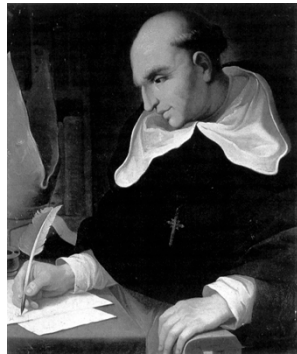


### Chapter 19: Early Latin America



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### Spaniards and Portuguese: Reconquest to Conquest

- ⌘ Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile carried out a program of unification of Spain.
- ⌘ 1492- Last Muslim kingdom (Granada) fell in a predominantly Catholic Spain.
- ⌘ 1492 - All Jews ordered to leave Spain (200,000 Jews may have left in *Reconquista* – *The movement to remove the Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula in the 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Centuries*)
- ⌘ Isabella and Ferdinand use Columbus for navigation



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### Iberian Society and Tradition

- ⌘ Most Spanish and Portuguese lived in urban towns and villages.
- ⌘ *Encomiendas*: Spanish crown grants Europeans specific number of natives for whom they are responsible for; extract tribute and labor in return
- ⌘ A professional bureaucracy + Church comprised Iberian politics.
- ⌘ Portugal establishes trading ports in Africa; in New World, establishes extensive estates

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## Chronology of Conquest

↳ Three periods of Spanish and Portuguese conquest and colonization

⌘ 1st- 1492-1570

↳ administration and economy were established

⌘ 2nd- 1570-1700

↳ colonial institutions and societies became definite

⌘ 3rd- 1700's

↳ reform and reorganization



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## The Caribbean

↳ 1493- Colony of Hispaniola established

⌘ Puerto Rico (1508), Cuba (1511), Panama (1513)

↳ Spanish used indigenous populations (encomiendas) for labor.

↳ Administration in Spanish colonies

⌘ governorship, treasury office, royal court of appeals

↳ Gold-hunting turned to the establishment of sugar plantations



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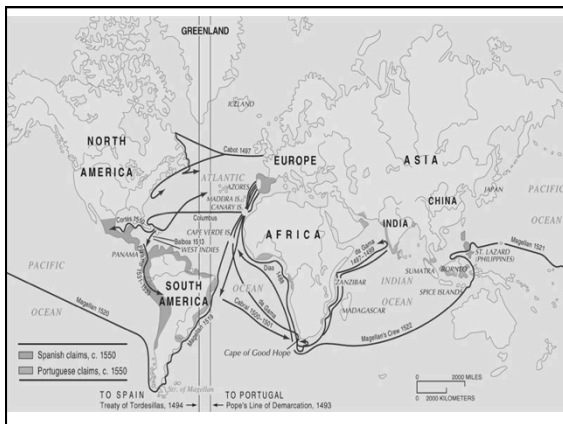
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### Spanish Conquest: Mexico

- ↳ Two areas of Spanish conquest: Mexico and South America
- ↳ Spanish expeditions: generally 50-500 men each
- ↳ Hernan Cortés (1519)
  - ⌘ Led 600 men to Mexico
  - ⌘ Reached Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan
    - ↳ Replaced by Mexico City
  - ⌘ Captured and killed king Moctezuma
  - ⌘ Most of central Mexico became New Spain




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### Spanish Conquest: South America

- ↳ 1532- Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incan Empire with 200 men
  - ⌘ Spanish replaced the capital Cuzco with Lima
- ↳ 1540- Francisco Vázquez de Coronado searched for cities of gold in the southwestern United States (as far as Kansas)
- ↳ By 1570, there were 192 Spanish cities and towns throughout the Americas




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### The Conquerors

- ↳ 1/5th of all treasure went to the crown
- ↳ The rest of the men shared remaining wealth.
- ↳ Few were professional soldiers
- ↳ Saw themselves as new nobility over indigenous people
- ↳ Horses, firearms, and steel weapons gave them an advantage
- ↳ Bureaucrats, merchants, colonists soon replaced the conquerors around 1570




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## Destruction and Transformation of American Indian Societies

- ⊗ Debates about morality of conquest
- ⊗ All indigenous populations suffered severe declines in population (sometimes, groups are eliminated)
  - ⊗ Slavery, mistreatment, conquest, disease (smallpox, measles)
- ⊗ Central Mexico went from 25 million people in 1519 to 2 million people in 1580.
- ⊗ Disruption of social and economic structures.




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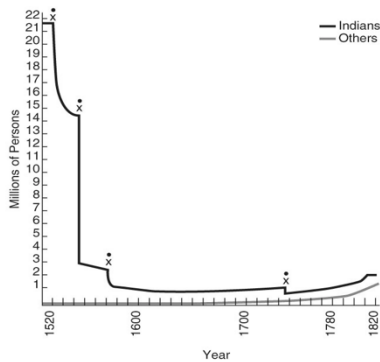
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### Population Decline in New Spain




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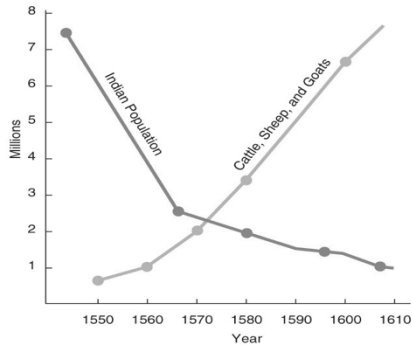
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### Population Decline in New Spain




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### Indian Exploitation

- ⊗ Traditional Indian nobility remained in place.
  - ⊗ Served as middlemen between tax and labor demands of new rulers.
- ⊗ Labor and taxation were imposed instead of slavery in Spanish America
  - ⊗ End *encomiendas*
  - ⊗ *Mita* or "forced labor" (Peru)
- ⊗ Many Native Americans adapted and modified Spanish institutions; kept indigenous practices as well.




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### Colonial Economies and Governments

- ⊗ Agriculture and mining were the basis of the Spanish colonial economy.
  - ⊗ 80% of the population lived and worked on the land.
- ⊗ Mining was the heart of the post-conquest colonial economy.
  - ⊗ Gold found in Caribbean, Columbia, Chile.
  - ⊗ Silver shaped Spain's wealth in America, more than gold.
    - ⊗ Silver discoveries made in Mexico and Peru between 1545 and 1565.
- ⊗ Potosi (upper Peru) was the largest silver mine.
  - ⊗ 80% of all Peruvian silver.
  - ⊗ 160,000 workers

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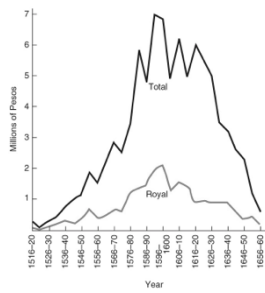
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### Colonial Economies and Governments, cont.



Silver Production in Spanish America

- ⊗ Haciendas (rural estates) became the basis of wealth and power → self-sufficient for basic goods
- ⊗ Luxury goods from Europe on galleons (large armed ships)
- ⊗ Less than half of the silver mined actually stayed in Spain.
  - ⊗ Most was kept in new world
  - ⊗ Most of what went to Spain went to wars, repayment of debt

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### State and Church

- ⌘ King ruled through Council of the Indies, which issued laws and advised him
- ⌘ Spain created two viceroalties (authority in colony on behalf of sovereign).
  - ⌘ Based in Mexico City, Lima
  - ⌘ Each viceroalty was divided into ten judicial divisions with courts
  - ⌘ Magistrates create laws, applied laws, collected taxes, assigned work to Indians
- ⌘ Missionary work
  - ⌘ Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits
  - ⌘ Profound influence on cultural and intellectual life in colonies




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### Brazil: The First Plantation Colony

- ⌘ 1500- Pedro Alvares Cabral found Brazil on his way to India
- ⌘ 1532- Portugal settles Brazil
- ⌘ 1549- Portugal created a royal capital at Salvador and Jesuit missionaries arrived
- ⌘ Many sugar plantations were set up on Brazilian coast
- ⌘ By 1630, Brazilian colonies had 100,000 inhabitants, 30,000 Europeans and 15,000 African slaves




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### Sugar and Slavery

- ⌘ Sugar plantations required tremendous amounts of labor.
- ⌘ By 1700, Brazil had 150,000 slaves; half of Brazil's total population.
  - ⌘ 7,000 slaves imported a year
- ⌘ Social hierarchy in Brazil
  - ⌘ White planter families
  - ⌘ Mixed origins, poor whites, freed blacks, free Indians
  - ⌘ Slaves
- ⌘ Bureaucratic structure in Brazil with missionary orders, much like New Spain




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### Age of Gold

- ⌘ The Brazilian sugar economy soon had competition with British, French and Dutch sugar plantations in the Caribbean.
- ⌘ 1695- Gold found in the interior of Brazil called Minas Gerais.
- ⌘ By 1775, half of the population were slaves who mined for gold.
- ⌘ Between 1735 and 1760, 3 tons of gold a year were mined and Brazil was greatest source of gold in West.
- ⌘ Rio de Janeiro became an important port because it was closest to the gold mines.
  - ⌘ Became capital of the colony in 1763.

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### Multiracial Societies

- ⌘ Three new groups in colonized lands:
  - ⌘ Europeans - conquerors and migrants
  - ⌘ Indians - conquered, indigenous peoples
  - ⌘ Africans - slaves
- ⌘ Few European women lived in the New World so mixed marriages and sexual exploitation were common.
  - ⌘ Mestizos- people of mixed races (European + indigenous)
- ⌘ Sociedad of castas (based on racial origins)
  - ⌘ Europeans, Mestizos and mulattos (European + African), Indians, slaves
  - ⌘ Peninsulares and Creoles




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### The 18th Century Reforms

- ⌘ Spain was weak because of foreign wars, increasing debt and internal revolts.
  - ⌘ Threatened by powerful France, and wealthy Protestant England and Holland
  - ⌘ French took control of western Hispaniola (Haiti); English took Jamaica
- ⌘ Failure of Spanish mercantile and political systems.
- ⌘ War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713)
  - ⌘ Charles II died without an heir
  - ⌘ Philip of Anjou, from Bourbon family, was named to the throne




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## Bourbon Reforms



- ⊗ Spanish Bourbon monarchs launched a series of reforms to strengthen the state and the economy
- ⊗ Age of "Enlightened Despotism": enlightened rule, desire for revived Spain, strong centralized government and economy
  - ⊗ Jesuits expelled from Spain in 1767; too powerful and wealthy
- ⊗ New viceroyalties created
  - ⊗ New Granada (1739)
  - ⊗ Rio de la Plata (1778)
- ⊗ Commerce was expanded (hides, salted beef, cloth)

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## Pombal and Brazil

- ⊗ Marquis of Pombal (1755-1776) was prime minister of Portugal
  - ⊗ Expelled Jesuits in 1759 because of their allegiance to Rome
  - ⊗ Wanted to break flow of Portuguese gold to England; redirect it within Portuguese economy
  - ⊗ Fiscal reforms, eliminate tax evasion, introduce new crops
  - ⊗ Stopped slavery in Portugal, ensure steady stream of slaves to Brazil only
  - ⊗ Policies were not fully effective; although he reduces Portugal's trade imbalance with England, Brazil suffers because worldwide demand for its products is low




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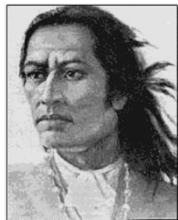
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## Reforms, Reactions, Revolts

- ⊗ Rapid population growth in the New World – 13 million by 1800
- ⊗ 1781- Comunero Revolt
  - ⊗ Revolt in New Granada
  - ⊗ Royal army was defeated and viceroy fled
  - ⊗ Concession by government ended the revolt
- ⊗ Tupac Amaru led a revolt in Peru (1780) against "abuses" of Spanish regime
  - ⊗ 70,000 rebels
  - ⊗ Revolt defeated in 1783, Amaru killed




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