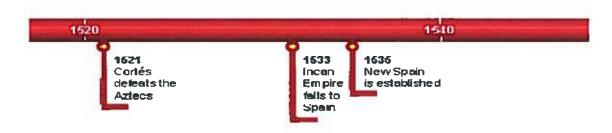
(Chapter 4, Lesson 2) Different Worlds Collide Pa. 142-145



The Aztecs Are Conquered 1. Even before the day they met in 1519, Moctezuma and Hernando Cortes knew of each other. Mexico nine months earlier from Cuba. The Spanish Cortés had arrived in establishing colonies on the islands of the Caribbean Sea. Stories of great riches in Mexico encouraged Cortés and other Spaniards to gain some of the Aztecs Wealth was one of a group of Spanish soldiers who would later be called conquistadors or (onquestadors. But Cortés faced a major challenge in defeating the Aztecs. His force of about 500 men was greatly outnumbered. 3. However, Cortés did have a few advantages. Metal armor protected the Spanish from the Aztecs' Stone weapons. Spanish soldiers had Muskets, a kind of rifle Spanish bullets could easily pierce the Coth Suits the Aztecs wore. The onquistadors also had horses. The Aztecs had not seen horses before, and the animals frightened them. One native person said the horses "ran like deer and could catch anyone (the Spanish) told them to." 4. Cortés had allies too. An _____ is a friend who will help in a fight. The people that Cortés met on his way to Tenochtitan did not want to live under __ decided to help Cortés defeat the Aztecs. Marina a name she took after 5. One ally of Cortés was an Aztec woman called becoming a Christian. Doña Marina spoke several languages and spoke to the native peoples of Mexico for Cortés. Doña Marina helped Cortés persuade thousands to join him. One Spaniard

described Doña Marina as an excellent person, and a good interpreter.

6.	An important ally that the Spanish did not know they had was the germ that causes Smallpox. Some
	historians think thousands of Aztecs caught smallpox after Cortés arrived.
7.	At their first meeting in 1519, Mockezuma agreed to let Cortés stay in Tenochti Han. Almost a year
	later, the Aziccs rose up and threw the Spanish out of their city. Moctezuma was
	killed, perhaps by his own people. Cortés escaped. But he returned late in 1520 with many
	more native peoples as allies. In 1521, the mightiest empire of the Americas fell to the conquistador.
Founding New Spain	
8.	In 1535, Spain established the colony of New Spain The
	capital of New Spain was Mexico City . Today, Mexico City is the capital of Mexico.
	Spanish officials came to set up a government, make laws, and build schools and universities. Roman
	Catholic priests came to convert or change, native peoples from their own religion to Christianity.
9.	Spanish leaders such as Cortés discouraged native peoples from continuing to sacrifice people to their gods.
	also came from Spain. A colonist is a person who lives in a colony. Spanish
	colonists hoped to gain wealth by starting farms, businesses, and gold and silver mines in New Spain.
	The Conquests Continue
10. Ten years after the conquest of Mexico began, Spain sent Francisco Pizarro to South	
	America to conquer the Incan Empire . Pizarro captured the Incan ruler
	Atahualpa in 1532. The following year, Pizarro's forces captured Cuzco, the Incan
	capital city. By 1535 Pizarro had founded a new capital called, in a colony called, in a colony called
	Date Event
	1535 New Spairn is established
	152 Tenochtillan falls
	Le 10 Codés ani au Sa Maria
	519 Cortés arrives in Mexico
	15.32 Pizarro conquers the Incas