

## SOCIAL STUDIES - UNIT 2 REVIEW

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### Understanding better

#### Key concepts

In the history of Ecuador, this period begins with the Spanish conquest in 1529 and ends in 1808.



Interactions that occurred during the Colony between the dominated towns and the mother country or between one town and another. They can be described in many dimensions, around many aspects: economic, social, political. They show the differences, the conflicts, and the dynamics that occurred in the Colony.



A territory and the people who inhabit it dominated and run according to the interests of a powerful country. The authorities in the colonies respond to the mother country, the dominant nation. The term is also used to describe an era of about 300 years, in our history.



The imposition of certain elements of one culture upon another.



Organizations whose members dedicate their lives to God. They are united by rules established by the founder of each order. Some important religious orders are: Franciscans, Jesuits, Augustinians, Dominicans and Carmelites.



## Change and continuity

### Colonial Era

- The arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas allowed the aboriginal peoples contact with the rest of humanity and changed the world system.
- The peoples that inhabited the territory of present-day Ecuador went from being conquered and dominated by the Incas to being conquered and dominated by the Spaniards.
- The conquest and colonization took away from the Indigenous population the stage where they had evolved and made them invisible.
- The encounter that began in this period between colonizers and Indigenous people substantially changed the economy, society, population, religion and the relationship with nature in this territory.
- The relationship between Indigenous people and colonizers allowed *mestizaje* to emerge. There were few Mestizos at first, but this social group grew over the years.
- It was during this period that the Africans arrived in this territory as slaves.
- The economy in this period was based on various forms of production: mining, textiles, agricultural activity, handicrafts and art, among others, provided income to the Audiencia.
- Working relationships between the colonists and Creoles and the Indigenous people, varied during the Colony: the *encomienda*, *mita* and *concertaje*.

- Despite the cultural influence and domination, the Indigenous people managed to maintain their customs, traditions language, and culture.
- The Catholic church was very important throughout the whole colonial period. It managed the educational institutions and the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. It promoted art and accumulated a large amount of lands.
- Throughout this period, men dominated and there was discrimination against women. Women were subordinate to fathers and husbands. They had to take care of the family.



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