

Lesson #5 U.S. History Post-1492

Unification of Spain Isabella and Ferdinand

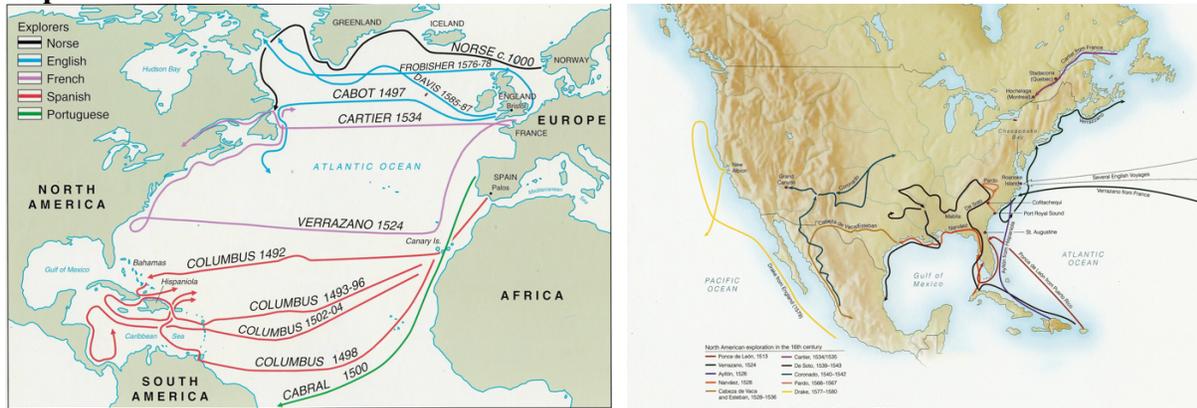


Effects of Unification of Spain:

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 – Prince Henry of Portugal
5. Mediterranean was controlled by Italian city-states and west around West Africa was controlled by Portuguese
6. Spain gave Columbus ships for discovery of western route. His advantages were compass, the understanding of wind and ocean currents
7. After 500 years of war what to do with the Conquistadors? – New World most of the Conquistadors came from *Extremadura* area and all poor by birth except Cortes.
8. Columbian Exchange – between New and old Worlds
9. Set off the Age of Exploration
10. Doubled food supply
11. Increased population
12. Set off European competition of resources



Exploration



Explorers:

Francisco Pizarro

Francisco de Orellana

Hernan Cortes

Pedro de Valdivia

1494 - The Treaty of Tordesillas (toe-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 -

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.

(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.

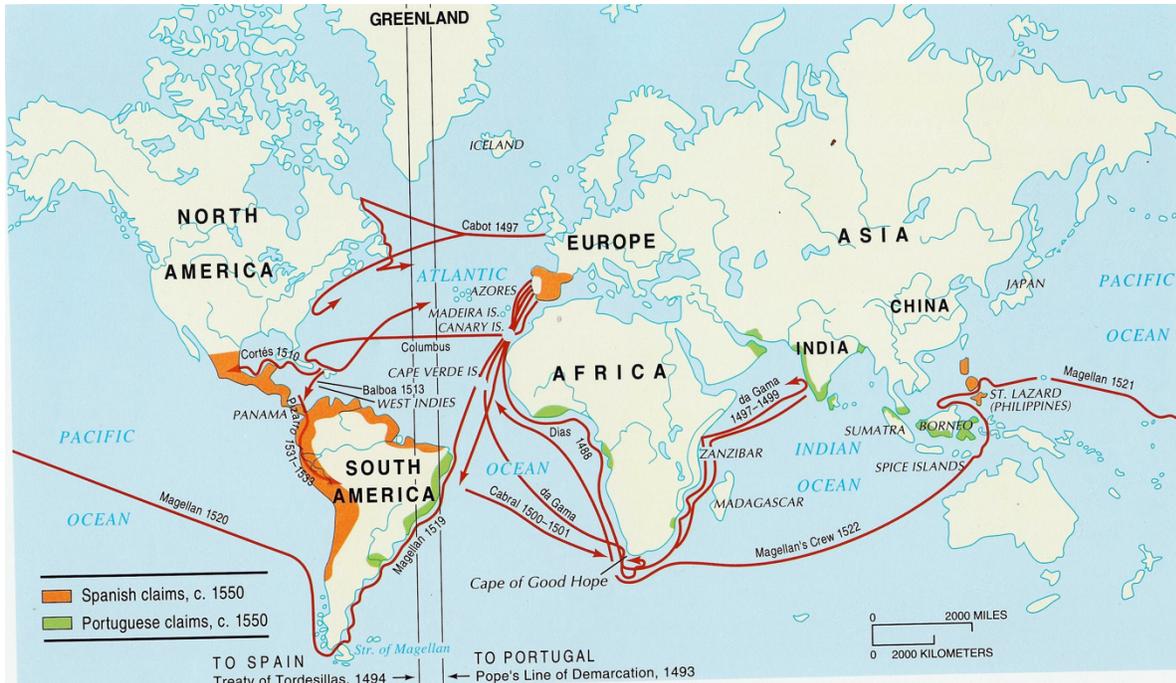
1521 -St Augustine established in Florida

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 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.



First African to New World?

African had been in Europe since Roman times and the first Africans in New World saw themselves as Spaniards most likely

Pedro Alonso Nino (pay-droh ah-lahn’soh neen’yoh), member with Columbus and whoever it was it is most likely that he did not see himself as an African – rather a Spaniard or Portuguese. Black Africans had been in Europe from Greek and Roman times. They controlled Spain for some 500 years. The Moslem invasion of the Iberian peninsula in 711 A.D. place the Moor’s in control of Spain until 1492

Portugal in the 1442 used Black Africans (slaves) to pay for exploration trips – this was after 12 captive Berbers were traded for Negroes – by 1460 the trade was 1,000 per year – paid for voyages – cheap labor – conversion of “heathen” not race

Blacks explored the new world – 1513 Balboa had 13 Blacks in his party that crossed the isthmus to see the Pacific Ocean – 1519 Hernando Cortes when he enter Mexico Blacks were 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. Who lead Fray Marcos de Nuza into Zuni territory (New Mexico) looking for Seven Cities of Gold.

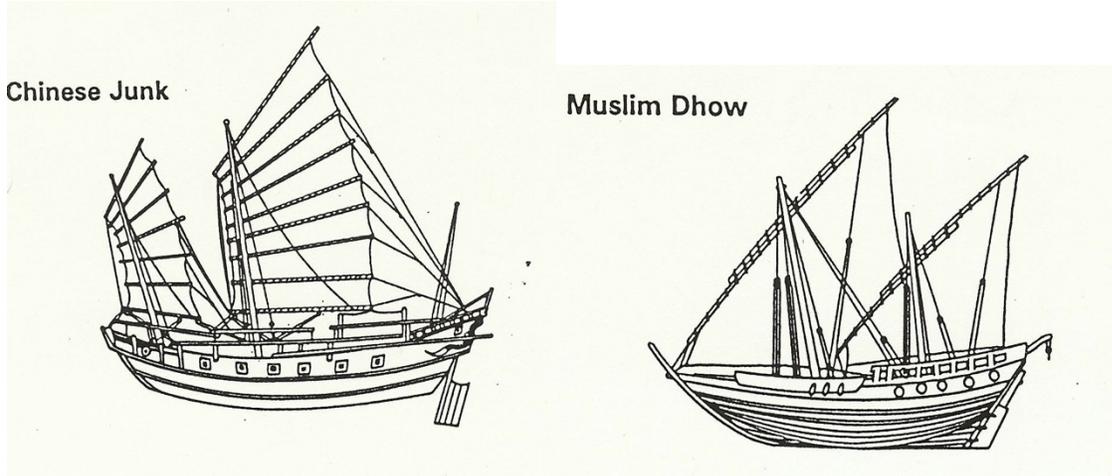
Dutch traders in 1619 sold 20 Negroes for fixed terms (Indentured Servants) of labor in Jamestown.

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

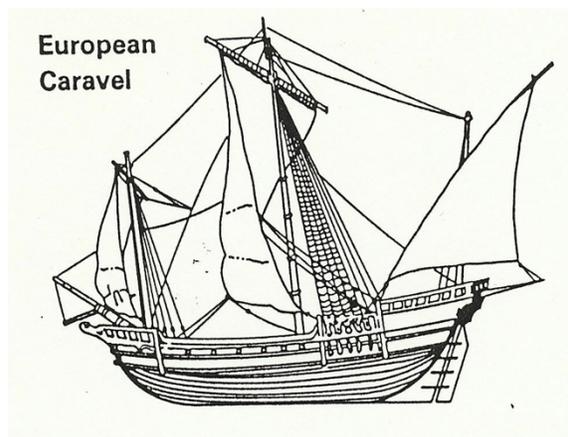
Arabs introduced the lanteen sail and the stern rudder.

Spanish “barca” a square rigged sail allowed to sail into the wind with - 5 tact’s (zig-zag)

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



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 by the Italian, Spanish, and the Jews.