Conquistadors
The Slave Trade &
The Columbian Exchange

World History 9
Objective: To examine the conquests of Hernando Cortes and 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)
• 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.
After his capture, Atahualpa gave gold and silver to the Spanish in return for his freedom.
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. Atahualpa was killed after the Spanish received their riches.
• Pizarro then founded the city of Lima, which today is the capital of **Peru**.
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?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilization</th>
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<th>Best Known For</th>
<th>Leader/Conquered by:</th>
<th>Picture to Remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAYANS</td>
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<td></td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Majestic Mayan Structure" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>INCAS</td>
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<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Bold Incan Gold" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>AZTECS</td>
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<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Epic Aztec Temple" /></td>
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## Advanced Native American Civilizations

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</table>
| **MAYANS**   | Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico | • Pyramids  
• Corn Maize | | |
| **INCAS**    | Andes Mountains, South America, (Peru and Chile) | • Roads and Bridges like Romans  
• Potatoes | • Pizarro  
• Atahualpa | |
| **AZTECS**   | Central Mexico (Tenochtitlan or Mexico City) | • Human Sacrifice  
• Gold | • 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

18th century Trans-Atlantic “Triangular” 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 shaded squares indicate the beams of the Ship.

Fig 2. Plan of Lower Deck with the Stowage of 292 Slaves
100 of these being stowed under the shelves as shewn in Figure 3.

Fig 3. Plan shewing the Stowage of 192 additional slaves round the 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 4. Cross Section at the Pen.

Fig 5. Cross Section amidships.

Fig 6. Upper deck of slaves under the poop.

Fig 7. Shoulders of slaves under the poop.