

CHAPTER 19: EARLY LATIN AMERICA

**Ms. Sheets
AP World History
University High School**



RECONQUISTA TO CONQUEST

- **1492: Spanish Inquisition (*Reconquista*)**
 - Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile carried out a program of religious unification in Spain.
 - Last Muslim kingdom (Granada) fell to Catholic Spain
 - Jews and Muslims ordered to leave Spain if they would not convert
- **Isabella and Ferdinand used Columbus' voyages Westward to expand Christianity.**
- **Conquistadors:**
 - 1/5th of all treasure went to the crown
 - Conquistadors shared remaining wealth.
 - Few were professional soldiers
 - Saw themselves as new nobility over indigenous people
 - Horses, firearms, and steel weapons gave them an advantage



HERNÁN CORTÉS & MEXICO

- **Arrived in Mexico in 1519**
 - Led 600 men to Mexico with Spanish weaponry
 - Reached Tenochtitlán and captured/killed Moctezuma II
 - Legend of Quetzalcóatl
 - Aided by: 1) Indian allies (peoples who had been conquered by Aztecs) and 2) Malinche (Doña Marina) who acted as an interpreter
 - Spread smallpox
- **1521: Tenochtitlán burned to ground; Mexico City constructed**
 - Most of central Mexico became New Spain



SPANISH CONQUEST IN SOUTH AMERICA

- **1509 CE: Vasco de Balboa establishes a colony in Panama in search of gold**

- **1535: Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incan Empire with 200 men**

- Inca had suffered from civil war, and smallpox...before any European ever arrived
- Spanish replaced capital Cuzco with Lima

- **1540: Francisco de Coronado searched for seven cities of gold in SW United States (as far as Kansas)**

- **By 1570: 192 Spanish cities throughout the Americas**

- European migration to the New World is one of the longest continuous migrations in history

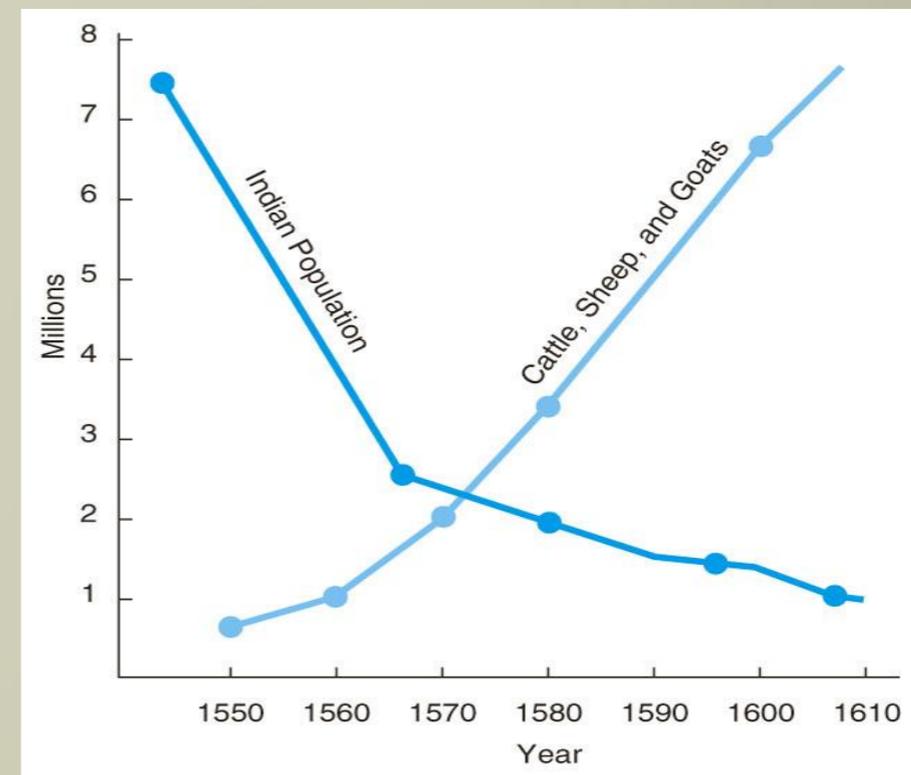
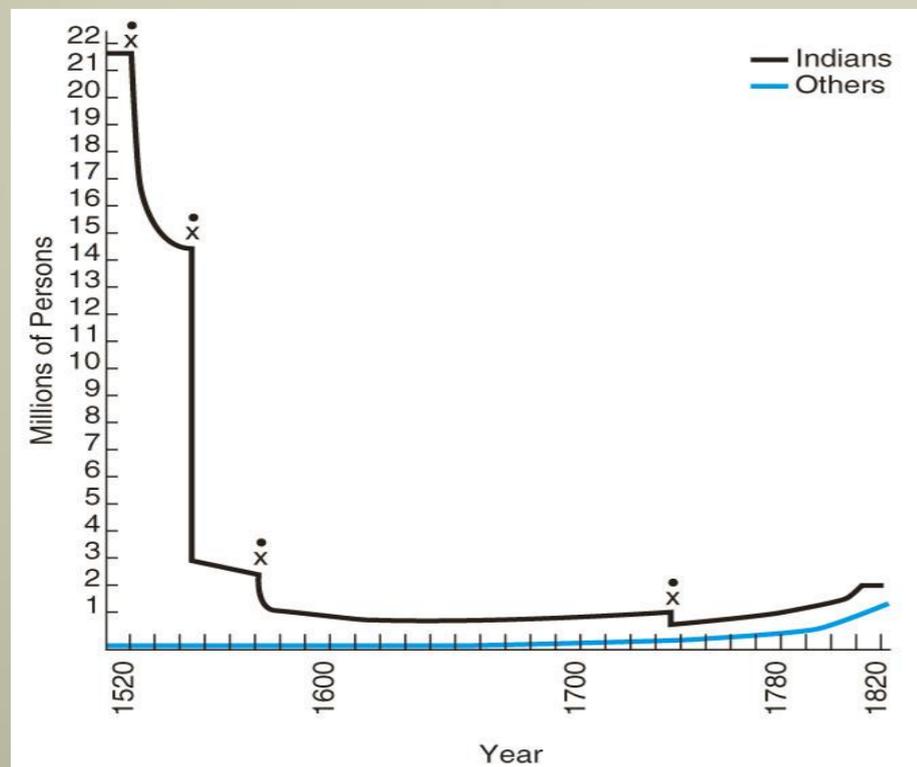


QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

- **WHAT AIDED CORTÉS IN HIS CONQUEST OF THE AZTECS?**
- **DESCRIBE THE CONQUISTADORS.**

DESTRUCTION OF AMERINDIAN SOCIETIES

- **Debates about morality of conquest:**
 - Are natives fully human? Should they be controlled? What if they refuse to convert to Christianity?
 - Father Bartolomé de las Casas suggests slaves instead
- **Indigenous populations suffered severe declines in population**
 - Slavery, mistreatment, conquest, disease (smallpox, measles)
- **Disruption of social and economic structures**



Central Mexico went from 25 million people in 1519 to 2 million people in 1580.

MODEL OF COLONIZATION

1. **Establish colonies (declare land part of European mother country)**
 - a) Desirable areas included: coast, rivers, lakes, farm land, mines
2. **Form encomiendas to organize labor and land**
 - a) Land and labor supply rewarded to conquistador (the encomendero)
 - b) Native Americans were used as laborers . . . Unintended consequence was decimated native populations due to European disease
3. **Form cities within colonies**
 - a) Based upon Roman grid system
 - b) Centered around central plazas with churches and town halls
4. **Gradually remove conquistadors from positions of governmental power and replace them with professional bureaucrats**

MULTIRACIAL SOCIETIES

- New groups emerged in colonized lands.
- Few European women lived in the New World
→ mixed marriages and sexual exploitation were common.
 - Europeans - conquerors and migrants
 - Indians - conquered, indigenous peoples
 - Africans – slaves
- A social hierarchy developed, named ***Sociedad de Castas***
 1. *Peninsulares*: Colonists born in Europe
 2. *Creoles*: Colonists born in Americas of European parents
 3. *Mestizos*: European + indigenous
 4. *Mulattos*: European + African
 5. Indians
 6. *Zambos*: indigenous + African
 7. Negroes: free Africans
 8. African slaves



STATE AND CHURCH IN NEW SPAIN

- **Viceroyalties (authority in colony on behalf of King)**
 - One in Mexico City and one in Lima
 - Divided into ten judicial divisions with courts
 - Created laws, applied laws, collected taxes, assigned work to Indians
- **Council of the Indies: bureaucracy**
 - Issued laws; advised him on New World matters; oversaw colonies
- **Missionary work**
 - Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits
 - Establish churches, missions to spread Catholic faith
 - Profound influence on cultural and intellectual life in colonies



STATE IN NEW SPAIN



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

- **WHAT WERE THE FOUR STEPS OF COLONIZATION?**
- **WHAT WAS THE SOCIEDAD DE CASTAS?**
- **HOW DID THE SPANISH KING MAINTAIN RULE IN NEW SPAIN?**

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF SPANISH COLONIES

- ***Encomienda System***

- Grants from Spanish crown that gave natives to Europeans
- Europeans (*encomenderos*) were responsible for the natives, were to Christianize them, and could use them for labor
- REALITY: Natives were abused, not paid, died in huge numbers; *encomenderos* gained huge amounts of natives and tracts of land
 - Father Bartolomé de las Casas protested mistreatment of Indians in *encomienda* system; suggests African slaves are used instead

- ***Encomienda* → restructured as *Repartamiento***

- Due to complaints regarding treatment of natives and the Crown's frustration with creation of a new elite class (*encomenderos*)
- Granted small salary to Indian workers; still created slavery-like conditions, especially in silver mines

- ***Mita System***

- Particular to Peru; old Inca system of conscription labor
- Spanish version: mandatory labor with small salaries, usually in silver mines
- Required adult male Amerindians to work 2-4 months a year for Spanish

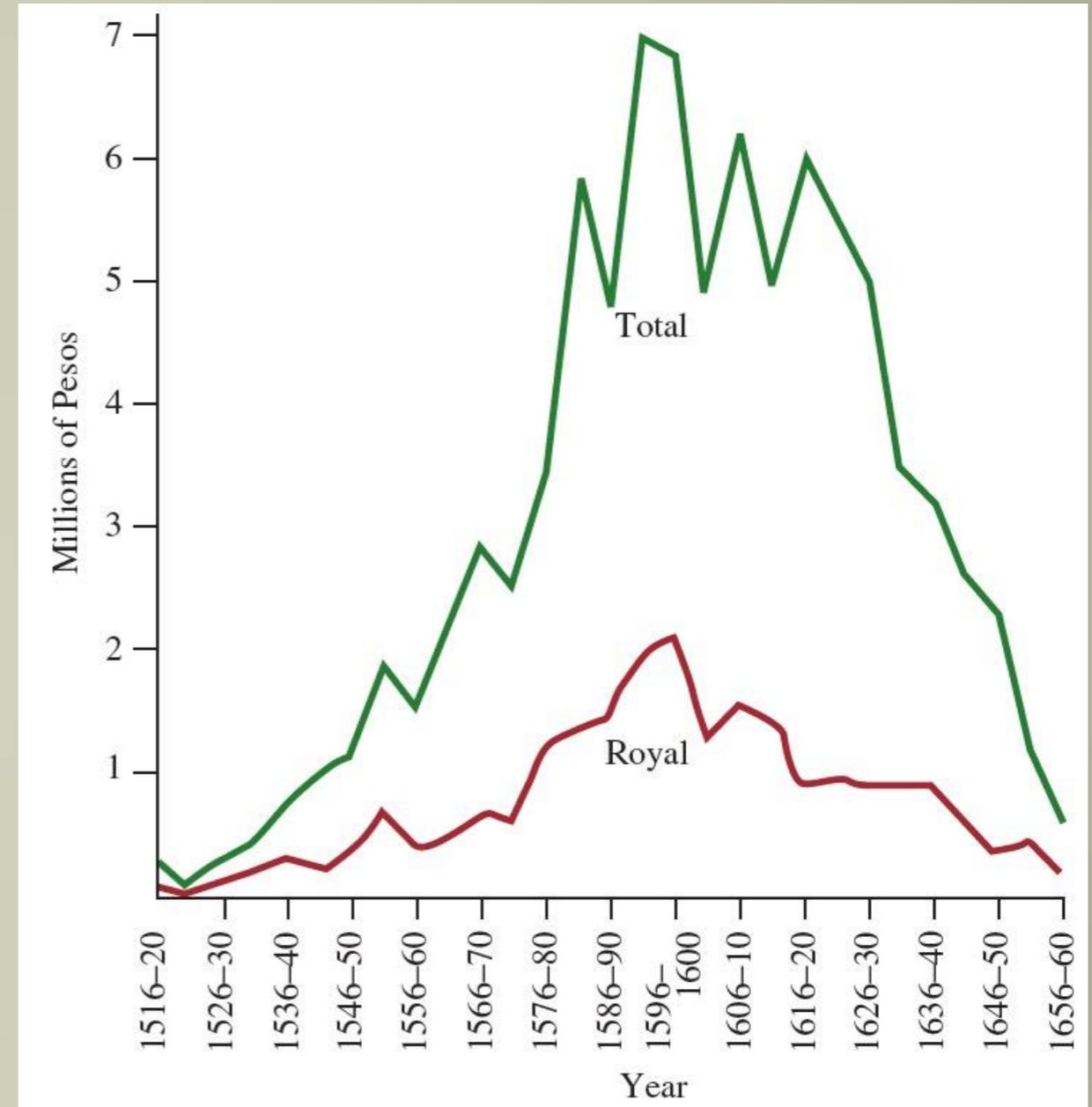
AGRICULTURE AND MINING

- Agriculture and mining were the basis of the Spanish colonial economy.
 - 80% of the indigenous population lived and worked on the land.
- **Agriculture**
 - Haciendas (rural estates) became the basis of wealth and power → self-sufficient for basic goods
 - Almost no exports produced
 - Powered by *encomienda* and *mita* systems
 - Sugar became major crop in Brazil
- **Mining**
 - Gold found in Brazil, Caribbean, Columbia, Chile
 - Silver discoveries made in Mexico and Peru between 1545 - 1565.
 - Bullion (solid bars): made from melting silver, gold



SILVER MINING IN NEW SPAIN

- **Potosi (Peru) was largest silver mine.**
 - 80% of Peruvian silver
 - Required native forced labor
- **Spanish galleons carried silver bullion to Spain**
 - Causes inflation in Spanish economy
 - Pirates: a constant threat
- **Less than 1/2 of silver mined stayed in Spain.**
 - Most was kept in New World
 - Most of what went to Spain financed wars, paid off debt, and was spent on luxury goods

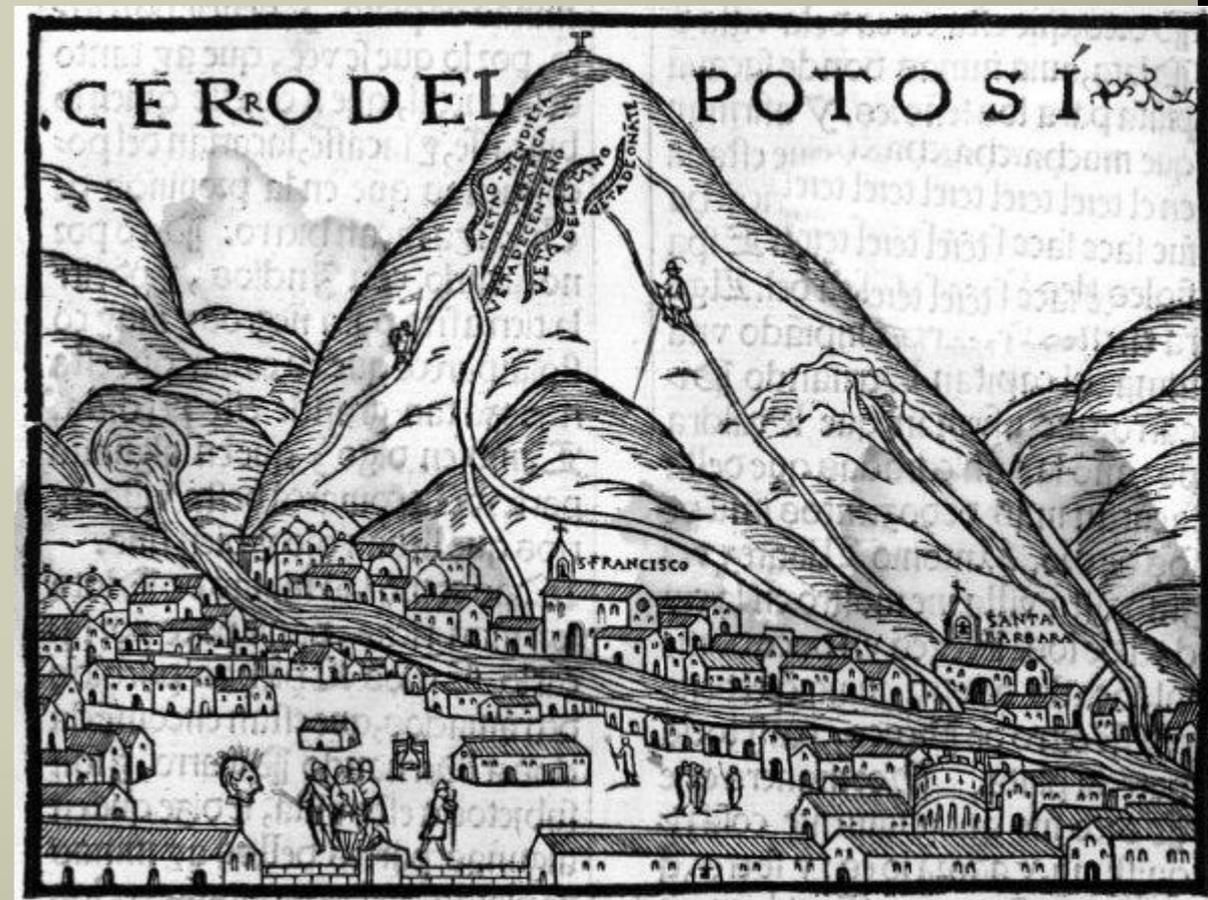


QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

- **DESCRIBE THE *ENCOMIENDA* SYSTEM.**
- **WHAT ALTERATION IS MADE TO THAT SYSTEM AND WHY?**
- **WHERE CAN SILVER BE FOUND?**

SPANISH WEAKNESS

- **Spain was weak: foreign wars, increasing debt, internal revolts.**
 - Threatened by France, England and Holland
 - French took control of Spanish Hispaniola; English took Spanish Jamaica
- **Failure of Spanish mercantile and political systems.**
 - Spain imported huge amounts of bullion; large amounts of money lead to inflation (prices go up)
 - Also, huge amounts of Spanish bullion went to Asian markets
 - Increasing wealth in silver did not equate to increased development for Spain due to wars, theft by pirates, purchasing luxury goods
 - Colonies (via haciendas) became self-sufficient



WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION

- **Charles II (last Hapsburg) died without an heir**
 - Hapsburg line had inbred so much that their main royal blood line could no longer reproduce
 - French grand-nephew Philip of Anjou (Bourbon) named as heir in will
- **HRE and England fearful that Spain and France will be united under one Bourbon monarch**
- **War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)**
- **Result: Treaty of Utrecht (1713)**
 - Ultimately weakens Spain's commercial monopoly in their own colonies
 - Philip of Anjou is Spanish King
 - French merchants could operate in Seville (Spanish capital)
 - English merchants can trade slaves in Spanish colonies



Charles II; last Hapsburg ruler of Spain

BOURBON REFORMS



- **New Spanish Bourbon monarchs launched Bourbon Reforms to strengthen the economy and make colonial governments more efficient**
 - Desire for revitalized Spain: strong centralized government and economy
 - Remove groups that halt progress: Jesuits (allegiance to Rome; wealth) → expelled from Spanish Empire in 1767
- **Age of “Enlightened Despotism”**
 - Influenced by Enlightenment economic and political reforms
- **New viceroyalties created to better provide administration and defense to populations of regions**
 - New Granada (1739)
 - Rio de la Plata (1778)
- **Commerce was expanded (tobacco, coffee, hides, salted beef, cloth)**
- **Stricter taxation laws are created and enforced**

BRAZIL: THE FIRST PLANTATION COLONY

- **1500: Pedro Cabral found Brazil on his way to India (takes a very wide path)**
- **1532: Portugal officially settles Brazil**
 - Sugar plantations using Indian labor set up on Brazilian coast
 - Sugar plantations required tremendous amounts of labor
 - Slaves arrive from Africa to support plantations
 - By 1700, Brazil had 150,000 slaves; half of Brazil's total population
 - 7,000 slaves imported a year
- **1549: Jesuit missionaries arrived**
- **1695: Gold found in Minas Gerais**



GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL



- Dutch, French, and English colonies grow sugar; threaten Brazilian monopoly → gold is discovered
- **1695: Gold found in Brazilian town Minas Gerais.**
 - Gold rush began, later diamonds
 - Stimulated economy and opened interior for settlement.
 - Need for slaves → by 1775, ½ of Brazilian pop. were gold mining slaves
- **1735 – 1760: Brazilians mined 3 tons of gold a year**
 - Brazil was greatest source of gold in West.
- **Rio de Janeiro emerged as important port because it was closest to the gold mines.**
 - Received African slaves for mines.
 - 1763: Capital of Brazilian colony

POMBALINE REFORMS

- **Marquis of Pombal (1755-1776): prime minister of Portugal**
 - Bolster Portuguese economy by instituting economic reforms
 - Wanted to break flow of Portuguese gold to England; redirect it within Portuguese economy
 - Eliminate tax evasion
 - Introduce new crops
 - Stopped slavery in Portugal, ensure steady stream of slaves to Brazil only
- **Policies were not fully effective**
 - Pro: Reduces Portugal's trade imbalance with England
 - Con: Brazil still suffers because worldwide demand for its products is low as a result of new competition



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

- **WHAT IS THE WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION?**
- **WHERE CAN GOLD BE FOUND?**
- **WHAT WERE THE POMBALINE REFORMS?**