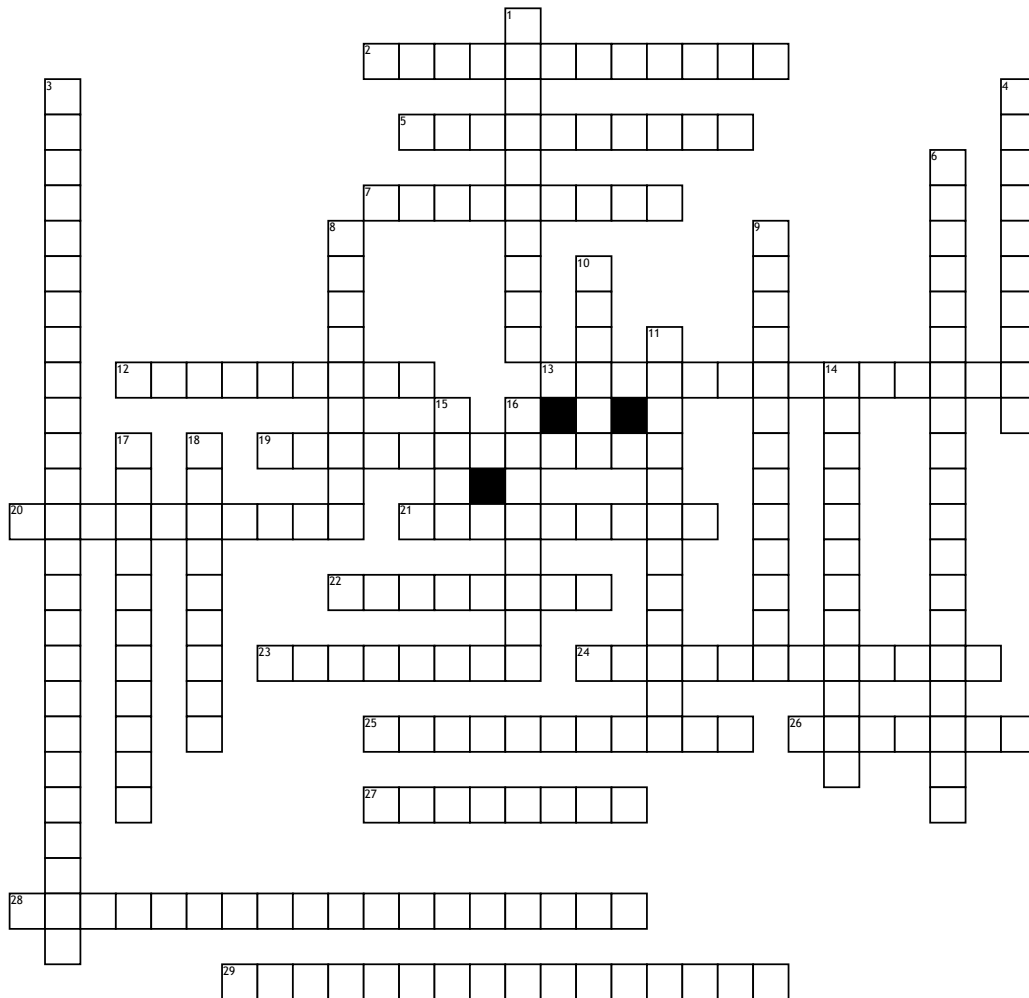


Chapter 19: Latin America (Definitions)



Across

- 2. People living in the New World Spanish colonies but born in Spain.
- 5. Grant of Indian laborers made to Spanish conquerors and settlers in Mesoamerica and South America; basis for earliest forms of coerced labor in Spanish colonies.
- 7. Rural estates in Spanish colonies in New World; produced agricultural products for consumers in America; basis of wealth and power for local aristocracy.
- 12. First area of Spanish exploration and settlement; served as experimental region for nature of Spanish colonial experience; encomienda system of colonial management initiated here.
- 13. One of popular revolts against Spanish colonial rule in New Granada (Colombia) in 1781; suppressed as a result of divisions among rebels.
- 19. Body of laws collected in 1681 for Spanish possessions in New World; basis of law in the Indies.
- 20. First island in Caribbean settled by Spaniards; settlement founded by Columbus on second voyage to New World; Spanish base of operations for further discoveries in New World.
- 21. Backwoodsmen from São Paulo in Brazil; penetrated Brazilian interior in search of precious metals and slaves during 17th century.
- 22. Senior government officials in Spanish America; ruled as direct representative of the king over the principal administrative units or viceroalties; usually high-ranking Spanish nobles with previous military or governmental experience. The Portuguese also used viceroys who resided in Goa for their possessions in the Indian Ocean, and then after the mid-Seventeenth century for their colony in Brazil.

- 23. University-trained lawyers from Spain in the New World; juridical core of Spanish colonial bureaucracy; exercised both legislative and administrative functions.
 - 24. Clubs and associations dedicated to improvements and reform in Spanish colonies; flourished during the 18th century; called for material improvements rather than political reform.
 - 25. Region of Brazil located in mountainous interior where gold strikes were discovered in 1695; became location for gold rush.
 - 26. Whites born in the New World; dominated local Latin American economies and ranked just beneath peninsulares.
 - 27. Spanish colonial administrative unit including Central America, Mexico, and southeast and southwest of the present-day United States.
 - 28. Body within the Castilian government that issued all laws and advised king on all matters dealing with the Spanish colonies of the New World.
 - 29. American social system based on racial origins; Europeans or whites at top, black slaves or Native Americans at bottom, mixed races in middle.
- Down**
- 1. The holder of a grant of Indians who were required to pay a tribute or provide labor. The encomendero was responsible for their integration into the church.
 - 3. Resulted from Bourbon family's succession to Spanish throne in 1701; ended by Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resulted in recognition of Bourbons, loss of some lands, grants of commercial rights to English and French.
 - 4. Capital of New Spain; built on ruins of Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan.
 - 6. Signed in 1494 between Castile and Portugal; clarified spheres of influence and rights of possession in New World; reserved Brazil and all newly discovered lands east of Brazil to Portugal; granted all lands west of Brazil to Spain.
 - 8. Royal court of appeals established in Spanish colonies of New World; there were 16 throughout Spanish America; part of colonial administrative system; staffed by professional magistrates.
 - 9. Two major divisions of Spanish colonies in New World; one based in Lima; the other in Mexico City; direct representatives of the king.
 - 10. Mine located in upper Peru (modern Bolivia); largest of New World silver mines; produced 80 percent of all Peruvian silver.
 - 11. Location of greatest deposit of mercury in South America; aided in American silver production; linked with Potosi.
 - 14. Brazilian port; close to mines of Minas Gerais; importance grew with gold strikes; became colonial capital in 1763.
 - 15. Labor extracted for lands assigned to the state and the religion; all communities were expected to contribute; an essential aspect of Inca imperial control.
 - 16. Large, heavily armed ships used to carry silver from New World colonies to Spain; basis for convoy system utilized by Spain for transportation of bullion.
 - 17. Strips of land along Brazilian coast granted to minor Portuguese nobles for development; enjoyed limited success in developing the colony.
 - 18. Merchant guild of Seville; enjoyed virtual monopoly rights over goods shipped to America and handled much of the silver received in return.

Word Bank

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|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Sociedad de castes | Captaincia | Rio de Janeiro | Encomienda |
| Comunero Revolt | Viceroyalties | Huancavelica | Amigos de pais |
| Viceroy | Treaty of Tordesillas | Potosi | Creoles |
| Peninsulares | Encomendro | War of the Spanish Succession | Mexico City |
| Paulistas | Mita | Haciendas | Hispaniola |
| Recopilacion | Council of the Indies | New Spain | Audiencia |
| Consulado | Minas Gerais | Caribbean | Galleons |
| Letrados | | | |