

1. Iberian Golden Age
 - a. Introduction
 - i. Two new monarchies and the *reconquista*
 - (1) God, Gold, and Glory?
 - ii. By 1503, Pepper in Lisbon cost 1/5 amount that in Venice
 - (1) effect of new trading route
 - (2) going south around Africa was result of Portugal (and Spain) being shut out of the East-West trade
 - b. Why Spain and Portugal were able to expand
 - i. technology from the East: compass, astrolabe, and lateen (triangular) sail
 - ii. harnessing counterclockwise winds of Southern Atlantic
 - iii. advancing European cartography
 - c. Rival claims
 - i. Portugal
 - (1) Prince Henry “the Navigator” (important from mid-15th century) promotes
 - (2) Later
 - ii. Spain
 - (1) from *Reconquista* (Spain, Granada, -1492) to *Conquistadores* (New Spain, Spanish America, 1492-)
 - iii. Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494
 - d. Portuguese Empire
 - i. Pepper, cinnamon
 - ii. Sea-trade-based empire
 - (1) Gold Coast (1471), Cape of Good Hope, Straits of Hormuz (1509), Calicut and Goa
 - (2) not land-based
 - (3) war with existing Muslim traders
 - iii. Portuguese in West Africa
 - (1) Gold Coast
 - (2) Kingdom of Benin
 - (3) Kongo farther south
 - e. Growth of New Spain
 - i. from Cuba and Caribbean to Mexico
 - (1) conquering Aztec Empire (1519-1521)
 - ii. from Mexico to Philippines
 - (1) from 1571, Manila from 1580
 - (2) mass conversions of Philipinos to Catholicism in 17th century
 - iii. Francisco Pizarro and conquest of Inca kingdom in Peru (1531-1542, 1572)
 - f. Iberian Systems in the New World
 - i. Deeper penetration and settlement than Portuguese in Africa and Asia
 - (1) Viceroyalties established in Mexico and Peru
 - ii. Economies
 - (1) Plantations
 - (2) Gold and silver mines, especially Potosí (Peru)
 - iii. compare two types of monarchies
 - (1) Portuguese and relations with Benin, Kongo
 - (2) New Spain and the hidalgos
 - g. World-view and cannibals