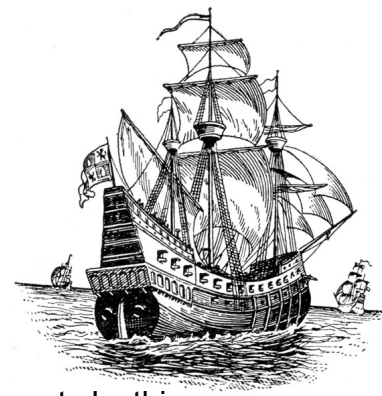


“SPAIN BUILDS AN AMERICAN EMPIRE” (Listening, Reading & Writing)



Before you read:

In the last chapter you read about European exploration in the east. In this section you will study the Spanish and Portuguese exploration of the Americas.

THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS: HOW DID THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS CHANGE THE AMERICAS?

In 1 Christopher Columbus, an Italian 2 , led a voyage for Spain. He sailed 3 , hoping to reach Asia. Instead, he landed in the Americas. Columbus thought that he had reached the East Indies in 4 , and misnamed the natives he met there, calling them 5 .

He claimed the land for Spain. From then on Spain began to create colonies. Colonies are lands controlled by 6 nation.

In 1500 a Portuguese explorer claimed Brazil. In 7 Amerigo Vespucci explored the eastern coast of South America. He said these lands 8 a new world. Soon after, a mapmaker showed the lands as a separate continent. He named them 9 , after Vespucci.

Other voyagers gave Europeans more 10 about the world. Balboa reached the Pacific 11 . Ferdinand Magellan sailed completely around the 12 .

QUESTION 1: Which voyages gave Europeans new knowledge of the world?

SPANISH CONQUESTS IN MEXICO: WHY DID SPAIN CONQUER THE AZTECS?

Hernando Cortés was one of the Spanish *conquistadors* or conquerors. In the 13 century they began to explore the lands of the Americas. They were seeking great riches. In 14 Cortés came to Mexico and defeated the powerful Aztec Empire led by Montezuma II.

QUESTION 2: What was the main goal of Cortés in his conquests?

Isabel María González Granda

SPANISH CONQUESTS IN PERÚ: HOW DID SPAIN BUILD AN EMPIRE?

About 15 years later, Francisco Pizarro led another Spanish force. It conquered the mighty Inca Empire of South America led by Atahualpa, the last of the Incan emperors. Once again the Spanish found 16 and silver.

By the mid 1500's Spain had formed an American Empire. It stretched 17 modern day Mexico to Perú. After 18 the Spanish looked north of Mexico and explored the future United States.

The Spanish 19 among the people they conquered. Spanish men married native 20. Their children and descendants were called *mestizo*, 21 with mixed Spanish and Native American blood.

The Spanish also formed large farms and mines that used 22 as slave labour. This system is known as *encomienda*.

One large area of the Americas, Brazil, was the possession of Portugal. In the 1830's colonists 23 to settle there. Colonists built huge farms called *plantations*, to grow 24, which was in demand in Europe.

QUESTION 3: Give two examples of *conquistadors* and explain what they did.

SPAIN'S INFLUENCE EXPANDS: WHERE DID SPAIN HOPE TO GAIN MORE POWER?

Soon Spain began to want even more power in the Americas. It started to look at the land it is now part of the United States. Explorers like Coronado led 25 to the area. Catholic priests went along.

QUESTION 4: What area did Coronado explore?

OPPOSITION TO SPANISH RULE: WHO OPPOSED SPANISH RULE?

Spanish priests began to make some protest however. One thing they criticized 26 the *encomienda* system. A monk named Bartolomé de las Casas and others successfully called for the end of the 27.

Native 28 also resisted new or continued Spanish rule. One of the most serious rebellions occurred in New Mexico. A Pueblo leader named Popé led a well-organized effort. It involved about 29 warriors and drove the Spanish back into New Spain for 30 years.

QUESTION 5: What challenges to their power did the Spanish face?

Isabel María González Granda

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(Listening: World History POI, Ch. 20, McDougal Littell)

Full name: _____ Class: _____ No.: _____

Task 1 Listen and fill in the gaps:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

Task 2 Now read the text and answer the questions at the end of each section (Reading & Writing)



1. 1492
2. sailor
3. west
4. Asia
5. Indians
6. another
7. 1501
8. were
9. America
10. knowledge
11. Ocean
12. world
13. 16th
14. 1519
15. fifteen
16. gold
17. from
18. 1540
19. lived
20. women
21. people
22. natives
23. began
24. sugar
25. expeditions
26. was
27. system
28. Americans
29. 17,000
30. twelve