

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Early Caribbean History



The Caribbean, a region of immense _____, has a rich and complex history. Before European _____, the islands were inhabited by indigenous peoples, including the _____ and the Caribs. These early inhabitants had vibrant cultures and societies, skilled in _____ and known for their artistry. In 1492, Christopher _____ arrived, marking the beginning of European influence. This era led to significant changes, including the introduction of new _____ and the tragic impact of _____ and slavery. Spanish _____ quickly followed, transforming the region's political and social landscape. Cities like Havana and San Juan were founded, becoming important _____ in the colonial era. The Caribbean also became a hub for the _____ slave trade, profoundly impacting its demographics and culture. Pirates and privateers, seeking _____, frequented these waters, adding a layer of danger and intrigue. The 17th and 18th centuries saw increased competition among European _____, with the British, French, and Dutch establishing colonies. These _____ often faced conflicts and rebellions, reflecting the tensions of colonial rule. The Haitian Revolution (1791-1804), a significant event, led to the first successful slave _____ and the establishment of a free republic. In the 19th and 20th centuries, movements for _____ and self-governance gained momentum. Today, the Caribbean is a diverse region, home to many _____ and cultures, each with its unique history and identity. The legacy of the early Caribbean continues to shape its present and future.

agriculture

colonies

disease

transatlantic

Columbus

treasure

exploration

ports

colonization

nations

Taino

powers

beauty

rebellion

crops

independence