

1-3 – Spanish America- Pages 20-23

Essential Question: *How did Spain establish an empire in the Americas?*



Main Idea 1: Spanish armies explored and conquered much of the Americas.

- Conquistadors were _____ soldiers who led _____ expeditions in the _____.
- Hernán Cortés led a military expedition to _____ in _____.
- Cortés heard of a _____ land ruled by a king named _____.

Conquest of the Aztec Empire

- _____ ruled the _____ Empire from his capital city of Tenochtitlán.
- The _____ had thousands of _____.
- Cortés had several hundred _____ and _____, as well as _____ and _____.
- _____ welcomed Cortés but was seized by the _____ and later _____ during _____.
- The _____ overthrew the _____ Empire with the aid of _____ of the Aztec's _____.
- The Aztecs had also been weakened by _____ and other _____ brought by the _____.

Pizarro's Conquest of the Inca

- Francisco Pizarro, another _____, led a military expedition to the _____ Empire in the _____ Mountains of _____.
- The _____ ruled over territory that stretched from present-day _____ to _____.
- Pizarro's forces _____ the _____ ruler.
- Pizarro, with the aid of American _____ allies, had conquered the _____ by _____.

Other Spanish Explorers

- Many other _____ explorers came to North _____ in the 1500s to find _____.
- Juan Ponce de León explored present-day _____ in 1513.
- Hernando de Soto traveled through _____ and _____ in 1539.
- The _____ of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo along the _____ coast gave _____ the claim to the _____ coast of North America.



The Spanish Empire

- Spain's _____ colonies helped make it _____.
- Tons of _____ and _____ were brought to _____ from the _____ and _____ empires.
- Food was also grown in _____ and _____ to support Spain's expanding _____.

Main Idea 2:

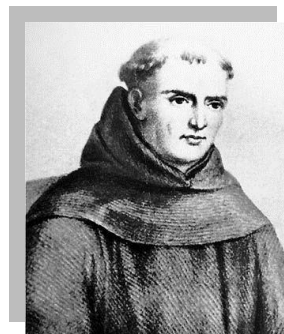
Spain used a variety of ways to govern its empire in the Americas.

Ruling New Spain

- System of _____ officials
- Council of the _____ at top
- Viceroyalty of _____ governs South America
- Viceroyalty of New Spain _____ Central America, _____, and southern part of what is now the _____

Life in Spanish America

- Pueblos were _____ posts and sometimes _____ centers.
- Presidios were _____ bases.
- Priests started _____ to convert _____ to _____.
- Spaniard _____ traveled to _____ in 1769 to spread _____ in the area.
 - Founded nine _____ in _____.



El Camino Real

- El Camino Real is Spanish for _____, also known as _____.
- It refers to the historic _____ of _____ connected the scattered _____ of New Spain.
- El Camino Real is an over _____-mile long _____ connecting the _____ Spanish _____ in California.

Spain's Effect on Native Americans

- The _____ system gave _____ the right to _____ local Native Americans or make them _____.
- Most _____ treated Indians like _____.
- _____ were forced to grow _____, work in _____, and herd cattle.
- Bartolomé de Las Casas, a _____ priest, defended American Indian _____.
 - He wrote _____ and _____ defending the _____.
- So many Indians died of _____ and _____ that the Spanish brought enslaved _____ to New Spain.
- Spaniards started bringing enslaved _____ to _____ in 1501.
 - Exhausted the local _____ of _____ Indian _____.