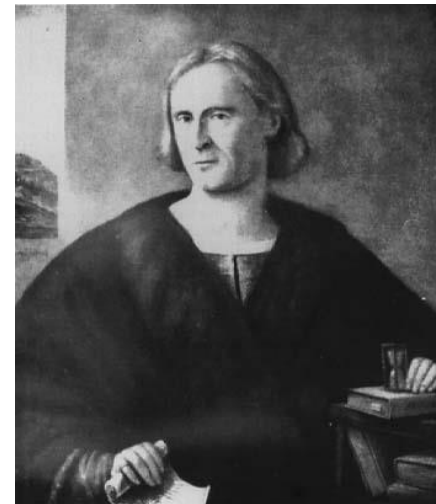


European Expansion in the Americas

Who are these men?



The _____

- The movement of people, products, and ideas across hemispheres
- Today, food that was once only found in the Americas accounts for 1/3 of the world's food

The Columbian Exchange



Spanish Conquistadors

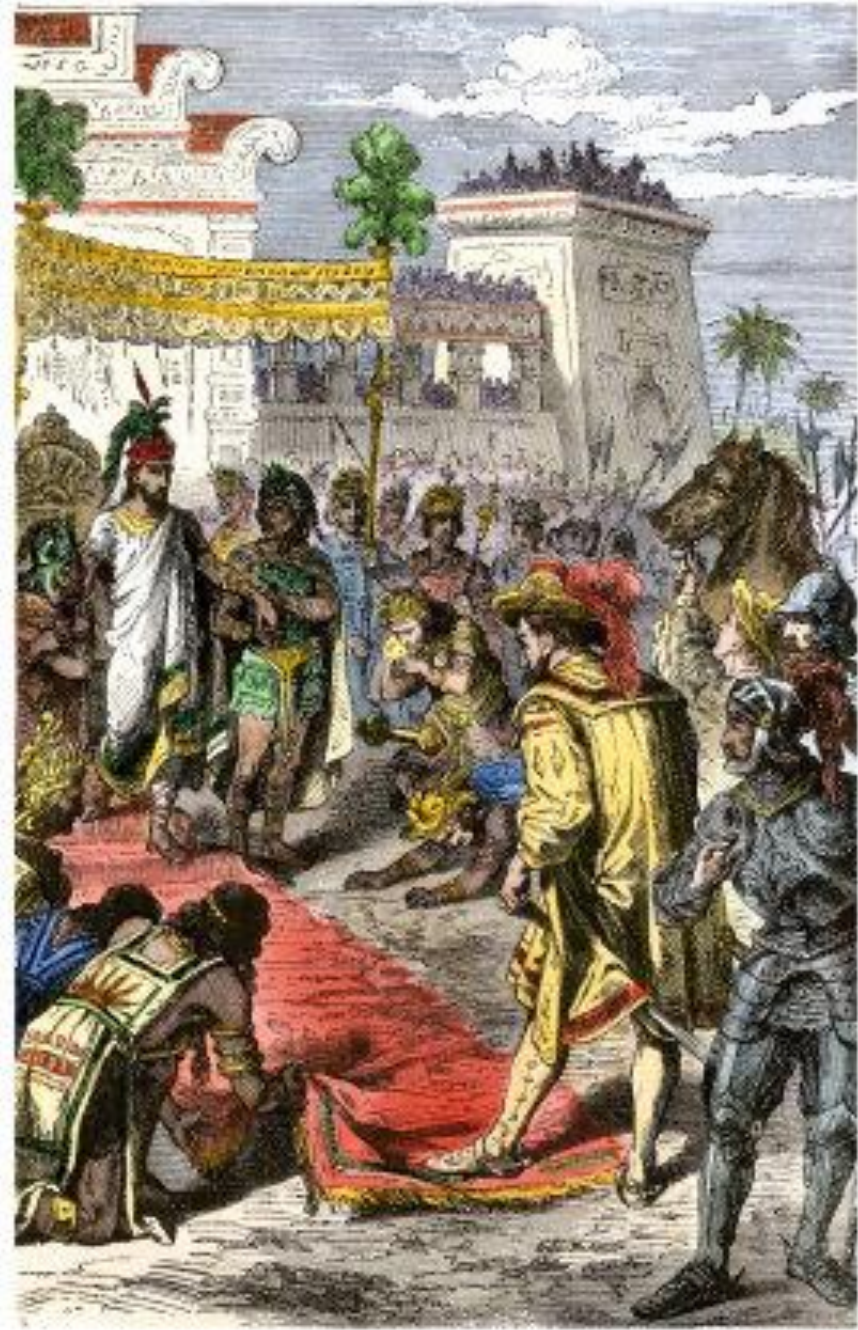
- By the 1500s Spain had several colonies in the _____
 - _____ - Spanish explorer-soldiers
- Cortez and Pizarro
- Cortez- 1519- sailed from Cuba to Mexico with 500 soldiers
 - the 1st Native he met showered him with _____
 - November 8, 1519- Cortez moved toward Tenochtitlan along with _____
 - Montezuma, the Aztec leader, tried to pay off Cortez with gold to leave
 - Cortez took Montezuma hostage, claimed Mexico for Spain
 - Aztecs rebelled and forced Cortez and his men to flee
 - Cortez returned a year later with more soldiers, conquered the Aztecs, and renamed Tenochtitlan
_____ - new capital of New Spain

- Cortez



- Pizarro





Spanish Conquistadors

- _____ - 1531- landed in _____ looking for Incas- rumored to have gold
- Pizarro captured _____, the Incan ruler
- the Incas paid big \$\$\$ to have him released- Pizarro _____ anyway
- by 1533 the Spanish had defeated the Incas and captured Cuzco

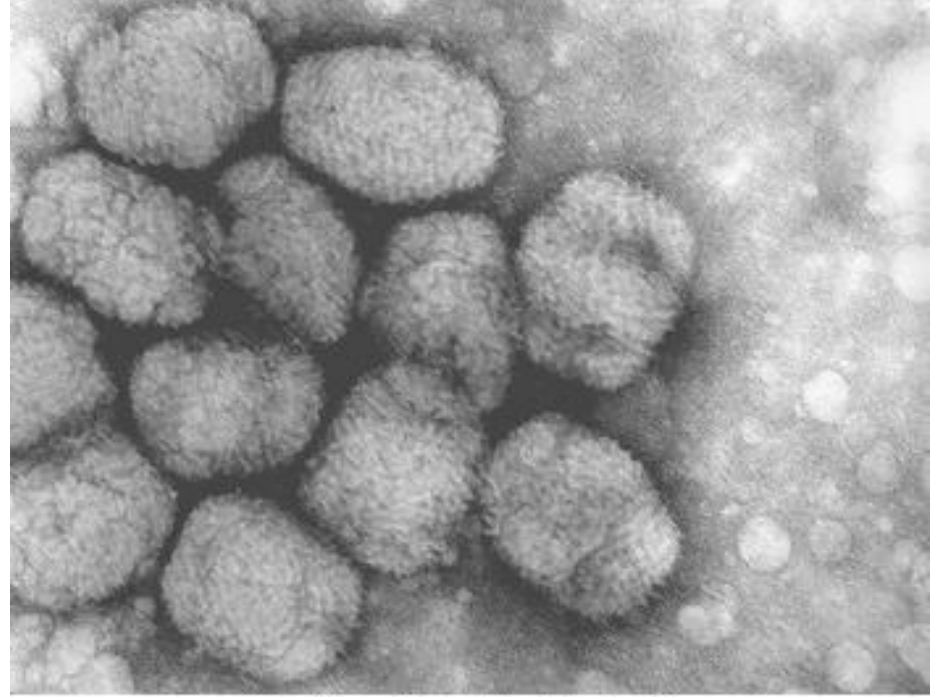




How Did the Spanish Win?

1. _____
the Spanish had guns and metal armor, the natives had spears and wicker shields
2. _____
 - the Spanish were white and rode horses, a beast no Native had ever seen before
3. _____
 - epidemics were the overwhelming reason for Native American's plummeting population
 - example: late 1400s in Canada the pop. was about 500,000. by 1630 it was around 10,000
4. _____
 - in Mexico, most other tribes hated the rule of the Aztecs and were willing to help end it
 - in Peru, the Incas had just finished a civil war





Smallpox Virus (Variola Major)

Spanish Explorers in North America

- 1513- Reports of a large island to the North led _____ to a new land
- _____ he found it filled with flowers- he called it _____
- _____ first Spaniard to set foot in modern day US



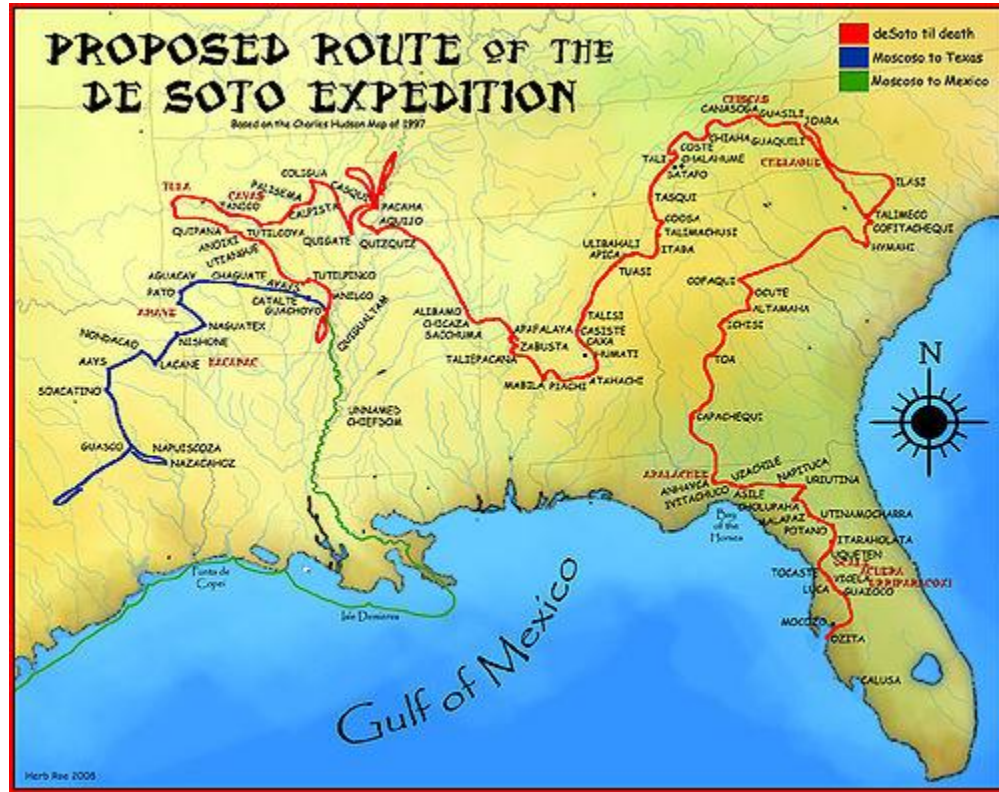
Spanish Explorers in North America

- 1528- FL's west coast- 400 sailors landed in present St. Petersburg
- found no gold, headed North, attacked by Natives
- built crude boats and set sail- landed in Galveston, TX- only 80 survivors
- led by _____
- starvation + disease = only 15 more survivors
- then enslaved by Natives
- 6 years later- only 4 remained including de Vaca and Estavancio,
an African slave
- escaped and fled to Mexico City- took 2 years
- reached Mexico City, told stories of 7 cities of gold to
the far North
- asked to head an expedition- only Estavancio would
go- killed in action- the group returned to Mexico city



Spanish Explorers in North America

- _____ - set out w/ 1100 Spaniards and Natives to find golden cities
- Found no gold but did map out present-day NM, AZ, TX, KS
- Hernandez de Soto explored Southeast
- reached as far north as _____, and west as OK
- discovered MS River, then _____ - found no cities of gold



Colonizing Spanish America

- Harsh Life for Native Americans
- became a source of labor
- new Spanish governors gave settlers large tracts of land- used for mines, ranches, and plantations



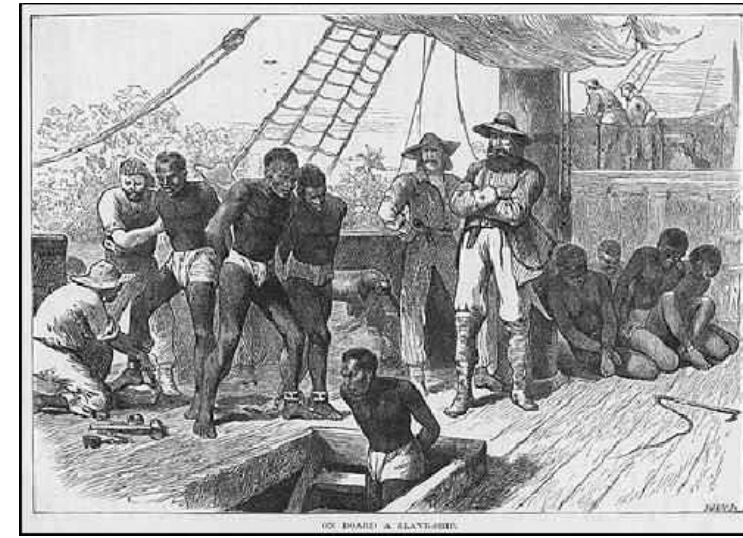
- government also gave settlers _____ grants to give settlers the right to demand labor from local Natives
- often Natives were forced to work in the mines- often died
- some Spaniards protested- _____
- helped reform *encomienda* system by mid-1500s
- Spanish set up missions (_____) to convert Natives
- _____ run by Catholic priests and friars
- _____ San Francisco, San Diego, San Antonio- started as missions

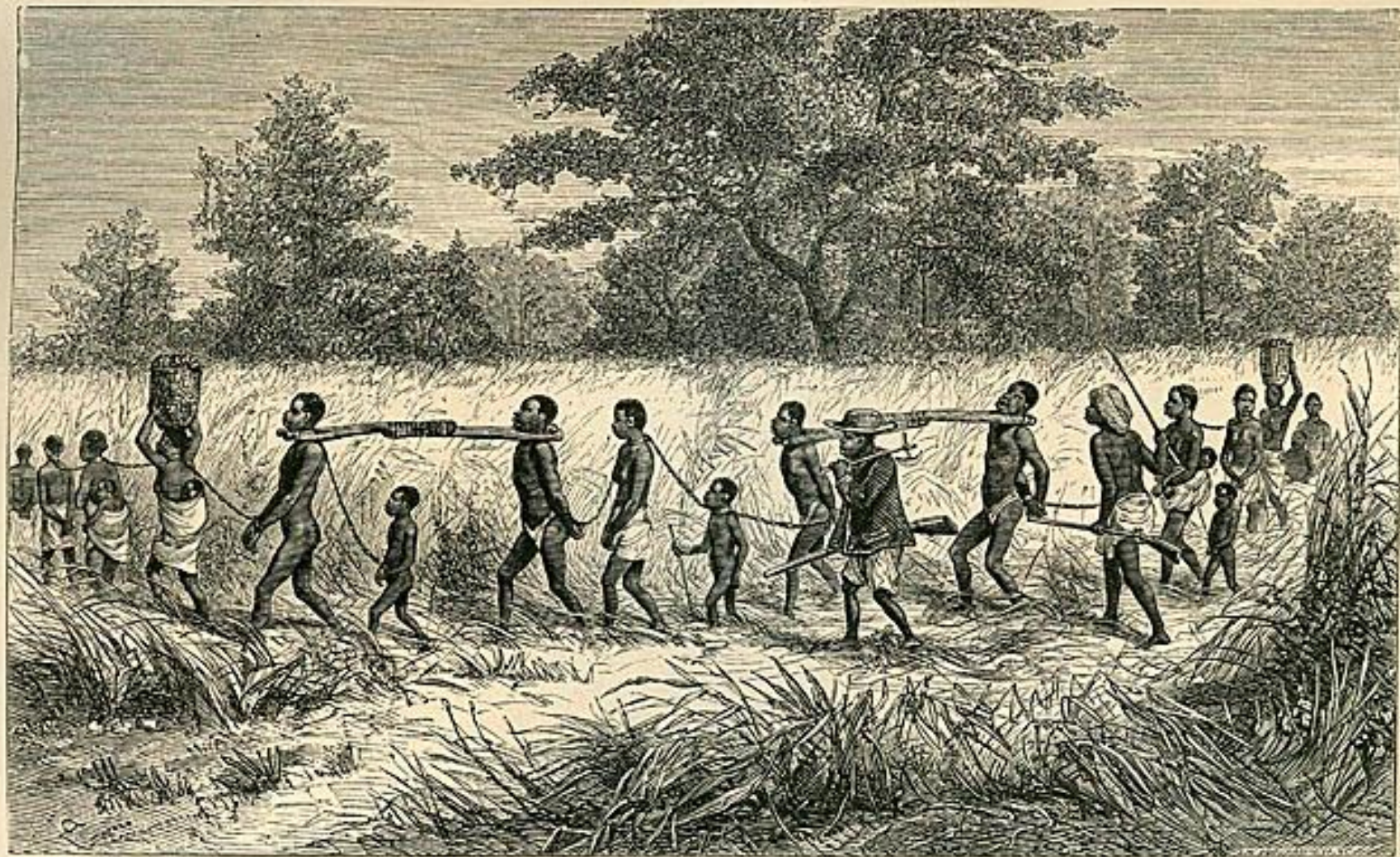


Colonizing Spanish America

The Trade in Humans

- Spanish realized Natives were not a steady source of labor
- looked to _____ - were immune to European diseases
- 1517- Spanish shipped 4k Africans to the Caribbean as slaves
- by mid-1500s- 2k per year to Hispaniola alone
-





GANG OF CAPTIVES MET AT MBAME'S ON THEIR WAY TO TETTE.