Section 1: First Contact

- Why did Columbus sail west?
- How did Native Americans react to Columbus?
- Why did the encomienda system develop, and how did it affect American Indians?
- What reforms did Bartolome de Las Casas urge the Spanish Crown to undertake?
COLUMBUS’S REASONS

Section 1: First Contact

- He wanted to find a cheap, fast trade route to the East
- He believed that Earth was round
- He believed that he could reach Asia by sailing west
First reaction was generosity and welcome
Conflict developed later
Eventually the American Indians revolted
REASONS FOR AND EFFECT OF THE ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

Section 1: First Contact

- Colonists wished to build houses, mine gold, and obtain food
- Colonists wished to instruct American Indians in the Roman Catholic faith
- American Indians were, in effect, slaves and were often treated harshly
Section 1: First Contact

- Urged cooperation with American Indians
- Urged Spaniards to treat the Indians in a humane manner
- Advocated conversion in a gradual, gentle manner
OBJECTIVES:

Section 2: Conquest of the Mainland

- Who were the early European explorers of America?
- How did Hernan Cortes conquer the Aztec?
- What methods did the Spanish use to conquer the Inca?
Ferdinand Magellan discovered an important strait and circumnavigated the globe.

Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca traveled across present-day Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Hernan Cortés conquered the Aztec and explored what is now Mexico.

Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca.
CONQUERING THE AZTEC

- With the help of Malintzin, Cortés found allies among local Indian tribes
- Cortés imprisoned Moctezuma and took power in Tenochtitlan
- The Aztec revolted and the Spanish fled
- Cortes regrouped and laid siege to Tenochtitlán; starvation and smallpox weakened the city
- Cortes conquered Tenochtitlán and then all of central Mexico
CONQUERING THE INCA

Section 2: Conquest of the Mainland

- Pizarro kidnapped and killed the Inca god-emperor, Atahualpa
- Pizarro took advantage of an internal dispute among the Incas to take control
Section 3: The Spanish Settle the Americas

- Where did the Spanish establish settlements in North America?
- How did missions, haciendas, and ranchos aid Spanish rule?
- Which elements of Spanish culture affected the Americas?
The Spanish fanned out from Mexico City and the Caribbean to settlements in Arizona, California, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas
MISSIONS

Section 3: The Spanish Settle the Americas

Large church complexes that:

- helped convert American Indians to Catholicism
- provided important cultural and social centers
HACIENDAS AND RANCHOS

Section 3: The Spanish Settle the Americas

Large farming estates and ranches that:

- provided food
- helped control American Indians in the isolated countryside
SPANISH CULTURAL ELEMENTS

Section 3: The Spanish Settle the Americas

- Religion
- Architecture
- Class system
OBJECTIVES:

Section 4: The English in North America

- How did the Protestant Reformation affect colonization?
- Why was the defeat of the Spanish Armada significant?
- How did the English attempt colonization?
- How did the growth of Jamestown affect relations between American Indians and settlers?
EFFECTS OF PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Section 4: The English in North America

- Diverted England’s and France’s attention from colonization
- Allowed Spain to dominate North and South America
IMPORTANCE OF DEFEAT OF SPANISH ARMADA

Section 4: The English in North America

- revealed Spanish naval weaknesses
- proved English naval strengths
- opened the way for European colonization
The English gave charters to entrepreneurial groups in which the groups bore the costs of colonization and reaped the profits.
EFFECT OF JAMESTOWN’S GROWTH

Section 4: The English in North America

- conflict over desire for land
- conflict over raiding
- conflict over land use