The Impact of Spanish Conquest
The Conquistadors and their conquests

- 1521 – Hernando Cortes conquers the Mexica (Aztec) Empire
  - Capital at Tenochtitlan
- 1533 – Francisco Pizarro conquers the Inca Empire
  - Capital at Cuzco

Why did the Spanish decide to begin colonizing the New World?
- Lands belonged to the "crown"
- Four viceroyalties
  - New Spain
  - Peru
  - New Granada
  - La Plata
- Controlled by viceroyys
  - Supported by audiencias
Three main industries
- Cattle ranches
- Sugar plantations
- Silver mines

Encomienda system
- “Disguised” form of slavery
- Disease, malnutrition, and overwork led to steep decline in native population
  - 1492 - 50 million
  - 1700 – 9 million
The “Columbian Exchange”

- Squash
- Turkey
- Cocoa
- Peanut
- Peppers
- Tobacco
- Sweet Potatoes
- Quinine
- POTATO
- MAIZE
- Syphilis
- Olive
- Onion
- Grape
- Citrus Fruits
- Cattle
- Flu
- Diptheria
- COFFEE BEAN
- Turnip
- Peach
- Pear
- Sheep
- Typhus
- Whooping Cough
- Banana
- Honeybee
- SUGAR CANE
- Wheat
- Pigs
- Measles
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats
- HORSE
- Smallpox
- Malaria
- Trinkets
- Liquor
- GUNS
- Trinkets
- Liquor
- GUNS
The Columbian Exchange

North America

Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia

Europe, Africa, and Asia to Americas

Disease
- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Grains
- Wheat
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats

Livestock
- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Vegetables
- Squash
- Sweet Potatoes
- Pumpkin
- Peppers
- Onions
- Olives
- Turnips

Fruits
- Pineapples
- Cacao
- Grapes
- Bananas
- Peaches, Pears

Legumes
- Peanuts
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Beans
- Vanilla

Crops
- Corn
- Sugar Cane
- Tobacco
- Citrus Fruits
- Coffee Beans
The Colonial Class System

- **Peninsulares**
- **Creoles**
- **Mestizos**
- **Mulattos**
- **Native Indians**
- **Black Slaves**
Beginnings of the African Slave Trade

- Origins of African Slave Trade
  - Ottoman Conquest of Constantinople
  - Iberian Reconquista
- 1444 – Portuguese first to bring enslaved Africans to Europe
  - 10% of Lisbon’s population by 1530
Las Casas criticized the encomienda system
- Urged Spanish crown to find a new source of labor

Sugarcane plantations required a backbreaking labor supply
- 1518 – Charles I authorized first shipment of Africans to New World

Between 1518 and 1800,
- 10 million Africans crossed
- 2 – 2.5 million Europeans crossed
Spain’s “Silver” Age

- Motive for discovery and expansion: GOLD
- Potosi (Inca)
  - By 1550, yielded 60% of world’s silver
- Zacatecas (Mexica)
- Effects:
  - Provided necessary funding for Spanish crusade against Protestantism
  - Trade with China
    - Silver shipped to China for finished luxury goods!
  - Price Revolution
A period (1500-1700) of gradual inflation due to 3 causes
- Population growth
- Increase in volume of money
- Influx of gold and silver from New World

Who did it effect?
- Nobles were hurt
- Poor suffered most
- But, middle class prospered!!!
The entire world had now been linked for the first time in history
- Opening of Atlantic
- Discovery of New World
- Exploration of Pacific

Three successive empires!
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Dutch