

The Spanish Colonial System



Topics of Discussion

- I. Why important?
- II. When was it set up?
- III. Three main lines of conquest
- IV. Problems of the New Empire
- V. Imperial Solutions
- VI. African slave trade
- VII. Triangular Trade
- VIII. Columbian Exchange





Our Lady of the Victory of Málaga, Luis Niño

The Spanish Colonial System



I. Why is it Important?

- A. First European Atlantic empire
- B. Largest European Atlantic empire
- C. Wealthiest European Atlantic empire
- D. Made Spain the most powerful state in Europe during the 16th century.



MAP 3-3 THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE EMPIRES IN THE AMERICAS, 1492–1750



**MAP 3-3 THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE EMPIRES
IN THE AMERICAS, 1492–1750**

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II. When was it set up?

First permanent European
settlement in the New World:

Santo Domingo, 1496

Columbus's second voyage



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III. Three main lines of conquest

A. First, subjugation of the Caribbean islands and coastal areas

1. Columbus (1492-1504) in the Caribbean
2. Balboa's penetration of Panama and his discovery of the Pacific
3. Ponce de Leon's discovery of the Florida mainland.

B. Second wave stimulated by rumors of vast treasures in interior

1. Hernan Cortes conquered the Aztec empire in Mexico (1519-21).
2. Cabeza de Vaca circled the northern Gulf of Mexico (1528-36).
3. Hernando de Soto discovered the Mississippi River (1539-41).
4. Coronado traveled through Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma (1540-42).

C. Third wave focused on Andes Mountains in South America

Led by Francisco Pizarro, who conquered the Incan empire by murdering their leader, after extracting a ransom of over twenty tons of pure gold and silver, and destroying their army and nobility. In 1535, he began the new central city of Lima.



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IV. Problems of the Empire

- A. “Bloody” chaos, constant confusion
- B. Conquistadors did not take orders well
- C. The Catholic Church and the possibility of political decentralization
- D. Space, time, ocean



MAP 3-3 THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE EMPIRES IN THE AMERICAS, 1492–1750

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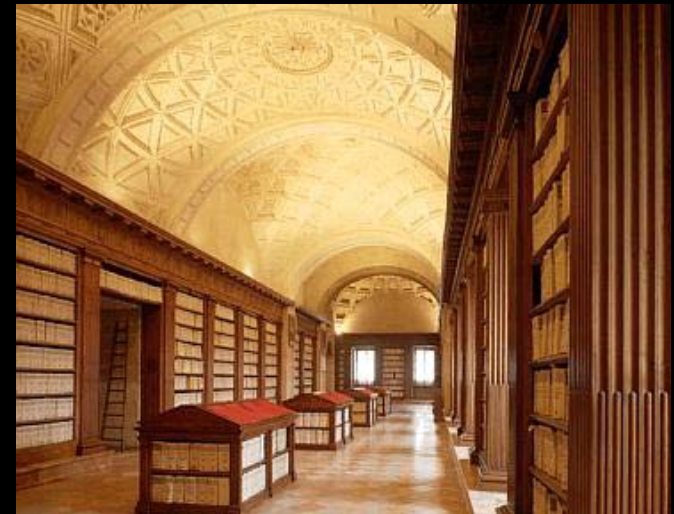
V. Imperial Solutions

A. Centralized Colonial Government:
Council of the Indies (1524)

B. Stable Relationship between Church and State:
Patronzto Real de Indias (1508)

C. The Social makeup of Spanish America:

1. Major Imperial Officeholders (Peninsular Spaniards)
2. Creoles (American-born leaders with Spanish parents)
3. Racially mixed persons
4. Amerindians
5. Africans and African Americans



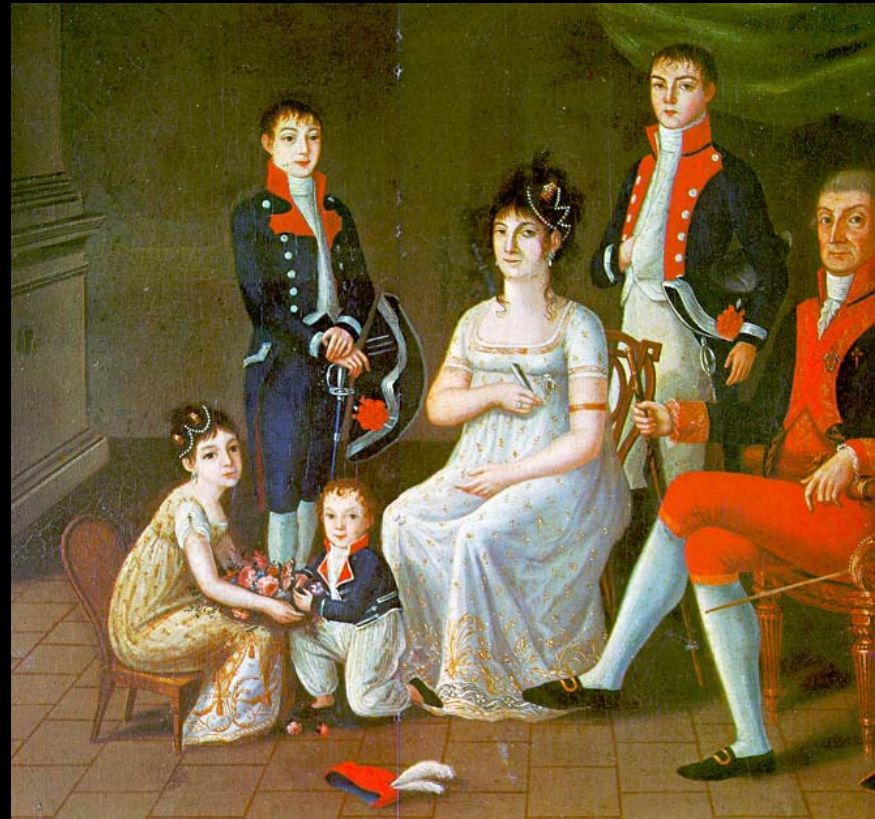
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V. Imperial Solutions

Representation of a Peninsular Spanish family during the Latin American colonial period.

The family of José de Iturrigaray, Spanish Viceroy of Mexico, 1805.



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V. Imperial Solutions

Representation of a Creole property owner during the Latin American colonial period.



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V. Imperial Solutions

Representation of a Mestizo child during the Latin American colonial period.

The term originally applied only to the children resulting from the union of one European and one Amerindian parent.

Painting by Miguel Cabrera, Mexican painter, XVIII.



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V. Imperial Solutions

Representation of a Castizo child during the Latin American colonial period.

The term applied to the children resulting from the union of a European and a Mestizo.

Painting by Miguel Cabrera, Mexican painter, XVIII.





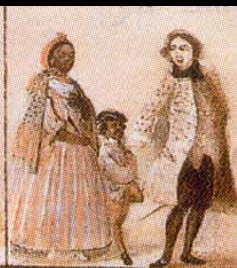
Español con India
Mestizo.



Mestizo con Española
Castizo.



Castizo con Española
Español.



Español con Mora
Mulato.



Mulato con Española.
Morisco.



Morisco con Española
Chino.



Chino con India.
Salta atas.



Salta atas con Mulata.
Lobo.



Lobo con China
Cibara.



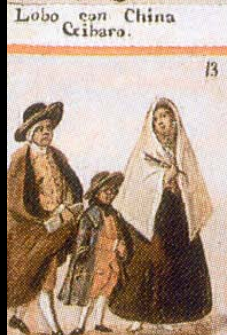
Cibara con Mulata
Albarazado.



Albarazado con Negra
Caribua.



Caribua con India.
Sanbago.



Sanbago con Loba
Calpamulato.



Calpamulato con Caribua.
Tenteen el Aire.



Tenteen el Aire con Mulata
Nteentiend.



Nteentiend con India
Tornaatraz.

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VI. The African Slave Trade

A. 12 million forced migrants from 1440s-1860s

B. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal c. 1443

1444, Portugal brought cargoes of Africans to work as slaves on the sugar plantations of Madeira.

C. Carlos I of Spain (1504-1556)

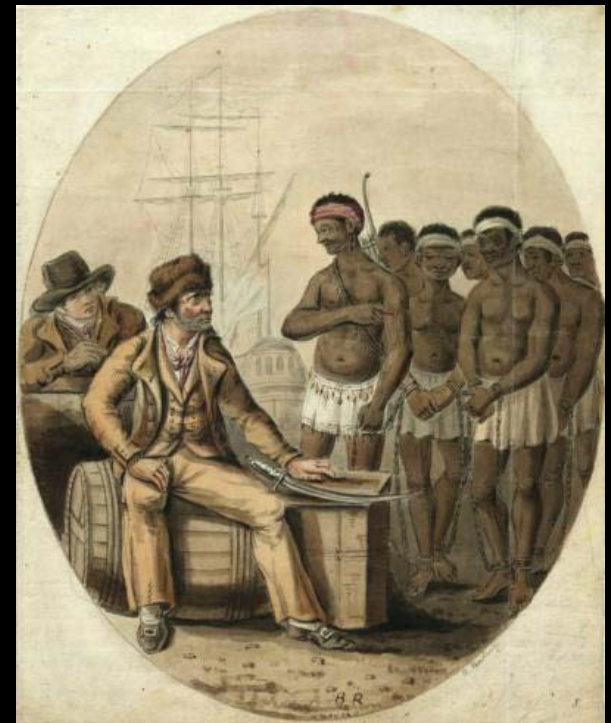
1516, during the reign of Carlos I, enslaved Africans were brought to the Caribbean for the first time.

D. Elizabeth I of England (1558-1603)

Elizabeth was a major investor in the slave trade. She sponsored John Hawkins to bring slaves from Africa to sell to the Spanish colonies.

E. Louis XIV of France (1643-1715)

Louis XIV supplied nearly half of the finances needed by the French Guinea Company to commence its African trade.





MAP 4-4 THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1440-1867

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VI. The African Slave Trade

African slaves

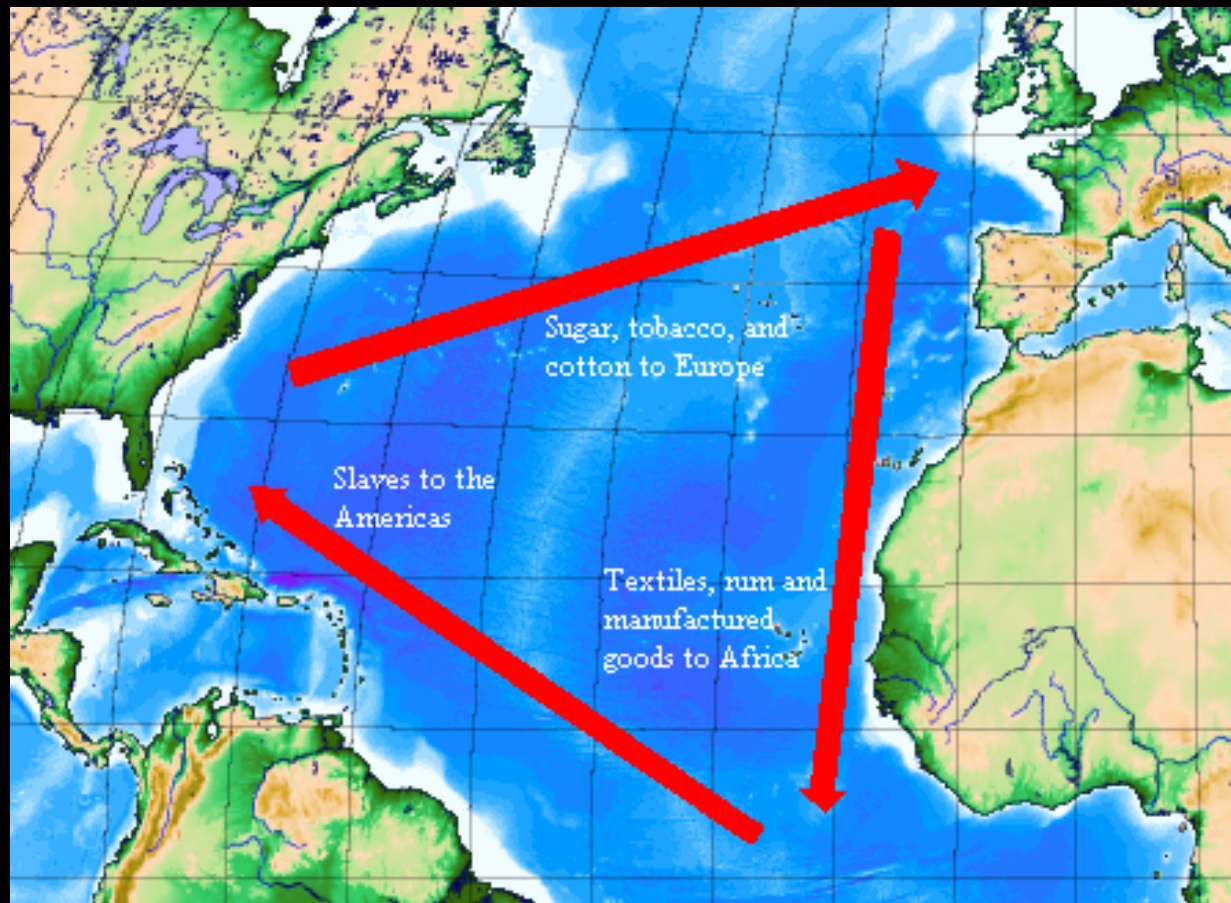
Mining and washing gold before delivering to a Spanish overseer.



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VII. Triangular Trade



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VIII. Columbian Exchange

New World crops

maize (corn)
white potatoes
sweet potatoes
peanuts
tomatoes
squash
pumpkin
pineapples
papaya
avocados
manioc (cassava)
cocoa - chocolate

Old World crops

rice
wheat
barley
oats
rye
turnips
onions
cabbage
lettuce
peaches
pears
sugar

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VIII. Columbian Exchange

New World domesticated animals

dogs
llamas
guinea pigs
fowl (a few species)

Old World domesticated animals

dogs
horses
donkeys
pigs
cattle
goats
sheep
barnyard fowl

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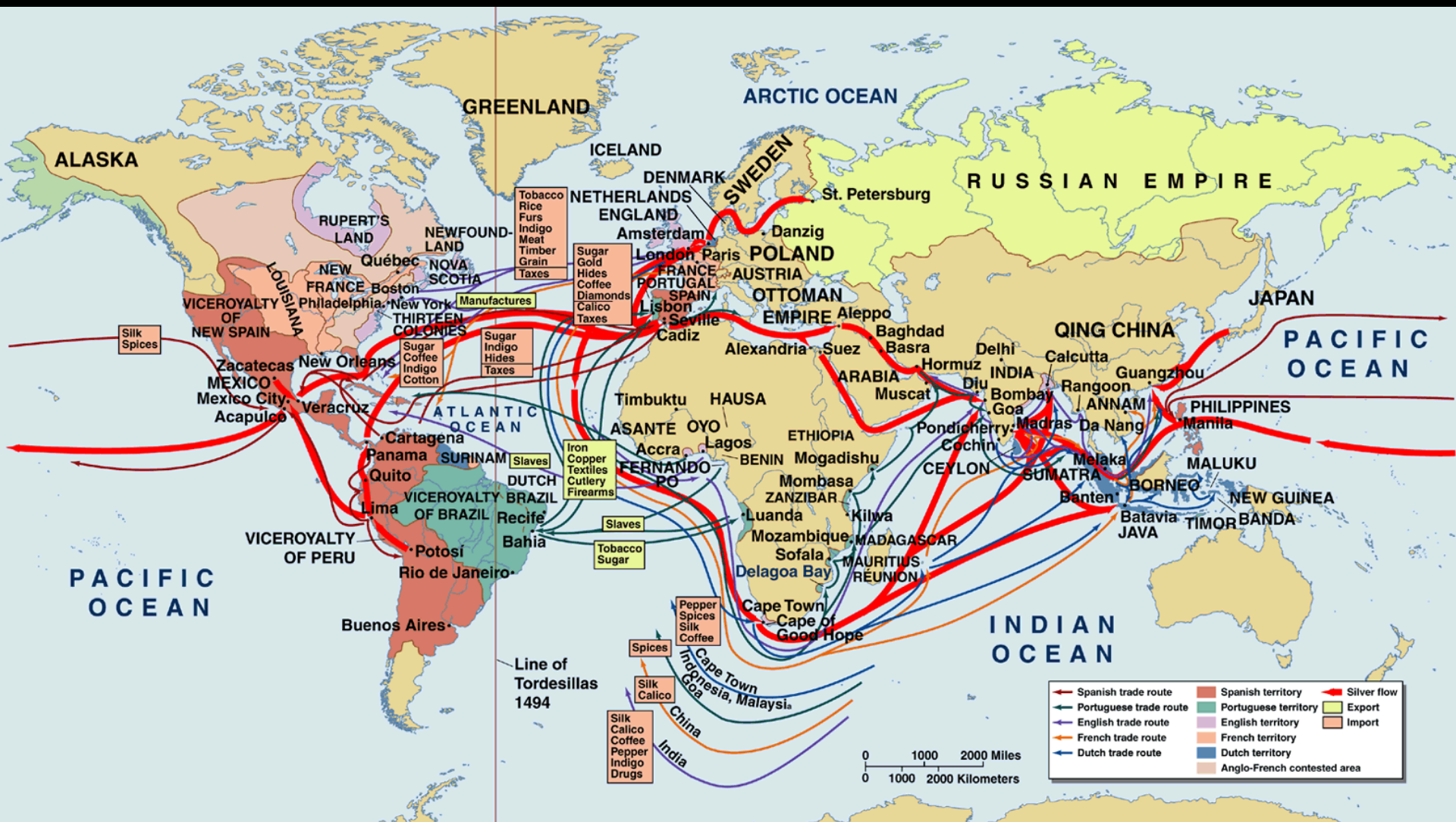
VIII. Columbian Exchange

New World domesticated diseases

syphilis
possibly tuberculosis

Old World diseases

smallpox
malaria
yellow fever
measles
cholera
typhoid
bubonic plague



MAP 4-1 TRADE IN SILVER AND OTHER COMMODITIES, 1650–1750