

- Mayans
 - Utcayan peninsula in Central America
 - lower Meso America
 - Society based on city-states ruled by hereditary kings
 - Most important was Tikal
 - Collapse of Mayan in 900
 - They used environment which lost nutrients in the soil
 - New city-states developed aft. collapse, they had differences that moved to civil war.
 - Economic
 - Revolved around maíz (corn as primary food)
 - long distance trade important
 - highly stratified/distant classes
 - King
 - paid for his prominence as king with blood
 - if city lost king, the city basically died
 - Calendar
 - central part of their society
 - time as series of circles
 - time emphasized in their life
 - developed in science and art
 - *Need to know*
 - social organization
 - development & collapse
 - economy based on
 - trade?
 - Market?
 - religion based on?
 - tec. advances?
- Aztecs
 - lived in northern Meso America area
 - Teotihuacan city was where Teotihuacanos lived where Aztecs lived before aztecs
 - Teotihuacanos were first. Tula aft. Aztecs claimed to descend from the Tula. came aft. them around 1200
 - Originally Aztecs worked as mercenaries before they had land
 - Aztecs founded Tenochtitlan on an island in the middle of a lake
 - used Chinaps (floating gardens) to expand city
 - had mainly canals instead of streets
 - had aqueducts that brought water across the lake
 - Encomienda
 - Agricultural based on irrigation
 - Chinapas provided wealth
 - long distance trade
 - Spread their empire & took over other areas
 - not centralized, but local rulers pay tribute
 - tribute used for trade
 - needed the other states for tribute to survive, and tribute greed/want for more wealth went to more expansion
 - large empire lead to social disparity (defined classes)
 - Used feasts to demonstrate their wealth

Final Exam will have: 10 multi choice – 10 truth false – 15 fill blank – 10 short (1 paragraph) answers

- socially controlled (in legalism)
- came from their religion (social control)
- religion dominated with a sense of doom
 - man is rootless without foundation
 - universe is doomed
 - chief god is god of war & sun
 - can only feed god with human sacrifice
 - reenforced their religion
- Because their empire was based on fear, they were vulnerable when Spanish came.
- *Need to know*
 - where come from?
 - what did they use to build their empire?
 - religion?
 - vulnerability to spanish?
 - having empire based on fear
- Spain Need to know
 - Reconquista
 - Ferdinand & Isabella
 - Nationalism?
 - Hapsburg
 - who
 - result in new world?
- Rest of need to know
 - ¿Change of la nmalenche over time?!!!

Mexican Independence & Revolution 1821-1910 (Presentation Notes)

- American revolution 1776 had impact on Mexican rev.
 - Enlightenment
 - Napoleon Conquest
- IV. Spanish Legacy
 - To establish control, spanish used
 - Christianity
 - Spanish Law
 - Elements of American Indian social and political structures
 - Land & Resources
 - Mercantilism
 - Spanish crown wanted to increase silver & gold in their nation to build up their value.
 - Established monopolies
 - New Spain was required to send certain goods to Spain first
 - Encomienda (land/labor to conquistadors)
 - Similar to feudal system
 - Conquistadores wanted reward for their efforts, so Encomienda was established
 - Cortez gave them control over certain lands and Natives would work for them
 - went hand in hand with the natives form of tribute.

- Over time, the encomenderos started 'gaining' the land more and more.
- Spanish crown didn't like this system because of the encomenderos power (threat to crown)
- Crown replaced it with another system that didn't really include control of the land.
- Repartimiento: tribute labor system
- Hacienda System (land system)
 - due to shift in land and ownership (depop/reducciones)
 - over time, the land was gradually transferred from the natives to the spanish
 - because of disease killing natives
 - and reducciones that would reduce natives in a certain area by moving them around (deported them)
 - Hacendado became elite class (owner of Hacienda)
 - Economic self sufficiency & trade with local market
 - Creole desire for european foods (olives, wine, ect.) really pushed this Hacienda system
- ★ One of the most important physical tool in taking New Spain was the **City**!!!
- ★ 1st Viceroyalty of New Spain was in Antonio de Mendoza 1535
- ★ Audencia was the viceroy's cabinet (advisory group)
- Mining
 - Motor of economic expansion (16th - 17th C)
 - Mining real source of money
 - Driven by Crown desire for Silver
 - Crown owned anything underground
 - Most in Central Northern Mexico (first was Zacatecas 1546)
 - Tied to hacienda system (supported them)
 - Skilled wage labor required (Native, Mestizo, Free Blacks)
- Trade
 - Early dependence on Spain
 - Crown control through monopolies (mercantilism)
 - Changes in 1600's
 - Self-sufficiency
 - Spain less able to supply manufactured goods wanted
 - Convoys increasingly erratic
 - led people to become more self sufficient
 - Results: smuggling, trade with Philippines, trade (with Spain by New Spain) drops dramatically after 1620.
- Race and Caste in Mexico
 - Spanish Policy: Separation of Races
 - Separation of white and blacks and natives
 - República de Indios
 - separated natives
 - República de Españoles
 - separated everyone else
 - District laws, communities, marriages, jobs
 - Gave each certain jobs, ..., ...
- Unrealistic (few Spanish women, economic & social realities insure biological & cultural mixing)
- Order of classes
 1. Peninsulare: people born in Spain

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- men held highest offices
- 2. Creoles: Spaniards born in Latin America
 - Officers in army, but not government
 - often resented power of the Peninsulares
- 3. Mestizos: mixed European & native
 - Role
 - Could be identified as either Spanish or natives
 - were basically outcasts: put legal and psychological burdens on them.
 - eventually became go-betweens the 2 groups and became an acculturating force
 - some could purchase certificates of whiteness to give them rights, even some blacks could.
- 4. Mulattos: mixed European & African
 - Were also agents of acculturation
- 5. Natives
- 6. Blacks
 - Most arrived as slaves, around 200,000
 - free & slave blacks were also agents of acculturation
 - established Maroon communities
 - went where no one else was living and run away slaves lived there.
 - centre of revolutions
- «Limpieza de sangre»: Purity of blood
 - Had to prove your identity as a Creole.
- Impact of Tribute System on Acculturation
 - intermixture of culture
 - Spaniards influenced by natives, and vice-versa
- Conflict between Peninsulares & Creoles
 - Attitude of superiority
 - kept out of positions of authority
 - control of land
 - Bourbon reforms mid-1700's (Hapsburgs followed by Fr. Bourbons in 1700) weaken local (Creole) power in favor of the
- Role of the Catholic church
 - (1) Franciscans and (2) Dominicans were the 2 main groups sent by church to new world
 - Monastic orders (Monasticism)
 - Monks
 - Dedicated
 - Couldn't have sex
 - didn't need high pay
 - religious training
 - ordered life
 - certain number of hours in each task
 - Could teach Indians how the crown wanted them to live
- To convert to Catholicism
- to be Spanish, they had to be Catholic, so they made the natives Catholic. To be Catholic was to be Catholic
 - The Catholicism on natives made them more Spanish
 - In conversion, they force the Cacique (heads of villages) to convert to Catholicism, and their sons were taken to Spanish schools, where they learned Catholicism and other

Spanish culture, then the sons went back after their father died and ruled like a Spaniard.

- Had them memorize the Catholic prayers and outward symbols of being Catholic rather than the real teachings of Catholicism
 - Resulted in people who appeared to be Catholic, but weren't really Catholic.
 - Resulted as the Trilogy as only a new God in their polytheistic society.
 - Implemented the cross in their religious activities.
 - The Indians used these Catholic symbols, but didn't understand,
 - resulted in incomplete conversion
 - didn't throw away their old way for new
 - implemented new ways with old
 - Syncretism
 - developed certain degree with natives and Europeans
 - Businessman wanted natives as workmen
 - Missionaries wanted to convert them
 - The missionaries complained about the working conditions of natives and their mistreatment to anyone who would listen.
 - Bartolome de las Casas (Catholic Priest) that wrote letters of complaint to Spain about the mistreatment of the Natives.
- Yucatan
 - Missionaries were proud that they had converted the natives, but discovered wide spread syncretism.
 - Polytheism with Virgin Mary and the native's gods
 - Missionaries felt betrayed and tortured the natives
 - This missionary mistreatment of the natives was against Spanish law
 - Settlers became shocked about what the missionaries did, and maybe lead the settlers to start treating the natives better.
 - Missionaries became quite disillusioned and retreated.
 - Started seeing more of the «Reducciones»
 - Stages of La Malinche
 - During colonial period, put on pedestal as important figure as guide that couldn't do without her.
 - Aft. her image changed to sellout by Mexicans, but still seen as mother of Mestizos
 - Aft. Revolution, her image was seen as rape of Mexico and theft of Indian children
 - Now seen as suppressed mother but still as mother of Mestizos.