

Colonizing North America Notes - Country: Spain

Motivation to Explore	Share of the Spice Trade. New routes to Asia. Gold, Glory, God. Conquistadors also served the king.
Leadership	King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella (1492)
Who were the explorers and where did they go?	Columbus (Italian) landed in the West Indies in 1492. Balboa - Panama; Cortez - 1519 - Mexico; Cabeza de Vaca - Gulf Coast; DeSoto - Florida; Coronado - Arizona and New Mexico
Settlements (if any?)	Columbus - first colony on the island of Hispanola. Carribbean Islands, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba. Central America, Coast of Gulf of Mexico, West Coast of South America (Peru)
Life in the Settlements	Pueblos (towns) - centers of farming and trade. Plaza - center of town. Presidios - forts where soldiers lived. Missions - religious settlements run by Catholic priests and friars where Indians were often forced to live and work. Four Social Classes - (1) Peninsulares, (2) Creoles, (3) Mestizos, (4) Native Americans
What happened at the settlements? <i>(Were they successful? Why or Why Not?)</i>	Conquistadors were poor rulers, so Spain set up a strong system of government to rule the empire with viceroys in charge of each region. . Divided the settlements into New Spain and Peru. New Laws of the Indies set up pueblos, presidios, and missions.
Results & Ramifications of Colonization	A blend of Spanish and Indian culture developed. As the Native Americans died of disease, the Atlantic Slave Trade began to provide a replacement cheap labor source.