

Mestizos- people of mixed Indian and European heritage- created a new distinctive culture

Black Legend- the false idea that the conquerors merely tortured and butchered the Indians, stole their gold, infected them with smallpox, and left little but misery behind- obscured the substantial achievements of the Spanish in the New World

Popé's Rebellion- an uprising in 1680 when Pueblo rebels destroyed every Catholic Church in provincial New Mexico and killed many priests and hundreds of Spanish settlers- the natives were not pleased when the missionaries tried to suppress their religious customs

Treaty of Tordesillas- 1494 when Spain secured its claim to Columbus's discovery by dividing with Portugal the "heathen lands" of the New World- Spain got the most land in the New World and Portugal was compensated with Africa

Spanish Armada-a fleet of 130 ships that attempted to invade England but it was then defeated- started England on its way to becoming a master of the world oceans and dominant naval power in the North Atlantic.

Renaissance-rebirth of interests in arts and science- sparked a spirit of optimism and adventure and new ideas and inventions led to exploration and the discovery of the New World.

1. According to Bailey, the Christian crusaders were some of the indirect discoverers of America. When the crusaders were fighting they developed a taste for the products that were there and this fueled Europe to become actively involved in trade with other parts of the world. Since the trade routes to the Middle East were long and treacherous, explorers searched for simpler and safer trade routes. During Columbus's exploration to find a new trade route, he stumbled across the New World. Another indirect discoverer was Marco Polo. This is because he interested Europeans even more to the products of Asia. Because of the Crusades and Marco Polo people were inspired to find easier ways to get to Asia. That is why they're indirect discoverers of America.
2. The slave trade that existed in Africa before European involvement was modest in comparison. Before European involvement, Africans routinely traded slaves and the system was even pretty complex because buys paid more for slaves that were from tribes from far away so they could not run home or be rescued by their tribe. They also mixed people from different tribes so that they would remain frustrated and not work together.
3. Some of the technological innovations that motivated Europe to explore the Americas were the compass, new types of sails, and the use of new equipment such as the astrolabe. One of the economic innovations that motivated European exploration were tales of gold and silver. The Spanish explorers and conquistadores were mainly motivated by a quest for gold. A social innovation that motivated European exploration was the competition between Spain and Portugal to find a route to the Indies. Both nations were in a sudden period of glory and they wanted to out do each other.
4. Discovery is finding something for the first time or coming across something that was unknown to people. Even though Columbus was technically not the first person to find the Americas, he was the first discoverer that really brought a lot of attention to it and he was the first person to get other countries to realize the potential that was there. The previous explores didn't really realize the vastness of their discovery or the potential of it.

5. The European exploration had several ecological impacts to the Amerindians and the Europeans. One of the impacts on the Amerindians was the transmission of diseases to the Indians such as smallpox, measles, bubonic plague, influenza, typhus, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. They also brought seeds such as Kentucky blue grass, dandelions, and daises. They Europeans also brought wheat, sugar, rice, coffee, horses, cows, and pigs to the Americas. In return the Europeans got many things. They received gold, silver, corn, potatoes, pineapples, tomatoes, tobacco, beans, vanilla, and chocolate. The Americans also gave Europeans the sexually transmitted disease Syphilis.
6. I think that conquistadores are villains. They mistreated the natives and they also were mainly driven by their desires for gold. Even though they did achieve some great things, I think that the negatives outweigh the positives.
7. The conquistadores shouldn't be blamed specifically for all the deaths. Many of the diseases that were not first transferred by them. In actuality many of the people that dies for diseases from the Old World never even saw a white person. The Black Legend does most likely inhibit any criticisms that I would make.
8. The Aztec civilization was very prosperous in several different ways before the European conquest. They had advanced farming techniques and had made advances in math but at the same time they had not invented the wheel. After European conquest, the population had dropped drastically because of disease and the city of Tenochtitlán was obliterated to make way for Christian temples. Also now there was a new culture of Mestizos.
9. Disease and forced labor played a big role in the early settlement of America. Disease was an important factor because it limited the ability of the natives to fight back. If many of their people were sick then it limited their ability to organize enough people to resist the Europeans. Forced labor also played a role in the early settlement of America because it setup a class structure where the Europeans were on top. The natives had no real way of increasing their class. Having natives work for the Europeans made things easier because they did not have to work to make any money.
10. There were many motives associated with the age of European expansion. Some of the motives were, spreading Christianity, receiving noble status, finding a trade route to the Indies, and discovering land. One of the expectations of the age of European expansion was to find a trade route to the Indies. Instead while searching for that trade route, discoverers encountered great new lands. One of the problems during this age was that many natives of America died because of exposure to diseases from the Old World. Also, Europeans sometimes mistreated the natives, forcing them into Christianity or making them into slaves. Some of the rewards from this age were new crops that were to be grown all around the world, the discovery of a vast land with many natural resources, and also more cultural diffusion could occur in the world.