

Historia marítima y de la navegación en el Caribe e Iberoamérica I

Especialización en Patrimonio Cultural Sumergido

Cohorte 2019

Part 3

The Spanish Empire

Filipe Castro

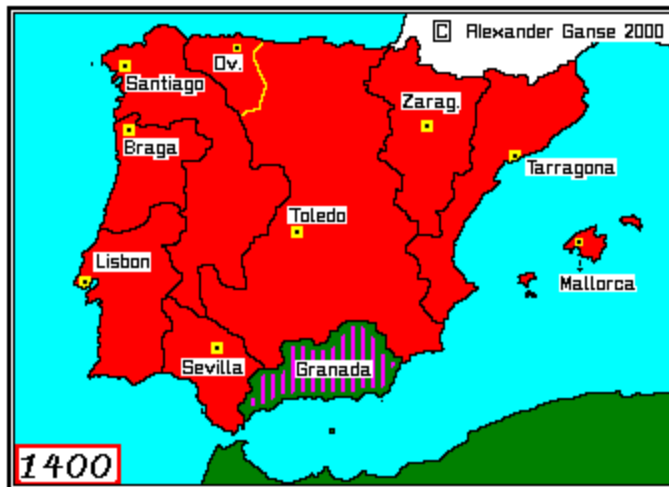
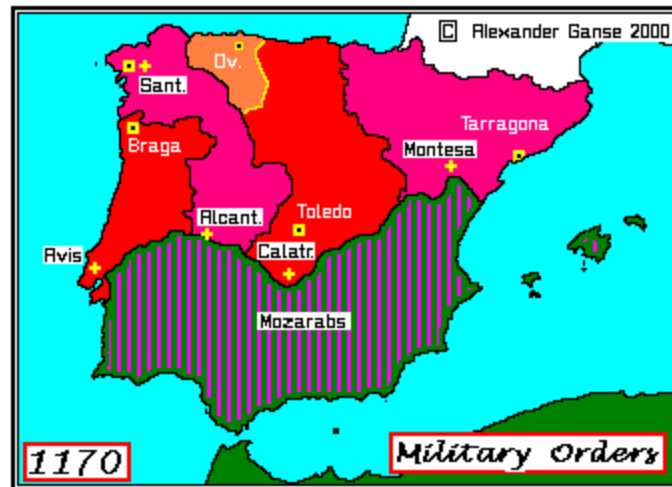
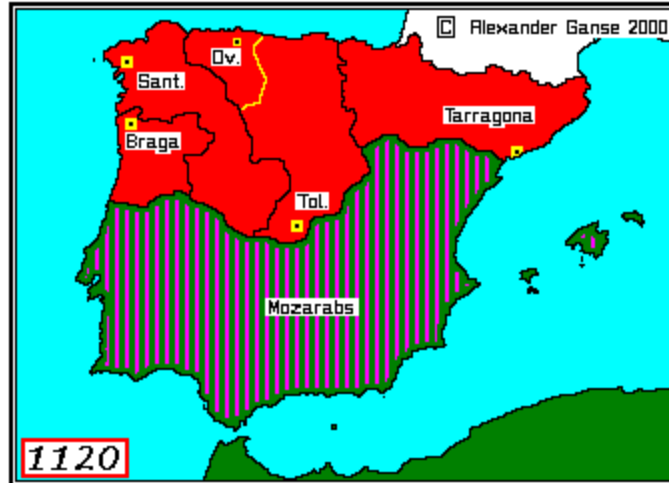
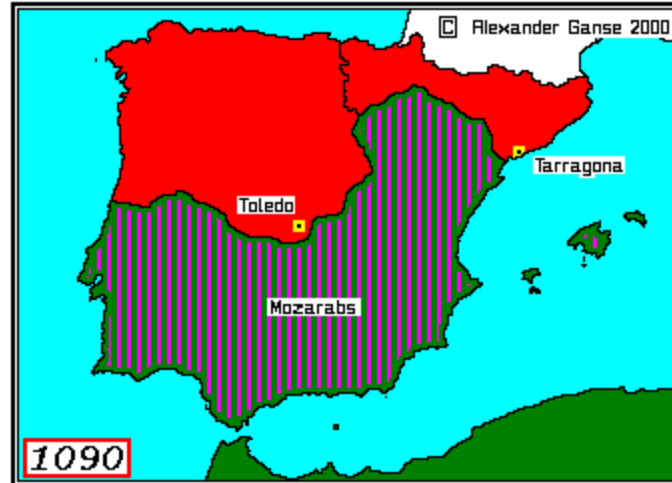
Bogotá, April 2019



The Spanish Empire



Church Organisation of the Iberian Peninsula



Spanish Empire



Timeline

- 1492, Columbus' 1st voyage
- 1493, Columbus' 2nd voyage
- 1494, Treaty of Tordesillas
- 1497, Giovanni Cabotto sails to Newfoundland
- 1497, Vasco da Gama sails to India (1497-98)
- 1497, Amerigo Vespucci 1st voyage (Caribbean)
- 1498, Columbus' 3rd voyage
- 1498, João Fernandes Lavrador and Pêro de Barcelos (Labrador)
- 1499, Amerigo Vespucci 2nd voyage (South America)
- 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral discovers Brazil
- 1502, Columbus' 4th voyage

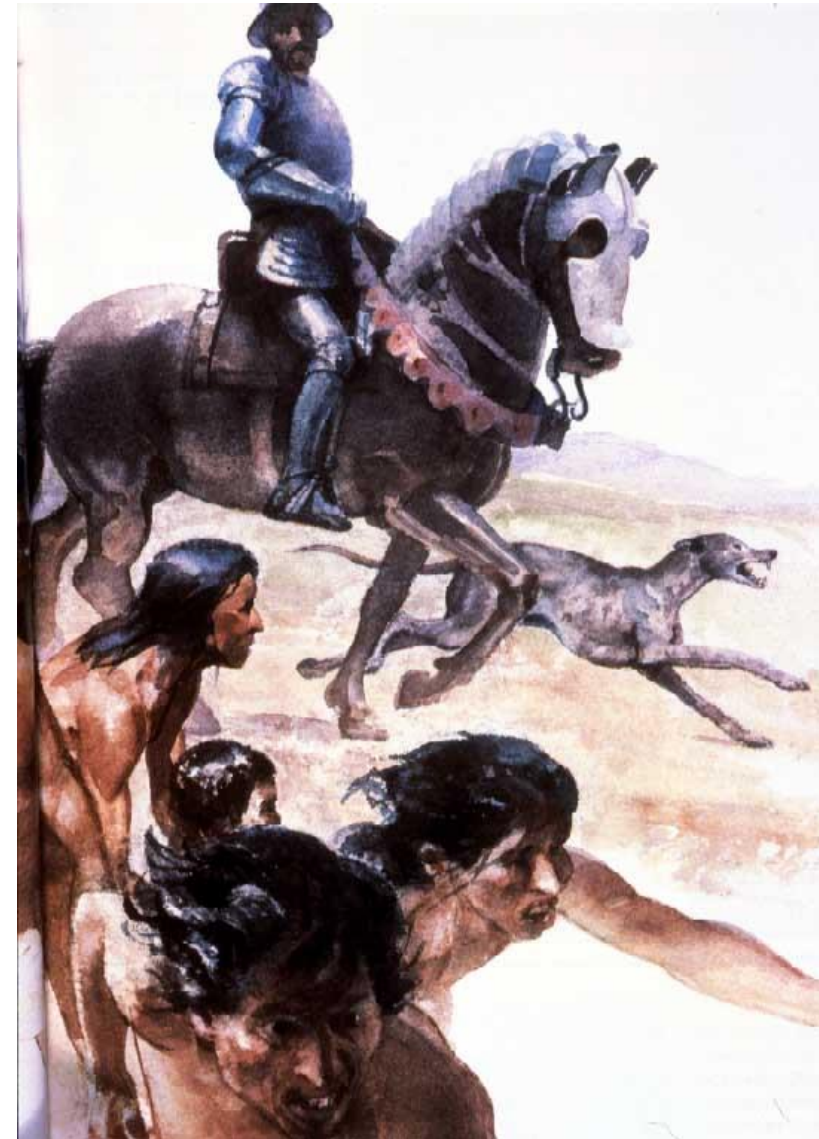


A Genoese living in Portugal for so many years, Columbus had a mercantile strategy in mind: to establish commercial outposts and trade with the natives. He planned to set in place a flexible and inexpensive administrative structure. It was a short term strategy.

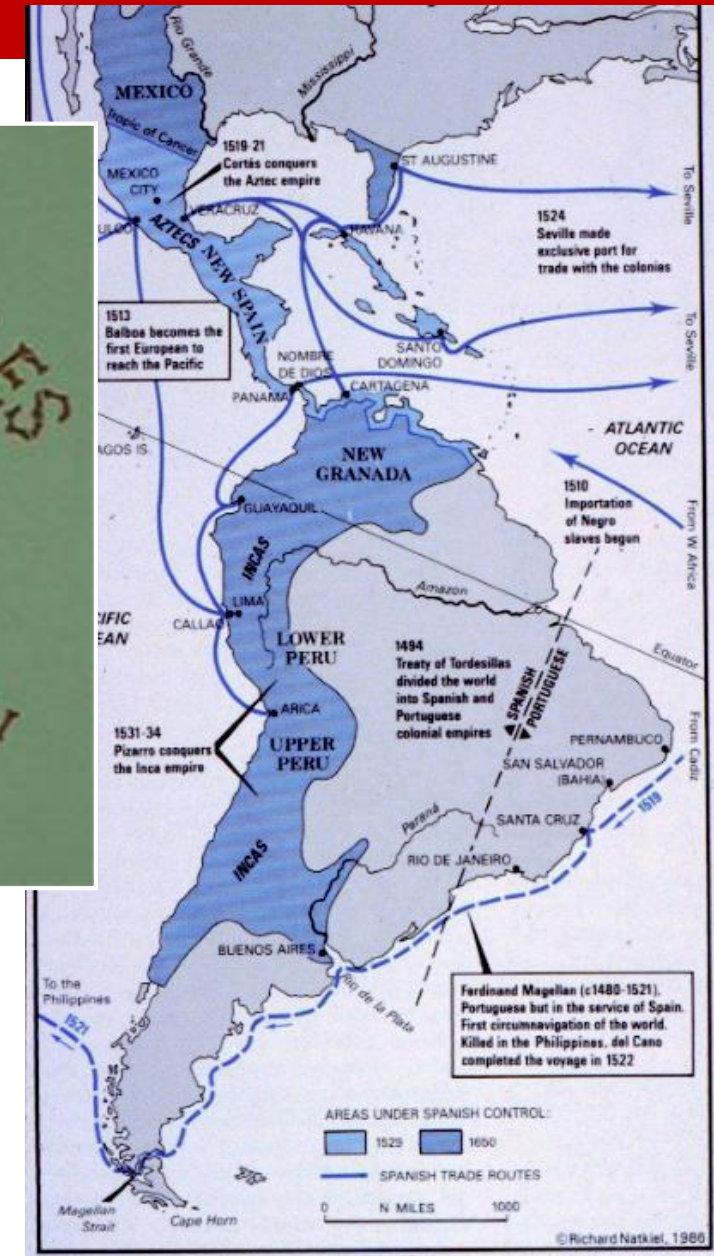
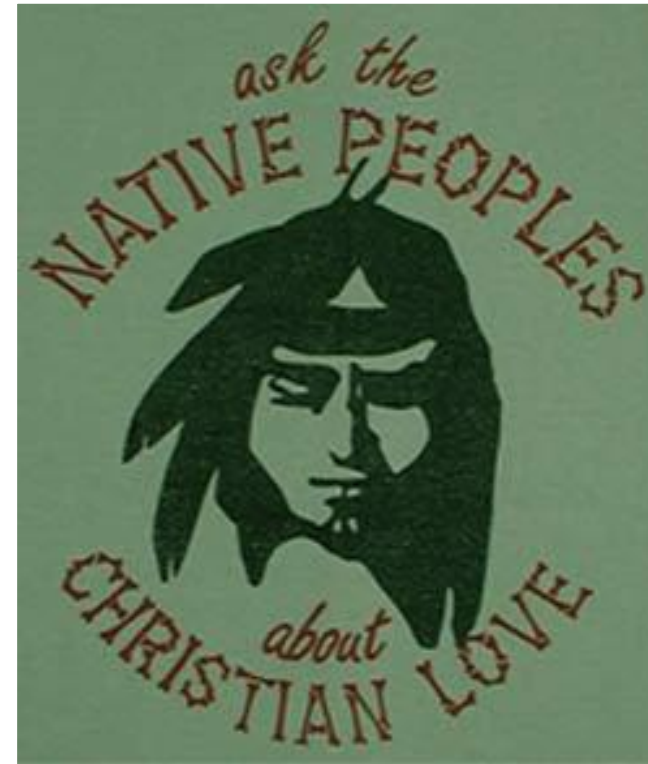


Repetimos aquí con mayor tamaño y detalle la vista del puerto de Cádiz recogida anteriormente, reproducida en este caso de un ejemplar del *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* que se conserva en el Archivo Histórico de la ciudad de Barcelona. Esta obra, cuyo primer volumen se publicó en 1572, llegó a constar de otros cinco, editándose el último en 1617. Por lo que se refiere a las ciudades españolas en ella representadas, un total de 33, la mayor parte se grabaron sobre dibujos de Joris Hoefnagel, que viajó por España entre 1563 y 1567, empezando precisamente por Cádiz.

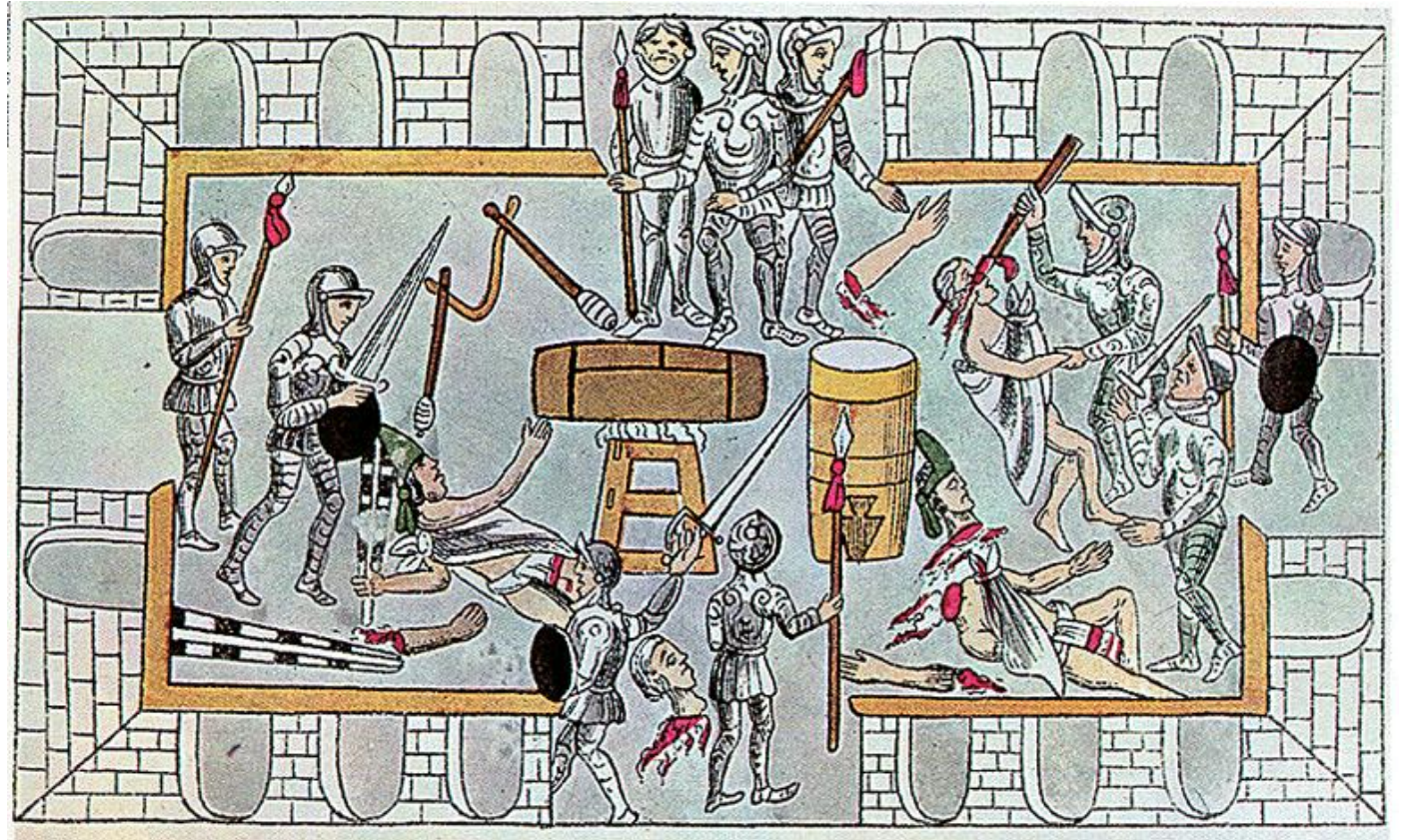
Spain had something much different in mind: conquest and settlement. This had been the past experience of the *Reconquista*, and they knew very well how to set up a heavy and highly efficient administrative structure to govern, tax, and organize politically and economically the new territories. They thought about long term occupation.



The Spanish view prevailed.
 Spanish settlers were given
 a grant of land with a
 number of indigenous slaves
 and promised to
Christianize them.



However, the indigenous population could not resist the disease, heavy work, and brutal mistreatment inflicted upon them, and soon the settlers were forced to capture slaves in the neighbouring islands.



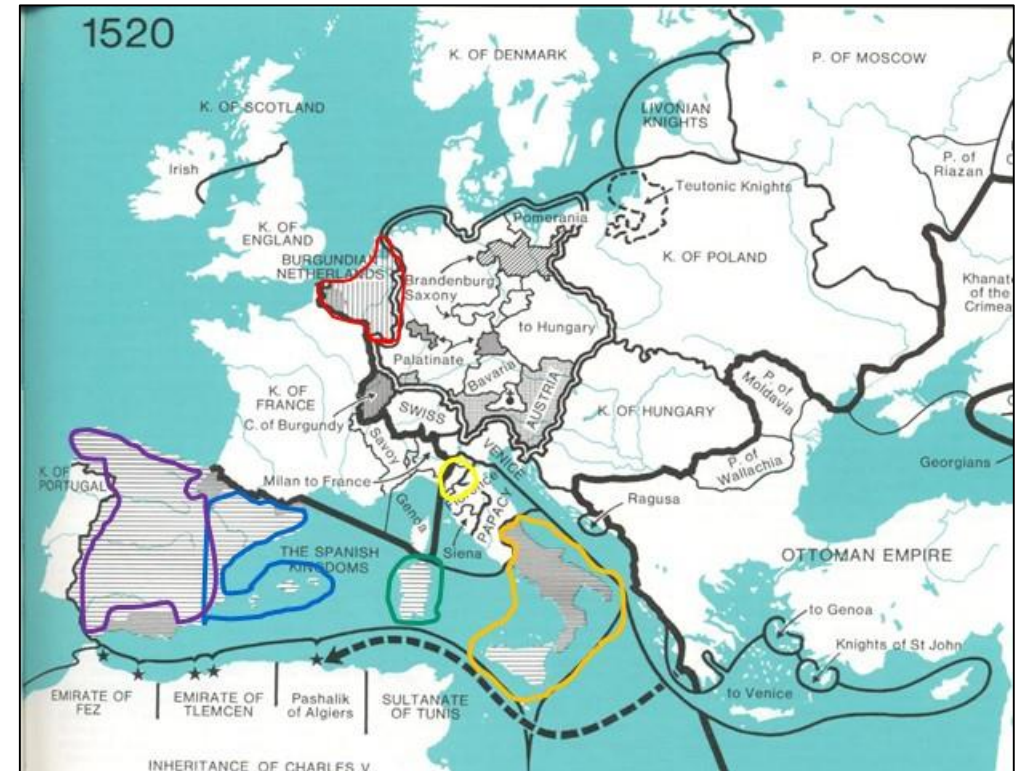
In 1496 Ferdinand and Isabella married their daughter Joanna the Mad to Philip, the son of Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor. From this marriage was born the future Charles V in 1500.



In 1506, at the age of 6, Charles inherited Burgundy from his father. In 1516 Charles inherited Aragon from his uncle Ferdinand of Castile, together with the kingdom of the two Sicilies, Sardinia, Milan, and the New World. In 1519 his grandfather died and left him Austria and the Holy Roman Empire.



And in 1521, at Worms, he inherited a major crisis that plagued the rest of his life...



Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba were occupied between 1508 and 1511.



Timeline

1513, Ponce de Leon discovers Florida

1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa sees the Pacific Ocean

1514, Portuguese arrive in China

1519, Cortez starts the conquest of Mexico

1519, Magellan starts circumnavigation (1519-22)

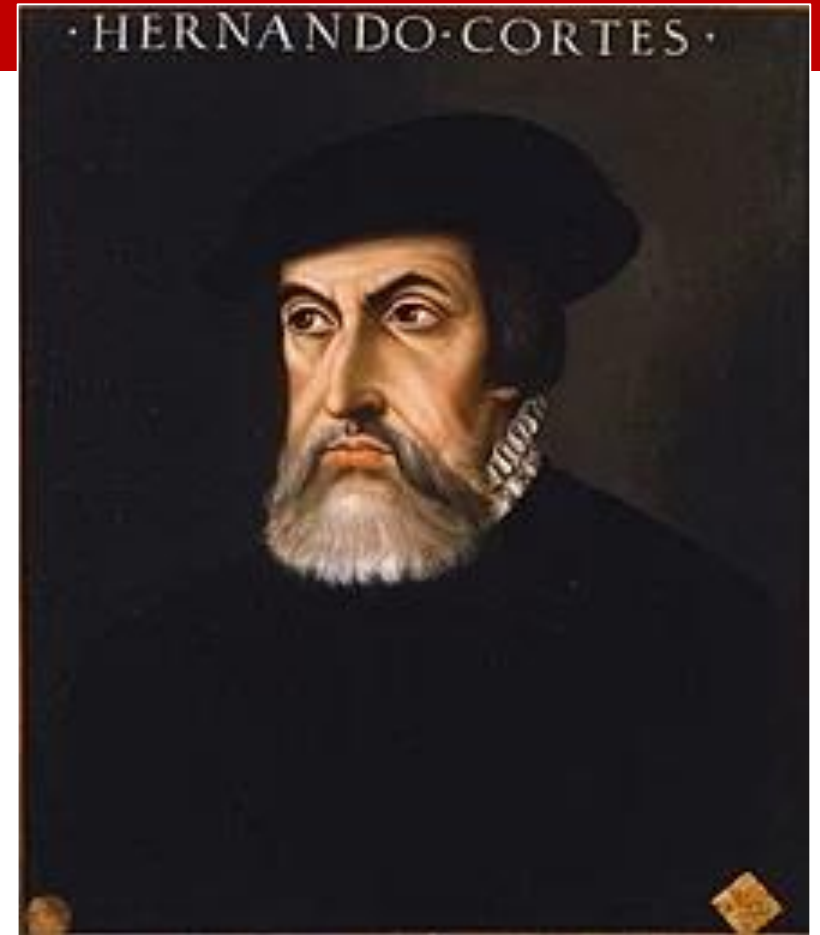
1522 Pizarro learns about the existence of Peru

1523, Giovanni da Verrazano sails along the coast of North America to Newfoundland

1531 Pizarro starts the conquest of Peru

Cortez and the conquest of Mexico

Hernan Cortéz was born in Spain around 1485 into the minor nobility, studied law at the University of Salamanca for a short period, and left to the New World in 1504.

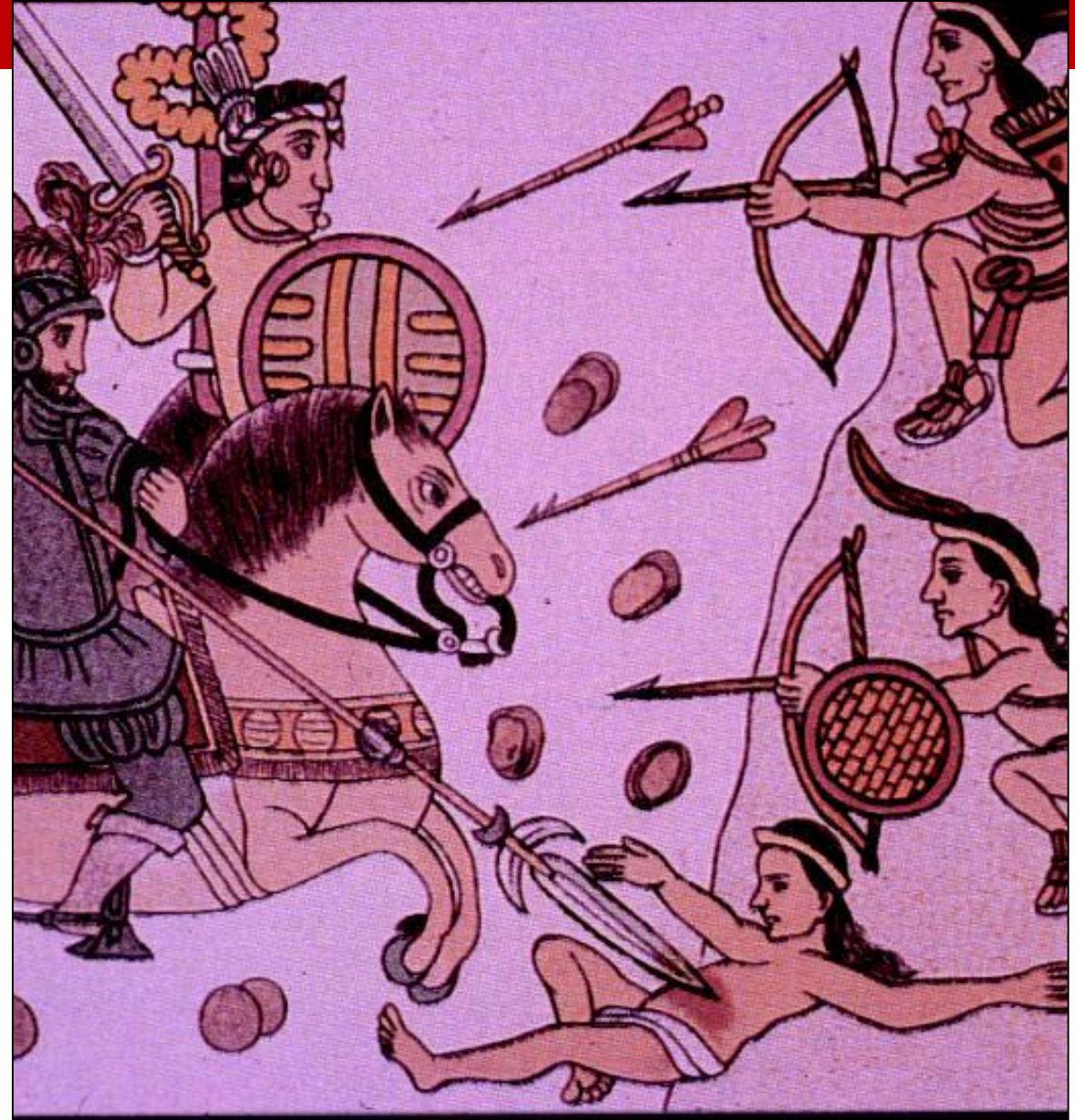


Settling in Hispaniola, he moved to Cuba in 1511 working for the New Governor, Diego Velasquez.

In 1519 he was appointed to lead an investigative exploration of the Yucatan Peninsula. He sailed to the island of Cozumel, and then to the Bay of Campeche.



After a short fight with the natives he was offered peace and received provisions, gold and women from the local chiefs. Cortez took a noblewoman named Malinche to be his mistress and interpreter.



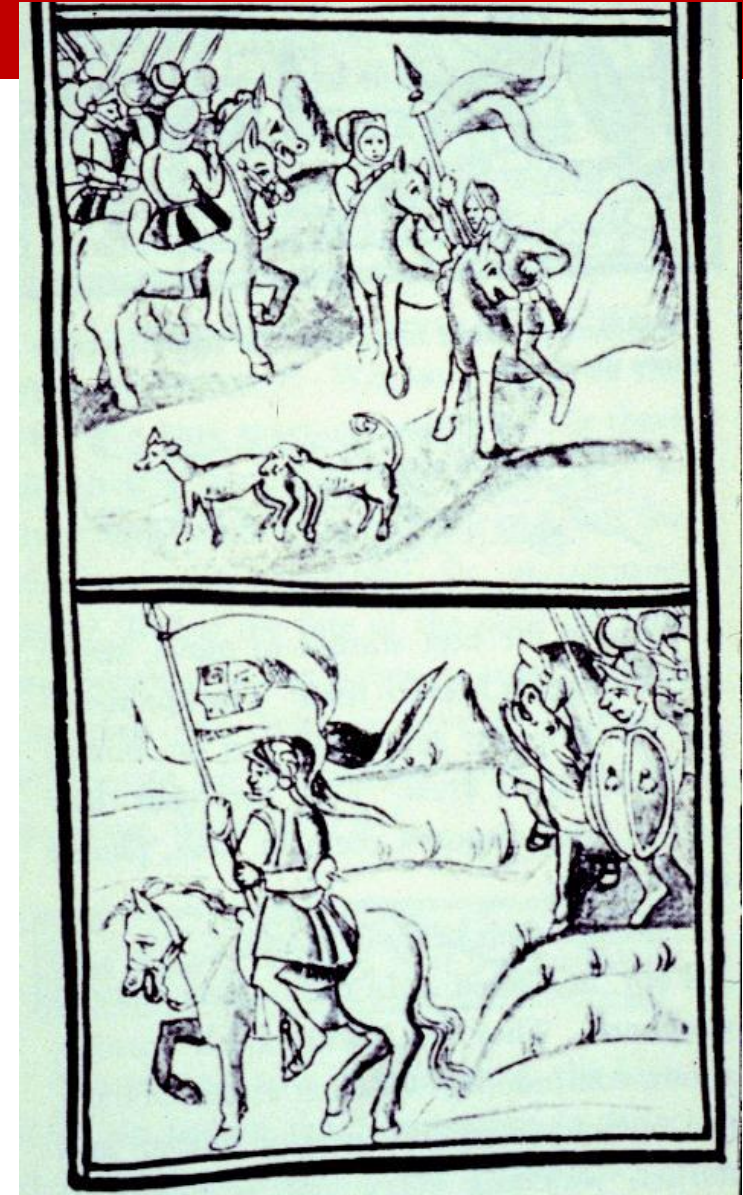
Then he sailed north and west, around the Yucatan to a sheltered bay, where he founded a settlement which he named Vera Cruz.



At Vera Cruz he received several delegations from the Aztec emperor Moctezuma, who wanted to know if the Spaniards were gods or mortals.



In view of the amount of gold offered by Moctezuma's ambassadors, Cortez decided to invade the Aztec Empire.



He had his ships destroyed (?) so that nobody could retreat to Cuba, fortified his base at Vera Cruz, and prepared for the invasion.



His army consisted of about 600 infantry armed with crossbows and arquebuses, and dozens of cavalry.



After defeating the Tlaxcala and making them his allies, he moved into the interior, seeking the city of Tenochtitlan, the heart of the empire.

On November 8, 1519, he entered Tenochtitlan unopposed, less than 3 months after he started his conquest.



After exchanging presents, Cortez was housed in the palace of Axayacatal, and tensions grew between both parts. Cortez was trapped in Tenochtitlan, surrounded by thousands of Aztecs,

Moctezuma was housing an army of well-trained foreigners armed with horses and advanced weapons.

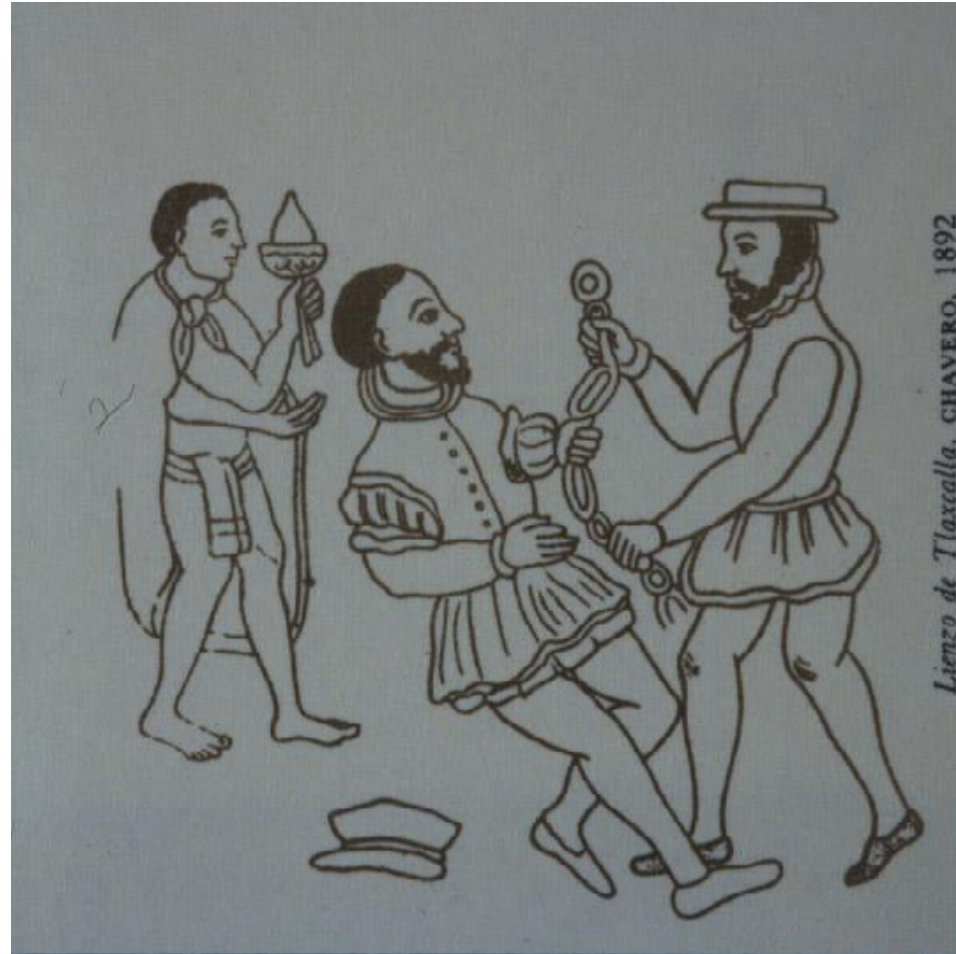


When two Spanish envoys were killed outside the city, Cortez took Moctezuma prisoner and moved to control the empire.

However, political unrest and previous problems between Cortez and Velazquez had brought Panfilo de Narvaez to Mexico with a small force, to arrest Cortez and restore order and obedience in the new colony.

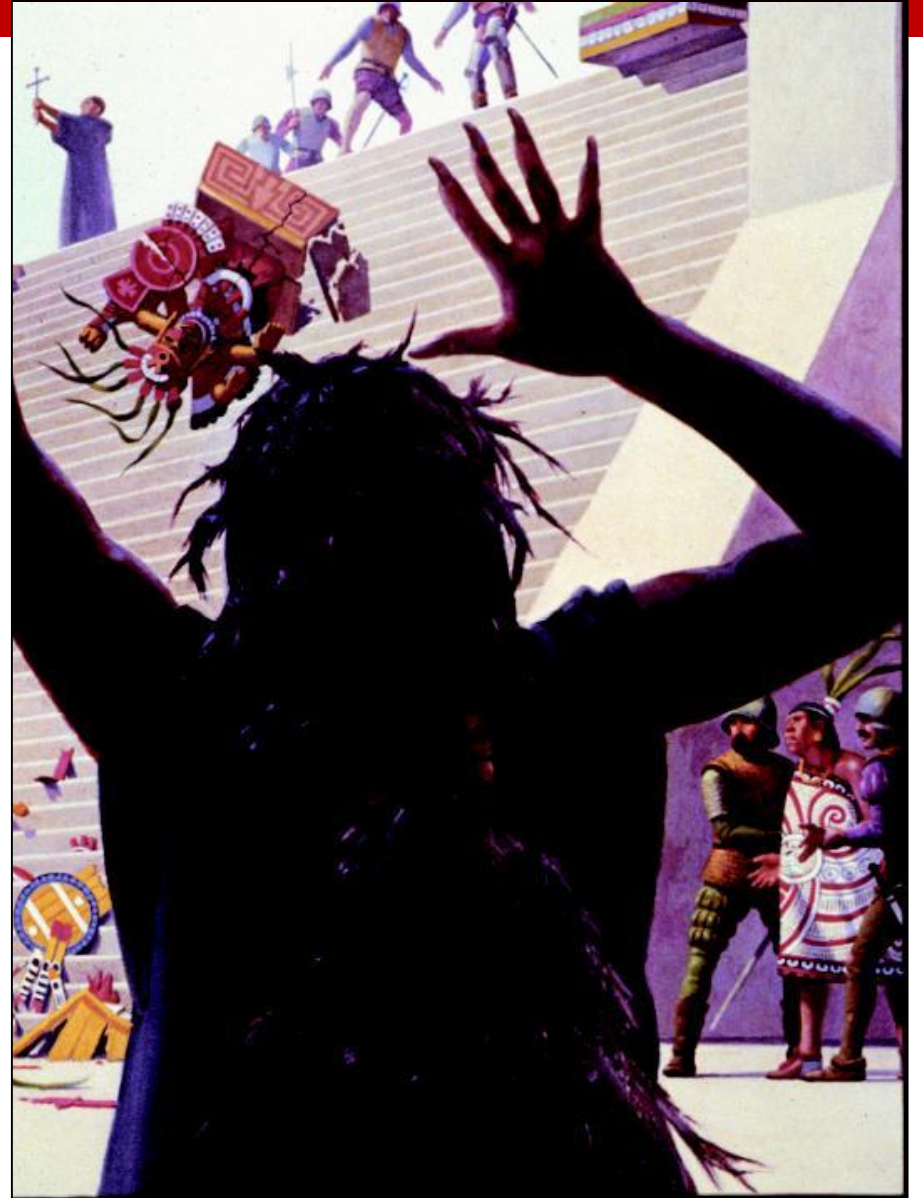


Cortez left
Tenochtitlan and
managed to attack
and arrest Narvaez.
He returned to
Tenochtitlan with
Narvaez' soldiers,
who had joined his
side.



Once back, he found the city in revolt and his troops besieged.

He forced Moctezuma to appear in public, but one of the stones intended for the Spanish struck the emperor and killed him (after a few days).



Cortez and his troops had no option but to force their way out of the city on June 30, 1520, and return to his allied city of Tlaxcala. Many died in this retreat and the event has been called “noche triste” (night of sorrow). Cortez lost almost half of his men.



The following winter a violent outbreak of smallpox decimated the Aztec population, and in May 1521 Cortez marched to Tenochtitlan and conquered the city after a short siege.

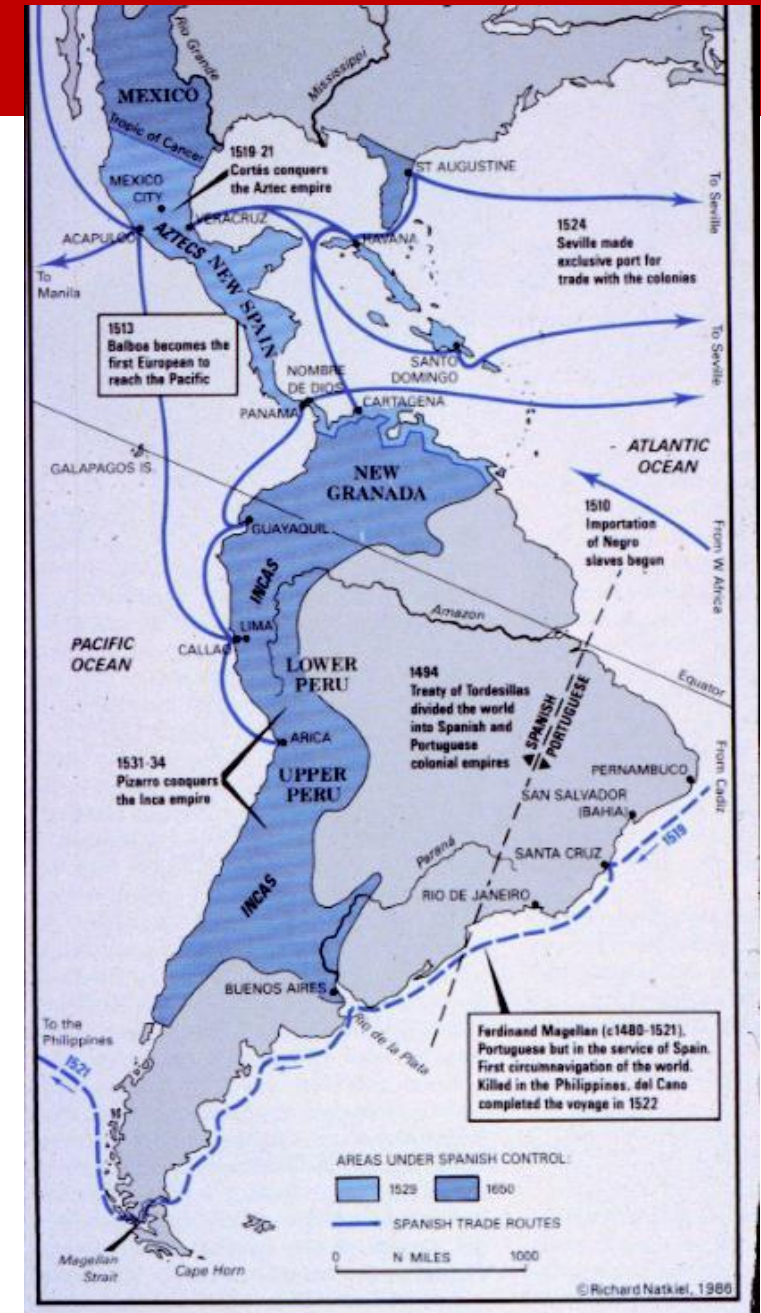


Destroying much of the old city, Cortez built his new capital in place, called Mexico City.

The newly conquered territory was called Nueva España (New Spain) and Cortez was appointed governor after resolving his problems with Velasquez.

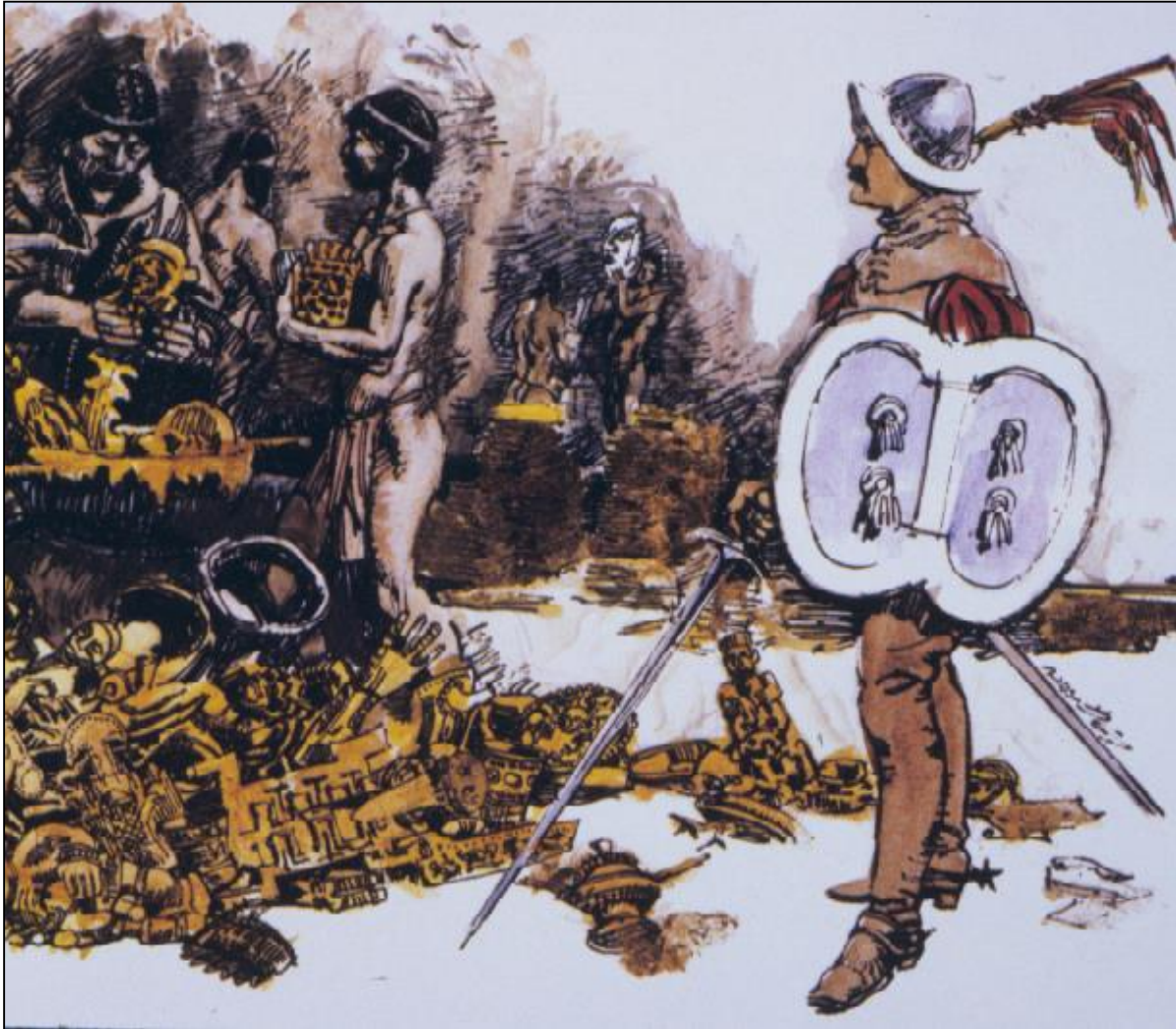


As a governor, Cortez never ceased to extend the territories, exploring Guatemala, Honduras, (he established the settlement of Trujillo), Baja California and the Pacific coast.



In 1540, he returned to Spain and died in 1547, after campaigning against the Barbary Corsairs.





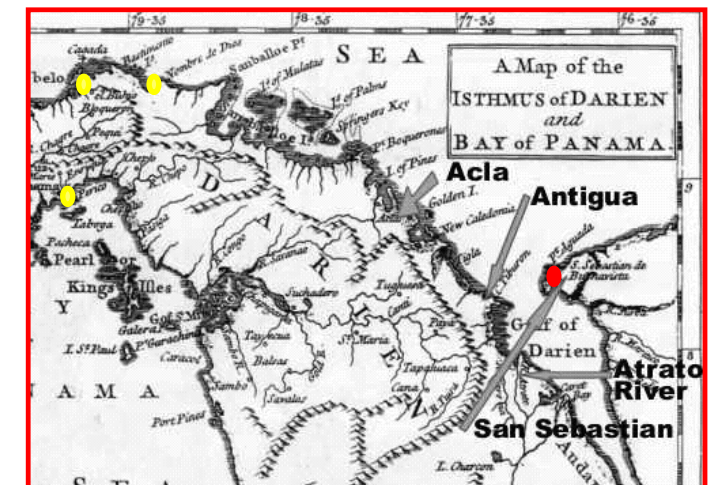
Pizarro and the conquest of Peru

Pizarro

Born in Spain
around 1471,
Pizarro was the
son of a common
soldier, and that
fact left him with
no hope of social
mobility in Spain.



In 1502, he sailed to the New World and settled at Hispaniola. In 1509, he joined Alonso de Ojeda's expedition to the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia, and was left in charge of the San Sebastian colony.



Early voyages:

Colombo 1492

Cabotto 1497

Vespucci 1499-1502

Ponce de Leon 1513

Magalhães 1519-1522

Cortez 1519

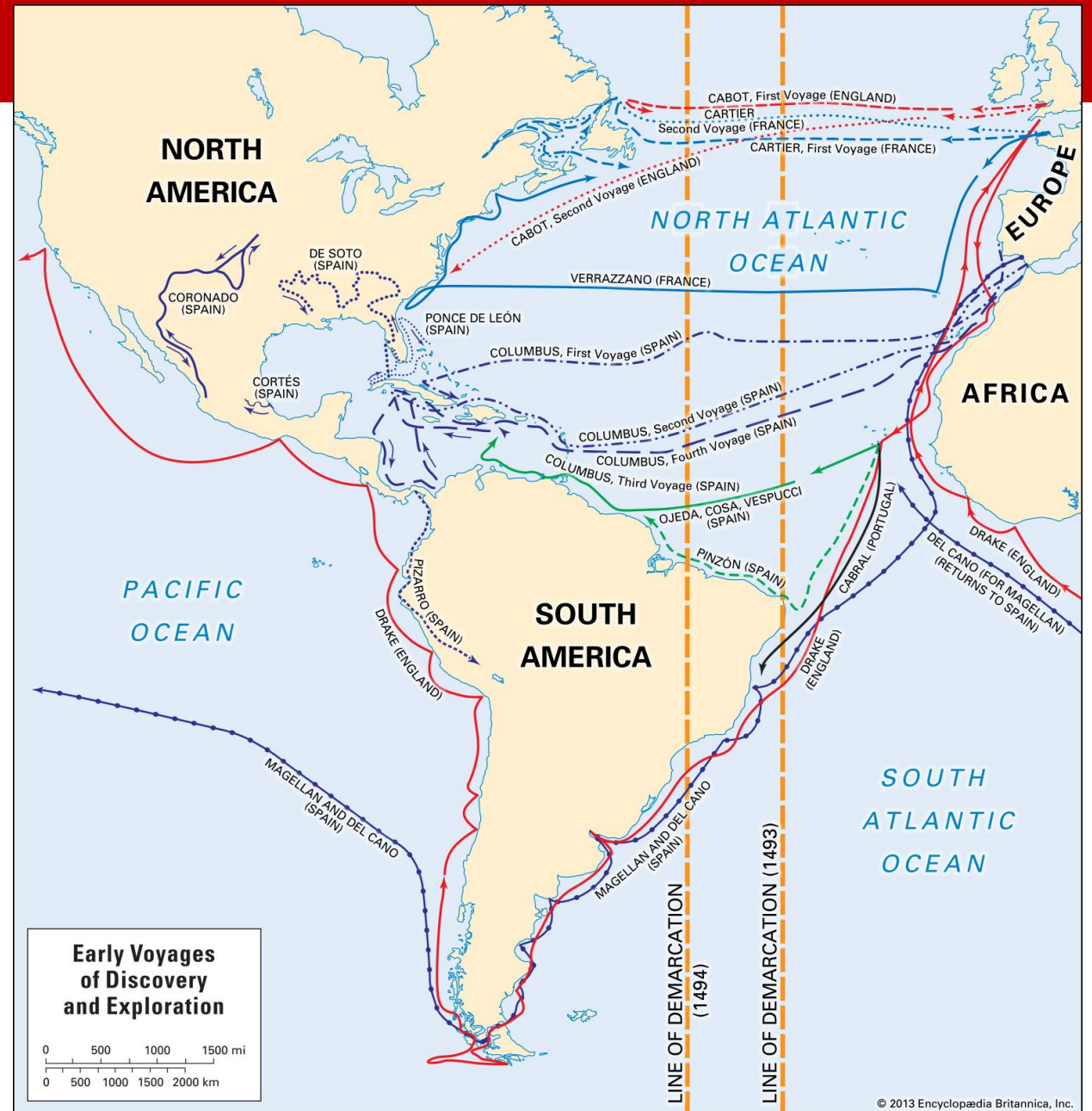
Verrazzano 1524

Pizarro 1532

Cartier 1534

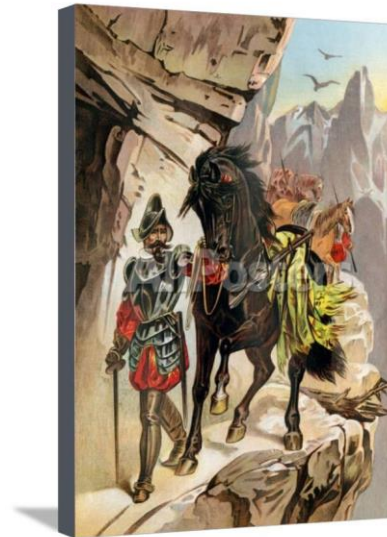
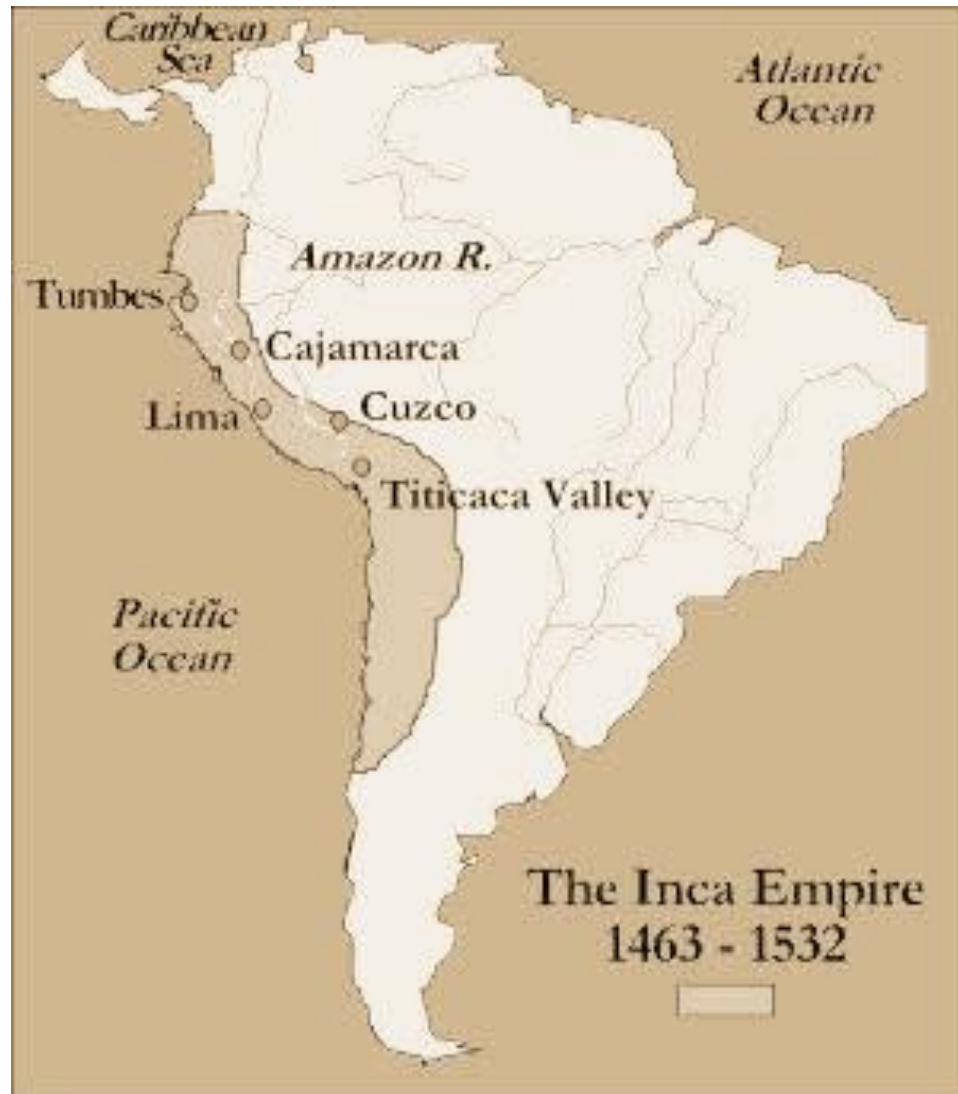
De Soto 1539

Coronado 1540



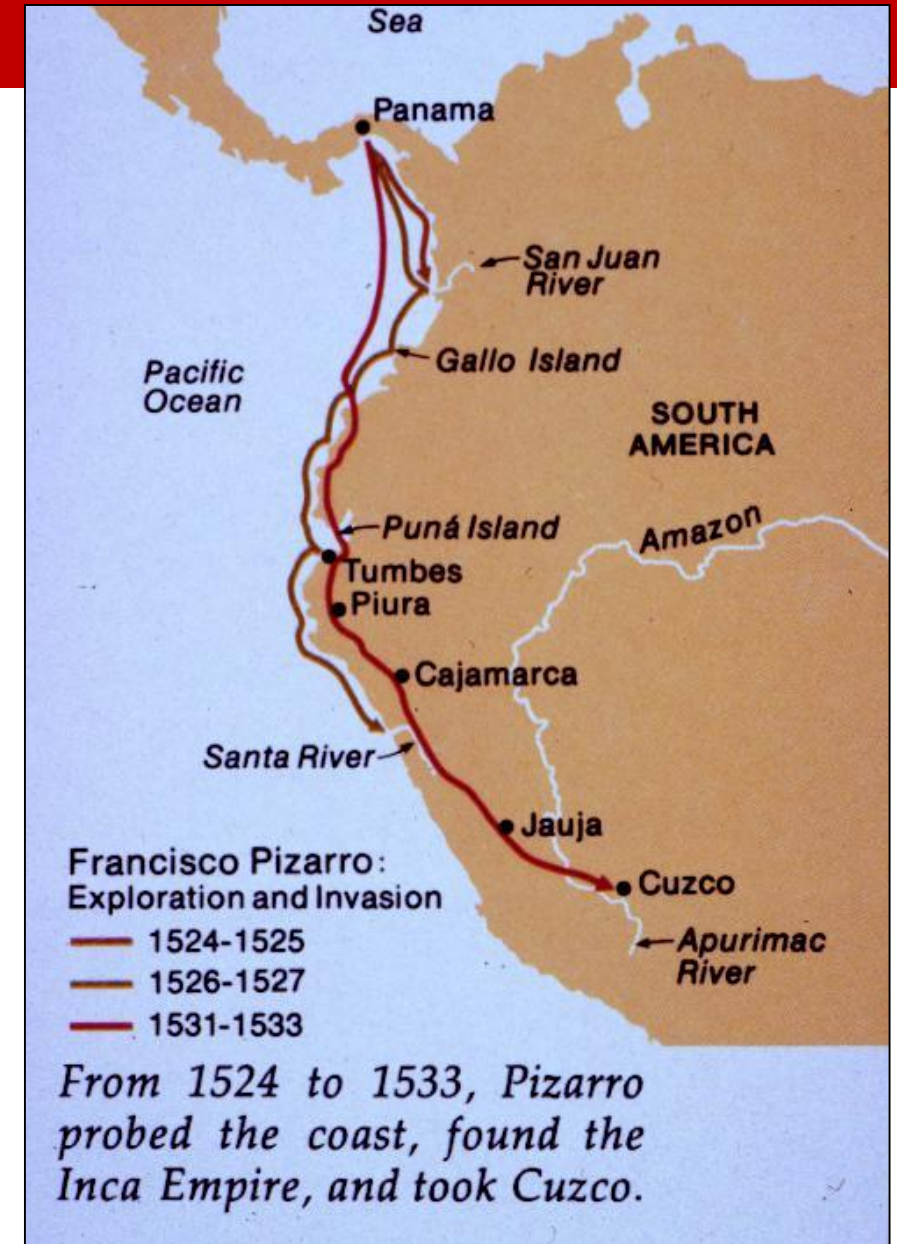
After failing to settle in San Sebastian, he joined Balboa's expedition to the Pacific in 1513, and established himself in the newly founded colony of Panama. There, in 1522, he heard of a rich empire to the south, in Birú.



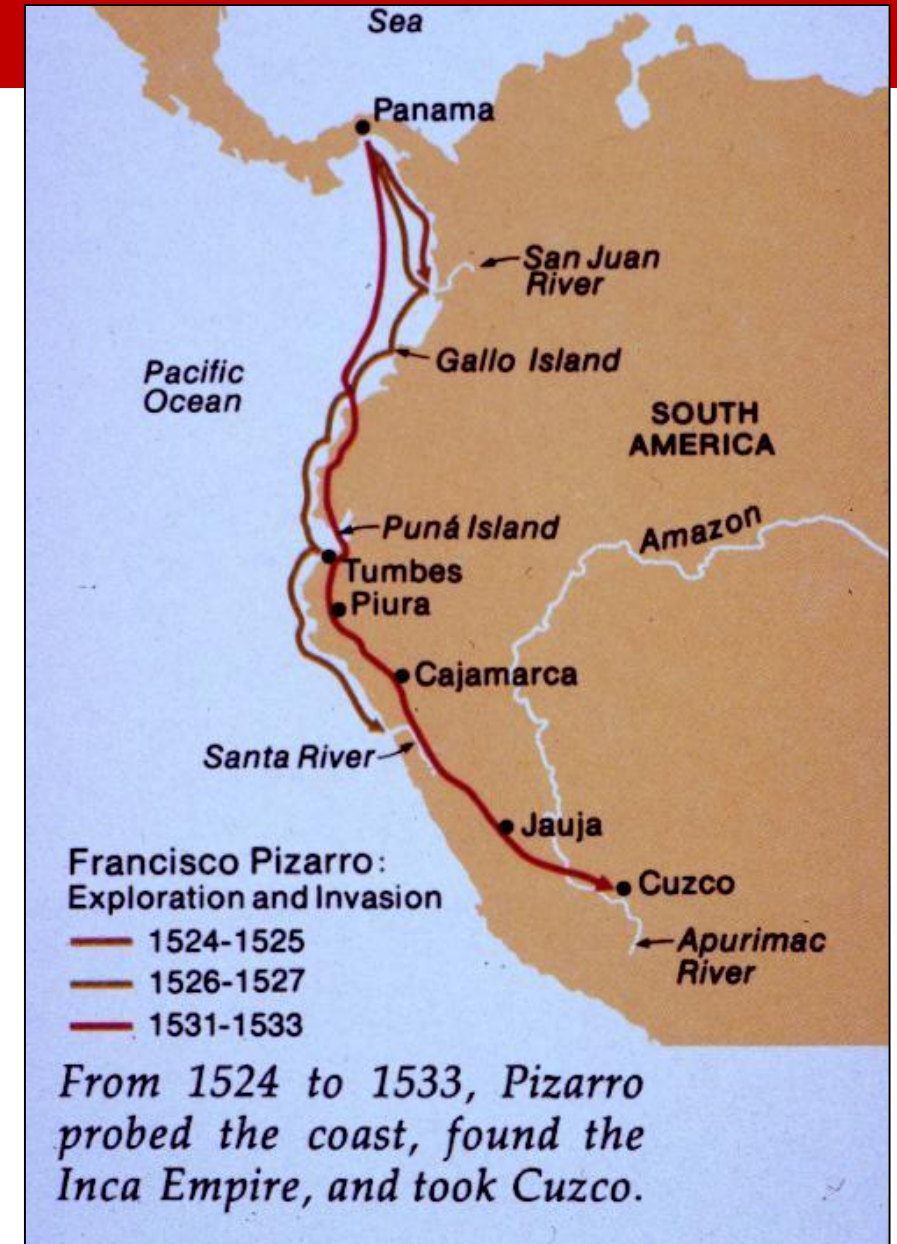


He organized an expedition and reached the northern Inca Empire in 1524.

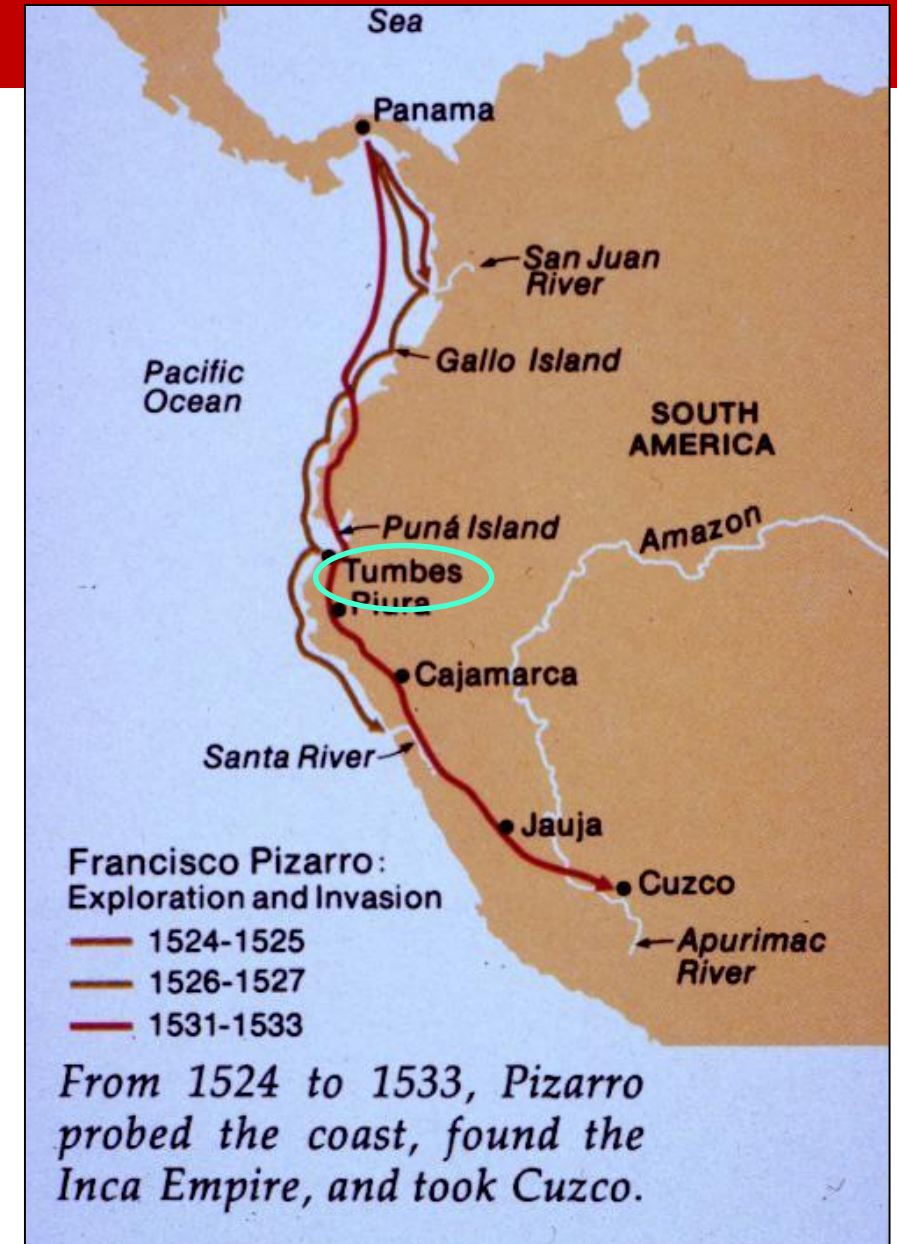
A second expedition convinced him of the existence of a rich civilization to the south, and he sent one of his friends, Diego de Almagro, to Panama for supplies.



When he learned that the governor tried to shut down the expedition, Pizarro sailed to Spain to obtain permission to conquer Peru. Named Captain General of Peru, he returned to Panama, from where he set sail with a small army on December 27, 1530.



After landing in San Mateo Bay and forcing his way to the city of Tumbes through the jungle, Pizarro found the city in ruins and learned of a civil war in the Inca Empire.

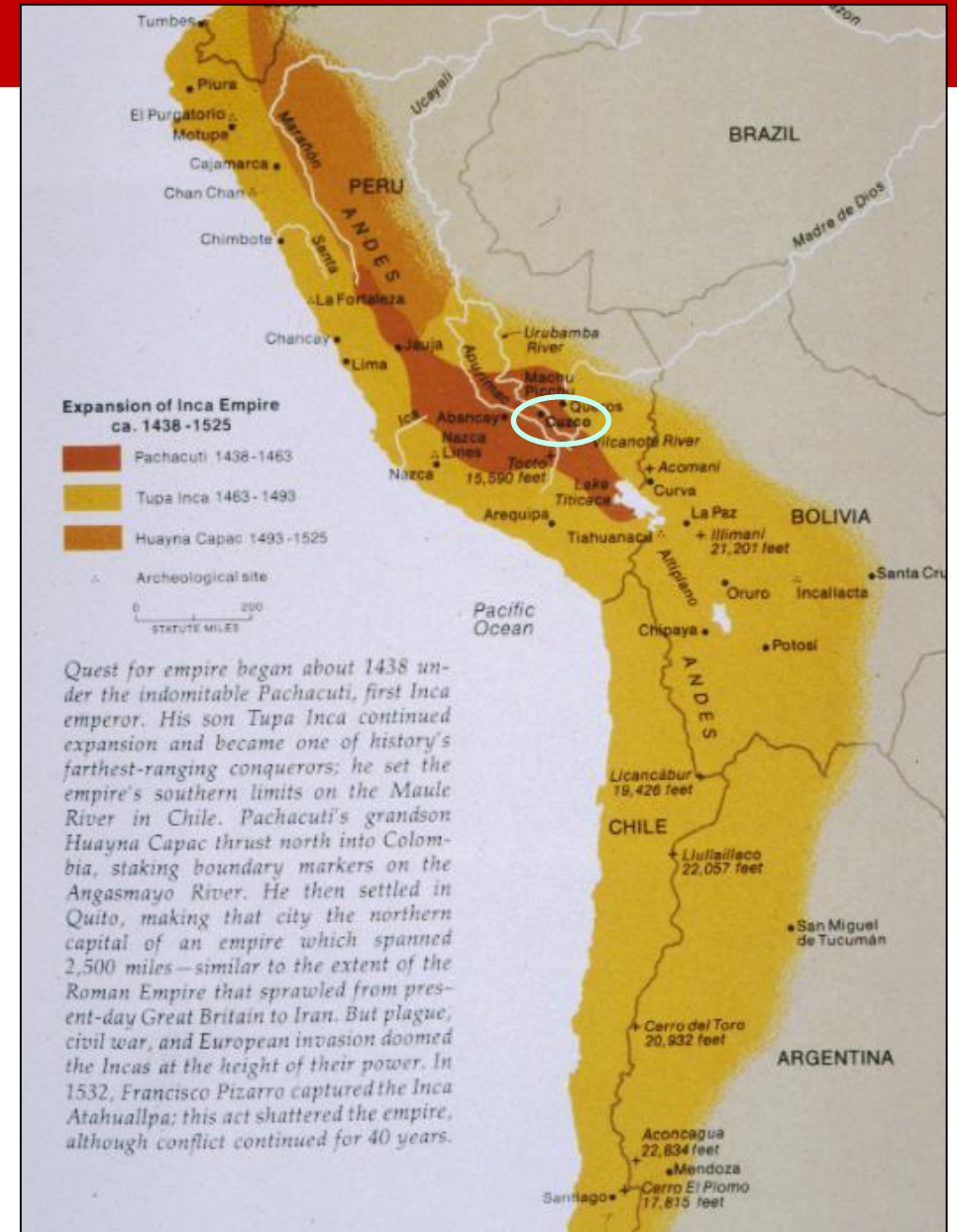


During the next year 130 men, including Hernando de Soto (in 1539 will explore the N.American SE), moved to Tumbez with munitions and supplies to prepare for the invasion.

Finally, in 1532, Pizarro launched his attack.



After the death of the last Inca, Huayna Capac, the empire had been split between his two sons, Huascar, based in Cuzco, and Atahualpa, based in Quito, in the north of the empire.





Profiting from the superb road network of the Inca empire, Pizarro moved to Cajamarca where he made Atahualpa prisoner.



Battle of Cajamarca



He asked a large ransom for his release: a room full of gold and silver, to be divided in equal parts among the conquistadores, after paying a fifth to the Spanish crown.

House at Cajamarca
filled twice with silver
and once with gold.



As the promised treasure arrived,
the Spaniards realized how rich
was in fact the Inca empire. And
news of Huascar's death reached
Cajamarca as the room filled with
golden artifacts of all sorts.



With one Inca dead and the other in prison, Pizarro was in a strong position to conquer the empire.

But he had to move quickly before all the Inca generals assembled their troops and organized the empire, waiting for Atahualpa to be released as soon as the room was filled with gold.



Pizarro had no choice
but to kill the last
emperor.



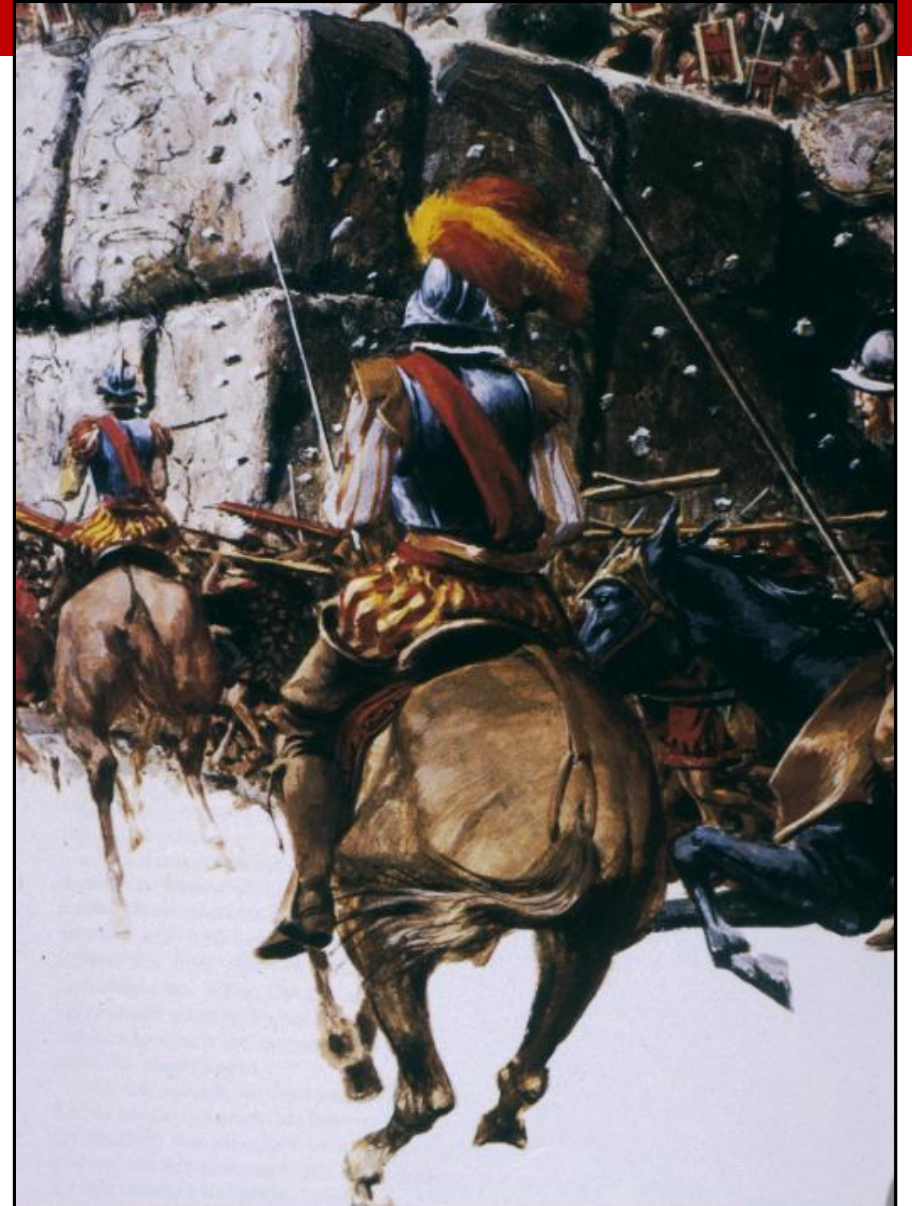
After Atahualpa's execution, in 1533, Pizarro moved to Cuzco, where he met and defeated the Inca army over four consecutive battles.



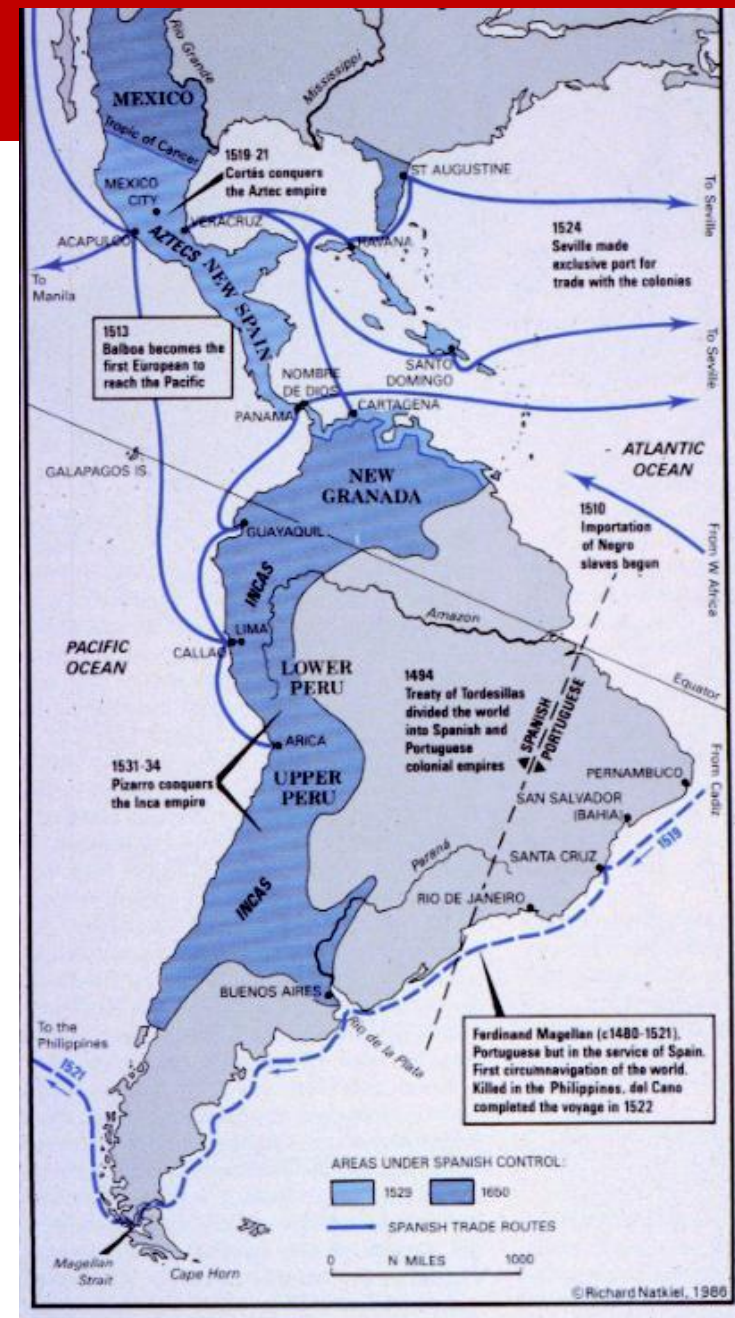
When Pizarro entered Cuzco the Inca Empire had been conquered, although pockets of resistance continued causing trouble until 1572.



Execution of Tupac Amaru II in Cuzco, 1781. He did not die and was later “drawn and quartered”...



Pizarro established his capital at Lima, in 1535, and appointed Manco Capac, a brother of Huascar, as a compliant emperor.



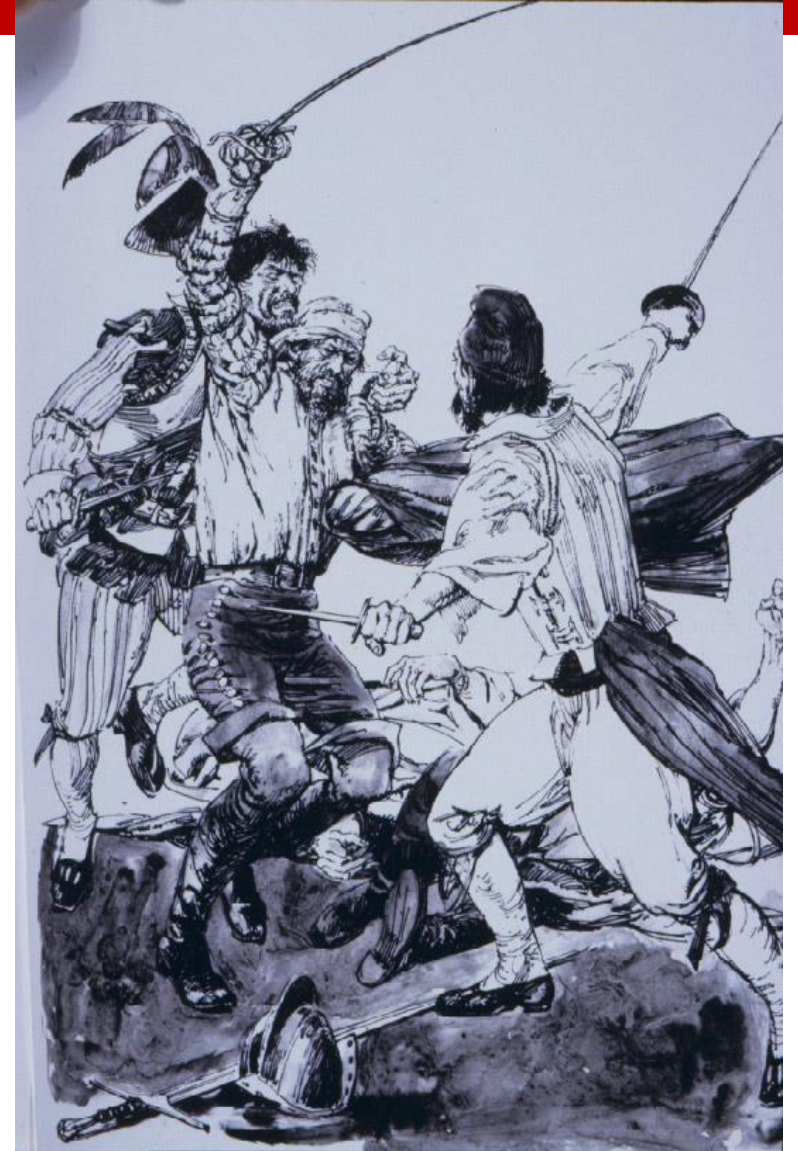


However, less than one year later a quarrel with Diego de Almagro over the distribution of land and wealth degenerated into a civil war, and Pizarro had to crush him.



Capture of Diego de Almagro, 1538.

The persecutions of his allies that followed did nothing to appease the colony, and Pizarro was murdered in Lima on June 26, 1541, by a son of Diego de Almagro.



At length, Pizarro, unable, in the hurry of the moment, to adjust the fastenings of his cuirass, threw it away, and, enveloping one arm in his cloak, with the other seized his sword and sprang to his brother's assistance. It was too late; for Alcantara was already staggering under the loss of blood and soon fell to the ground. Pizarro threw himself to his invaders, like a lion roused in his lair, and dealt his blows with as much rapidity and force, as if age had no power to stiffen his limbs. "What ho!" he cried, "Traitors! Have you come to kill me in my own house?"

William Prescott, *History of the Conquest of Peru*
Book 4, Chap. 5

Francisco Pizarro and his half brother Francisco Alcántara were buried behind St. Augustin Cathedral in Lima by Alcántara's wife that same night.



Four years later, in 1545, his body and swords were exhumed and deposited in a wooden box under the main altar of the cathedral, following his will.

Six years later, in 1551, his mistress Ines Yupanqui and their daughter Francisca had a chapel built in the cathedral and reburied Pizarro in it, in a box covered in black velvet and decorated with a cross of Santiago.

Much later, in 1606, the cathedral was reconstructed and the bones were reburied once again.



In 1609, a violent earthquake damaged the church. Reconstruction works led to the bones being moved around again, sometime between 1623 and 1629.



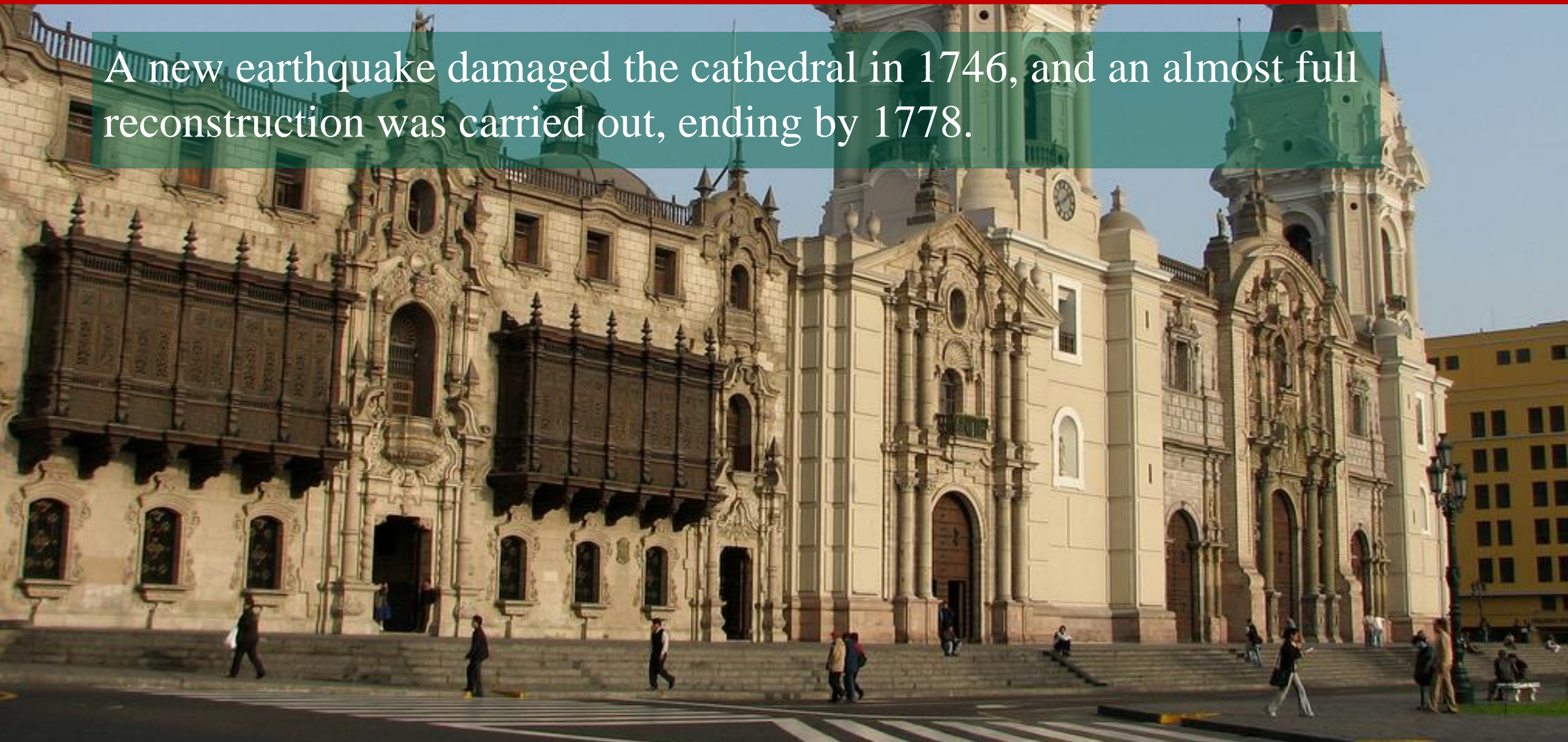
In 1661, a search for the bones of St. Toribio, Peru's first saint, led to the discovery of a wooden box covered with brown velvet, and enclosing a lead box bearing an inscription:

“AQVÍ ESTÁ LA CABEZA DEL SEÑOR MARQVÉZ DON FRANCISCO PIZARRO QVE
DESCOBRIO Y GAÑNO LOS REYNOS DEL PIRV Y PVSO EN LA REAL CORONA DE
CASTILLA.”

Lima, 18th century



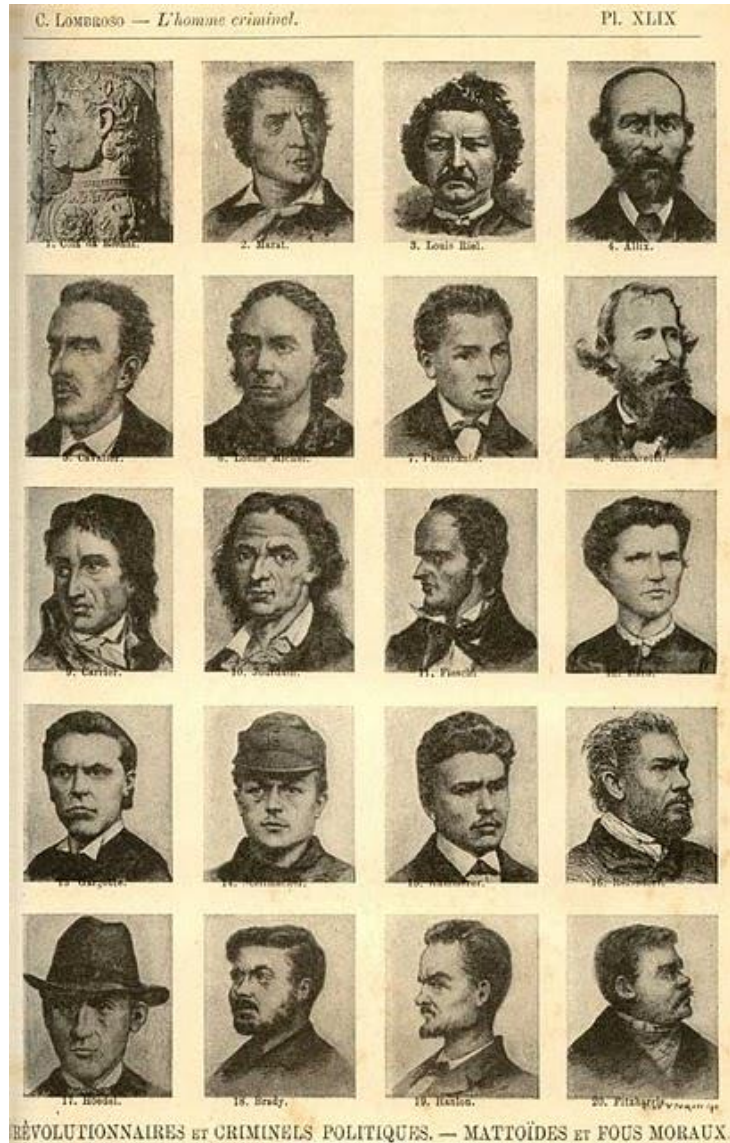
A new earthquake damaged the cathedral in 1746, and an almost full reconstruction was carried out, ending by 1778.



Finally, in 1891, a commission charged with the commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the conquest of Peru decided to exhume the body of the conquistador. Heading straight to the location under the main altar, they found a dessicated body with no hands, no genitals, and no skin around the skull.

The anthropological analyses carried on at the time were published in the *American Anthropologist* (1894) 7.1., by W. J. McGee, and described the skull as belonging to “a typical criminal of to-day.”

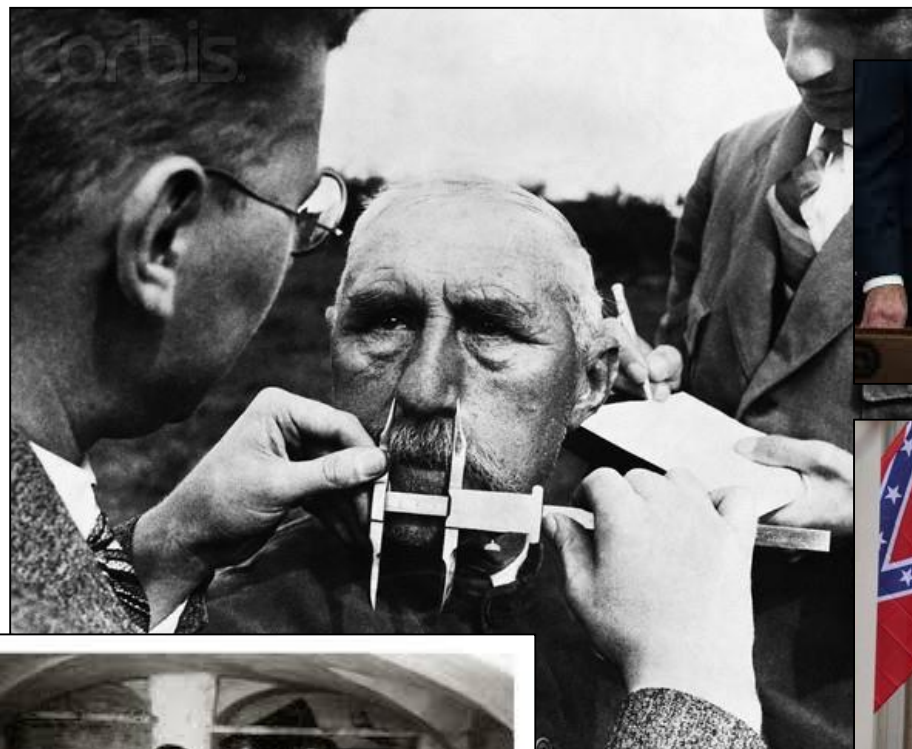
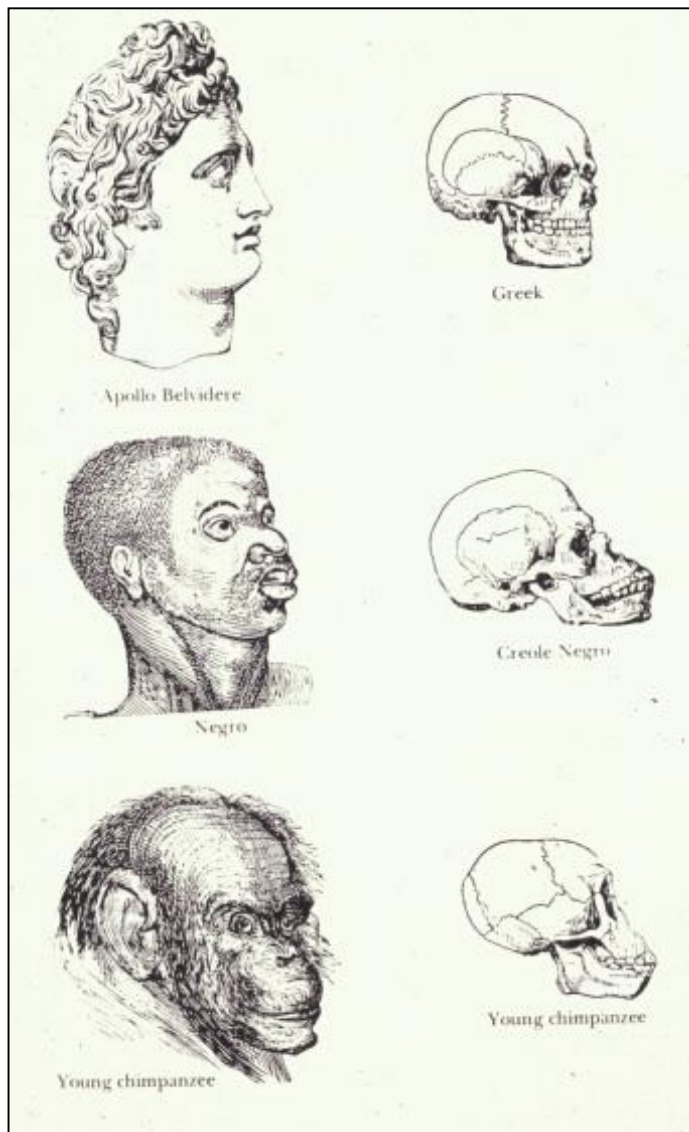




A guy named Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) tried to find the physical anomalies that characterized the criminals.

Race was not understood as a social construct with no biological basis.

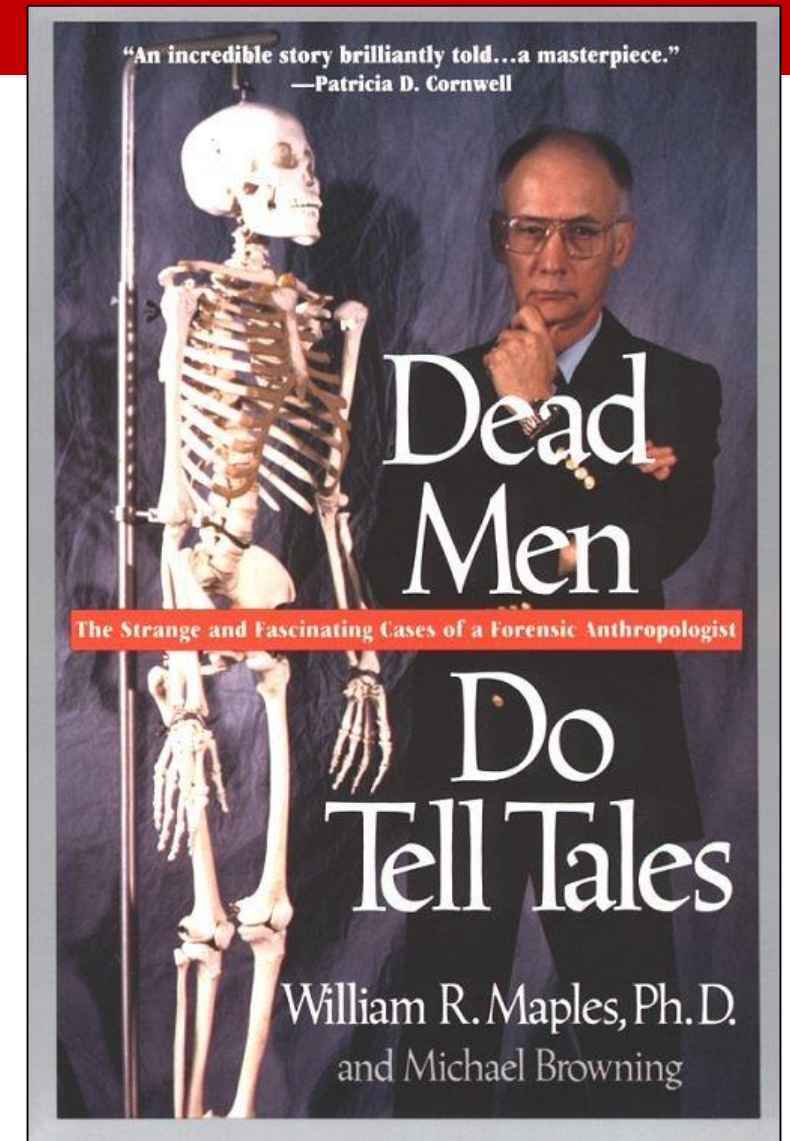
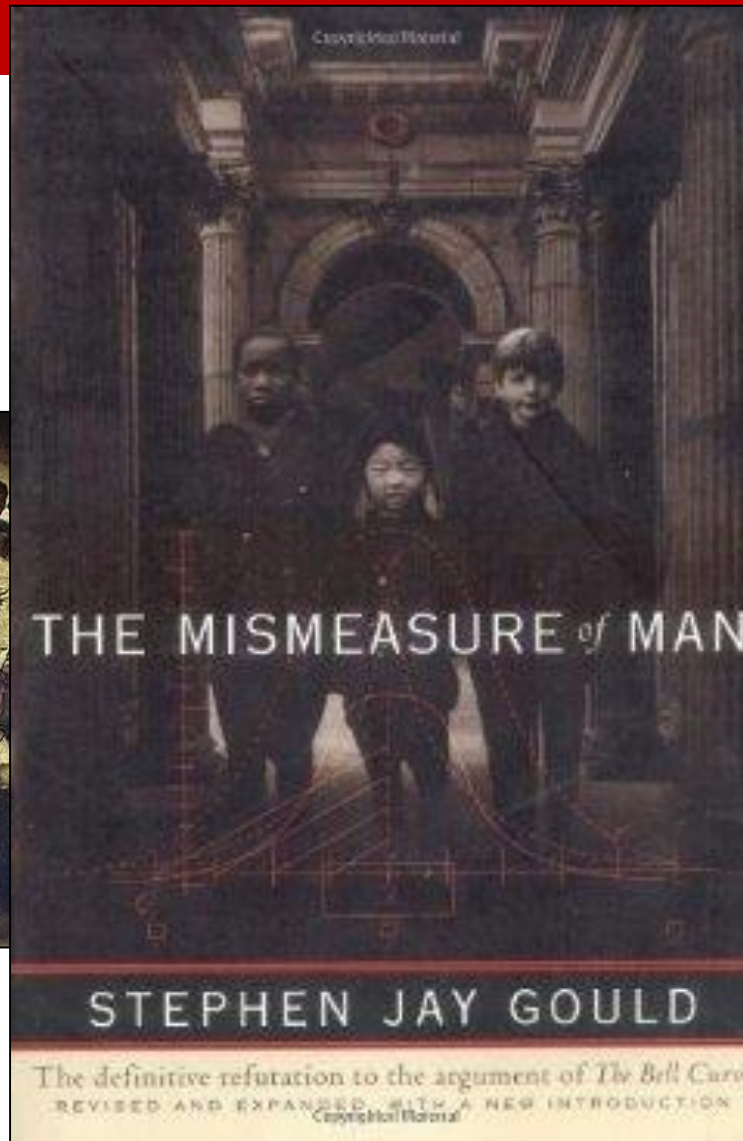




Analyzing the 'false mummy'.

However, in 1977, four workers cleaning the crypt behind the main altar found two wooden boxes behind a brick wall, between two wooden floorings. These boxes contained human bones and a lead box with the inscription “AQVÍ ESTÁ LA CABEZA DEL SEÑOR...”





The fleets (1560s)

Nueva España (from Seville to Veracruz)

Tierra Firme (from Seville to Cartagena)

Manila (from Manila to Acapulco)

Lima (from Lima to Panama)

The legislation that regulated the departure of the *Nueva España* and *Tierra Firme* fleets was issued on October 18 1564.

The first left in April to the Gulf of Mexico and the second in August to Panama Isthmus.

After spending the winter in the New World, the Panama ships raised anchor in January and the Veracruz ones in February.

Both fleets were expected in Havana by March, from where they were to depart to Spain together, as soon as they were ready.

From Spain

Leaving Seville around April or May, ships sailed South to the Canary Islands (1 week), and then West to the Antilles, between 17 and 15° latitude South (1 month).

Açores

Madeira

Islas canarias

Cabo Verde

From the Canaries to the Caribbean

The Fleets



They would bring to the New World almost everything. There were restrictions to the production of many goods, to ensure that the colonies would depend from the main land.



In the Caribbean they divided into two fleets:

Nueva España: to Puerto Rico and San Juan de Ulúa to load gold, silver, copper, cochineal, and tobacco from Mexico; and silk, Chinese porcelain, gold, and stones from Manila via Acapulco.



Tierra Firme: to Cartagena de Indias to load gold, silver, emeralds from Peru, and pearls from Venezuela.

On the way to Europe ships would carry large quantities of **copper** and **silver** in ingots, coins, or artifacts of many types. **Gold**, **emeralds**, and **pearls** were also an important part of the cargo, which was completed with the agricultural production of the settlers' farms: **cow hides** (generally raw), **tobacco**, **cocoa beans**, **cochineal**, **indigo**, **precious hardwoods**, **coconuts** (introduced by the Spanish), and many other **small productions**, such as **gourds** to make exotic drinking vessels.

The Fleets

Back to Spain

Both *Nueva España* and *Tierra Firme* fleets would sail to Havana (2-3 weeks) where they would assemble to sail back to Spain.

From Havana the ships would sail North and East to the latitude of about 40° , and then East, to the Azores (1 month).



The Fleets



The Armada del Mar del Sur

From 1545 onwards, the quantities of silver shipped from Peru increased dramatically after the discovery of the Potosí mines.

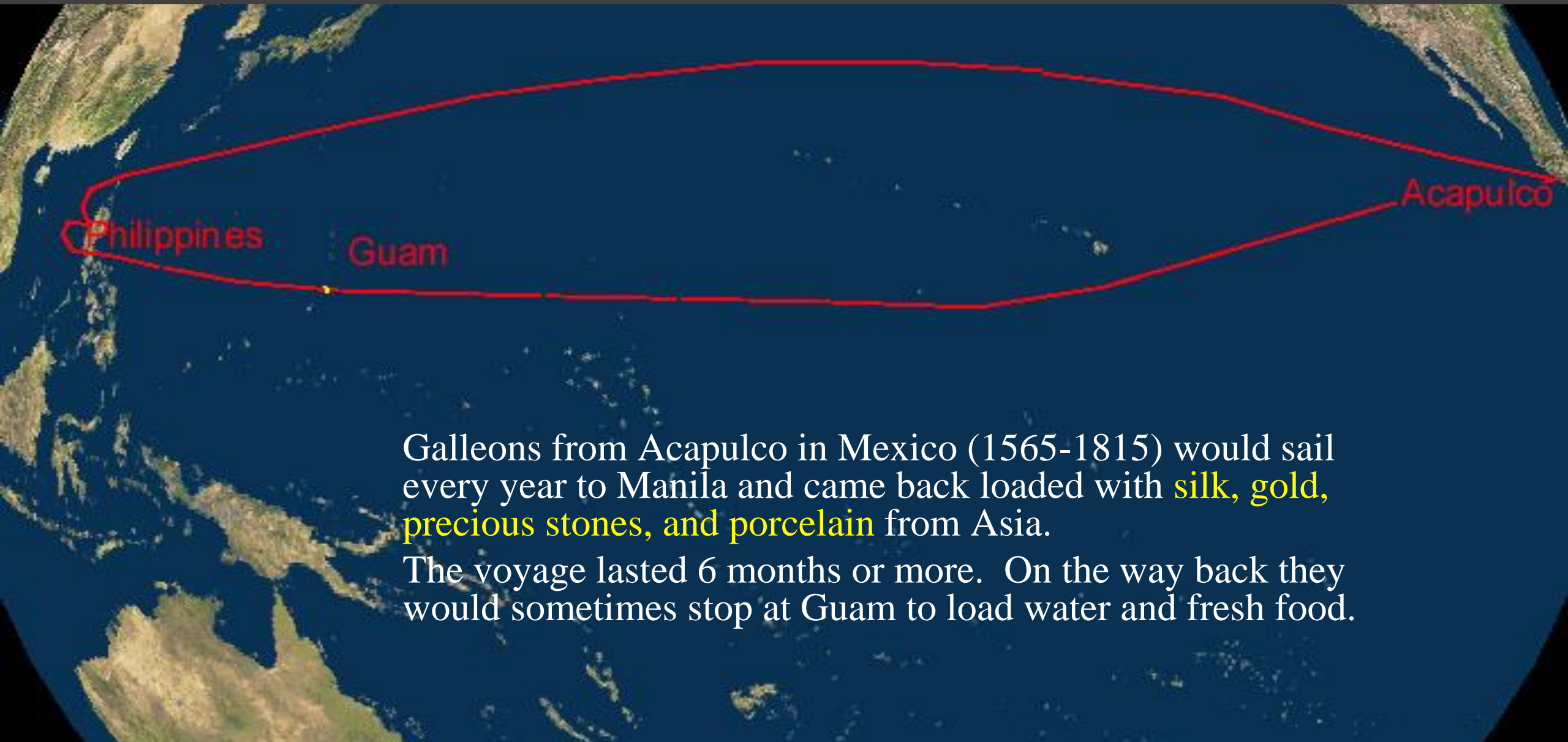
Every year a fleet loaded with silver would sail from Lima's port of Callao, into Panama City, from where it was carried on the back of mules to Portobelo, and then shipped to Spain via Havana.



The trip from Lima (Callao) to Panama lasted around 3 weeks. The trip back, however, could take as long as 5 months, due to contrary winds.



The Fleets



Galleons from Acapulco in Mexico (1565-1815) would sail every year to Manila and came back loaded with **silk, gold, precious stones, and porcelain** from Asia.

The voyage lasted 6 months or more. On the way back they would sometimes stop at Guam to load water and fresh food.

The Fleets

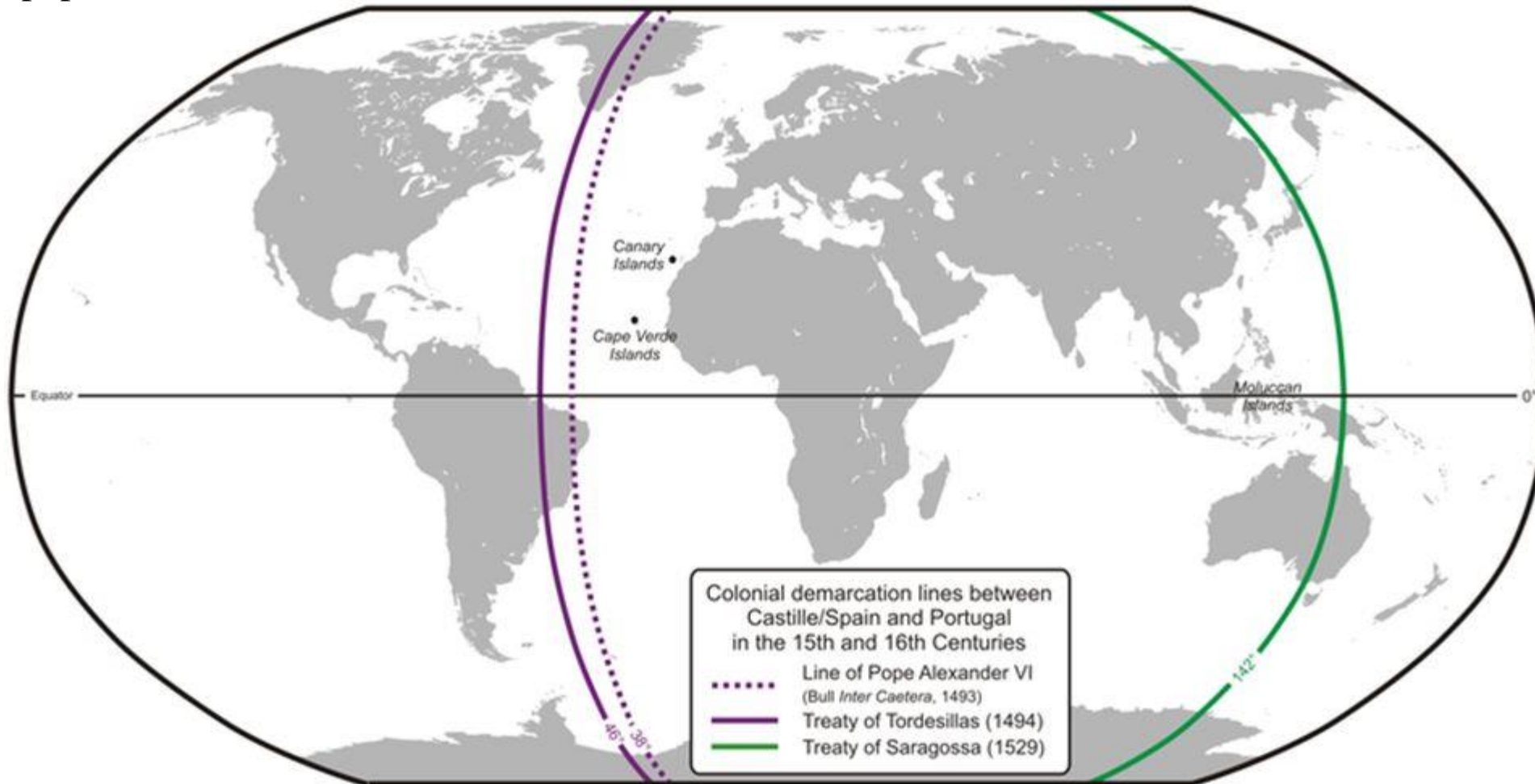


The Spanish met the Portuguese in the Pacific and the discussions about the anti-meridian restarted.

The Fleets

João II, Isabela and Fernando, and Rodrigo de Borja (pope Alexander VI)

João III and Carlos V



Questions?