

## Latin America Under European Colonial Rule

1. Read pp. 482 to 489 and 500-501 in your textbook and answer the following questions in your notebook:
  - A. Why did Columbus set sail on the Atlantic in 1492? Why did he refer to Native Americans as "Indians?"
  - B. Identify three goals of the Spanish in the Americas.
  - C. What was the significance of Magellan's voyage?
  - D. Why were the Spanish able to defeat the Aztecs?
  - E. How did Spain's colony in New Mexico differ from its colonies in New Spain?
  - F. Why did Popé lead a rebellion against the Spanish?
  - G. According to the various historians quoted on pg. 489, what was the "legacy" of Columbus? [Identify each point of view].
  - H. What is the "**Columbian Exchange**?" Why is it considered to be a significant even in world history?
  - I. Why was the introduction of corn and potatoes to Europe and to the Americas so significant?
  - J. What were the most beneficial and most harmful aspects of the Columbian Exchange? Why?
  
2. Read pg. 603 to 608 in your textbook and answer the following questions in your notebook:
  - A. How did Haiti achieve independence?
  - B. What caused the *creoles* in South America to rebel against Spain?
  - C. How did Bolivar and San Martin end Spanish rule?
  - D. What role did Native Americans and *mestizos* play in achieving independence, especially in Mexico?
  - E. How did Brazil's liberation differ from other Latin American countries?
  - F. What do you think might be the tendencies of the creoles as government leaders—toward democracy or authoritarianism? [In your answer, think about their education, their professions, and their economic interests.]