

## Spanish America (1492-1914)

<b>Geography</b>	Western Hemisphere ..4 areas of Latin America: Caribbean, Central America ,South America , Mexico
<b>P</b>	<p>Ferdinand and Isabella -create united Spain under Reconquista in 1492 same time Columbus "discovers" America  Aztecs(1521) and Incas(1535) defeated by <b>Guns Germs Steal</b>  Treaty of Tordesillas between Spanish and Portuguese to solve land dispute  Viceroyalties are the ways the Spanish colonies are administered with vice royals as representative from the crown  Independence movements after nearly 300 yrs of colonial rule—inspired by Revolution in North as well as French and Napoleon  Leaders are inspired by Enlightenment but once free often result to similar style leadership of colonial gov't in that it is autocratic...rather than crown it is dictatorships or oligarchies</p>
<b>E</b>	<p>Columbian exchange- worldwide exchange began with Columbus' discovery of "New World"..biological and ecological  Triangular Trade=Americas (raw goods) sent to Europe (finished goods) to Africa (slaves) to America  Transatlantic Slave Trade - Middle passage  Encomiendas- land grants allowing for Indian labor -Mita= labor for land  Mercantilism – SILVER caused inflation throughout the globe! Other raw materials and cash crops...know them and make sure it is not the potato an corn!!!!  Increased trade though, joint stock companies mercantilism slave trade became a profitable business  After independence still economically dependent on exporting cash crops and raw materials</p>
<b>R</b>	<p>Catholic missionaries tried to convert natives...very successful  Father Bartolome se Las Casas- proposed to use African slaves instead of natives because his stance on protecting their rights  After independence, Catholic Church is one of the most conservative forces owning lots of land (= power) and controlling education</p>
<b>S</b>	<p>Peninsulares- Spanish born living in new world Conquistadors- Spanish soldiers  Creoles- Spanish descent born in new world  Mestizos -European American  Mulattoes- European African  Natives and African Slaves  Once independence occurs creoles push out peninsulares and become elite allowing still for very little mobility  Consistently male-dominated</p>
<b>I</b>	<p>Brazil becomes first plantation colony and very important colony to Portugal; lots of slaves needed there and the Caribbean due to Sugar production  African labor cheaper source  Interaction between continents</p>
<b>A</b>	<p>Gold, Silver and diamonds- Silver #1 Iberian and Catholic origins and styles; urban areas of Latin America resemble European towns and cities as far as architecture  Temples and sculptures  Blended European and native influence but European artistic styles dominated</p>
<b>Decline</b>	<p>Tupac Amaro revolt in Peru in 1700s..unsuccessful but later revolts will follow beginning in 1798 with Toussaint in Haiti and Hidalgo in Mexico, Bolivar in northern South American and San Martin in Chile and Argentina  Independence movements begin and Colonization gradually falling "Old Imperialism" while "New Imperialism" is happening in eastern Hemisphere  Once political independence was achieved; instability in government- dictators and caudillos come to power  Continued economic dependence on Europe and development of cash crop economy to replace the former mercantilism</p>
<b>Global connection</b>	<p>Columbian exchange, Slave Trade, Triangular Trade  Silver caused inflation world wide  Potato caused an increase in population in Europe and China as supplement to diet; helped to offset the depleted African population sue to slave trade  Colonies set up to profit mother country- mercantilism  (French Rev American Rev Slave rebellion by Toussaint L'Overture on French island Napoleon invasion of Spain) all inspired revolt in Americas  Monroe doctrine (1823)  Spanish American war (1898-99)  Big Stick Policy (early 1900s)  Panama canal(1914)</p>