

## Vocabulary Development

*Directions: Match the definitions with the key terms. Write the correct letter in each blank. If you are not sure of a term's meaning, look up the term in your textbook's glossary.*

a. aqueduct	f. census	k. import
b. maize	g. dictator	l. quipu
c. caudillo	h. hacienda	m. revolution
d. conquistador	i. hieroglyphics	n. foreign debt
e. criollo	j. export	o. mestizo

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a Spanish conqueror of Mexico, or other parts of Latin America in the 1500s
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the main food of the Mayas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a political movement in which the people overthrow the existing government and set up another
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a system of writing using signs and symbols developed by the Mayas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. an official count of all the people in an area and how they make a living
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a large farm or plantation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. a ruler with complete power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. to send products from one country to be sold in another country
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a person of mixed Spanish and Native American descent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a pipe or channel used to carry water from a distant source to dry areas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. a military officer who rules a country very strictly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. knotted strings used by Incan government officials and traders for record keeping
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. a person with Spanish parents who was born in Latin America
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. money owed by one country to another
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. to bring products into one country from another

Section 4: Independence  
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

## Section Quiz

### A. Key Terms

Directions: Fill in the blanks in Column I with the correct terms from Column II.

#### Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. military officer who rules a country very strictly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. person with Spanish parents who was born in Latin America
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. overthrow of a government with another taking its place

#### Column II

- revolution
- caudillo
- criollo

### B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What event marked the start of the struggle for Latin American freedom?
- a. the Cry of Dolores in Mexico  
b. the invasion of Chile over the Andes  
c. the Night of Fire in Haiti  
d. the independence of Brazil
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which events helped to inspire the criollos to fight for Latin American independence?
- a. the American and French revolutions  
b. the Crusades  
c. the battles in which the ancient Romans expanded their empire  
d. the battles in which the Incas expanded their empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. He was a criollo priest who helped plan Mexico's fight for freedom.
- a. Simón Bolívar  
b. Agustín de Iturbide  
c. José de San Martín  
d. Miguel Hidalgo
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The most unusual thing about how Brazil gained independence was that
- a. it was done without fighting.  
b. it took less than one year.  
c. three armies attacked land borders.  
d. it was the first time that horses and cannons were used in war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What was Simón Bolívar's final fate?
- a. He ruled Gran Colombia until his death.  
b. He became president of Venezuela.  
c. He was rejected by other leaders and retired from politics.  
d. He was killed in battle.

Section 3: European Conquest  
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

## Section Quiz

### A. Key Terms

Directions: Identify each of the following terms or people. Write your definitions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Christopher Columbus
2. conquistador
3. Francisco Pizarro

4. mestizo
5. hacienda

### B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What did the Line of Demarcation show?
- a. the land of the Mayas and Aztecs
  - b. where water from rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean
  - c. where Portugal and Spain could settle and trade
  - d. where Central America ends and South America begins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What did the Spanish explorers hope to find in Latin America?
- a. corn
  - b. gold
  - c. llamas
  - d. oil
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How would you describe the relations between Spain and Portugal in the 1400s?
- a. They cooperated to settle Latin America.
  - b. They tried to stop each other from claiming land.
  - c. They were ruled by the same king and queen.
  - d. They explored the Americas at different times.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Why were the conquistadors able to defeat the two most powerful empires in the Americas so quickly?
- a. The Spanish far outnumbered Native Americans.
  - b. Most Native Americans joined forces with the Spanish.
  - c. The Spanish brought diseases which killed entire villages.
  - d. The Spanish were able to mount surprise attacks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Following the Spanish conquest, many Native Americans
- a. continued to farm the land they had owned for generations.
  - b. were appointed viceroys.
  - c. died from overwork, malnutrition, and disease.
  - d. served on the governing councils.