

APUSH

PowerPoint #1.1 (Part 2 of 3)

Unit#1 - Transformations of North America

Chapters 1-2

BFW Textbook

Spanish Conquest of the
New World

Clash of Cultures

The Spanish Empire

- During the 16th century, Spain created the most powerful empire in the world by conquering and colonizing the Americas.
- The Spanish established colonies on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the mainland of the South America.
- Those Conquistadores came to the Americas in the name of power, glory, wealth, and divine approval.

The Encomienda System

- Spanish “landowners” controlled huge tracts of land, ruled over the Indians on those lands, and protected the priests who converted Indians to Christianity.
- In return, Indians worked the land and produced raw materials to send back to Spain.

Encomenderos

- Spanish officers who controlled the Indian populations creating mass estates that generated wealth.

Indian Weaknesses

- Indians were susceptible to disease, were not unified, and had poor transportation compared to that of the Europeans.

Spanish Advantages

- Spain massed a large military presence in north America and was able to arm itself with steel armor, swords, horses, muskets, explosives, ships, and an aggressive policy.

Cortes & Other Conquistadores

Hernando Cortez

- In 1519, the Conquistador who captured the Aztec capital with 600 men and eventually took control of the Aztec Empire in 1521.
- Smallpox and technology helped the Spanish take the empire.



Hernando Cortez

Francisco Pizarro



Francisco Pizarro

- Conquistador who captured the Incan Empire in 1533 extending Spanish authority from Central America to South America.
- Pizarro and his men brutally subdued the empire and its inhabitants by 1538.

Hernando de Soto



Hernando de Soto

- Spaniard who explored the southeast region of North America between 1539 and 1542.



The Seven Cities of Cibola were described initially by Fray Marcos de Niza, who claimed to have reached one of them in 1529. Yet these legendary golden towns turned out to be Zuni pueblos.

CORONADO

Cities studded with gold and silver—or reports of them—lured Francisco Vázquez de Coronado northward in 1540. He and his men penetrated the Great Plains, gazing at the herds of wild "cows" (actually bison). The expedition found no gold, but a smaller party eventually reached the Grand Canyon—the first European to do so.



DE SOTO

Landing in Florida in 1539, Hernando de Soto fought his way north, kidnapping Indian leaders to ensure safe passage. He and his men explored far inland, reaching the Mississippi River, where de Soto died of fever in 1542. His haggard party, led by Luis de Moscoso, limped back to Mexico.



The European discoverer of California, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, perished during the voyage. His pilot, Bartolomé Ferrer, took command and sailed as far north as Oregon.

Sponsored by Hernán Cortés, Francisco de Ulloa explored the Gulf of California in 1539-1540, learning that Baja California was a peninsula—not, as had been believed, an island.

Old World illustrations, as in a 1505 edition of Amerigo Vesputi's *Nova Mundo*, often depicted Indians as wild Europeans, not as a distinct people.



The Aztec ruled a tributary empire; Cortés, creating a new

MAR DEL SUR (PACIFIC OCEAN)

CABEZA DE VACA

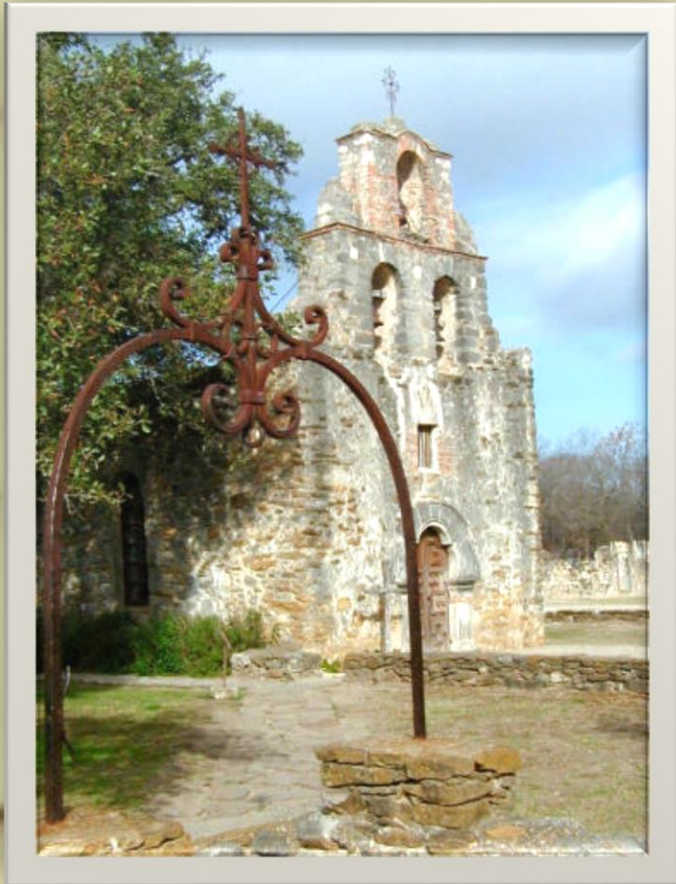
Stranded on the Texas coast, Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca lived among Indians until 1534, when he escaped with three other survivors of the ill-fated Narváez expedition. The four endured a two-year trek through harsh terrain before being rescued at Culiacán.

GOLFO DE LA NUEVA ESPAÑA (GULF OF MEXICO)

NEW SPAIN



The Role of Church & Crown



- Spain's empire spread from Florida to California and from Canada to the tip of South America and was controlled by regional military governors.
- Catholicism spread to almost every aspect of the Empire as Indians became converts (mostly by force).

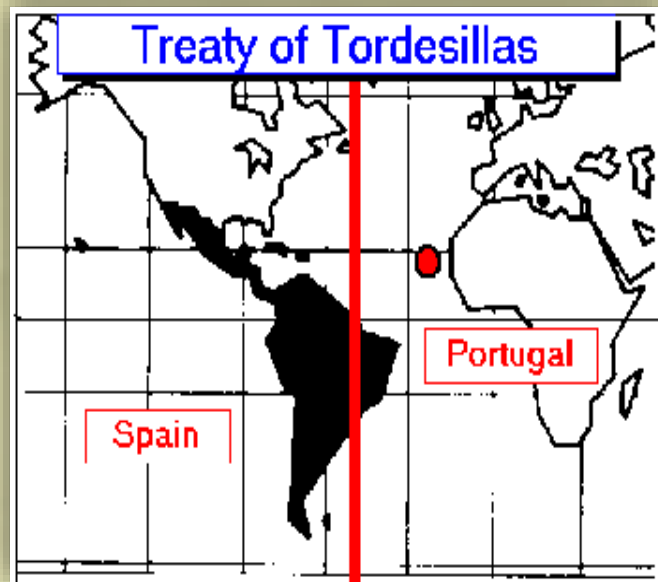
Bartolomé de Las Casas

- Bartolomé de Las Casas was an outspoken critic of the Spanish mistreatment of the Indians and with his persistence was able to win certain rights for the Indian.
- A priest on Hispaniola and Bishop in Mexico and helped force Spain to adopt a more settled society in the Americas.



Bartolomé de Las Casas

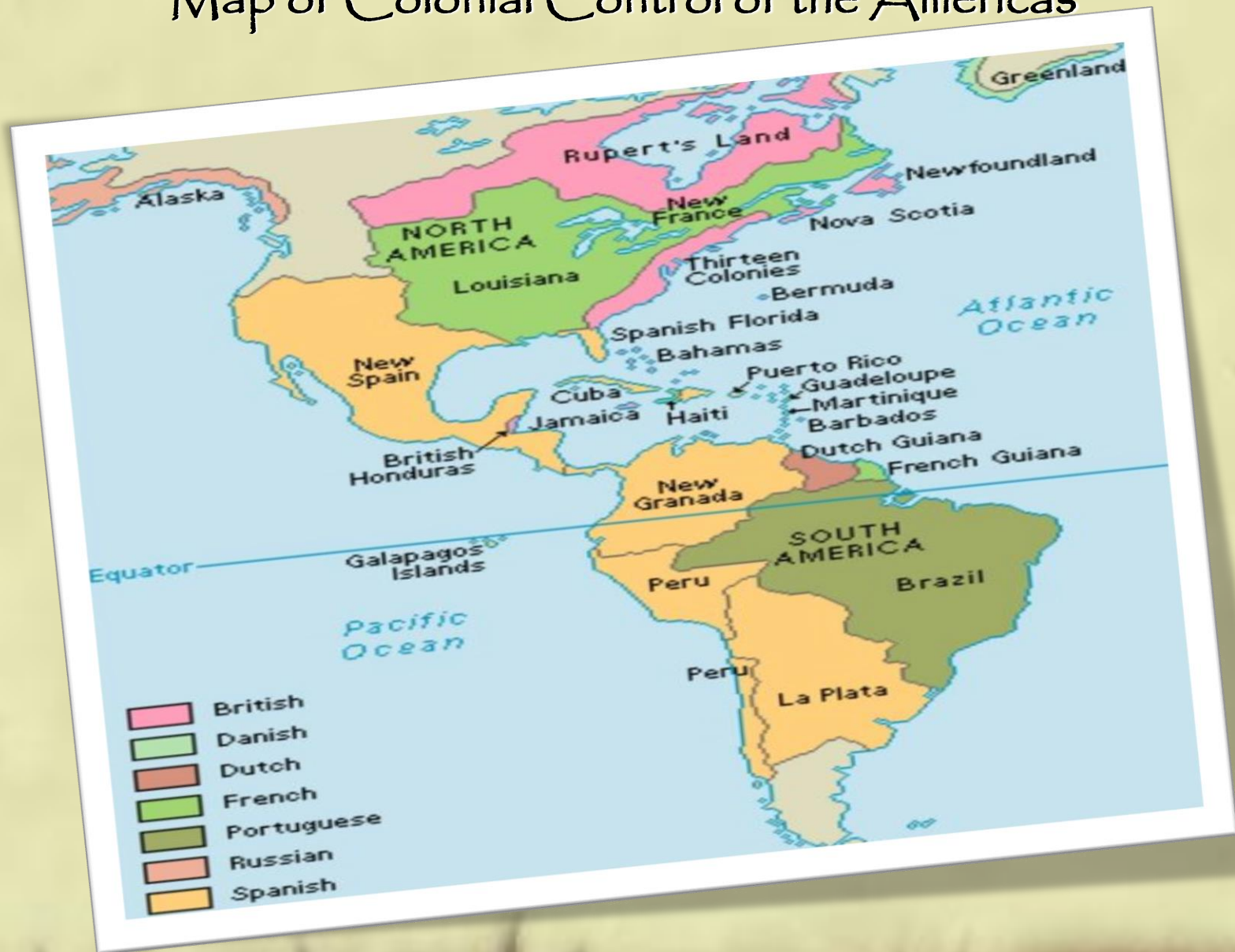
Spanish Exploration & Early Settlement in North America



Geographic Area of Control

- In 1494, the Spanish and Portuguese signed the Treaty of Tordesillas which divided the Americas between them.
- By 1514, Spain later claimed many of the larger islands of the Caribbean (Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico).

Map of Colonial Control of the Americas



Interactions with Indian Culture

- The Spanish language and other aspects of culture spread quickly and left a legacy for the colonial power.
- The Mestizos (people of mixed Spanish and Indian heritage) population increased during the 16th century.

Purposes of Settlements

- Spanish settlements were used to obtain wealth, convert Indians, and provide defense .

“Spanish Borderlands”

- The Spanish explored much of the what is now the southern areas of the United States.
- Juan Ponce de Leon explored Florida in 1513.
- Hernando de Soto explored areas of the southeastern region of the United States in 1539.
- In 1565, the Spanish built St. Augustine in Florida.

Spanish Patterns in the Southwestern North America

Use of Religion in Colonial Control

- Spain's move to conquer Indians were made easier with missionaries.
- Some Indians welcomed the Spanish priests and many submitted control by paying tribute and performing laborious work.
- Soldiers provided defense for many missions and helped maintain control.

Spanish Patterns in the Southwestern North America

Franciscans

- Franciscans (Spanish missionaries) sailed with Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, to begin the work of converting the Indian peoples of the islands of the Greater Antilles.
- They moved with the leading edge of Spanish expansion during the first half of the 16th century and recruited Indians for the church and crown.

Spanish Patterns in the Southwestern North America

Juan de Oñate

- Explorer (c. 1552 – 1630), colonial governor of New Spain (Mexico province), and founder of various settlements in the present day Southwest of the United States.
- Considered brutal for his tactics against the Pueblo in their conversion to Christianity.



Spanish Patterns in the Southwestern North America

New Mexico as a Royal Province

- The province expanded slowly and was established as a royal colony in 1608.
- In 1610, the seat of the New Mexican government was established at Santa Fe.
- The province boasted a population of 3,000 Spaniards and nearly 90,000 Indians by 1630.

Spanish Patterns in the Southwestern North America

Rebellion of Popé

- In 1680, resentment by Indians in New Mexico led to violence.
- A rebellion, led by an Indian leader named Popé, broke out throughout the province.
- Indians burned churches and towns, killed hundreds of Spaniards (including priests), and destroyed almost any remnants of Spanish culture.
- It took over a decade before the Spanish could reclaim any control in the New Mexico province.

Horses

Indian Acquisition of Horse

- In the rebellion of 1680, Indians were able to seize control of Spanish horses and use them to their advantage.

Ecological Effects of Horses

- Indians used horses as a source of mobility and power.
- Horses consumed acres of available grassland.
- Horses allowed Indians to become better hunters.

Economic Effects

- Horses provided prosperity for the Indian on the Great Plains.
- Indians killed more bison and depleted grassland, aided in the spread of disease due to the mobility of the Indians.

Negative Consequences

- Eventually, horses promoted thievery and intensified intertribal competition and warfare.

END

- This is the end of PPT 1.1 (Part 2).
- See PPT 1.1 (Part 3) to complete this topic.