

<p>What were the primary objectives of Spanish exploration and colonialism?</p>	<p>find new sources of wealth in Asian markets Evolved into extracting resources (gold/silver/tobacco/sugar) from the land and to spread religion</p>	
<p>Define the Columbian Exchange. How did it affect both the Old and New Worlds?</p>	<p>the transfer of people, animals, plants, and diseases from the East to the West and from the West to the East. Crops and animals transferred resulted in a huge population increase in Europe, while diseases (smallpox) brought by Europeans decimated Native American populations.</p>	<p>Tomatoes, potatoes, maize, turkeys from Americas and wheat, rice, soybeans, horses, cows, pigs from Europe.</p>
<p>How did the Spanish establish and maintain their new colonies? Consider political, economic, and social factors.</p>	<p>Royally appointed colonial governors; encomienda system using forced native labor and later enslaved Africans; casta system established racial hierarchy</p>	<p>Haciendas: plantations, ranches, and mines Peninsulares, Criollos, Mestizos, Indios, Mulattoes, Zambos, Negros (and many more...)</p>
<p>What role did religion play in Spanish colonial society?</p>	<p>Incentivized and forced conversion of Native Americans; used to support both further subjugation of Native Americans as well as better treatment; used to justified slavery in some cases</p>	<p>After Reformation in Europe, denominational differences become much more significant Sepulveda vs Las Casas "Mark of Ham"</p>
<p>Explain the development of African-based chattel slavery in the New World.</p>	<p>Native Americans more familiar with environment, dying from disease/overwork, Africans unfamiliar with Americas, slave trade inexpensive and already flourishing</p>	<p>Spanish copied Portuguese blueprint for implementation of African-based chattel slavery</p>