

**REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA**
**Section 3 Quiz**
**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

- |                 |                          |                        |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. peninsulares | d. mulattoes             | g. Father José Morelos |
| b. creoles      | e. Simón Bolívar         | h. José de San Martín  |
| c. mestizos     | f. Father Miguel Hidalgo | i. Dom Pedro           |

1. People of Native American and European ancestry were called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first leader of Mexico's fight for independence was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ became known throughout South America as "The Liberator."
4. Many \_\_\_\_\_ resented their second-class status in Latin America.
5. The great general, \_\_\_\_\_, helped Argentina, Chile, and Peru win independence.

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Latin American creoles were inspired by the ideals of
  - a. Haitian rebels.
  - b. mercantilists.
  - c. Napoleon.
  - d. the Enlightenment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What effect did Napoleon's invasion of Spain have on Latin America?
  - a. Latin American leaders became weaker.
  - b. Latin American leaders demanded independence.
  - c. Spain granted freedom to its colonies.
  - d. Spanish colonies enjoyed a higher standard of living.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which nation did Toussaint L'Ouverture lead to independence?
  - a. Haiti
  - b. Mexico
  - c. Panama
  - d. Colombia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What led to a widespread drive for independence in South America?
  - a. Discontent among peninsulares became stronger.
  - b. The "Cry of Dolores" was published in several countries.
  - c. Discontent among the creoles spread across South America.
  - d. Napoleon tried to reconquer Hispaniola.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which statement describes the results of Latin American independence?
  - a. Latin American nations became democratic but not economically strong.
  - b. Power struggles helped Spain regain control after several decades.
  - c. Latin American nations were independent, but they were not democratic.
  - d. All social classes worked together to achieve liberal goals.