Period 1: 1200 CE - 1450 CE

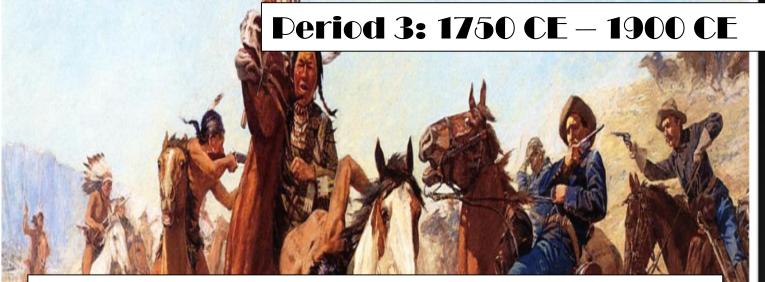
Period 1 – Post-Classical Era – 1200 CE - 1450 CE

- Incan (1300s-1500s) empire conquered and unified the entire western coast of South America from Columbia to Argentina
- Incans established an incredibly complex state bureaucracy that controlled trade, labor, printing coins, built roads, kept records (marriage, birth, and death certificates), and pitted other tribes against one another
- Incan power and wealth was demonstrated with the Incan Sun Temple of Cusco, destroyed in the 16th century by Spanish conquistadors
- Incan Mit'a system formed a centralized economy controlled by the Incan government, which determined labor, wages, and distribution of goods across its massive empire
- Aztec migration, invasion, and conquest of Mesoamerica (1300s-1500s)
- Aztecs establish themselves as dominant culture, influencing the architecture and trade of surrounding Gulf and Mayan natives
- Gender parallelism developed on most Native America cultures different roles, but neither gender or their roles superior (Sun and Moon), but men dominant in political and religious institutions
- Aztecs begin conquest empire in Mesoamerica, forcing tributes, slaves, and human sacrifices on those who were conquered
- Mayan city-states functioned and developed separately from the Aztecs, going undiscovered by Europeans until much later in the dense jungles
- Mayans developed algebra and advanced astrology and mathematics independent of other civilizations (1000s-1500s)
- Mayans traded extensively with Tenochtitlan and the Aztec Empire, also drawing inspiration from their architecture (steppe pyramids)
- Cahokia trade center of Mississippi River Valley with goods found from the Rockies, Gulf, Central Plains, Great Lakes, and Atlantic Ocean



Period 2 - Early Modern Era - 1450 CE - 1750 CE

- Native American populations decimated by Old World diseases
- **Conquistadors** (Pissarro and Cortes) bring disease and conquest to the Native Americans, also pitting natives against one another when possible
- Metacom's War resisted British colonial expansion in New England from 1675 to 1678
- French function harmoniously with Canadian Native tribes and use to fight the British in the French-Indian War (Seven Years War)
- Many subjected to the Spanish and Portuguese encomienda system and forced to work on haciendas
- Spanish adopt Incan mit'a labor system, utilizing Native labor and later indentured servants and African slaves as disease and poor conditions dropped Native populations
- Spanish and Portuguese racial castes formed (Penninsulare, Creoles, Mestizo, etc) with Native and African races at the bottom of the hierarchy
- **Christianity** introduced (mainly forced) by Catholic missionaries, and some Protestant missionaries
- Catholicism becomes dominant religion of Latin America
- Native beliefs incorporated and syncretized in Catholicism (veneration of saints Lady of Guadalupe)



Period 3 - Modern Era - 1750 CE - 1900 CE

- Latin American Revolutions in the 1820s and 1830s start nearly all modern Latin American countries under Simone de Bolivar (Gran Columbia) and Jose de San Martin (Argentina)—both of whom inspired by Enlightenment ideals
- **Cherokee Nation** functions temporarily as an independent federal state within the U.S.
- Túpac Amaru II rebelled against the Spanish in Peru in 1778
- Native Americans moved west by the growing United States and Manifest
 Destiny, sometimes by force (Trail of Tears) to reservations
- Native Americans face persecution by the United States during the Indian Wars (1880s and 1890s)
- Ghost Dance Movement arose as a peaceful coping with American pressure, interpreted as a growing threat, and Native Americans massacred at Wounded Knee in late 19th century
- The construction of the Port of Buenos Aires with the support of British firms was commissioned by Pres. Julio Rocha in 1881
- **Copper extracted in Chile** consisted of high-grade oxidized copper mineralsin the 1541–1810 period



Period 4 – Contemporary Era –1900 CE - Present

- Taking place from 1910-1920, the Mexican Revolution was largely a
 response to the extended presidency and regime of Porfirio Mori Dia
 when growing calls for reform and even elements of social justice resulted
 in revolutionary struggle.
- **Italians** began arriving in Argentina in great numbers from 1857 to 1940, totaling 44.9% of the entire post-colonial immigrant population
- **Augusto Pinochet** ruled Chile as a U.S.-backed dictator through junta (a military committee) from 1973-1981.
- The Shining Path begins a Marxist-Leninist communist rebellion against the Peruvian government starting in 1982 present-day
- **Production and manufacturing economies** take hold in many developing nations such as **Mexico** and **Honduras**