LAST TIME

• Peopling of the Americas

• Central American and South American Pre-Columbian Societies
TODAY

• Spanish colonialism

• Development and colonial Latin America

• Political Independence

• Neo-colonial (post independence) development
Early exploration, economic “development,” colonization, etc.

• A “commercial” model town African coast - Portuguese-style
  ➢ Trade, no conquest of territory initially
  ➢ Early proto-colonies in Islands (Madera, Cape Verde)

• Columbus
  ➢ Related to Portuguese crown
  ➢ Familiar with Portuguese model
Spanish colonial policies & practices in the Americas

• The 3 “Gs”
  ➢ **Glory** (conquest mentality from 700 yrs of war)
  ➢ **Gold** (seizure or portable wealth and use of Amerindians to create more)
  ➢ **God** (Christianize Indians and conquer lands for Christianity)
Spanish Colonial economics

• Focused on extraction to enrich Motherland
  ➢ Portable wealth
  ➢ Indian labor to create portable wealth
• Mercantile model
  ➢ Control of trade, production, immigration
Spanish colonial labor institutions

- Encomienda (early in the Caribbean, Mexico, and Peru)
  - Tribute (tax) and labor service form a population in a specified area
  - Not a land grant per se
  - Failed as Indian pops crashed
Spanish colonial labor institutions

- **Repartimiento** (later in Mexico and Peru)
  - Forced labor draft with paid wages
  - Most impressive early colonial building (e.g., churches) done under this system
  - Somewhat similar to pre-Columbian Coatequitl (Aztec) and Mitá (Inka) labor tribute systems
  - These colonial policies and patterns are still evident in social relations and even in the built landscape
Santa Pricina, Taxco, Mexico
Santa Pricina, Taxco, Mexico
Santa Pricina,
Taxco, Mexico
Earthquake damaged church in Colca V, Peru
Spanish Colonial Settlement I

- Initial Spanish occupancy pattern
- Tie main ports to Spanish motherland
- Economy focused on extraction to Spain not local connections =>
- Dual system
  - Euro cities with close ties to Spain
  - Indian areas in the periphery

- This early pattern still visible in the “dual economy” of Latin America
Spanish Colonial Settlement II

• Caribbean settlements
  - Fortified ports on trade routes
  - Virtual extinction of Amerindians
  - Experiments with Mediterranean animals & crops

• Caribbean settlements after 1519
  - Increasingly unimportant
  - Contemporary imprint
Spanish Colonial Settlement

- *Spanish world or the “República de Españoles”*
  - Urban society emphasized
  - Spaniards settled where wealth was produced
- *African World in Spanish America*
  - Plantation slaves
  - As part of the Hispanic world they served as servants, workers, artisans, overseers
Spanish Colonial Settlement II

- Amerindian world or the "República de los Indios"
  - Townships
    - Follow old *encomienda* and parish boundaries
- Spanish resettlement (1550s & 1600 in Mexico, 1570s in Peru)
  - Called *congregación* or *reducción*
Hierarchy: social, racial and spatial

• Social distinctions among Spaniards - mostly an urban phenomena
• Racial distinctions - races separate to a degree
• Over time spatial hierarchy became:
  - mulattos and mestizos in smaller more remote Spanish cities or haciendas;
  - Creoles and Spaniards in larger cities;
  - Indians and Africans either urban servants or in rural areas

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## Relative Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mid 1500s</th>
<th>mid 1600s</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish</strong></td>
<td>250,000*</td>
<td>400,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>African</strong></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indian</strong></td>
<td>50 million</td>
<td>5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*thus a small minority for most of colonial times

- By 1810: Spanish descent = 20%; Indian descent = 45%; Mestizo = 33%; African = 4%
• Napoleon invades Iberia: 1807
Simon Bolivar (1783-1830): El Libertador

El arte de vencer se aprende en la derrotas.

La unidad de nuestros pueblos no es simple quimera de los hombres, sino inexorable decreto del destino.
• 1810s-1820s struggle for independence
Neo-colonial (post independence) Extractive Economies

• Governed by local ruling elites
  ➢ Welcomed foreign capital
• Huge expansion of economies in Europe and America in later half of 19th C ⇒ export options
  1. primary products export
  2. manufactured goods import
Neo-colonial (post independence)
Extractive Economies II

• Made possible by transport and other technology improvements
  ➢ Steamships, railroads, etc

• Problems
  ➢ Poor internal transportation
  ➢ Small size of states
  ➢ Neo-colonial patterns of export/import
Overview of post (or) neo-colonial economies

- Huge expansion of economies in NA & Europe => demand for foods and industrial raw materials

- Capital available (increasingly US)