

# Bell Ringer

- What are three famous groups of people from Latin America?

# Early Latin American “Mesoamerican” Civilization

Aztecs, Mayans, and Incans

# Key Terms

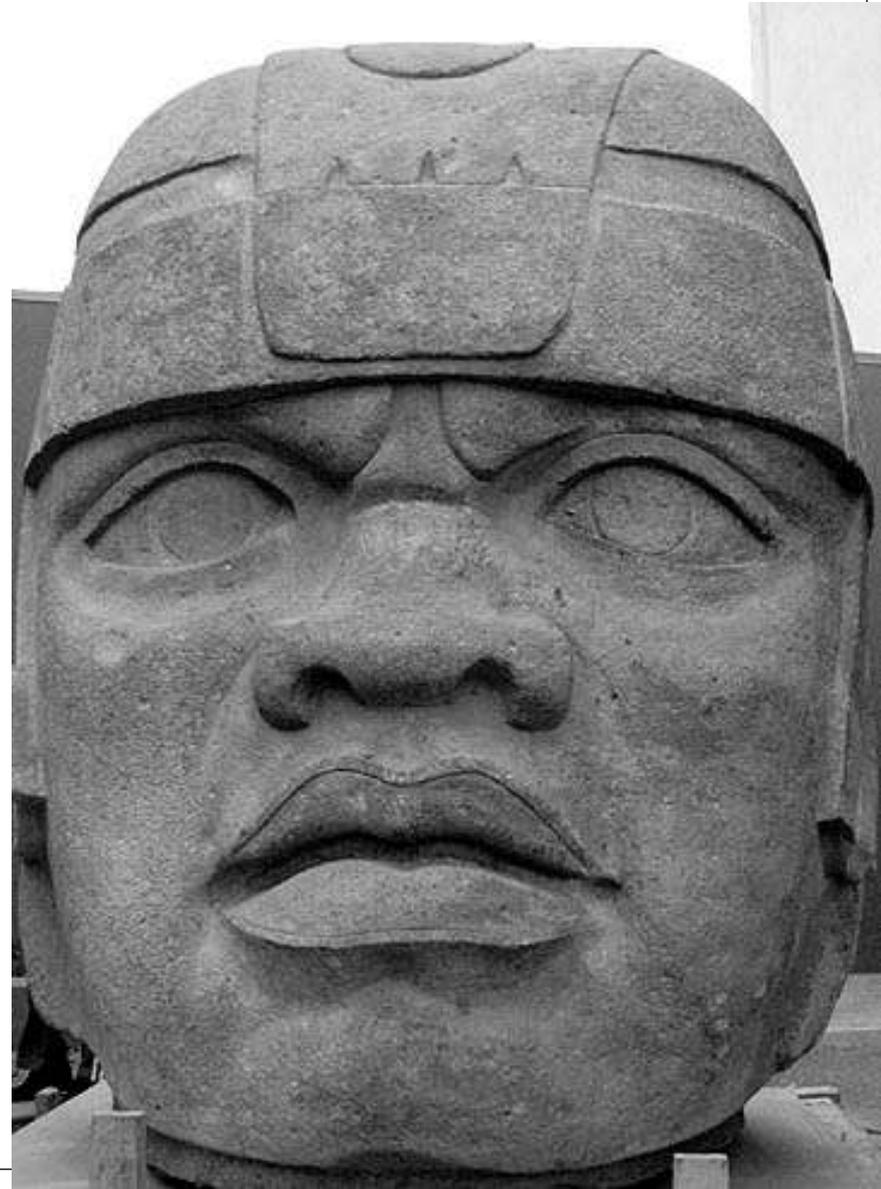
- Olmec
- Maya
- Aztec
- Tenochtitlan
- Inca

# Olmecs

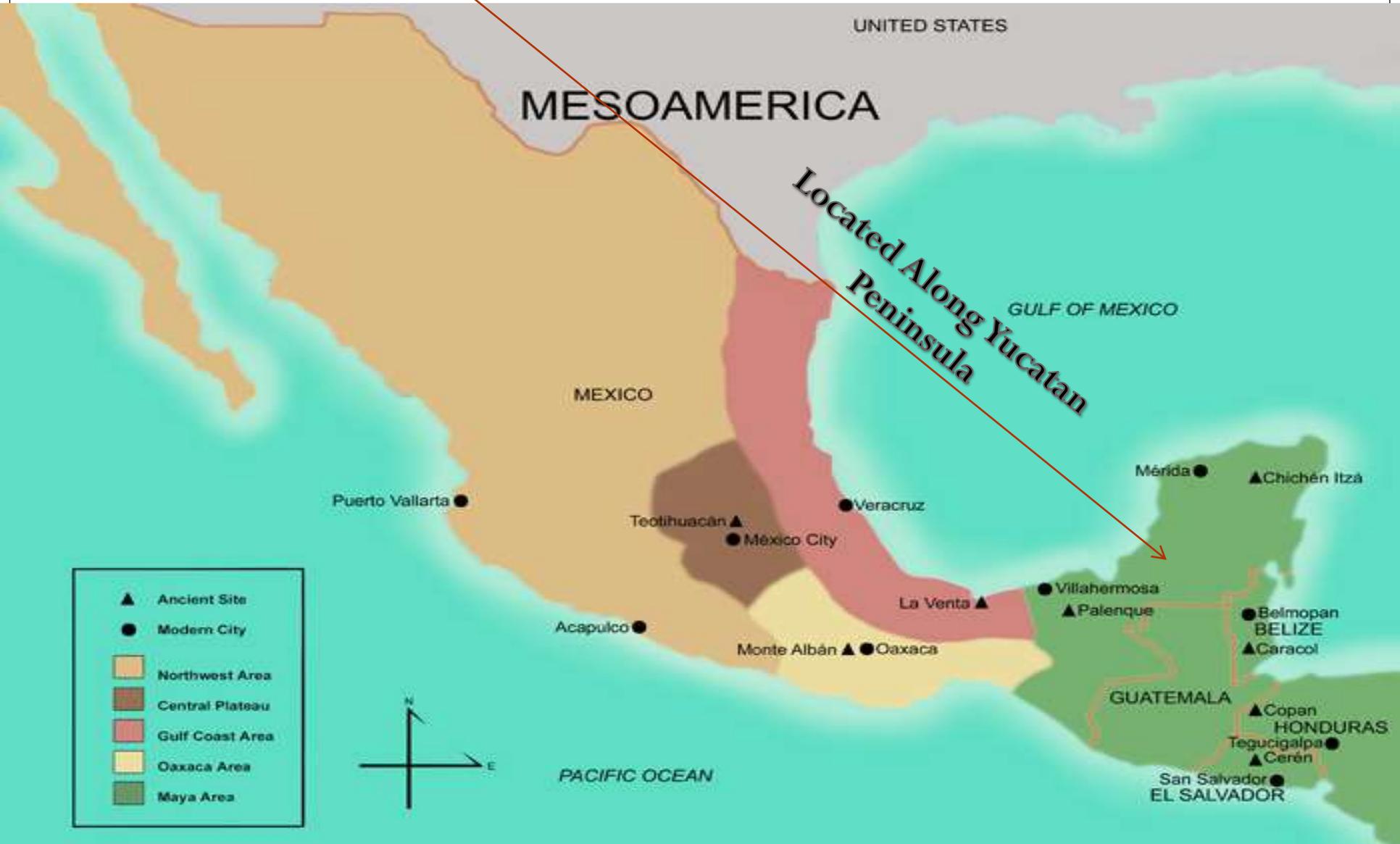


# Olmecs

- 1500 B.C.-400 B.C.
- One of the earliest civilizations in Latin America
- Known for statues
  - Up to 9 feet tall and weighed more than 40 tons.



# The Maya



# Mayan Civilization

- A.D. 300- A.D. 900
- Rigid class structure
  - Mostly agrarian
- Highly advanced for the time
  - Calendar (end of the world?)
- Decline
  - Why?



# Mayan Decline

- 900 AD, Mayas abandoned their cities
  - Possible warfare
  - Overpopulation
  - Slash and Burn?
  - Drought?
  - Conquered?
  - Revolts?

# Mayan Architecture

- Temple pyramids were religious and political centers of Mayan cities
- Chichen Itza
  - Most famous remaining Mayan temple



# Mayan's today

- **Indigenous** Mayans are still around today in Guatemala and Central America
- Problems facing indigenous people in Latin America will be discussed later.



# The Aztec



# Aztec Empire

Why do you think they are considered an empire?

- About 1300-1525
  - Why 1525?
- Political Structure:
  - Very hierarchical
    - emperor > nobility > commoners > serfs > slaves
- Religion
  - Sun God
  - Human sacrifices
    - Thoughts?
    - Why can these be problematic for the Aztec?
- Decline



# Religion

- Chief God was Huitzilopochtli (the sun god)
- Didn't believe sun would always rise, so they offered human sacrifices to the sun god
  - Usually prisoners of war

# Tenochtitlan: Capital of Aztec Empire



- “The city has many squares where markets are held and trading is carried on. There is one square...where there are daily more than 60,000 souls, buying and selling, and where are found all the kinds of merchandise produced in these countries, including food products, jewels of gold and silver, lead, brass, copper, zinc, bones, shells and feathers”

-Hernan Cortes

# The Inca

- Located along coast of S.A. but originate in Peru
- About 1200- 1530's
- Quechua was language used to unite diverse people



# Machu Pichu



# Bell Ringer

- What does the term “globalization” mean? Provide an answer in your notebooks and then write as much as you can about what you know about the age of exploration in the next 4 minutes.

# The Age of Exploration

Beginnings of globalization

# Essential questions

- How did the winning of overseas empires affect the economy of Europe
- How were the governments of the Spanish, French, and English colonies similar? How were they different?
- How were different cultures around the world brought into contact during the 1500s and 1600s
- What role did Christian values play in the European colonization of the Americas

# Before we begin

- Which is a more accurate description for the Spanish initial meeting with the indigenous population: a discovery, or an encounter? Why?

# Fall of the Aztec and Inca Empires and the Aftermath of Colonization

# Main Ideas

- The once powerful empires of the Aztec and Inca were quickly overmatched by the superior weaponry of the Spanish.
- Life in the “New World” quickly spread throughout the continent as the Spanish sought to gain the benefits of their new land.
- The Columbian Exchange caused an important change in world politics.

# Key Terms

- Hernan Cortes
- Moctezuma
- Pizarro
- Atahualpa
- Viceroys
- Encomienda System
- Transculturation
- The Columbian Exchange

# Fall of the Aztec Empire

- **Hernan Cortes** was the leader of the Spanish soldiers in *New Spain*, which would eventually become Mexico.
- He and his forces defeated **Moctezuma** and the rest of the Aztec Empire in 1521



What can we tell from this picture?



## Moctezuma



## Cortes



Why do you think this is one of the only picture of Moctezuma available?

# Fall of the Inca Empire

- **Pizarro** was the Spanish conquistador who defeated the Inca empire in 1532
- Pizarro only had 168 soldiers with him, but he defeated **Atahualpa**, the Inca emperor, and thousands of his people.



Atahualpa

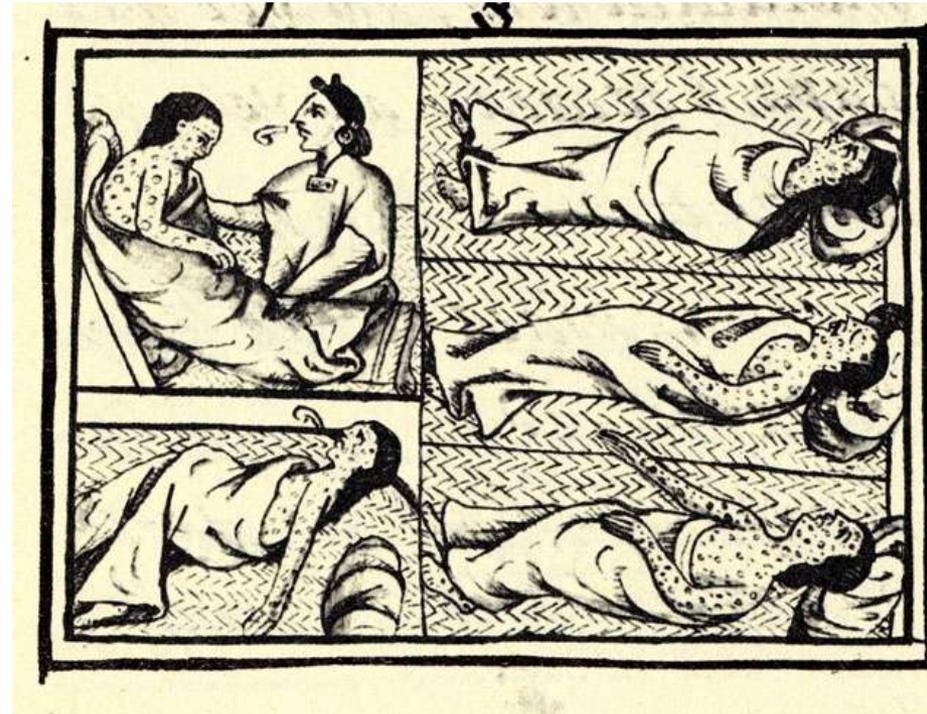


Pizarro



# How could they possibly have lost?

- The Spanish made allies with the enemies of the powerful empires.
- Disease was an invisible ally to the Spanish.
  - Smallpox killed millions of indigenous people throughout the New World



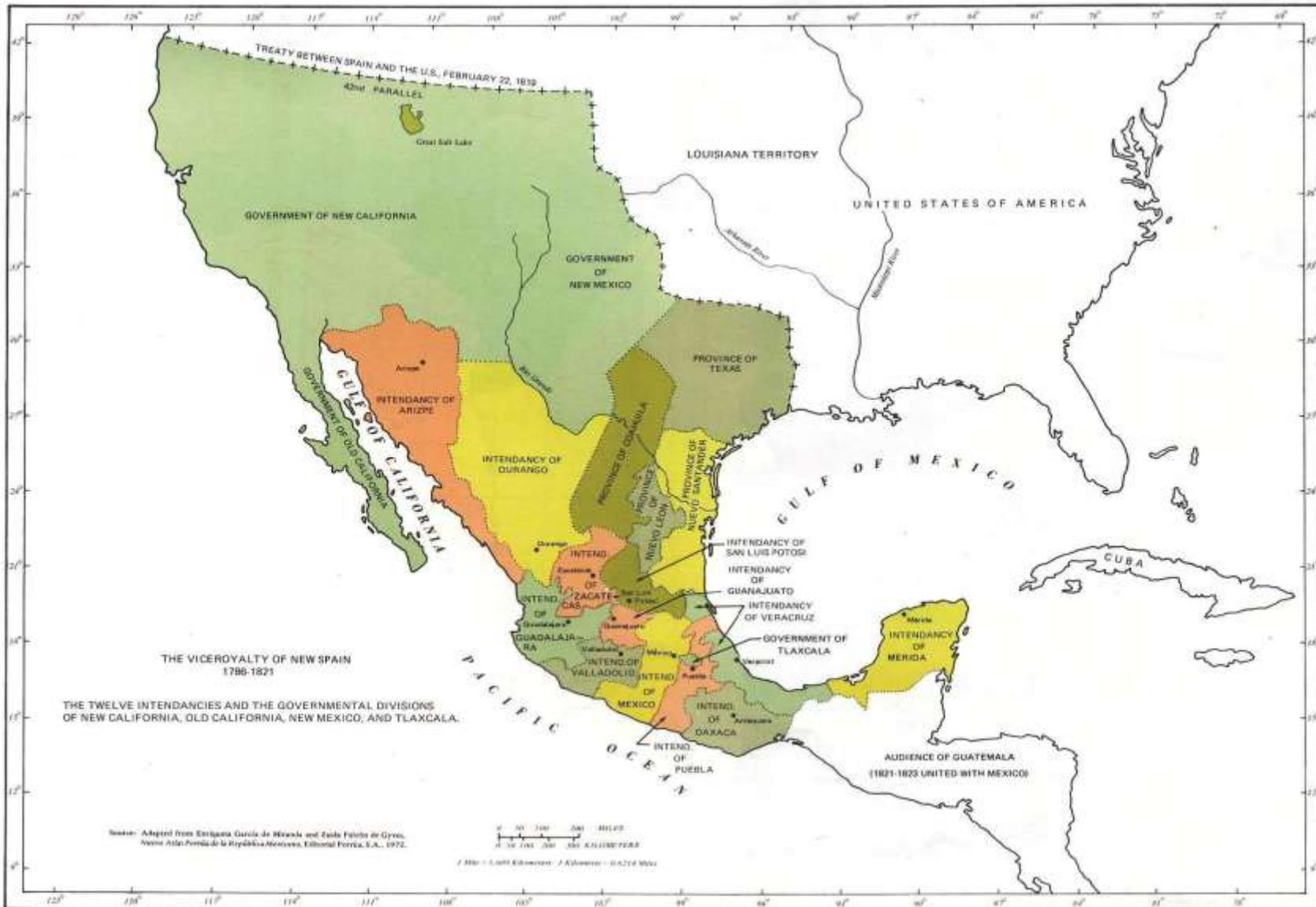
# Aftermath of Defeat

- The defeat of the indigenous empires led to the gradual immigration of Spanish into the New World.
  - Spanish women began to settle in the Americas for the first time. *Why is this significant?*
- The development of the **Encomienda System**
  - This was a social and economic system where a conqueror (like Cortes) would be rewarded with land for conquering land
    - Indigenous people would be forced to work this land under brutal conditions

# Viceroyalties of Latin America



# Viceroyalties of New Spain



# Religion in the New World

- The Catholic church played a key role in working with the government to convert the indigenous population
- The Catholic church forcibly imposed European culture over Native American culture

# De Las Casas

- Spanish Priest
- Opposed the evils of the encomienda system
- As a result of his works, many laws would be passed to end abuses against the indigenous



# Bell Ringer

- What is your definition of race?
- What does race mean in the United States?
- Does it mean anything different in Mexico?

# Race



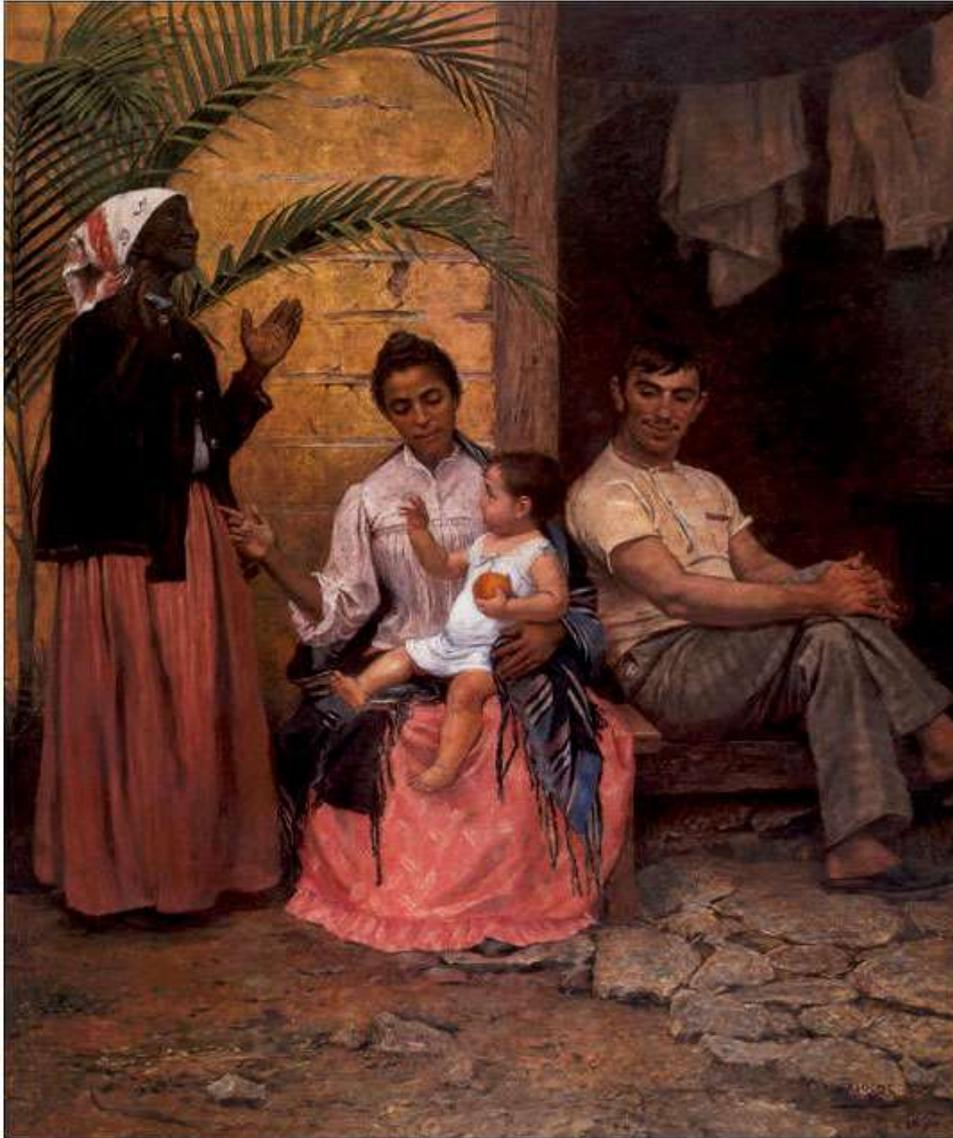
- A classification system used to categorize humans into distinct groups by geographic ancestry, physical appearance, and ethnicity.



# Results of *Indigenous* population loss

- African slaves were brought into the parts of the new world in order to replace the labor that was lost.
- Creation of new *mestizo identity*
- ***Transculturation***: creative interaction between two cultures, resulting in a new culture.
  - *We can look at this as race mixing*
- ***Columbian Exchange***

# Transculturation in effect



**MODESTO BROCOS (1852-1936):** *Redenção de Cã*, 1895.

Oleo sobre tela, 199 x 166 cm.

Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional de Belas Artes.

# The "Columbian Exchange"

- ❖ Squash
- ❖ Turkey
- ❖ Cocoa
- ❖ Peanut
- ❖ Avocado
- ❖ Pumpkin
- ❖ Pineapple
- ❖ **TOMATO**
- ❖ Syphilis
- ❖ Peppers
- ❖ Tobacco
- ❖ Cassava
- ❖ Vanilla
- ❖ Sweet Potatoes
- ❖ Quinine
- ❖ **POTATO**
- ❖ **MAIZE**

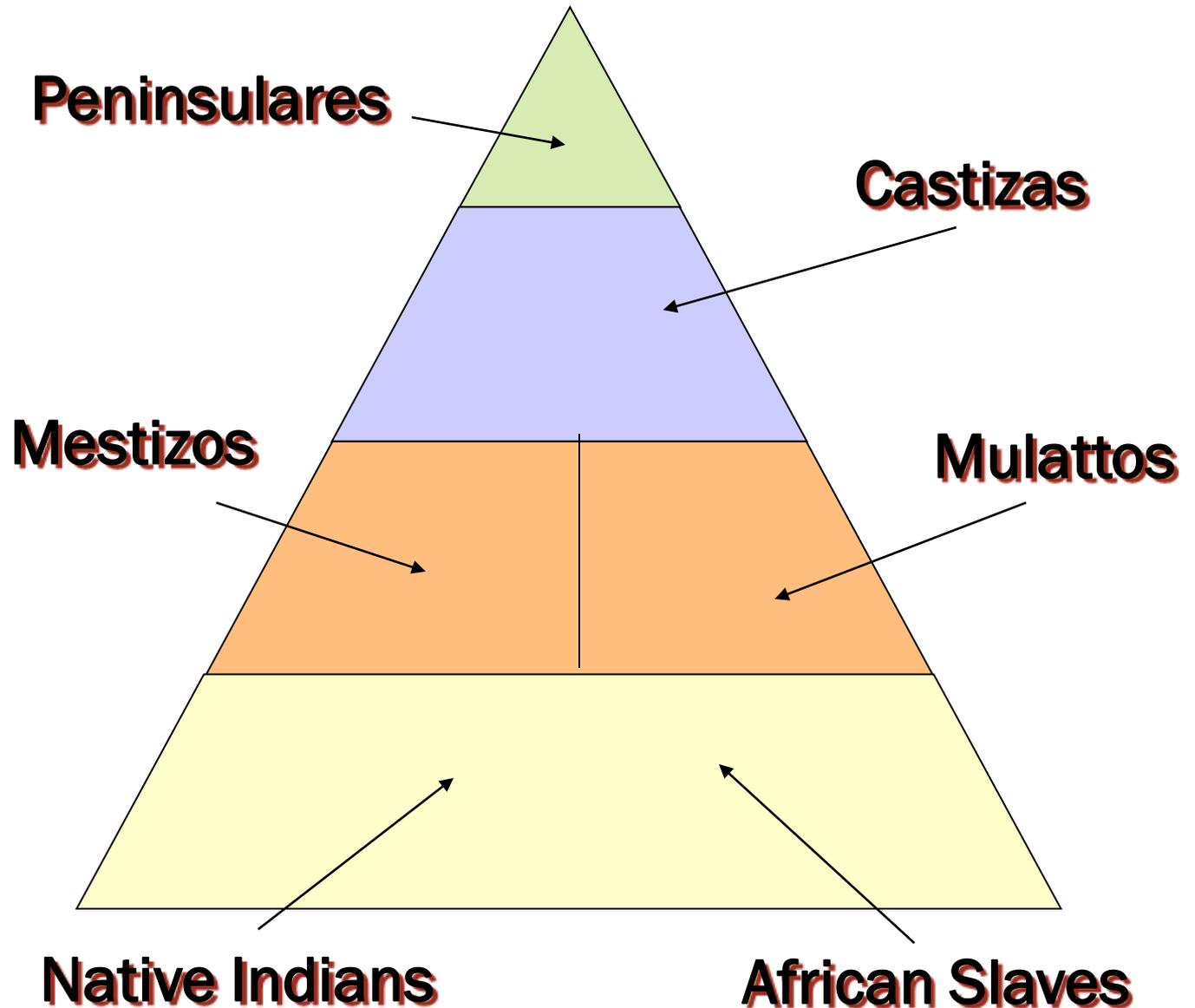


- ❖ Trinkets
- ❖ Liquor
- ❖ **GUNS**



- ❖ Olive
- ❖ Onion
- ❖ Grape
- ❖ Citrus Fruits
- ❖ Cattle
- ❖ Flu
- ❖ Diphtheria
- ❖ **COFFEE BEAN**
- ❖ Turnip
- ❖ Peach
- ❖ Pear
- ❖ Sheep
- ❖ Typhus
- ❖ Whooping Cough
- ❖ Banana
- ❖ Honeybee
- ❖ **SUGAR CANE**
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ Pigs
- ❖ Measles
- ❖ Rice
- ❖ Barley
- ❖ Oats
- ❖ **HORSE**
- ❖ Smallpox
- ❖ Malaria

# The Colonial Class System



# Castas Activity

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What are each of the parents doing?

What are the parents wearing?

What economic class does it look like they are? Why?

What does the title given to the child mean to you?

Where would this child fall on the social hierarchy?

# Example: Mestizo + Spanish = Castiza



Spaniard + Indian = Mestizo



Black + Spaniard = Mulatto



De negro y española  
sale mulato — negro 1.  
española 2. mulato 3.

Black + Indian = Wolf



# Indian + Cambuja = Wolf-Return-Backwards



Note: Cambuja = Indian + Chamizo = Indian + Albarazada = Indian + Zambaigo = Wolf + Indian

Black Return Backwards= Spaniard and Albino=Mulatto + Spaniard



# Wolf-Return-Backwards + Indian= Hold-Yourself-In-Mid-Air



# Exit Slip: On Your Own





4  
De mestizo é india sa.  
Te Coiote — mestizo!  
india 2 Coiote 3.