



YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
REVIEW PACKET**

**AGE OF EXPLORATION/ TRIANGULAR
SLAVE TRADE AND SPANISH EMPIRE IN
AMERICAS**

THE EVE OF EXPLORATION

As Europeans were looking for new routes to the riches of Asia, two nations in Western Europe, Portugal and Spain, took the lead. Both of these nations had the technology, resources, and political unity to support sea travel. Both of these nations had also struggled with Muslim rule in their countries and had created Christian kingdoms.

Reconquista and Expulsions

The marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon to Isabella of Castile in 1469 brought together two powerful Spanish kingdoms. In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella forced the Muslims from Granada, their last stronghold in Spain. This victory completed the **Reconquista**, a campaign begun by Christians in the 700s to recapture Spain from the Muslims. After achieving political unity in Spain, Isabella sought to establish religious unity. She launched a brutal crusade against Muslims and Jews who refused to convert to Christianity. Many people were killed, and about 150,000 were forced into exile.

Reasons for European Exploration

Although Europeans had long traded in Asian countries, travel to the east had been disrupted by Ottoman control of the eastern Mediterranean, a situation that interfered with Western Europe's trade with Asia. By the 1400s, seeking to gain access to the Asian spices so highly valued on their continent, Europeans looked to reopen global trade links. Italian and Muslim merchants, however, controlled the routes between Asia and Europe. Muslim traders brought goods to the Mediterranean, and Italian traders carried the goods to the rest of Europe. Each time the goods changed hands, they became more expensive. To gain direct access to Asian trade, Portugal and Spain looked for new oceanic routes.

Impact of Technology

Advances in technology greatly aided Europeans in their quest to explore the oceans.

THE PRINTING PRESS In the mid-1400s, German printer Johann Gutenberg became the first person to use a printing press to print a book. Through the use of movable metal type, the printing press enabled people to make books quickly and cheaply. As a result, books became more readily available. Europeans were able to gain access to new ideas and information on a broad range of topics, including geography.

GUNPOWDER European explorers also benefited from advances in military technology. Since Arab traders had brought gunpowder to Europe in the 1200s, Europeans had been making advances in weaponry. By the late 1400s, the Portuguese were equipping their

SECTION OVERVIEW

In the 1400s, seeking a greater share of the rich Asian spice trade, Europeans began to make oceanic voyages of exploration. Benefiting from new technology, the Portuguese and the Spanish were the first to establish global trade empires in the 1500s. The Dutch, English, and French soon joined them, competing for colonies in Asia, the Americas, and Africa during the 1600s and 1700s. These interactions had a great global impact as food, people, plants, animals, technology, and diseases passed from continent to continent.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Movement of People and Goods How did global trade patterns change between the late 1400s and the 1700s?

Science and Technology What types of technology allowed Western Europeans to explore the oceans?

Interdependence What motives did Europeans have for establishing colonies between 1500 and 1700?

Change What major changes did the European expansion bring to peoples around the world?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

Reconquista	imperialism	Middle Passage
cartographer	Ferdinand Magellan	encomienda
astrolabe	sepooy	Columbian
Vasco da Gama	conquistador	exchange
Christopher Columbus	plantation	mercantilism

ships with sturdy cannons. Eventually, the use of cannons helped the Portuguese win control of the Indian Ocean trade network.

NAVAL TECHNOLOGY Mapmakers, or **cartographers**, created better maps and charts of the sea. Moreover, European sailors learned to use the magnetic compass to determine direction and the **astrolabe**, an instrument perfected by the Arabs, to figure out their latitude at sea. Europeans also built bigger and better ships. The Portuguese used caravels, ships whose sails, masts, and rudders allowed explorers to sail across or against the wind.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND ENCOUNTERS

Around Africa to Asia

In 1415, Prince Henry, the son of the Portuguese king, carried out a plan to improve his country's navy. Known to later generations as Henry the Navigator, this prince gathered experts in science, mapmaking, and shipbuilding. Their work led to a fleet of ships that explored the coast of West Africa. In 1488, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa.

About a decade later, **Vasco da Gama** followed Dias's route around Africa and traveled across the Indian Ocean to an Indian port. Although he lost half his ships, Da Gama returned home with Asian spices that he sold at a high profit. The Portuguese had established a successful all-water trade route to Asia and would soon expand their empire.

Columbus Reaches the Americas

The success of the Portuguese inspired Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to try to gain a share of the rich spice trade in the East. Furthermore, Isabella sought to spread Christianity.

In 1492, an ambitious Italian sailor from Genoa convinced the Spanish monarchs to finance his plan to reach Asia by sailing across the Atlantic Ocean. **Christopher Columbus** and his crew thus sailed west for India in three small ships, striking land after two months. Although he landed at an island in the Caribbean Sea, Columbus thought that he had reached islands off the coast of Asia. Later explorers realized that he had reached the Americas, a continent they had not known existed.

Spain and Portugal soon both claimed the islands that Columbus had explored in his voyages. In 1493, to settle the issue, Pope Alexander VI established the Line of Demarcation, which divided the non-European world into two zones. Spain could trade and explore west of the line; Portugal had the same rights east of the line. One year later, with the Treaty of Tordesillas, the two nations agreed to move the line.

EUROPEANS COMPETE FOR COLONIES

The domination by one country of the political and/or economic life of another country is called **imperialism**. Europe's activities in Asia, Africa, and the Americas from the 1500s through the 1700s foreshadowed the major era of European imperialism in the 1800s.

Imperialism in Africa

In the 1400s, the Portuguese explored the coasts of Africa, establishing a string of forts in the west and capturing several port cities in the east. The Portuguese, however, were unsuccessful in their attempts to push into the African interior. As a result, the Portuguese gained little profit from their victories.

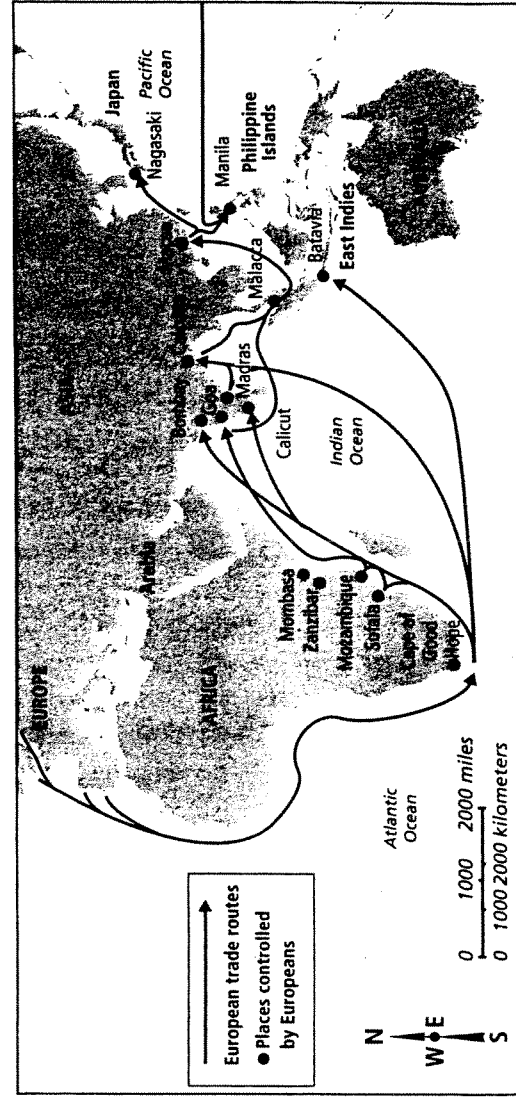
In the mid-1600s, the Dutch arrived at the southwestern tip of Africa and established the Cape Town settlement. At Cape Town, Dutch sailors could repair their ships as they traveled to or from the East Indies. The Dutch farmers who settled in and around Cape Town were called Boers. The Boers ousted or enslaved many Africans, whom they considered their inferiors.

Imperialism in Asia

Soon after European powers had established direct trading links with Asia, they sought to gain more permanent control there. First Portugal and then other nations set up colonies in Asia, creating competition in the region.

PORTUGAL In the early 1500s, the Portuguese took control of the Indian trade network from the Muslims. The Portuguese seized the port of Malacca on the Malay Peninsula in the Indian Ocean, the most important Arab trading city. They also conquered cities on the east

European Trade in the East, 1700



coast of Africa and destroyed Arab ships at sea. For most of the 1500s, Portugal controlled the spice trade between Europe and Asia.

Although the Portuguese were powerful at sea, they were not able to conquer much territory on land. Also, they caused much resentment with their intolerant policies. Portuguese missionaries and traders destroyed Hindu temples, massacred Muslims, and sank pilgrim ships. By the late 1500s, Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean was declining.

THE DUTCH The first Europeans to challenge Portuguese domination of the Asian spice trade were the Dutch. In the late 1500s, Dutch fleets had established their own trade links with Asia. Soon their sea power surpassed that of the Portuguese. A group of wealthy Dutch merchants formed the Dutch East India Company in the early 1600s. In 1641, the Dutch seized Malacca from Portugal and began trading with China. The Dutch established closer ties with local leaders and stirred less resentment among Asians than had the Portuguese. Soon they dominated the Asian spice trade. Their trading empire did not begin to decline until the 1700s.

SPAIN Spain also founded colonies in Southeast Asia in the 1500s. Spain financed the voyage of Portuguese noble **Ferdinand Magellan** that completed the first circumnavigation of the world. To circumnavigate something is to go completely around it. During this voyage Magellan claimed the island chain that today is called the Philippines for Spain in 1521. (The islands were named for the Spanish king, Philip II.) This island group gave Spain a base from which to trade with China and spread Catholic teachings to East Asia.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE In the 1700s, England and France became competing forces in the Asian trade network, concentrating on India. The Mughal dynasty in India had been rich and powerful in the 1600s, but weak rulers and civil wars early in the next century weakened the kingdom. The British and French East India Companies made alliances with local rulers, and each company organized its own army of **sepoys**, or Indian troops. In the 1750s, the British East India Company and its sepoys pushed the French out of their trading posts. The British East India Company forced the Mughal emperor to allow it to collect taxes in northeast India. Before long, the company was the real power in the region.

Imperialism in the Americas

After Christopher Columbus landed in the West Indies, friendly relations existed between the Spanish and the Native Americans for a while. However, these friendly feelings did not last.

SPANISH CONQUISTADORS Many Spanish **conquistadors**, or conquerors, traveled to the Americas in the years following Columbus's voyages. Some of these adventurers came in search of gold; others wanted to convert the inhabitants of the land to Christianity.

One of the earliest conquistadors, Hernan Cortés, landed in Mexico in 1519. Two years later, having formed alliances with discontented peoples within the Aztec empire, Cortés had conquered the empire. In 1532, another conquistador, Francisco Pizarro, destroyed the Incan empire in Peru.

REASONS FOR SPANISH SUCCESS The Spanish were able to conquer these empires so quickly for several reasons.

- The Spanish used armor, horses, and powerful weapons that the Indians had never seen before.
- The Spanish found allies among Native American groups who hated being ruled by the Aztecs or Incas.
- Diseases brought by Europeans killed millions of native people, causing them to believe that their own gods had deserted them.

BATTLE FOR NORTH AMERICA Spain's profitable American empire attracted the attention of other European powers. Dutch, English, and French explorers had long searched North America for a Northwest Passage to Asia. By the 1600s, these nations had planted permanent colonies on the continent.

In the 1600s, the French settled Canada. Naming their colony New France, the French sent over fur trappers and missionaries and established forts and trading posts from Quebec to Louisiana.

In 1607, the English established their first permanent colony in North America at Jamestown. Throughout the 1600s, large numbers of English settlers followed. Some came for profit, others hoped to own land, and still others, such as the Puritans, came seeking religious freedom. The English monarch asserted control over his 13 American colonies, but they still had more self-government than the French or Spanish in North America.

Spain, France, England, and the Netherlands frequently clashed over territory and trade in North America. In the mid-1700s, the British defeated the French in the French and Indian War. The French then had to give up Canada, leaving much of North America to England.

TRIANGULAR TRADE AND SLAVERY

Causes of the Slave Trade

In the 1500s, Europeans came to view African slaves as the most valuable African trade goods. At that time, Europeans began buying large numbers of Africans to satisfy the labor shortage on American **plantations**, or large estates. The slave trade eventually grew into a huge and profitable business. The trade that involved Europe, Africa, and the Americas was sometimes referred to as "triangular trade" because the sea routes among these three continents formed vast triangles.

The Middle Passage

The voyage from Africa to the Americas on the slave ships was called the **Middle Passage**. Conditions were terrible on these ships. Hundreds of people were crammed onto a single ship. In fact, millions of Africans died on the way from disease, brutal mistreatment, or suicide. Those who survived were forced to work on plantations in the American colonies.

Effects of the Slave Trade

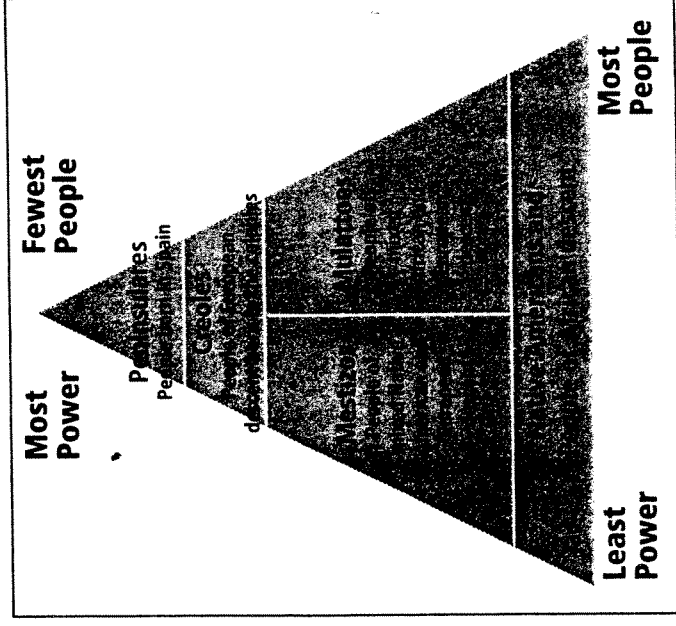
By the 1800s, when the slave trade ended, an estimated 11 million Africans had been sent to the Americas. The slave trade caused local wars to develop in Africa. As a result, traditional African political structures were undermined. Through slavery, many African societies were deprived of the talents of strong, intelligent people. West Africa especially lost many young men and women. Some societies and small states disappeared forever. Other states formed, some of them dependent on the slave trade.

THE SPANISH EMPIRE

During the 1500s, the Spanish empire in the Americas stretched from California to South America and brought great wealth to the nation. In return, the Spanish brought their government, religion, economy, and culture to the Americas.

- **Government** Spain maintained a strict control over its distant empire. The king ran the colonial government through his representatives, or viceroys, who ruled the provinces.
- **Religion** The Catholic Church was very important in the colonies. Church leaders helped run the government and worked to convert thousands of Native Americans to Christianity.
- **Encomienda System** Spanish law allowed its colonies to trade only with Spain. Growing sugar cane on large plantations became an important business activity in the colonial empire. Because plantations needed so many workers, the Spanish created the **encomienda** system. A conquistador, under this system, was granted land along with permission to demand labor or tribute from Native Americans in the area. After many of the overworked Indians died, the Spanish brought slaves from Africa to do the work.
- **Culture** Over time, the people in the colonies developed a new culture that combined European, Native American, and African traditions. These people spoke Spanish but also used Native American and African words. The art, architecture, and daily life in the empire were influenced by all three cultures.
- **Social Classes** A social structure developed that placed people in a hierarchy. The Spanish-born people at the top of the class structure were known as *peninsulares*. *Creoles* was the name given to those of European descent who were born in the colonies. *Mestizos* were people of mixed Native American and European descent, and *mullattoes* was the term for those of mixed African and European descent.

Social Structure of the Spanish Colonies



THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: PLANTS, ANIMALS, PEOPLE, AND DISEASES

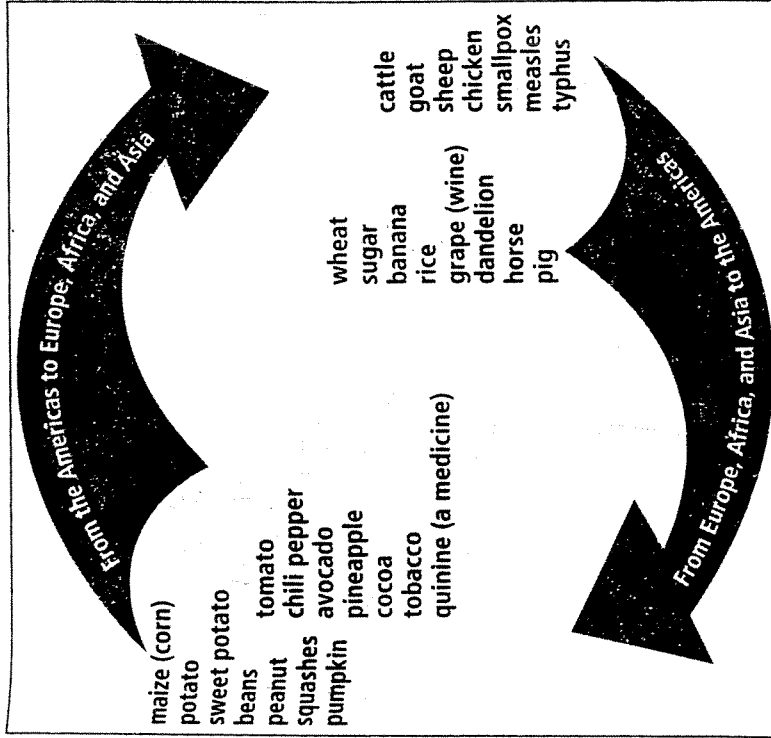
A global exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas, and technology began during this time, leading to profound changes for people in Asia, the Americas, Africa, and Europe. Because it started with Columbus, it is called the **Columbian exchange**.

Plants, including maize (corn) and potatoes, traveled to Europe, Africa, and Asia. Other plants, such as bananas and rice, traveled back to the Americas. From Africa and Asia, goats and chickens came to the Americas. Unfortunately, other exchanges occurred: diseases such as measles and typhus devastated populations in the Americas.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISM AND MERCANTILISM

Increased trade with the colonies encouraged European capitalism, the investment of money to make a profit. Joint stock companies grew in significance, since they allowed Europeans to gather the capital necessary to finance overseas voyages. Moreover, European nations adopted a new policy of **mercantilism**. This policy involved building up national wealth by exporting more goods than the nation imported.

The Columbian Exchange



Colonies supplied the parent nation with raw materials and served as a market for its exports.

The expansion of capitalism and mercantilism affected the lives of many Europeans. Nobles became less powerful because their wealth was based in the land they owned. On the other hand, many merchants, whose wealth was based in trade, grew richer. A middle class developed on the continent during this period. The lives of peasants did not change significantly in the 1500s and 1600s.

SUMMARY

From 1500 to 1700, European nations set off on voyages of exploration, establishing empires and trade links around the world. Western European countries competed for colonies and trade in Asia, Africa and the Americas. Slave trade between Africa and the Americas developed into a huge and profitable business. This European expansion had an enormous impact, resulting in many exchanges that altered the lives of people around the world.

- 9) Which of these events during the Age of Exploration was a cause of the other three?
- Warfare increased as European nations competed for land and power.
 - European diseases had an adverse effect on the native populations of new territories.
 - Europeans brought food, animals, and ideas from one continent to another.
 - Advances in learning and technology made long ocean voyages possible.
- 10) A major result of the European Age of Exploration was
- the end of regional isolation and the beginning of a period of European global domination
 - extensive migration of people from the Western Hemisphere to Europe and Asia
 - the fall of European national monarchies and the end of the power of the Catholic Church
 - a long period of peace and prosperity for the nations of western Europe
- 11) Which was a major result of overseas expansion by European nations during the 1500's and 1600's?
- transfer of political power from northern and western European nations to southern and eastern European nations
 - tension and conflict among colonial powers
 - decline in trade between Europe and the non-Western world
 - adoption of Eastern religions by many western European peoples
- 12) A basic cause of the historical "Age of Exploration and Colonization" was the
- need for an outlet for Europe's surplus population
 - attempt by Italian cities to control the Atlantic trade
 - desire to prove that the Earth was the center of the universe
 - growing demand in Europe for the goods of the East
- 13) The Europeans who explored the world during the 15th and 16th centuries were motivated chiefly by
- wealth, religion, and glory
 - curiosity, concern for peace, and love for the sea
 - a need for markets for manufactured products and outlets for surplus population
 - an interest in science, art, and literature

14)

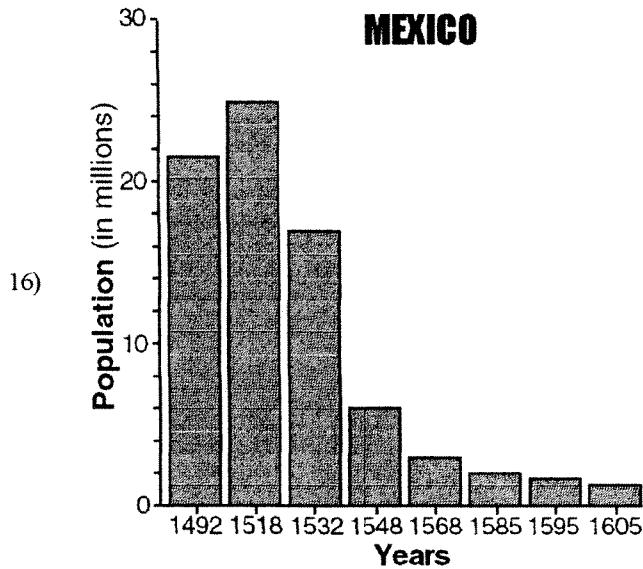


What is the cartoonist's point of view?

- Columbus' initial voyage in 1492 was a cause for celebration.
- Not all groups have the same interpretation of Columbus' role in history.
- Columbus was not the first European to explore Latin America.
- many groups claim Columbus as their representative.

15) The Native American population of Mexico in 1492 has been estimated at 25 million; the population in 1608 has been estimated at 1.7 million. This decrease in population was mainly a result of

- A) emigration of Native Americans to Europe and Africa
- B) diseases introduced by the Spanish
- C) wars between various native groups
- D) crop failures brought on by poor weather conditions



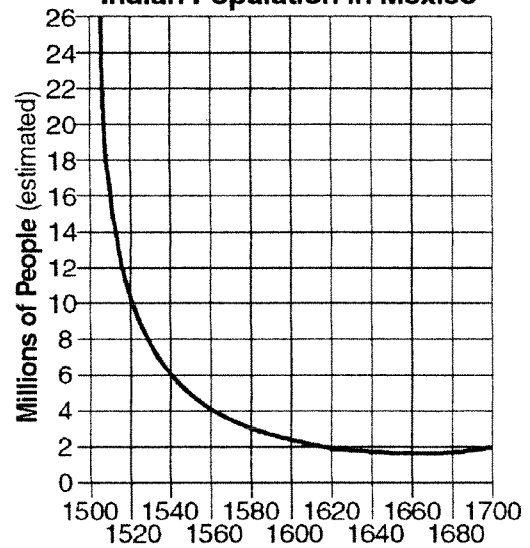
Which statement *best* explains a major reason for the trend illustrated by the graph?

- A) The population was exposed to diseases from Europe.
- B) Much of the population moved to coastal areas.
- C) Frequent tribal wars throughout the period decreased the population.
- D) The population adopted the European custom of smaller families.

17) In Latin America during the early period of Spanish colonialism, the deaths of large numbers of the native people led to

- A) the removal of most Spanish troops from the Americas
- B) improved health care in the colonies
- C) a decline in Spanish immigration to the Americas
- D) the importation of slaves from Africa

Indian Population in Mexico



Which statement can *best* be supported by the information provided by this graph?

- A) The Spanish conquest of Mexico improved the standard of living for the Indian population in Mexico.
- B) Spanish influence in Mexico had ended by 1700.
- C) The effects of the Spanish conquest on the Indian population in Mexico were most severe between 1500 and 1540.
- D) The Indian population in Mexico steadily increased between 1500 and 1700.

19) Which statement *best* describes a result of the scarcity of native Indian labor in Latin America during the colonial period?

- A) Native American Indians from the British colonies went south to work.
- B) Unskilled laborers were imported from Asia.
- C) Large numbers of African slaves were imported.
- D) Many people from Spain and Portugal immigrated to the region.

20) Which was an economic development in Caribbean countries during early European colonial rule?

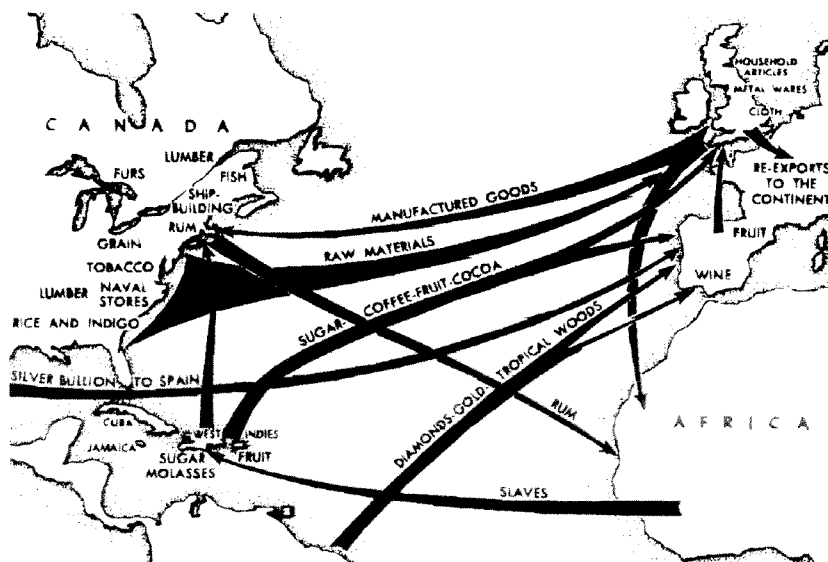
- A) Scarcity of labor led to the importation of African slaves.
- B) Employment was limited to Spanish-speaking citizens.
- C) Machine production generally replaced manual labor.
- D) Plantations were owned in common by two or three villages.

21) During the colonial period in Latin America, a major reason for the importation of Africans as slaves was the

- A) need for skilled industrial workers
- B) scarcity of native Indian labor
- C) development of subsistence farming
- D) desire to promote Christianity

- 22) Which produced the *greatest* upheaval in African societies in the 17th and 18th centuries?
- European exploitation
 - the slave trade
 - exploitation of mineral resources by Europeans
 - intertribal warfare
- 23) Which statement is most accurate about the African slave trade from the 15th through the 19th centuries?
- The slave trade involved African, Arab, and European slave traders.
 - The slave trade was limited to East Africa.
 - The slave traders brought ivory and timber to Africa.
 - Most slaves were transported from Africa to Europe.
- 24) Which was a direct result of European slave trade in Africa?
- African military forces ended the slave trade.
 - It promoted a feeling of racial superiority among Europeans.
 - Africans moved in large numbers to rural areas.
 - West African kingdoms prospered.
- 25) An effect of the African slave trade was that it
- contributed to racism in both the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere
 - preserved traditional extended family patterns
 - introduced the idea of animism to Africa
 - decreased tribal warfare
- 26) Which is an accurate statement about the history of slavery in Africa?
- African kingdoms had abolished slavery but the Europeans reintroduced it.
 - The European slave trade destroyed the stability of some African kingdoms.
 - Slave trading affected east Africa but not west Africa.
 - Only Europeans engaged in slave trade.
- 27) The influence of African culture on some areas of Latin America was largely a result of the
- American Revolution
 - Atlantic slave trade
 - building of the Panama Canal
 - success of Communist revolutions
- 28) One result of the European conquest of Latin America was that in Latin America
- Native American cultures flourished
 - the Aztec religion spread
 - Spanish became the major spoken language
 - many parliamentary democracies were established
- 29) Which statement provides the *best* evidence that Spain was the dominant colonial power in Latin America?
- Spanish is the principal language spoken in most of Latin America.
 - Argentina elects representatives to the legislature of Spain.
 - Spain and Mexico continue to use the same currency.
 - Spain continues to provide military support for Latin America.

30)

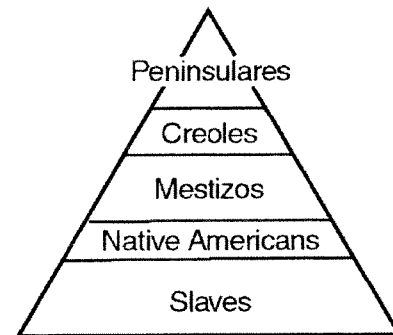


The map illustrates the concept of

- socialism
- mercantilism
- isolationism
- feudalism

- 31) Which statement *best* describes the economy in Latin America during colonial times?
- Little direct trade existed between Latin American and European nations.
 - Few Latin Americans were interested in economic development.
 - European nations practiced a mercantilistic system in Latin America.
 - The United States greatly influenced economic decisionmaking in Latin America.
- 32) The concept of mercantilism is *best* illustrated by the
- social kinship system of the Ashanti people
 - military strategies of the armies of the Roman Empire
 - economic relationship between Spain and its Latin American colonies
 - political structure of China during the Chou dynasty
- 33) Which action is most consistent with the practices of 17th-century mercantilism?
- reducing the shipments of manufactured goods from the mother country to the colonies
 - expanding the export of goods from the colonies to other nations
 - prohibiting the importation of slaves to the colonies
 - increasing the supply of raw materials from the colonies to the mother country
- 34) Under the economic system of mercantilism, colonies were encouraged to
- produce and sell manufactured goods
 - supply workers for factories in the mother country
 - provide raw materials for the mother country
 - develop international trade
- 35) According to the theory of mercantilism, colonies should be
- encouraged to develop their own industries
 - considered an economic burden for the colonial power
 - acquired as markets and sources of raw materials
 - granted independence as soon as possible
- 36) Spain's colonial policy of mercantilism affected the development of Latin American nations by promoting
- isolationism as a response to international political issues
 - respect for the rights of indigenous people
 - the production of raw materials and cash crops
 - free and rapid trade with Asia and Africa
- 37) Which was a characteristic of the policy of mercantilism followed by Spanish colonial rulers in Latin America?
- The colonies were forced to develop local industries to support themselves.
 - Spain encouraged the colonies to develop new political systems to meet colonial needs.
 - The colonies were required to provide raw materials to Spain and to purchase Spanish manufactured goods.
 - Spain sought trade agreements between its colonies and the English colonies in North America.
- 38) Which statement *best* reflects the effect of mercantilism on the colonies in Latin America?
- The wealth of the colonial power increased at the expense of the colony.
 - Industries in the colonies manufactured the majority of finished goods for the mother country.
 - Land was distributed equally between the social classes.
 - Markets in the colonies were closed to manufactured goods from the mother country.
- 39) In the 16th and 17th centuries in Latin America, European mercantilism led to
- the rejection of Spanish culture
 - the growth of democratic forms of government
 - exploitation of people and resources
 - opposition to the Catholic Church
- 40) An advocate of mercantilism would most likely have agreed with the idea that government should
- abandon the policy of colonial expansion
 - raise tariffs on foreign goods
 - impose export duties on manufactured goods
 - encourage manufacturing in its colonies
- 41) In the 17th century, mercantilists attempted to guarantee national prosperity by
- limiting both imports and exports
 - increasing imports and limiting exports
 - equalizing imports and exports
 - limiting imports and increasing exports
- 42) "He once sent fifty horsemen with pikes [spears] to destroy an entire province. Not a single human being survived that massacre, neither women nor children nor aged infirm... This terrible massacre was punishment for a trifling offense: some Indians had not responded to a summons promptly enough when the tyrant had commanded that they bring him a load of maize [corn]..., or else had asked for more Indians to be assigned to serve him or his comrades. And there was no place where the Indians could take refuge...."
- The purpose of the author was most likely to
- show support for the governor's policy toward native peoples
 - encourage the colonial government to change its policies toward native peoples
 - explain the problems associated with using native laborers
 - justify the need for the harsh treatment of the native people

- 43) In many Latin American nations, a major effect of colonial rule has been the
- concentration of power in a small group of landowners
 - equal distribution of wealth among social classes
 - minor political role of the military
 - economic control held by the Indian population
- 44) In many Latin American countries, a major cause of economic problems has been the
- slow population growth
 - lack of natural resources
 - uneven distribution of land and wealth
 - decline of trade with European nations
- 45) In many Latin American nations, the leadership roles assumed by the military and by the Roman Catholic Church evolved from
- Native American beliefs
 - the effects of matriarchal societies
 - the development of the triangular trade
 - Spanish colonial rule
- 46) Which statement *best* illustrates the contradictory actions of the Catholic Church in colonial Latin America?
- The Pope endorsed the Treaty of Tordesillas, but outlawed further exploration.
 - The Church expressed concern over the mistreatment of Native Americans, but supported the encomienda system.
 - The Jesuits destroyed the temples of the Native Americans, but allowed them to continue their religious rituals.
 - The Church moved many Native Americans from Spanish territory to Portuguese territory, but encouraged the importation of African slaves.
- 47) During the 16th century, the encomienda system of agriculture implemented by the Spanish in Latin America and the plantation system established by other European nations in Southeast Asia were similar in that *both*
- produced multicrop economies
 - redistributed the land to the peasants
 - diminished the power of the military
 - depended on a system of forced labor
- 48) In colonial Latin America, the *main* purpose of the encomienda system was to
- prevent slavery in Spain's New World colonies
 - build and maintain forts to repel foreign invaders
 - provide a steady labor supply for early colonists
 - insure that the Indians were humanely treated
- 49) The hacienda system in Latin America was similar to the manorial system in medieval Europe in that each
- relied on a capitalist economy
 - supported a prosperous urban middle class
 - depended on a strong central government
 - required the labor of a peasant class
- 50) Which characteristic of colonial Latin American society is *best* illustrated in the diagram below?



- interdependence
- cultural diffusion
- rigid class system
- social mobility