

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 19 Reading Guide
Early Latin America p.425-450

INTRODUCTION

1. What three things was the Atlantic system based on?
2. What word is used to describe both Spanish and Portuguese people, collectively? Why?

SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE: FROM RECONQUEST TO CONQUEST

3. How did Iberian societies' past influence the way they handled contact with Native Americans?
4. 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

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

The Chronology of Conquest

7. What 2 areas in the Americas did Spain focus on and why?

The Caribbean Crucible

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

DOCUMENT: A Vision from the Vanquished

13. Why should Guaman Poma's writings be viewed with at least some skepticism? (HINT: 1st paragraph – look for bias and what he wants)
14. How were Indians treated in the mines?
15. What are some of the abuses the encomenderos are committing against the Indians?

The Paths of Conquest

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

The Conquerors

17. List the factors of Spanish success.

18. Who presented the greatest challenge the Spanish? Why?

Conquest and Morality

19. Outline the arguments for and against conquest as given by Sepulveda and las Casas.

20. Whose side did the government take?

THE DESTRUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES

21. What replaced the Indians on the land once they died off?

Exploitation of the Indians

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

23. What replaced encomiendas as they were outlawed?

24. What was the "mita"?

COLONIAL ECONOMIES AND GOVERNMENTS p.427

25. What was the most important industry in the New World to Spain?

26. What was more important, gold or silver?

The Silver Heart of the Empire

27. What was the labor source in Spanish silver mines?

28. What metal was needed to extract silver?

29. What percentage of silver did the government get?

30. What happened to Spanish silver production starting around 1620-1630?

Haciendas and Villages

31. What were haciendas and who did they serve?

Industry and Commerce

32. What was the effect of Spanish regulation (mercantilism) on its colonies? What might this lead to eventually?

33. What role did the Philippines play in the trade system between Spain and Mexico?

34. What negative effect(s) did New World silver have on Spain and Europe?

Ruling an Empire: State and Church

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

36. What was the Treaty of Tordesillas?

37. What were viceroys and where were they located?

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

39. Why would the clergy tend to support the state?

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

BRAZIL: THE FIRST PLANTATION COLONY

41. In the 18th century, France began to settle the Gulf Coast region of Texas. Texas had been claimed, explored, and then ignored by Spain after no gold was discovered 150 years earlier. When Spain discovered France's presence it quickly began establishing missions and forts in the area to block French incursion. How was this similar to the situation in Brazil in 1500--1532?

Sugar and Slavery

42. What was Portugal's interest in Brazil?

43. What is "miscegenation"?

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

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

Brazil's Age of Gold

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

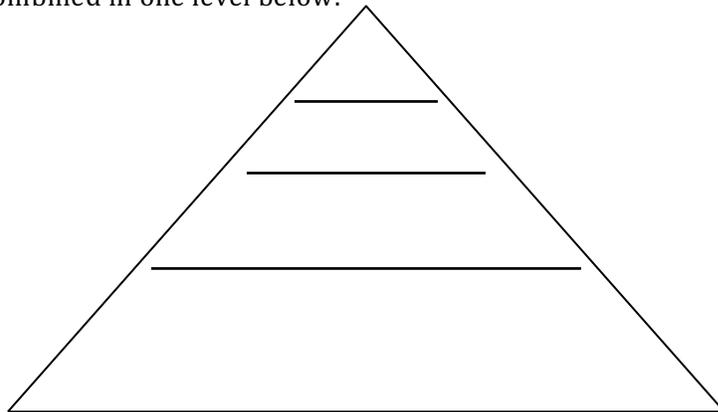
47. What occurred between 1735--1760 that gave Brazil a new role once sugar dropped in value?
48. Spain and Portugal got rich quick through discovery of gold, silver and diamonds in the New World while England and France did not. Ironically, however, England and France benefitted by NOT finding precious metals in the long run. Explain.

MULTIRACIAL SOCIETIES

49. What are “**castas**”?

The Society of Castas

50. Why did Spanish men marry and/or have relations with Indian women and what group did most of these Indian women come from?
51. What is the difference between castas and mestizos?
52. What were mulattos?
53. What were Creoles?
54. What were Peninsulares?
55. Mestizos, Mulattos, Creoles, and Zambos (term not used in your text – means mixed African and Indian ancestry): Which of these New World racial descriptions was based not on blood but on location of birth?
56. 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:



57. What happened to upper class women who failed to marry?

VISUALIZING THE PAST: Race or Culture? A Changing Society

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

THE 18TH CENTURY REFORMS

60. Your text states the 18th century was a period of “intellectual ferment” (look up “ferment”) and that foreign influences led to new ideas in Portugal. What period of time or social movement is this referring to? (see Ch. 17 for help)

The Shifting Balance of Politics and Trade

61. What problems did Spain face in the 1700s?
62. What effect did Spain's decline have on its colonies?

The Bourbon Reforms

63. What sort of reforms did the "enlightened despots" of Spain make and for what purpose?
64. What group in the Spanish colonies was most affected by these reforms and what do you think this may lead to?
65. What country was Spain's ally and why was it natural? Give 2 reasons. (HINT: family & religion)
66. Evaluate the policy of removing Creoles from political power in the colonies while putting them in charge of colonial militias. Predict a possible negative outcome for Spain.

Pombal and Brazil

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

Reforms, Reactions and Revolts

69. What did reforms, stricter taxation, and more active central government lead to in the Americas?
70. Who was Tupac Amaru?