



# History Revision Booklet

## Spain and the 'New World', c1490-1555

### Answers



# SPAIN AND THE 'NEW WORLD', C1490-1555 TIMELINE

1490s

1492 - Columbus's first voyage



1492 - Foundation of La Navidad

1493 - Columbus's second voyage



1494 - Treaty of Tordesillas

1510s

1513 - Balboa's claim of Spanish authority over the Pacific



1511-12 - Conquest of Cuba

1519 - Magellan's voyage

1519 - Cortes's expedition to Mexico

1520s

1520 - Night of Tears; conquest of the Aztecs

1529 - Pizarro granted license to discover and conquer Peru

1528 - Pizarro's contact with the Incas



1530s

1532 - Battle of Cajamarca and the capture of Atahualpa



1536-37 - The siege of Cuzco



1540s

1542 - New Laws of the Indies for the Good Treatment and Preservation of the Indians issued by Charles V

1545 - Discovery of silver at Potosi



1548 - Foundation of La Paz

1550s

c1555 - Attacks on Spanish treasure fleets



### Columbus's first voyage

- Isabella wished to spread Christianity - agreed to **sponsor** Columbus
- Challenges included: finding enough food, ships and crew; possible obstruction by Portuguese rivals; **Martin Pinzón** disagreed with navigation plans
- Columbus won over Pinzón, who helped him find three ships
- Oct 1492 - Columbus discovered land across the Atlantic - claims **San Salvador** for Spain



Catholic Church had great influence over everyday life

Emerging as powerful country but rivalled by France and Portugal

Church supported **crusades** to spread Christianity to foreign countries

Ruled by **Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand**

Spain in the 1490s

Exploration to expand influence, trade and wealth

### Columbus's actions in America

- Sailed south from San Salvador to find **gold** - explored the Bahamas, but found nothing
- Landed in Colba (Cuba) - named it **Isla Juana** after Prince Juan, son of Isabella and Ferdinand
- Pinzón sailed away without permission and another ship ran aground, leaving Columbus with one ship
- **La Navidad** fort built for protection - 39 men left to wait whilst Columbus returned to Europe

Initial contact friendly and resulted in trade - Columbus described **Tainos** as 'good slaves' but **Caribs** as 'ferocious'

Contact with 'Indians'

First incident of violence at **Samana** between natives and Spanish, who were looking for gold

Gold, cotton and tobacco found



### The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

- Portugal wanted to claim the **New World** - war became likely
- **Pope Alexander VI** intervened with the **Treaty of Tordesillas**, which divided the land between Spain and Portugal (most went to Spain)

## SPAIN REACHES THE 'NEW WORLD', c1490-1512

### Columbus as governor

- Columbus became 'Viceroy of the Indies' (**governor**)
- He had 17 ships for the purpose of founding settlements across the Caribbean and sending gold back to Spain
- He could appoint officials to act on his behalf

- **Encomienda system** saw natives exploited as slaves - natives provided labour in exchange for 'protection'
- Natives required to pay **tribute** to Spanish in gold, cotton or produce and work in gold mines
- Spanish brought **smallpox** with them which killed many natives who did not have immunity
- Natives who revolted were brutally killed



### Santa Domingo

- Columbus's brother Bartholomew built a settlement at **Santa Domingo** - Columbus returned to rebellion and hung Spaniards and natives
- Spanish government sent new leader, **Francisco de Bobadilla**
- Columbus and Bartholomew imprisoned

Catholic **missionaries** sent to convert the native population

**Santa Domingo** developed as Spanish centre of territorial rule

**The Laws of Burgos (1512)** maintained the **encomienda system** - turned natives into slaves

Imperial policy

Ferdinand and Isabella **regulated exploration** in the New World through fees and ship registration

**Casa de Contratacion** established a Spanish monopoly on trade in the Caribbean



# Spain Reaches the 'New World', c1490-1512

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Explain two features of Spanish imperial policy in the New World:

**Encomienda system, Spanish monopoly on trade, regulated exploration  
missionary presence Santa Domingo developed as centre of control**

2. Why did Queen Isabella agree to sponsor Columbus's first voyage?

**To spread Christianity**

3. Which countries did the Treaty of Tordesillas divide the New World between?

**Spain and Portugal**

4. What was the encomienda system?

**Turned natives into slaves - they provided labour in exchange for 'protection'**

5. How did Columbus deal with rebellion at Santa Domingo?

**Hung many natives and Spaniards**

6. In what year did Columbus discover San Salvador?

**1492**

7. What three materials did Columbus find in the New World?

**Gold, cotton and tobacco**

8. Where was the first incident of violence between natives and Spaniards?

**Samana**

9. What did Columbus's position as governor allow him to do?

**To found settlements across the Caribbean and appoint officials**

10. What new disease did the Spanish bring to the New World?

**Smallpox**

**/10**

**Balboa** crossed the isthmus of Panama and discovered the **Pacific** in 1513, claiming the sea and nearby land for Spain

**Panama** was established under **Pedrarias** - used as a position for further conquests by **Cortes** and **Pizarro**

### The conquest of Cuba

- 1511 - **Diego Velázquez** launched invasion of Cuba
- 1512 - captured leading native chief **Hatuey**, burned to death for refusing to convert to Christianity - massacres of natives began
- 1514 - Cuba established as Spanish colony, led to further exploration on mainland

### The voyage of Magellan

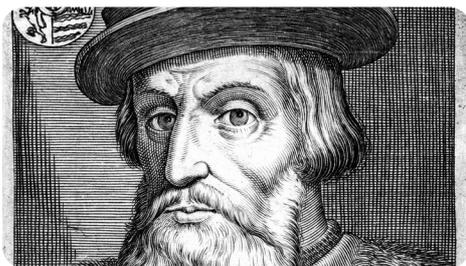
- 1518 - **Ferdinand Magellan** asked by Charles I to find route to Spice Islands (East Indies) - not covered in Treaty of Tordesillas
- 1521 - reached **Philippines**, claimed for Spain - proved earth was round, meant Pacific was opened up, and Spain dominated world trade by 1540s
- 1522 - only 1 out of 5 ships returned to Spain, Magellan killed by natives

### Cortes's expedition to Mexico (1519)

- Velázquez (governor of Cuba) asked Cortes to establish trading relations with tribes along the coast, but not to settle
- Feared Cortes would ignore orders and conquer the territory, but left it too late to arrest him
- March 1519 - Cortes arrived in Mexico and claimed it for Spain
- Was given 20 young native women - **Malinche** became mistress and interpreter so Cortes could negotiate with Aztecs

### Pizarro and Panama

- **Francisco Pizarro** (mayor of Panama City) led second expedition to **Peru** in 1526, ignoring demand to return
- Returned to **Panama** in 1527 with evidence of Inca wealth
- Governor of Panama did not want a third expedition - but Charles I gave him license to conquer Peru



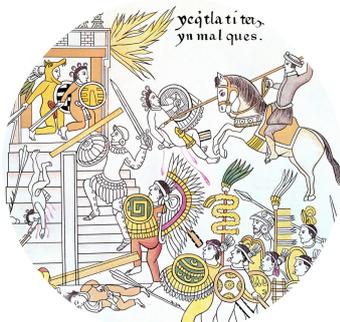
## THE CONQUISTADORS, 1513-c1528

### The Spanish conquest of Mexico

- ➡ **Montezuma** invited Cortes to the capital city **Tenochtitlan** and asked him to travel through the sacred city **Cholula**
- ➡ Cortes feared a trap, took 1000 **Tlaxcalan** warriors and massacred 3000 people in Cholula, destroying the city
- ➡ Cortes arrived in Tenochtitlan, took **Montezuma** prisoner, forced him to act as puppet King



Built **Mexico City** over Tenochtitlan - destroyed all religious temples



Introduced **encomienda system**

Land taken from Aztecs for Spaniards

Converted natives to **Christianity**

Accused of **misrule** and stealing gold - eventually demoted from governor to captain-general by Charles I

**Cortes's actions and consequences for Aztecs**

Killed Aztec political and religious leaders

**Slave labour** used for commercial and industrial production, e.g. mining

Developed agriculture - meat and dairy farming introduced, changed native diets



# The Conquistadors, 1513-c1528

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Describe one action of Cortes as governor and a consequence for the Aztecs:  
**Killed Aztec political and religious leaders, forced religious conversion, took land, slave labour introduced, developing agriculture/diets**

---

2. Describe one reason the voyage of Magellan was important for Spain:  
**Opened up the Pacific, Spain in a position to dominate world trade**

---

3. What year did Tenochtitlan surrender to the Spanish?  
**1521**

---

4. Why was Cortes demoted from governor to captain-general?  
**Accused of misrule and stealing gold**

---

5. Why was the native chief Hatuey burned to death by the Spanish?  
**He refused to convert to Christianity**

---

6. How was Panama important to the Spanish?  
**It was a starting point for further exploration and conquests**

---

7. Where did Pizarro explore to find evidence of Inca wealth?  
**Peru**

---

8. What did Cortes do to Montezuma when he arrived in Tenochtitlan?  
**Took him prisoner and forced him to act as a puppet King**

---

9. What did Velázquez want Cortes to do on his expedition to Mexico?  
**Establish trading relations but not settle**

---

10. What year did Balboa discover the Pacific?  
**1513**

---

**/10**

### The voyage of Pizarro

- 1528 - smallpox outbreak killed thousands of Incas, including **Huayna Capac** (powerful Incan emperor)
- Empire divided between two sons, **Atahualpa** and **Huascar** - civil war began
- 1530-32 - **Pizarro's third expedition** - divided country gave opportunity to take power

Manco left, established Neo Inca State until 1572

New diseases, e.g. **smallpox**, decimated population

Incans turned into **slaves**

Impact of conquest of Incas

Destruction of Inca civilisation

Pizarro governed Peru until his murder in 1541

Valuable commodities, e.g. **gold**, shipped back to Spain

### The slave trade

- Growth of **slave trade** and increasing import of African slaves prompted by collapse of native population due to disease and need for workers in commercial and industrial production
- **Bartolomé de las Casas** wrote 'A Short account of the Destruction of the Indies' exposing atrocities
- **New Laws of the Indies for the Good Treatment and Preservation of the Indians (1542)** passed by Emperor Charles V - natives no longer had to work without pay
- Met with heavy resistance from colonists including Pizarro
- 1550 - **encomienda system** abolished

Influx of **gold** and **silver** caused huge **inflation** in Spain on many occasions and hampered exports - prices rose, affecting the poor

Impact of the New World on Spain

New crops introduced in Spain: potatoes, tomatoes, corn

1555 - Spanish **treasure ships** began travelling with warships due to attacks from colonial rivals France and England



**Battle of Cajamarca (16th Nov 1532)** - Atahualpa rejects Bible from Friar Vicente, is ambushed by Spanish - thousands killed and Atahualpa taken prisoner, later executed in Cajamarca town square



**Revolt of the Incas (1536)** - Pizarro installs **Manco** (younger son of Huayna Capac) as puppet emperor, escaped and led Incan revolt against Spanish



**Siege of Cuzco (1536-37)** - 10,000 Inca warriors put Spanish base at Cuzco under siege, withdrew when more Spanish troops returned from Chile

### Silver in Bolivia and Mexico

- **Mining towns** created at Potosi (Bolivia), Guanajuato and Zacatecas (Mexico)
- Rumours of vast wealth in New World attracted merchants and further exploration
- Boosted Spanish wealth - 25% of silver sent to Spain went direct to treasury

## THE SPANISH EMPIRE, c1528-1555

### Encomienda

- Grant from crown to conquistador of a specific number of 'Indians' in an area
- Conquistadors could extract **tribute** in gold or labour - would effectively control the land their Indians inhabited
- Crown attempted to end abuses of encomienda system with **Laws of Burgos** and **New Laws** - failed

Colonies could only trade with **Seville** (home to **Casa de Contratación**) - Crown of Spain could tax all trade



**Viceroy**s of New Spain and Peru appointed by the crown - stood in for the crown in the colonies

**La Paz** was founded as the centre of Spanish control in Bolivia (1548)

Charles V created the **Council of the Indies** (1524) to administer 'The Indies'



# The Spanish Empire, c1528-1555

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Describe two impacts of the conquest of the Incas on Incan society:

**Incans turned into slave, Incan civilisation destroyed, new diseases decimated population, valuable commodities exported to Spain**

2. How did Charles V attempt to restrict abuses of the encomienda system?

**Passed the New Laws of the Indies for the Good Treatment and Preservation of the Indians**

3. What was the title given to representatives of the crown in New Spain and Peru?

**Viceroy**

4. How did the influx of gold and silver from the New World impact Spain?

**Caused inflation, hampered exports, prices rose**

5. Why could the colonies only trade with Seville?

**It was home to Casa de Contratación**

6. Identify one reason for the growth of the slave trade:

**Diseases decimated the native population, labour needed for production**

7. What year did the Battle of Cajamarca occur?

**1532**

8. In which two countries was silver discovered, and mining towns created?

**Bolivia and Mexico**

9. Which one of Huayna Capac's sons led the Revolt of the Incas?

**Manco**

10. What years did Pizarro's third expedition occur?

**1530-32**

**/10**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 1

8  
Marks

1. Explain two consequences of ...

2 PEE paragraphs on different consequences  
(4 marks per consequence)

P - Point/Consequence

E - Evidence

E - Explain

**Point** - One consequence for [wording of question] is ...  
Make sure to do two different points

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence is relevant to your  
consequence and the question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer  
for the question below:

1. Describe two consequences of the Spanish invasion  
of the Aztec Empire.  
(8 marks)

### Mark Scheme:

4 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of consequence

4 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features

Mark each consequence separately - 2 x 4 marks

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vague answer, is not developed, general comments</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Features of period are analysed to explain consequence</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied to support explanation, demonstrates good understanding of the topic</li></ul>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- **Decimated the population of the New World -- ongoing conflict**
- **Led to the implementation of the encomienda system; slavery and very poor conditions**
- **Made Spain a world power, an empire**
- **Spanish claimed Aztec gold, boosted Spanish wealth**

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 2

8  
Marks

2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events in ....

3 (L)PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea (These need to be in chronological order)

L - Link (only paragraph 2 & 3)

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

**Link** - Only needed for paragraph 2 & 3, link to previous point - As a result of [previous event]...

**Point** - The first/second/final key event of [event in question] was ...

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own, in the order that they happen

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the event in the question

**Link** - Link to the event in next paragraph, or in the final paragraph link to overall outcome of the event in the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

**2. Write a narrative account analysing Pizarro's voyage to Peru from 1530.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

**- Atahuallpa**

**- Huáscar**

**You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

**4 Marks for AO2 - analytical narrative**

**4 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple narrative, limited analysis</li><li>• Lack of organisation of events</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrative given with some organisation showing events leading to outcome</li><li>• Shows some analysis of links between events but some parts lack coherence</li><li>• Some relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the events</li></ul> <p>No more than 4 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend the suggested points</p>
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrative shows clear and organised sequence leading to outcome</li><li>• Analysis links between events is coherent</li><li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the events</li></ul> <p>No access to this level for answers that do not extend the suggested points</p>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- Pizarro partnered with Diego de Almagro in mid-1520s, in the hope of making their own discoveries on expeditions
- Pizarro arrived in Peru in 1526, became aware of a great and rich ruler in the mountains, whose land he wanted to claim for Spain
- King Charles I (/ Charles V of HRE) supported the ambition, promised Pizarro would become governor of conquered land
- In 1531, Pizarro landed near Ecuador; forced to confront the Punians in the Battle of Puná
- Huáscar had been defeated by Atahualpa in the Inca Civil War; this weakness and instability provided Pizarro with an opportunity
- Atahualpa refused to pay tribute to Charles, leading Pizarro to attack the Inca army in the Battle of Cajamarca in 1532; Spanish victory
- Pizarro took Inca leader Atahualpa hostage and killed him in 1533
- Pizarro conquered Cuzco, providing him with the power and influence to found the city of Lima

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 3

16  
Marks

3. Explain two of the following...  
The importance of x to y

2 separate 8 mark explain questions  
2 PEEL paragraphs for each question on your  
points explaining the importance of x to y

**P - Point**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**L - Link**

**Point** - One important factor of x for y was...  
Make sure your point relates directly to the question

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point  
to the question

**Link** - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

**3. i. Explain the importance of the establishment of Santo Domingo (1496) for the Spanish colonisation of the New World.**

**3. ii. Explain the importance of gold and silver for the Spanish empire.**

**(16 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

**8 Marks for AO2 - analysis of second order concept of consequence/significance**

**8 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics**

**Mark each part of answer separately - 2x8 marks**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple answer, limited analysis and development</li><li>• Lack of organisation</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation given with attempt of analysis</li><li>• Shows some reasoning but some parts lack coherence and organisation</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the topic</li></ul>
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation shows analysis of importance</li><li>• Narrative shows clear and organised line of reasoning that is logically structured</li><li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the characteristics or features of the topic</li></ul>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

**3i.**

- **Bartholomew Columbus founded Santo Domingo as the capital of the first Spanish colony in the New World**
- **Base for many Spanish expeditions, explorations, and conquests of islands of West Indies**
- **Importance as gold-mining site for Spanish economy**
- **Development of the encomienda to use indigenous labour and dislocate natives -- instrumental to the rapid decline of the indigenous population**

**3ii.**

- **Spain gained access to large quantities of silver and gold following their conquest of the Incas**
- **The Spanish monarchy used some of the gold to pay debts and fund wars; gold therefore spread across Europe from Spain**
- **Spanish treasure fleet was a system of sea routes linking Spain with its New World territories, facilitating transport of goods including gold and silver; first permanent transatlantic trade route (threatened by English and French attacks in c1555)**
- **Spain became very wealthy, able to support expansion and consolidation of empire**
- **Discovery of silver at Potosi in Bolivia and at Zacatecas in Mexico led to establishment of mining towns/increased need for labour, required changing nature of colonial governance**

**Other relevant material should be credited**