

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## GLOBAL HISTORY 9

### ~ EXPLORATION & ENCOUNTER DOCUMENTS ~

#### Document 1 (Aug '11 #4)

This is an excerpt from Christopher Columbus's log entry for Saturday, October 13, 1492.

...I have been very attentive and have tried very hard to find out if there is any gold here [San Salvador]. I have seen a few natives who wear a little piece of gold hanging from a hole made in the nose. By signs, if I interpret them correctly, I have learned that by going to the south, or rounding the island to the south, I can find a king who possesses a lot of gold and has great containers of it. I have tried to find some natives who will take me to this great king, but none seems inclined to make the journey.

Tomorrow afternoon I intend to go to the SW. The natives have indicated to me that not only is there land to the south and SW, but also to the NW. I shall go to the SW and look for gold and precious stones. Furthermore, if I understand correctly, it is from the NW that strangers come to fight and capture the people here....

Source: translated by Robert H. Fuson, *The Log of Christopher Columbus*, International Marine Publishing Company

1. Based on this excerpt from Christopher Columbus's log, what is he searching for in San Salvador and the surrounding region?

#### Document 2 (Aug '11 #5)

##### Spanish Crumble the Wall at Xolloco [near the southern causeway of Tenochtitlán]

2. Based on the information provided in this illustration, what are **two** examples of technology the Spanish used to conquer the Aztecs?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

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(2) \_\_\_\_\_

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Source: Miguel Leon-Portilla, ed., *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*, Beacon Press (adapted)

**Document 3** (Aug '11 #6)

...Spanish administrators established two main centers of authority in the Americas—Mexico (which they called New Spain) and Peru (known as New Castile)—each governed by a viceroy who was responsible to the king in Spain. In Mexico they built a new capital, Mexico City, on top of Tenochtitlán. In Peru they originally hoped to rule from the Inca capital of Cuzco, but they considered the high altitude unpleasant and also found the Andean city too inaccessible for their purposes. In 1535 they founded [the city of] Lima and transferred the government to the coast where it was accessible to Spanish shipping....

Source: Bentley and Ziegler, *Traditions & Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*, 3rd edition, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

3. According to Bentley and Ziegler, what was *one* way the Spanish changed the Americas?

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**Document 4** (June '07 #4)

**The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion**



Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

4. According to this cartoon by Philip Dorf, what is *one* characteristic of mercantilism from the perspective of the mother country?

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## Document 5 (June '07 #6)

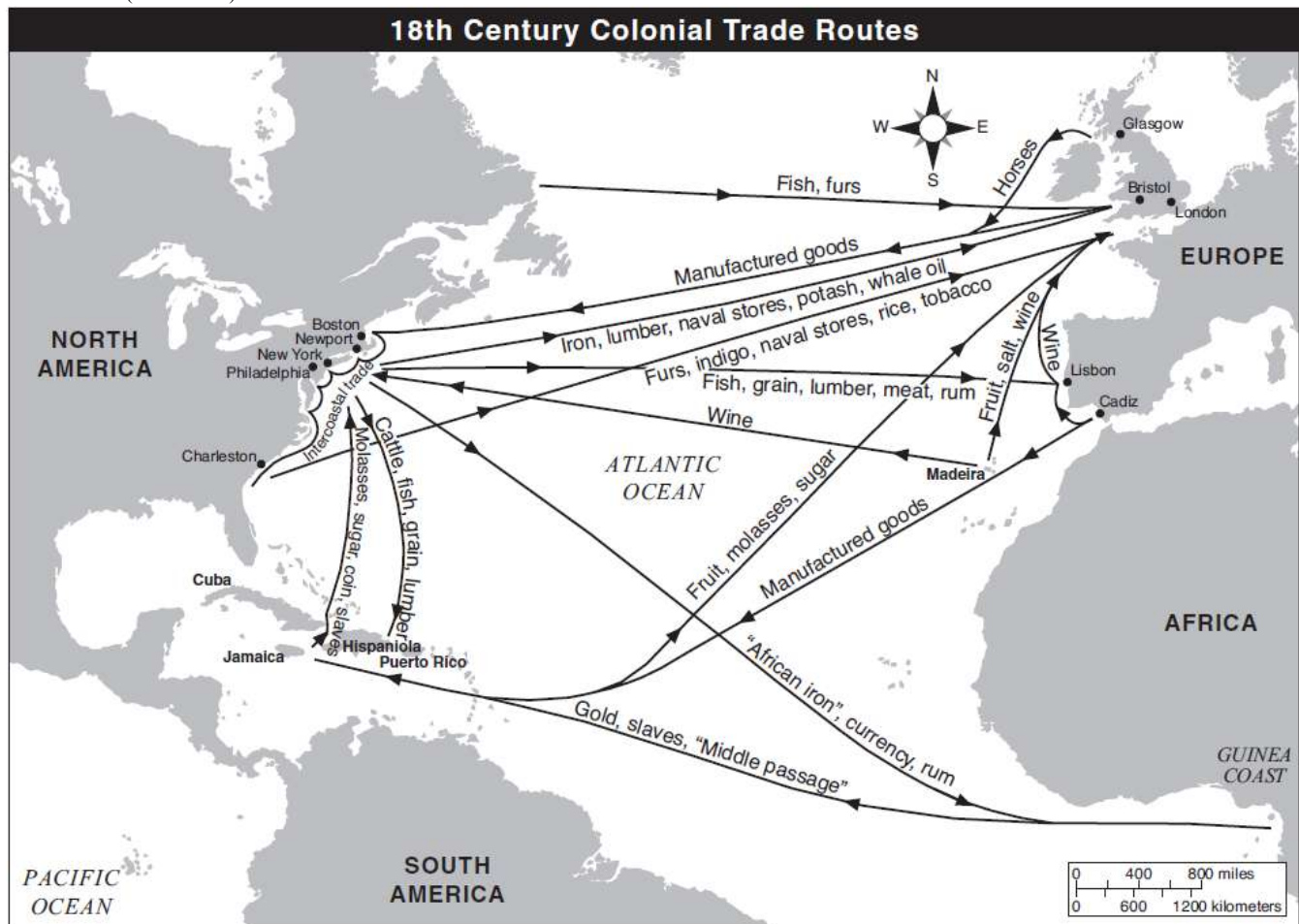
This is an excerpt from a letter written in 1559 by Michele Soriano about Spain's interactions with its colonies in the Americas.

... From New Spain are obtained gold and silver, cochineal, (little insects like flies,) from which crimson dye is made, leather, cotton, sugar and other things; but from Peru nothing is obtained except minerals. The fifth part of all that is produced goes to the king, but since the gold and silver is brought to Spain and he has a tenth part of that which goes to the mint and is refined and coined, he eventually gets one-fourth of the whole sum, which fourth does not exceed in all four or five hundred thousand ducats, although it is reckoned not alone at millions, but at millions of pounds. Nor is it likely that it will long remain at this figure, because great quantities of gold and silver are no longer found upon the surface of the earth, as they have been in past years; and to penetrate into the bowels of the earth requires greater effort, skill and outlay, and the Spaniards are not willing to do the work themselves, and the natives cannot be forced to do so, because the Emperor has freed them from all obligation of service as soon as they accept the Christian religion. Wherefore it is necessary to acquire negro slaves [enslaved Africans], who are brought from the coasts of Africa, both within and without the Straits, and these are selling dearer [more expensive] every day, because on account of their [enslaved Africans'] natural lack of strength and the change of climate, added to the lack of discretion [care] upon the part of their masters in making them work too hard and giving them too little to eat, they fall sick and the greater part of them die. . . .

Source: Merrick Whitcomb, ed., "The Gold of the Indies — 1559," Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History,

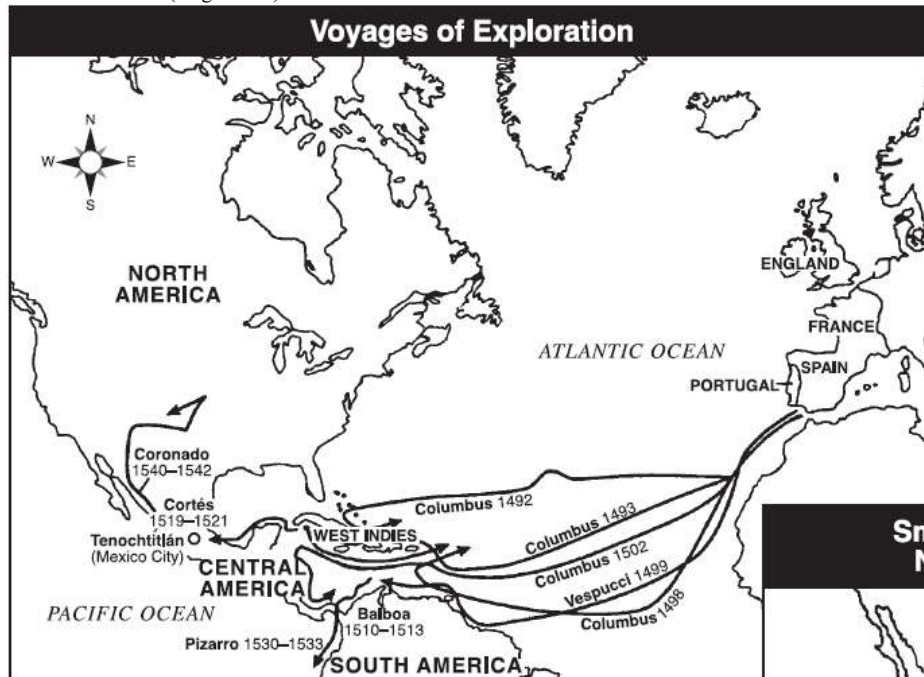
5. According to Michele Soriano, what is *one* influence that gold and silver had on Spain?

## Document 6 (June '07 #5)



Source: Historical Maps on File, Revised Edition (adapted)

6. Based on this map, state *one* effect of the Atlantic trade.



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO, 2000 (adapted)



Source: *Patterns of Interaction: Cultural Connections Across Time and Place*, Teacher's Resource Book, McDougal Littell, 1999 (adapted)

7. After studying these two maps, state **one** way smallpox was introduced to Central and South America.

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## Document 8 (Aug '04 #5)

... The first was a plague of smallpox, and it began in this manner. When Hernando Cortés was captain and governor, at the time that Captain Pánfilo de Narváez landed in this country, there was in one of his ships a negro stricken with smallpox, a disease which had never been seen here. At this time New Spain was extremely full of people, and when the smallpox began to attack the Indians it became so great a pestilence [disease] among them throughout the land that in most provinces more than half the population died; in others the proportion was little less. For as the Indians did not know the remedy for the disease and were very much in the habit of bathing frequently, whether well or ill, and continued to do so even when suffering from smallpox, they died in heaps, like bedbugs. Many others died of starvation, because, as they were all taken sick at once, they could not care for each other, nor was there anyone to give them bread or anything else. 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 in order to check the stench that rose from the dead bodies so that their homes became their tombs. This disease was called by the Indians 'the great leprosy' because the victims were so covered with pustules [pimples] that they looked like lepers. Even today one can see obvious evidences of it in some individuals who escaped death, for they were left covered with pockmarks. . . .

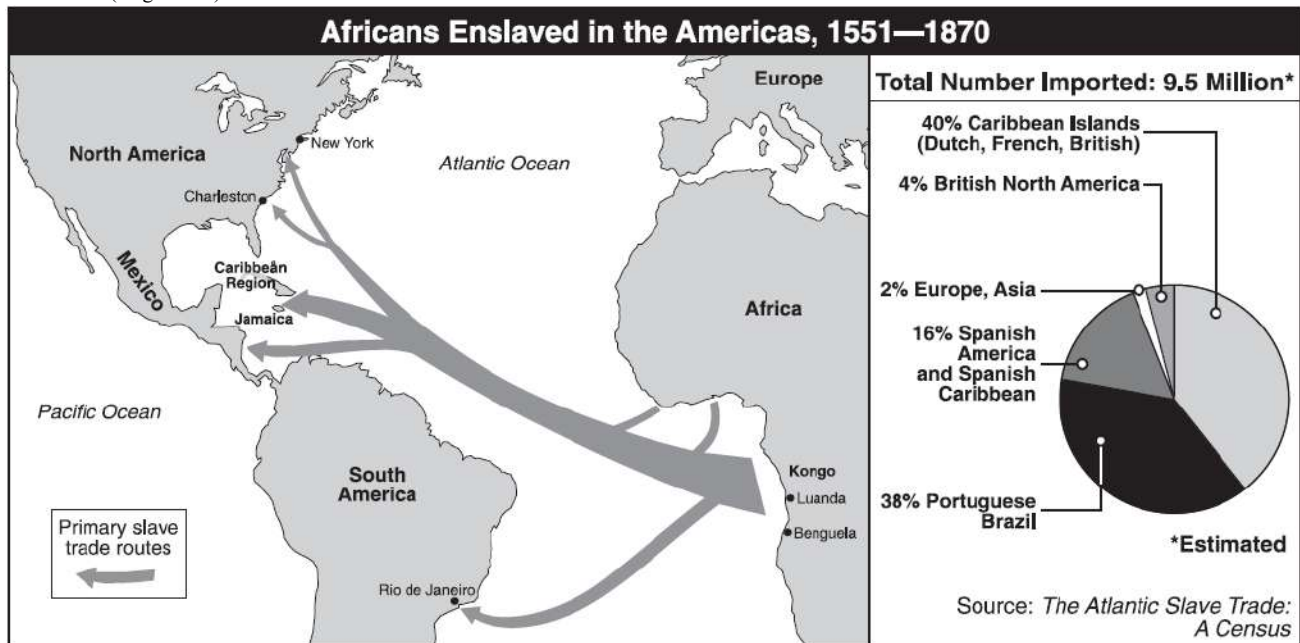
Source: Elizabeth A. Foster, ed., *Motolinía's History of the Indians of New Spain*, Greenwood Press, 1977

8. According to this document, what were **two** results of the smallpox epidemic in Latin America?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

## Document 9 (Aug '04 #6)



9. According to the information provided by this document, how did the decline in Latin America's native populations affect the population of Africa?

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**Document 10** (Aug '08 #1)

**The Big Business of Slave Trading**

... When in 1517 Bishop Bartolomeo de Las Casas advocated [supported] the encouragement of immigration to the New World by permitting Spaniards to import African slaves, the trading of humans in the New World formally began. Las Casas was so determined to relieve Indians of the onerous [difficult] burden of slavery that he recommended the enslavement of Africans. (Later, he so deeply regretted having taken this position that he vigorously renounced it.) The ban against the use of Africans was removed, and Charles II issued licenses to several Flemish traders to take Africans to the Spanish colonies. Monopoly of the trade went to the highest bidders. Sometimes it was held by Dutch traders, at other times by Portuguese, French, or English. As West Indian plantations grew in size and importance, the slave trade became a huge, profitable undertaking employing thousands of persons and involving a capital outlay of millions of dollars. By 1540 the annual importation of African slaves into the West Indies was estimated at 10,000. . . .

Source: Franklin and Moss, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans*, Alfred A. Knopf

**10.** According to Franklin and Moss, what was **one** reason enslaved Africans were imported to the “New World” by Europeans?

**Document 11** (Aug '08 #2)

... Large-scale sugar plantations, established first in Brazil and, after 1645, in the Caribbean islands, were enormously profitable. Plantations in Cuba gave more than a 30 percent return on capital investment; those in Barbados returned 40 to 50 percent. These islands became societies whose economies relied heavily on the labor of African captives. In 1789, one-third of the population of Cuba was comprised of Africans. Between 1730 and 1834, up to 90 percent of the populations of Jamaica, Antigua, and Grenada were Africans. In Brazil in 1800, half the population was African. . . .

Source: Willie F. Page, *Encyclopedia of African History and Culture*, Volume III, Facts on File

**11.** According to Willie F. Page, what was **one** impact of the arrival of Africans on Brazil and on the Caribbean Islands?

**Document 12**(Aug '08 #3)

... **Long-Term Effects.** The trade in African slaves brought about the largest forced movement of people in history. It established the basis for black populations in the Caribbean and in North and South America. At the same time, it disrupted social and political life in Africa and opened the door for European colonization of the continent. . . . The shift in European demand from gold, foodstuffs, and such products to slaves changed the relations among African groups and states. The prices Africans received for slaves made it more profitable for them to take captives from their neighbors than to establish networks for producing and selling other goods. In this way the slave trade encouraged strong states to raid weaker states for slaves. As a result, many African societies were torn by organized slave wars and general banditry. Successful slave-raiding and trading societies formed new states that were dominated by military groups and constantly at war with their neighbors. . . .

Source: John Middleton, ed., *Africa: An Encyclopedia for Students*, Volume 4, Thomson Learning

**12.** Based on this excerpt from *Africa: An Encyclopedia for Students*, state **two** effects of the slave trade on Africa.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_