

LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

SOCIAL STUDIES

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Multiple-choice questions

a. The Latin American revolutions were...

- a series of conflicts where different groups in the Americas fought to gain independence from European countries.
- were peaceful discussions where local communities agreed to remain under European rule.

b. What was the impact of the American revolutions? (2 answers)

- It inspired other countries to fight for their freedom.
- European countries became stronger and more influential in the Americas.
- Many countries in Latin America and North America became independent from European powers.
- The formation of one large country across the Americas.
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c. What was the result of the American revolutions?

- The result was the creation of independent countries in the Americas.
- The result was that Europe ruled the Americas more strongly.
- The result was that all the colonies in the Americas became one country.

d. What are the causes that inspired American revolutions?

- The U.S. revolution
- The support of European kings for American independence.
- The bad relationship between the local elite (Criollos) and the monarchy.
- The desire of the colonies to remain under Spanish rule

2. Check the following images and find the group in the Spanish Caste System



- Born in Spain.
- Had the highest social status in colonial society.
- Held important government and church positions.

- e. Born in the colonies, but their parents were from Spain.
- f. Had almost the same rights, but were not considered as important.

3. True or false

The difference between Criollos and Mestizos is that Criollos were born in the colonies and had similar rights to the Peninsulares, while Mestizos had mixed heritage and a lower social status. __

The difference between Mulatos and Indigenous people is that Mulatos were of African and Spanish descent, while Indigenous people were native to the Americas. __

The difference between Indigenous people and slaves is that slaves faced exploitation, while Indigenous people suffered severe abuse and hardship. __

The Spanish Crown ruled Ecuador and other South American regions.
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The Spanish Crown only controlled the economy of the colony. __

4. Match the two phases of the Independence Process:

First phase (1809-1815)		The Criollos were upset by the king's return, so they formed two major continental armies: one in the south, led by José de San Martín, and another led by Simón Bolívar.
Second phase (1815-1824)		The juntas were created in the Americas to question the legitimacy of Spanish authority.

5. Match the important dates with their significance:

10TH AUGUST 1809 	This battle was a decisive moment in Ecuador's fight for Independence. On this day, a group of patriots in Quito, inspired by ideas of liberty and equality, declared independence from Spanish authority.
24TH MAY 1822 	The combined forces of Ecuadorian and South American patriots, led by Bolívar, defeated the Spanish royalists. This event is known as the First Cry of Independence in Ecuador .