encompassed groups such as the mestizos and mulatto. The base of the social pyramid consisted of American Indians and Black slaves. This class consisted of people who were serfs or slaves and provided the majority of the labor in Latin America.

2. What Iberian influences/institution were transplanted into the Americas
   There were many Iberian influences on the Americas. Patriarchal family style was readily adopted. The use of slaves and slave trade was also exported to the Americas. Close links between church and state also extended into the Americas. Various forms of Iberian law and government were emulated by the Americas. Iberian food, technology, culture, and language were all adopted in parts of the Americas. Various mining techniques were also adopted. The Americas developed similar school systems and universities as Iberian ones.

3. How did the Portuguese experience in Brazil differ from the Spanish experience in Latin America?
   The Portuguese could not send as many colonists as Spain and as a result initially populated only the coastal region of Brazil and focused on sugar production, and it wasn’t until much later that they found precious metals. In Spain however, they initially focused on conquest of Latin America, search for gold, and exploitation of people and resources. The Spanish conquered much more land much faster than the Portuguese did.

4. Bullet the effects the 18th century reform movements had on Latin America.
   • Latin American military was strengthened
   • State monopolies formed over tobacco and gunpowder
   • Led to Latin American revolutions
   • Led to increased numbers with mixed race
   • Reduced Portugal’s trade imbalance
   • Some countries abolished slavery