

SOLUTIONS - GLOSSARY

UNIT 8 – SPAIN DURING THE MODERN PERIOD - 1st PART

This vocabulary list will be useful. You can use **wordreference** and **spanishdict** in case you need help.

Esta lista de vocabulario será muy útil a lo largo de toda esta unidad. También puedes consultar **wordreference** y **spanishdict** si lo necesitas.


Abroad	En el extranjero
Absolute monarchy	Monarquía absoluta
Bow	Proa
Caravel	Carabela
Cocoa	Cacao
Colony	Colonia
Counsellor	Consejero
Court	Corte
Crow's nest	Puesto del vigía
Discovery	Descubrimiento
Empire	Imperio
Event	Acontecimiento
Exile	Exilio
Expedition	Expedición
Galley	Galera
Harvest	Cosecha
Illiterate	Analfabeto
Inherit	Heredar
Land ahoy!	¡Tierra a la vista!
Mast	Mástil
Plague	Plaga/Peste
Playwright	Dramaturgo/Autor teatral
Portrait	Retrato
Printing press	Imprenta
Protestant	Protestante
Rebellion	Rebelión
Rudder	Timón
Sail	Vela
Stern	Popa
Struggle	Lucha
Tax	Tasa/Impuesto
Tobacco	Tabaco
Trade	Comercio
Treaty	Tratado/Acuerdo
Viceroy	Virrey
Viceroyalty	Virreinato

Information about the videos.

Watch the videos before reading the text on the book. You can watch them as many times as you need.

You can change speed by clicking on Configuration and then reproduction speed (here you can choose 0,75 or 0,5).

Mira el vídeo antes de leer la teoría del libro. Puedes ver los vídeos tantas veces como necesites.

Puedes cambiar la velocidad de reproducción en Configuración  si seleccionas velocidad de reproducción (aquí podrás elegir 0,75 o 0,5).

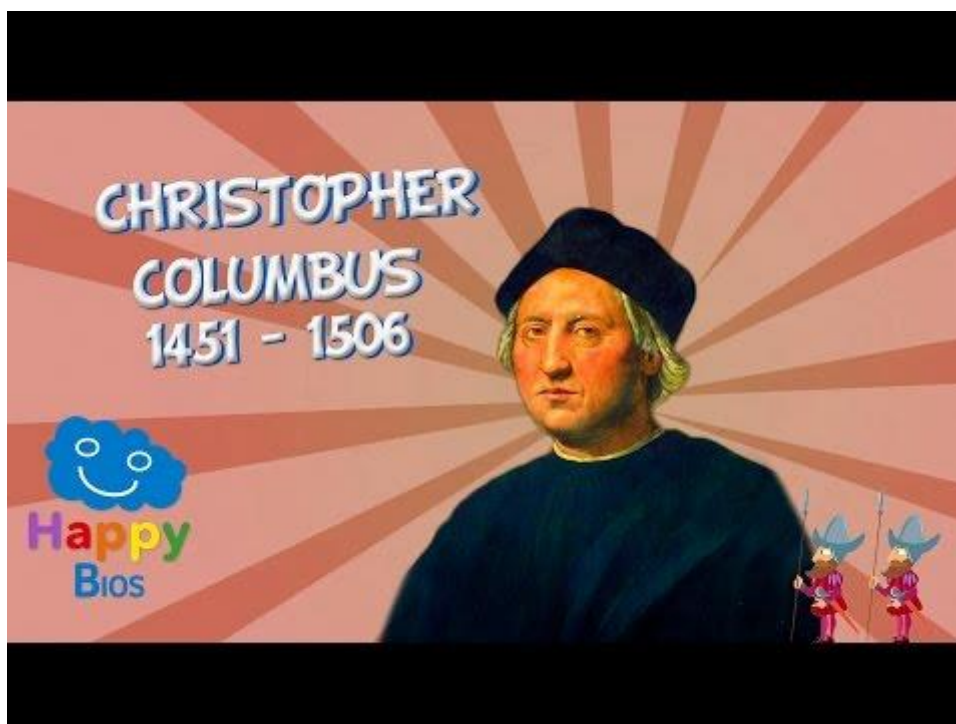
MUY IMPORTANTE:

- Recuerda que no es necesario imprimir las fichas.
- Copia el título de la unidad en el cuaderno (respeta los márgenes).
- Copia los enunciados de los ejercicios con bolígrafo y escribe las respuestas con lápiz o con boli borrable para poder corregir.
- Cuida la ortografía y la presentación.

1st SESSION

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

- THE REING OF THE CATHOLIC MONARCHS
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
(VIDEO)




The discovery of America

The reign of the Catholic Monarchs

At the end of the 15th century, the Catholic Monarchs **extended their territories**.

- They conquered Granada in 1492, the Canary Islands in 1496 and the Kingdom of Navarre in 1512.
- They gained the Kingdom of Naples in Italy.
- They also conquered Melilla and other small territories in 1497.

The Catholic Monarchs financed Christopher Columbus's expedition. He was an Italian sailor and explorer. Columbus discovered the American continent. ①



① The Catholic Monarchs Isabel of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon.

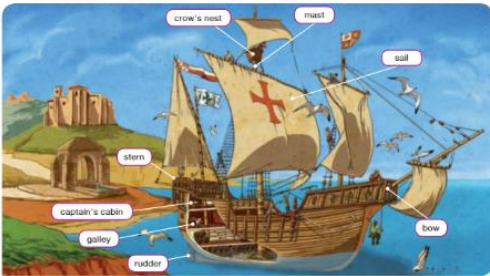
The discovery of America

In the 15th century, many people thought the world was flat. Europeans only had information about Europe, North Africa and part of Asia. Christopher Columbus was convinced that the world was round.


On 3rd August 1492, Columbus left Huelva with three ships. ②

On 12th October the sailors saw land. After this voyage, he organized three more voyages to explore these new lands. ③

Christopher Columbus thought he had reached Asia. Years after his death, an Italian sailor, Amerigo Vespucci proved that those lands were a new continent. The new continent was called America.



② Caravel ships were strong and fast.



③ Christopher Columbus went on four voyages to America.

Consequences of the discovery of America

The discovery of America had many consequences:

- Spain conquered most of the American continent and became the **most powerful empire** in Europe.
- World trade increased.** The Spanish brought large amounts of gold and silver to Europe from America.
- The Spanish brought **new products, animals and plants** to Europe such as potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco and cocoa. The Europeans brought coffee and horses to America.
- The Spanish brought their language and religion to America. This is why most of South America is **Spanish-speaking and Catholic**.

WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- What do these maps show?
- What colour are the arrows? What do the colours mean?
- Describe Christopher Columbus's first sea route. Compare it with his last route.

ACTIVITIES

① Put these events in chronological order.

- The conquest of Granada.
- The conquest of the Kingdom of Navarre.
- The conquest of the Canary Islands.
- The conquest of Molilla and other small territories.

② Copy and complete the table in your notebook.

cause	consequence
Spain conquered most of the American continent.	_____
Large amounts of gold and silver arrived in Europe.	_____
The Spanish brought their language and religion to America.	_____

③ USE YOUR ATLAS. Look at the map on pages 6 and 7 of your atlas. Find the places Christopher Columbus visited in your atlas. Write a list of the countries in your notebook.

ACTIVITIES

1- Write these events in chronological order. Add the corresponding date.

1492 – 1496 – 1497 – 1504 - 1512

- The conquest of the kingdom of Navarre **1512**
 - The conquest of the Canary Islands **1496**
 - The conquest of Granada. **1492**
 - The conquest of Melilla. **1497**
 - The conquest of the Kingdom of Naples **1504**
- 1^o- The conquest of Granada. **1492**
- 2^o- The conquest of the Canary Islands **1496**
- 3^o- The conquest of Melilla. **1497**
- 4^o- The conquest of the Kingdom of Naples **1504**
- 5^o- The conquest of the kingdom of Navarre **1512**

2- Answer the questions.

a- When did Christopher Columbus leave Palos de la Frontera in Huelva?

Christopher Columbus left Palos de la Frontera on 3rd August 1492.

b- What were the names of the caravel ships?

The names of the caravel ships were: La Pinta, La Niña and La Santa María.

c- Where did Christopher Columbus arrive on 12th October 1492?

On the 12th October 1492 he arrived at a small island in the Caribbean Sea.

d- How many times did Columbus travel to America?

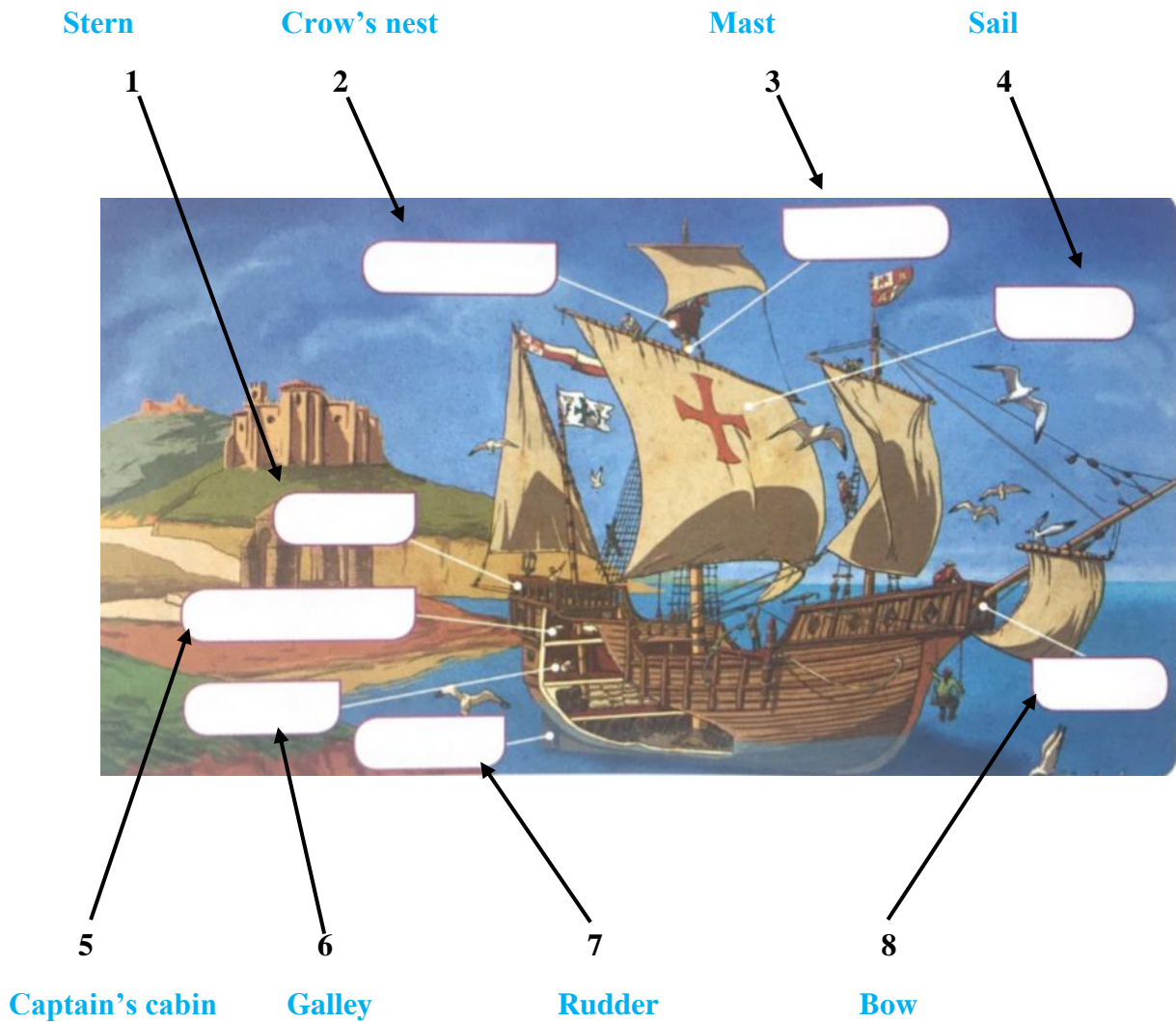
Christopher Columbus went on four voyages to America/He travelled four times to America.

3- Read page 85 on your Class book and complete the table.

CAUSE	CONSEQUENCE
Spain conquered most of the American continent.	Spain became the most powerful empire.
Large amounts of gold and silver arrived in Europe.	World trade increased.
The Spanish brought their language and religion to America.	New products, animals and plants were brought to Europe.

4- Label the parts of a caravel ship. Use these words:

Rudder – Sail – Stern – Mast – Bow - Captain’s cabin - Crow’s nest - Galley



2nd SESSION

THE CONQUEST AND COLONIZATION OF AMERICA

- PRE-COLUMBIAN CULTURES.
THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA.
TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.
(VIDEOS)



The conquest and colonization of America

Pre-Columbian cultures

When the Spanish landed in America, they found a continent inhabited by different groups of people. These people are known as pre-Columbian civilizations, because they lived on the American continent before Columbus arrived there. The main pre-Columbian civilizations were the Aztecs, the Mayans and the Incas.

- The Aztecs lived in the valley of Mexico. The emperor lived in the capital, Tenochtitlan. They were polytheistic, for example they worshipped the god of the sun and the god of war.
The Mayans lived in the south of present-day Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. The capital was Chichen Itza. The Mayans were organized in independent cities. Each city had a leader. They were polytheistic. The Mayans were scientifically advanced, especially in mathematics and astronomy.
The Incas lived in present-day Peru, Ecuador and part of Bolivia. The capital was Cuzco. The Incas were polytheistic. They worshipped the Sun and the Moon. They believed their emperor was the son of the sun god.



Map of pre-Columbian civilizations.

WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- Think about pre-Columbian civilizations.
Which one was the biggest?
Which one was in North America?
Which one was next to the Caribbean Sea?

Tenochtitlan was the Aztec capital.



The conquest of America

After Christopher Columbus's first voyage, the Spanish quickly conquered the Caribbean. They then explored the American continent.

The most important expeditions were led by Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro.

- Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire and Mayan cities between 1519 and 1521.
Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in 1533.



Hernán Cortés.



Francisco Pizarro.

Territorial organization

- Government. The American territory was divided into two viceroyalties. The Viceroyalty of New Spain was in the north. The Viceroyalty of Peru was in the south. Each was governed by a viceroy.
Economy. The Spanish mined for silver and gold.
Society. Society was organized by race:
-The Spanish occupied government jobs and owned large properties.
-The Mestizos were born from Spanish fathers and native mothers. Some worked in important jobs, but others lived in poverty.
-The native Americans were generally treated badly.
-People were brought from Africa to work as slaves.



The House of Trade was the administrative centre of the empire.

The House of Trade (Casa de Contratación) was set up in Seville in 1503. It granted the city the exclusive right to trade with the New World.

ACTIVITIES

- ICT. Search the Internet and find a list of Mayan numerals. Write the Mayan numerals for numbers 1-10.
WRITING. Write a short text about Hernán Cortés or Francisco Pizarro. Include:
- Date and place of birth.
- Relevant facts about his life.
- Date and place of death.

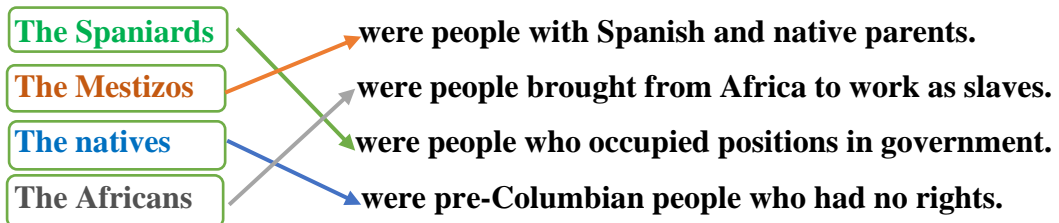
ACTIVITIES

5- Which civilization was it? Write the name.

The Aztecs – The Mayans - The Incas

- a- The Aztecs lived in the valley of Mexico.
b- The Incas believed that their emperor was the son of the Sun god.
c- The Mayans were organized into a number of independent cities.
d- The Mayans lived in present-day south Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala.
e- The Incas lived in present-day Peru, Ecuador and part of Bolivia.
f- The Aztecs, The Mayans and The Incas were polytheistic.

6- Describe the social classes in the American colonies. Match.



- 7- Who led some of the most important Spanish expeditions?**
The most important expeditions were led by Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro.
- 8- What did Hernán Cortés conquer? When?**
Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire and Mayan cities between 1519 and 1521.
- 9- What did Francisco Pizarro conquer? When?**
Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in 1533.
- 10- Describe how was the American territory divided and organized during this period.**
The American territory was divided into two viceroalties. The Viceroyalty of New Spain in the north and the Viceroyalty of Peru in the south. Each was governed by a viceroy.
- 11- What was The House of Trade? Where and when was it set up?**
The House of Trade (Casa de Contratación) was the institution that granted the city of Sevilla the exclusive right to trade with the New World. It was set up in Sevilla in 1503.