Influence of Spanish & Portuguese on Latin America

Learning Target: I CAN explain the impact the Columbian Exchange had on the decline of the indigenous population?

GPS: SS6H1 The student will describe the impact of European contact on Latin America. SS6H2 The student will explain the development of Latin America and the Caribbean as colonies of European nations and on through their independence.

Influence of Spanish & Portuguese on Latin America

Spanish Missions
• As the Europeans explored more of the New World, they brought their _______________ along with them.
• The Spanish, being devout _______________, would explore a region and set up forts to protect their interests in the area. Often along with the forts came missions.
• These missions were intended to spread Christianity to the natives of the New World.
• At first, Native Americans listened to the priests’ stories in exchange for food or lodging, though most did not _______________ to the Christian religion.
• As the European presence grew, however, priests began to force conversions on the Native Americans.

Columbian Exchange
• Columbian Exchange is used to describe the exchange of crops, animals, people, & even _______________, which occurred after Columbus’ discovery of the New World.
• As a result of the contact between the Eastern & Western Hemispheres, people in both places were introduced to a variety of items.
• Named for: Christopher Columbus, as a result of his “discovery” of the New World in 1492.
• This started an exchange between _______________ (Old World), and the Americas (New World)

What sorts of things did they exchange?
• The good: horses, corn, beans, potatoes and other produce, farm animals, and sugarcane, wheat and barley
• The bad: germs and diseases like smallpox, influenza, and typhoid fever
• The ugly: _______________

Horses
• Before the Europeans introduced them, many native people had not even seen _______________.
• This was a “game-changer” for native Americans. Why?
Slavery

- The native people were not a good source of _________ because most of them were killed by Europeans in their attempts to take over the land, and _________ killed many more.
- So _________ were brought to the New World.
- They were forced to work in terrible conditions, and faced lifetimes of slavery, and their _________ faced the same.
- They grew in numbers as the need for farms grew, mostly along the tropical coasts.
- Most of the _________ was sent back to Europe.
- Today descendants of these African slaves are a part of L.A.’s culture.
- Over half of Cubans, and about half of Brazilians have _____________ ancestors.

Compare Contrast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aztec/Inca Slavery</th>
<th>European Slavery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Europeans spread their language across LA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
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<td>Portugeuse</td>
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<td>Quechua (Incan language)</td>
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<td>Nahautl (Aztec Language)</td>
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<td>Haitian Creole (blend of French &amp; African language)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
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<td>Mostly Roman Catholic in South America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
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<td>Many indigenous people were forced to say they accepted Christianity, but continued to practice their own beliefs in private.</td>
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