

Terms, People, and Places

- Imperialism
- Plantation
- Cape Town:
- Boers:
- Triangular Trade Network:
- Middle Passage:
- Conquistador:
- Hernan Cortes:
- Francisco Pizzaro:
- Viceroy:
- Encomienda System:
- Peons:
- Peninsular:
- Creole:
- Mestizo:
- Mulatto:

Lesson Objectives:

- Understand how and why did the Portuguese & Dutch establish footholds mainly along the African coast.
- Assess how did European actions affect the expansion of the African slave trade.
- Detail how did the European presence in Africa expand.
- How did the Spanish conquer huge Native American tribes?
- How did the Spanish and Portuguese build colonies in the Americas?
- How did European struggles for power shape the North American continent?

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 2
Section Summary
TURBULENT CENTURIES IN AFRICA
READING CHECK

Why did the Portuguese and other Europeans want slaves?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *unified* mean in the underlined sentence? What clue can you find in the word's prefix, *uni-*? Think of other words you may know that start with *uni-*. Use what you may know about related words to help you figure out what *unified* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Effects Identify two effects the slave trade had on African states.

The Portuguese established footholds on the coast of West Africa, building small forts and trading posts. From West Africa, they sailed around the continent. They continued to establish forts and trading posts, but they also attacked coastal cities of East Africa, such as **Mombasa** and **Malindi**, which were hubs of international trade. They also took over the Arabs' thriving East African trade network.

Slavery had existed in Africa since ancient times. Europeans began to view slaves as the most important aspect of the African trade. By the 1500s, European participation had encouraged a much broader Atlantic slave trade, and it grew into a huge and profitable business to fill the need for cheap labor. They especially needed workers on their **plantations** in the Americas. Some African leaders tried to slow down or stop the transatlantic slave trade. The ruler of Kongo, **Affonso I**, who had been tutored by Portuguese **missionaries**, wanted to maintain contact with Europe but end the slave trade. The slave trade, however, continued.

The slave trade had major effects on African states. Because of the loss of countless numbers of young Africans, some small states disappeared forever. At the same time, new states arose, with ways of life that depended on the slave trade. The **Asante kingdom** emerged in the area occupied by present-day Ghana. In the late 1600s, an able military leader, **Osei Tutu**, won control of the trading city of Kumasi. From there, he conquered neighboring peoples and unified the Asante kingdom. Under Osei Tutu, the Asante kingdom held a **monopoly** over both gold mining and the slave trade.

The **Oyo empire** arose from successive waves of settlement by the Yoruba people in the region of present-day Nigeria. Its leaders used wealth gained from the slave trade to build a strong army.

By the 1600s, several other European powers had established forts along the west coast of Africa. In 1652, Dutch immigrants arrived at the southern tip of the continent. They built **Cape Town**, the first permanent European settlement in Africa, to supply ships sailing to or from the East Indies. Dutch farmers, called **Boers**, settled the lands around the port.

Review Questions

1. How did the Portuguese establish footholds on the coasts of Africa?

2. Who created the first permanent European settlement in Africa?

CHAPTER

15

SECTION 1

Section Summary

CONQUEST IN THE AMERICAS

READING CHECK

How did Malinche aid Cortés?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *compelled* in the underlined sentence. What clues to its meaning can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences? For example, what does the phrase “relations grew strained” suggest about the relations between the two men? Circle other context clues in the paragraph that could help you figure out what *compelled* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Sequence the following events:

- _____ Spanish forces take over Inca lands.
- _____ Pizarro arrives in Peru.
- _____ Columbus takes the Tainos as prisoners.
- _____ Cortés captures Tenochtitlán.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus reached the Caribbean islands now called the West Indies. Columbus’ first meeting with Native Americans there began a recurring cycle of encounter, conquest, and death across the Western Hemisphere.

Columbus first encountered the Taíno people and claimed their land for Spain, taking prisoners back with him. A wave of Spanish **conquistadors**, or conquerors, followed. Ultimately, hundreds of Spanish overpowered millions of native people, using superior weapons and horses. Unknowingly, the Spanish also brought diseases like smallpox, measles, and influenza. This wiped out village after village of Native Americans, who had no **immunity**, or resistance.

One of the earliest explorers, **Hernán Cortés**, reached Mexico in 1519 and moved toward the Aztec capital, **Tenochtitlán**. Cortés was aided by an Indian woman, **Malinche**, who helped him form **alliances** with native peoples previously conquered by the Aztecs. Aztec ruler **Moctezuma** tried but failed to keep Cortés from coming to Tenochtitlán. Cortés later imprisoned Moctezuma and compelled him to sign over lands and treasure to the Spanish. Cortés was driven out, but he returned in 1521 and destroyed Tenochtitlán.

Another Spanish adventurer, **Francisco Pizarro**, sought riches from Peru’s Inca empire. Pizarro reached Peru in 1532. The Inca ruler, Atahualpa, had just won a **civil war**, or conflict between people of the same nation. Pizarro captured Atahualpa and demanded a huge ransom. This was paid, but Pizarro had the Inca ruler killed anyway. Spanish forces overran Inca lands, adding much of South America to the Spanish empire. Pizarro was killed a few years later by a rival Spanish group.

Spain’s impact on the Americas was immense. The Spanish took vast fortunes in gold and silver, making Spain the greatest power of Europe. They opened sea routes that connected two hemispheres and opened an exchange of goods, people, and ideas. However, they also brought disease and death to Native Americans. Many survivors converted to Christianity, seeking hope. Others, like the Maya, resisted Spanish influence by preserving their own religion, language, and culture, and ultimately leaving their imprint on Latin America.

Review Questions

1. Name two factors that helped hundreds of Spanish soldiers conquer millions of Native Americans.

2. Some native peoples resisted Spanish influence. What was one such group and how did it resist?

CHAPTER
15
SECTION 2
Section Summary
SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN THE AMERICAS
READING CHECK

What was the name of the priest who pleaded with the Spanish king to end the abuse of Native Americans?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

In the underlined sentence, what do you think the word *drastic* means? Try to determine the meaning based on the context, or how and where it is used. Circle any nearby words or phrases that help you figure out the meaning of *drastic*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Circle the event that happened first.

- Spanish colonies are closely monitored.
- The king of Spain appoints viceroys.
- Laws are passed banning enslavement of workers.

Spanish settlers and missionaries followed conquerors into the Americas. They built colonies and created a culture that blended European, Native American, and African traditions. By the mid-1500s, Spain's empire reached from modern California to South America.

The Spanish monarch appointed **viceroys**, or representatives who ruled in his name. They closely monitored Spanish colonies and managed their valuable raw materials. Conquistadors received **encomiendas**, or rights to demand work from Native Americans. Under this system, Native Americans were forced to work under brutal conditions. Disease, starvation, and cruel treatment caused a drastic decline in the Native American population. A priest, **Bartolomé de Las Casas**, begged the Spanish king to end the abuse, and laws were passed in 1542, banning enslavement and mistreatment. But Spain was too far away to enforce the laws. Some landlords forced people to become **peons**, paid workers who labored to repay impossibly high debts created by the landlord. To fill a labor shortage, colonists also brought in millions of Africans as slaves.

Blending of diverse cultures resulted. Native Americans contributed building styles, foods, and arts. The Spanish introduced Christianity and the use of animals, especially horses. Africans contributed farming methods, crops, and arts.

However, society in the colonies was strictly structured. **Peninsulares**, or people born in Spain, filled the highest positions. Next were **creoles**, or American-born descendants of Spanish settlers. Lower groups included **mestizos**, people of Native American and European descent, and **mulattoes**, people of African and European descent. At the bottom were Native Americans and African slaves.

Portugal, too, had an empire in South America, with colonies in Brazil. Portugal granted land to nobles, who sent settlers to develop the area. As in Spanish colonies, Native Americans in Brazil were nearly wiped out from disease. Brazil's rulers also used African slaves and forced Native American labor. A new culture emerged, blending European, Native American, and African traditions.

In the 1500s, wealth from the Americas made Spain and Portugal Europe's most wealthy and powerful countries. Pirates often attacked treasure ships from the colonies. Some pirates, called **privateers**, even did so with the support of their nations' monarchs.

Review Questions

1. What were encomiendas?

2. How were the Spanish and Portuguese colonies similar?

CHAPTER
15
SECTION 4
Section Summary
THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE
READING CHECK

Which European power was the first to begin importing slaves to its colonies in the Americas?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

In the underlined sentence, what does the word *restrained* mean? Think about where these people were *restrained*. What does that suggest? Use the answer to this question to help you figure out what *restrained* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence List the three "legs" of the triangular trade.

Empires grew in the 1500s, and trade increased between the Americas and other parts of the world. Spain was the first major power to import slaves into its South American colonies, but slave trade grew as other European powers established colonies. Slave labor became a way to gain greater profits, but at the expense of millions of lives.

The trade of slaves became known as **triangular trade**, a series of Atlantic sea routes joining Europe, Africa, and the Americas. On the first leg of the triangle, merchant ships brought European goods, such as guns and cloth, to Africa, where they were traded for slaves. On the second leg, known as the **Middle Passage**, slaves were brought to the Americas, where they were traded for sugar, molasses, and cotton from European-owned plantations. On the final leg, these products were traded for other colonial goods, such as furs and salt fish, then shipped to Europe, where they were traded for European goods.

The Middle Passage was a horrifying journey for Africans. **Olaudah Equiano**, who was sold into slavery as an 11-year-old in the 1750s, wrote of his experiences. During the Middle Passage, slaves were captured, bound, and forced to walk as much as a thousand miles. Many died on the way. Those who lived were restrained in holding pens in African port cities until European ships arrived. Hundreds were crammed below deck for the three-week to three-month voyages. Some committed suicide. Many died from disease, brutality, or other dangers, like storms, pirate raids, and **mutinies**, or revolts, by captives trying to return home.

The triangular trade continued, in part, because it was so profitable. It brought riches to merchants and traders, helped the colonial economies succeed, and helped European and American port cities grow. However, for Africans the outcome was devastating. African societies were torn apart, and lives were cut short or brutalized. By the mid-1800s, when the slave trade finally ended, an estimated 11 million Africans had been brought to the Americas, and another 2 million had died during the Middle Passage.

Review Questions

1. What was triangular trade, and what were the three main areas it linked?

2. Why did triangular trade continue, even though it devastated the lives of millions of people?

Summary

“Effects of Age of Exploration on Africa & Americas”

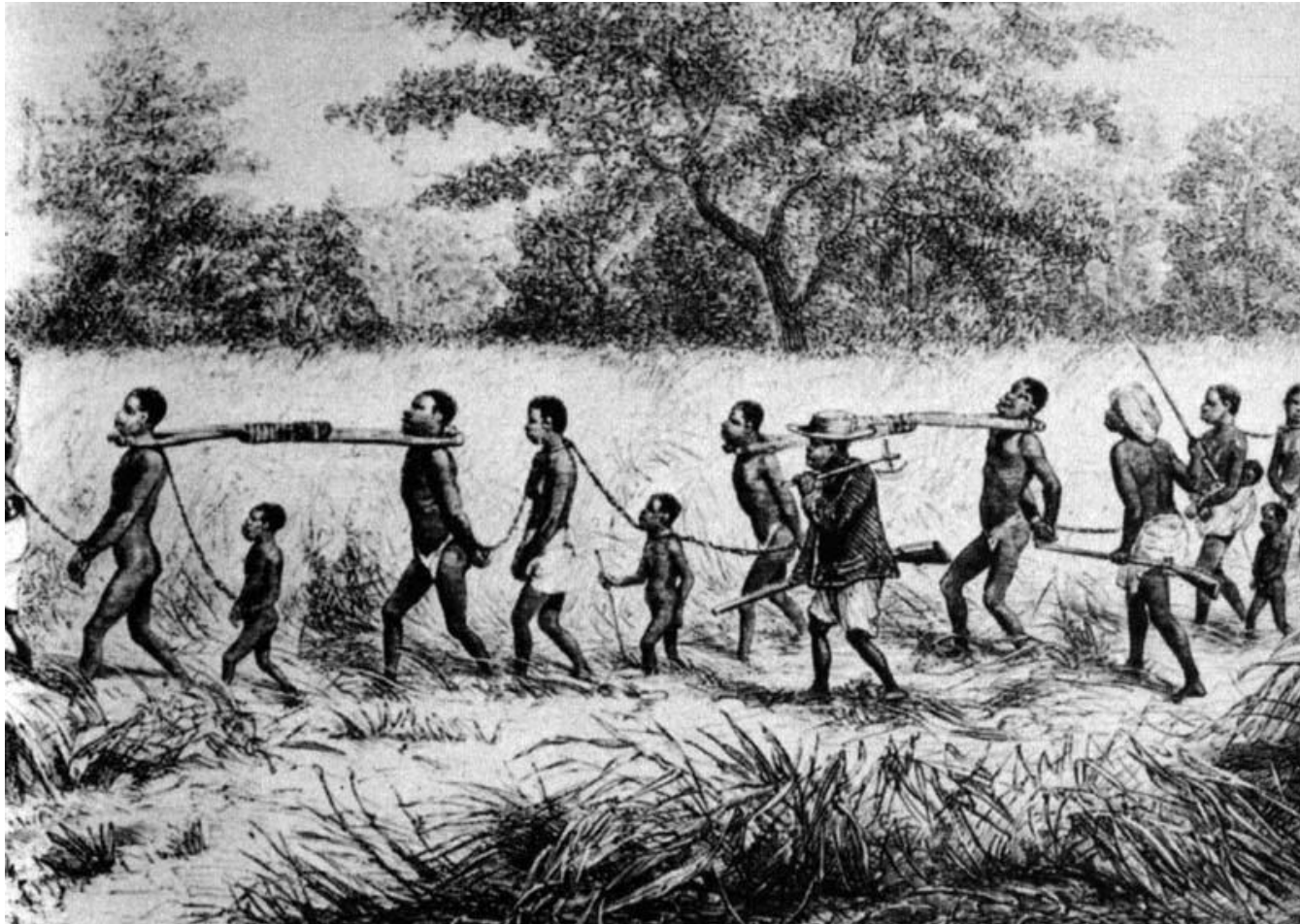
Beginning in the 1400s, Europeans began establishing trading outposts in Africa. Millions of slaves were imported from Africa to meet labor needs in American colonies. The slave trade led to the fall of some African states.

During the age of exploration, European powers built colonial empires in the Americas. Spanish conquistadors vanquished the Aztec and Incan civilization and set up a vast empire in the Americas. Moreover, different factors enabled the Spanish to conquer the Aztec and Incan empires.

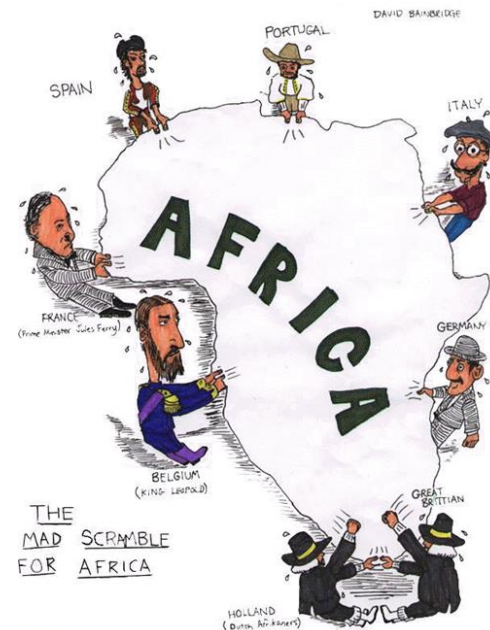
The Spanish introduced new forms of government, religion, economy, and culture to the Americas. A new social structure developed. Over time, the people in the colonies developed a new culture; which combined European, Native American, and African traditions.

Following Spain's conquests and dominance over the Americas, other European nations sought to imitate and challenge Spain's colonial empire in the Americas. The French and the British built their own colonies in North America, where feuds between the two led to a war for complete control over North America. The British defeated the French and set up the 13 colonies.

Aim #23: How did exploration affect Africa & Americas?



European Presence

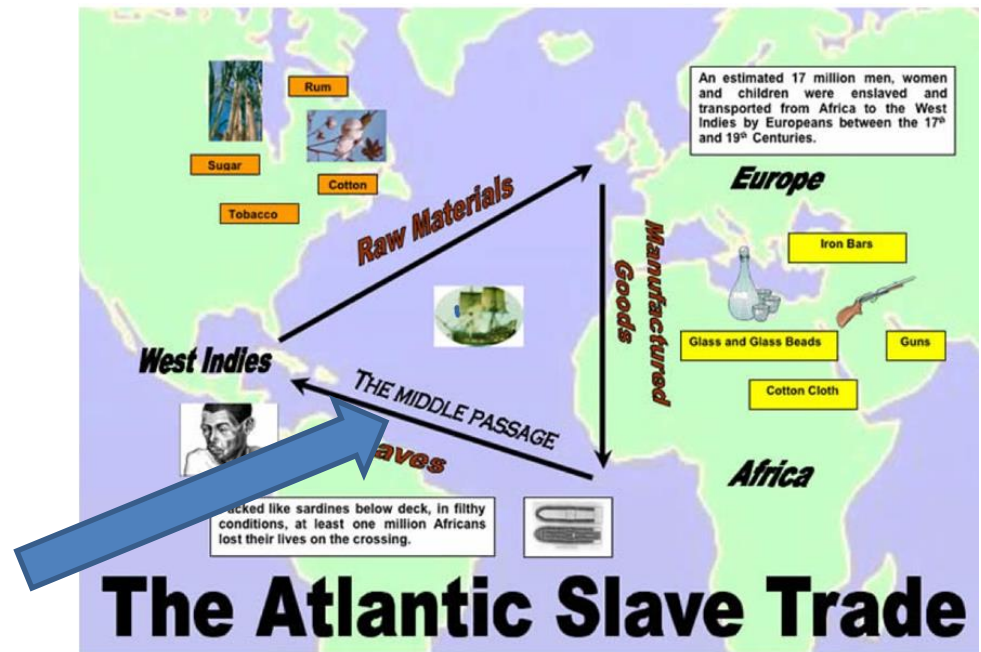
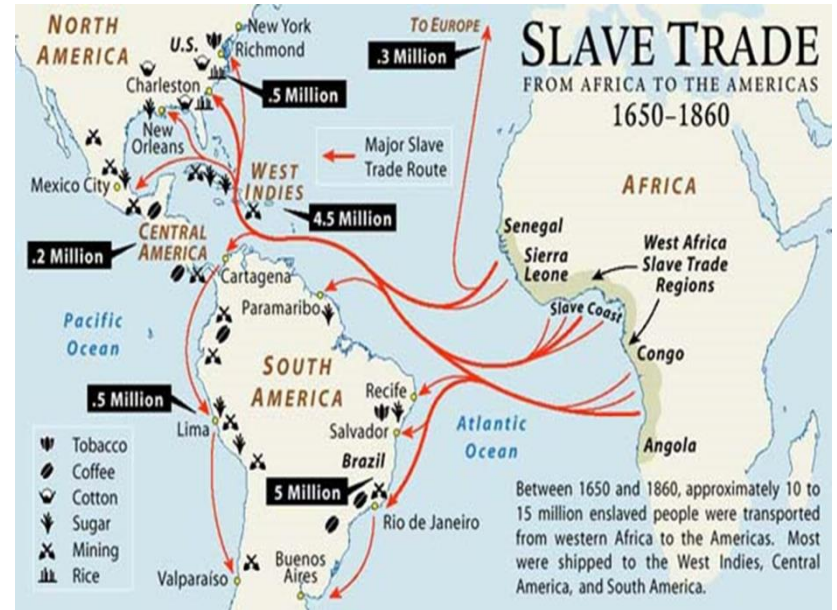




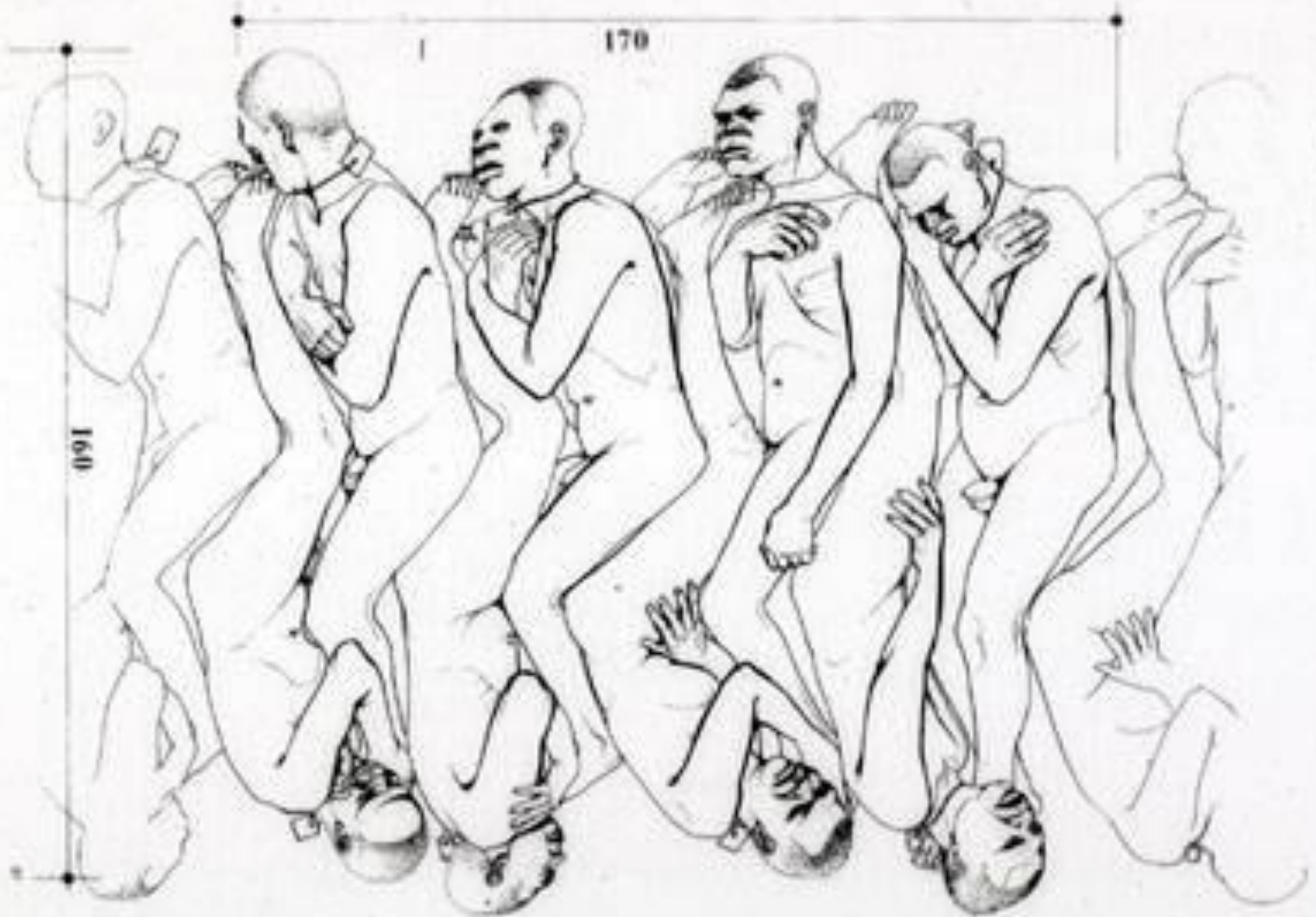
Checkpoint

Why did the Portuguese & Dutch establish footholds mainly along the African coast?

Slavery



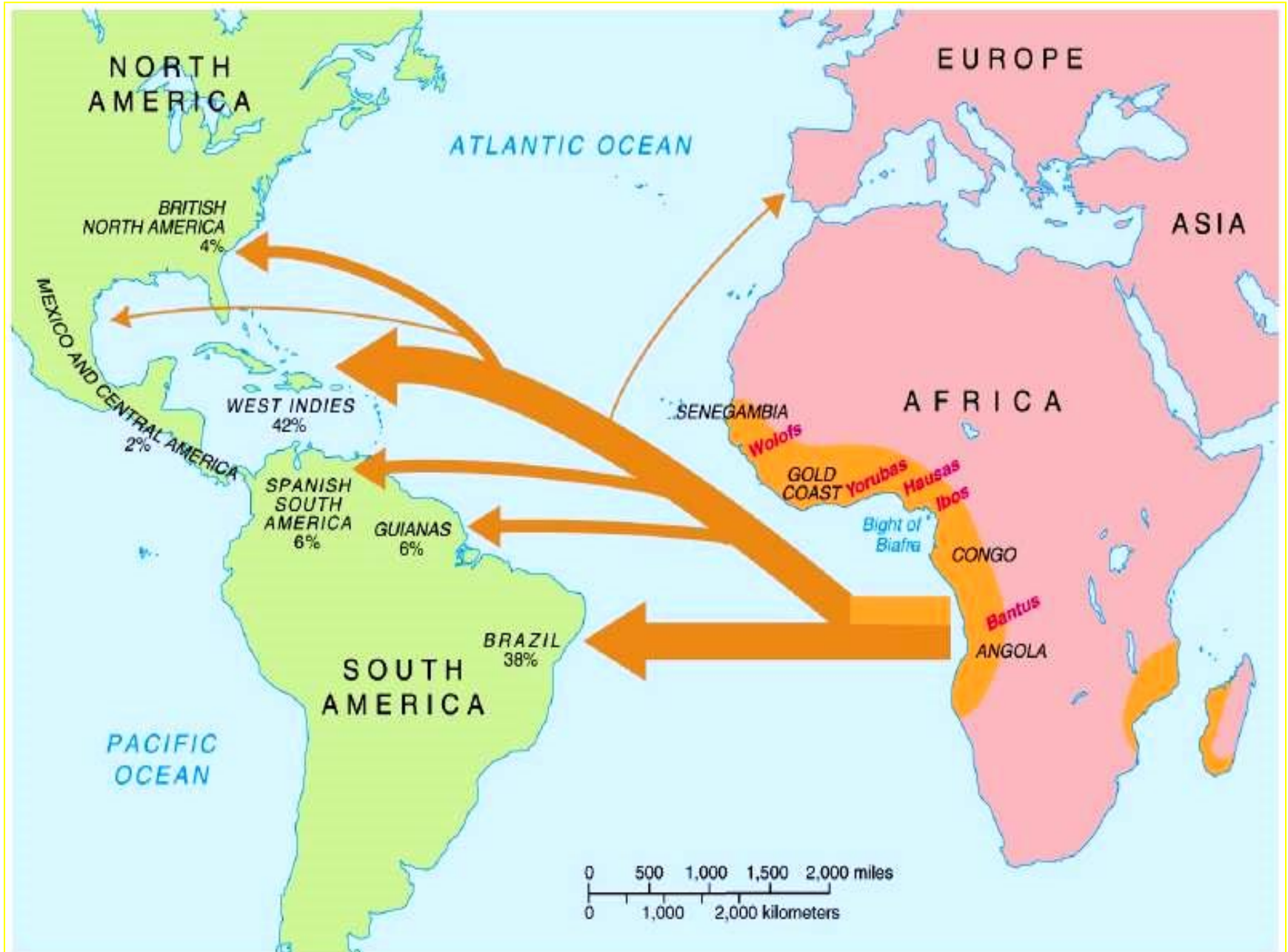
“Coffin” Position: Onboard a Slave



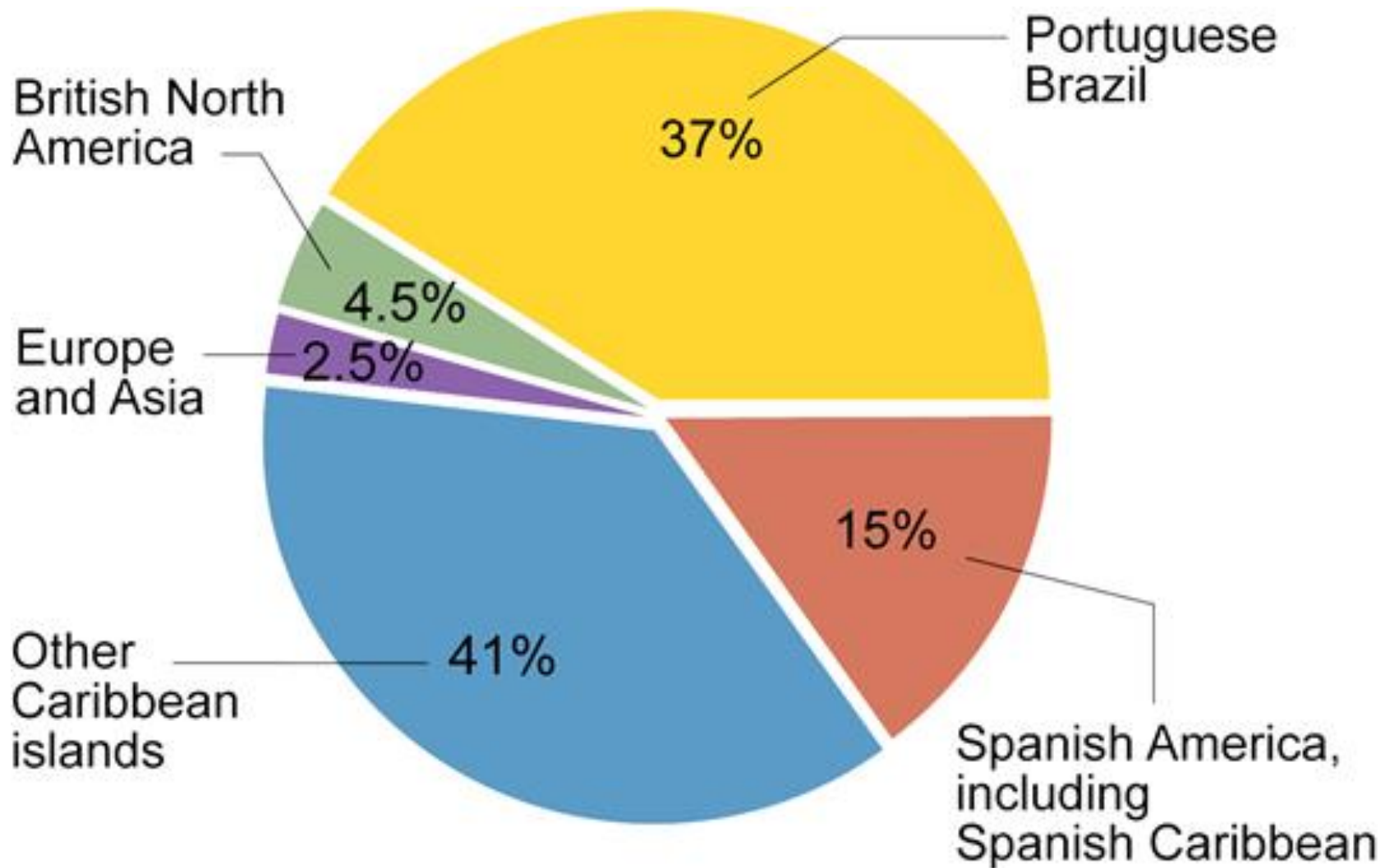
Onboard the Slave Ship



Where Slaves Went



Destination of Enslaved Africans 1500-1870



Source: Albert M. Craig, *World Civilizations*



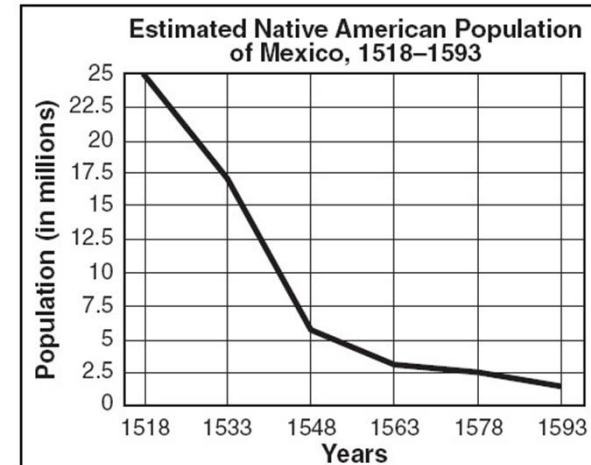
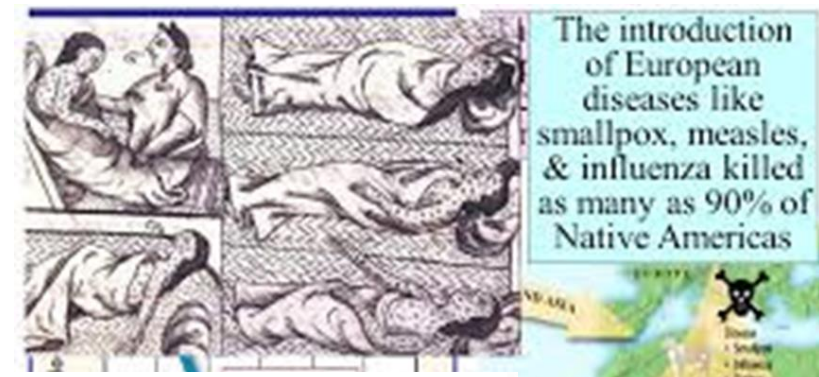
Checkpoint

How did the Slave Trade affect Africa,
Europe & the Americas?

Colonial Americas



Spanish Americas



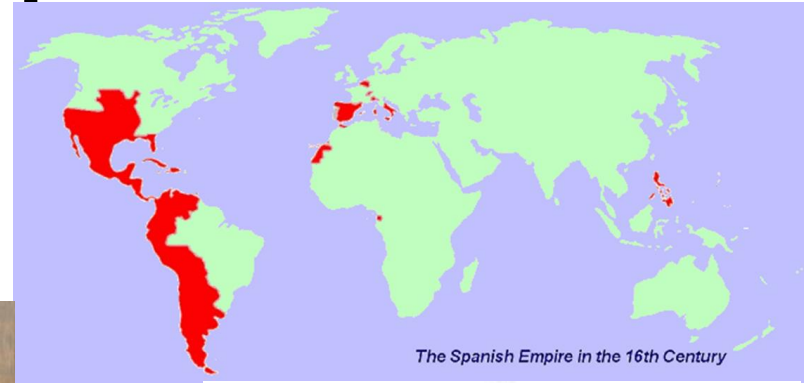
Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)



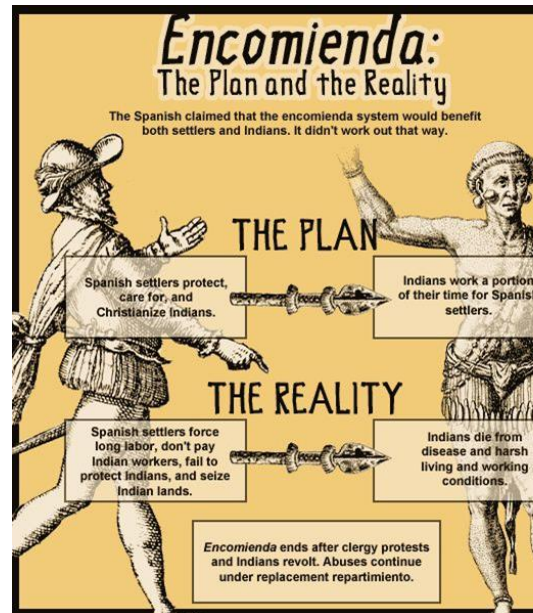
Checkpoint

How did the Spanish conquer huge Native American tribes & what were the effects of those conquests?

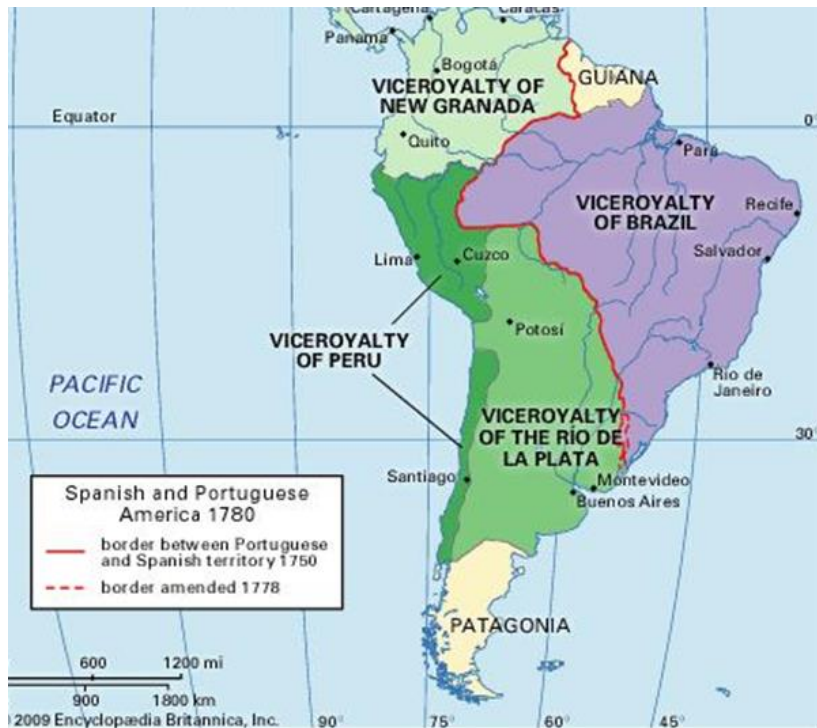
Spanish Empire



The Spanish Empire in the 16th Century



Rest of Colonial Americas





Checkpoint

How did Spain rule its colonial Empire in the Americas?