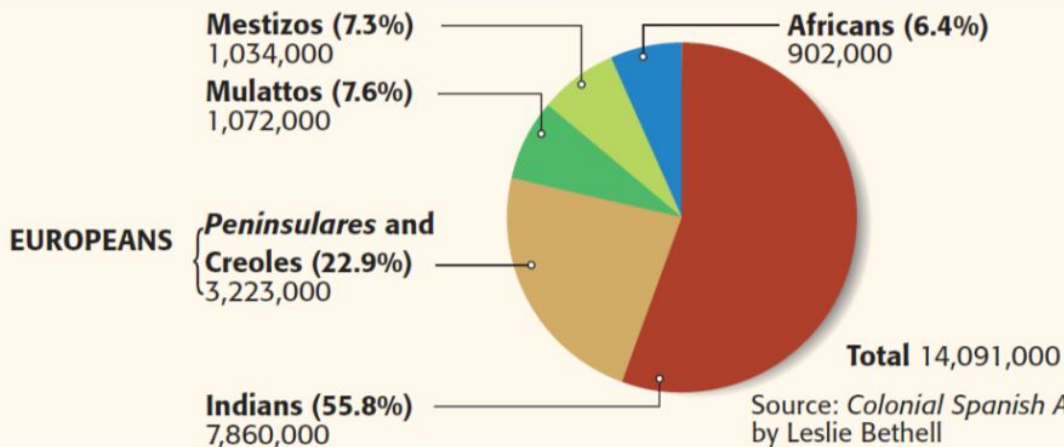


One major impact of European colonization was the unequal social hierarchy in Latin America

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 Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



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

Mestizos were the offspring of Europeans & Indians

Mulattos were the offspring of Europeans & Africans

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society

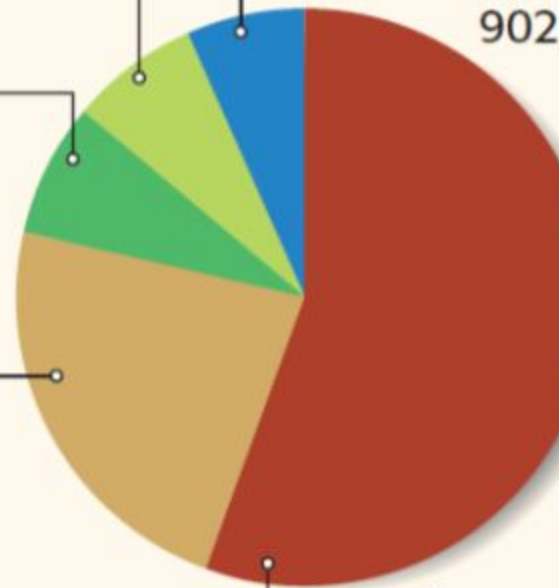
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El Español, el Indio, Mestizo.



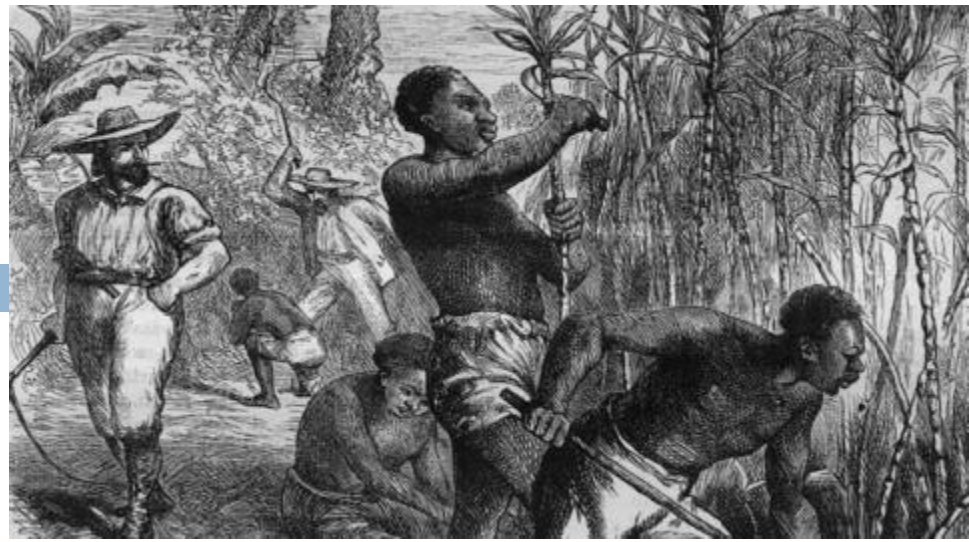
Español, y Negro. Mulato.



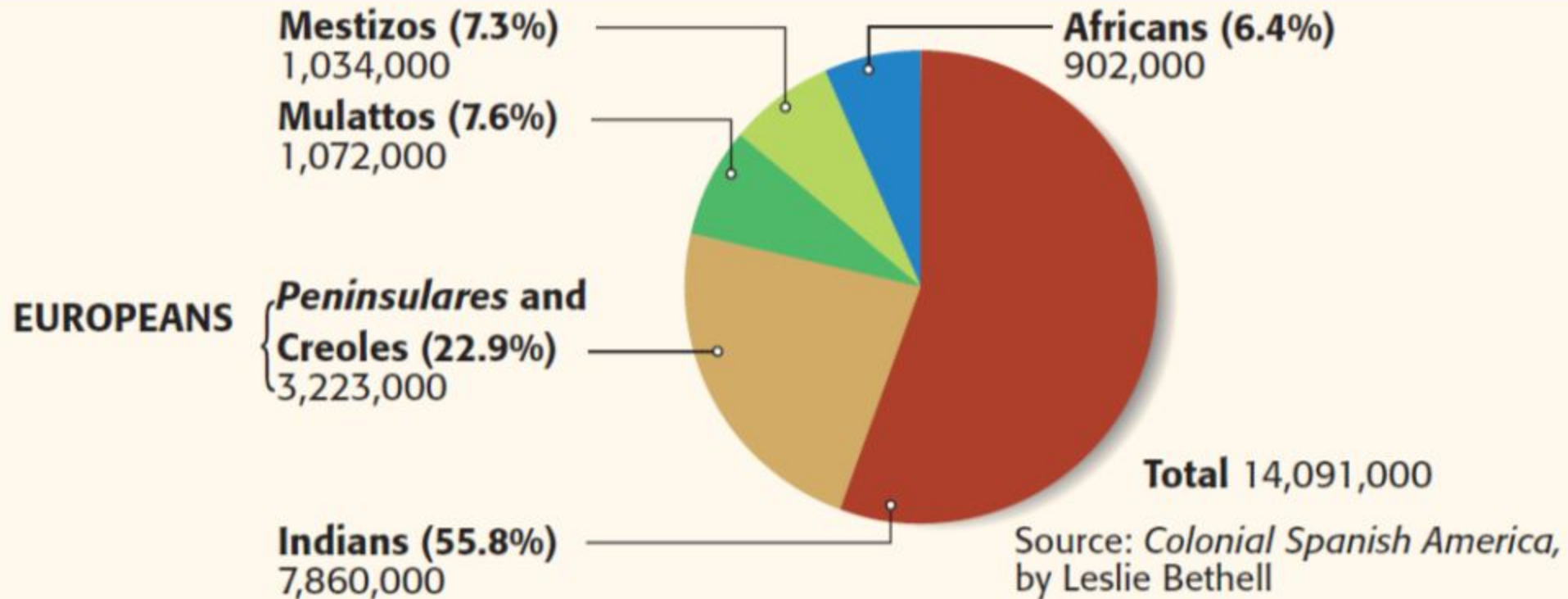
Source:
by Leslie

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

Indians & slaves were used as workers for creoles plantations



The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



From 1800 to 1830, Latin American colonies began declaring independence from European nations & establishing democracies throughout the Americas



Quick Class Discussion:

- (1) Which social group will lead these Latin American Revolutions? Why?
- (2) Where did they get the idea to revolt & created democracies?

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial America

~~African slaves in Haiti~~

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~~Creoles in South America~~

Creoles (22.9%)
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~~Indians in Mexico~~

Total 14,091,000

Source: *Colonial Spanish America*,
by Leslie Bethell

EUROPEANS

By the late 1700s, Latin Americans were inspired to gain independence because of the success of the American & French Revolutions

The ideas of the Enlightenment inspired independence especially among the well-educated creole class



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

Plantation owners used brutal methods to control slaves

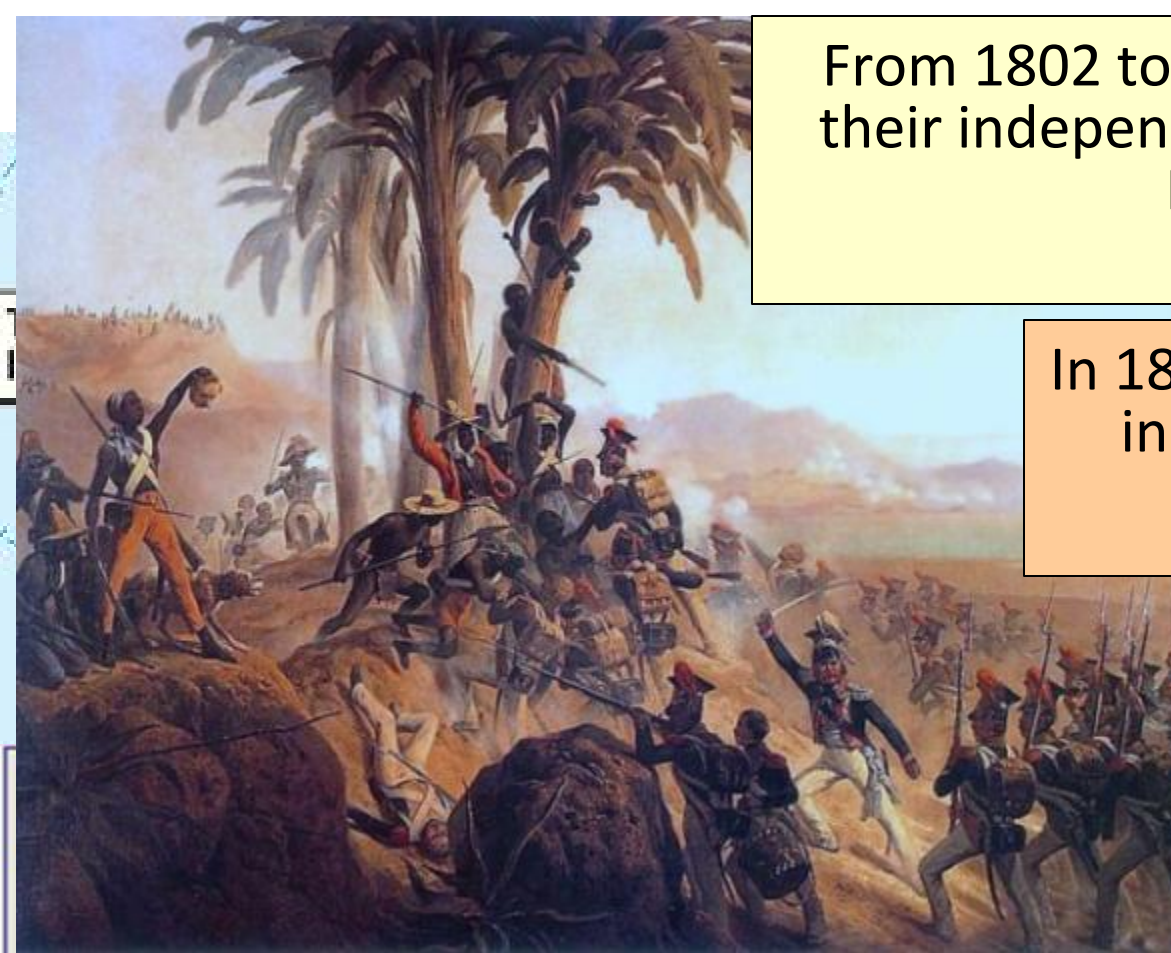
In 1791, Haitian slaves rose in revolt; Toussaint L'Ouverture became the leader of the slave uprising & helped free all the slaves by 1801



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, France granted Haiti its independence & created a republic



★ Capital

0 500 1000 miles

0 500 1000 kilometers

3 Father Hidalgo begins the rebellion against Spain.

1810 Dolores
Mexico City

Guatemala City
UNITED PROVINCES
OF CENTRAL AMERICA
1823

UNITED STATES
1776

1 British colonies are first to win independence.

2 Slave revolt defeats the French.

SANTO DOMINGO
1821
HAITI
1804

4 United Provinces separates from Mexico.

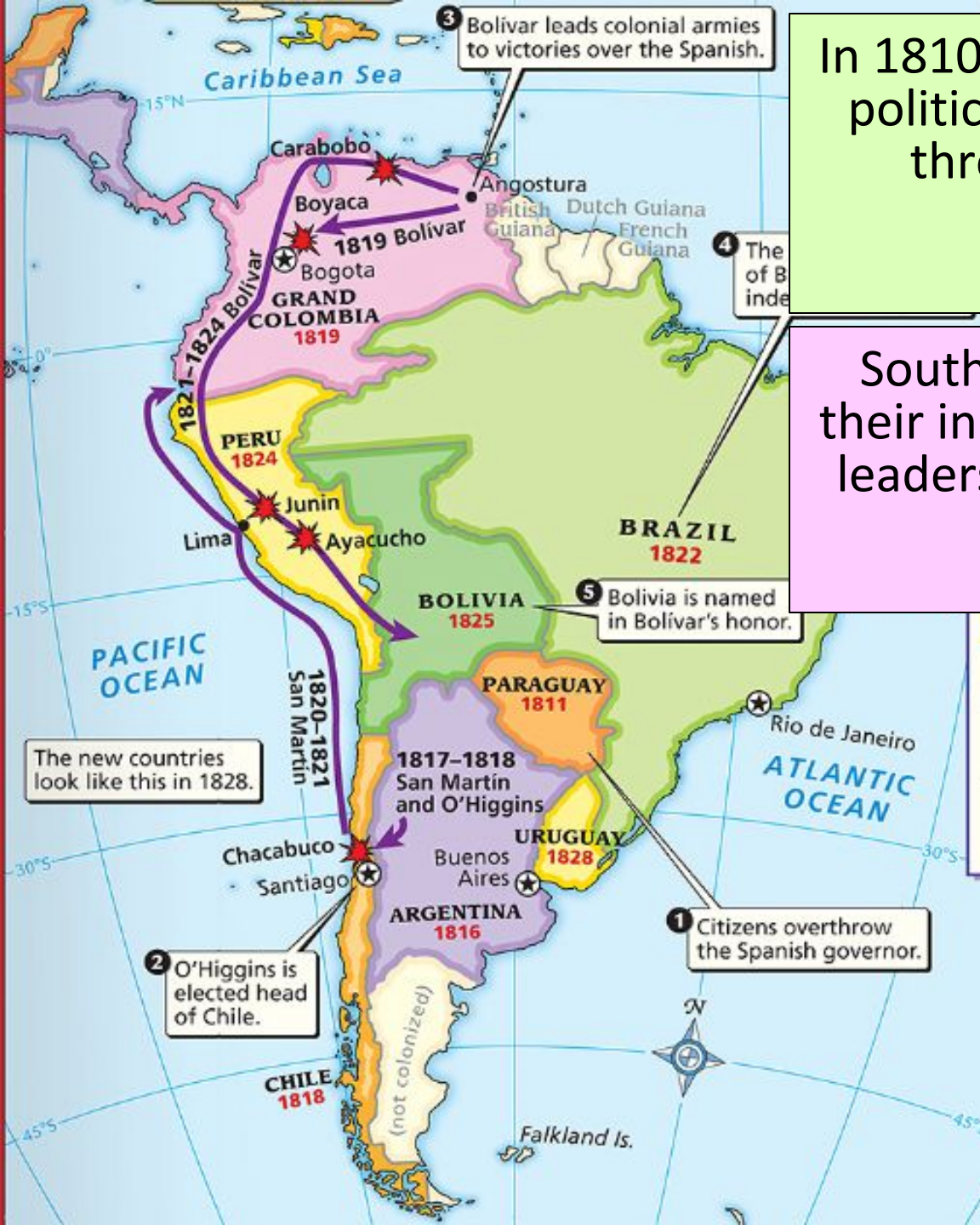
Cuba
(Spain)

Caribbean Sea

120°W

105°W

90°W



In 1810, the demand by creoles for political rights led to revolutions throughout South America

South American nations gained their independence because of the leadership of two creole generals

The new countries look like this in 1828.

South America

- Battle for independence
- 1811** Year of independence
- Capital
- Liberating army

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

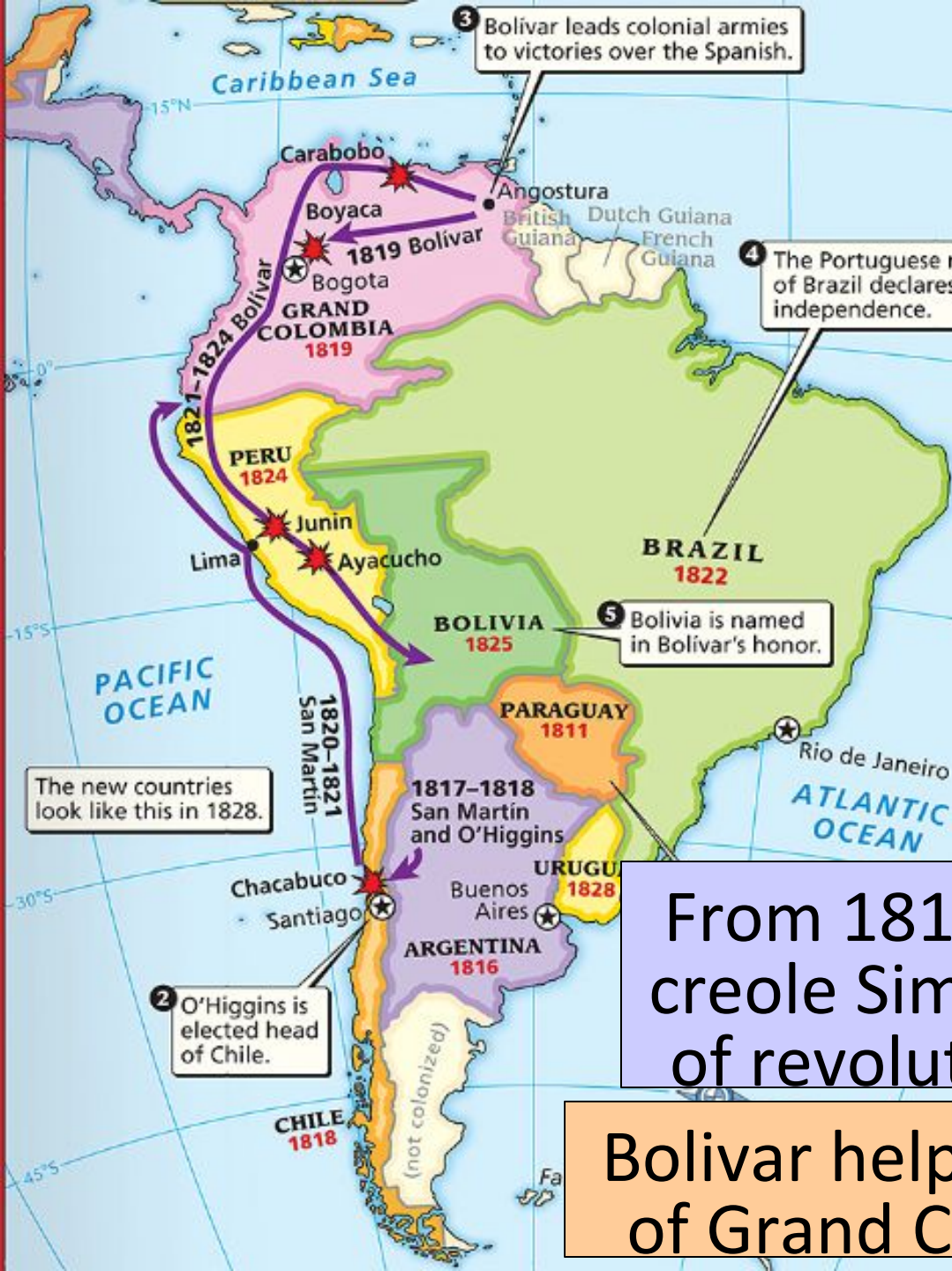
2 O'Higgins is elected head of Chile.

1 Citizens overthrow the Spanish governor.

5 Bolivia is named in Bolivar's honor.

4 The... of B... inde...

3 Bolivar leads colonial armies to victories over the Spanish.



From 1811 to 1824, Venezuelan creole Simon Bolivar led an army of revolutionaries against Spain

Bolivar helped create new nations of Grand Colombia, Peru, Bolivia



Argentinean creole San Martín led the independence movement in southern South America

San Martín helped create new nations of Argentina, Chile & Peru

Unlike the South America creoles, in Mexico the Indians & mestizos played the leading role

In 1810, a poor but well educated Catholic priest named Miguel Hidalgo used Enlightenment ideals to call for a revolution against Spain



Hidalgo led an army of 80,000 Indian & mestizos revolutionaries against the Spanish military & creoles who feared losing their wealth


During the rebellion, Hidalgo was killed but Mexicans found new leaders to continue the fight another 10 years


The turning point in the war came in 1820 when the creoles switched sides & joined the revolt against Spain

In 1821, Spain granted Mexico its independence & a republic was formed



Independence in North America

 Battle for independence
1776 Independence declared

 Capital

0 500 1000 miles

0 500 1000 kilometers

3 Father Hidalgo begins the rebellion against Spain.

2 Slave revolt defeats the French.

4 United Provinces separates from Mexico.