



# *The Spanish Empire*

# Hernan Cortes

In March of 1519 Cortes, a conquistador left the Spanish settlement in Cuba and sailed to North America hoping to:

Explore and colonize

When he got there, he encountered the Aztec Empire, led by Montezuma.

Montezuma didn't know if these strangers were gods or men. What did he do?

Offers them money to leave.

The Spanish decide to stay.

Cortes sinks his ships





Montezuma still didn't know if Cortes and his crew were men or gods. When Cortez and his men got to the beautiful city of Tenochtitlan they took Montezuma prisoner.

Later, the Aztecs got word that Montezuma was dead - they were ready to attack the Spaniards. The Spanish tried to get away during the night, BUT the Aztecs captured them.

Cortes escapes and returns 2 years later with a native American army to take the city.

# Francisco Pizarro

Landed on the coast of Peru in 1532.

He and his men encountered the Incan Empire led by Atahualpa. He and his armies went to fight of the Spanish.



**Atahualpa=**  
30,000 men

**Pizarro=**  
200 men  
Horses  
+ Weapons

Atahualpa captured = no leader

Promises rooms full of treasure for his release.

Pizarro took the treasure and killed Atahualpa anyway.

Meant that the Spanish were now in charge

The Spanish began to fight among themselves and one night they snuck into Pizarro's house and killed him.

The successes of Pizarro and Cortes inspired other Spanish explorers to come to North America.

**HERNANDO DESOTO:**

Explored from Florida to Mississippi.

Claimed all the land and water for Spain.

**FRANCISCO CORONADO:**

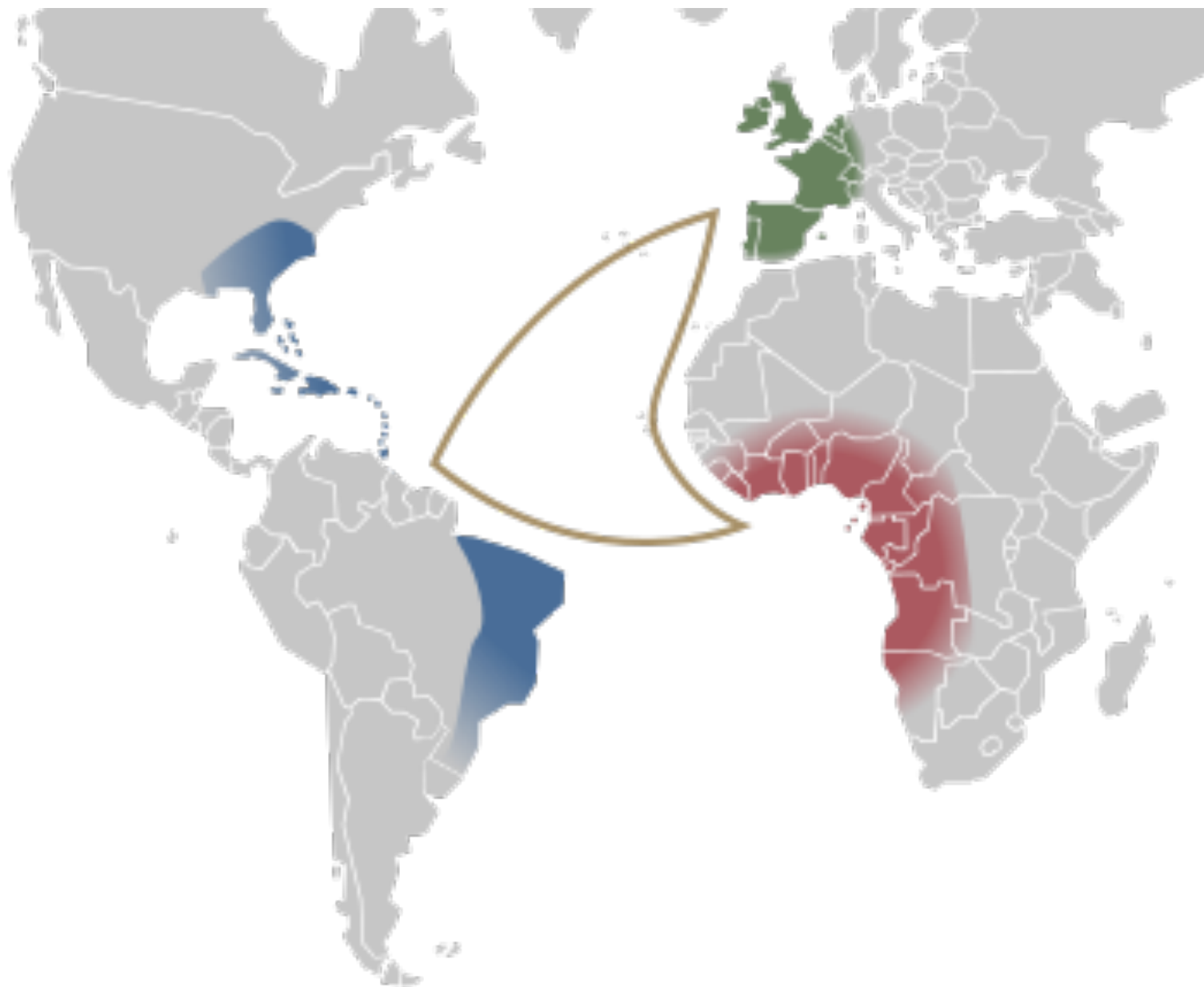
Crossed the Rio Grande in 1540.

Explored the Grand Canyon

**VALDIVIA AND SUAREZ:**

Claimed Chile

Gave Spain the first Empire that was separated by an ocean





The king of Spain claimed absolute power over his American lands.

North American lands were called New Spain

South American lands were called Peru

Gave law making power to the Council of the Indies

They decided to make 2 capitals:

Mexico City and Lima

The leader of each capital city was called a: viceroy



Viceroy allowed:

The colonists who came to New Spain and Peru to enslave the native people.

Abuse + disease = devastation

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# Spain's American Empire 1700



By 1600 the amount of gold taken from the Americas was estimated at 750,000 pounds.

Between 1550 and 1650 roughly 16,000 tons of silver were brought to Spain.

Between 1/5 and 1/4 of all treasure went to the king.

In 1556 Charles V divides his empire

Charles gives Spain and the American colonies to his son Philip II

Under Philip:

Spain becomes the strongest supporter of Catholicism

Spain signs a peace treaty with France

Philip takes over Portugal



Philip believed that Catholicism's greatest rivals were the Ottomans and Protestants

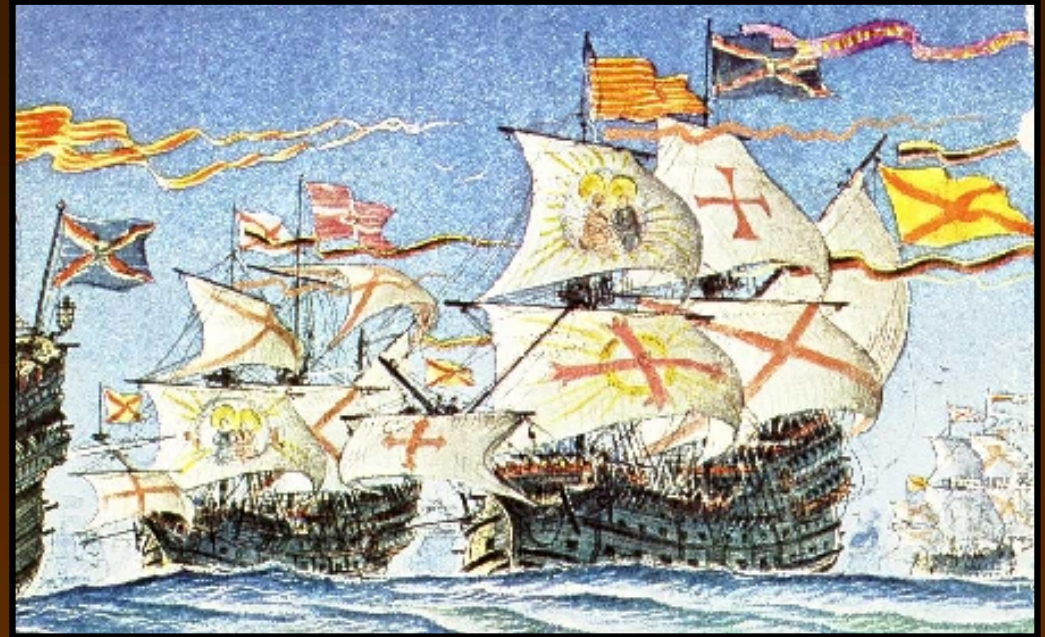
OTTOMANS:

Muslim Turks

Naval battle

Spanish defeat the

Ottomans



PROTESTANTS:

Netherlands (Dutch)

Elizabeth I (Queen of England)

Spain sends their armada to England— Spain is defeated



WWW.FREEWORLDMAPS.NET



# Netherlands

Charles gives the Netherlands to Philip

Philip sends his sister Margaret to stop protestant movement and raise taxes

Dutch revolt

Philip sends 20,000 troops

William the Silent (Dutch)

Loses battles

Dutch lands below sea level

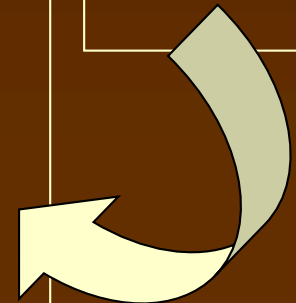
Open the dykes and flood the land and the Spanish

Idea of Religious toleration Takes root in the Netherlands.

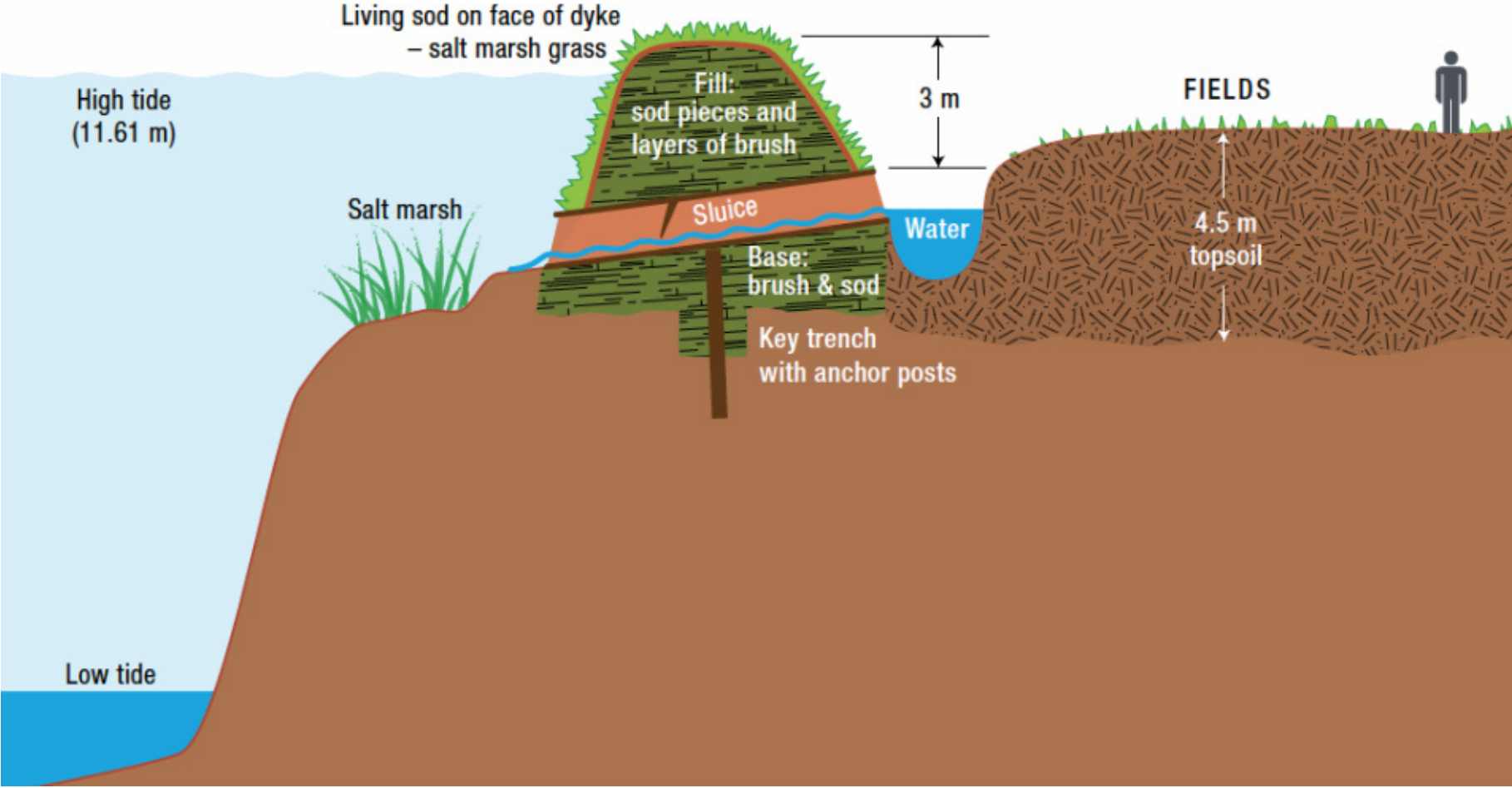
Southern Netherlands remain under Spanish control

1579—Dutch gain control of the northern parts of the Netherlands

Declare themselves independent



TIDAL ZONE      DYKE      DYKELANDS



# Dutch Trading Empire

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While Spain was living off the gold and silver from the Americas - the Dutch established a new way of organizing business.

It is later known as CAPITALISM

Capital - money      Capitalist - someone who invests in business

Goal of a capitalist = gain back the investment and make a profit

Successful capitalists would reinvest their money and the process would continue.

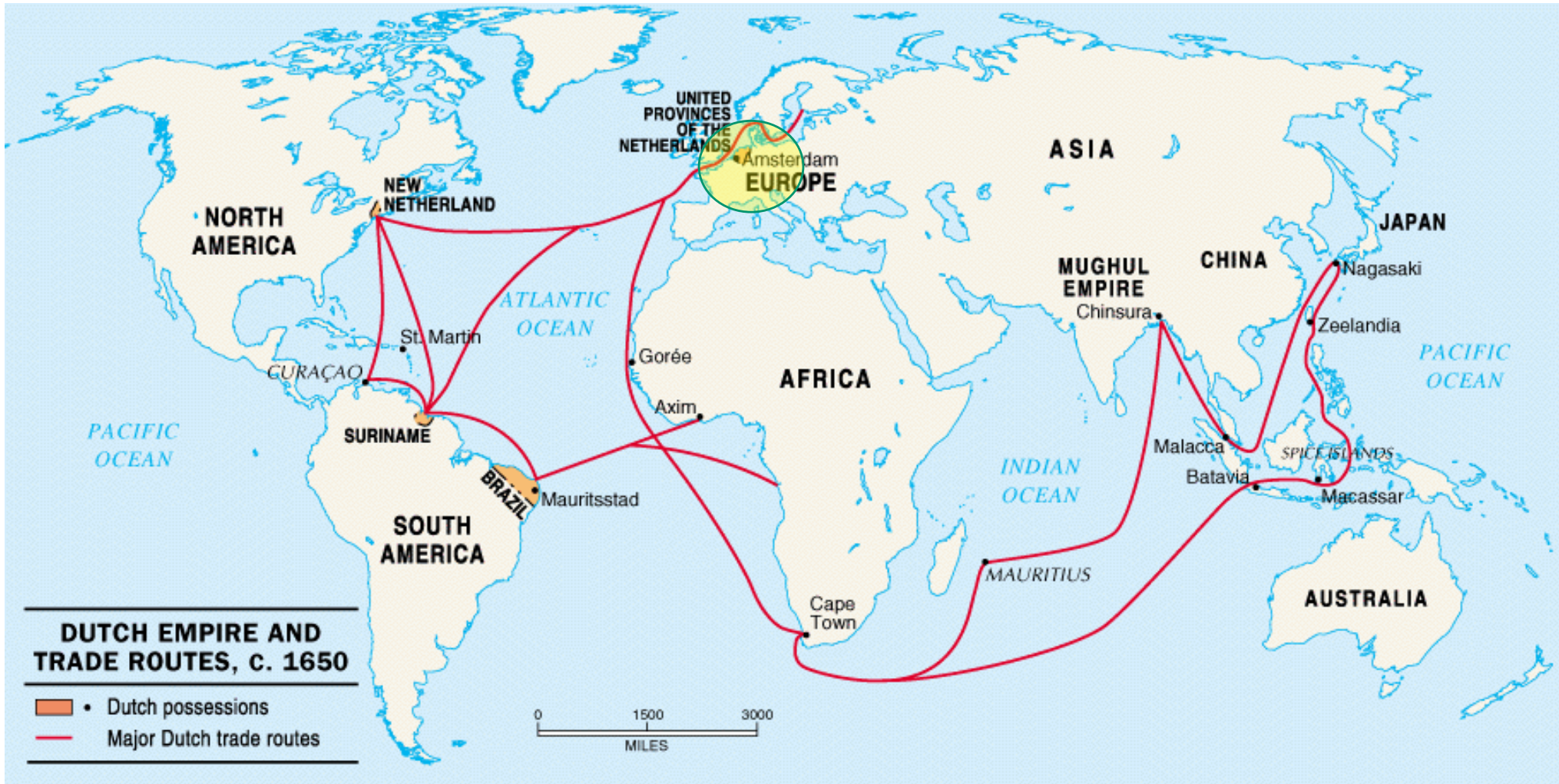
This type of economy allowed the Dutch to establish a large trading empire.

The Dutch also became respected bankers

The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.

Their product = spices.





**NORTH AMERICA**

**NEW NETHERLAND**

**UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
Amsterdam  
**EUROPE**

**ASIA**

**JAPAN**

**CHINA**

**MUGHUL EMPIRE**  
Chinsura

**AUSTRALIA**

*ATLANTIC OCEAN*

*INDIAN OCEAN*

*PACIFIC OCEAN*

*PACIFIC OCEAN*

CURAÇAO

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**BRAZIL**

**SURINAME**

Mauritsstad

**AFRICA**

Gorée

Axim

Cape Town

MAURITIUS

Malacca

Batavia

SPICE ISLANDS

Zeelandia

Macassar

Nagasaki

**DUTCH EMPIRE AND TRADE ROUTES, c. 1650**

- Dutch possessions
- Major Dutch trade routes

0 1500 3000  
MILES



# The Columbian Exchange



## Your “Pantry”

You can use ANY of these things in your menu.

<b>Old World (Asia, Europe, Africa)</b>	<b>Contribution</b>	<b>New World (the Americas)</b>
apples, bananas, citrus fruits, grapes, melons, peaches, pears	<b>Fruits</b>	pineapples, tomatoes, papaya, strawberries
broccoli, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions, radishes	<b>Vegetables</b>	avocados, green beans, pumpkins, squash
barley, oats, rice, rye, wheat	<b>Cereals and Grains</b>	maize (corn)
taro, yams	<b>Starchy roots</b>	manioc, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes
chickpeas, lentils, peas	<b>Legumes</b>	beans, Lima beans
black pepper, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, salt	<b>Spices</b>	chili peppers, vanilla
coffee, tea, honey	<b>Drinks</b>	chocolate
sugar cane, olives	<b>Other Plants</b>	quinine, tobacco
cattle, chickens, donkeys, goats, horses, pigs, sheep	<b>Animals</b>	guinea pigs, llamas, turkeys

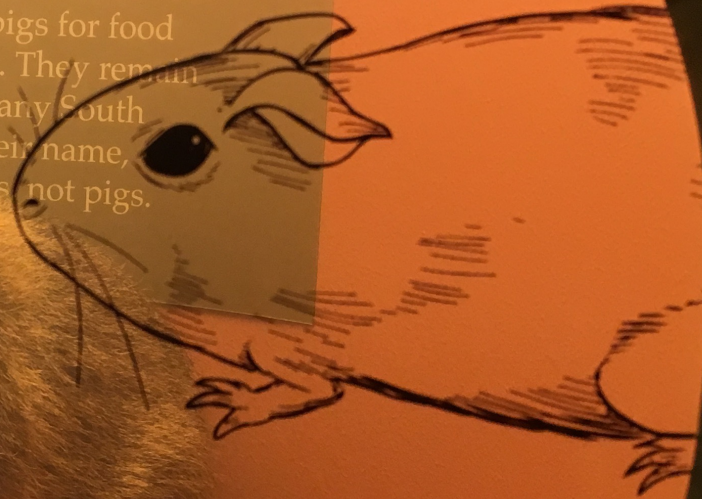
Using an ingredient other than what is on this list will **disqualify you** from the competition.



## Guinea Pigs

*Cavia porcellus*

Indigenous people in South America domesticated guinea pigs for food hundreds of years ago. They remain a source of meat for many South Americans. Despite their name, guinea pigs are not pigs.



## **Document A: Hernando Cortés: Second Letter to Charles V, 1520**

When he arrived in 1519, the Spanish conquistador, Cortés, described the magnificent Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan with these words to his king:

“The city has many squares where markets are held and trading is carried on. There is one square . . . where there are more than 60,000 souls, buying and selling . . . all kinds of merchandise . . . including food products, jewels of gold and silver, lead, brass, copper, zinc, bones, shells, and feathers. . . . Every kind of merchandise is sold in a particular street or quarter assigned to it exclusively, and thus the best order is preserved. They sell everything by number or measure. . . . There is a building in the great square that is used as an audience house, where ten or twelve persons, who are magistrates, sit and decide all controversies that arise in the market, and order delinquents to be punished. In the same square there are other persons who go constantly about among the people observing what is sold, and the measures used in selling.”



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



**Document G:**





## EUROPEAN OVERSEAS EMPIRES 1700

Use page 404-405 in your book to fill in this map. Use a different color for each territory

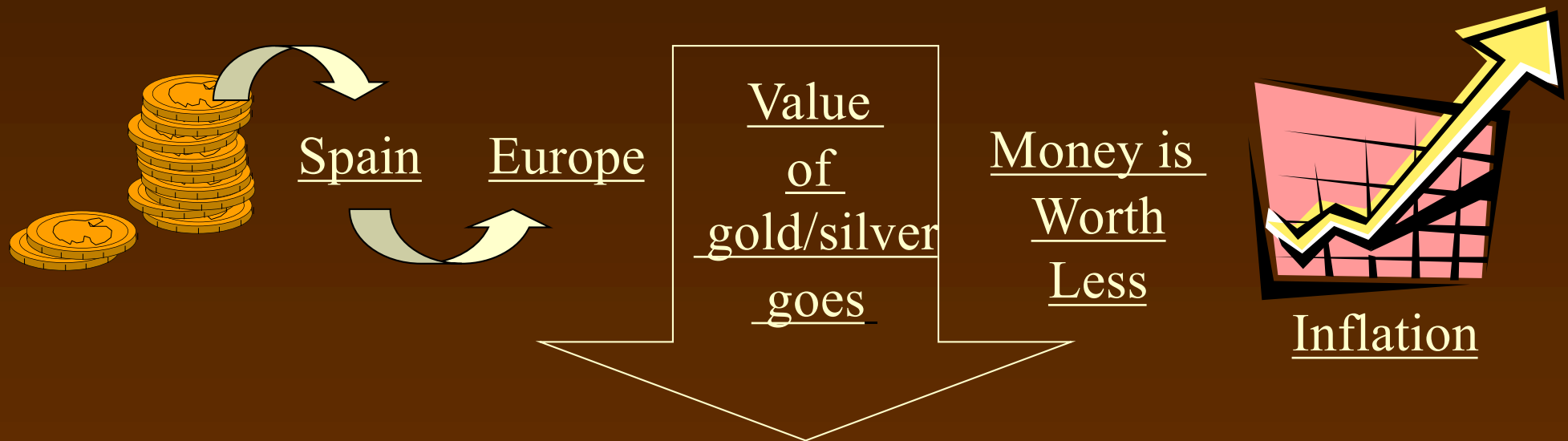
- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  Spanish Territory    |  Dutch Territory  |
|  Portuguese Territory |  French Territory |
|  English Territory    |  |

# Spain's Economy

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Philip died in 1598 - he was followed by a number of weak kings.

By 1650 the king was in debt .Prices in Spanish towns soared.



This problem along with old methods of manufacturing left Spain without enough goods to buy and not enough money to buy them with. Spain was forced to import most of their products - many of them from the Dutch - one of their worst enemies.

## Spread of Religion Throughout the world

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvF16UBZLv4>



# France

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France experiences religious conflict.

Catholics

Huguenots (Calvinist)

House of Guise

House of Bourbon

Catholic mobs  
invade Paris

7% of population  
50% of nobility

9 Civil Wars

Catherine orders massacres

12,000 killed

**15 years of civil war**

**Henry IV** - (Huguenot) became the next king of France. He converted to Catholicism after taking the throne.

The Catholics of Paris were more than happy to welcome him as their king.

His goal: rebuild France and restore prosperity.

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**Louis XIII** - son of Henry.

Appointed Richelieu a Catholic Cardinal to be his chief minister.

**Richelieu:**

1. Restricted the religious practices of the Huguenots
2. Reduced the privileges of the French nobility
3. Strengthened the French government



As France regained its political power, a new French intellectual movement began.

Leading French thinkers had witnessed the years of religious war and became skeptics.

## RABELAIS

-Monk  
fight against  
anything that  
restricts the  
human spirit

People should  
live by one rule:  
“Do as you  
Wish”

## MONTAIGNE

Wrote essays  
about a single  
topic



## DESCARTES

Nothing should be  
accepted on faith.  
Doubt everything

One thing each person  
knows for certain:  
“I think therefore I am”

# Germany

Peace agreement in 1555 allowed that churches in Germany could be:

Lutheran or Catholic

NOT Calvinist

(the Prince of each state would choose which)

The Catholic and Lutheran princes of Germany watched each other carefully.

In 1618 a Czech Protestant mob got together - they were angry that their king, Ferdinand II was Catholic.

Ferdinand sent an army to put down the revolt.





# 30 Years War:

## Habsburgs (Catholics) (King)

1618 – 1630 Habsburgs are winning battles

Ferdinand hires Wallenstein and he increases the army size

Habsburgs are driven out of Germany

Richelieu of France comes in on the Catholic side

## Protestants


Denmark enters as a protestant ally

Protestant army soldiers destroy everything in their path

Protestants make the Swedish King their leader – he brings reinforcements

## EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT:

'They stayed here eight long weeks and created havoc. They tore down some 20 houses and wine-press buildings, **and smashed up many others so that they were no longer habitable.** . . . They used all the hay, of which there was a good quantity, for fodder, and took what there was in the neighborhood away to Bodman, where a big cargo ship was recently sent from Bregenz. Nevertheless more than **200 horses collapsed from hunger and died.** Many tens of acres of vines, together with all the stakes and fences, were burned. Some of the cattle were taken away at the beginning by the soldiers and the **rest were slaughtered.** There was such a devastation that it can scarcely be described, as apart from burning the village nothing else was spared us.' [Zembroth]



13 more years of fighting

Eventually the Protestant armies wear down the Habsburgs and they agree to talk peace

## Treaty of Westphalia:

Protestantism is here to stay

Swiss are independent from Austria, Netherlands are independent from Spain

German princes have autonomous authority over their lands.

