

MITA SYSTEM AP WORLD HISTORY DEFINITION

MITA SYSTEM AP WORLD HISTORY DEFINITION IS A KEY TERM THAT OFTEN APPEARS IN AP WORLD HISTORY COURSES AND EXAMS. UNDERSTANDING THE ORIGINS, STRUCTURE, AND LEGACY OF THE MITA SYSTEM IS ESSENTIAL FOR STUDENTS AIMING TO MASTER WORLD HISTORY TOPICS RELATED TO LABOR SYSTEMS, COLONIALISM, AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETIES IN THE AMERICAS. THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THE MITA SYSTEM, EXPLORING ITS DEFINITION, HISTORICAL CONTEXT, IMPLEMENTATION BY THE INCA EMPIRE AND SPANISH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES, AND ITS LASTING EFFECTS ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS. KEY ASPECTS SUCH AS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, COMPARISONS WITH SIMILAR LABOR SYSTEMS, AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE AP WORLD HISTORY CURRICULUM WILL BE DISCUSSED. BY THE END OF THIS ARTICLE, READERS WILL HAVE A THOROUGH GRASP OF THE MITA SYSTEM'S DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE, AS WELL AS ITS ROLE IN SHAPING GLOBAL HISTORY. THIS RESOURCE IS DESIGNED FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND ANYONE INTERESTED IN WORLD HISTORY, LABOR SYSTEMS, AND THE DYNAMICS OF COLONIAL RULE.

- DEFINITION OF THE MITA SYSTEM IN AP WORLD HISTORY
- HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE MITA SYSTEM
- IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNCTIONING IN THE INCA EMPIRE
- SPANISH COLONIAL ADAPTATION OF THE MITA SYSTEM
- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MITA SYSTEM
- COMPARISON WITH OTHER LABOR SYSTEMS IN WORLD HISTORY
- LEGACY AND SIGNIFICANCE IN AP WORLD HISTORY

DEFINITION OF THE MITA SYSTEM IN AP WORLD HISTORY

THE TERM "MITA SYSTEM" REFERS TO A LABOR DRAFT PRACTICE, ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED BY THE INCA EMPIRE AND LATER ADAPTED BY SPANISH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA. IN THE CONTEXT OF AP WORLD HISTORY, THE MITA SYSTEM IS DEFINED AS A MANDATORY PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM WHERE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES WERE REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE LABOR FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS, OFTEN IN MINING OR PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION. THE MITA SYSTEM IS STUDIED AS A PIVOTAL EXAMPLE OF COERCED LABOR, ILLUSTRATING THE WAYS EMPIRES AND COLONIAL REGIMES MANAGED LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS AND EXPLOITED LOCAL POPULATIONS. THIS DEFINITION IS CRUCIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING BROADER THEMES SUCH AS ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES UNDER COLONIAL RULE.

HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE MITA SYSTEM

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE INCA EMPIRE

THE MITA SYSTEM ORIGINATED WITH THE INCA EMPIRE IN THE ANDES REGION, WHICH FLOURISHED FROM THE EARLY 15TH TO THE MID-16TH CENTURY. THE INCAS REQUIRED THEIR SUBJECTS TO PROVIDE LABOR AS A FORM OF TRIBUTE, SUPPORTING THE EMPIRE'S INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURE, AND MILITARY NEEDS. THIS SYSTEM WAS NOT SEEN AS SLAVERY BUT AS A DUTY OWED TO THE STATE, WITH PERIODS OF SERVICE ALTERNATING WITH TIME SPENT WORKING FOR PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY NEEDS. THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE WAS TO MAINTAIN ROADS, TERRACES, AND STATE GRANARIES, ENSURING THE STABILITY AND PROSPERITY OF THE EMPIRE.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

THE INCA GOVERNMENT METICULOUSLY ORGANIZED THE MITA SYSTEM, DIVIDING THE POPULATION INTO MANAGEABLE UNITS KNOWN AS AYLLUS. EACH AYLLU WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING A QUOTA OF WORKERS, WHO ROTATED IN AND OUT OF SERVICE ACCORDING TO A FIXED SCHEDULE. OFFICIALS KEPT DETAILED RECORDS TO ENSURE FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR RESPONSIBILITIES AND MINIMIZE DISRUPTION TO LOCAL ECONOMIES. THE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY OF THE INCA MITA SYSTEM EXEMPLIFIES THE EMPIRE'S SOPHISTICATED SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNCTIONING IN THE INCA EMPIRE

TYPES OF LABOR REQUIRED

UNDER THE INCA MITA SYSTEM, LABOR COULD BE REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS STATE PROJECTS, INCLUDING:

- CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND BUILDINGS
- AGRICULTURAL WORK ON STATE LANDS
- MILITARY SERVICE
- MINING AND RESOURCE EXTRACTION
- MAINTENANCE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

THIS LABOR WAS VITAL FOR SUSTAINING THE EMPIRE'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURING ITS BORDERS. WHILE DEMANDING, THE SYSTEM ALLOWED WORKERS TO RETURN TO THEIR COMMUNITIES AFTER COMPLETING THEIR SERVICE, MAINTAINING A BALANCE BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

THE INCA MITA SYSTEM REINFORCED A SENSE OF COMMUNAL OBLIGATION AND RECIPROCITY. MITA LABORERS WERE OFTEN COMPENSATED WITH FOOD, CLOTHING, OR OTHER RESOURCES FROM STATE STORES, REFLECTING THE EMPIRE'S REDISTRIBUTIVE ECONOMIC POLICIES. THE SYSTEM PROMOTED SOCIAL COHESION AND SUPPORTED STATE-LED INITIATIVES, CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCAS' ABILITY TO MANAGE A VAST AND DIVERSE TERRITORY.

SPANISH COLONIAL ADAPTATION OF THE MITA SYSTEM

TRANSFORMATION UNDER SPANISH RULE

AFTER THE SPANISH CONQUEST OF THE INCA EMPIRE IN THE 16TH CENTURY, COLONIAL AUTHORITIES ADOPTED AND MODIFIED THE MITA SYSTEM TO SERVE NEW ECONOMIC INTERESTS. THE SPANISH VERSION, KNOWN AS THE "COLONIAL MITA," BECAME A TOOL FOR EXTRACTING FORCED LABOR FROM INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN SILVER MINES SUCH AS POTOSÍ IN PRESENT-DAY BOLIVIA. UNLIKE THE INCA SYSTEM, WHICH WAS PERIODIC AND RECIPROCAL, THE COLONIAL MITA WAS MORE EXPLOITATIVE AND OFTEN LED TO HARSH WORKING CONDITIONS AND POPULATION DECLINE.

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SPANISH OFFICIALS IMPOSED QUOTAS ON INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, COMPELLING ADULT MALES TO WORK IN MINES AND OTHER COLONIAL ENTERPRISES FOR A SET NUMBER OF WEEKS EACH YEAR. THE ADMINISTRATION WAS LESS CONCERNED WITH BALANCING

LOCAL NEEDS, LEADING TO WIDESPREAD ABUSES AND RESISTANCE. THE COLONIAL MITA BECAME SYNONYMOUS WITH HARDSHIP AND CONTRIBUTED TO SIGNIFICANT DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHANGES IN ANDEAN SOCIETIES.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MITA SYSTEM

EFFECTS ON INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

THE FORCED LABOR AND HARSH CONDITIONS OF THE SPANISH COLONIAL MITA SYSTEM LED TO SEVERE CONSEQUENCES FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS:

- HIGH MORTALITY RATES DUE TO DANGEROUS MINING WORK
- DISRUPTION OF TRADITIONAL FAMILY AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURES
- DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY
- LOSS OF POPULATION AND SOCIAL COHESION
- INCREASED POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY ON COLONIAL AUTHORITIES

THE LEGACY OF THESE IMPACTS IS STILL FELT IN MANY REGIONS, INFLUENCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF INDIGENOUS GROUPS TO THIS DAY.

CONTRIBUTION TO COLONIAL ECONOMIES

THE MITA SYSTEM WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN GENERATING WEALTH FOR THE SPANISH EMPIRE, ESPECIALLY THROUGH SILVER PRODUCTION. THE INFLUX OF PRECIOUS METALS FUELED GLOBAL TRADE NETWORKS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND THE AMERICAS. THE EXPLOITATION OF INDIGENOUS LABOR HIGHLIGHTS THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF COLONIAL ECONOMIES AND THE GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES OF FORCED LABOR SYSTEMS.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER LABOR SYSTEMS IN WORLD HISTORY

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

THE MITA SYSTEM SHARES CHARACTERISTICS WITH OTHER COERCED LABOR SYSTEMS IN HISTORY, SUCH AS SERFDOM IN EUROPE, THE CORVEE SYSTEM IN ASIA, AND AFRICAN SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAS. KEY SIMILARITIES INCLUDE STATE CONTROL, COMPULSORY SERVICE, AND THE USE OF LABOR FOR LARGE-SCALE PUBLIC OR ECONOMIC PROJECTS. HOWEVER, DIFFERENCES EXIST IN THE DEGREE OF RECIPROCITY, DURATION, AND THE SOCIAL STATUS OF WORKERS. IN AP WORLD HISTORY, COMPARING AND CONTRASTING THESE SYSTEMS HELPS STUDENTS UNDERSTAND THE DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY OF LABOR PRACTICES ACROSS DIFFERENT SOCIETIES.

SIGNIFICANCE IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

STUDYING THE MITA SYSTEM ALONGSIDE OTHER LABOR SYSTEMS PROVIDES DEEPER INSIGHTS INTO THE MECHANISMS OF EMPIRE-BUILDING, RESOURCE EXTRACTION, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. IT ENABLES STUDENTS TO ANALYZE HISTORICAL PATTERNS AND DRAW CONNECTIONS BETWEEN REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS, A KEY SKILL IN AP WORLD HISTORY EXAMINATIONS.

LEGACY AND SIGNIFICANCE IN AP WORLD HISTORY

HISTORICAL CONSEQUENCES

THE LEGACY OF THE MITA SYSTEM IS VISIBLE IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF ANDEAN SOCIETIES. THE COLONIAL ADAPTATION OF THE MITA EXACERBATED INEQUALITIES AND CONTRIBUTED TO CENTURIES OF INDIGENOUS MARGINALIZATION. THE SYSTEM'S IMPACT ON POPULATION, LABOR ORGANIZATION, AND WEALTH DISTRIBUTION REMAINS A SUBJECT OF SCHOLARLY DEBATE.

IMPORTANCE FOR AP WORLD HISTORY STUDENTS

UNDERSTANDING THE MITA SYSTEM IS ESSENTIAL FOR MASTERING THEMES OF LABOR, COLONIALISM, AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THE AP WORLD HISTORY CURRICULUM. IT EXEMPLIFIES HOW LABOR SYSTEMS CAN DRIVE SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION AND HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPLICATIONS OF FORCED LABOR FOR BOTH LOCAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY. THE MITA SYSTEM IS A FREQUENT TOPIC ON EXAMS, MAKING IT A CRITICAL CONCEPT FOR STUDENTS TO GRASP IN DETAIL.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- THE MITA SYSTEM IS A FOUNDATIONAL EXAMPLE OF COERCED LABOR IN WORLD HISTORY.
- IT ORIGINATED WITH THE INCA EMPIRE AND WAS TRANSFORMED BY SPANISH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES.
- ITS IMPACTS CONTINUE TO SHAPE ANDEAN SOCIETIES AND HISTORICAL ANALYSES OF COLONIALISM.
- COMPARISONS WITH OTHER LABOR SYSTEMS ENRICH UNDERSTANDING OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT MITA SYSTEM AP WORLD HISTORY DEFINITION

Q: WHAT IS THE MITA SYSTEM IN AP WORLD HISTORY?

A: THE MITA SYSTEM IN AP WORLD HISTORY REFERS TO A LABOR DRAFT SYSTEM, FIRST ESTABLISHED BY THE INCA EMPIRE AND LATER ADAPTED BY SPANISH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES, REQUIRING INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS TO PROVIDE MANDATORY LABOR FOR STATE OR COLONIAL PROJECTS.

Q: HOW DID THE INCA EMPIRE USE THE MITA SYSTEM?

A: THE INCA EMPIRE USED THE MITA SYSTEM TO MOBILIZE LABOR FOR PUBLIC WORKS, AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND MILITARY SERVICE, WITH WORKERS SERVING TEMPORARILY AND RETURNING TO THEIR COMMUNITIES AFTER FULFILLING THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

Q: HOW DID THE SPANISH COLONIAL MITA DIFFER FROM THE INCA MITA?

A: THE SPANISH COLONIAL MITA WAS MORE EXPLOITATIVE, FOCUSING ON EXTRACTING FORCED LABOR FOR SILVER MINES AND OTHER COLONIAL ENTERPRISES, OFTEN RESULTING IN HARSHER CONDITIONS AND GREATER DISRUPTION TO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES COMPARED TO THE RECIPROCAL INCA SYSTEM.

Q: WHAT WERE THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE MITA SYSTEM?

A: THE MITA SYSTEM PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN BOOSTING COLONIAL ECONOMIES, ESPECIALLY THROUGH SILVER MINING, WHICH GENERATED WEALTH FOR THE SPANISH EMPIRE AND FUELED GLOBAL TRADE NETWORKS.

Q: WHAT WERE THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MITA SYSTEM ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS?

A: THE MITA SYSTEM LED TO HIGH MORTALITY RATES, DISRUPTION OF TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES, DECREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, AND LONG-TERM SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.

Q: HOW IS THE MITA SYSTEM SIGNIFICANT FOR AP WORLD HISTORY STUDIES?

A: THE MITA SYSTEM IS SIGNIFICANT FOR AP WORLD HISTORY BECAUSE IT EXEMPLIFIES COERCED LABOR, COLONIAL EXPLOITATION, AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETIES, MAKING IT A KEY CONCEPT FOR EXAMS AND COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.

Q: WHAT OTHER LABOR SYSTEMS ARE SIMILAR TO THE MITA SYSTEM?

A: OTHER LABOR SYSTEMS SIMILAR TO THE MITA INCLUDE SERFDOM IN EUROPE, THE CORVÉE IN ASIA, AND AFRICAN SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAS, ALL INVOLVING FORMS OF COERCED OR MANDATORY LABOR FOR STATE OR ELITE BENEFIT.

Q: HOW DID THE MITA SYSTEM CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL HISTORY?

A: BY GENERATING VAST AMOUNTS OF SILVER AND OTHER RESOURCES, THE MITA SYSTEM CONTRIBUTED TO GLOBAL ECONOMIC SHIFTS, THE RISE OF CAPITALISM, AND INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE, ASIA, AND THE AMERICAS.

Q: WHY DID THE MITA SYSTEM DECLINE?

A: THE MITA SYSTEM DECLINED DUE TO RESISTANCE FROM INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS, CHANGING COLONIAL POLICIES, AND DEMOGRAPHIC COLLAPSE CAUSED BY DISEASE AND HARSH WORKING CONDITIONS.

Q: WHAT IS THE LEGACY OF THE MITA SYSTEM TODAY?

A: THE LEGACY OF THE MITA SYSTEM PERSISTS IN ONGOING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN ANDEAN SOCIETIES AND SCHOLARLY DISCUSSIONS ABOUT COLONIALISM, LABOR EXPLOITATION, AND INDIGENOUS HISTORY.

Mita System Ap World History Definition

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Mita System AP World History Definition: Understanding Incan Labor Practices

The Inca Empire, a marvel of pre-Columbian South America, thrived on a complex system of organization that extended beyond its sophisticated infrastructure and impressive agricultural techniques. Central to its success was the mita system, a labor tribute that profoundly shaped Incan society and its relationship with its vast territories. This post offers a comprehensive definition of the mita system within the context of AP World History, exploring its mechanics, impact, and ultimate demise. We'll delve into its nuances, separating fact from common misconceptions, and providing you with the knowledge to ace any related exam questions.

What is the Mita System? A Concise AP World History Definition

The mita system, at its core, was a form of mandatory public service in the Inca Empire. Unlike forced labor under brutal regimes, it was a system interwoven into the fabric of Incan society, serving as both a crucial economic engine and a mechanism for social cohesion. It required all able-bodied citizens to contribute a certain amount of labor to the empire. This wasn't simply arbitrary servitude; it was a system with a clear structure, defined obligations, and (ideally) reciprocal benefits. This is a crucial distinction for understanding its function within the larger Incan socio-economic framework. The key takeaway for AP World History is that it wasn't simply slave labor but a structured system integrated into Incan society.

The Mechanics of the Mita System: How Did It Function?

The mita system wasn't a uniform application across the empire. Its implementation varied based on factors like geographic location, population density, and the specific needs of the empire. However, some common elements existed.

Obligations and Duration:

Individuals, usually men, were obligated to work for a set period. The duration varied; some tasks might last for a few weeks, while others could extend for several months. It's important to note that the system was not designed to be permanently enslaving. The goal was to utilize the available labor pool effectively to benefit the entire empire.

Types of Mita Labor:

The mita wasn't confined to a single type of work. It encompassed a vast range of activities crucial to the empire's functioning:

Agricultural work: Cultivating royal lands and state-controlled farms to ensure food security for the empire.

Mining operations: Extraction of precious metals like gold and silver, vital for Inca wealth and prestige.

Construction projects: Building infrastructure, including roads, irrigation systems, temples, and storehouses.

Military service: A critical aspect, ensuring the defense and expansion of the empire.

Compensation and Reciprocity:

While mandatory, the mita system wasn't entirely without compensation. Workers received food and shelter during their service period. Moreover, the overarching belief in the Inca's collective well-being justified the system. Infrastructure improvements and a stable food supply benefited everyone, theoretically creating a sense of reciprocal obligation and shared responsibility.

The Impact of the Mita System on Inca Society

The mita system had a profound and multifaceted impact on Inca society:

Economic Growth: It provided the manpower necessary for large-scale projects, fueling the Inca Empire's impressive economic expansion and infrastructure development.

Social Control: It reinforced the Inca's authority and centralized control over the population, solidifying their position as the ruling power.

Integration of Diverse Regions: The system helped integrate the diverse regions of the empire, fostering a sense of shared purpose and participation in the common good (although this was not always perceived as positive by all subjects).

Potential for Abuse: While intended as a system of reciprocal benefit, the mita system, in practice, was susceptible to abuses of power. Local officials might overwork individuals, demand excessive labor, or exploit their position for personal gain.

The Decline and Demise of the Mita System

The Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire marked a turning point for the mita system. The Spanish initially maintained aspects of the system, modifying it to serve their own exploitative ends, particularly in mining operations. This drastically intensified the burdens placed upon the indigenous population and led to widespread suffering and demographic collapse. The mita system, initially designed as a structured labor system within a complex societal framework, became a tool of colonial oppression. This represents a crucial point to highlight in an AP World History context – the transformation of an existing system into a tool of oppression under colonial rule.

Conclusion

The mita system holds a significant place in understanding the Inca Empire's organization, economy, and social structure. While initially designed to facilitate the empire's impressive achievements, its later exploitation under colonial rule showcases a tragic shift and a stark warning about the potential for abuse inherent in any system of mandatory labor. Understanding the mita system requires careful examination of its multifaceted nature, separating its intended purpose from its eventual consequences. This nuanced understanding is vital for successfully navigating AP World History examinations and developing a more complete understanding of pre-Columbian history.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Was the Mita System slavery? No, the mita system was not slavery. While mandatory, it was a structured system of labor service with (theoretically) reciprocal benefits and a defined duration, unlike the permanent enslavement of chattel slavery.
2. How did the mita system contribute to the Inca's success? The mita provided the manpower for large-scale infrastructure projects, agricultural production, and mining operations, all essential to the empire's economic strength and expansion.
3. How did the Spanish modify the mita system? The Spanish intensified the system, using it to exploit the indigenous population primarily for mining silver, resulting in widespread suffering and death.
4. What were some of the negative consequences of the mita system? Potential abuses by local officials, overwork, and the general hardship of mandatory labor, particularly after Spanish colonization, represent significant negative consequences.
5. How does understanding the mita system help in AP World History? Studying the mita provides a deeper comprehension of Inca society, economic organization, and the impact of colonization, crucial for success in AP World History.

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Inca Culture at the Time of the Spanish Conquest John Howland Rowe, 1946

The Incas Terence N. D'Altroy, 2014-05-27 The Incas is a captivating exploration of one of the greatest civilizations ever seen. Seamlessly drawing on history, archaeology, and ethnography, this thoroughly updated new edition integrates advances made in hundreds of new studies conducted over the last decade. • Written by one of the world's leading experts on Inca civilization • Covers Inca history, politics, economy, ideology, society, and military organization • Explores advances in research that include pre-imperial Inca society; the royal capital of Cuzco; the sacred landscape; royal estates; Machu Picchu; provincial relations; the khipu information-recording technology; languages, time frames, gender relations, effects on human

biology, and daily life • Explicitly examines how the Inca world view and philosophy affected the character of the empire • Illustrated with over 90 maps, figures, and photographs

mita system ap world history definition: *The Potosí Mita, 1573-1700* , 1985-08 Potosí, a mining center in what is now Bolivia, was the most productive source of silver in the Spanish American Empire between the mid-1500's and the late seventeenth century. Much of this success was attributable, at least initially, to the mita, a system of draft Indian labor instituted by Viceroy Francisco do Toledo in 1573 for the working of the silver mines and refineries. Bitter debate swirled around the mita during most of its 250-year history. It was assailed by its enemies as a form of servitude worse than slavery and accused of depopulating the provinces subject to it, yet it was supported by many, however reluctantly, who believed that the Spanish Empire depended on Potosí silver for its survival. The author traces the evolution of the mita from its inception to the end of the Hapsburg epoch in 1700. The primary focus is on the metamorphosis of the mita under the pressures of changing production realities at Potosí and demographic developments in the provinces from which the Indians were drafted. The author describes the role of native headmen (kurakas) in the system, the means used by Indians to evade service, and the efforts of the mining guild to tailor the mita to its needs. The secondary focus is on the Hapsburg government's administration of the mita, especially those factors that prevented the Crown or its viceroys from being fully effective.

mita system ap world history definition: History of the Inca Realm Maria Rostworowski de Diez Canseco, 1999 History of the Inca Realm, by Maria Rostworowski de Diez Canseco, is a classic work of ethnohistorical research which has been both influential and provocative in the field of Andean prehistory. Rostworowski uses a great variety of published and unpublished documents and secondary works by Latin American, North American, and European scholars in fields including history, ethnology, archaeology, and ecology, to examine topics such as the mythical origins of the Incas, the expansion of the Inca state, the organization of Inca society, including the political role of women, the vast trading networks of the coastal merchants, and the causes of the disintegration of the Inca state in the face of a small force of Spaniards. At each step, Dr Rostworowski presents her own views, clearly and forcefully, along with those of other scholars, providing her readers with varied evidence from which to draw their own conclusions.

mita system ap world history definition: The First New Chronicle and Good Government Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala, 2010-01-01 One of the most fascinating books on pre-Columbian and early colonial Peru was written by a Peruvian Indian named Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala. This book, *The First New Chronicle and Good Government*, covers pre-Inca times, various aspects of Inca culture, the Spanish conquest, and colonial times up to around 1615 when the manuscript was finished. Now housed in the Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark, and viewable online at www.kb.dk/permalink/2006/poma/info/en/frontpage.htm, the original manuscript has 1,189 pages accompanied by 398 full-page drawings that constitute the most accurate graphic depiction of Inca and colonial Peruvian material culture ever done. Working from the original manuscript and consulting with fellow Quechua- and Spanish-language experts, Roland Hamilton here provides the most complete and authoritative English translation of approximately the first third of *The First New Chronicle and Good Government*. The sections included in this volume (pages 1-369 of the manuscript) cover the history of Peru from the earliest times and the lives of each of the Inca rulers and their wives, as well as a wealth of information about ordinances, age grades, the calendar, idols, sorcerers, burials, punishments, jails, songs, palaces, roads, storage houses, and government officials. One hundred forty-six of Guaman Poma's detailed illustrations amplify the text.

mita system ap world history definition: Good, Bad, and Ugly Colonial Activities: Studying Development across the Americas Miriam Bruhn, 2008 Abstract: Levels of economic development vary widely within countries in the Americas. This paper argues that part of this variation has its roots in the colonial era. Colonizers engaged in different economic activities in different regions of a country, depending on local conditions. Some activities were bad in the sense that they depended heavily on the exploitation of labor and created extractive institutions, while good activities created inclusive institutions. The authors show that areas with bad colonial activities

have lower gross domestic product per capita today than areas with good colonial activities. Areas with high pre-colonial population density also do worse today. In particular, the positive effect of good activities goes away in areas with high pre-colonial population density. The analysis attributes this to the ugly fact that colonizers used the pre-colonial population as an exploitable resource. The intermediating factor between history and current development appears to be institutional differences across regions and not income inequality or the current ethnic composition of the population.

mita system ap world history definition: The Silk Roads Xinru Liu, 2018-11-14 For more than 1500 years, across more than 4000 miles, the Silk Roads connected East and West. These overland trails and sea lanes carried not only silks, but also cotton textiles, dyes, horses, incense, spices, gems, glass, and ceramics along with religious ideas, governing customs, and technology. For this book, Xinru Liu has assembled primary sources from ancient China, India, Central Asia, Rome and the Mediterranean, and the Islamic world, many of them difficult to access and some translated into English for the first time. Court histories, geographies and philosophical treatises, letters, travelers' accounts, inventories, inscriptions, laws, religious texts, and more, introduce students to the complexities of cultural exchange. Liu's thoughtful introduction considers the many ways the peoples along the Silk Roads interacted and helps students understand the implications for economies and societies, as well as political and religious institutions, over space and time. Maps, document headnotes and annotations, a chronology, questions for consideration, and a selected bibliography offer additional pedagogical support.

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have been included for key figures who have recently come to prominence and world events. The book also contains twenty-five detailed maps linked to key historical events and topics. These include the African slave trade, the Black Death, and the Normandy campaign. Also included are over 200 country maps. The dictionary is enhanced by entry-level web links which are accessed via a dedicated companion website. Encyclopedic in scope, this ambitious A to Z provides an excellent overview of world history both for students and anyone with an interest in the subject.

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Examines the Spanish invasion of the Inca Empire in 1532 and how European and indigenous life ways became intertwined, producing a new and constantly evolving hybrid colonial order in the Andes.

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Robinson, 2013-09-17 Brilliant and engagingly written, *Why Nations Fail* answers the question that has stumped the experts for centuries: Why are some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, geography? Perhaps ignorance of what the right policies are? Simply, no. None of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Otherwise, how to explain why Botswana has become one of the fastest growing countries in the world, while other African nations, such as Zimbabwe, the Congo, and Sierra Leone, are mired in poverty and violence? Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or lack of it). Korea, to take just one of their fascinating examples, is a remarkably homogeneous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The south forged a society that created incentives, rewarded innovation, and allowed everyone to participate in economic opportunities. The economic success thus spurred was sustained because the government became accountable and responsive to citizens and the great mass of people. Sadly, the people of the north have endured decades of famine, political repression, and very different economic institutions—with no end in sight. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created these completely different institutional trajectories. Based on fifteen years of original research Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-states, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, including: - China has built an authoritarian growth machine. Will it continue to grow at such high speed and overwhelm the West? - Are America's best days behind it? Are we moving from a virtuous circle in which efforts by elites to aggrandize power are resisted to a vicious one that enriches and empowers a small minority? - What is the most effective way to help move billions of people from the rut of poverty to prosperity? More philanthropy from the wealthy nations of the West? Or learning the hard-won lessons of Acemoglu and Robinson's breakthrough ideas on the interplay between inclusive political and economic institutions? *Why Nations Fail* will change the way you look at—and understand—the world.

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annihilation, within 25 years it recovered remarkably to become the world's third biggest economy – it's 'Second Miracle'. It is now not only an economic superpower, but also a technological and cultural superpower. True miracles have no explanation: Japan's 'miracles' do. The nation's success lies in deeply ingrained historical values, such as a pragmatic determination to succeed. The world can learn much from Japan, and its story is told in these pages. Covering the full sweep of Japanese history, from ancient to contemporary, this book explores Japan's enormous impact on the modern world, and how vital it is to examine the past and culture of the country in order to fully understand its achievements and responses. Now in its third edition, this book is usefully updated and revised.

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travelers are naturalized through their voyages across feminized lands and seas. This methodology of charting transoceanic migration and landfall helps elucidate how theories and people travel, positioning island cultures in the world historical process. In fact, DeLoughrey demonstrates how these tropical island cultures helped constitute the very metropolises that deemed them peripheral to modernity. Fresh in its ideas, original in its approach, *Routes and Roots* engages broadly with history, anthropology, and feminist, postcolonial, Caribbean, and Pacific literary and cultural studies. It productively traverses diaspora and indigenous studies in a way that will facilitate broader discussion between these often segregated disciplines.

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