**Chapter 24: New Worlds: The Americas and Oceania**

1. **Colliding worlds**
   1. The Spanish Caribbean
      1. Spanish mariners meet indigenous Taíno (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      2. Columbus uses Hispaniola (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) as base for trading with Taíno
         1. Columbus built the fort of Santo Domingo, capital of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Disappointed that Taíno had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Recruit locals to mine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead
            1. *Encomiendas:* land grants to Spanish settlers with total \_\_\_\_\_\_ over local people
            2. Brutal abuses plus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought decline of Taino populations
      3. Mining to Plantation Agriculture
         1. Smallpox epidemics begin 1518
            1. Spaniards launch raids to kidnap and replace workers, spread disease \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Limited gold production causes new interest in exploiting Caribbean for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production
            1. Requires massive importation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The conquest of Mexico and Peru
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*conquistadores*) explore other territories
      2. Hernán Cortés and 450 men bring down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire in Mexico (1519-1521)
         1. Smallpox destroys besieged Tenochtitlan
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the Mexica helped Cortés
      3. Francisco Pizarro and 600 men bring down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire in Peru (1532-1533)
         1. Calls conference of warring Inca rulers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them all
   3. Iberian empires in the Americas
      1. Spanish colonial administration formalized by 1570
         1. Administrative centers in Mexico and Peru governed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Viceroys had sweeping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within jurisdictions
      2. Portuguese Brazil
         1. 1494 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divides (non-Christian) world between Spain and Portugal
         2. Portugal claims \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Exploited for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production
   4. Settler colonies in North America
      1. France and England came seeking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the early seventeenth century
         1. Settlements suffered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Permanent colonies in North America
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Nova Scotia (1604), Quebec (1608)
         2. England: Jamestown (1607), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1630)
         3. Netherlands: New Amsterdam (1623); English take it in 1664, rename it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Relations with indigenous peoples
         1. Settlers' farms interrupted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of indigenous peoples
         2. Settlers seized lands, then justified with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Between 1500 and 1800, native population of North America dropped \_\_\_\_ percent
2. **Colonial society in the Americas**
   1. The formation of multicultural societies
      1. European, African migrants primarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Relationships with native women formed
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mixed) societies formed

People of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and native parentage

* + - * 1. Descendants of Spaniards and African slaves (“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
        2. Descendants of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slaves and natives (“zambos”)
    1. Typically the social (and racial) hierarchy in Iberian colonies was as follows:
       1. Whites (*peninsulares* and c*riollos)* owned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       2. Mixed races (*mestizos* and *zambos)*performed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       3. Africans and natives were at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. North American societies
       1. Cultural borrowing: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  1. Mining and agriculture in the Spanish empire
     1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more plentiful than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the basis of Spanish New World wealth
        1. Conquistadores melted Aztec and Inca \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     2. The global significance of silver
        1. Inca, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* system of conscripted labor
        2. Eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Spanish culture
        3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all silver mined went to royal Spanish treasury (the *quinto*)
           1. Paid for Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
           2. Passed on to European and then to Asian markets for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     3. Large private estates, or haciendas, were the basis of Spanish American production
  2. Sugar and slavery in Portuguese Brazil
     1. The Portuguese empire in Brazil dependent on sugar production
        1. Sugar mill: *engenho*, refers to complex of land, labor, related to production of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
           1. Sugarcane to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or refined to sugar for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        2. Unlike Spanish system of forced native labor, Portuguese rely on imported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slaves
        3. Large-scale importing of slaves begins 1580s
           1. Working conditions poor: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% die annually
           2. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human life per ton of sugar
  3. Fur traders and settlers in North America
     1. Indigenous peoples trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for wool blankets, iron pots, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        1. European settler-cultivators also displacing natives from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     2. Impact of the fur trade
        1. Conflicts among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competing for resources
     3. European settler-cultivators posed more serious threat to native societies
        1. Cultivation of cash crops--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rice, indigo, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        2. Increases demand for imported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor
           1. European indentured servants, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terms

Chronically unemployed, orphans, political prisoners, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. African slaves replaced indentured servants in the late seventeenth century
       1. African slaves in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 1619
       2. Increasingly replace European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laborers, late 17th to early 18th centuries
       3. Less prominent in north due to weak nature of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry
          1. Slave trading still important part of economy
          2. Also, products made through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, based on sugar from plantations

* 1. Christianity and native religions in the Americas
     1. Spanish missionaries introduced Catholicism
        1. Franciscan, Dominican, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ missionaries from sixteenth century
           1. Taught Christian doctrine, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—a former settler turned priest worked to improve labor status in Spanish colonies
        3. Due to conquest and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many natives in Spanish America concluded gods had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them; converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        4. Often retained elements of pagan religion in Christian worship
        5. In 1531, the Virgin of Guadalupe became a national symbol
     2. French and English missions less successful
        1. North American populations not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonists had little interest in converting indigenous peoples

1. **Europeans in the Pacific**
   1. Australia and the larger world
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mariners explored west Australia in the seventeenth century
         1. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Captain James Cook lands at Botany Bay, 1770
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shipped to Australia, outnumber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlers until 1830