

Conquest and Colonization

Quaestio: _____

Conquest of Aztec Mexico

- The presence of Spanish _____ (conquerors) in the Caribbean led to diseases reaching the mainland before the Spanish even arrived in person
- The Aztec emperor died of smallpox and was replaced by his inexperienced nephew _____ II
- 1519- Hernán _____ marched toward Tenochtitlán with 600 men, 16 horses, and a few cannons
- Moctezuma sent gifts of gold and silver to the Spanish, hoping they would then leave, but it only made them more interested in taking over
- Spanish benefitted from support from many groups within the empire that resented the Mexica rulers, who _____ captives to the gods and demanded _____ payments
- Cortés captured Moctezuma and forced him to give up his land and wealth, but the arrival of a different group of Spaniards challenging Cortés, and the battle that followed between all the groups, allowed the Aztecs to push the Spanish out of the city
- However, the Spanish had spread _____, which began to kill off the population, so when the Spanish returned in 1521, they were able to easily conquer the weakened Empire, destroying Tenochtitlán and building _____ City in its place
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Conquest of Inca Peru

- 1532- Inca civil war caused by the death of the Emperor due to smallpox just ended with _____ killing his brother for power
- Many people had been supporters of his brother and did not like Atahualpa
- Spanish arrive led by Francisco _____, seeking riches of the Inca
- Atahualpa did not see them as a threat (he had 80,000 soldiers and Pizarro had 186 men), so invited the Spanish to meet, thinking he would capture them
- Atahualpa arrived carried by 80 men, Spanish monk greeted him and insisted that he _____, obeying what the Bible says, or become an enemy of Spain
- Atahualpa asked to see the Bible, but when he did not find it interesting (some accounts say he could not open it, or tried to listen to it), so he threw it on the ground
- The refusal to convert and disrespect toward the Bible led the Spanish to launch a surprise attack with guns and horses, terrifying the Inca and capturing Atahualpa
- He offered rooms of _____ for his life, which they accepted, and then killed him anyway
- Like with the Aztecs, the Spanish benefitted from support from _____ allies who opposed the ruler
- Pizarro then took over Cuzco and was in control of the Inca Empire, though he was later killed by rival Spanish conquistadors