


## Chapter 2

# Europe Colonizes the New World

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- A spiral-bound notebook with a brown cover and a white page. The spiral binding is on the left side. The page has a horizontal line near the top.
- After Columbus, Who do you think were the first Group of people (Country) to come over to the “New Land” and settle?
  - Why???

# I- Spanish Colonies



- A) Spain, thanks to Columbus, gets the head start on colonizing the New World.
- 1) In order to colonize, Spain had to deal with the people living in Central and South America.



Who had built up empires of their  
own in Mesoamerica?

- B) In 1492, The Mesoamerican Empires were still powerful and had large populations.
- 1) Having large populations makes a Spanish military conquest difficult.





## II- The Conquistadores



A) The Conquistadores or Conquerors, were private armies authorized by the King of Spain to establish the Spanish colonies in the New World.

- 1) In exchange for taking up this difficult challenge, they got to keep most of gold and silver they found AND became the Vassals of the land they conquered.
- 2) 50% of the treasure found had to be shipped home to the King of Spain.





B) The Catholic Church also encouraged the Conquistadores and their mission.

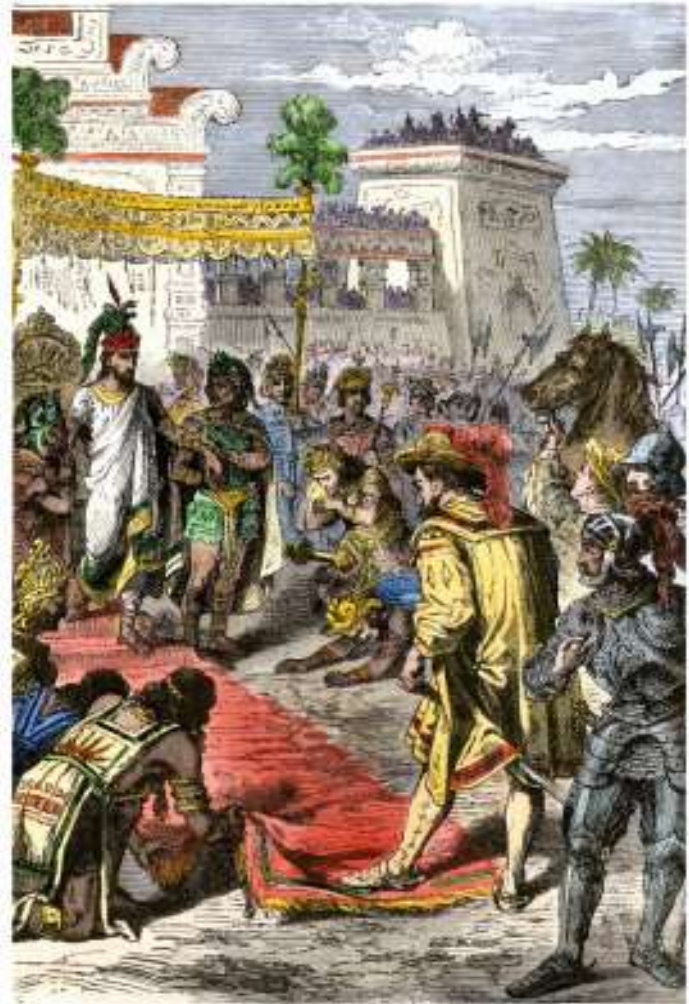
1) New people means new souls to be saved by the Church.

“I’m here to serve God, but also get rich!”



# III-Fall of Mesoamerica

- A) Hernando Cortez- A conquistador general who conquered Mexico with only 400 men.
- B) He convinced the Aztec King, MONTEZUMA, that he was a visiting God.



- 1) Cortez and his men take the King hostage and demand all the gold of the Aztecs



- 2) They are forced to flee the city and loose most of their men and stolen gold

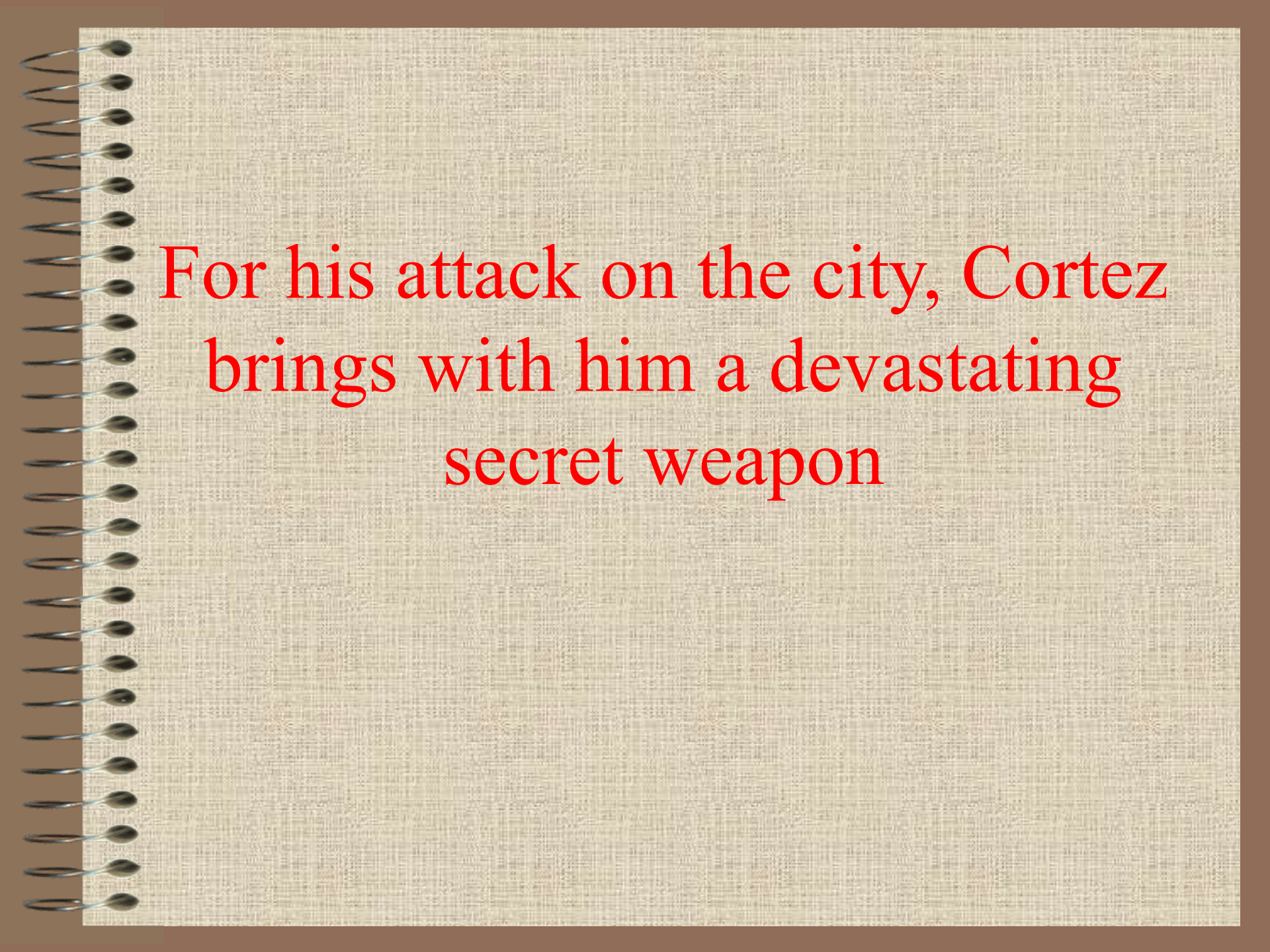






- 3) Cortez teams up with a tribe of the Aztecs enemies and returns to destroy the Aztec capital.



A spiral-bound notebook with a light beige, textured cover. The metal spiral binding is visible on the left side. The text is written in red on the right side of the page.

For his attack on the city, Cortez  
brings with him a devastating  
secret weapon

# C) SMALLPOX

- 1) Smallpox is a European disease that the natives had no immunities against.
- 2) Smallpox spreads rapidly in the Aztec empire with a 80% to 90% fatality rate.





- "As the Indians did not know the remedy of the disease...they died in heaps, like bedbugs. In many places it happened that everyone in a house died and, as it was impossible to bury the great number of dead, they pulled down the houses over them so that their homes become their tombs."- A Spanish Priest accompanying Cortez

# D- Francisco Pizarro



- 1) Another Conquistador General who set his sights on the Incas in PERU.
- 2) Pizarro had only 170 troops but arrived in the middle of an Inca civil war.

- 3) With the Incas weakened from the war, Pizarro was able to conquer the Inca empire and destroy it.



Picturing  
History

▲ **ATAHUALPA BEFORE PIZARRO** The Incan ruler Atahualpa was captured by Pizarro. What later happened to Atahualpa?

E) Many historians claim that  
Cortez, Pizarro, and other Spanish  
explorers committed acts of  
**GENOCIDE**

1) Genocide- the systematic killing  
of, or a plan to destroy, an entire  
national or ethnic group.



F) The Aztec and Inca Empires  
ceased to exist after contact with the  
Spanish Conquistadores

- 1) Spain now controls Mexico, Central and South America. They begin to set up Colonies.





- 2) Colony- A territory settled and ruled by a government and culture in a distant land.

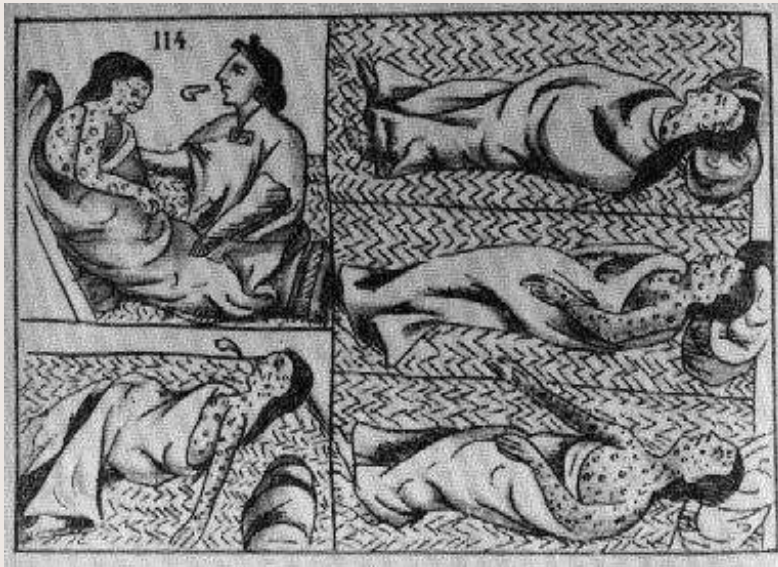




- G) Spain built many prosperous cities in the Caribbean, Mexico, Central, and South America.
- 1) Tribute coming from New World, mines and plantations make Spain the richest nation in Europe.

- H) The natives who survived smallpox were enslaved by the Spanish Colonists
- 1) The natives were FORCED to convert to Christianity.





- 2) European diseases were killing MILLIONS of North American natives. Smallpox would continue killing natives for hundreds of years.
- 3) The Spanish colonies begin importing African slaves to work their plantations