LAST TIME

- South American Lowland moist tropical
- Southern Cone societies
- Andean Societies
- Coastal Desert Societies
TODAY

• Quiz II...Excelente!!...
• Columbian Encounter
  ➢ Amerindian domesticated crops
  ➢ Major impacts of Amerindian crops world-wide
• Amerindian population collapse
• Iberian Conquest
• Spanish colonial settlement patterns
Quiz II

1) Aztecs: Where was the Aztec Empire? When was it at the zenith of power? What was the population of Central Mexico?

2) Maya: Where was the Maya Empire? When did it collapse? Why did it collapse?

3) Food: What was the "holy trinity" of foods for both cultures? Why these foods?

4) Inca: How did the Inca use altitudinal variation to their advantage?

5) Desert societies: Name 2 ways they adapted to their arid environment.
Columbian “Encounter” or “Exchange”

- Amerindian domesticated crops & animals
- Impacts of Amerindian crops
- Old World crops and animals to the Americas
Amerindian Crops and Animals

• FOOD
  ➢ Maize (corn)
  ➢ Manioc
  ➢ Beans
  ➢ All squashes
  ➢ Peanuts, cashews, brazil nut
  ➢ Potatoes & other tubers
  ➢ Sweet potatoes
  ➢ Fruits (papaya, pineapple, guava, agave, avocado)
  ➢ chocolate (‘food of the gods’)

• NON-FOODS
  ➢ Cotton, sisal/hemp, rubber
  ➢ Tobacco, coca
  ➢ Indigo

• ANIMALS
  ➢ Llama, alpaca (transport)
  ➢ Guinea pig, turkey, dog, muscovy duck, bee (food)
Amerindian Population Collapse

- **Uncertainty in estimates** of pre-Colombian populations => more uncertainty about early colonial losses (best in C Mexico, Guatemala, and parts of Peru)

- **Scale of collapse** - in most places roughly a 90% loss!
Amerindian Population Collapse II

• By the **Numbers**
  ➢ Nadir populations (low point about 1650)
  ➢ Current populations
  ➢ Regional patterns
Amerindian Population Collapse III

• **Causes**
  - Introduced infectious diseases
  - Spanish/Portuguese cruelty: the mis-named “leyenda negra”
  - Miscegenation
Iberian Issues for Conquest II

• **Reconquista**
  - Begins in 900s => a 700 year-long holy war to re-conquer Iberia by Christian kings
  - 1492 marks last battle and expulsion of Moors
Implications of the *Reconquista* for Latin America I

- Border war to expand the faith
- War to expand territorial control
  - New towns
- Victors get “tribute” AND land
  - Looting => value in “portable” wealth
- War = opportunity for glory and riches
- Secular and religious motives mixed
- Iberia misses our on initial stages of Renaissance
Implications of the Reconquista for Latin America II

• More Impacts for Americas
  ➢ Language
  ➢ Agriculture
  ➢ Racial mixing
  ➢ Strong leader type of governance
  ➢ Rigid (lower) class for women
Early exploration, economic "development," colonization, etc.

- A “commercial” model down **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 Prisina,
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
  - Crop & animal experiments

• **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
## Relative Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mid 1500s</th>
<th>mid 1600s</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish</strong></td>
<td>250,000*</td>
<td>400,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>thus a small minority for most of colonial times</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>

- By 1810: Spanish descent = 20%; Indian descent = 45%; Mestizo = 33%; African = 4%
Manioc or cassava or yuca
OCA

International Potato Institute
(Centro International de la Papa)

http://www.cipotato.org/index2.asp

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quinoa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WESTERN HEMISPHERE ESTIMATES</th>
<th>MILLIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIVET 1924</td>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPPER 1924</td>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPINDEN 1928</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILCOX 1930</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KROEBER 1939</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSENBLAT 1945</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEWARD 1945</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPPER 1948</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVET 1952</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORAH 1964</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOBYNS 1966</td>
<td>90-112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORNER 1967</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVER 1969</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENEVAN 1976</td>
<td>43-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORNTON 1987</td>
<td>72+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENEVAN 1992</td>
<td>43-65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population trajectory (moderate case)

Epidemics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>PRE-COLUMBIAN POPULATION (millions)</th>
<th>NADIR POPULATION (millions)</th>
<th>CURRENT POP (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>0.25 19th C</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2 17th C</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>5 - 6</td>
<td>0.5 17th C</td>
<td>6 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>virtually extinct 16th C</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andes</td>
<td>14 - 15</td>
<td>1.5 - 2 17th C</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland South America</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2 17th C (?)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>MID 50s</strong></td>
<td><strong>&lt; 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEAR 40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
smallpox
Basin of Mexico Indigenous Population collapse 1510 - 1625
N. Atlantic Gyre

Early Portuguese & Spanish Explorations