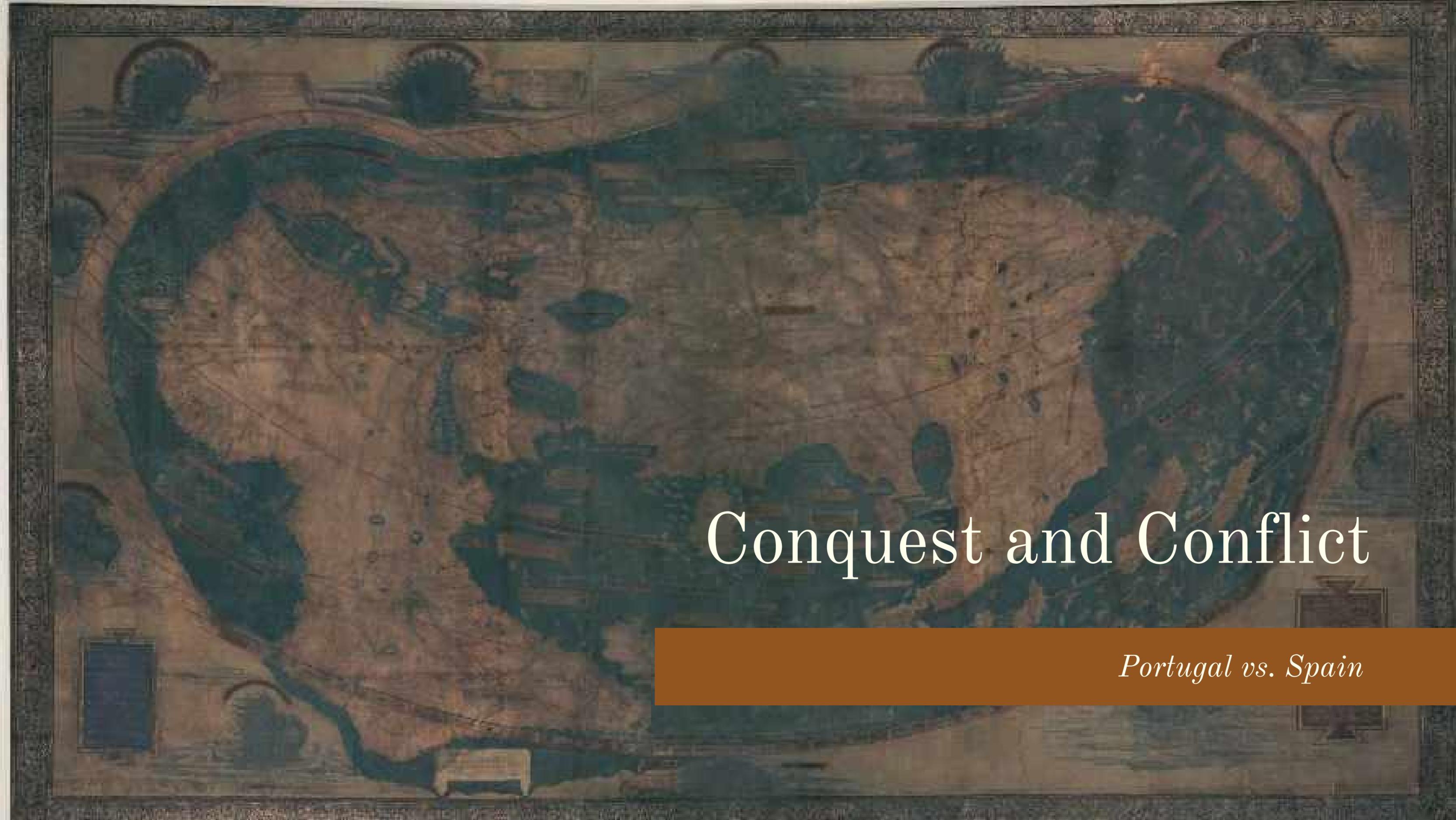


El Patronato Real

FAITH AND IMPERIALISM IN THE NEW WORLD



Conquest and Conflict

Portugal vs. Spain

THE MAJOR PLAYERS

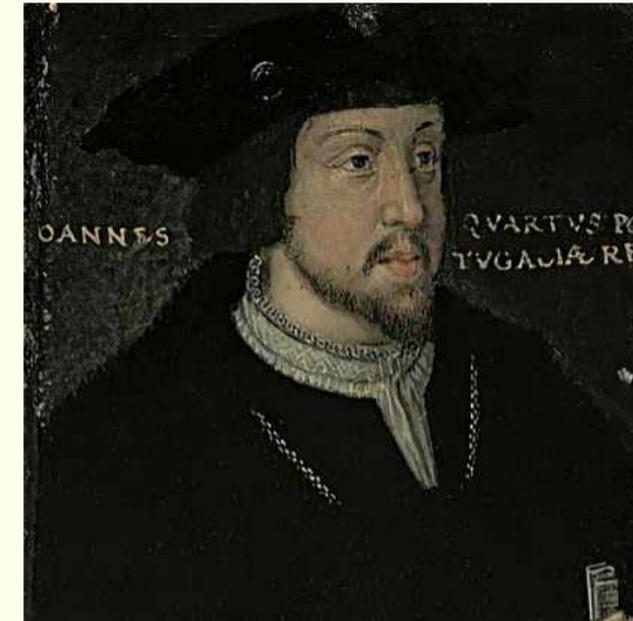
Portugal



**Infante Dom Henry
the Navigator**



King Afonso V



King João II

THE MAJOR PLAYERS

Spain - Kingdoms of Aragon and Castile



**Queen Isabella
of Castile**

Queen of Spain



**King
Ferdinand of
Aragon**

King of Spain



King Carlos V

Holy Roman Emperor

THE MAJOR PLAYERS

The Catholic Church



Eugenius IV



Nicholas V



Sixtus IV



**Innocent
VIII**



**Alexander
VI**



Julius II



Adrian VI



Paul III



Conquest and Conflict

The Portuguese Empire

1415 - Portugal captures Ceuta on the coast of northern Africa

1418-1419 - Portuguese sailors begin exploring coast of Africa and Atlantic archipelagos

1419 - Portugal reaches Madeira

1427 - Portugal reaches the Azores

1471 - Portugal "discovers" the Gold Coast of Africa

1473 - Navigators sponsored by Fernão Gomes cross the Equator



Conquest and Conflict

The Spanish Empire

1402 - Spain takes the Canary Islands

1471 - Portugal discovers the Gold Coast

1475-1479 - War of the Castilian Succession - Spain seizes Portuguese trade in Guinea

1478-1496 - Spain seizes all of Canary Islands including Tenerife, La Palma, and Gran Canaria

1492 - last Muslim king in Granada defeated by Ferdinand and Isabella - Columbus voyages to "the Indies" funded by Castile



1494 - Treaty of Tordesillas splits the globe between Portugal and Spain
1497 - Spain conquers Melilla

1498 - Columbus encounters mainland Americas

1508 - Puerto Rico conquered by Juan Ponce de León

1510 - Vasco Núñez de Balboa establishes first Spanish settlement on the mainland (Santa María la Antigua del Darién) in what is now Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia

1511 - Diego Velázquez takes Cuba

1513 - Balboa leads expedition across the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific



1516 - Ferdinand of Aragon dies; succeeded briefly by Juana, then by Charles (Carlos) I of Castile y Aragon

1519-1521 - Hernán Cortés conquers the Aztec Empire

1521 - Fall of Tenochtitlan - Viceroyalty of New Spain

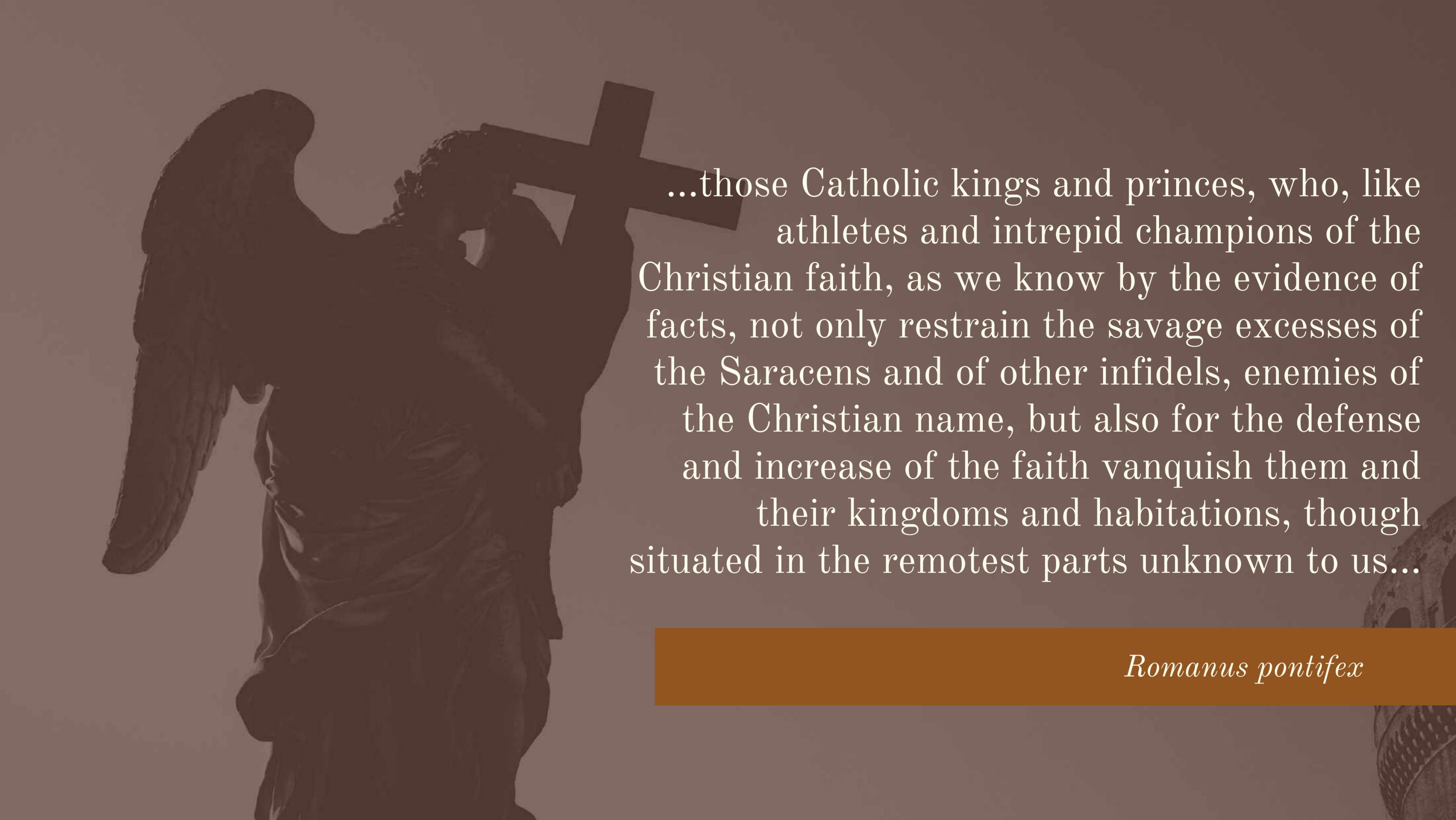
1524 - Charles creates Council of the Indies to oversee all of Spain's foreign possessions

1530 - Charles crowned Holy Roman Emperor

1535 - Viceroy of Mexico appointed

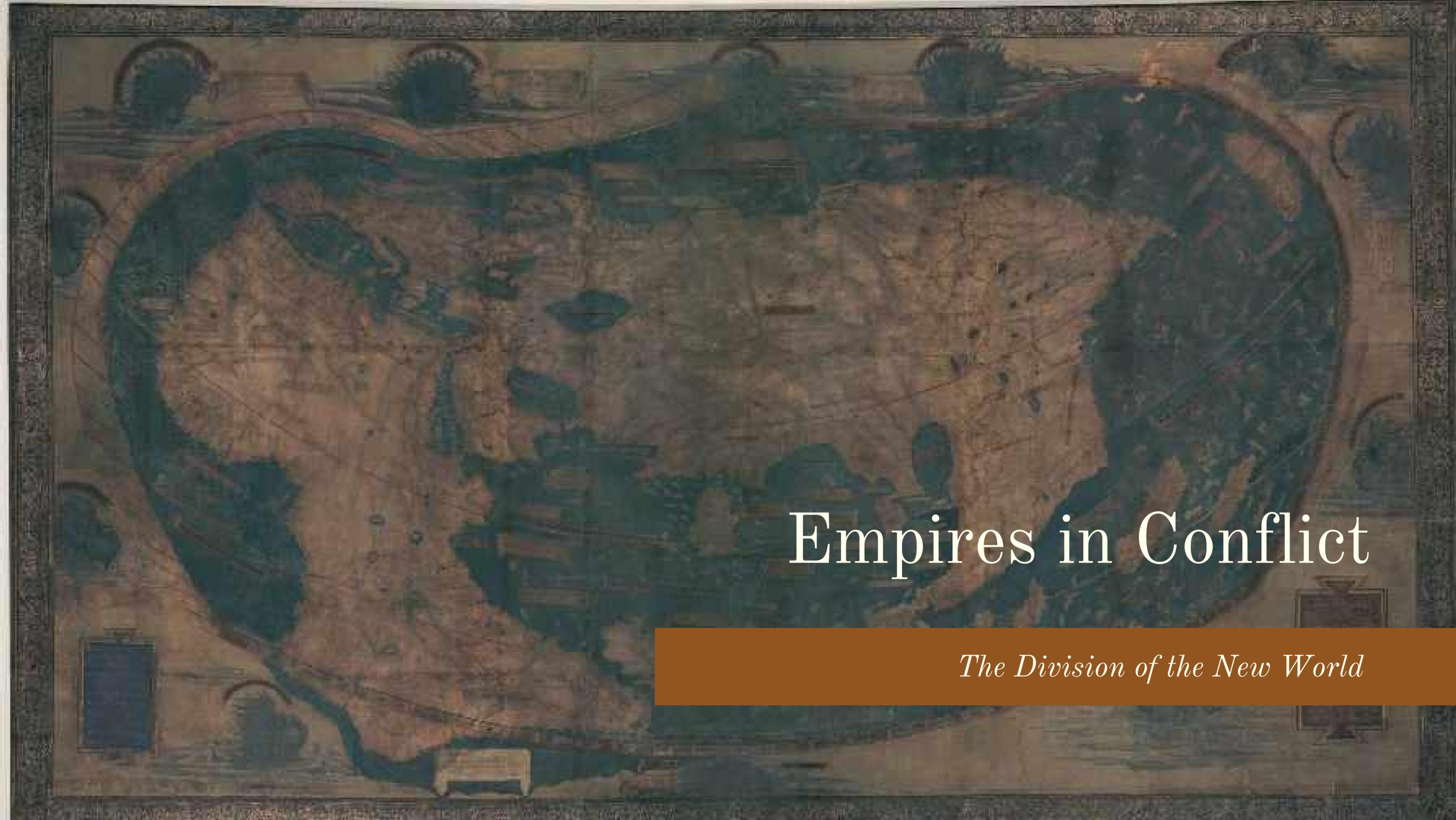
1542 - conquest of Peru and appointment of Viceroy

1542 - New Laws of the Indies passed



...those Catholic kings and princes, who, like athletes and intrepid champions of the Christian faith, as we know by the evidence of facts, not only restrain the savage excesses of the Saracens and of other infidels, enemies of the Christian name, but also for the defense and increase of the faith vanquish them and their kingdoms and habitations, though situated in the remotest parts unknown to us...

Romanus pontifex



Empires in Conflict

The Division of the New World



Papal bull *Dum diversas*

18 June 1452

Nicholas V

- Authorized Afonso V of Portugal to conquer pagans and Saracens
- Authorized enslavement of Saracens and non-Christians conquered by war
- Sanctified seizure of non-Christian lands and assets
- Authorized redistribution of non-Christian lands and goods among the vassals of Christian kings (specifically, Portugal)



Papal bull

Romanus pontifex

January 1454
Nicholas V

- supported Portuguese possession of Ceuta
- granted exclusive rights to trade, navigation, and fishing in discovered lands
- provided exemption to canon law against trading with infidels
 - as long as that trade did not include iron, weapons, or timber for building

Effect: made the King of Portugal and his representatives the Church's direct agents in ecclesiastical administration and expansion



Papal Bull *Inter caetera*

January 1456

Calixtus III

- reaffirmed the *Dum diversas* and the *Romanus pontifex*
- granted ecclesiastical authority in those areas to the Military Order of Christ (Portuguese successors to the Knights Templar)
- extended Portuguese territories "without interruption to the Indies"

Effect: documented Portuguese right of patronage (*ius patronatus*) in all newly discovered lands



Papal bull *Aeterni regis*

June 21 1481

Sixtus IV

- confirmed the Romanus pontifex
- ratified the Treaty of Alcáçovas
 - reiterated Castilian possession of the Canary Islands
 - granted all further territories gained by Christian explorers in Africa and to the Indies to Portugal
 - gave moral authority to each kingdom's conquest of territory

Effect: formed the basis of Columbus' later authority as Viceroy of the Spanish Crown in the "New World"



Bulls of Donation

1493

Alexander VI

Inter caetera (May 4, 1493)

- recognized Spanish claim to any undiscovered lands not held by another Christian prince
- protected Portugal's previous rights

Effect:

- nearly all of the Pacific Ocean and west coast of North America given to Spain



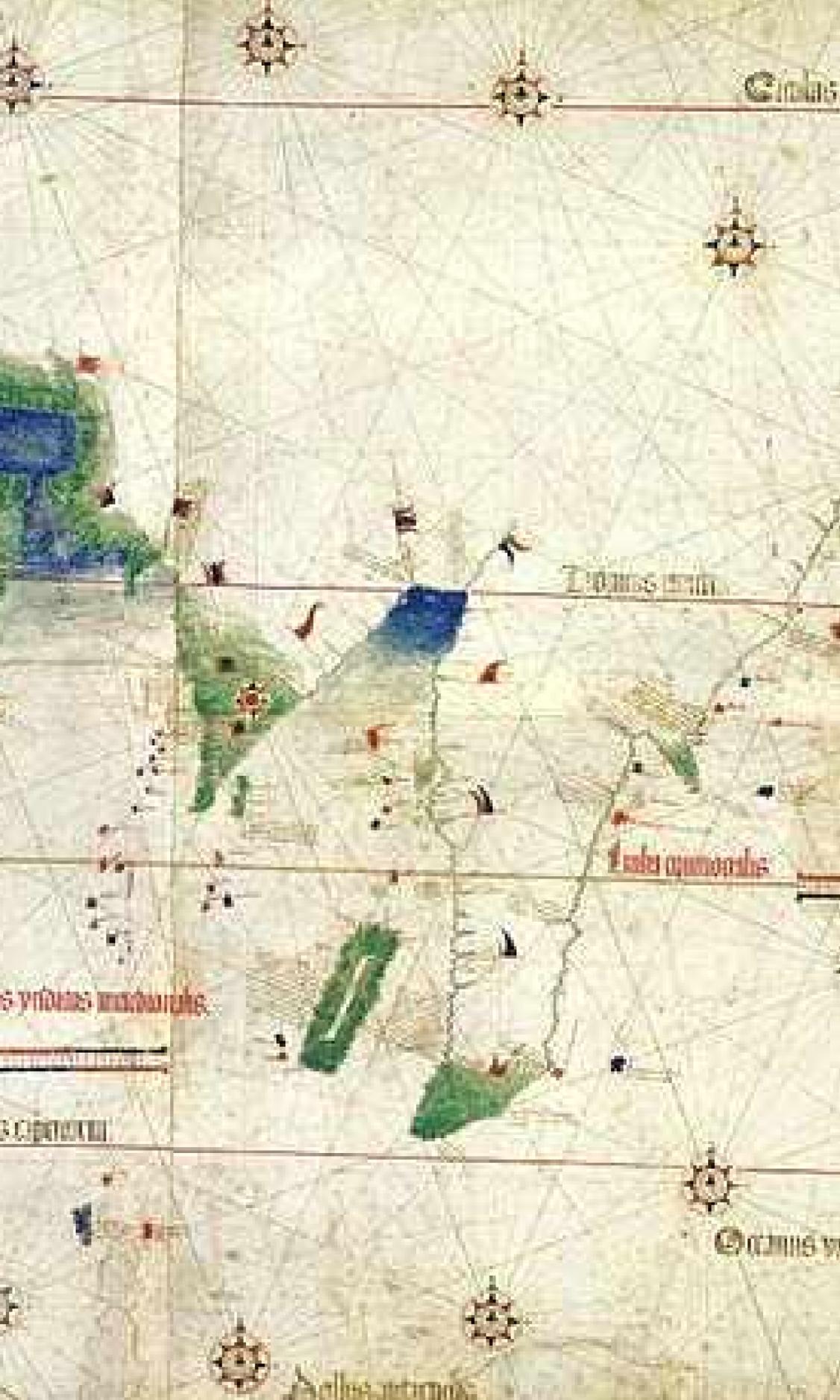
Bulls of Donation

Eximiae devotionis (May 3, 1493)

- granted Kings of Castile and León the same privileges in newly discovered lands as had been granted to Portugal in Africa and Guinea

Inter caetera (May 4, 1493)

- charged Spanish monarchs with spreading Christianity westwards from a line "... one hundred leagues towards the west and south from any of the islands commonly known as the Azores and Cape Verde"



Bulls of Donation

Dudum siquidum (May 3, 1493)

AKA "the extension of the donation"

- extended the land grants of the *Inter caetera*
- recognized Spanish claim to any undiscovered lands not held by Christian prince
- protected Portugal's previous rights

Effects:

- increased Spanish rights to the detriment of Portugal
- gave Spain a free hand in the Pacific
- pushed Portugal to open direct negotiations with Spain



Treaty of Tordesillas 1494

Background

1493 - Columbus makes port in Lisbon on return voyage from the "New World"

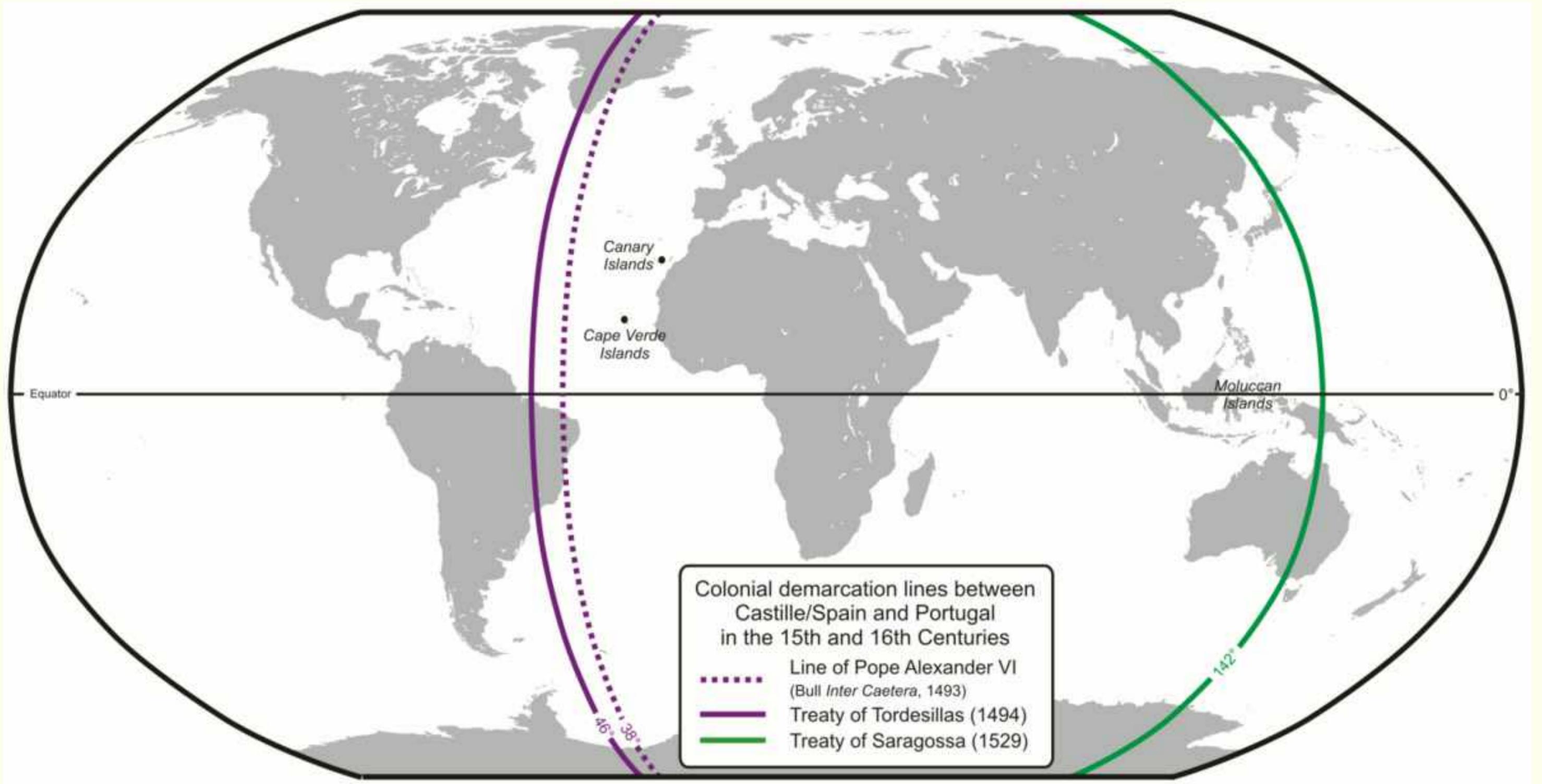
- meets with King John II of Portugal to prove more islands exist beyond the Canary Islands

John II sends threatening letter to Catholic Monarchs

- claims all lands that Columbus discovered actually belong to Portugal
- threatens to send Portuguese fleet to seize lands newly discovered by Castile

Ferdinand and Isabella appeal to the Pope

- Alexander VI grants all land west of a pole-to-pole line 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands and Azores to Castile (via papal bull)



The Tordesillas Meridian

Treaty of Zaragoza 1529

Background

1511 - Portugal conquers Malacca (Asian trade center)

1512 - Portugal discovers the "Spice Islands" (modern Indonesia)

Magellan hears of Spice Islands discovery, persuades Carlos V to fund the first circumnavigation of the globe

1521 - Magellan reaches the Moluccas; later killed in the Battle of Mactan

Carlos V funds another expedition to colonize the Spice Islands

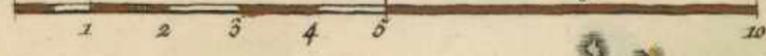
1525 - Catherine of Austria (Charles V's sister) marries John III of Portugal

1526 - Charles V marries Isabella of Portugal (John III's sister)



CARTE PARTICULIERE DES ISLES MOLUQUES.

Echelle de Lieues Marines de 20 au Degré



Equateur ou Ligne Equinoxiale



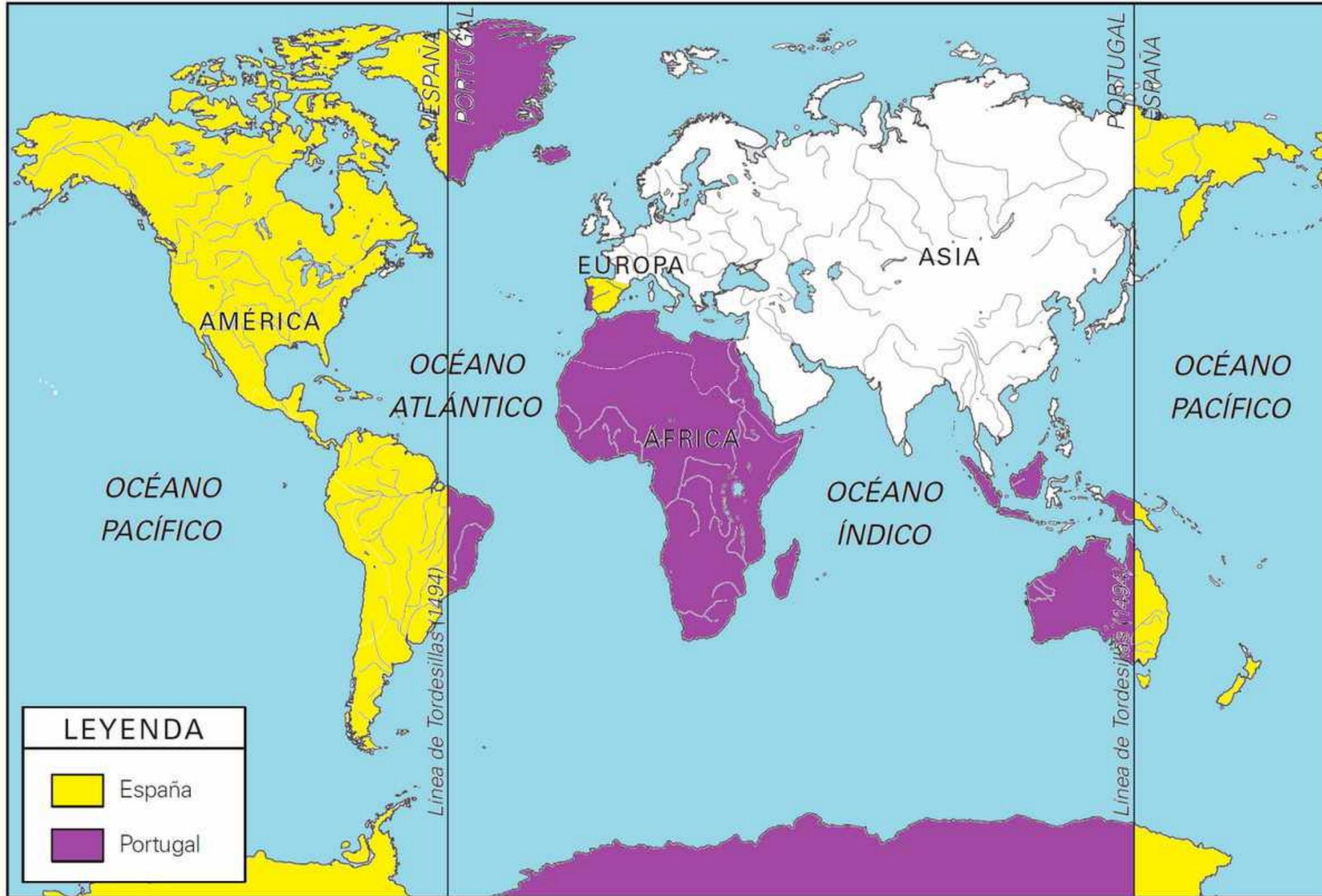
Terms

established an eastern dividing line 1763 kilometers east of the Maluku Islands

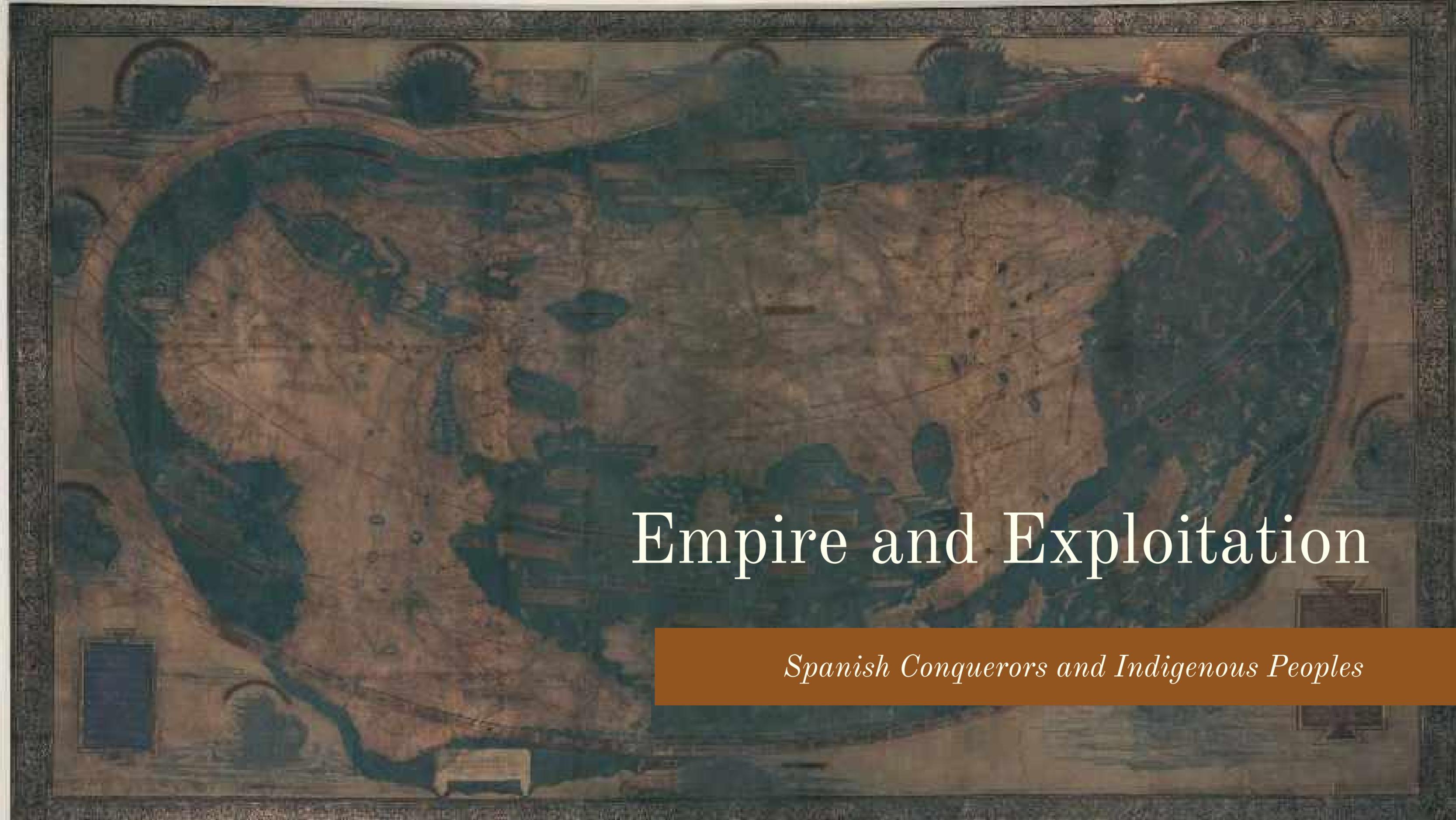
safeguard clause: treaty could be undone at any time if the emperor (Charles V) wished, with Portugal repaid money given to the emperor

Portugal gained all lands and seas west of the line - including Asia

Spain controlled the Pacific Ocean - gave up control of the Philippines



The World After Tordesillas and Zaragoza



Empire and Exploitation

Spanish Conquerors and Indigenous Peoples

The Encomienda System

Spanish labor system that rewarded conquerors with the labor of particular groups of conquered non-Christian people

What was it?

- first established in Spain during the Reconquista
 - Spanish allowed to seize lands and enslave displaced Moors
- applied on enormous scale during the Spanish colonization of the Americas and the Spanish Philippines
- awarded to an individual (*encomendero*) by the Crown
 - granted monopoly on the labor of a certain indigenous group in perpetuity - passed down to descendants





How did it work?

- Crown granted use of a certain number of natives from a certain group (but not which specific individuals)
- Indigenous leaders were charged with assessing and assigning individuals to labor
- In return, the encomenderos were to teach the indigenous people the Christian faith and the Spanish language, protect them from other tribes or pirates

Indigenous people also required to:

- pay tributes
 - pork
 - wheat
 - metals
 - maize
- help to suppress rebellion against Spanish rule



El Requerimiento of 1513

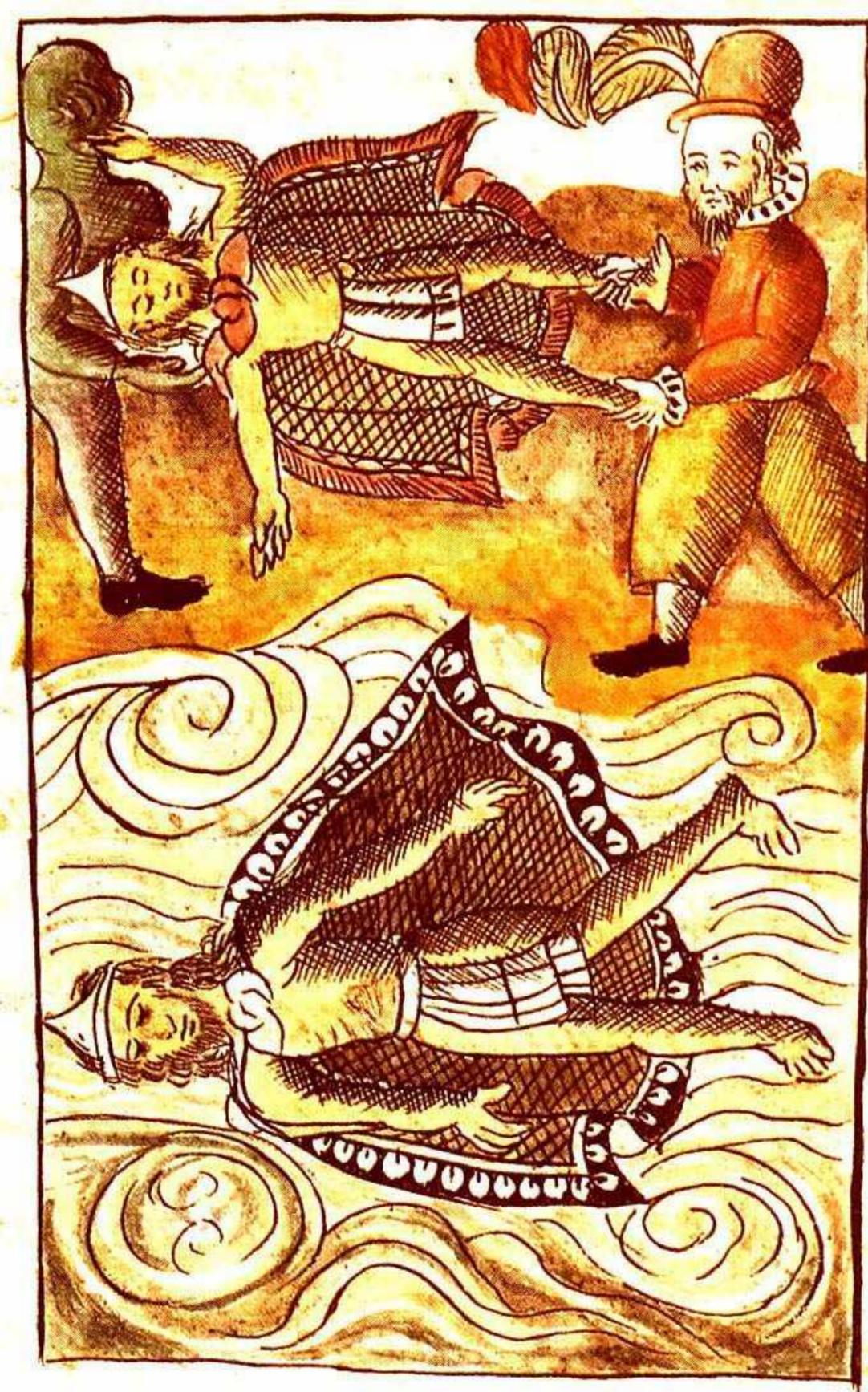
The Spanish Requirement

Declaration by the Spanish monarchy of Castile's divinely ordained right to take possession of the territories of the New World and to subjugate, exploit and fight the native inhabitants

Read aloud to indigenous Americans to inform them of Spain's rights of conquest

- Conquistadores then considered any resistance as defiance of God's law
- local populations required to accept Catholic missionary preaching on pain of war, slavery, or death

"We emphasise that any deaths that result from this [rejection of Christian rule] are your fault...."



During the Reconquista, clerics claimed that Moors had knowledge of Christ and rejected Him, thus justifying the Crusades.

In the "New World," wars against those who had no knowledge of Christianity were illegitimate; therefore, it was necessary to inform the native inhabitants of Christianity so that the conquistadors were justified in carrying out wars of conquest.

Legal justification: poor treatment of indigenous peoples permitted due to practices of human sacrifice and cannibalism

Religious justification: conversion of indigenous peoples to Christianity necessitated and excused warfare and poor treatment



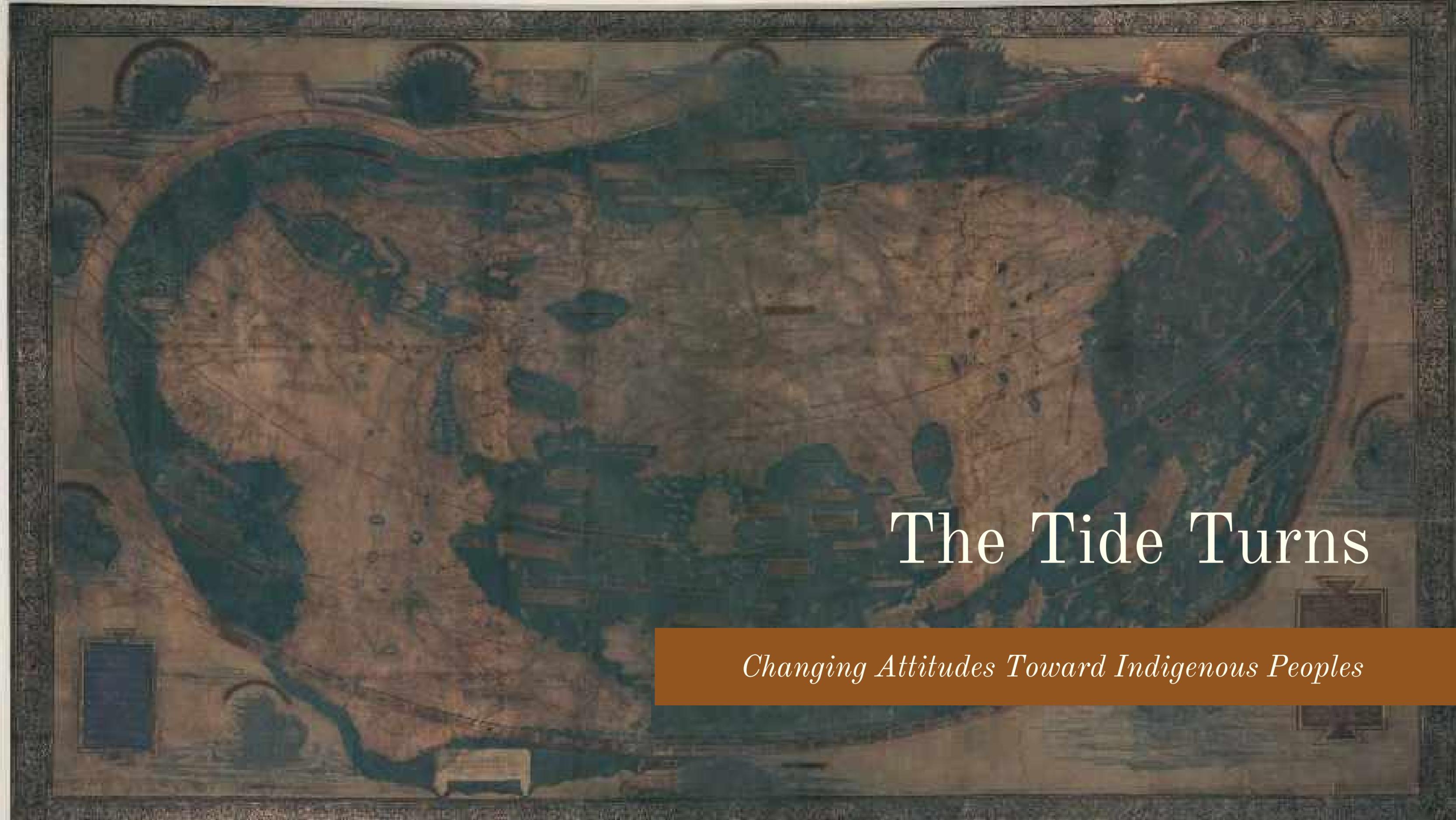
Reducciones (Reductions)

Portuguese: reduções

Settlements created by Spanish rulers in Spanish America and the Spanish East Indies (Philippines)

forcibly relocated indigenous inhabitants of Spanish colonies into urban settlements modeled after those in Spain - original villages destroyed to prevent resettlement

- facilitated access to labor
- facilitated the spread of Christianity
- eased the collection of taxes and tribute
- broke down ethnic and family ties
- detribalized & genericized indigenous peoples



The Tide Turns

Changing Attitudes Toward Indigenous Peoples

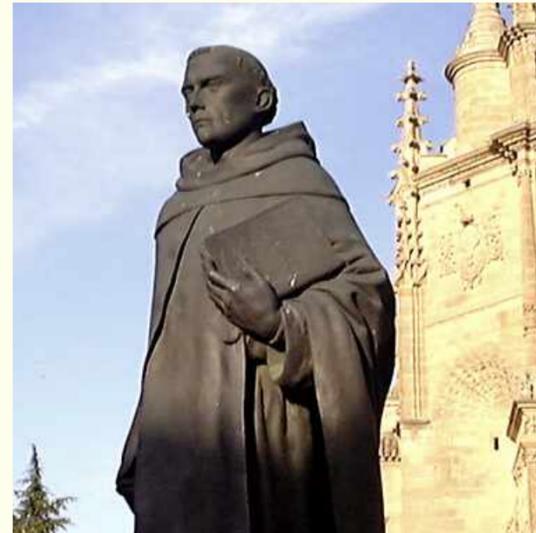
VOICES FOR THE INDIGENOUS



**Antonio de
Montesinos**



**Bartolomé
de Las Casas**



**Francisco de
Vitoria**



**Francisco
Suárez**



Pope Paul III

The School of Salamanca movement (Iberian School of Peace) was the only group of intellectuals in a "Western" nation during the Age of Conquest who questioned rather than justified the legitimacy of conquest.



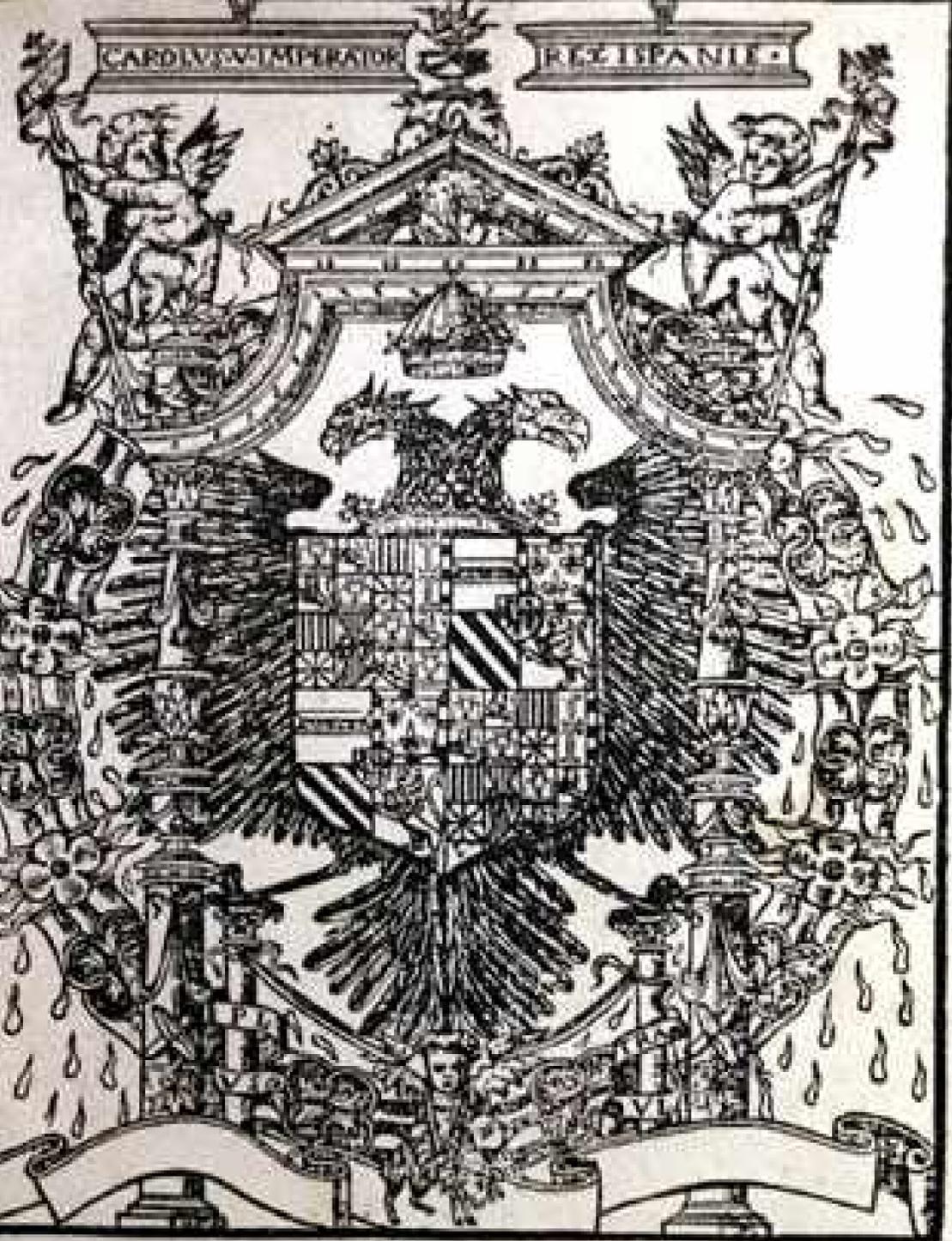
Leyes de Burgos

Laws of Burgos (December 27, 1512)

First systematic code enacted to govern the behavior of Spanish settlers in the Americas, particularly in regards to treatment of indigenous peoples

Summary:

"the Indians are free people; that they ought to be instructed in the Christian faith; that they might be ordered to work, but so that their working should not hinder their conversion, and should be such as they could endure; that they should have cottages and lands of their own, and time to work for themselves; that they should be hold communication with the Christians; and that they should receive wages, not paid in money, but in clothes and furniture for they cottages"



Leyes Nuevas

The New Laws of the Indies

DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 1542

ISSUED BY: CARLOS V. HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR

intended to prevent exploitation and mistreatment of indigenous peoples by the *encomenderos*

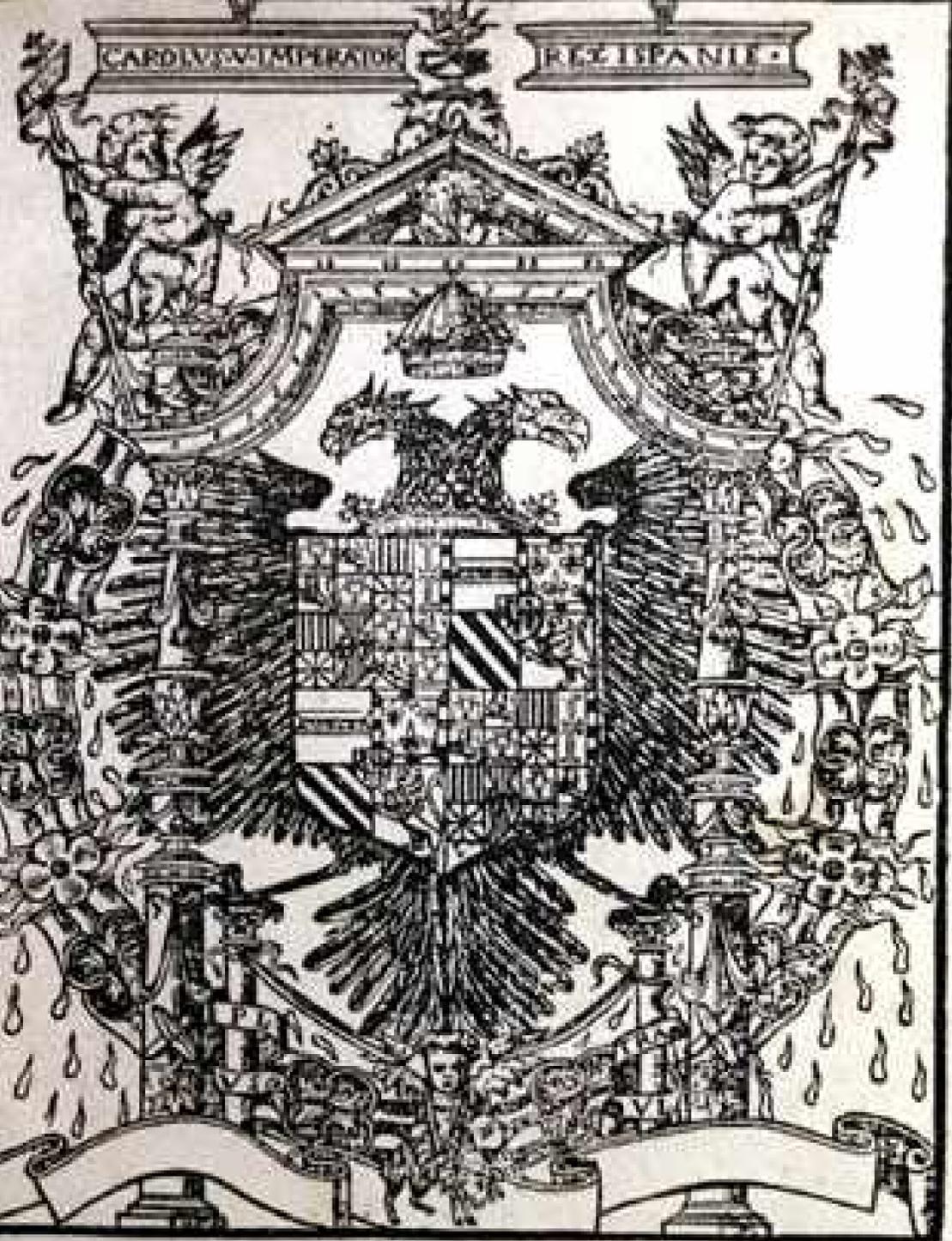
enacted in reaction to the general ineffectiveness of the Laws of Burgos

Spanish reformers such as Bartolomé de Las Casas and Francisco de Vitoria argued for stricter laws for treatment of indigenous peoples

- **Goals:** protect native peoples against forced labor and to preserve their cultures

Leyes y ordenanças nueuamēte hechas
por su Magestad para la gobernación de las Indias y buen trata-
miento y conseruación de los Indios: que se han de guardar en el
conſejo y audiēcia real en las que residen: y por todos los otros
gobernadores, jueces y personas particulares dellas.

Con priuilegio imperial.



Leyes y ordenanças nueuamēte hechas
por su Magestad para la gouernacion de las Indias y buen trata-
miento y conseruacion de los Indios: que se han de guardar en el
conſejo y audiēcia realca q̄ en ellas residen: y por todos los otros
gouernadores/jueces y personas particulares dellas.

Con priuilegio imperial.

Main Points

- governors have obligation to care for the well-being of indigenous peoples
- there is no motive to enslave natives for any reason
- any enslaved native must be released immediately
- forcing natives to work without pay and/or against their will must cease immediately
- natives may not be removed to remote areas to fish for pearls or mine
- all taxes and tributes must be fair
- only the viceroy has the right to establish *encomiendas*
- distributions of people and land to conquerors ends after the conqueror's death, and such lands and peoples become subjects of the Crown afterward

Valladolid Debate

1550-1551

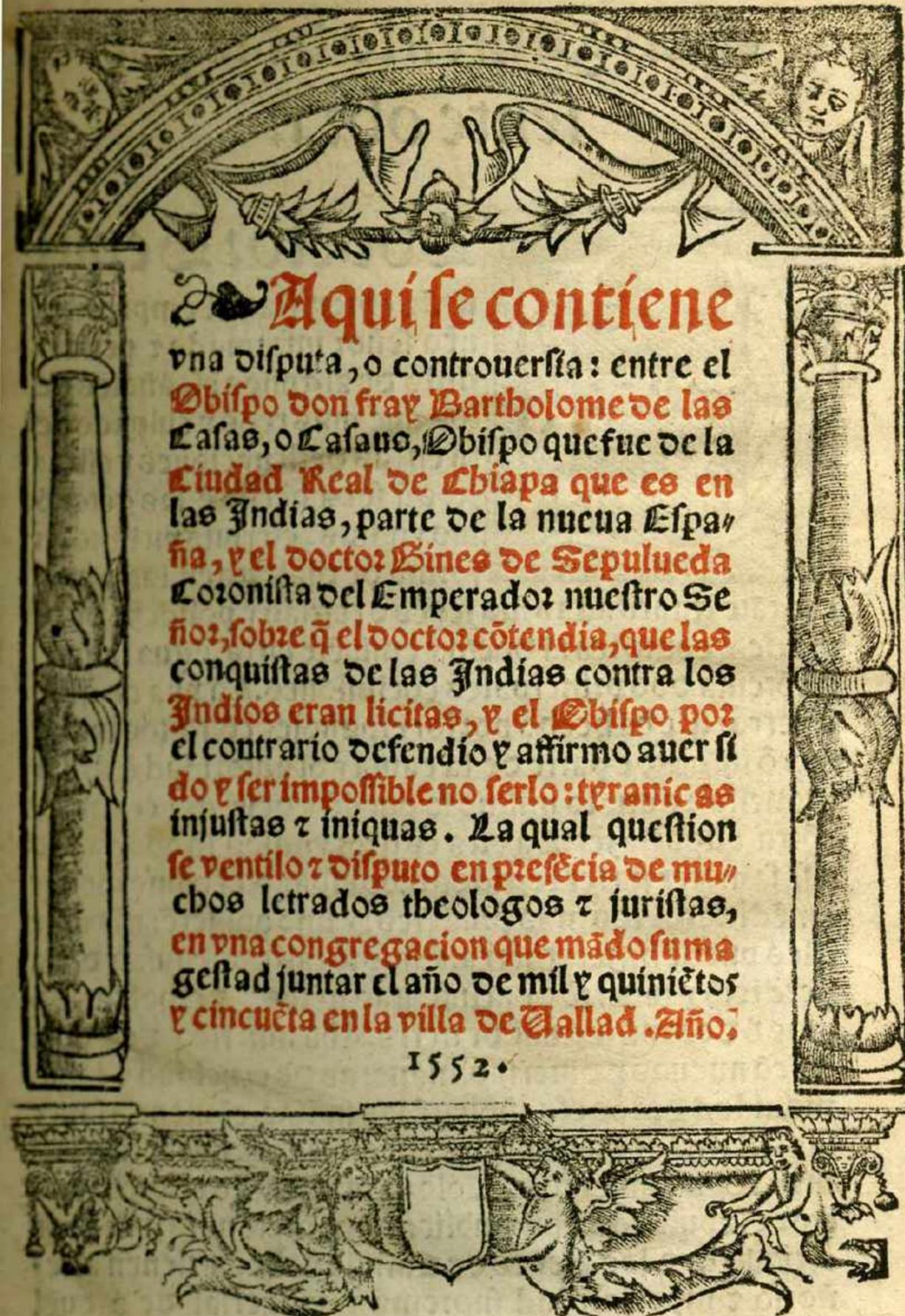
moral and theological debate about the conquest of the Americas, justification for conversion to Catholicism, and treatment of indigenous peoples

Bartolomé de las Casas (Bishop of Chiapas):

- Amerindians are "free men in the natural order" and deserve same considerations as colonists despite practices of human sacrifice

Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda

- human sacrifice and other crimes against nature are unacceptable and should be suppressed by any means necessary





Contact Details

Magistra Beatriz Aluares de la Oya

Barony of Highland Foorde, Kingdom of Atlantia

beatriz.aluares@gmail.com

<http://www.spanishseamstress.com>