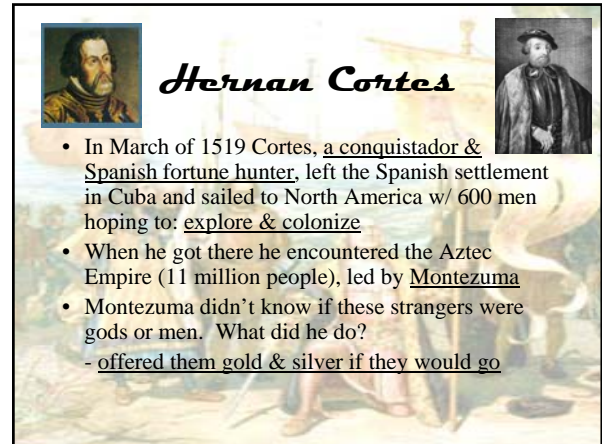




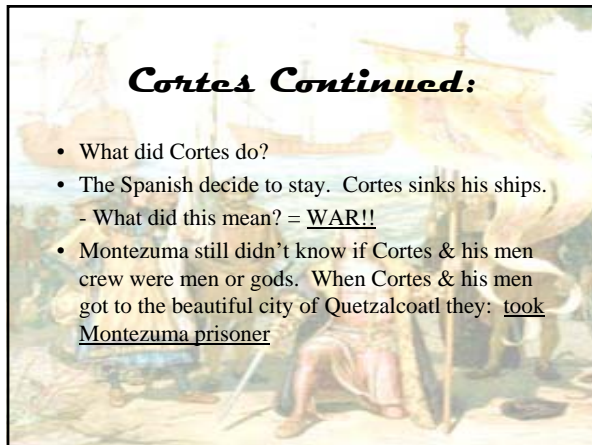
The Spanish Empire

The Explorers
Dutch Trading Empire
Spanish Economy
France & Germany



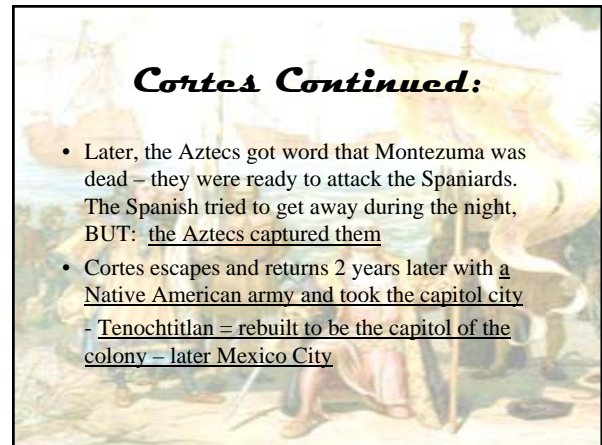
Hernan Cortes

- In March of 1519 Cortes, a conquistador & Spanish fortune hunter, left the Spanish settlement in Cuba and sailed to North America w/ 600 men hoping to: explore & colonize
- When he got there he encountered the Aztec Empire (11 million people), led by Montezuma
- Montezuma didn't know if these strangers were gods or men. What did he do?
 - offered them gold & silver if they would go



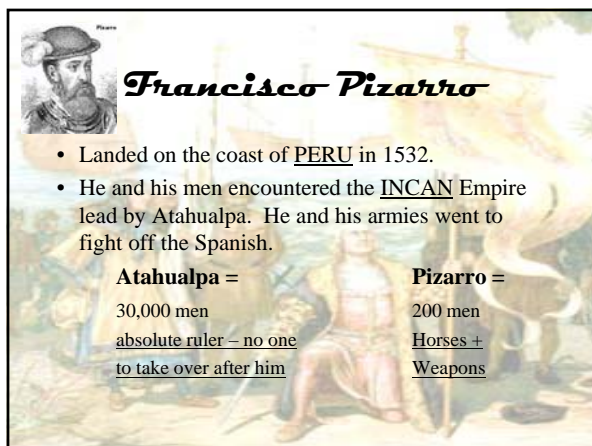
Cortes Continued:

- What did Cortes do?
- The Spanish decide to stay. Cortes sinks his ships.
 - What did this mean? = WAR!!
- Montezuma still didn't know if Cortes & his men crew were men or gods. When Cortes & his men got to the beautiful city of Quetzalcoatl they: took Montezuma prisoner



Cortes Continued:

- 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 and took the capitol city
 - Tenochtitlan = rebuilt to be the capitol of the colony – later Mexico City

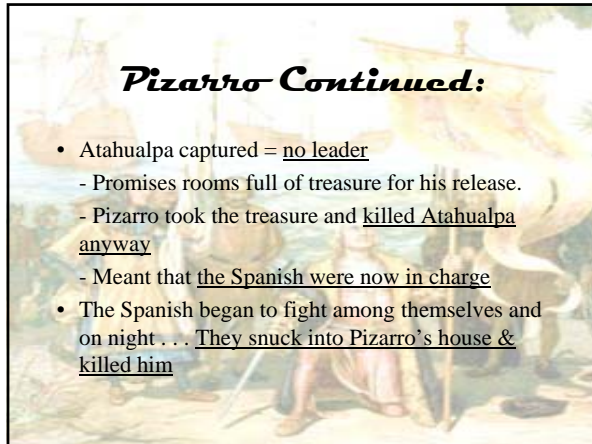


Francisco Pizarro

- Landed on the coast of PERU in 1532.
- He and his men encountered the INCAN Empire lead by Atahualpa. He and his armies went to fight off the Spanish.

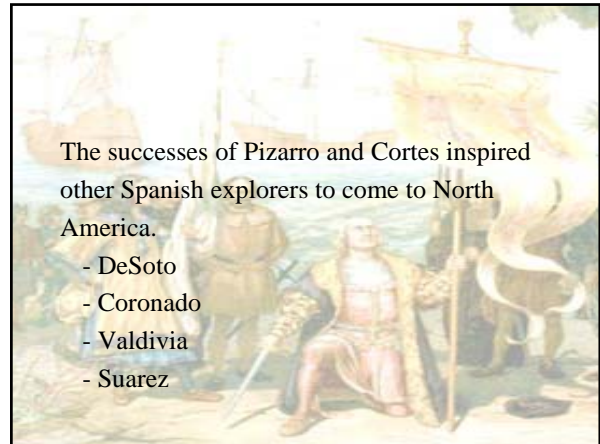
Atahualpa =	Pizarro =
30,000 men	200 men
<u>absolute ruler – no one to take over after him</u>	<u>Horses + Weapons</u>






Pizarro Continued:

- 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 on night . . . They snuck into Pizarro's house & killed him





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

- DeSoto
- Coronado
- Valdivia
- Suarez




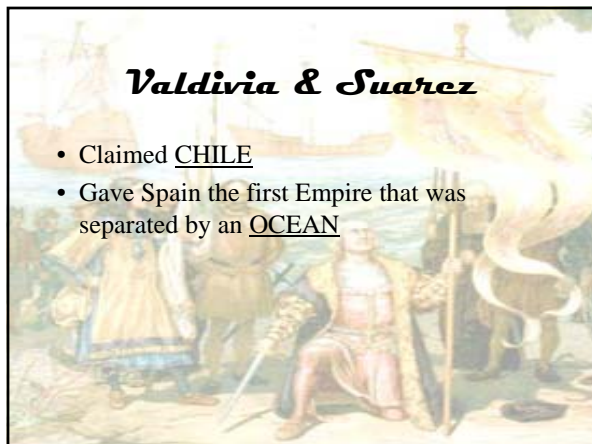
Hernando DeSoto

- Explored from Florida to Mississippi
- Claimed all the land & water for Spain.

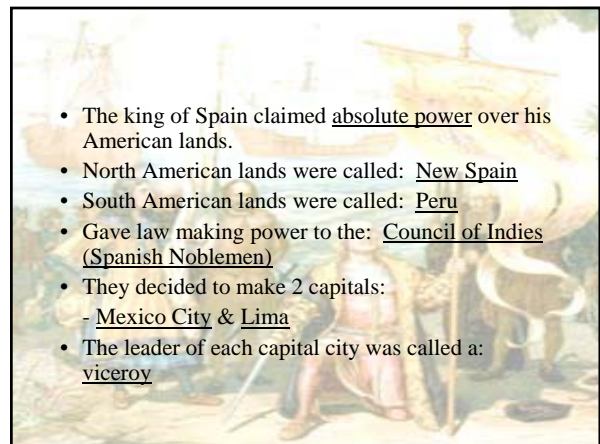
Francisco Coronado

- Crossed the Rio Grande into Kansas in 1540
- Explored the: GRAND CANYON

Valdivia & 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 Indies (Spanish Noblemen)
- They decided to make 2 capitals:
 - Mexico City & Lima
- The leader of each capital city was called a: viceroys

Viceroys

- Viceroys allowed:
 - the colonists who came to New Spain & Peru to enslave the native people
 - Abuse & disease = devastation

Now For A Little Quiz!

- Directions: Complete the questions & label the map with the information asked. All answers can be found in your notes.
- We will take the quiz as a class!!!

Spain's American Empire

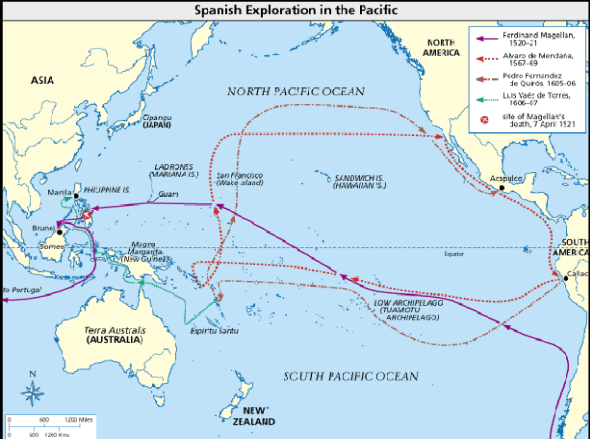


1. Name:
2. Country:
3. What people did he encounter?
4. Circle & label what areas he explored on the map.




5. Name:
6. Country:
7. What people did he encounter?
8. Circle & label what areas he explored on the map.
9. Label New Spain & Peru.
10. Label the 2 capital cities.

Spanish Exploration in the Pacific



Legend:

- Ferdinand Magellan, 1520-21
- Alvaro de Mendana, 1547-49
- Pedro Fernandez de Queros, 1625-06
- Luis Vaitz de Torres, 1606-07
- Site of Magellan's Death, 7 April 1521



Trade Routes:

- Europe to Africa: manufactured goods
- Africa to Europe: slaves
- Europe to Americas: tobacco, cotton, sugar, molasses
- Americas to Europe: gold, silver
- Americas to Africa: slaves

Spanish Empire Cont.

- By 1600 the amount of gold taken from the Americans was estimated at 750,000 pounds.
- Between 1550 & 1650 roughly 16,000 tons of silver were brought the Spain.
- Between 1/5 & 1/4 of all treasure went to the king.
- In 1556 Charles V divides his Empire

Division of the Spanish Empire

- Charles gives Spain & the American colonies to his son Philip II
- Under Philip:
 - * Spain becomes the strongest supporter of Catholicism
 - * Spain signs a peace treaty w/ France
 - * Philip took over Portugal

- Philip believed that Catholicism's greatest rivals were the Ottomans and Protestants.
- **Ottomans:**
 - sent Spanish galleons to join the Venetian fleet
 - defeat the Ottomans
- **Protestants:**
 - Netherlands
 - England: Elizabeth I, Philip sent the Armada to England – he was defeated

Netherlands:

```

    graph TD
      A[Charles gives the Netherlands to Philip] --> B[Philip sends his sister Margaret to stop Protestants & raise taxes]
      B --> C[Dutch Revolt]
      C --> D[Philip sends 20,000 men]
      D --> E[loses many battles]
      E --> F[William the Silent Dutch]
      F --> G[Dutch lands below sea level - open the protective dikes & flood the land & the Spanish]
      G --> H[1579-Dutch gain control of the northern parts of the Netherlands]
      H --> I[Southern Netherlands remain under Spanish control]
      I --> J[1579-Dutch gain control of the northern parts of the Netherlands]
      J --> K[Declare themselves independent]
      K --> L[The idea of religious tolerance takes root in the Netherlands]
  
```

Dutch Trading Empire

- While Spain was living off the gold & silver from the Americas – the Dutch established a new way of organizing business.
- It is known as CAPITALISM

Capitalism

Capital – money Capitalist – someone who invests in business

- Goal of a capitalist = gain back investment & make a profit
- Successful capitalists would reinvest their money & 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 Indies was formed in 1602. Their product = SPICE!

Spain's Economy

- 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!
 - WHY?

Spain → Europe Price of gold ↓ Prices doubled

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.

REVIEW:

1. What lands did Philip inherit?
2. What were Philip's 2 goals?
3. How did Spain's wealth from the Americas weaken its economy?

ANSWERS:


1. Spain, Americas, & Netherlands
2. Stop the spread of Protestantism, raise money
3. Gold was no longer rare – value went down, prices of goods went up. Inflation resulted.

France

France experiences religious conflict

Catholics	Huguenots
House of Guise August 24, 1572: - Catholic mobs in Paris Catherine orders the mass	Followers of Calvinism House of Bourbon 12,000 killed
15 Years of Civil War	

Henry IV



- Henry IV – (Huguenot) became the next king of France. He converted to Catholicism after taking the throne.
- His Goal: rebuild France & restore prosperity

Louis XIII






- Louis XIII – son of Henry
- Appointed Richelieu a Catholic Cardinal to be his chief minister
- **Richelieu:**
 1. Restricted Huguenots religious practices
 2. Reduced French nobilities privileges
 3. Strengthened the French government
 4. No walled cities
 5. Couldn't isolate themselves in castles

As France movement regained its political power, a new French intellectual began. Leading French thinkers had witnessed the years of religious war & became skeptics.



Leading French Thinkers

 Rabelais	 Montaigne	 Descartes
- <u>Monk</u> - <u>Against anything that restricted the human spirit</u> People should live by one rule: "Do as you wish."	- <u>Wrote Essays</u> - <u>Single topic</u> - <u>Express authors views</u>	- <u>Nothing should be accepted on Faith</u> - <u>Doubt everything until is proved</u> 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 chose which)

The Catholic & 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:

- 1618-1630: Hapsburgs (on the Catholic side) are winning battles
- Denmark enters on the Protestant side
- Ferdinand hires Wallenstein – he raises an army of 125,000
- Army destroys everything in its path
- Protestants make a Swedish king their leader – brings 13,000 men
- Drive Hapsburgs out of Germany
- Richelieu (France) comes in on the Protestant side
- War continues 13 more years
- Eventually the Protestant armies wear down the Hapsburgs – agree to talk peace

Treaty of Westphalia:

1. Princes of Germany are free from Roman Empire control.
2. Calvinism becomes equal with Lutheran & Catholic
3. Dutch Republic recognized as independent.

REVIEW:

1. What religions divided the French people?
Huguenots & Catholics
2. What cause did French thinkers have to question authority?
Religious War
3. What groups fought each other in the Thirty Years' War?
Hapsburgs & Protestants
4. Who was victorious in the 30 Years' War? Protestants
Who lost? Hapsburgs