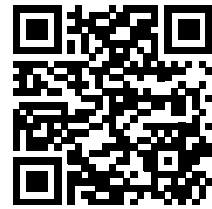


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## Taino Influence in the Caribbean



Long before Columbus reached the \_\_\_\_\_, the Taino people thrived on the islands. They were skilled \_\_\_\_\_, growing crops like cassava and sweet potatoes. The Taino also excelled in \_\_\_\_\_, utilizing canoes to navigate the coastal waters. Their society was organized in \_\_\_\_\_, each led by a cacique or chief. The Taino believed in a pantheon of \_\_\_\_\_, worshipping them through ceremonies and rituals. They lived in \_\_\_\_\_, villages of circular huts with thatched roofs. The Taino were known for their \_\_\_\_\_, creating pottery, and carvings in wood and stone. Their most notable game was \_\_\_\_\_, played with a ball in rectangular courts. This culture had a profound impact on the Caribbean's \_\_\_\_\_, introducing techniques like slash-and-burn agriculture. Unfortunately, the arrival of \_\_\_\_\_ led to a drastic decline in their population, due to diseases and exploitation. Today, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Taino is seen in many Caribbean languages, foods, and customs. Their contribution to the Caribbean's \_\_\_\_\_ is undeniable, making them an essential part of the region's \_\_\_\_\_.

identity

history

batey

legacy

yucayeques

ecosystem

fishing

Europeans

farmers

gods

Caribbean

art

clans