I. Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

II. The Destruction and Transformation of American Indian Societies

III. Colonial Economies and Governments

IV. Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

V. Multiracial Societies

VI. The 18th-Century Reforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1450 c.E.</th>
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</thead>
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<td>1492 Fall of Granada, last Muslim kingdom in Spain; expulsion of the Jews; Columbus makes landfall in the Caribbean</td>
<td>1500 Cabral lands in Brazil</td>
<td>1600-1654 Dutch capture northeastern Brazil</td>
<td>1755-1776 Marquis of Pombal, prime minister of Portugal</td>
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<td>1493 Columbus’s second expedition; beginnings of settlement in the Indies</td>
<td>1510-1524 Cortés leads conquest of Mexico</td>
<td>1654 English take Jamaica</td>
<td>1759 Jesuits expelled from Brazil</td>
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<td>1493-1520 Exploration and settlement in the Caribbean</td>
<td>1532 Cuzco, Peru, falls to Francisco Pizarro</td>
<td>1605 Gold discovered in Brazil</td>
<td>1756-1763 Seven Years War</td>
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<td>1494 Treaty of Tordesillas</td>
<td>1540-1542 Coronado explores area that is now the southwestern United States</td>
<td>1702-1713 War of the Spanish succession; Bourbon dynasty rules Spain</td>
<td>1759-1788 Carlos III rules Spain; Bourbon reforms</td>
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<td>1541 Santiago, Chile, founded</td>
<td>1540 Royal government established in Brazil</td>
<td>1763 Brazilian capital moved to Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>1767 Jesuits expelled from Spanish America</td>
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<td>1580-1640 Spain and Portugal united under same rulers</td>
<td>1781 Comunero revolt in New Granada; Tupac Amaru rebellion in Peru</td>
<td>1788 Conspiracy for independence in Minas Gerais, Brazil</td>
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I. Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Iberia

Zone of cultural contact

Arab Muslims invade in 8th century

Long multicultural period

Reconquest

Small Christian states to unification

1492, completed

Jews expelled

A. Iberian Society and Tradition

Features

Strongly urbanized

Iberian commoners seek to raise their status

*Encomiendas* (large estates)

Patriarchal culture

Slavery

Centralized governments

Close ties to church
I. Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

B. The Chronology of Conquest
   First stage, 1492-1570
      Foundations
   Second stage, 1570-1700
      New society, institutions take shape
   Third stage, 1700s
      Reform, reorganization
      Discontent, unrest

C. The Caribbean Crucible
   Native Indians become laborers
      Decimated by disease
   Cities
      Grid
      Central plaza
   Professional bureaucrats

   16th century
      African slaves, Spanish women - new society
   Bartolomé de las Casas
      Opposes abuses of Indians
I. Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

D. The Paths of Conquest
   Not unified

   Mexico
      1519, Hernán Cortés into Mexico
      Attacks Aztecs
      Tenochtitlan
         Moctezuma II killed
      By 1535, central Mexico under Spain
      Kingdom of New Spain

   Inca
      Weakened by civil war
      Francisco Pizarro
         1532, begins conquest
      Cuzco falls, 1533
      New capital at Lima
I. Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

D. The Paths of Conquest
   American Southwest
      Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
         Exploration in the 1540s

Chile
   Pedro de Valdivia
      Conquers central Chile
         1541, founds Santiago

By 1570, 192 Spanish towns
I. Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

F. The Conquerors

Contracts between crown and leaders of expeditions
  Followers get booty

G. Conquest and Morality

Conquests questioned
  Indians considered sub-human
    Conversion a duty
Las Casas' work lessens abuses
II. The Destruction and Transformation of American Indian Societies

The example of Mexico
- Indigenous population
  - 25 million to fewer than 2 million

A. Exploitation of the Indians

*Encomiendas*
- Adds to decline of native populations
- Modified by crown, fearing threat

*Mita*
- Native system of forced labor
- Natives used for state projects
III. Colonial Economies and Governments

80 percent work in agriculture, ranching
Mining crucial

A. The Silver Heart of Empire
Mexico, Peru

Potosí, Bolivia
Largest

Zacatecas, Mexico

B. Haciendas and Villages

*Haciendas*
Spanish agricultural estates
Produce for domestic use
Give rise to aristocracy
III. Colonial Economies and Governments

C. Industry and Commerce

Sheep raising
Textile sweatshops
Silver trade preeminent
Only for Spaniards
Convoys cross Atlantic
Protected by galleons

Board of Trade
Oversees commerce
Consulado, merchant guild

Silver Production in Spanish America
1516-1660
III. Colonial Economies and Governments

D. Ruling an Empire: State and Church

Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494
  Spain and Portugal
  Portugal gets Brazil
  Rest to Spain

Spanish Empire
  King at top
  Council of Indies
  Viceroyalties
    Mexico City, Lima
  Clergy
    Religious and secular functions
  Inquisition
IV. Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral
   Only interested in dyewoods
1532, new system developed
   Spurred by French interest
   Land grants to increase colonization
1549, governor creates administration
   Capital at Salvador

A. Sugar and Slavery
   Sugar
      Labor intensive

   Society
      White plantation-owners dominate
      Slaves at bottom
      Great variety in between

   Administration
      Staffed by lawyers
      Regional governors
      Missionaries run ranches, schools
IV. Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

B. Brazil's Age of Gold
   European conflict affects Brazil, 1600s
      Dutch occupy Brazil until 1654

      Dutch, English, French
         Sugar plantations in Caribbean
         Price of sugar drops, slaves more expensive

         *Paulistas*
            Explorers into interior
            Discover gold, Minas Gerais, 1695

         Government controls production
            Interior developed

Río de Janeiro
   Closer to mines
V. Multiracial Societies
   *Castas*, mixed races

A. The Society of Castas

Miscengenation
   Sexual exploitation of Indian women
   Mestizo population

*Peninsulares v. creoles*
VI. The 18th-Century Reforms

A. The Shifting Balance of Politics and Trade

Spain weakened in 18th century
   Conflict with France, England, Holland
      Loss of overseas territories
   Silver imports drop
   Colonies more self-sufficient

1701-1713, War of the Spanish Succession
   Bourbons victorious
VI. The 18th-Century Reforms

B. The Bourbon Reforms

Charles III (1759–1788)
Reforms
Jesuits expelled from Spain, empire, 1767
French forms introduced

José de Gálvez
Reforms
Creoles lose high office

Spain and France allied now
Spain involved in Anglo-French wars

Seven Years War
English take Havana
Reaction
Better defenses of New World territory
Frontiers extended
California settled
State takes more control of economy
Monopoly companies develop new regions
VI. The 18th-Century Reforms

C. Pombal and Brazil

Marquis of Pombal, 1755 to 1776
  Authoritarian
  Jesuits expelled from empire, 1759
  Reforms
    Monopoly companies to develop agriculture
    Rio de Janeiro the new capital
    Slavery abolished in Portugal

D. Reforms, Reactions, and Revolts

Mid-18th century
  Great economic growth
  Population, production up
  Traditional leaders threatened by reforms

  New Granada
    Comunero Revolt, 1781

  Peru
    Tupac Amaru