

2.3 Spain Builds an Empire

Main Ideas

- Spanish conquistadors conquered the Aztec and the Inca empires.
- Spanish explorers traveled through the borderlands of New Spain, claiming more land.
- Spanish settlers treated Native Americans harshly, forcing them to work on plantations and in mines.

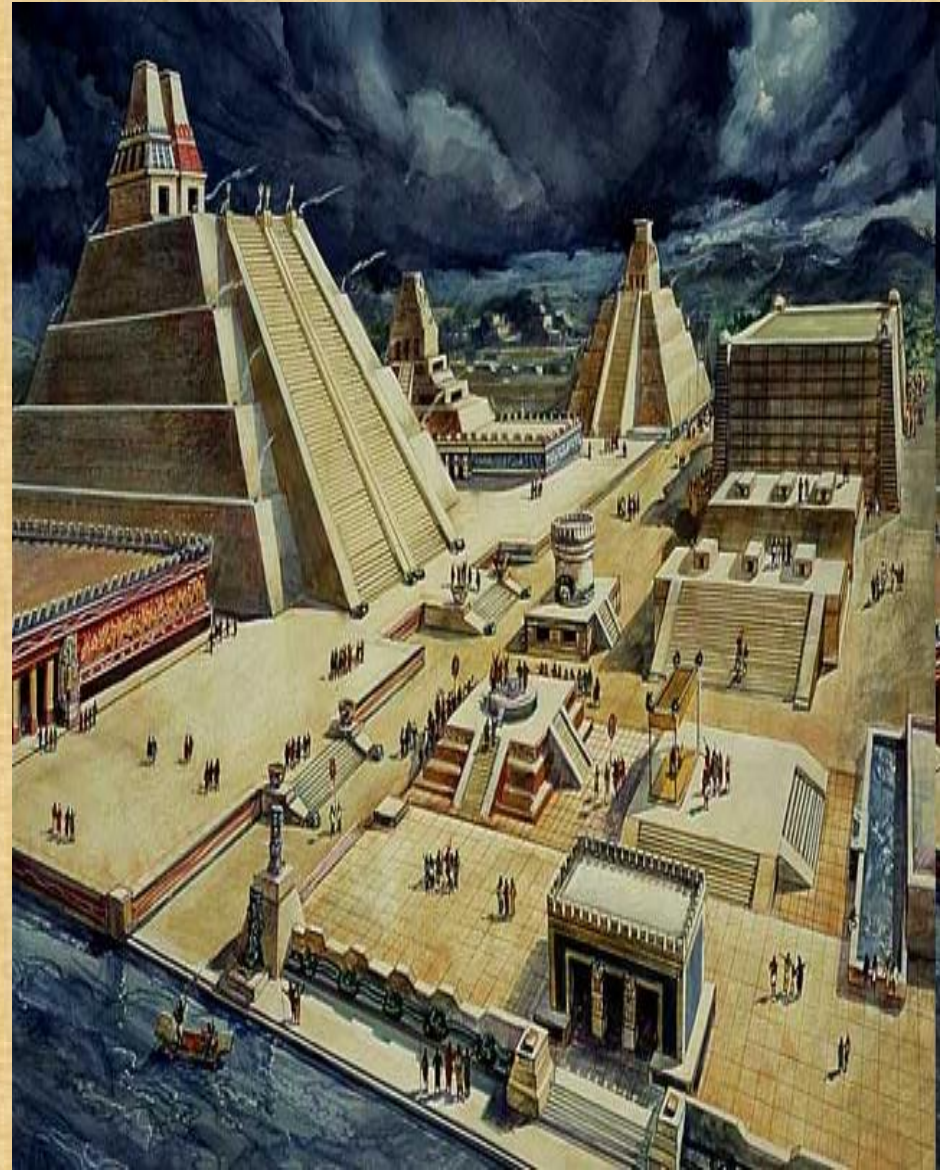
Spanish Conquistadors



- **Conquistadors**
 - Spanish soldiers who led military expeditions in the Americas.
- **Hernán Cortés**
 - military expedition to Mexico in 1519.
 - heard of a wealthy land ruled by a king named **Moctezuma II.**

Aztec Empire

- Tenochtitlán
- 1000s of warriors
- Moctezuma
 - welcomed Cortés but was seized
 - later killed during fighting



Spanish Conquistadors



- 508 soldiers
- 100 sailors
- 16 horses
- Some guns
- Aztec's enemies
- Diseases
 - smallpox

Pizarro's Conquest of the Inca

- **Francisco Pizarro**
 - Inca Empire
 - Chile to Columbia
- **Captured Cuzco**
 - Helped by American Indian allies



Spanish Settlements



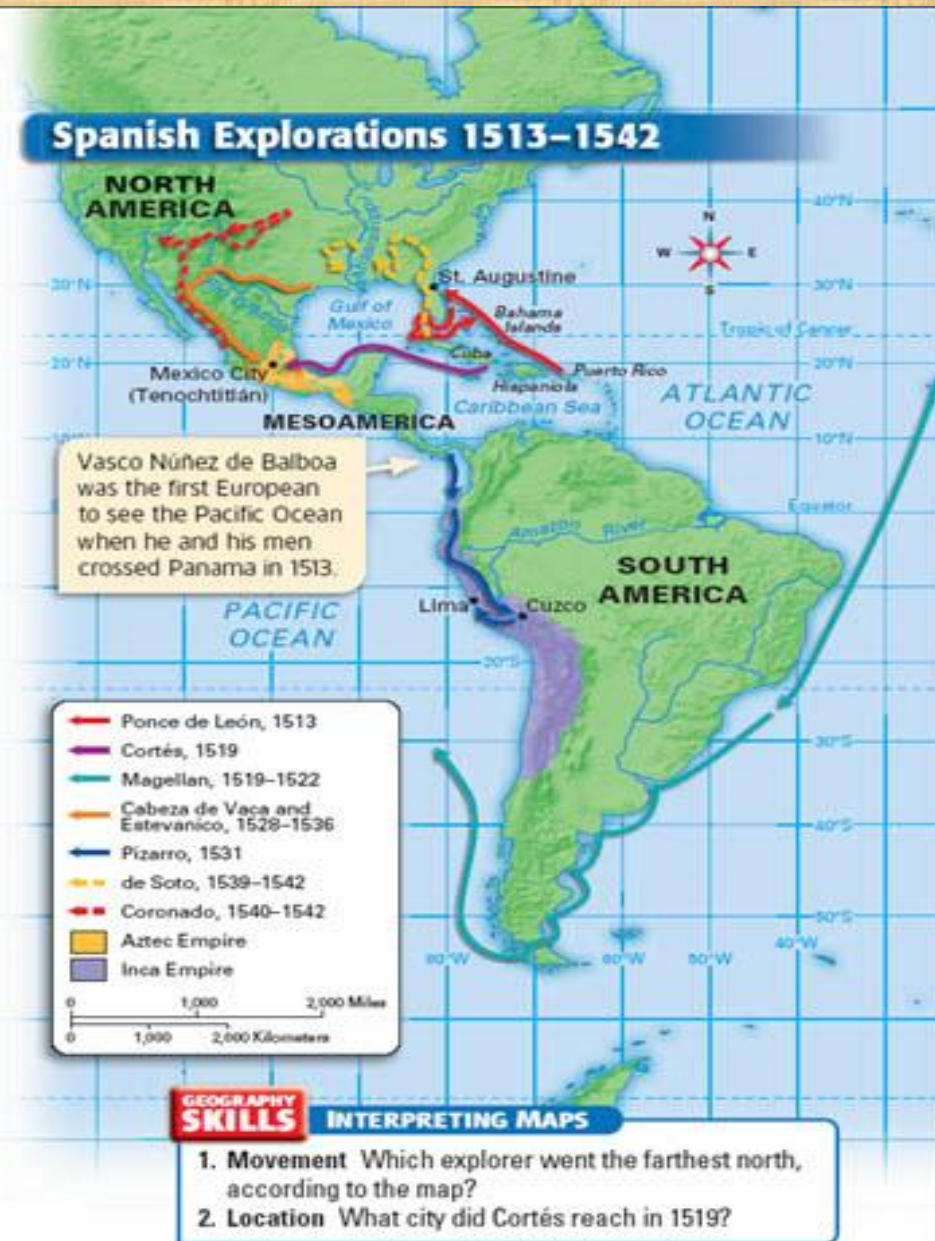
- New Spain
- Jews, Muslims, and non-Christians
 - Not allowed
- Royal officials ruled the empire through viceroys, or royal governors.

Spanish Settlements

- Three types of settlements were established:
 - **Pueblos** served as trading posts and centers of government.
 - **Missions** were founded by priests to convert local Native Americans to Catholicism.
 - **Presidios**, or military bases, protected towns and missions.



Exploring the Borderlands of New Spain



- Juan Ponce de León
 - Florida in 1513
- Hernando de Soto
 - Florida and North Carolina in 1539
- Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, and a slave named Estevanico
 - journeyed on foot throughout the North American Southwest
- Francisco Vásquez de Coronado
 - Grand Canyon

Spanish Treatment of Native Americans



- **encomienda system**
 - right to tax local Native Americans or make them work
- **Plantations**
 - large farms, to work in mines, and herd cattle
- **Bartolomé de Las Casas**
 - Spanish priest who defended Native American rights

2.4 The Race for Empires

Main Ideas

- Events in Europe affected settlement of North America.
- Several explorers searched for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean.
- European nations raced to establish empires in North America.

Events in Europe

- **Printing Press**
 - 1450 Who?
- **Protestant Reformation**
 - Martin Luther 1517
 - Reformers known as **Protestants**
- **Conflict**
 - King Henry VIII
 - defied the pope
 - founded the Church of England, or Anglican Church, in 1534



Spain and England Go to War



- **King Philip II**
 - used Spain's wealth to lead a Counter-Reformation against the Protestants
- **Spanish Armada (1588)**
 - Huge fleet of warships meant to end English plans
 - Outcome?
 - England, France, and the Netherlands head to Americas

Search for a Northwest Passage

- Northwest Passage
 - Water route through North America from Atlantic to Pacific
- John Cabot
 - English Sailor
 - traveled along the coast of Canada and Newfoundland



Search for a Northwest Passage



- Jacques Cartier
 - sailed down the Saint Lawrence river all the way to present-day Montreal
 - Claimed land for who?

Search for a Northwest Passage

- Henry Hudson
 - English Captain
 - led a Dutch expedition to present-day New York in 1609



Northwest Passage



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Movement** According to the map, which explorer made two voyages to find a Northwest Passage?
- 2. Place** Which explorer started farthest south in searching for a Northwest Passage?

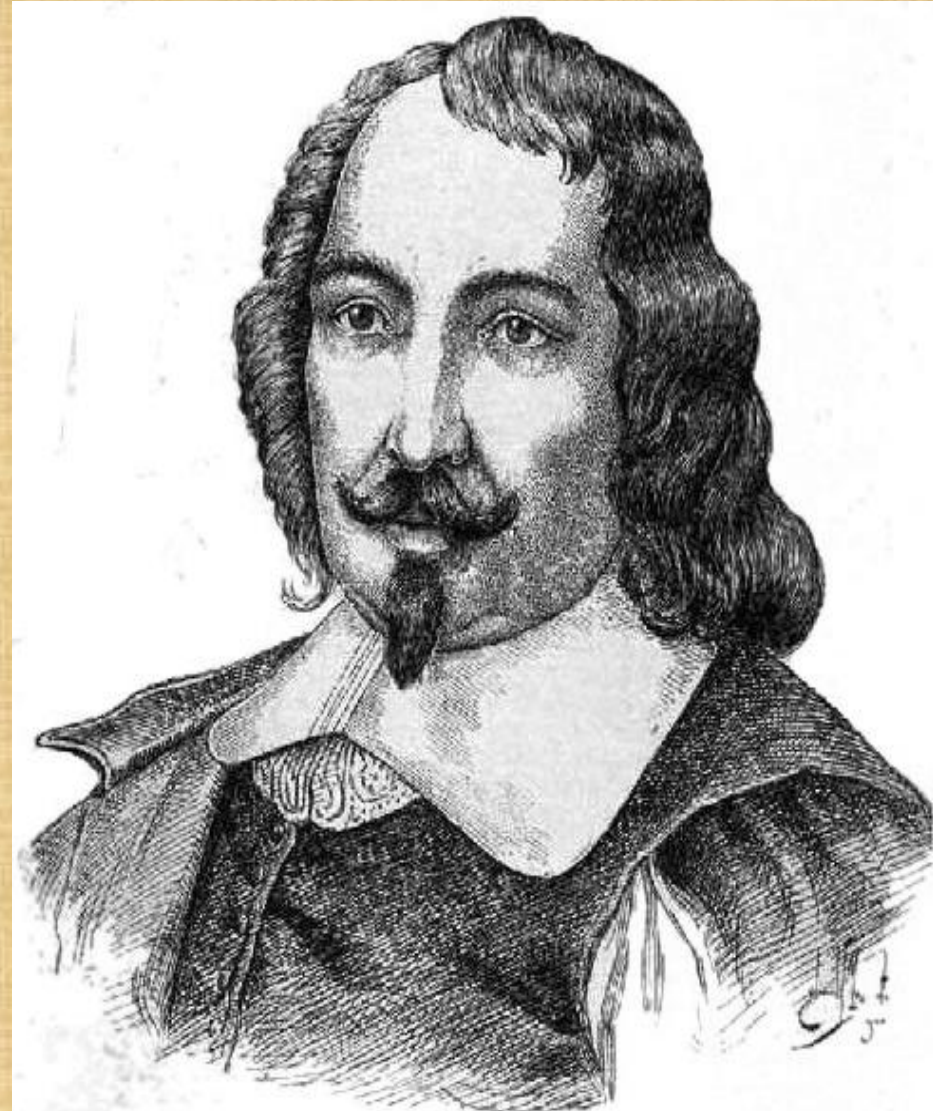
English Presence in the New World



- Sir Walter Raleigh
 - **Charter**
 - document giving permission to start a colony
 - Sent expedition to present-day North Carolina and Virginia
 - Roanoke by John White in 1587
 - Disappeared

French Presence in the New World

- Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain
 - present-day Canada along St. Lawrence River
- New France
 - Territory that spread out from St. Lawrence River in late 1600s



French Presence in the New World



- Fur traders, explorers, and missionaries populated the region.
- Claimed lands along Mississippi River & in the Mississippi Valley
- close trading relationship with the Indians

Dutch and Swedish Presence in the New World

• New Netherland

- came to America for trade.
- settled land between the Delaware and Hudson rivers.
- Manhattan Island was purchased from local Indians and called New Amsterdam.

• New Sweden

- settled along the Delaware River.
- 1st to build log cabins.
- Dutch conquered New Sweden in 1655.

2.5 Beginnings of Slavery in the Americas

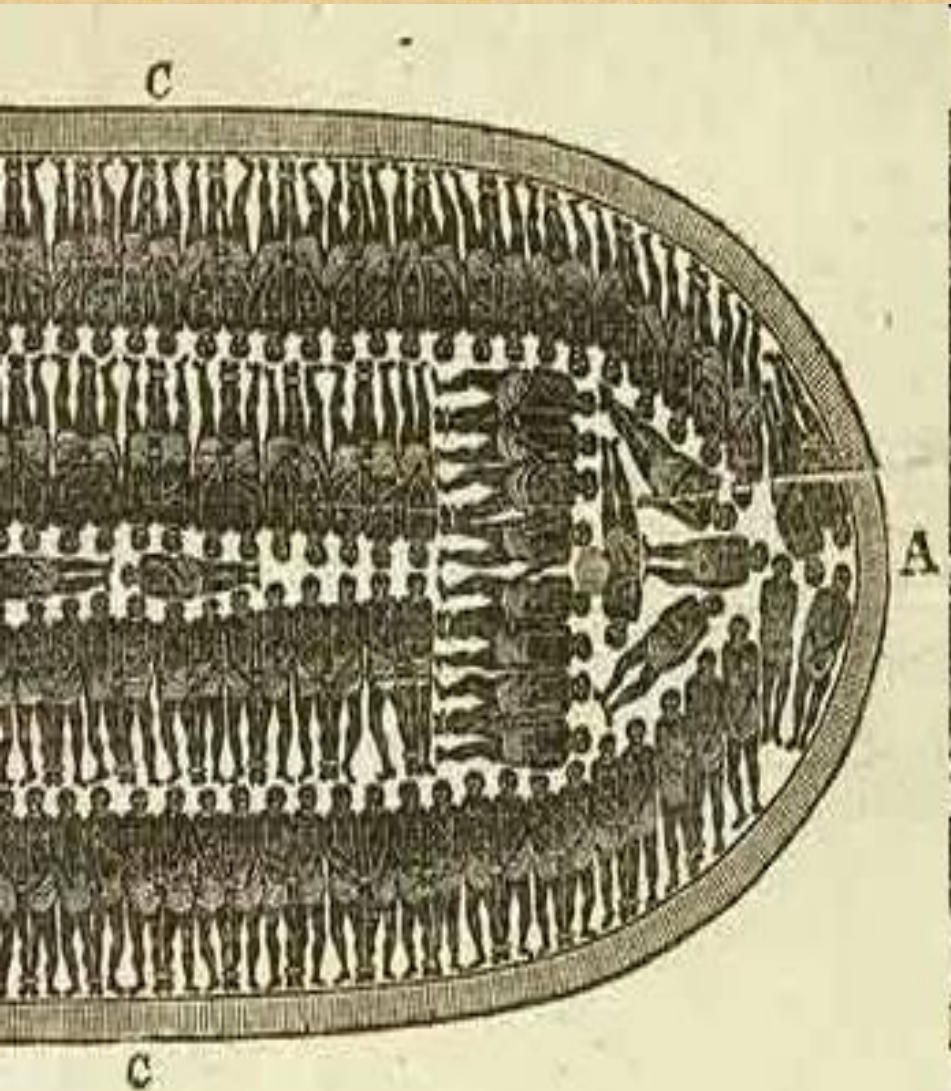
- European diseases wiped out much of the Native American population, causing colonists to look for a new labor force.
- Europeans enslaved millions of Africans and sent them to work in their colonies.
- Slaves in the Americas created a distinct culture.

The Need for a New Labor Force

- **Immune**
 - natural resistance, to diseases common in Europe like measles, smallpox, and typhus
- **Who wasn't immune?**
- **Need for Cheap Labor**
 - Slaves from West Africa



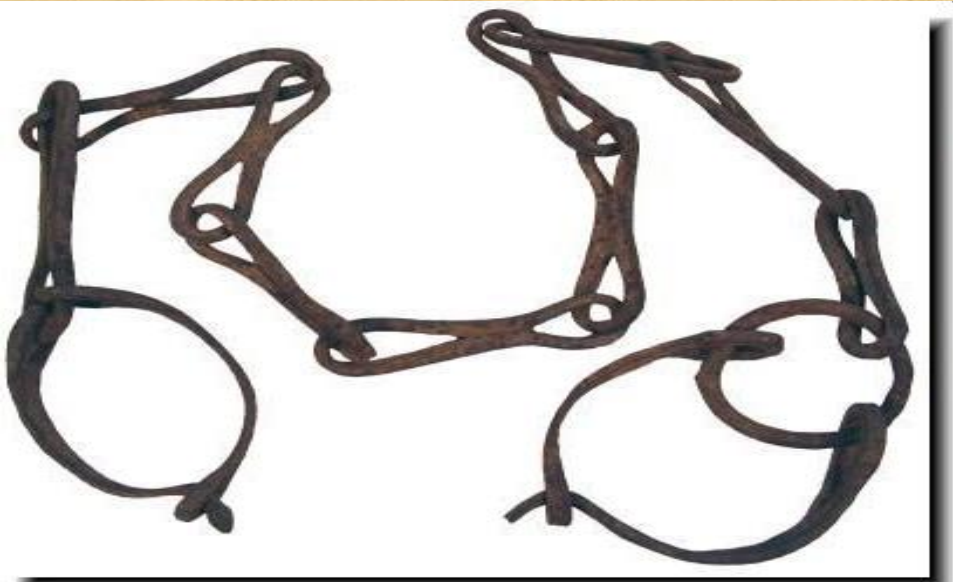
The Slave Trade



- Spanish government legalized sale of slaves in the colonies (1510)
- **Middle Passage**
 - voyage across the Atlantic Ocean enslaved Africans were forced to endure
 - 1 out of 6 died

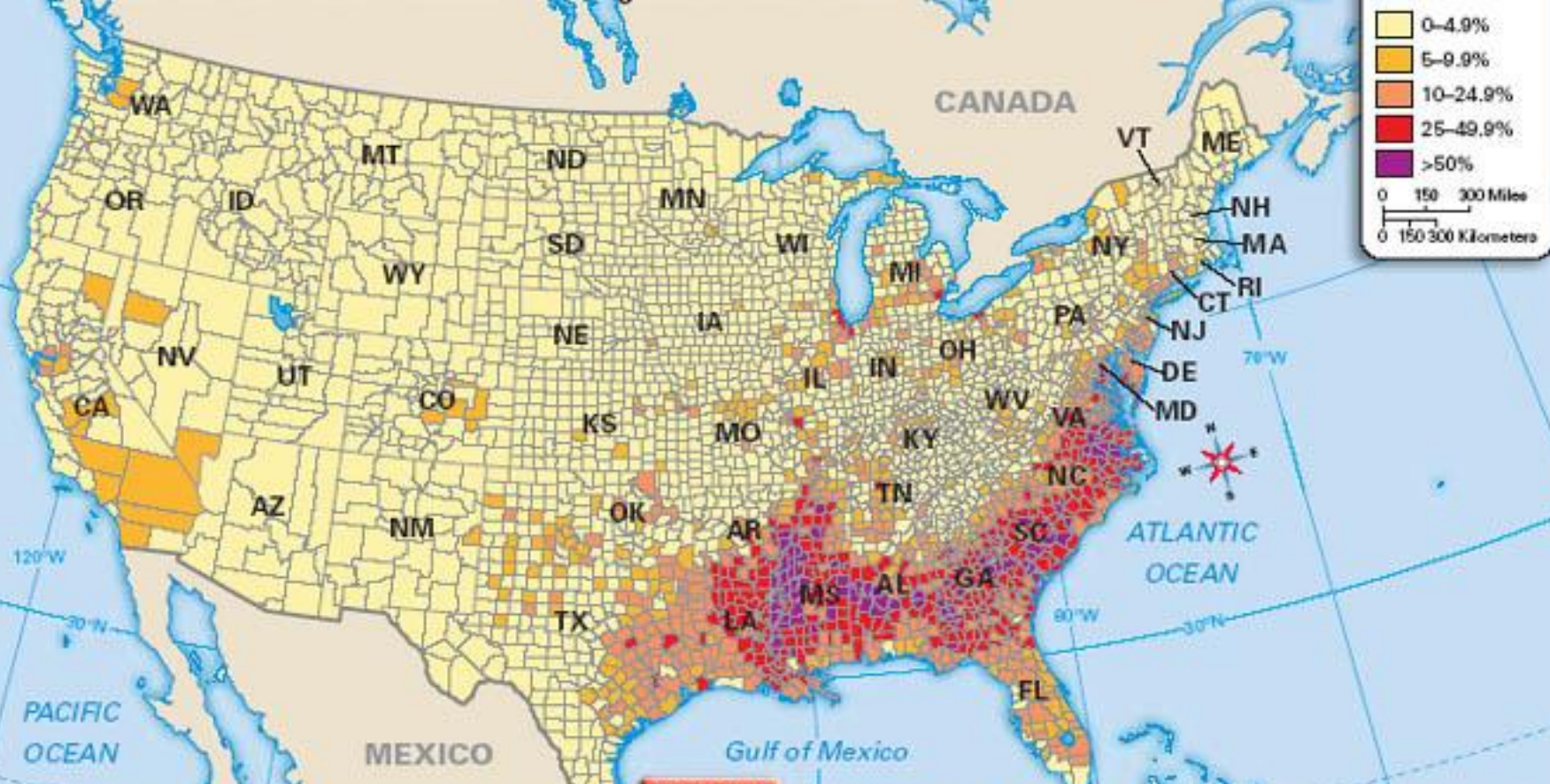
The Slave Trade

- **African Diaspora**
 - Enslaved Africans were sent all across the New World
- Treatment of enslaved Africans varied
- 4 million in Brazil
- 2 million in New Spain
- 3 million in British and French colonies in Caribbean and Latin America
- Over 600,000 in Britain's North American colonies



African Diaspora in the United States

The first enslaved Africans to arrive in what is now the United States landed in Jamestown, Virginia, in August 1619. Today, descendants of enslaved Africans and other African Americans live throughout the United States.



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

1. **Location** Which state has the highest percentage of African Americans?
2. **Human-Environment Interaction** Why might the modern African American population be centered in the South?

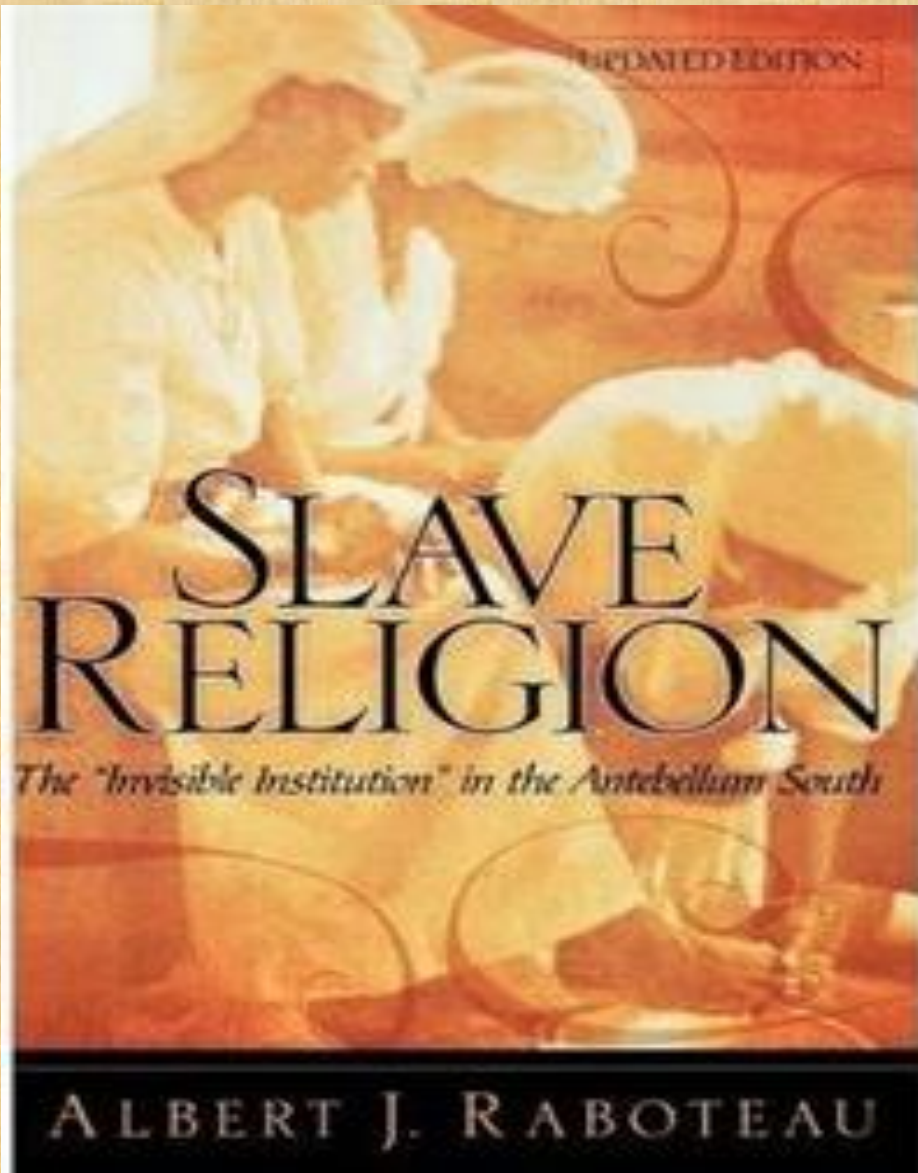
Slave Culture in the Americas

Family

- Vital part of slave culture
- Provided a refuge, a place not fully under the slaveholders' control
- Faced many challenges, including being broken apart



Slave Culture in the Americas



Religion

- Christianity blended with traditional African elements
- Gave sense of self-worth and hope
- Spirituals were a common form of religious expression
- Used songs and folktales to tell their stories of hope, sorrow, agony, and joy

Slave Culture in the Americas

Art and Dance

- Form of expression
- Dances were important social events in slave communities
- Heavily influenced by African traditions

