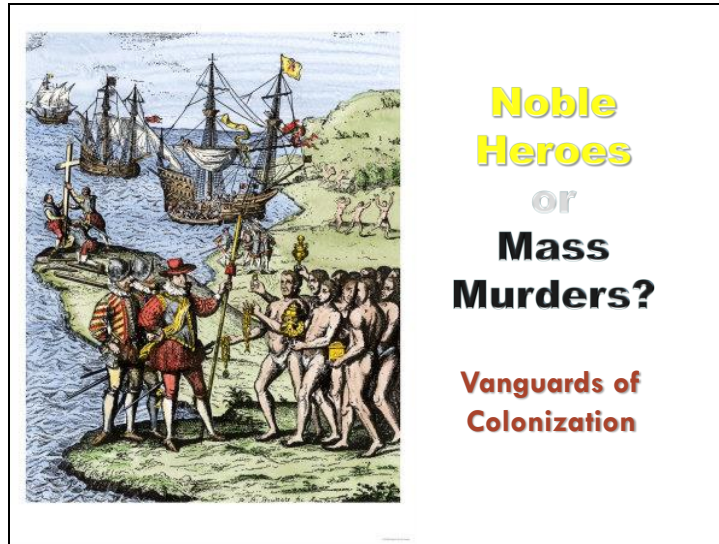


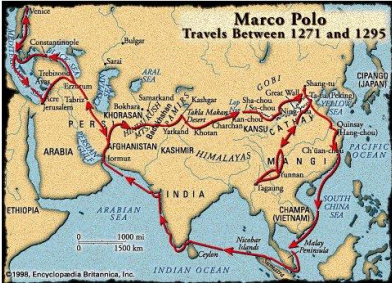
Slide 1



Europe was coming out of the Middle Ages in many respects; In Europe serfs did have some rights were not worked so that they died, they just had a horrible life and no chance of changing their station in life; the Lord of the Manor settled disputes of peasants and was judge and jury. In the New World, the Indigenous People were worked without regard for life and they had no way of recourse.

Worlds Connected

- ▶ **Crusades**
- ▶ **Marco Polo**
 - Great Wall of China?
- ▶ **Portuguese**
 - Prince Henry the Navigator



The map, titled "Marco Polo Travels Between 1271 and 1295", shows a red line tracing his journey from Venice, Italy, through the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Himalayas to the Great Wall of China and the Pacific Ocean. Key locations marked include Constantinople, Baghdad, Samarkand, Kashgar, Yunnan, and the Great Wall of China. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. A scale bar indicates 1000 miles and 1500 kilometers. The copyright is 1998, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Crusades

Sent as liberator of the Holy Land after having been conquered by Muslims and ruled in peace for decades. Christian pilgrimages had been allowed and both sides were content. Change in Muslim leadership stopped the Christian pilgrimages. The Byzantine Empire also called for help to stop the advancing armies of Muslims. The motives for all nine (+) crusades spanned religious, political, economic and social. When the Byzantine Empire fell, it seemed that it was left to the Roman Catholic Church to defend Christianity and Europe from the advancing Muslims

Key Battles: Tours and the gates of Vienna

Knowledge of Islam had been regulated to experiences to the Iberian Peninsula. Exchange of algebra, optics, new engineering methods, spices, jade, ivory, diamonds, gun powder, oranges, apples, better glass making techniques and coffee.

Marco Polo

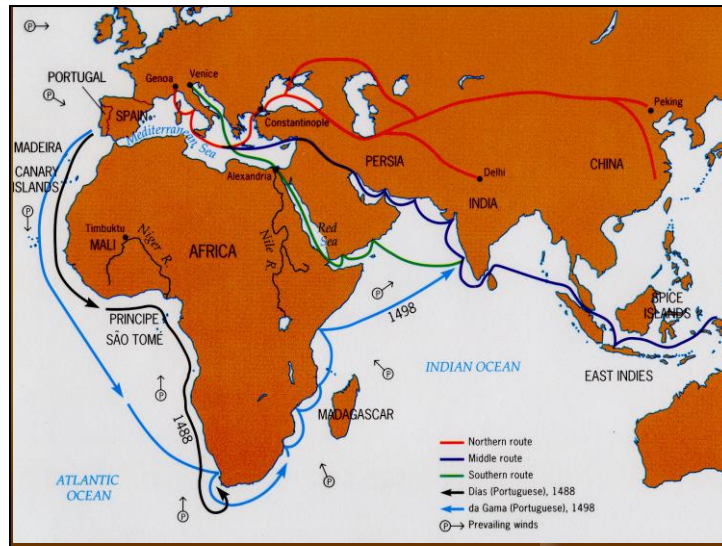
Italian known for traveling the Silk Road to China (1295) – 200 years before Columbus discovered the New World. Ignited Europe's imagination for new products and adventure. Italian merchants brought back technology that would allow further exploration (eyeglass, astrolabe, compass and caravel sail). Question of whether Marco Polo even made it to China. Able to travel over Silk Road due to the Mongolian Empire stretching from China to Romania.

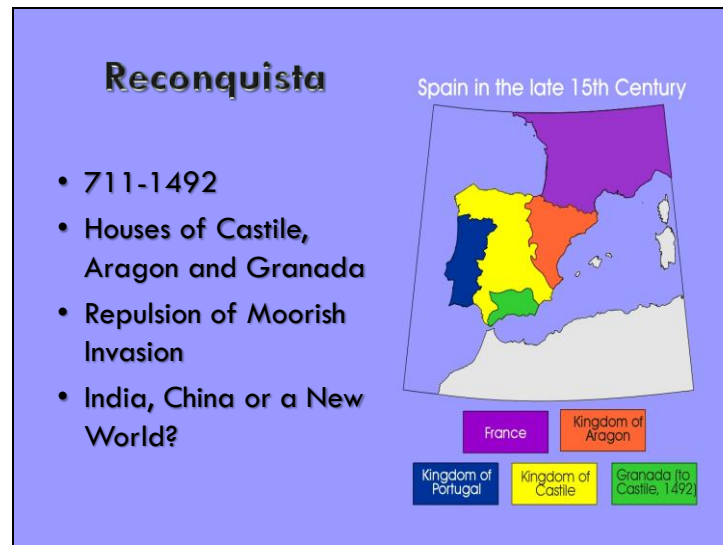
Portuguese as Vanguard

Prince Henry the Navigator – set up a school for navigation, sailing and gathered the best cartographers in Europe. Brought Muslims to his school for their knowledge. Sent ships to sail south along coast of Africa.

Discovered Madeira, Canary Islands, Principe and Sao Tome. They created the first feudal/plantation system that led to the sugar revolution. 40,000 Africans were bought and sold for these plantations. Cultures were broken and tribes were hurt by the new slave trade. Yet slavery had been there for 1000s of years. The Arabs and Africans had traded slaves of all skin color.

Slide 3





Reconquista

711 AD-1492

Spain had just spent 750 years trying to push the Muslims out of the Iberian Peninsula and now they came to the New World as conquerors. They had reconquered the Iberian Peninsula from the Moors. "To the victor goes the spoils!!"

Spain gained all of the necessary items for becoming a modern state.

- a. strong unified state under popular monarchs
- b. religious unity
- c. nationalism or national destiny

Houses of Castile, Aragon and Granada

Ferdinand and Isabella married in 1469s, uniting two of three houses of Spain (Castile and Aragon). They first conquered the third house of Granada King in the South and they then turned to pushing the Moors out of Spain or the Granada territory. Just as they united the nation,

Repulsion of Moorish Invasion

Moors invade in 711 AD; By 718 the Moors control the whole peninsula and southern France; In 800 the French kick the Moors out and reconquer Barcelona; By 914 Barcelona was recaptured by the Moors, but the Spaniards began retaking the northwest corner of Spain; majority of Spain was in Spanish hands by 1238

India, China or a New World?

Columbus again implored the royalty. Isabella agreed, with Ferdinand's reservations.

Columbus took 4 voyages and thought he was still off the coast of China; Some debate of whether he had doubts on his fourth voyage; much of Europe was realizing it was a New World; Did not land on North America, but rather on the island of Hispaniola; He began trading – show video clip -



Post Conquistadores

After the Conquistadores had conquered the land, Spain sought to reach their new subjects through the church

Jesuits

Jesuits were the first missionaries that established missions in the New World; they even established a mission in Virginia before the English settled there, but it was wiped out by an Indian attack

Franciscans

Most gentle monks; took over around 1570; they had success with Indians that lived in permanent dwellings, but failed with any nomadic tribes; by 1630 they had a chain of missions that covered 1,500 miles, 86,000 baptized in the west and 30 missions in Florida with 26,000 baptized

Royal Orders for New Discoveries

Spain issued the Royal Orders for New Discoveries in 1573 which made it illegal to enslave Indians or attack them; Missionaries were covert Indians through missions without arms

Missions & Presidios

Most Missionaries discovered they would be killed if they did not have any protection; many missions had presidios (forts) built nearby; these soldiers did not act like any of the Conquistadores;

Lapses of faith

The slightest inclination toward their old religion was seen as a lapse of faith and resulted in beatings; kindness did not have a part in dealing with Satan

Assimilation

Introduction of western culture and demanding of living within the walls of the mission was the only way the friars could protect the Indians from “lapses of faith”

Disease

Unknowingly they brought diseases killing 1000s that did not have any defenses against it; the common cold easily turned into pneumonia;

Pueblo Rebellion, 1680

The Pueblo Indians rebelled against atrocities they experienced under the Mission System; they destroyed every church, killed nearly all the priests and hundreds of Spanish settlers; they built a KIVA or ceremonial Chamber in the center of Santa Fe plaza as a sign of defiance; the Spanish did not fully reclaim New Mexico for another 50 years



Aztecs, Mayans and Cortez

Used dollar bill example – have two students do Kai-Bai-Bo over a dollar and let the “winner” take the dollar, until they grab it and accuse them of stealing it – to the victor does NOT go the spoils...so is the view of the New World, Southwestern United States (Mexican-American War) Cortez landed in 1519 on the shores of Mexico and burned his ships so his men would not turn back; they found allies with Mayan villagers who resented Aztec rule as cruel and were eager to overthrow them;

Allowed access to the capitol Tenochtitlan and were welcomed for 2 weeks; his men grew weary of waiting for gold; Cortez’s men accidentally offended the Aztecs in the market place and had to retreat to the temple where they took hostage Chief Montezuma; Montezuma was killed during the siege by an accidental arrow and all hell broke loose;

Cortez and his men battled their way to coast; small pox broke out that morning and left most of the Aztec warriors too weak to fight thus saving Cortez and his men; the next year Cortez came back with thousands of soldiers and conquered all of the Aztecs

Incas and Pizarro

Francisco Pizarro tried to conquer the Incas twice and failed; on the third try conquered the Incas in 1532; in battle the Incan king Atahualpa was captured and held as hostage; demanded a room filled to the top with gold and silver; Pizarro had Atahualpa executed anyway; Pizarro then marched on the capital Cuzco and conquered it; the Spanish King Charles I granted Pizarro all the land he conquered and he founded the city of Lima, Peru.

Council of the Indies

Ruled the New World provinces of NEW SPAIN – Mexico, Central, American Southwest, PERU – east coast of South America, NEW GRANADA – Northeast South America

Haciendas (Mexico)

Land had been given to conquistadores or missions; these land holdings became so big they were almost countries themselves; many missions controlled vast land holdings and moved away from reaching souls and focused on making money; the people were not slaves but were tenants

haciendas were mainly in Mexico;

Encomienda System (South America - Peru)

they copied the labor system that the Aztecs had; the people that lived on the land were required to work for a set period of time; this worked as long as the labor lasted and they did not run away

Plantations (West Indies Sugar)

Growing sugar was very labor consuming and many Indians either died or ran away from the sugar plantations in the Indies; to replace the Indians they began importing Africans; did not know the terrain to run away and did not die off from the Old World diseases



Verrazano

Italian explorer that sailed for France; he explored the Northern coast of North America looking for the fabled “northwest passage” to reach the Far East; he died by cannibals while his crew watched at sea

Hudson

English explorer that searched for the fabled “Northwest Passage” above the Arctic; Hudson Bay in Canada is named after him as he hoped it was the Pacific Ocean; his crew mutinied and set Hudson, his son and 7 crew members adrift where they died at sea

Amerigo Vespucci

Italian explorer that sailed for Spain and Portugal; he proved that Brazil and the West Indies were not the eastern coast of China (circa 1502); in his third voyage he declares in a letter that the customs and landmarks differ from what Marco Polo wrote about and THUS this had to be a NEW WORLD, a fourth continent after Europe, Asia and Africa; the Americas were considered to be one continent for centuries); the Americas were named after him

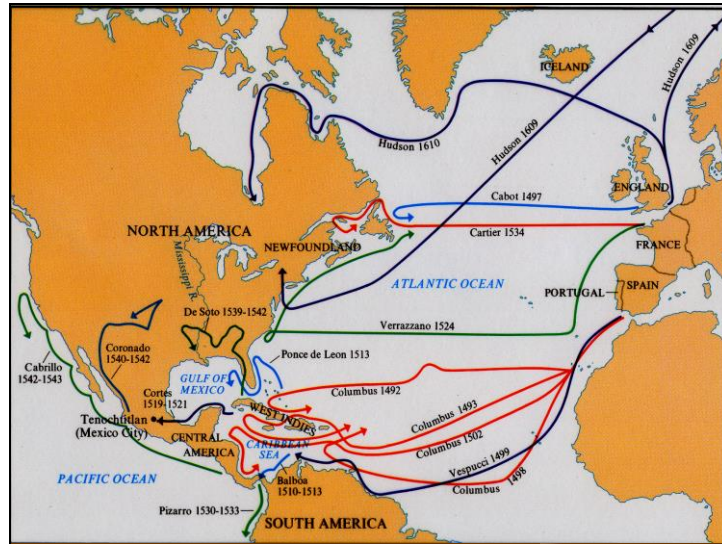
Cabot

Italian explorer that sailed for England in 1496 and 1497; he explored the northeast coast of Canada;

Cabrillo

Portuguese explorer that searched the present day coast of California...Cabrillo Beach – GLORY!!!!

Slide 8





Columbian Exchange

This is the exchange of good between the New World and the Old World – too often this is only depicted as diseases

Seen Exchange

Old World Native Plants – clockwise = Citrus, Apple, Banana, Mango, Onion, Coffee, Wheat, Rice
New World Native Plants – clockwise = Maize, Tomato, Potato, Vanilla, Rubber tree, Cacao, Tobacco

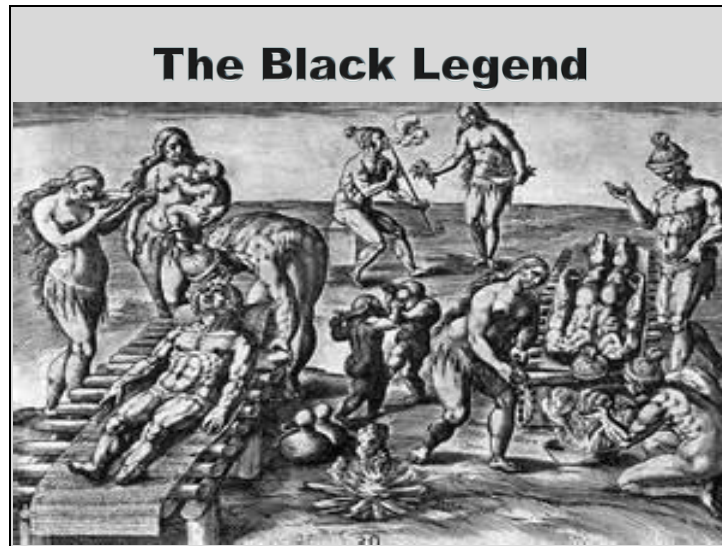
Influence on Europe – the introduction of food with high calories led to a higher population, which strained resources and forced nations to look for new methods of farming, trading and expanding their economies and sending many of their people overseas

Influence on the Americas – The introduction of a people group that had more advanced technology, and a greater understanding of the world around gave a distinct advantage over the native population; germs were not know by either population group between 1500 and 1650 – germs causing sickness would not be proven until 1862 by Louis Pasteur – germs were not discovered by themselves until 1676 by Antony Van Leeuwenhoek;

Unseen Exchange

Treaty of Tordesillas

What were Spain's goals in the New World? God, Gold and Glory – the 3Gs; Who should control this land? Portugal and Spain both turned to the Pope to decide how the land should be divided. The pope divided the land at the ??; later it was moved to ?? Which country is the only Portuguese speaking country in South America



The Black Legend

The historical interpretation that all Spaniards (and by extension all white people) were cruel, intolerant and fanatical, that they are to be blamed for millions and millions of deaths;

Philip Wayne Powell, in his book *Tree of Hate*, also defines the Black Legend:

An image of Spain circulated through late sixteenth-century Europe, borne by means of political and religious propaganda that blackened the characters of Spaniards and their ruler to such an extent that Spain became the symbol of all forces of repression, brutality, religious and political intolerance, and intellectual and artistic backwardness for the next four centuries. Spaniards ... have termed this process and the image that resulted from it as 'The Black Legend,' la leyenda negra"

Development

The English, Danish, French Huguenots and the Catalans all claimed this legend to demonize the Spanish; this gives the legend a political motivation; the black legend emphasizes the role of slavery and the exportation of slaves from Africa to the New World and the subsequent deaths of millions over the course of 300 years



White Legend

The opposite interpretation of the Black Legend is called the White Legend; this is the belief that Spain (and all Europeans) were noble in their intentions; they sailed across the unknown seas possibly to battle sea monsters, fall off the edge of the world and to explore uncharted oceans and lands; they were courageous, brave and sought to serve God by spreading the Christian message as commanded by Christ;

Development

Historian Julian Juderias coined the term Hispanophobia in 1914; this book spawned the writing of the WHITE LEGEND for nearly 80 years during the 20th century; used by the nationalist Francisco Franco to create positive nationalist pride in Spain

Evidence

Cortez's army was made up of Aztec enemies and vassals that he had liberated and ended the gruesome acts of human sacrifice and cannibalism; It is estimated that 250,000 human sacrifices (1 in 5) were committed every year based on archeology evidence;

Spain was the first nation to pass laws protecting indigenous peoples (Laws of the Indies, 1542); claim that many indigenous people lived better under colonial rule than post independence

i.e. It would take 8 months for astronauts to travel to Mars. It would take 2 ½ years round trip in the closest orbit and 3 years in the farthest orbit. Would explorers going to Mars be considered courageous? It took Ferdinand Magellan 3 years to circumnavigate the world; he died on the way and only some of his crew made it all the way around the world. Was Magellan and his crew courageous?

Slide 12

