**Spanish Empire Notes**

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| ***Spanish-Portuguese Rivalry-*** Define the following terms/ideas. |
| Line of Demarcation: |
| Treaty of Tordesillas: |
| Mercantilism: |

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| ***European Explorers*** | |
| ***Explorer*** | ***When/Where they explored*** |
| Ponce de Leon |  |
| Amerigo Vespucci |  |
| Vasco Balboa |  |
| Ferdinand Magellan |  |

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| ***Conquistadors*** |  |  |
| *Explorer* | *Place they conquered* | *Who they conquered* |
| Hernando Cortes |  |  |
| Francisco Pizzaro |  |  |

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| ***Name the 3 ways the conquistadors were able to conquer the native tribes*** |
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |

***Fill the pyramid in with descriptions of each social class from the provided reading.***

**Social Structure of Latin America**

* After Spain cemented its influence in Spanish America, it began to set up New Spain’s social structure
  + At the beginning, there was a master-slave relationship between landowners and the native inhabitants
  + Because the native inhabitants were considered to be inferior by Spaniards and thus extremely low on the social ladder, they were treated extremely poorly
  + Theoretically, since native American society itself was stratified, it was possible for individual native American individuals (caciques) to be wealthy and powerful, since the ‘republic’ of native Americans functioned beside that of the Spaniards
  + Race, occupation and religion were the formal criteria that determined an individual’s social status
  + As the Spanish colonies expanded, a caste system developed
    - On the top level, Spaniards born in Spain (*peninsulares* or *gachupines*) held the highest posts in government and clergy, and came from titled families
    - On the second level came those born in Latin America of Spanish parents (*criollos*)
      * Initially they rarely occupied powerful positions, they did manage to become landowners and merchants
      * They usually used slaves so they did not have to do any labour-intensive task
      * 95% of the whites in Spanish colonies were in this class
      * However, as time passed and their numbers grew, they owned haciendas (landed estates) with hundreds of peasants, factories, mines, and other jobs in the commercial sector
      * Eventually they began competing fiercely for the jobs of the *peninsulares*—viceroy, archbishop, *audiencia* minister
      * In the early 19th century, many *criollos* resisted independence movements in Latin America, instead choosing to preserve their ties to Spain, which highlighted their conservative nature
* On the third level came those born in Mexico of mixed heritage (*mestizos*)
  + It was a rapidly growing socioeconomic class, but many Spaniards considered them to be inferior because they were not pure-blood
  + Thus, they remained poor and uneducated for many generations
  + The Laws of the Indies assigned equality between *mestizos* and whites, but certain colonial guilds and schools still excluded *mestizos*
  + If they lived in native American communities and wore native dress, they were considered to be native Americans, but if they lived in towns and wore Spanish clothing, they were considered to be Spanish
* On the fourth level were the native inhabitants of Spanish lands
  + They were considered wards of the Crown and Church, which meant that legal authorities, the clergy and the estate owner (*ecnomenderos*) were theoretically responsible for their well-being
  + However, native Americans were not treated as human beings, so many of them were worked to death, or died from disease
  + Enslavement of native Americans was banned in the mid-16th century by New Spain’s 2nd viceroy, Luis de Velasco, though it does not appear that everybody followed this decree
* Technically African slaves were on the last level
  + Millions of native Americans died due to maltreatment or disease, so there was a labour shortage
  + They were difficult to import, but they were better at surviving hard labour and horrible work environments
  + If they were hard workers, they could earn enough money to escape slavery
* In later years, racial subgroups were created that do not really fall into any of the above categories; one could classify them as an intermediate stage between mixed heritage people and native Americans
  + They include *mulattos* (Spanish-African), *castizos* (Spanish-Mestizo), *zambos* (Indian-African), Filipinos, Chinese and Europeans of other nationalities