

# CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ADMIRAL OF THE OCEAN SEA



# Christopher Columbus

## Biographical Data

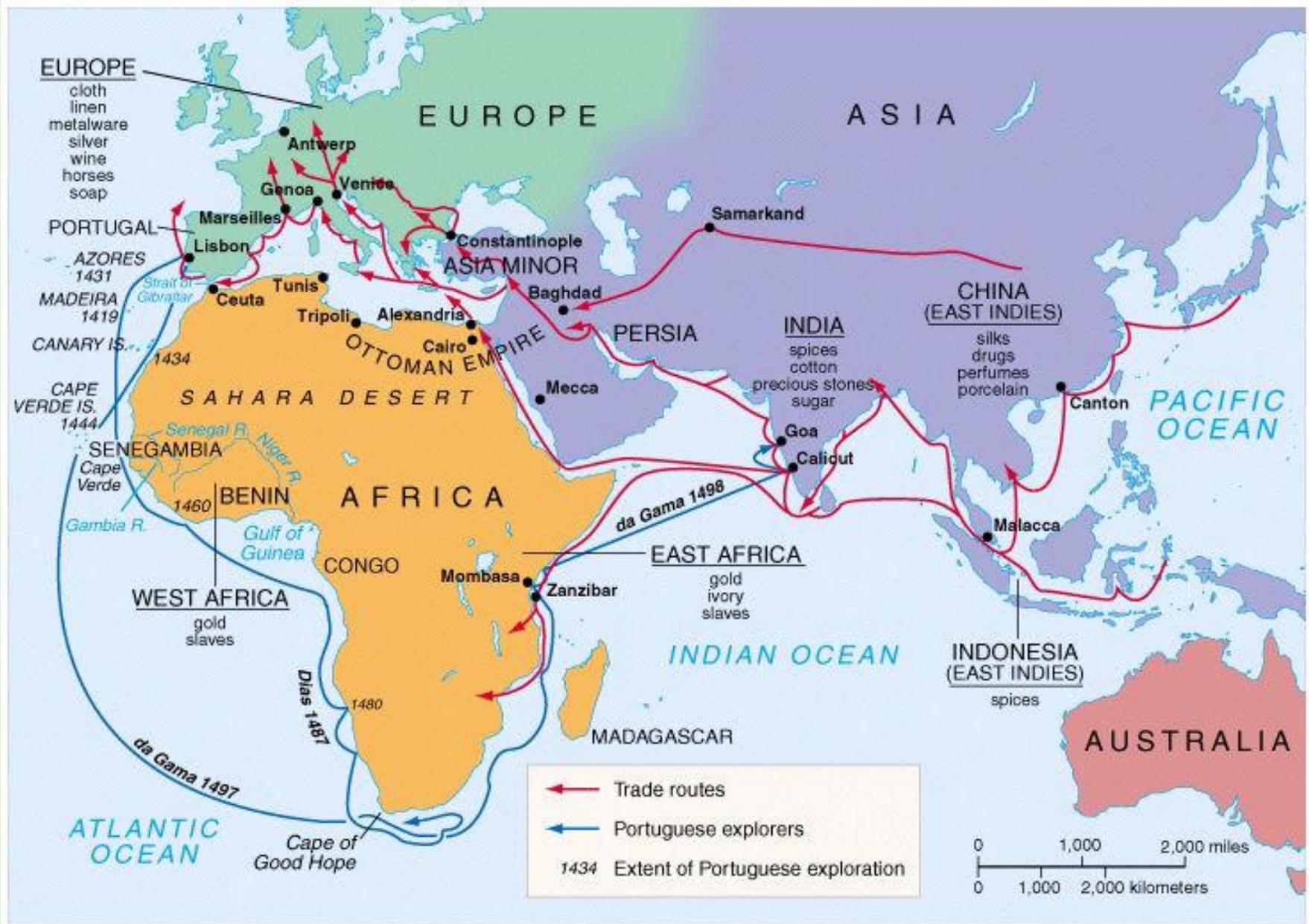
- **Born:** 1451 in Genoa, Italy
- **Sent** by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain
- **Died:** May 20, 1506 in Valladolid, Spain

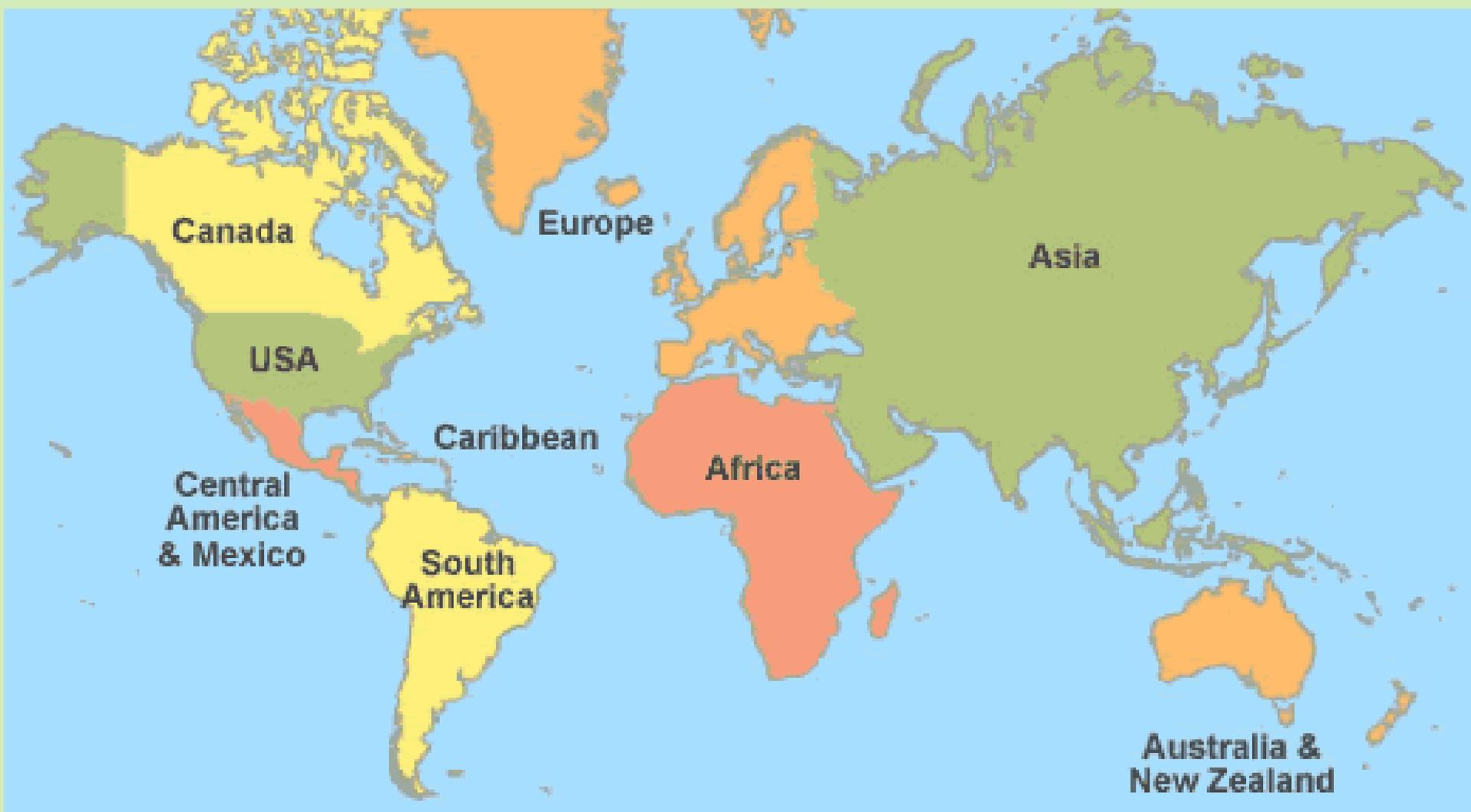


# Christopher Columbus

## Reason for Exploring

- Thought that Japan and the Indies were much closer than they are.
- “Enterprise of the Indies.”
- Explore a new route to the East Indies (Spice Islands).
- Would become Governor of any lands discovered.
- Keep 10% of wealth discovered.





# Christopher Columbus

## His Voyage



- Three ships:
  - the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*
- A crew of about 90 men and boys
- The *Santa Maria*, at 100 feet in length, was the largest of the three ships;
- the *Niña* and the *Pinta* were 70-foot caravels.
- Set sail on Aug 3, 1492 from port of Palos, Spain.

# Christopher Columbus

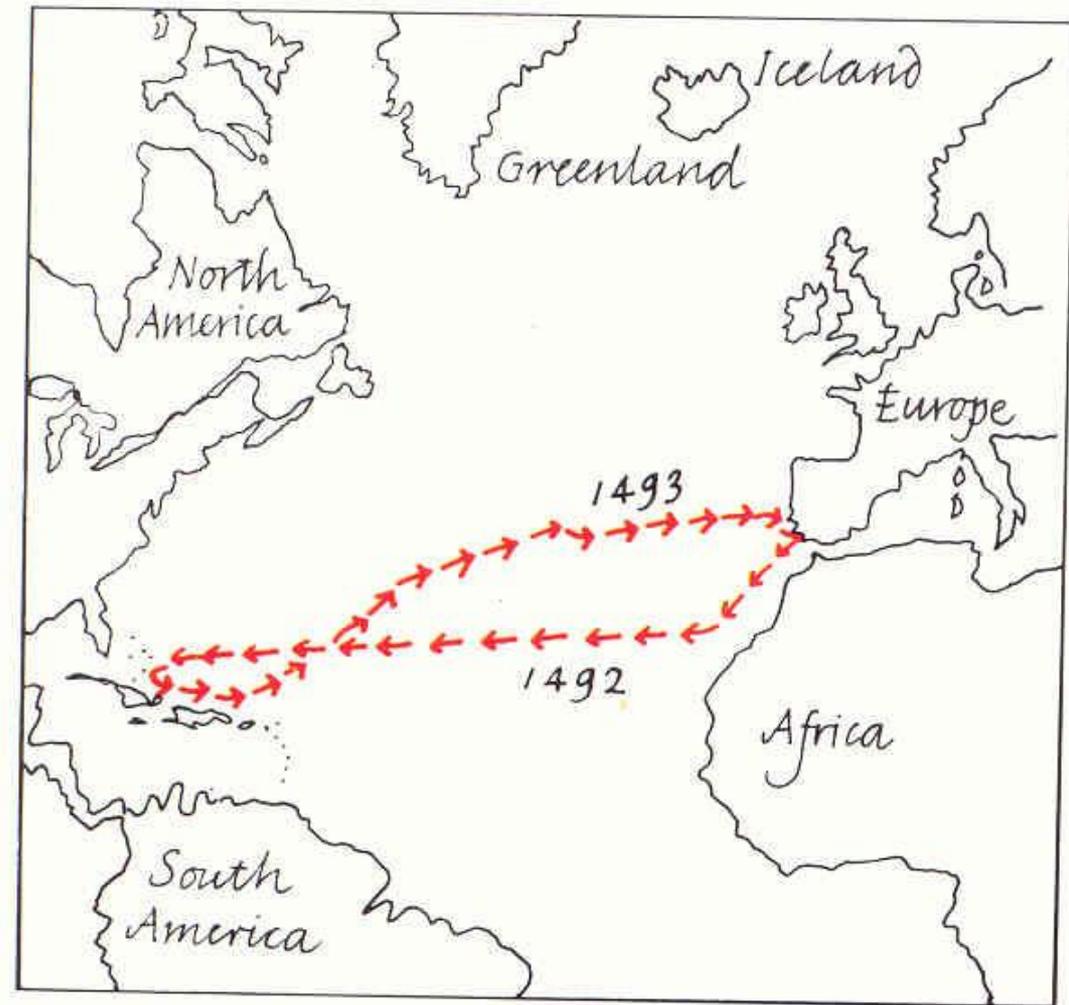
## His 1<sup>st</sup> Voyage

- Voyage into uncharted waters.
- Made good time, but it was much further than he thought.
- Had to ration food & drink.
- October 10<sup>th</sup> crew became mutinous..wanted to turn back
- Oct 12<sup>th</sup>..sighted land “Tierra, tierra.”
- Landed in the Bahamas.



# Christopher Columbus

## 1<sup>st</sup> Voyage



# Christopher Columbus

## Discoveries/Outcomes

- Explored Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)
- Met Native Americans (Taino) and traded gold with them.
- Returned to Palos on March 15<sup>th</sup>.
- Made three more voyages to explore the Caribbean region. 1493-1496, 1498-1500, 1502-1504

# Columbian Exchange

- ***New World crops***  
maize (corn), vanilla,  
white/sweet potatoes,  
squash (incl. pumpkin),  
manioc/cassava,  
tobacco,  
peanuts,  
tomatoes,  
pineapples,  
papaya,  
avocados



- ***Old World crops***  
rice, wheat, barley  
oats, rye, turnips  
onions, cabbage  
lettuce,  
pears,  
sugar,  
olives,  
bananas



# Columbian Exchange

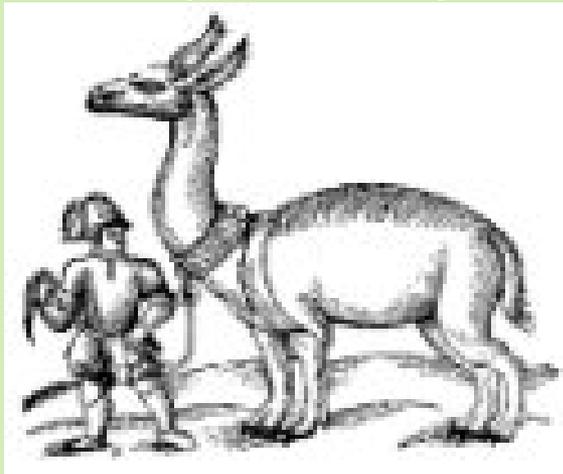
- ***New World domesticated animals***

dogs

llamas

guinea pigs

fowl (a few species)



- ***Old World domesticated animals***

dogs

horses

donkeys

pigs

cattle

goats

sheep

barnyard fowl



# Impact on Native Americans



- Europeans were learning of the profitability of the plantation system – relying on what?
  - Economic benefit of using local forced labor
- Disease – Europeans, unknowingly brought measles, mumps, chickenpox, smallpox, typhus and others.
- The local people had no built-up natural immunity to these diseases yet.



# Impact on Africans

- With decline of native work force, labor was needed from elsewhere.
- Slave trade exploded, especially in Western Africa
- Over the next 300 years (1500-1800) almost 10 million people were taken



# Impact on Europeans

- Europeans began to cross the Atlantic creating one of the largest voluntary migrations in world history.
- Overseas expansion inflamed national rivalries in Europe causing conflict.
  - Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494
- Growth of trade markets completely changed the world FOREVER.

# The Exchange can be positive or negative in its effects

- In the exchange that started along the coast of Newfoundland and was made widespread by Columbus, disease was the most negative for the Native American population
- Fatality rate over a period of two to three generations was 95% for many tribal groups
- In some cases, as in the Mohegans case, the fatality rate could be 100%



# Europeans believed that it was God's will that Indians died

- No germ theory at the time of contact.
- Illness in Europe was considered to be the consequence of sin
- Indians, who were largely “heathen” or non-Christian were regarded as sinners thus subject to illness as a punishment



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IYFySjjHKhw&t=>

# Hernando Cortes and the Aztecs

- Hernando **Cortes** was a Spanish **conquistador** who landed in **Mexico** in 1519.



- The **Aztec** emperor was named **Moctezuma**.  
(commonly referred to as Montezuma)



INTERVIEW BETWEEN CORTEZ AND THE EMBASSADORS OF MONTEZUMA.

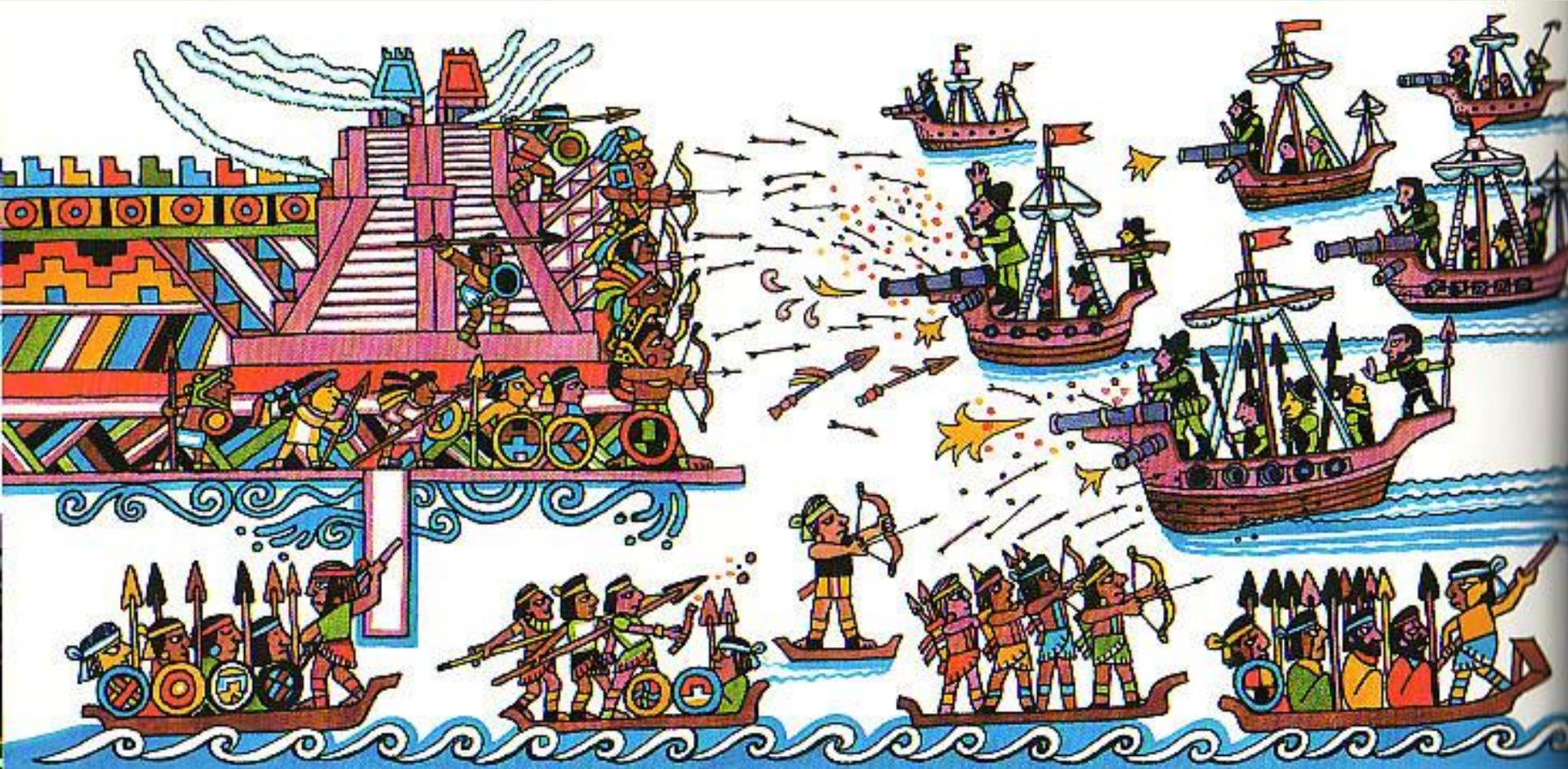
- The Aztecs thought that he was a **God** and sent him **gifts**.



- Cortes led the Spaniards and their ***Native American*** allies to the Aztec capital, ***Tenochtitlan***.



- In 1521, Cortes **defeated** the Aztecs, and Tenochtitlan was renamed **Mexico City**, which today is the capital of Mexico.





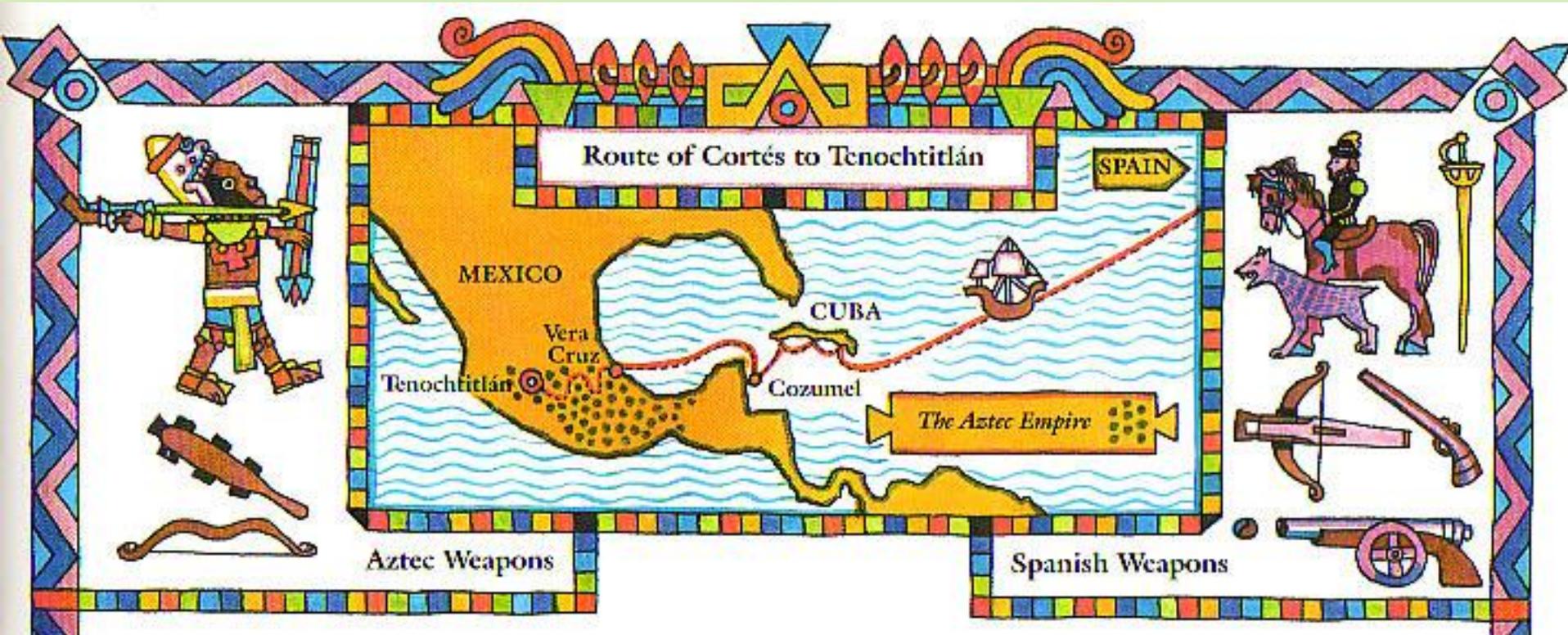
*Aztec capital of  
Tenochtitlan*



*Mexican capital of  
Mexico City*

# How did Cortes defeat the Aztecs?

- The Spaniards had superior **technology**, such as **guns** and cannons.



- **Smallpox** killed hundreds of Aztecs.



*Aztec drawing representing patients affected by smallpox at different stages.*

- The Aztecs wrongfully believed that Cortes was a **God**.



- The Spaniards had **Native American** allies on their side. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1P\\_euomdHOU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1P_euomdHOU)



*The final conquest of Tenochtitlan by Cortes and his allies.*