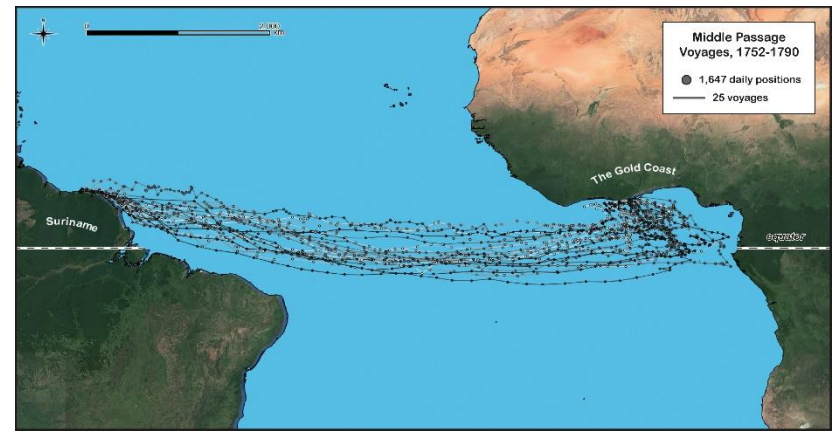


1: Middle Passage

“I was soon put down under the decks, and there I received such a salutation [greeting] in my nostrils as I never experienced in my life; so that, with the loathsomeness of the stench, and crying together, I became so sick and low that I was not able to eat . . . but soon, to my grief, two of the white men offered me eatables; and on my refusing to eat, one of them held me fast by the hands, and laid me across . . . the windlass, while the other flogged me severely.”

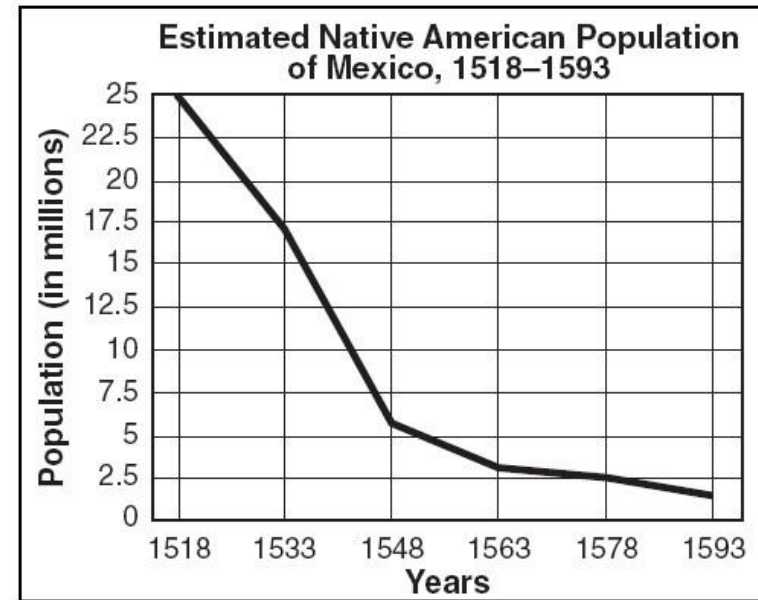
Olaudah Equiano, recalled the inhumane conditions on his trip from West Africa to the West Indies at age 12 in 1762 (during slave trade)



2: *Disease and Catastrophe* by David Walbert, Learn NC

“But even the Black Death can’t compare to the devastation of the indigenous (native) peoples of North and South America. Hit by wave after wave of multiple diseases to which they had utterly no resistance, they died by the millions. Disease spread from the paths of explorers and the sites of colonization like a stain from a drop of ink on a paper towel.

In fact, in North America, disease spread *faster* than European colonization. When Hernando de Soto explored the Mississippi Valley in the early 1500s he found large, thriving cities connected by networks of trade. By the time Rene-Robert de La Salle followed de Soto’s footsteps in the 1680s, those cities had evaporated.”



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

3: Image



Spaniards are cutting off the hands of Natives for not meeting their gold quota in the mines.

4: Letter by Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492

“ I gave to them some red caps, and to others glass beads, which they hung about their necks, and many other things of slight value, in which they took much pleasure...They all go quite naked as their mothers bore them. None of them more than 30 years old, very well built, of very handsome bodies and very fine faces. They ought to be good servants and of good skill, for I see that they repeat very quickly whatever is said to them.”

5: Chief Hatuey

As a witness of the atrocities of the Spanish conquistadors against the Taino Indians, Chief Hatuey rounded up his people and fled. He was finally captured and sentenced to burn at the stake for having organized an uprising against the Spanish.

A Spanish monk who was present on the day of the execution attempted to convert him to Christianity. The friar explained to the chief about conversion, baptism, and the Catholic concept of heaven and hell. He offered to baptize Chief Hatuey.

The chief requested some time to think about the offer. After a few moments he gave his legendary response. Hatuey first asked the monk, "After being baptized, where does one go after death?" The monk responded, "To Heaven." The chief then asked, "And where do the Spanish go after death?" The monk replied, "If they are baptized, they will also go to heaven like all Christians." Then the chief bravely responded "If the Spaniards go to heaven, then I certainly do not want to go there. Do not baptize me, I would prefer to go to hell!"

6: Social Hierarchy in the Spanish Americas

Peninsulares - colonists born in Europe

Creoles

- born in the Americas 100% European descent (usually well educated & wealthy)

Mestizos

- mixed European & Indian

Mulattoes

- mixed European & African

Africans

- Both freed and enslaved

Native Americans

- Indians, Aztecs, Mayans, Incas, etc

***7: The Great Disease Migration,* Geoffrey Cowley**

Many experts now believe that the New World was home to 40 million to 50 million people before Columbus arrived and that most of them died within decades. In Mexico alone, the native population fell from roughly 30 million in 1519 to 3 million in 1568. There was similar devastation throughout the Caribbean islands, Central America and Peru. Historian David Brion Davis says this was “the greatest genocide in the history of man.” Yet it’s increasingly clear that most of the carnage had nothing to do with European barbarism. The worst of the suffering was caused not by swords or guns but by germs.

By the time Columbus set sail, the people of the Old World held the distinction of being thoroughly diseased. By domesticating pigs, horses, sheep and cattle, they had infected themselves with a wide array of germs. And through centuries of war, exploration, and City building, they had kept those agents in constant circulation. Virtually any European who crossed the Atlantic during the 16th century had battled such illness as smallpox and measles during childhood and emerged fully immune. By contrast, the people of the Americas had spent thousands of years in biological isolation. By the time Columbus had arrived, groups like the Aztecs and Maya of Central America and Peru’s Incas had built cities large enough to sustain major epidemics.

Archeological evidence suggests they suffered from syphilis, tuberculosis, a few intestinal parasites and some types of influenza. Yet they remained untouched by the diseases that had raged for centuries in the Old World. When the newcomers arrived carrying mumps, measles, whooping cough, smallpox, cholera, gonorrhea and yellow fever, the Indians were immunologically defenseless.

8: Destination of Enslaved Africans

Destinations of Enslaved Africans
1500–1870

