



Name:

Date:

Conquests in the Americas

Is about ...

the explorers who came to North and South America having an influence on the people of the Americas.

Main Idea

Columbus's arrival in the West Indies had an effect on many people.

Main Idea

Hernan Cortes had an impact on the Aztec Empire.

Main Idea

Peru's supposed riches drew Francisco Pizarro to take over the land.

Main Idea

Spanish conquistadors had an effect on Spain and Native Americans.

Columbus's men mistreated the Taino even though the Taino were welcoming.

Malinche helped Cortes create alliances with people captured by Aztecs on his trip to Tenochtitlan, the capital.

Pizarro beat his brother in a civil war to win the throne.

Spain became the greatest power due to all the riches taken from the Native Americans.

Other Spanish conquistadors started to conquer other parts of the Americas and forced them to convert to Christianity.

As head of the Aztecs, Moctezuma I sent Cortes gifts to try to stop him from coming to Tenochtitlan.

Atahualpa, an Incan ruler, was held for ransom and then killed.

Some Native Americans felt deflated, converted to Christianity, and stopped fighting the Spanish.

Native Americans were forced to obey the conquistadors, on their horses, through the use of guns and cannons.

Spanish wanted treasure so they imprisoned Moctezuma, which caused him to sign over his land to the Spanish.

After taking the Incan heartland, Pizarro continued to add a lot of South America to his empire.

Others continued to fight and influenced Latin American language, religious traditions, and clothing.

Disease killed many Native Americans since they didn't have any immunity to these diseases.

Cortes and his Indian allies came back to destroy Tenochtitlan, which later became the location of Mexico City.

The world was now able to use the seas for shipping.

So what? What is important to understand about this?

A few explorers were able to take over many lands and have an effect on many.