



History Revision Booklet

Spain and the 'New World', c1490-1555

Name: _____

Class: _____



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:

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

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

4. What was the encomienda system?

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

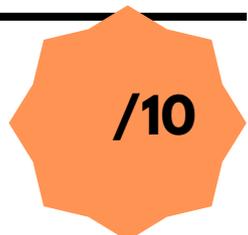
6. In what year did Columbus discover San Salvador?

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

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

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

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



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

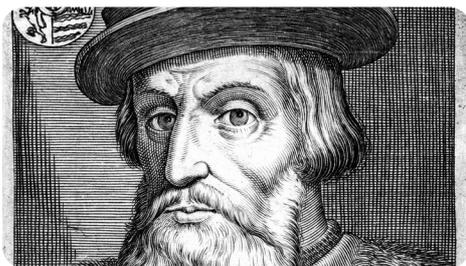
- 1518 - **Ferdinand Magellan** asked by Charles I to find route to Spice Islands (East Indies) - not covered in Treaty of Tordesillas
- 1521 - reached **Philippines**, claimed for Spain - proved earth was round, meant Pacific was opened up, and Spain dominated world trade by 1540s
- 1522 - only 1 out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



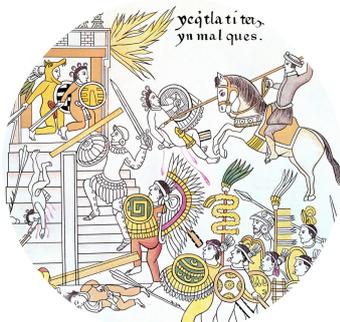
THE CONQUISTADORS, 1513-c1528

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:

2. Describe one reason the voyage of Magellan was important for Spain:

3. What year did Tenochtitlan surrender to the Spanish?

4. Why was Cortes demoted from governor to captain-general?

5. Why was the native chief Hatuey burned to death by the Spanish?

6. How was Panama important to the Spanish?

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

8. What did Cortes do to Montezuma when he arrived in Tenochtitlan?

9. What did Velázquez want Cortes to do on his expedition to Mexico?

10. What year did Balboa discover the Pacific?

/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

- ➔ **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

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

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 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

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



Viceroys 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'

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



Impact of the New World on Spain

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

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



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:

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

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

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

5. Why could the colonies only trade with Seville?

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

7. What year did the Battle of Cajamarca occur?

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

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

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





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)

1st Point/Consequence:



1st Evidence:



1st Explain:



2nd Point/Consequence:



2nd Evidence:



2nd Explain:





Exam Question

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

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

Consequence 1:

Consequence 2:



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

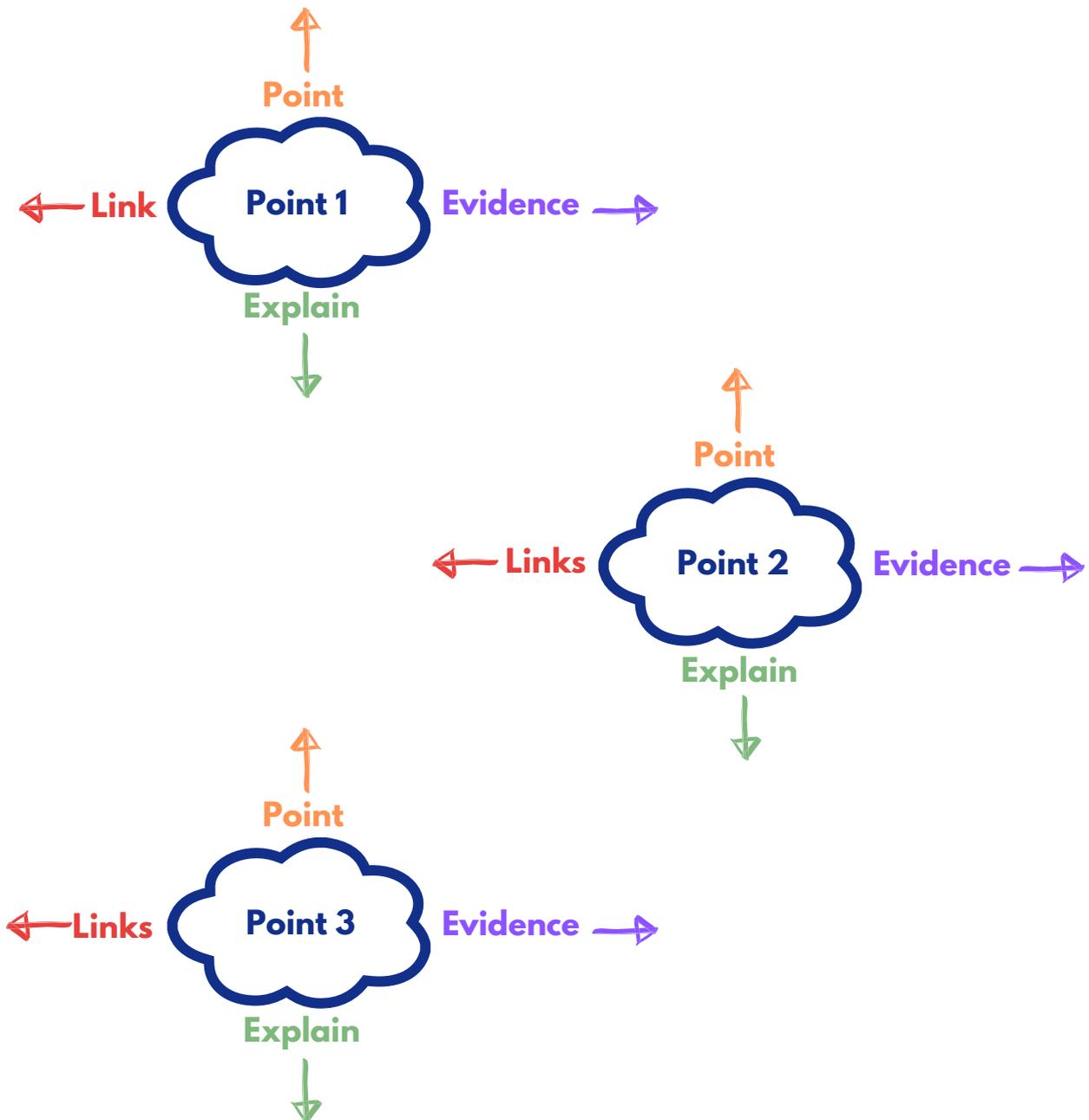
Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

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)





Exam Question

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

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

You may use the following in your answer:

- Atahualpa

- Huáscar

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



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



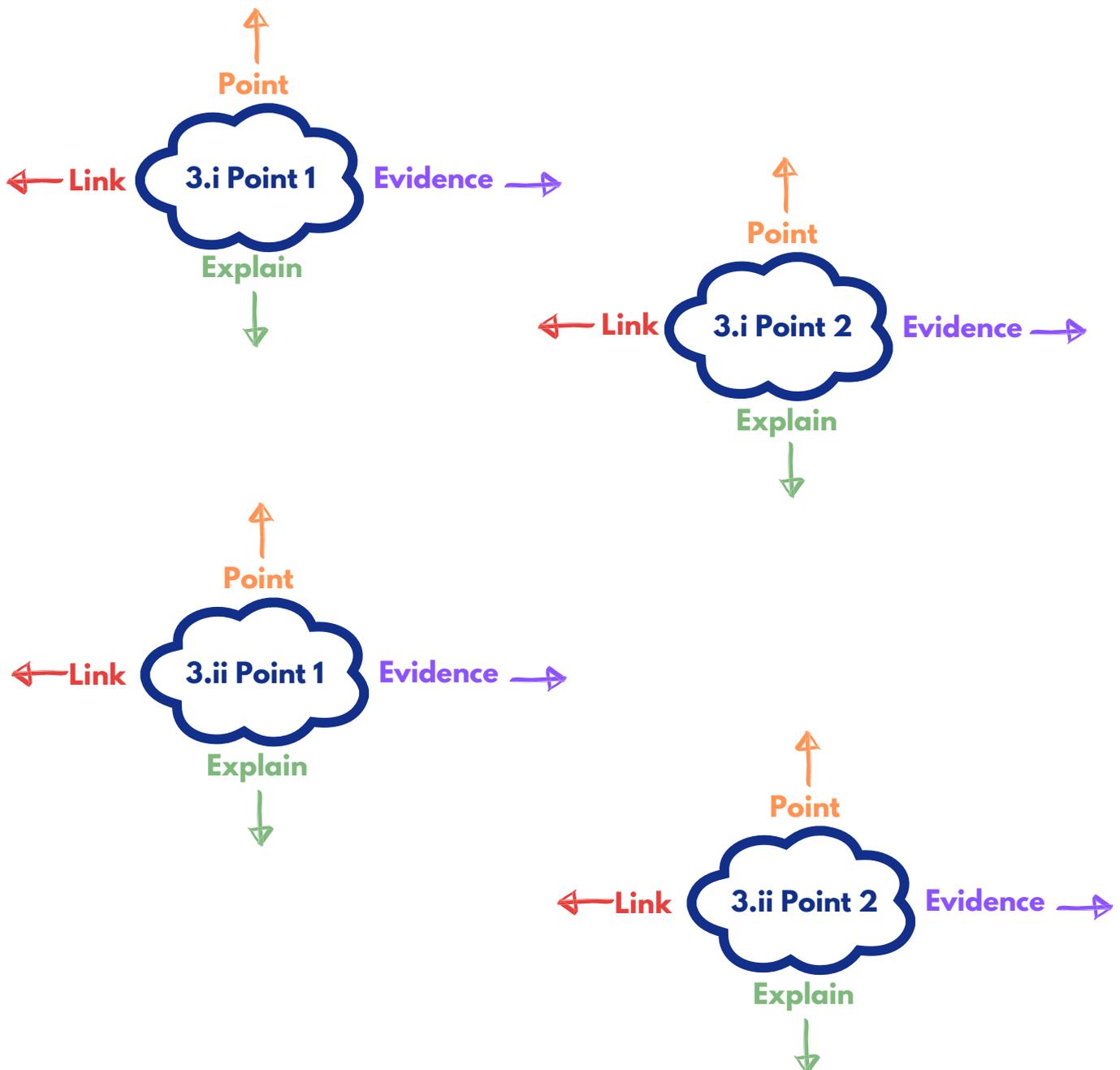
Exam Question

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)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer 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)

