

Conquest Period of New World

Portugal set off National exploration under Prince Henry in 1415 to reach China by way of around Africa

1443 Reached Cape Bojador (The Bulge) was a mental barrier from 1424 to 1434.

1444 Introduce slaves in– made exploration profitable

West African Empires

Slavery – Islam & European

1492 Spain enter conquest with unification of) Castile and Aragon

Economic control demanded that secrecy be kept of all voyages. Open the way to the East by Africa and out of control of Italian city-states and the Arabs.

Portugal was the first nation State to finance exploration in Europe. Portugal is not on the Mediterranean Sea (Sea in the midst of land) and facing away from center of European civilization. Prince Henry (The Navigator) started the exploration of the “Sea of Darkness” the coast of Africa. Ships stayed close to the coast because they did not have the means of finding longitude.

The wealth of the East was in spices, perfumes, gold and jewels. Marco Polo had given an image of the East to the West. The spices were important because it covered the taste of food and stimulated salvation with production of gastric juices.

Money for the exploration after 1441 came from the sale of African slaves. Cape Verde was passed in 1445 and Bartolomeu Dias reach the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.

Vasco da Gama reached India in 1497. He had sailed with 170 men and reached India with 100 and of these only 55 men returned home with him. Scurvy was the main reason. It is the depletion of vitamin “C” which causes lethargic feeling with anemia, bleeding of the gums, loss of teeth, stiffness in joints and slow healing of wounds. Scurvy will be a problem until Capt. Cook introduce vitamin “C” with limes (giving English seamen a nickname) and punish sailors for being dirty in 1768 (his ship was 98 feet long and 29 feet wide).

The interior of Africa is by-passed because of bacteriological obstacles of dysentery, phthisis, dropsy, parasites, and other illnesses.

In 1502 Da Gama attack a pilgrim ship and looted it of \$23,000 and kill some 380 people onboard. Then in October he cut off the hands and feet of fishermen and traders sending them to shore with a message to make “curry” of them. Establishing the first permanent European naval force in the Indian Ocean. The price of pepper dropped 1/5 the price by 1503.



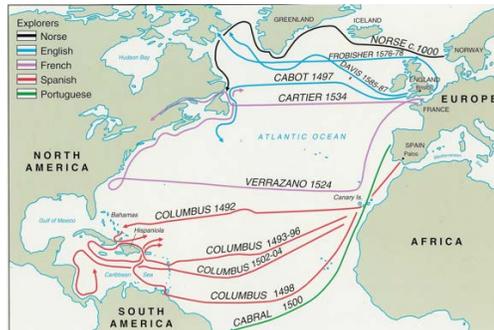
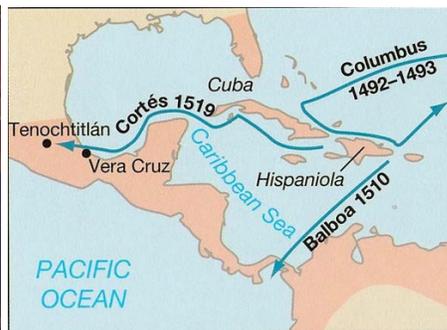
Unification of Spain Isabella and Ferdinand



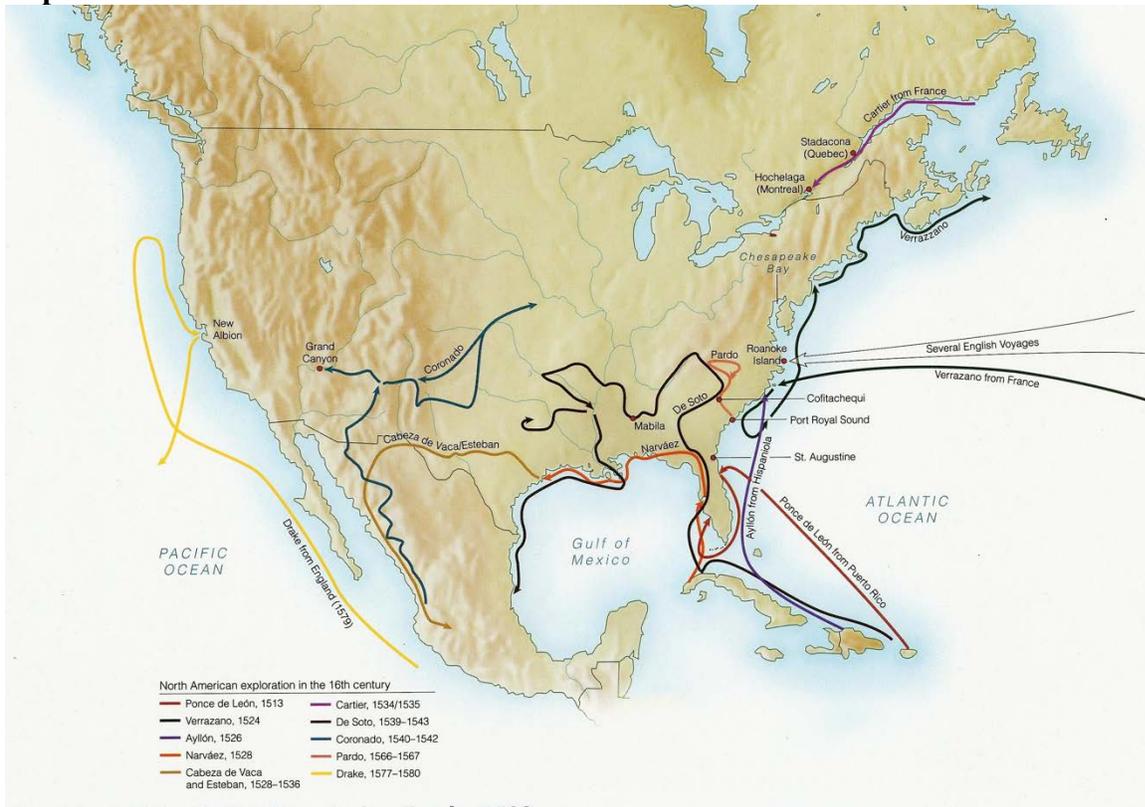
Effects of Unification of Spain:

1. Moors out of Spain in Reconquista - El Cid – Moors
2. Jews driven out of Spain – to Portugal then Brazil (Diamonds) then to Amsterdam
3. Inquisition
4. Safe voyage to Far East – Mediterranean controlled by Italian city-states / Africa controlled by Portuguese
5. Columbus given ships for discovery of western route – advantages: compass, wind and ocean currents
6. What to do with the Conquistadors – New World
7. Columbian Exchange
8. Age of Exploration

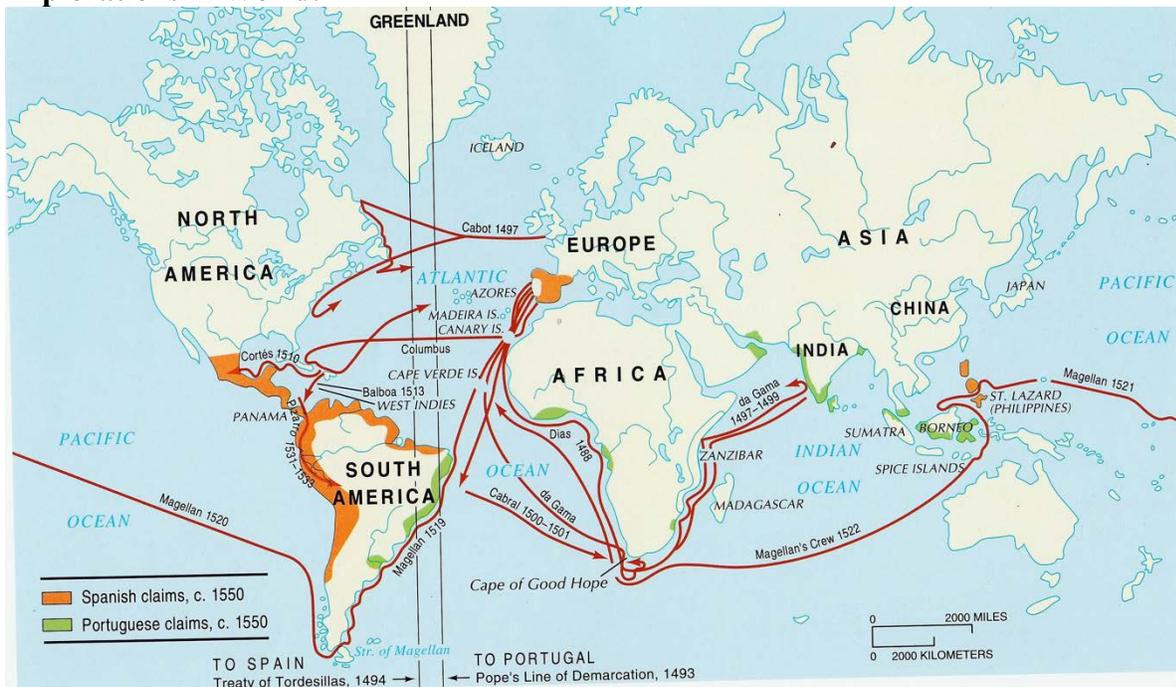
Columbus



Expeditions in North America:



Explorations in World:



Reconquest of Spain from Islam:

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in 1492 had pushed the Islamic Moor's out of Spain and wanted into the Far East trade. Islam controlled the Middle East and Portugal controlled the African route. Most educated people knew the world was round – size was another matter. Maps before Columbus were poor and the first reasonable map of South America was not until 1508. Columbus was not the first sent from Europe to find the Western Passage. He was the first to return.

Spanish America

Latin Origin

History of Spain

Phoenicians

Greeks

Romans

Visigoths

Franks

Jews

Muslims = Arabs – Berbers – Moors 711 -1492

1492 Moors out of Spain

Surnames based on father's name then mother's / Preference play's a part

Alvar Nunez Cabeza Coronado dropped the Nunez

Francisco Vazquez de Coronado y Luxan became Coronado

Hernando de Soto became De Soto

Isabel of Castile married Fernando of Aragon in 1469

***Song of Roland* story of war against Moors *El Sid* part of story**

Explorers:

Area of Spain called the *Extremadura* - backwards area

Controlled by 11 families in 1434 and by 1934 controlled by 17 families

Conquistadors from *Extremadura* area all poor by birth except Cortes

Francisco Pizarro

Francisco de Orellana

Hernan Cortes

Pedro de Valdivia

1494 - The Treaty of Tordesillas (tore-day-SEE-yahs) split world between Spain and Portugal on June 7, by the Pope. The treaty established the Line of Demarcation 370 leagues west of Cape Verde Islands. Spain was given the less desired west and Portugal the profitable east.

1497 - John Cabot claimed New World for England

1474-1517 -Vasco Nunez de Balboa

He landed in Panama and in time seized command and sent rivals home to Spain. He set out to explore and was saw the “Southern Ocean” and named it the Pacific. When the rivals returned he and four others were beheaded and their bodies thrown to the vultures.

1508 -Juan Ponce de Leon went through Florida – fountain of youth? Killed

1480-1521 - Ferdinand Magellan

Set out with 5 ships and 250 men on September 20, 1520 and (3) ships mutinied off the coast of South America . Magellan parley with the mutineers on the *Victoria* and killed the three leaders of the mutiny. Then the crew of the *San Antonio* at Cape Horn killed the captain and set sail for Spain. The suppliers in Spain had cheated on the goods and gave 6 months’ worth instead of 1 ½ years of supplies.

In the Philippines Magellan used and being used by natives sided with one king against another and Magellan was killed on April 27, 1521. Then on September 8, 1521 – 18 men walked barefoot one mile to the shrine of Santa Maria de L’Antigua for safe delivery back to Europe. They were in Portugal and ½ of the crew was imprisoned for going around the world. On September 6, 1522 the *Victoria* returned home.

1521 -St Augustine established in Florida

1534 -Jacques Cartier establish Quebec for France

1539 -Hernando de Soto get to Mississippi River

1540- Francisco Vasques de Coronado and Estevanico (Little Steven a survivor of de Soto fateful trip) searched for Seven Cities of Gold. Horses lost on journey.

Amerigo Vespucci – sailed for Portugal and a German map maker (Martin Waldseemuller) gave him credit for New World after reading Vespucci’s book that had 60 edition in 35 years. Also, Vespucci invented an instrument for finding longitude.

Father Bartolome de Las Casas in 1542 tried to protect the native Americans.

The first European explorers had among them black men who consider themselves more likely Spanish or Portuguese rather than Moorish Moslem.

Quickly laws were passed to prohibit Africans from being taken to New World. This was changed in 1517.

Terms for new born in New World:

Mestizo = mixed of European and Native American blood

Mulatto = mixed of European and African blood

Zambo = mixed of African and Native American blood

Creoles = European born in New World (Spanish or Portuguese) [toady one with French blood and African]

Peninsular = Born in Spain

First African to New World?

African had been in Europe since Roman times

Pedro Alonso Nino (pay-droh ah-lahn'soh neen'yoh), a member with Columbus and whoever it was it is most likely that he did not see himself as an African. Rather a Spaniard, Portuguese or Moor. Black Africans had been in Europe from Greek and Roman times and they controlled Spain for some 500 years since the Moslem invasion of the Iberian peninsula in 711 A.D.

Portugal in the 1442 used Black Africans (slaves) to pay for their exploration trips. This was after 12 captive Berbers were traded for Negroes and by 1460 the slave trade soon reached 1,000 per year. It helped paid for voyages with cheap labor. The conversion of "heathen" and not as a race.

Blacks explored the new world. In 1513 Balboa had 13 blacks in his party that crossed the isthmus to see the Pacific Ocean. Then in 1519 Hernando Cortes enter Mexico with black members in his party. Coronado, Pizarro, and Alvarado were all accompanied with blacks in their parties.

Cebezade de Vaca was accompanied by Estevan (Estevanico) called Little Stephen a Moor captive. Who lead Fray Marcos de Nuza into Zuni territory (New Mexico) looking for Seven Cities of Gold.

Dutch traders in 1619 sold 20 Negroes for fixed terms (Indentured Servants) of labor in Jamestown.

Haitian born Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable (zhahn' bah-teest pwant' doo-sahb) open a trading post in 1779 on Lake Michigan – today it is called Chicago

Spain:

1492 Columbus

Spain came for (# G's) Gold, God and Glory and to not set roots.

Men came looking for wealth in gold and silver brought guns and shovels – force or offered goods to bring Natives into their forts and work – married native women and left wives and children when he went home.

1474-1566 Bartolome de Las Casas

He saw the natives as different and that blacks were better for the hard work in the Sun. The New World open questions. If God created the world in six days why were things different in the New World? Who were these natives? Where the natives the descendants of the 'Lost Tribe of Israel'?

Church, Conquistador, and government - did not work together at times

South America and Caribbean controlled by military

Southwest of North America by the Church

Queen Isabella's Indian Policy

Medina del Campo, December 20, 1503

*Isabella, by the Grace of God,
Queen of Castile, etc.*

In as much as the King, my Lord, and I, in the instruction we commanded given to Don Fray Nicolas de Ovando, Comendador mayor of Alcantara, at the time we went to the islands and mainland of the Ocean sea, decreed that the Indian inhabitants and residents of said island of Espanola, are free and not subject...and as now we are informed that because of the excessive liberty enjoyed by said Indians they avoid contact and community with Spaniards to such an extent they will not even work for wages, but wander about idle, and cannot be had by the Christians to convert to the Holy Catholic Faith; and in order that the Christians of the said island...may not lack people to work their holding for their maintenance, and may be able to take out what gold there is on the island...and because we desire that the said Indians be converted to our Holy Catholic Faith and taught in its doctrines; and because this can better be done by having the Indians living in community with Christians of the island, and by having them go among them and associate with them, by which means they will help each other to cultivate and settle and increase the fruits of the island and take the gold which may be there and bring profit to my Kingdom and subjects:

I have commanded this my letter to be issued on the matter, in which I command you, our said governor, that beginning from the day the said Indians associate with the Christians of the island and to work on their buildings, and to gather the mine the gold and other metals, and till the fields and produce food for Christian inhabitants and dwellers of the said island; and you are to have one paid on the day of works the wage and maintenance which you think he should have... and you are to order each cacique to take charge of a certain number of the said Indians so that you may make them work whenever necessary, and so that on feast days and such days as you think proper they may be gathered together to hear and be taught in matters of the Faith.... This the Indians shall perform as free people, which they are, and not as slaves. And see to it that the said Indians are well treated, those who become Christians better than others, and do not consent or allow that any person do them harm or oppress them....

I, the Queen

1680

Pueblo Revolt had a ripping effect on both culture. Native warriors push 1/3 to 1/4 of the Spanish out of New Mexico and down into Mexico. The natives gained control of horse that had been forbidden before the revolt. The Spanish were cruel and worked the natives hard.

Native hated Spanish and fought against them unless they hated natives on other side more than the Spanish.

Culture exchange:

Ute = named after horse flesh

Navaho – jewelry, weaving, and heading sheep (European influence)

English came for the 3 G's and found no gold. They did find tobacco and in the southern colonies. The northern colonies shifted to religious freedom. The same culture pattern happen for different reason in English North America. Colonist pushed native population west. By 1680's the Sioux natives of Minnesota were pushed out by the Chippewa who were pushed west by others more powerful natives.

France explorers came for the 3 G's and found natural resources (Fur). They started with plantation system then turned to fur trade. The fur companies did not establish roots, with technology or industry. The men lived with natives and learned their language and in return taught the natives French. They married and stayed with native women and stayed with them.

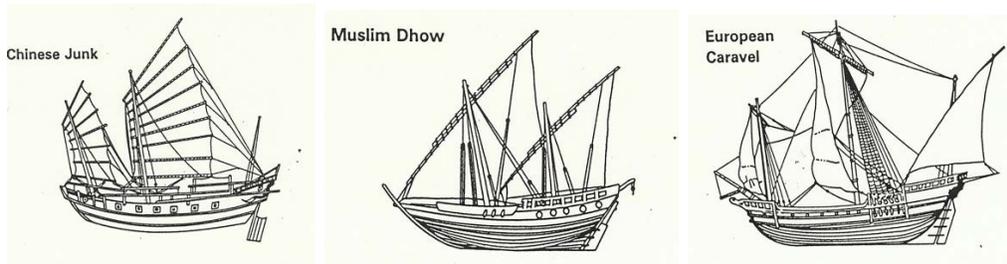
Natives loved the French and always fought on their side, unless they did not like other natives on French side

The Voyage across the Atlantic: Development of new sails

Arabs introduced the lanteen sail and the stern rudder.

Spanish "barca" a square-rigged sail allowed to sail into the wind with - 5 tact's (zigzag)

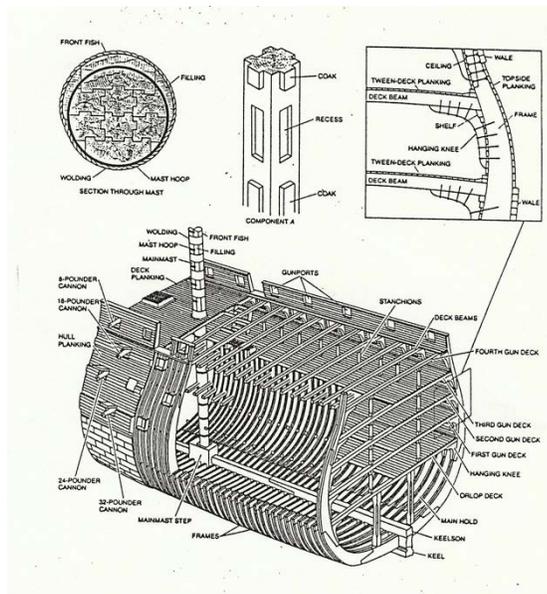
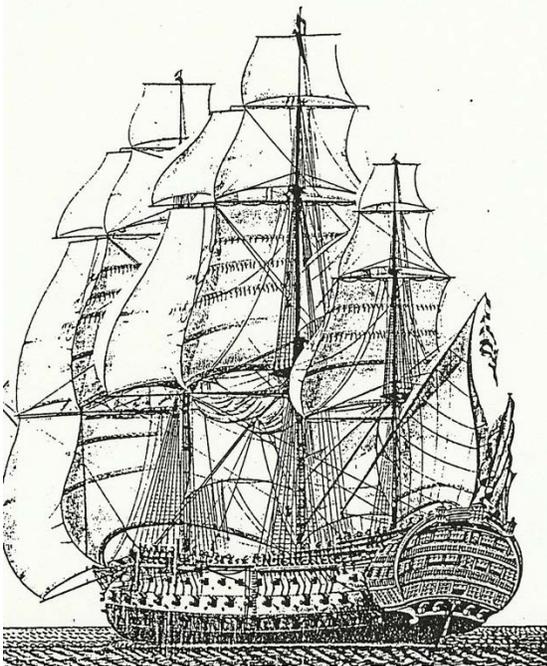
Caravel – lanteen and "barca" use allowed to sail into the wind with - only 3 tact – 1/3 faster



The Caravel sails allowed tacking into the wind easier and faster



Spanish Gallon Ships



Columbus had advantages: He had the astrolabe and compass to aid his voyage west. He also, knew about the currents – did not fight nature.

First voyage with *Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria* and 90 men on Sept. 6, 1492 and saw land on October 12, 1492. The voyage was filled with disasters – first he lost flag ship *Santa Maria*, then the insubordination of Martin Alonso Pinzon on the *Pinta* and the mutinous spirit of the crews.

Second voyage had 17 ships and 1,200 men plus two priest. In Cuba he made the men sign a statement that Cuba was not an Island.

Third voyage May 30, 1498 had 6 ships.

Fourth trip on April 3, 1502 when Columbus was 51 years old ended in chains. At death he still believed he had found the way to Asia.

He is claimed today by the Italians, Spanish, and the Jews.

Ship Life:

Bells rang by boy every half hour until eight are sounded – then started over – 8 bells was the change of shift.

Movement on ship – up starboard side and down on port side

Amidship – is width of ship at the beam

Crow's Nest – crow from Roman ships as highest point – today the foremast and lookout

Poop deck – a short, raised deck at the rear of the ship

Castle – place for boarding other ships

Lee side – away from the wind

Windward side – side of wind

Helm – wheel for steering

Aft or stern – back of ship

Bow – front or foreword part of ship

Turn To = wash down the ship

Reef – to roll the sail to reduce size

Furl – to roll or fold sail

Tar – seal and slush lubricates

Starboard – right side

Larboard – left side

Scuttle butt- loose talk or drinking fountain

Knot – speed of ship – Knot is a form of log chip tied into a line with knots tied at intervals of 47 feet and 3 inches. This Knot is allowed to run out for 28 seconds and then knots are counted to get the speed.

Nautical mile – 2000 yards

Cannons were first upside down bells – ball and grape shot

Belaying pins, muskets and swords for boarding party – Marines used to control sailors on ship.

4 hours on and 4 hours off – Starboard and Port shifts – all crew members worked on deck from 0800 to sundown with no sitting or talking while at work station. Crew ate after captain and mate. Work on ropes and riggings, chafing gear for worming, parceling, rounding and battens, yarn, marline, seizing stuff, setting rigging and sail by throwing water on canvas sails.

Cross the Equator and stopped being a polliwog and became a Shellback

Cross the International Date line and became a Golden Dragon

Philadelphia Catechism: “Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou art able, and on the

seventh – holystone the deck and scrape the cable.”

Salt was the only way to preserve meat and fish – hard bread, soups, dried peas and salt fish or beef. Fresh water did not stay fresh and supplemented with beer, water-down wine or rum (called grog).

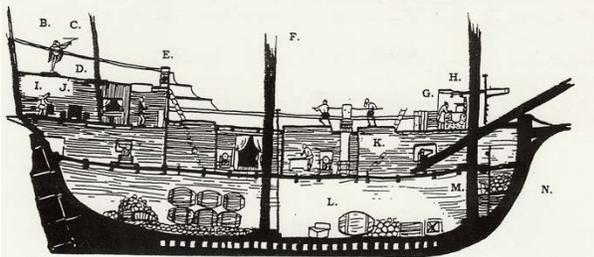
Live chickens, pigs, cows or sheep were supplied for eggs and meat. Best food was for the captain and officers. Scurvy was a constant danger on a long voyage until the 1750’s when James Lind identified fresh fruits (vitamin “C”) as a prevention of scurvy. The British were always sucking on Limes and others began to call them Limey’s.

The captain had – cheese, pepper, currants, cloves, sugar, ginger, prunes, bacon, marmalade, cinnamon, wine and rice.

Average Ship 29 feet wide and 98 feet long and carried the following men & supplies:

WORDLIST:

Bow, Captain, Cook, Cross Staff, Forecastle, Great Cabin, Hold, Main Mast, Navigator, Quarter Deck, Ships Bell, Storage Room, Susan Constant, Tween Deck



190 men required:

8,000 pounds of salt beef

2,800 pounds of salt pork

600 pounds of salted codfish

15,000 white biscuits

30 bushels of oatmeal

40 bushels of dried peas

1 ½ barrels of muster seed

1 barrel of salt

100 pounds of flour

11 small cask of butter

1 hogshead of vinegar (large cask)

10,500 gallons of beer

3,500 gallons of water

2 hogsheads of cider

The captain was Lord of ship and had power of Life or Death over men

First Mate – called Mate was second in command – he kept the log and was charge with stowage and cargo and he was navigation officer

Second Mate – called the “Dogs berth” was not respected by either officers or seamen – also known as the “sailor’s waiter” he worked with crew and was expected to maintain his dignity and enforce obedience.

Boatswain Mate – carried out orders of officers

Steward – was captain’s servant and charged with pantry – most often an enemy to the Mate

Cook – patron to the crew

Carpenter – repair mast and ship

Watches : First watch 2000-2400 Larboard side – Mate
 Second watch 2400-0400 Starboard side – Second Mate
 Morning watch 0400-0800 Larboard side – Mate
 Forenoon watch 0800-1200 Starboard side – Second Mate
 All hands 1200-dark
 Dog watch 1600-2000 this watch split on large ships

American Rations:

Commodity	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bread	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.
Meat	1 1/2 lb. beef	1 lb. pork	1 1/2 lb. beef		1 lb. pork	1 lb. s. fish	1 lb. pork
Rice	1/2 pt.			1/2 pt			
Peas/Beans		1/2 pt.			1/2 pt.		1/2 pt.
Cheese		4 oz.		4 oz.			4 oz.
Potatoes/Turnips			1 1/2 lb. beef			1 lb.	
Butter/Molasses				2 oz. or		2 oz. or	
				6 oz.		1 gill (4 fluid oz.)	
Spirits/Beer	1/2 pint of distilled spirits per day or in lieu thereof, 1 quart of beer						

RECIPE FOR HARDTACK

Mix one part water to 6-5 parts flour, making a very stiff dough. Salt adds to the taste and makes the dough easier to work. Roll out to about 3/8" thick, cut into 4" squares or rounds and pierce them through in at least nine places. Bake 30-45 minutes in a moderate oven until slightly browned and puffed. You may need to leave the biscuits out to dry for a few days until they are truly rock-hard.

Be Aware that hardtack IS VERY hard. Soften in water before eating (or dip into soup or tea).

RECIPE FOR DRIED PEA SOUP

Take one quart of dried (split) peas; put in three quarts of water with three chopped onions. Add pepper and salt and boil for three hours. Thicken with a large piece of butter and flour; put in slices of nice salt pork. Boil until pork is done and serve it up with hardtack.

Life expectancy on ship passage to New World

Indentured Servants:

1720 – 20 died out of 61 on trip or a total of 32%

1725 – 38 died out of 95 on trip or a total of 40%

Riches of New World & (Spanish Armada)

1503 Spain set up the first Imperial Institution *Casa de Contratacion* (Board of Trade)

Viceroyalty of New Spain 1535 and of Peru 1542 did not keep the control in Imperial hands – power was split between military – Imperial (agents) and Church.

1/5 of gold and silver went to the Royals

Spain sent 1,577 ships to the New World and 1,217 returned with 222,392,287 pounds of goods. This increase of bullion caused inflation and a lack of development in industry at home. This was an economic disaster for economic and government in Spain.

English ship (Sea Dogs” raided Spanish ship and in 1588 King Philip order Admiral Santa Cruz to develop a plan for ended this English problem.

Armada of:

150 fighting ships

150 cargo and smaller vessels

60,000 soldiers and sailors

1,500 guns

cost was to be \$4 million ducats – Then the Admiral died

Armada set sail with: (Plans never go right from the start)

73 fighting ships

20 galleons (fore and aft castles for boarding ships)

53 converted merchantmen

57 cargo vessels

10,000 sailors

20,000 soldiers

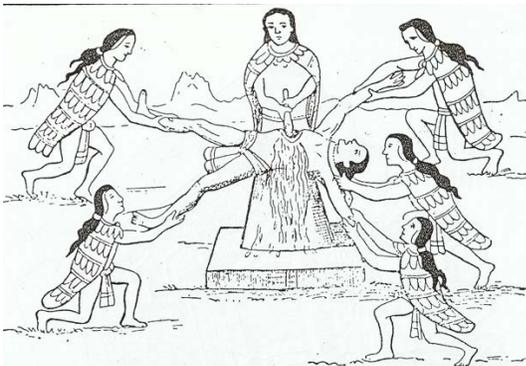
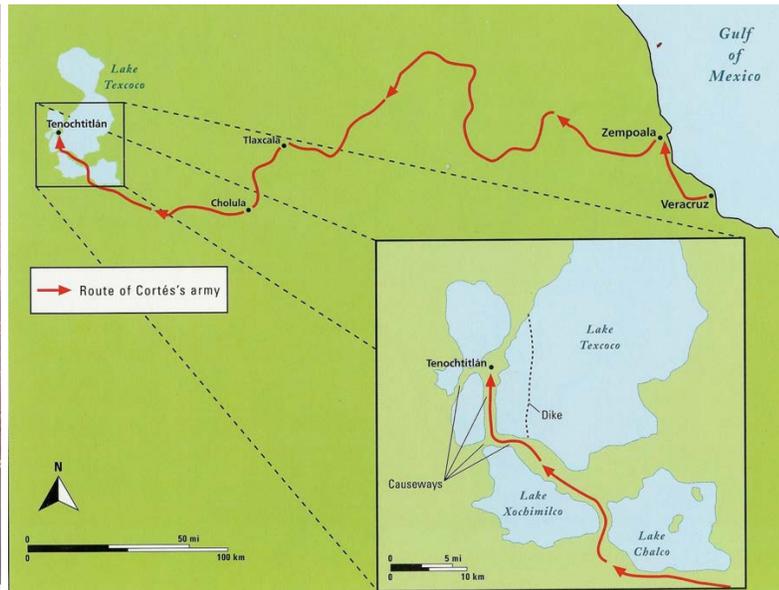
2,000 guns

English fleet composed of 190 ships that were longer and more slender than Spanish ships. This allowed for a longer row of guns and faster turning and speed. The English also, used new gunnery technique “rifle bore” which allowed to fire 9–17-pound shot (ball) over 2,000 yards accurately.

Storm hit Spanish fleet and fleet was scattered and by July it had reassemble. The English stayed out of Spanish gun range and fire from long range which ended in an indecisive battle. The Spanish put into Calais and the English sent “fire” ships into the harbor and at the end of an (8) day battle the English were the winners.

Spanish men who made shore in Ireland blended into the population and with their black hair became the “Black Irish”.

Conquest of the Aztecs



Hated by the groups they conquered willingly joined the Spaniards. The Aztecs conquered for tribute not land.

The human sacrifice horrified the Spaniards and set out to convert the heathens to Jesus hanging on a Cross. The Aztecs were horrified by the God nailed to the Cross.



How to make Jesus on cross less barbaric?

Embedded Jesus into the cross rather than hanging on it.

Conquest of Inca's

Pizarro meet with The leader Atahualpa (AT-ah-wahl-puh) at a time when there was conflict in the Empire. A civil War over leadership was taking place. Then Pizarro under false pretense made Atahualpa a prisoner. Atahualpa knew the Spanish love gold and silver. He offered them to fill a room 22 feet by 5 feet and as highest that a man could reach to be filled with gold and silver if they set him free. It was done with 13,000 ponds of gold and 26,000 pounds of silver. Then what to do with Atahualpa? The men said burn him, but the priest offered Atahualpa a choice. One accept Christ and be hung by the neck. Second, refuse Christ and burn. He was baptized and died. The Empire fell into a civil war and the Spaniards took advantage.

The Inca's had no reason to go to the cities to pay their tax in labor so the cities remained empty. The Inca moved higher into the mountains and still help together in places for a while.