**Chapter 19 notes**

1. During the 15th and 16th century Spain and Portugal created empires in the Americas.
2. Latin America played a central role in providing silver and new crops.
3. Latin America was influenced by the African slaves.
4. New societies were created by the intrusion of Spaniards and Portuguese and by the incorporations or destruction of the Indian cultures.
5. Christian kingdoms emerged in the Iberian Peninsula (Portugal on the Atlantic coast, Aragon in eastern Spain, and Castile in the center).
6. Ferdinand of Aragon marries Isabella and they unite Spain.
7. Spanish and Portuguese conquests falls into 3 periods-
8. first was era of conquest 1492-1570 during which main lines of administration and economy were set out
9. second- phase of consolidation and maturity in 1570-1700 in which colonial societies and institutions took definite form.
10. Third - 18th centuries was the period of reform and reorganization in Spanish America and Portuguese Brazil; intensified colonial relationship and started revolt.
11. Spain begins to colonize the Caribbean islands and uses natives as labor for the sugar plantations.
12. Iberian style cities are built and are well thought out unlike cities in the Iberian peninsula
13. Immigration of women and importation of African slaves marks the shift from conquest to settlement.
14. Bartolomé de Las Casas conquistador turned priest who tries to lessen the mistreatment of the slaves.
15. Hernando Cortes defeated and gained Indian support, captured Aztec emperor Montezuma II and killed him.
16. Between 1540-1542 Francisco Vazquez de Coronado went searching for Cibola and went as far as Kansas.☺
17. The captains of the conquest were led by force of will and personal power; led to tyranny.
18. The conquerors used Indians to work…SLAVES. But the Indians were happy, they thought they were volunteering, ya know? ☺
19. The conquest ended in 1570’s because there was much argument; the conquistadors argued that they were spreading the gospel as in like Jesus.
20. Indians had no immunities to small pox, measles and influenza; main cause of population decline.
21. War, destruction, slavery, and DISEASE were the main causes of the severe population decline all over the new world.
22. Decreased Indian population led to the Spanish seizing their farming lands
23. Slavery was not allowed so the Spanish gave encomiendas; destructive Indian society.
24. Indians tried to get jobs in the cities and farms, started earning wages became resilient so the Spanish influence was not as strong on their Indian culture.
25. Colombian exchange- transfer of ideas, food, animals, and diseases.
26. Europeans brought over diseases and animals and Americans sent over like staple crops like potatoes and maize.
27. Between the Russian and the Latin America were developing, they both had contacts-differences were that Latin America was dependent on Europe while Russia not dependent.
28. The Portuguese first landed on the south American coast in 1500-Brazil.
29. They were blown off course.
30. The Treaty of Tordisillas-