

Conquistadors The Slave Trade & The Columbian Exchange

World History 9

Objective: To examine the conquests of Hernando Cortes and Francisco Pizarro.



Hernando Cortes



Francisco Pizarro

Hernando Cortes and the Aztecs

- Hernando **Cortes** was a Spanish **conquistador** who landed in **Mexico** in 1519.



- The **Aztec** emperor was named **Moctezuma**.
(commonly referred to as Montezuma)



INTERVIEW BETWEEN CORTEZ AND THE EMBASSADORS OF MONTEZUMA.

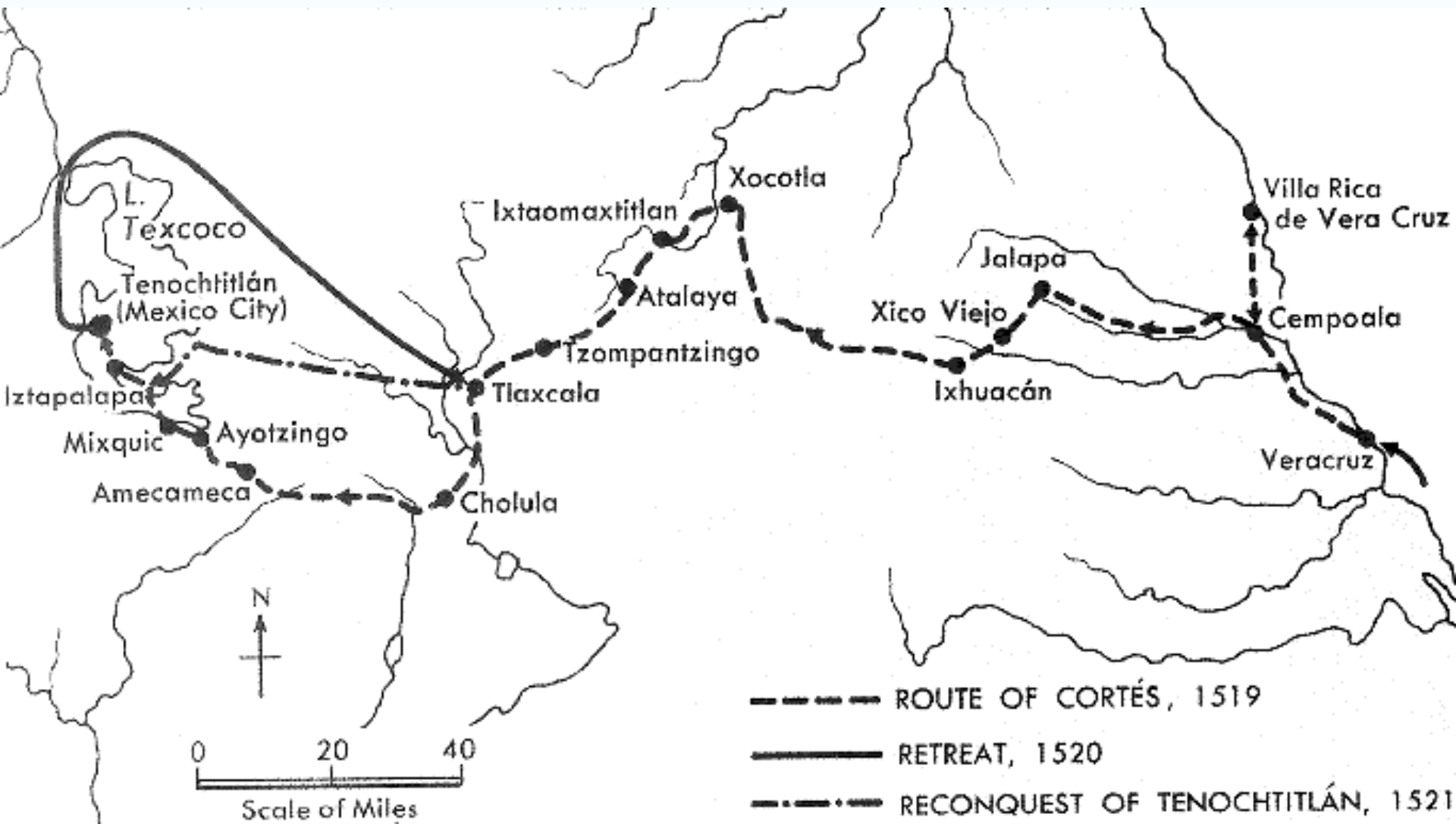
- The Aztecs thought that he was a **God** and sent him **gifts**.



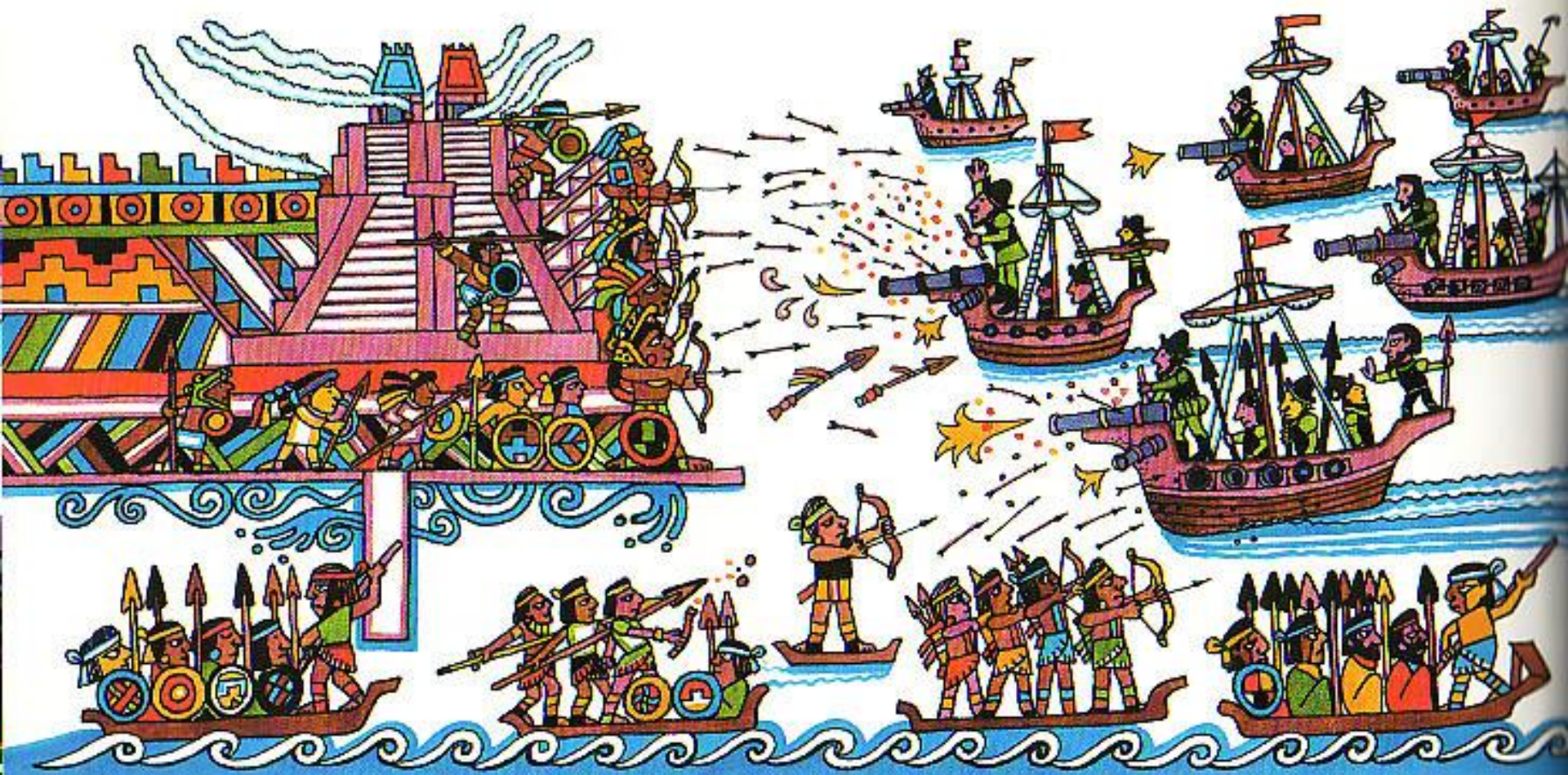
- Cortes led the Spaniards and their ***Native American*** allies to the Aztec capital, ***Tenochtitlan***.



- Outnumbered, ***hundreds*** of Spaniards were killed in 1519.



- In 1521, Cortes **defeated** the Aztecs, and Tenochtitlan was renamed **Mexico City**, which today is the capital of Mexico.





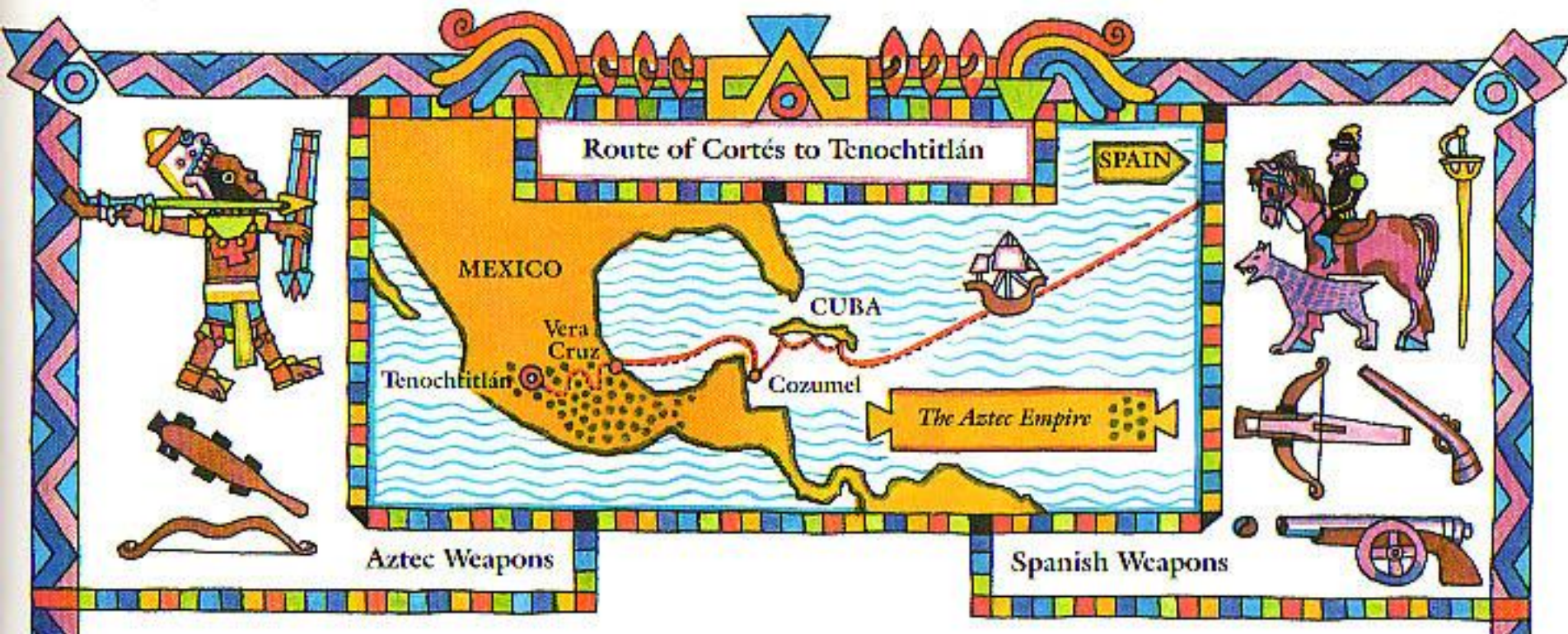
*Aztec capital of
Tenochtitlan*



*Mexican capital of
Mexico City*

How did Cortes defeat the Aztecs?

- The Spaniards had superior **technology**, such as **guns** and cannons.



- **Smallpox** killed hundreds of Aztecs.



Aztec drawing representing patients affected by smallpox at different stages.

- The Aztecs wrongfully believed that Cortes was a **God**.



- The Spaniards had ***Native American*** allies on their side.
- [Animated video summary – 6 minutes](#)



The final conquest of Tenochtitlan by Cortes and his allies.

Francisco Pizarro and the Incas



- Francisco **Pizarro** was the Spanish conquistador that attacked the **Incan** Empire in 1532.



- Pizarro attempted, unsuccessfully, to get the Incan ruler, **Atahualpa**, to convert to Christianity.



RECHAZO DEL CRISTIANISMO

Los españoles trataron de convertir a los incas al cristianismo. Esta pintura muestra a Atahualpa, que acaba de tirar la Biblia al suelo.



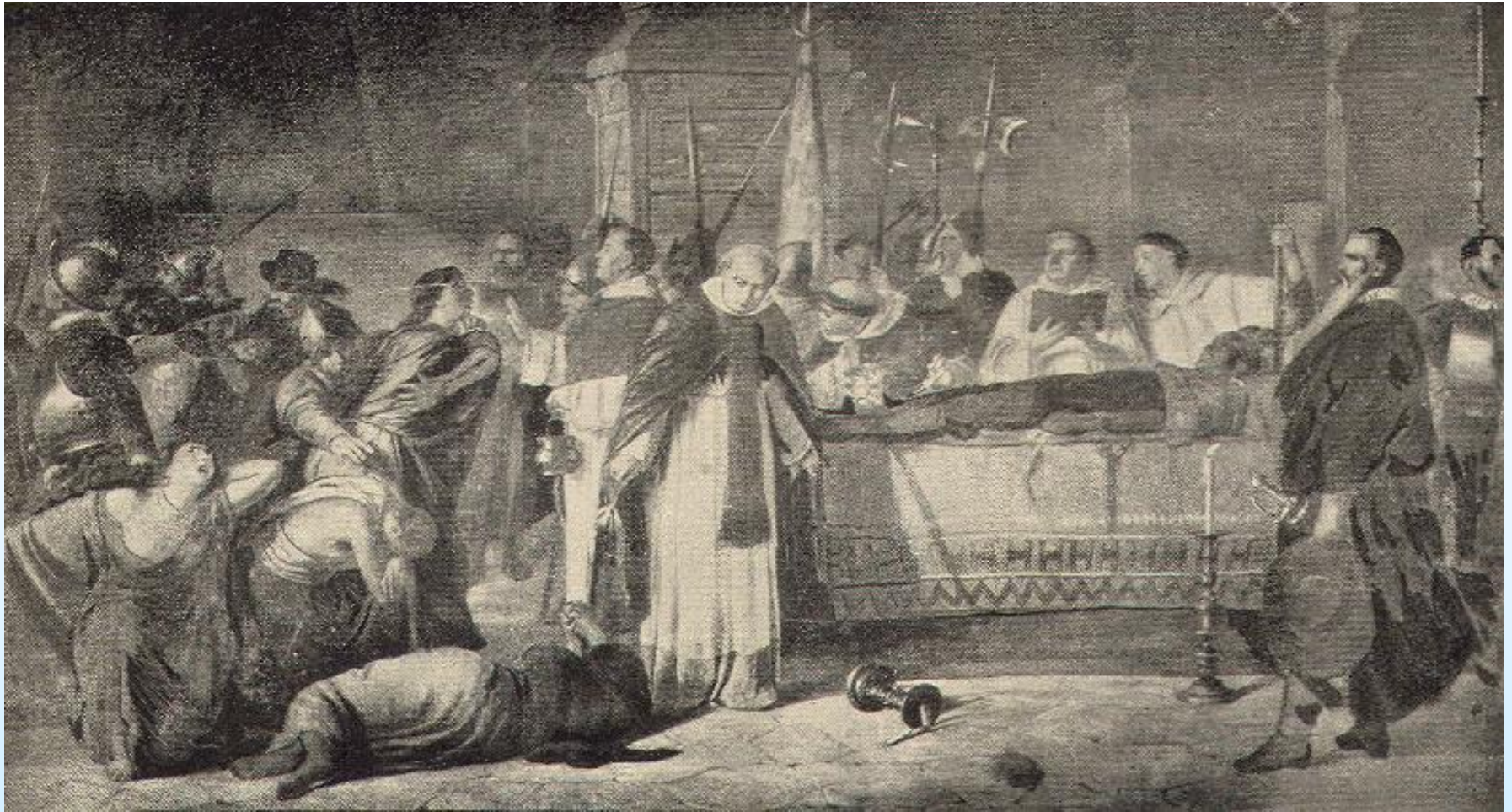
Atahualpa

- After his capture, Atahualpa gave gold and silver to the Spanish in return for his ***freedom***.



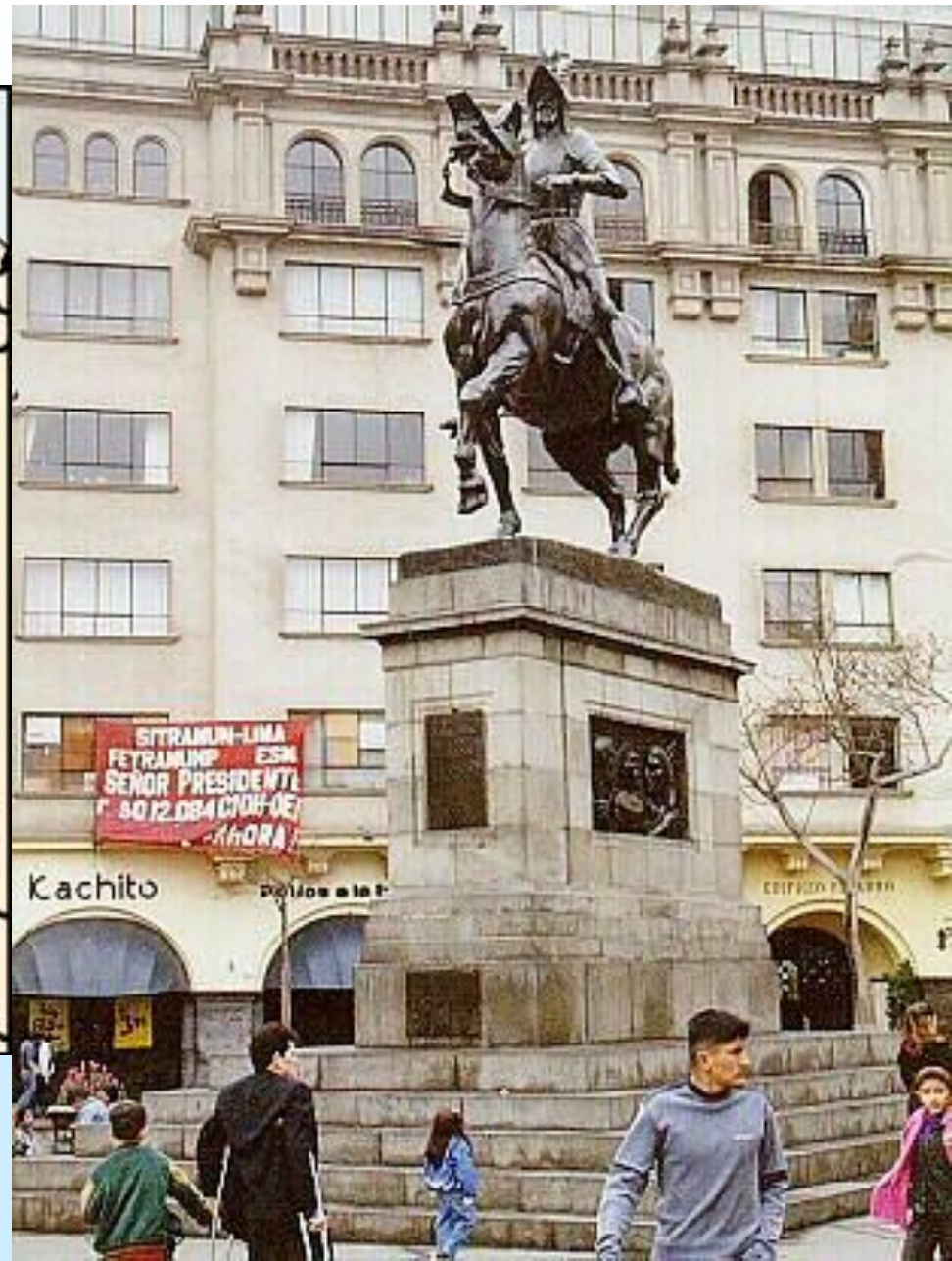
After his capture, Atahualpa offered the Spanish a room filled with gold up to where his arm reached, and two more with silver in exchange for his release.

- Atahualpa was **killed** after the Spanish received their riches.



Atahualpa was declared a heretic for refusing to recognize Christ's faith and for proclaiming himself Son of the Sun. Atahualpa was sentenced to be burned at the stake, against the wishes of Pizarro.

- Pizarro then founded the city of Lima, which today is the capital of **Peru**.



*Statue of Francisco Pizarro,
Plaza de Armas, Lima, Peru*



Aqui Yace El Marquez Gobernador Don Francisco Pizarro.
Conquistador Del Perú Y Fundador De Lima.
Nacio En Trujillo De Extremadura España En 1478 Y
Murio En Lima El 28 De Junio De 1541 El Cabildo Metropolitano
Traslado Aqui Sus Restos El 18 De Enero De 1985. Al Cumplirse
El 450 Aniversario De La Fundacion De La Ciudad
Dios Lo Tenga En Su Gloria Amen

*Coffin of Francisco Pizarro, the Tomb of the Conquistador,
the Cathedral, Plaza Mayor, Lima, Peru*

Inca Road System

- 14,000 mile long network of roads and bridges spanned the empire
 - Much like Romans
- Along the route they had a runners, know as *chasquis*,
 - carrying messages like the USPS
- Allowed for the easy movement of troops and messages to travel

The Mayans: Where?



Mayan Religion/Mathematics

- Mayans were polytheistic
 - Made many offerings to their gods (corn, rain, death, war)
- Developed a calendar, mathematics, and astronomy
 - Calendar was 260 days (13, 20 day months)
- Disappearance: Many Mayans disappeared due to war, and famine, but some still remain today

Legacy

- Compare Cortes and Pizarro. What were their similarities, what were their differences?

Advanced Native American Civilizations Chart Comparison

Civilization	Location	Best Known For	Leader/ Conquered by:	Picture to Remember
MAYANS				
INCAS				
AZTECS				

Advanced Native American Civilizations

Civilization	Location	Best Known For	Leader/ Conquered by:	Picture to Remember
MAYANS	Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pyramids• Corn Maize		
INCAS	Andes Mountains, South America, (Peru and Chile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roads and Bridges like Romans• Potatoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pizzarro• Atahualpa	
AZTECS	Central Mexico (Tenochtitlan or Mexico City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Sacrifice• Gold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Montezuma• Cortes	

Slave Trade – How Was It Started?

- Sugar Plantations and Tobacco Farms in the Americas required a large supply of workers to make them profitable
 - Haiti, Jamaica, Barbados, Cuba, etc.
- First thought -> Native Americans? Y or N?
 - No because many died from diseases, wars
- So, Europeans in the Americas turned to Africa for cheap labor

Slave Trade

- Remember the Portuguese?
 - Brought slaves to work on docks in India
 - Also Muslims brought slaves to North Africa
- Why else did they choose Africans?
 1. Immunity built-up for European diseases
 2. Experience in farming
 3. Less likely to escape land they don't know

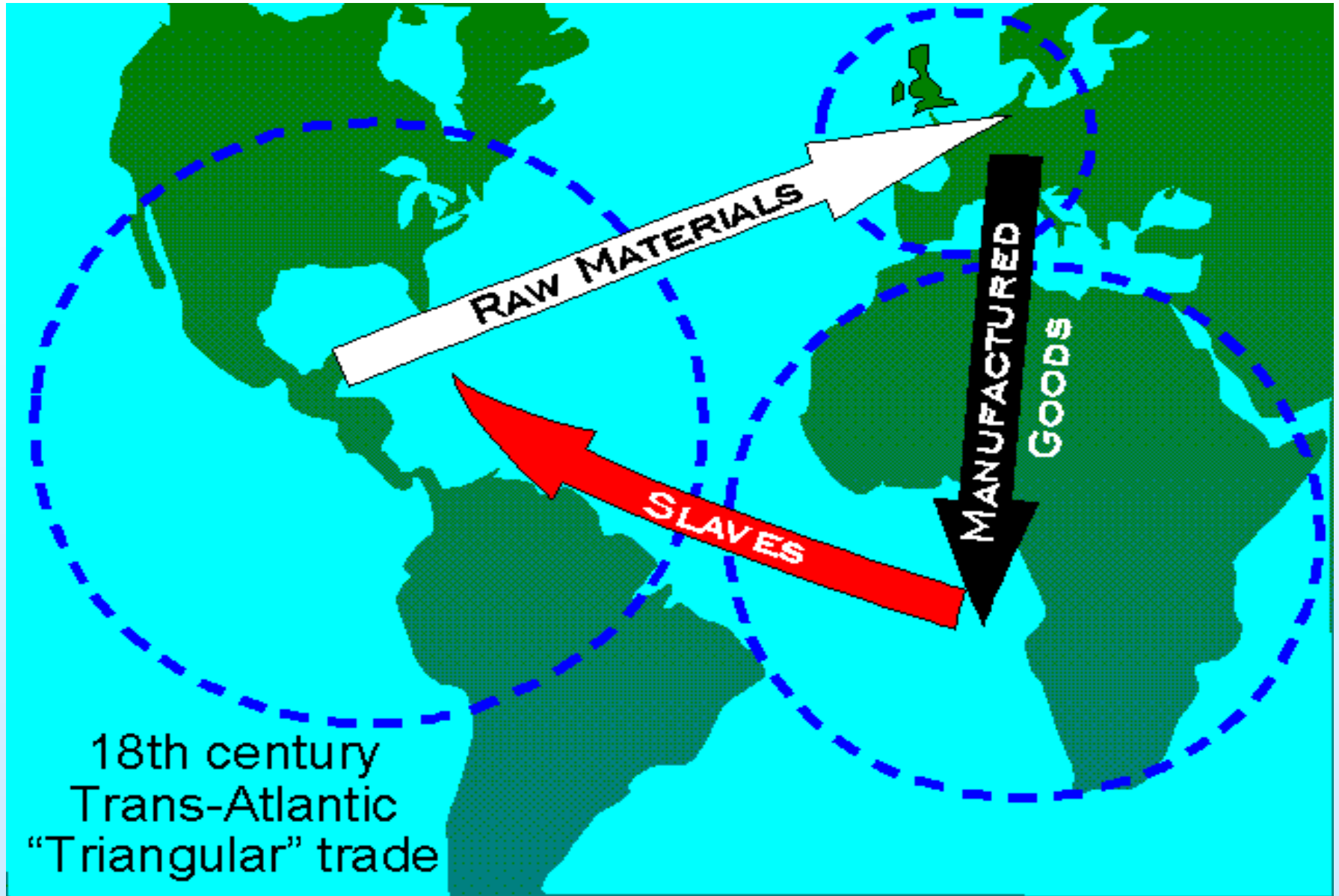
Slaves in Numbers

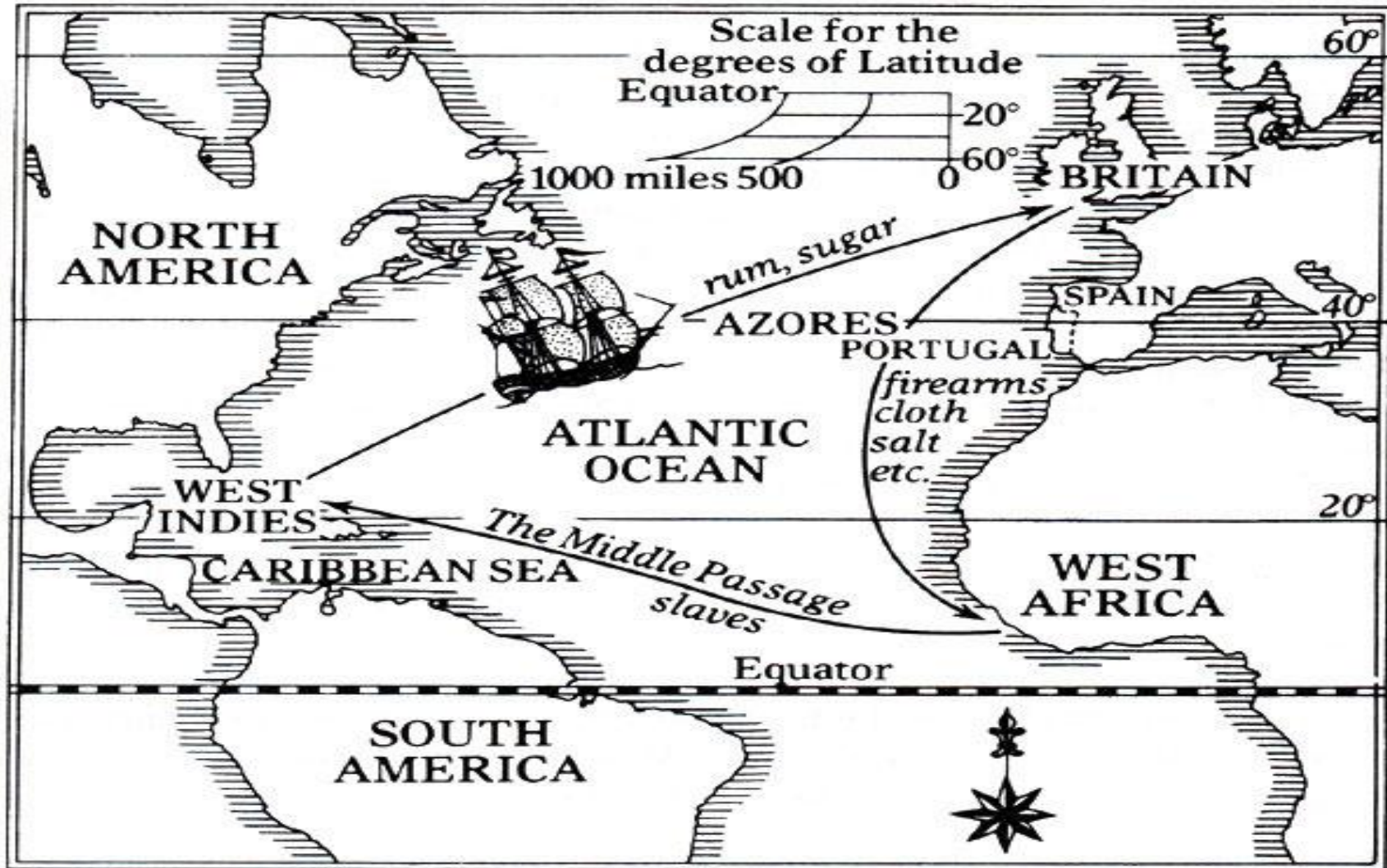
- Atlantic Slave Trade Definition
 - Buying and Selling of Africans for work in the Americas
 - 1500-1600 = 300,000 slaves
 - 1600-1700 = 1.3 M slaves
 - At time of end of slavery (1870's) = 9.5 M

Who led the Slave Trade

- Spain and Portugal
- African rulers and merchants played a role. How?
 - Catch them in exchange for gold, guns, other goods

Triangle Trade





Key Questions

1. What was transported from W. Africa to West Indies (Car., and then to America)?
2. Raw materials like sugar is used to make what? Tobacco used for what?
3. What were the manufactured goods from Europe to Africa?

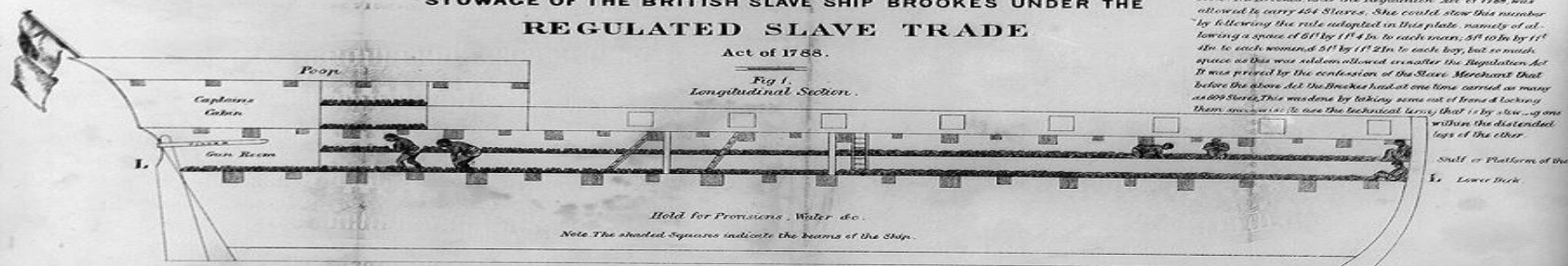
Middle Passage

- Sickening Cruelty, a passage straight to Caribbean or N. America
 - Whippings, beatings
 - Made sure they ate
 - Little room, spread disease

STOWAGE OF THE BRITISH SLAVE SHIP "BROOKES" UNDER THE REGULATED SLAVE TRADE

Act of 1788.

Fig 1.
Longitudinal Section.

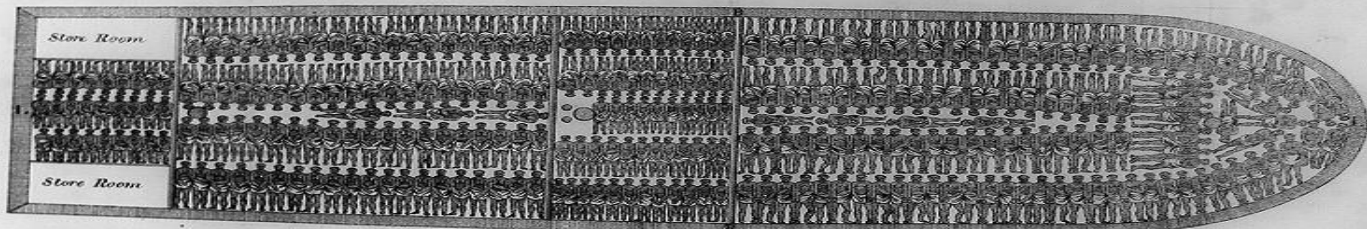


Note. The 'Brookes' after the Regulation Act of 1788 was allowed to carry 454 Slaves. She could stow this number by following the rule adopted in this plate, namely of allowing a space of 6' 1" by 1' 4" to each man; 5' 6" to 6" by 1' 2" to each woman; 5' 6" by 1' 2" to each boy, but so much space as this was seldom allowed in matter the Regulation Act. It was proved by the confusion of the Slave Merchants that before the above Act the 'Brookes' had at one time carried as many as 600 Slaves. This was done by taking some out of frame & locking them up in the hold to use the technical term that is by a low system within the distended legs of the other.

Shelf or Platform of the
Lower Deck.

PLAN OF LOWER DECK WITH THE STOWAGE OF 292 SLAVES
130 OF THESE BEING STOWED UNDER THE SHELVES AS SHEWN IN FIGURE D & FIGURE 3.

Fig 2



PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS. See Fig 1.

Fig 3

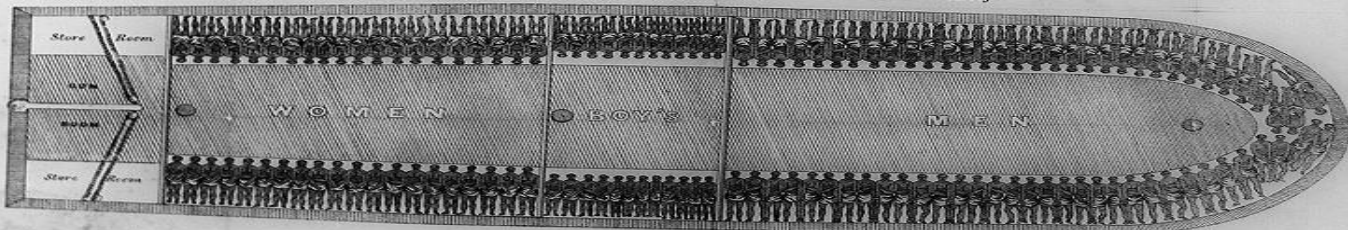


Fig 4
Cross Section
at the Poop.



Fig 5
Cross Section
amidships.



Fig 6.

Lower tier of Slaves under the Poop.

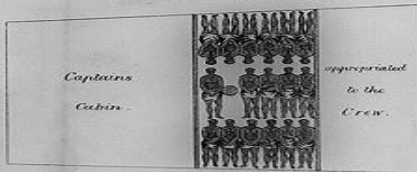
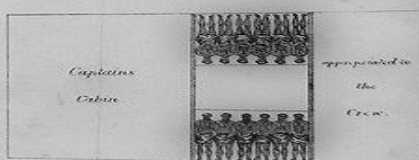


Fig 7.

Shelf tier of Slaves under the Poop.



Scale of feet