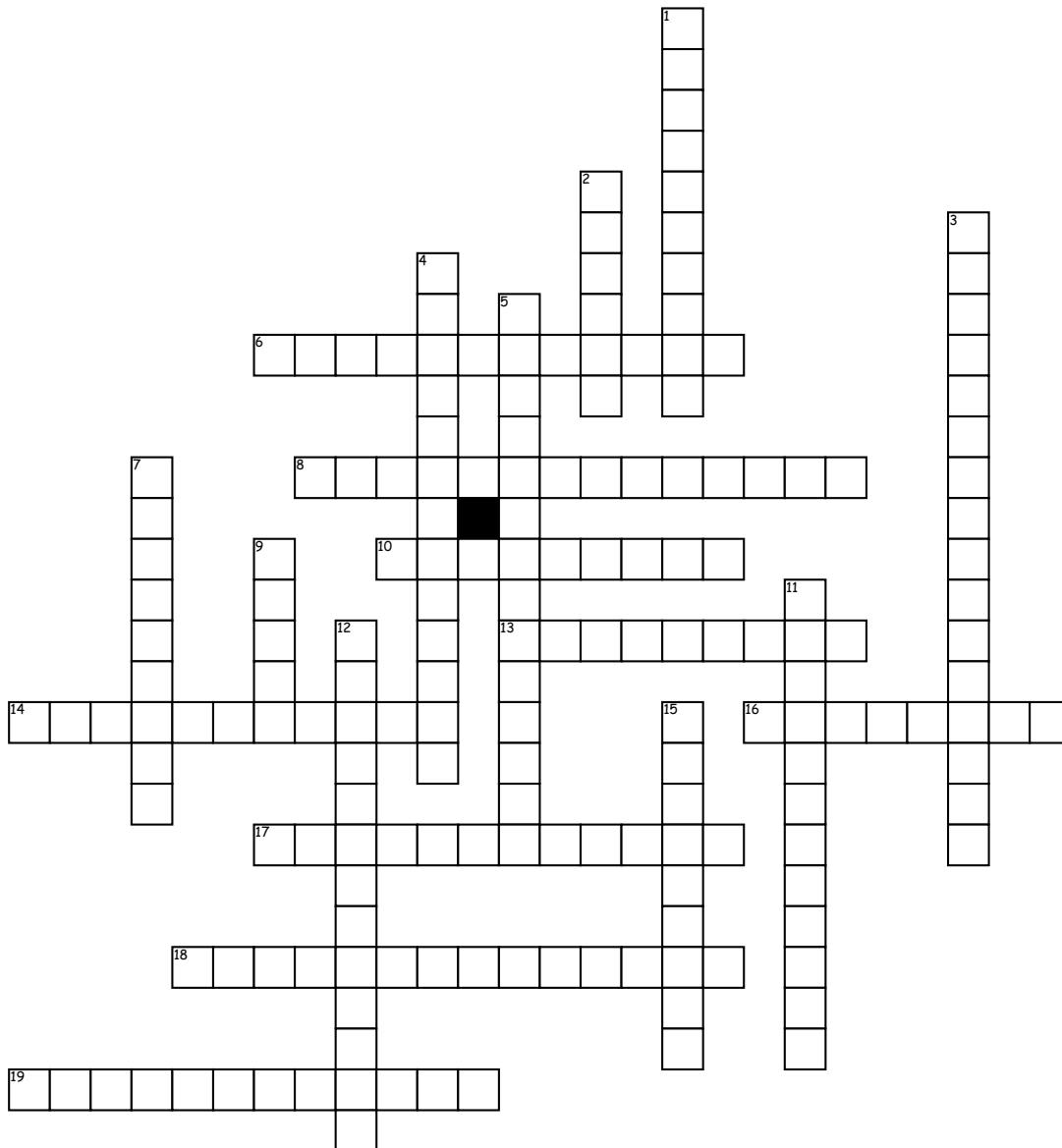


Economic Imperialism in Latin America



Across

6. Who hoped to bring the nations of Latin America together?

8. _____ and _____ were controlled by the United States and still are.

10. Local strongmen, called _____, assembled private armies to resist the central government. These people stole the treasury and ruled as dictators.

13. In 1845, the United States _____ Texas and the Mexicans saw it as a declaration of war.

14. _____ and _____ are still separated.

16. Who backed laissez-faire economics, religious toleration, greater access to education, and freedom of press? They thought of themselves as enlightenment supporters of progress, however shown little care for the needs of the majority of the people.

17. When France withdrew its troops, the Australian archduke was _____ and _____.

18. Benito Juarez and the others revised the Mexican constitution, which stripped the _____ of power and ended special privileges of the _____.

19. Who did the Creoles replace as the ruling class?

Down

1. In 1863, Napoleon III sent troops to Mexico and set up Australian Archduke _____ as emperor.

2. _____ is the only country that speaks Portuguese in Latin America, as the other countries speak Spanish.

3. The Treaty of _____ ended the war between Mexico and the United States, but the embarrassing defeat caused a new violence: liberals and conservatives.

4. Who defended the traditional social order, favored press censorship, and strongly supported the Catholic Church?

5. The _____ discouraged European interference. It helped prevent further colonization of America by European powers.

7. The era of reform was known as _____.

9. People from the United States and others moved to _____ to revolt.

11. _____ a liberal reformer of Zapotec Indian heritage, and other reformers gained power and opened the era of reform.

12. Imperial nations included _____ and _____.

15. Latin America was taken over due to the tales of _____.