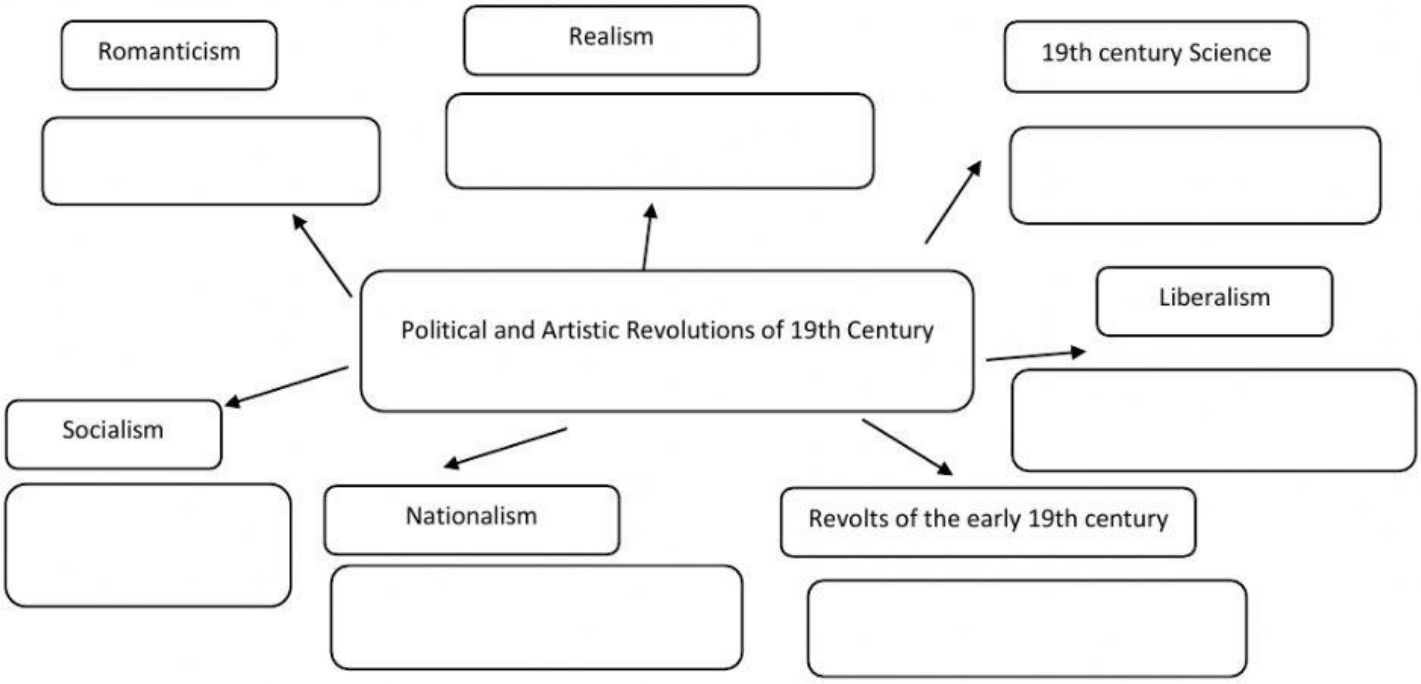
Social Studies Questionnaire for Quiz

Student's name: _____

Latin America and the 19th Century

Political philosophy - Artistic movement that attempts to depict real life situations - electricity was discovered – artistic, literary and intellectual movement – idea of loyalty, patriotism to one's country - many people desired independence from ruling empire - economic principle where the state the state owns the means of production



SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION

Which social class controlled most of the political, economic, and social power in colonial Latin America?

(1) peninsulares
(2) mestizos
(3) creoles
(4) native people

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The purpose of the encomienda system in Latin America was to

1 control overpopulation in urban centers
2 convert native peoples to Protestantism
3 obtain labor and taxes from the native peoples in the Spanish colonies
4 introduce political ideas into the colonies gradually

Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Toussaint l'Ouverture are important in Latin American history because they were

(1) 20th-century caudillos
(2) leaders of liberation movements
(3) members of the Organization of American States (OAS)
(4) winners of the Nobel Peace Prize

Which two revolutions most influenced 19th-century Latin American independence movements?

(1) Agricultural and Industrial
(2) French and American
(3) English and Russian
(4) Commercial and Green

1 - Toussaint L'Ouverture and José de San Martín are leaders best known for

promoting civil disobedience

opposing democracy

supporting religious reforms

leading independence movements

2.- Which was a major political change in Latin America in the 19th century?

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The political power of the Catholic Church was eliminated.

Political power was only held by people of European descent.

The right to vote was extended to all people.

Strong nationalistic feelings led to many new nations.

3.- Based on a comparison of these maps of South America, which conclusion is accurate?

parts of South America became independent between 1790-1828.

All of South America was independent by 1828.

Spain continued to gain colonies in the 19th century.

South American boundaries were unchanged except for Brazil.

4.- Which individual is most closely associated with the changes indicated on these maps?

Emiliano Zapata

Simón Bolívar

Porfirio Diaz

Pancho Villa

5.- Which social class had the most political, economic, and social power in colonial Latin America

mestizos

creoles

indigenous people

peninsulares

6.- 19th century independence movements in Latin America were influenced by

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Marxist ideology

liberation theology

the American and the French Revolutions

the Aztec wars against Hernando Cortez

7.- This statement was most likely made by

a Portuguese explorer

a Latin American nationalist

a Roman Catholic bishop

a Spanish conquistador

8.- the purpose of the encomienda system in Latin America was to

control overpopulation in urban center

convert native people to Protestantism

get labor and taxes from native people in Spanish colonies

introduce political ideas into the colonies

9.- Which economic concept is shown in this diagram

socialism

laissez-faire capitalism

manorialism

mercantilism

10.- The term "mercantilism" is defined as an economic system in which

prices are determined by the laws of supply and demand

factors of production are owned by the government

colonies exist for the benefit of the colonial power

the proletariat benefit at the expense of the bourgeoisie

11.- One similarity in the actions of Simon Bolivar and Napoleon Bonaparte is that both leaders

encouraged nationalism

established a representative form of government

relied on diplomatic negotiations

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rebelled against imperialism

12.- Simón Bolívar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and José de San Martín are associated with revolutions in

France

Southeast Asia

Latin America

Africa

13.- Which geographic feature presented an obstacle to Simón Bolívar's forces?

Great Rift Valley

Himalayas Mountains

Andes Mountains

Sahara Desert

14.- How did the French Revolution affect the Latin American independence movements?

It encouraged the British to meet the demands of the people.

It promoted regional cooperation to solve economic problems.

A a model for peaceful solutions to political conflicts.

It provided a model for making political changes.

15.- Which of these situations was the direct result of the other three?

Nations of Latin America won independence.

Revolutions occurred in North America and France.

The Napoleonic wars weakened Spain's power.

Creoles and Mestizos became discontented with Spanish rule.

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