

Chapter 20.1 – Spain Builds an American Empire

1. Setting the Stage

- a. Competition for wealth in Asia among European nations was fierce
- b. Christopher Columbus decided to sail west instead of around Africa to find a way to Asia

2. The Voyages of Columbus

- a. August 3, 1492 – Columbus left Spain with 3 ships, the *Nina*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria* in search of a _____ to Asia

b. First Encounters

- i. October 12, 1492 – reached the shores of what he thought were the _____ and mistakenly called them _____
 1. Most likely landed on an island in the Bahamas but it did not matter to Columbus as he claimed the island for Spain and named it _____ or “Holy Savior”
 2. Columbus was interested in _____ and he because he found none on San Salvador so he explored more islands staking claim to each one
 3. Early in 1493, he returned to Spain and the Spanish Monarch was delighted with him so they financed 3 more voyages
- ii. September 1493 – 2nd voyage as an _____, with 17 ships and 1000 soldiers, crew and colonists
 1. Spain intended to transform the islands of the Caribbean into _____ – land controlled by _____

c. Other Explorers Take to the Seas

- i. 1500 – Portuguese explorer _____ reached the shores of modern-day _____ and claimed it for his country
- ii. A year later, _____, and Italian in the service of Portugal, traveled along the eastern coast of South America
 1. Upon his return he claimed the land was not _____, but a “_____” world
 2. 1507 – a _____ mapmaker named the new continent “_____” in honor of Amerigo Vespucci
- iii. 1519 – Portuguese explorer _____ led the boldest exploration by convincing the king of Spain to fund his voyage into the newly discovered ocean
 1. Several years earlier, Spanish explorer _____ had marched through modern-day Panama and became the first European to see the _____
 2. Magellan sailed with 250 men and five ships, travelled around the tip of South America and into the waters of the Pacific Ocean
 - a. Reached and explored Guam and then finally reached the Philippines

- b. _____ and his crew became involved in a local war and was killed
- c. 18 men and 1 ship from the original crew made it back to Spain in 1522 and became the first persons to _____

Why were the Spanish interested in establishing colonies in the Americas?

3. Spanish Conquests on Mexico

- a. 1519 – A Spaniard, _____, landed on the shores of Mexico after the Spanish colonized several Caribbean islands
 - i. The _____ were the first European settlers in the Americas and the _____ greatly enriched their empire

b. Cortes Conquers the Aztecs

- i. Soon after landing in Mexico, Cortes learned of the vast and wealthy Aztec Empire
 - 1. Cortes and roughly 600 men reached the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan where the Aztec emperor, Montezuma II, thought he was a _____
 - 2. Montezuma agreed to give Cortes gold, but was not satisfied and said he and his crew had a “disease of the heart that only _____”
- ii. Late spring 1520, some of Cortes’s men killed Aztec warriors and chiefs, which later the Aztecs rebelled driving Cortes out of the city
- iii. 1521 – Cortes _____ the Aztecs even though they were outnumbered because of several factors
 - 1. Spanish had superior weapons with _____
 - 2. Cortes enlisted the help of various _____
 - a. The aid of a native woman translator name Malinche, Cortes learned that natives resented the Aztecs, especially _____
 - 3. The invisible warrior that marched with the Spanish – _____
 - a. Measles, mumps, smallpox, and typhus were some diseases that Europeans brought to the Americas
 - b. The Native Americas did not have natural immunity to them and died in the millions, wiping out a large percentage of the population

Why might Montezuma have thought Cortes was a god?

4. Spanish Conquests in Peru

- a. 1532 – Spanish conquistador, _____, marched into South America and conquered the _____

b. Pizarro Subdues the Inca

- i. Pizarro and his army of 200 men met Incan ruler Atahualpa, near the city of Cajamarca
 1. Atahualpa had more men but were unarmed and the Spanish _____ force and kidnapped _____
 2. Atahualpa offered to fill a room once with _____ and twice with _____ in exchange for his release
 - a. The ransom was paid but Atahualpa was strangled to death and the remaining Incan forces retreated
 3. Pizarro marched into the Incan capital of _____ and _____ it in 1533
- ii. As Cortes and Pizarro conquered the civilizations of the Americas, other conquistadors conquered parts of Central America
 1. By the middle of the 16th century, _____ had created an _____
 - a. _____ (Mexico and parts of Guatemala) as well as lands in Central and South America and the Caribbean

c. Spain's Pattern of Conquest

- i. In building their new American Empire, the Spanish drew from techniques used during the Reconquista of Spain – forced Spanish culture on Muslims
 1. Spanish settlers to the Americas, _____, were mostly men and relationships with native women were common
 - a. Created a large _____ or mixed _____ and _____ population
- ii. The Spanish lived with the natives and also oppressed them for their precious resources
 1. Natives were forced to work within a system known as _____ – natives farmed, ranched, or mined for Spanish authorities

d. The Portuguese in Brazil

- i. 1500 – _____ claimed the land for Portugal and during the 1530s, colonists began settling Brazil's coastal region
 1. Finding little _____, colonists cleared _____
 2. The demand for _____ in Europe was great and the colony soon _____ as more land was cleared inland to grow more _____

5. Spain's Influence Expands

- a. Spain's _____ made it the _____, most powerful nation in the world during the 16th century

- i. Ships with treasure from the Americas helped usher in a golden age of art and culture in Spain

b. Conquistadors Push North

- i. 1513 – Spanish explorer _____ landed on the coast of modern-day _____ and claimed it for _____
- ii. 1540/41 – _____ led an expedition into southwest USA
 - 1. Coronado found little _____ in the dry desert and as a result the Spanish monarchy assigned mostly _____ to explore and colonize the future USA
- iii. _____ had accompanied conquistadors but did not seek wealth, rather they were looking for _____

How were the conquistadors and Spanish missionaries similar?

6. Opposition to Spanish Rule

- a. Spanish priests worked to spread Christianity in the Americas and pushed for better treatment of Native Americans

b. African Slavery and Native Resistance

- i. 1542 – the Spanish government abolished the _____
 - 1. To meet the colonies' need for labor, _____ were suggested
- ii. Resistance to Spain's attempt at domination began shortly after the Spanish arrived in the Caribbean
 - 1. 1493 – Columbus encountered resistance in his attempt to conquer present-day island of St. Croix
 - a. Locals defended themselves with poison arrows but were finally subdued
- iii. At the end of 17th century, natives in New Mexico fought Spanish rule
 - 1. In converting to natives, Spanish priests and soldiers burned their _____ and prohibited _____
- iv. 1680 – _____, a Pueblo ruler, led a rebellion against the Spanish involving 8000 warriors
 - 1. The natives drove the Spanish back into New Spain and for 12 years fought of Spanish rule

How did the end of the encomienda system lead to the use of enslaved Africans?