

LEQ: What treaty divided Spanish territory in the new world from Portuguese territory?



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This map shows the voyages of Pedro Cabral in 1500, including when he was blown off course and landed in what is now Brazil. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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Treaty of Tordesillas



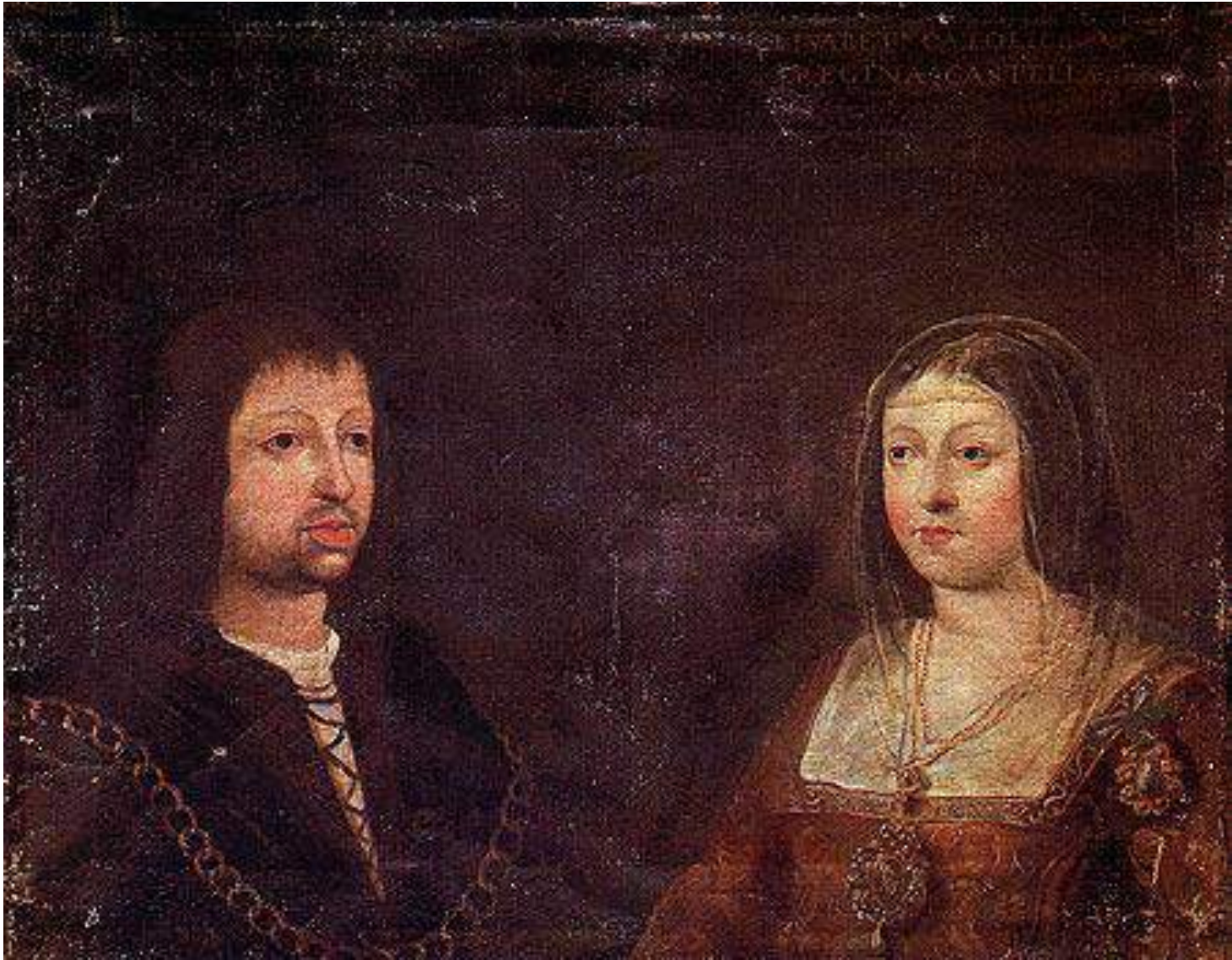
This map shows the voyages of Pedro Cabral in 1500, including when he was blown off course and landed in what is now Brazil. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Spanish



Don Pedro de Alvarado (1485-1541) was a Spanish conquistador and governor of Guatemala. This image was painted in 1550 by Xavier Lopez Medellin and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Spain became united in the late 1400s when the marriage of King Ferdinand to Queen Isabella combined their kingdoms.



This image is the wedding portrait of King Ferdinand (1452-1516) and Queen Isabella (1451-1504) of Spain. This image, painted circa 1469 is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Spanish were anxious to challenge the Portuguese in the competition for the riches of Asia.



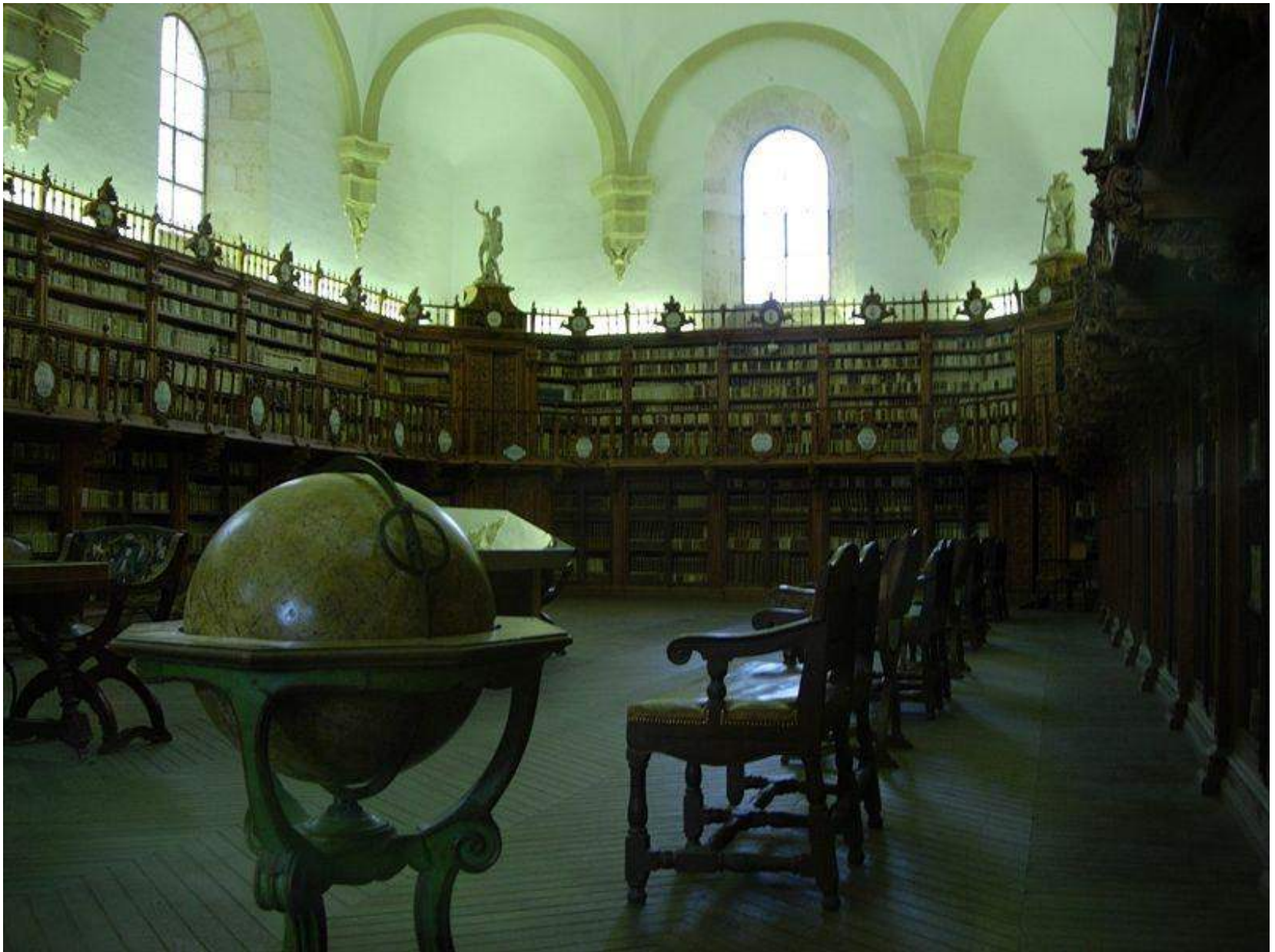
This map showing the world in the 1500s presents the main Portuguese trade routes in blue and the Spanish oceanic trade routes in white. This view is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Christopher Columbus, an experienced Italian sailor, approached the Spanish monarchs.



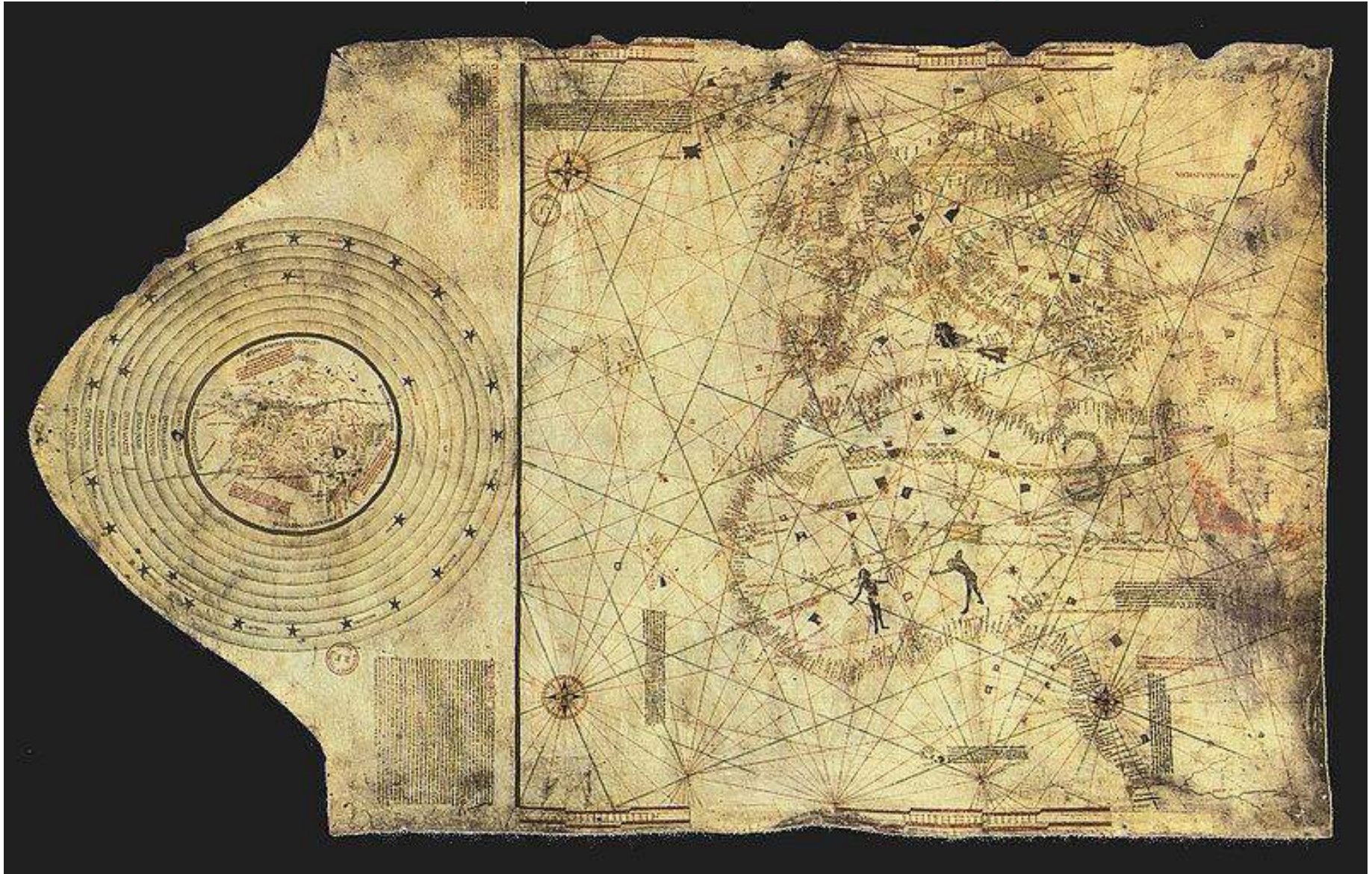
This painting titled *Columbus before the Queen* shows Christopher Columbus standing before Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand. It was painted in 1843 by Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Columbus, like many of his peers, believed that the world was round.



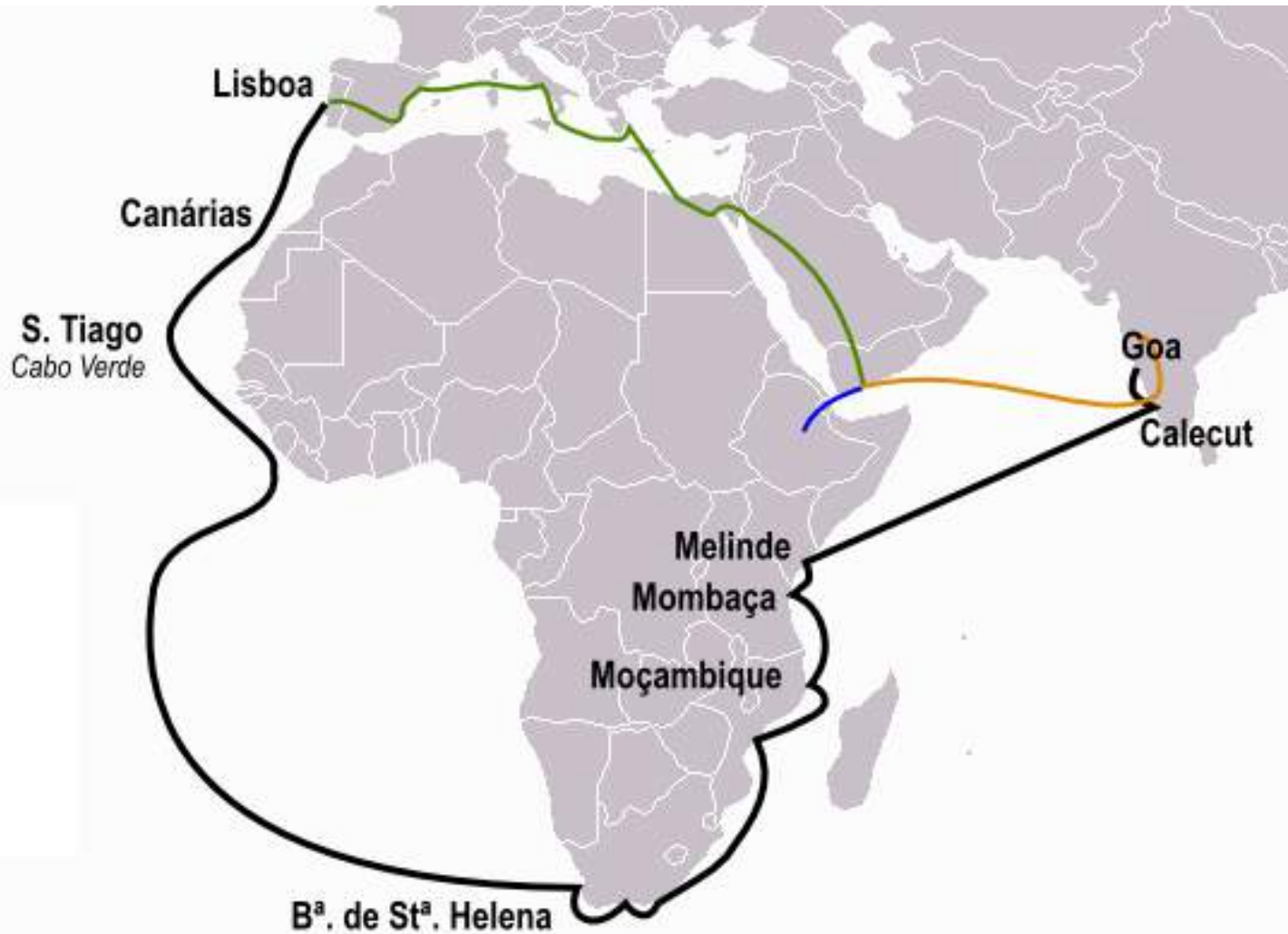
This photograph shows a globe in the library of the University of Salamanca, Spain. This view by ablogger is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Columbus wanted to reach Asia by sailing to the west.



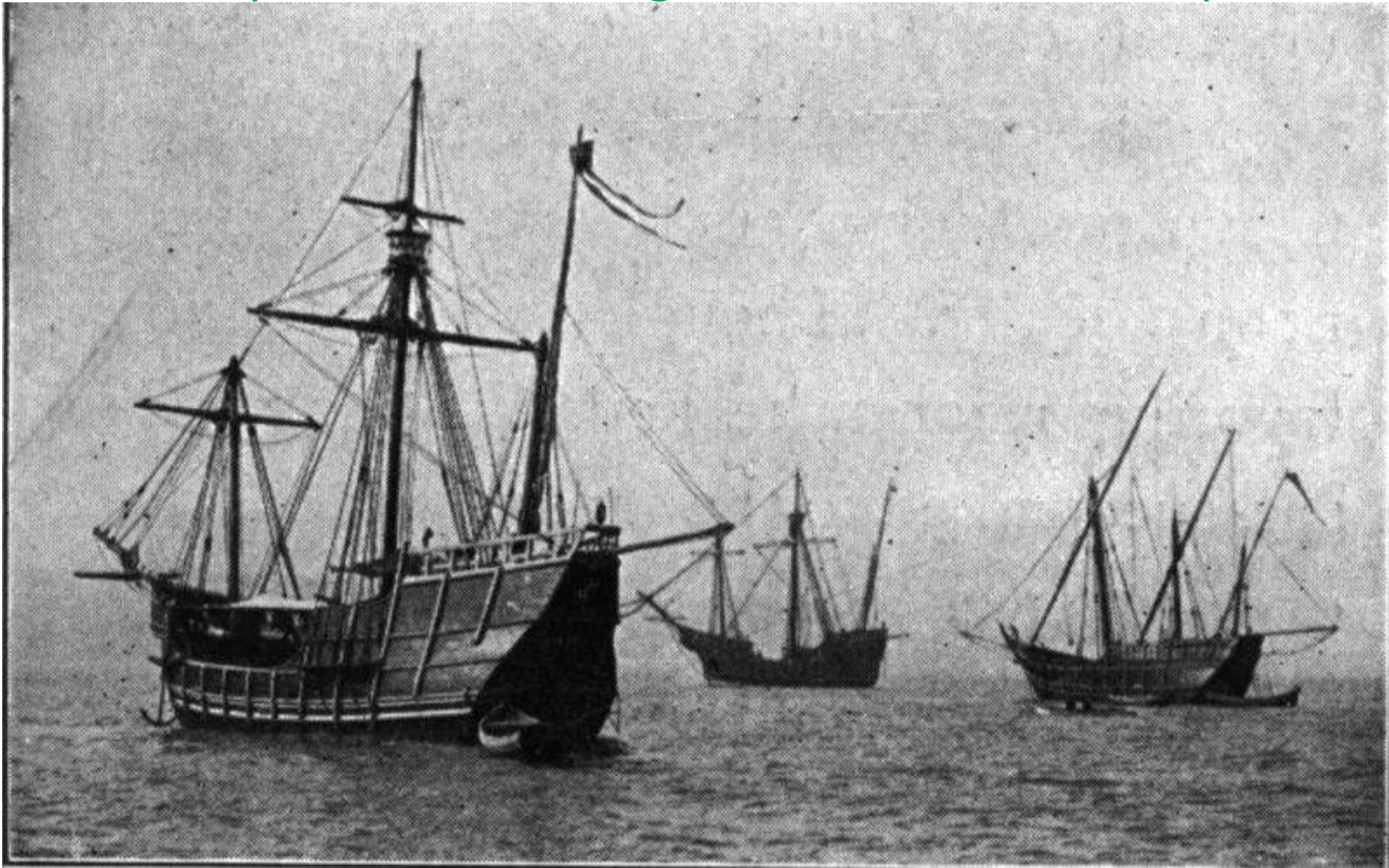
This image shows Christopher Columbus' map of what he believed to be the location of the new world. This image was created in the workshop of Bartolomeo and Christopher Columbus circa 1490. This image is from the Bibliotheque National de France. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

It would be difficult to sail east around Africa because the Portuguese now controlled many of the ports on that continent.



This map illustrates the path of Vasco da Gama (colored black) heading for the first time to India. It also illustrates the paths followed by Pero da Covilha (colored orange) and Afonso de Paiva (colored blue). The path common to both of the latter is the green line. The map also shows some of the locations of Portuguese trading posts. This map by Nuno Tavares is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Spanish monarchs gave Columbus three ships.



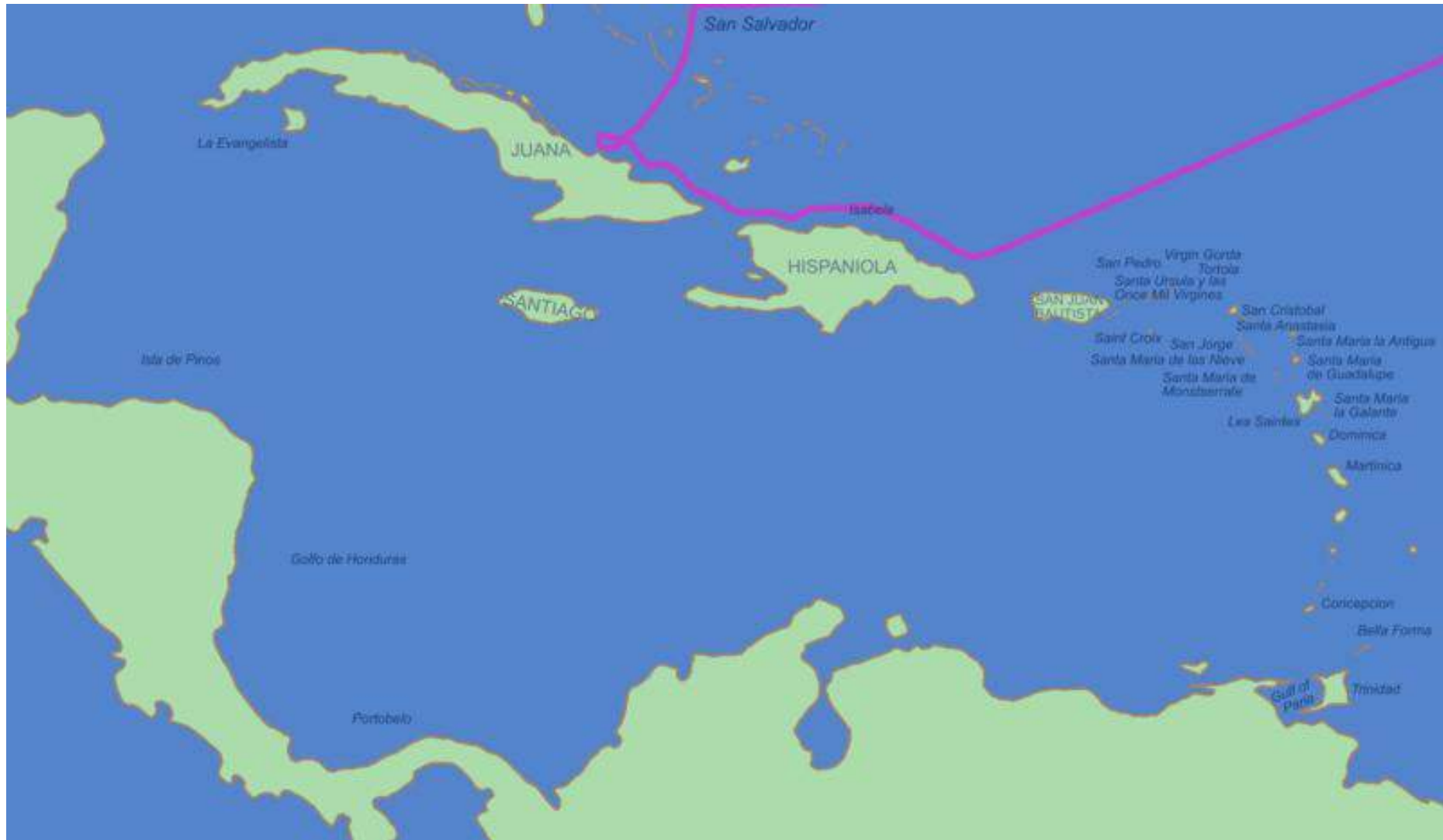
Christopher Columbus departed Spain on August 3, 1492 in three ships. The large carrack, the *Santa Maria* is on the left. The other ships were two smaller caravels, *Pinta* (the Painted) and *Santa Clara*, nicknamed *Nina* after her owner Juan Nino of Moguer. This photograph was produced in 1912 of reproductions of the ships lying in the North River, New York. These caravels crossed from Spain to be present at the World's Fair in Chicago. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

After six weeks Columbus' crew sighted land in what is now believed to be the Bahamas.



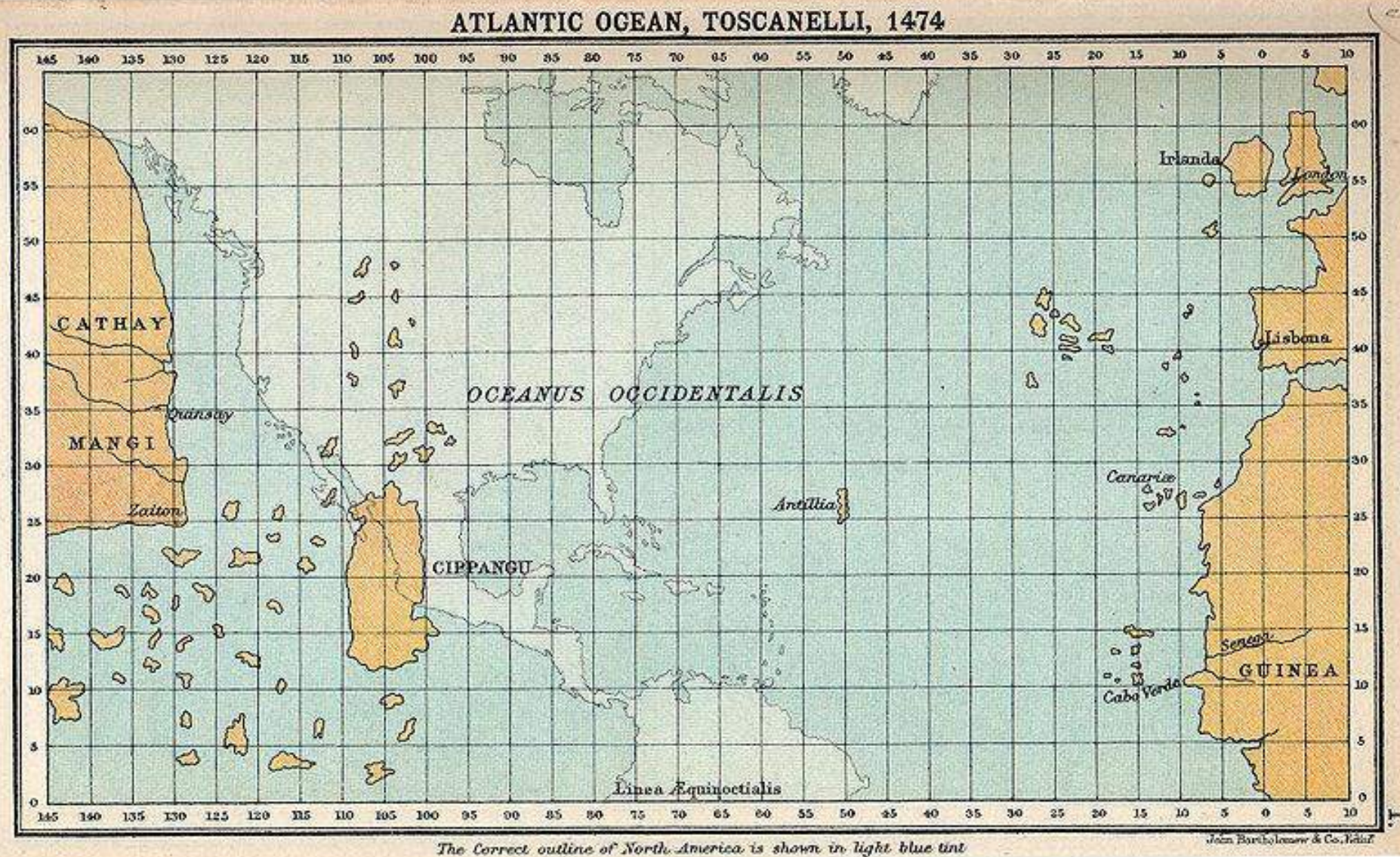
This painting titled *In Sight of the New World* depicts Christopher Columbus and his crew on deck watching for any sign of land. Around 2:00 AM on October 12, 1492, a sailor from the *Pinta* sighted land. By dawn, the sailors of all three ships were celebrating their discovery. This image, painted by Peter Kohlbeck in 1852 is courtesy of the Knights of Columbus Museum.

Columbus did not know that the world is as large as it is.



This map shows Columbus' first voyage to the New World in 1492. Shown are the Spanish names by which Columbus would have known these places. Columbus landed at San Salvador, explored the northeastern coast of Cuba, and the northern coast of Hispaniola. The Santa Maria ran aground at Hispaniola on Christmas morning, 1492 and had to be abandoned. He left 39 men on Haiti where they founded the town of La Navidad. According to the natives, the Spanish mistreated them and the natives killed them all before Columbus returned the next year. This map is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Columbus' calculations of his smaller earth told him that he should be in Asia.



This map of the Atlantic Ocean shows how large Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli thought was the ocean's area. This 1474 map depicting Japan as Cippangu, greatly influenced Columbus in how large he thought the world actually was. This 1884 copy of the original map is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Thinking that he was in India, he named the native inhabitants “Indians.”

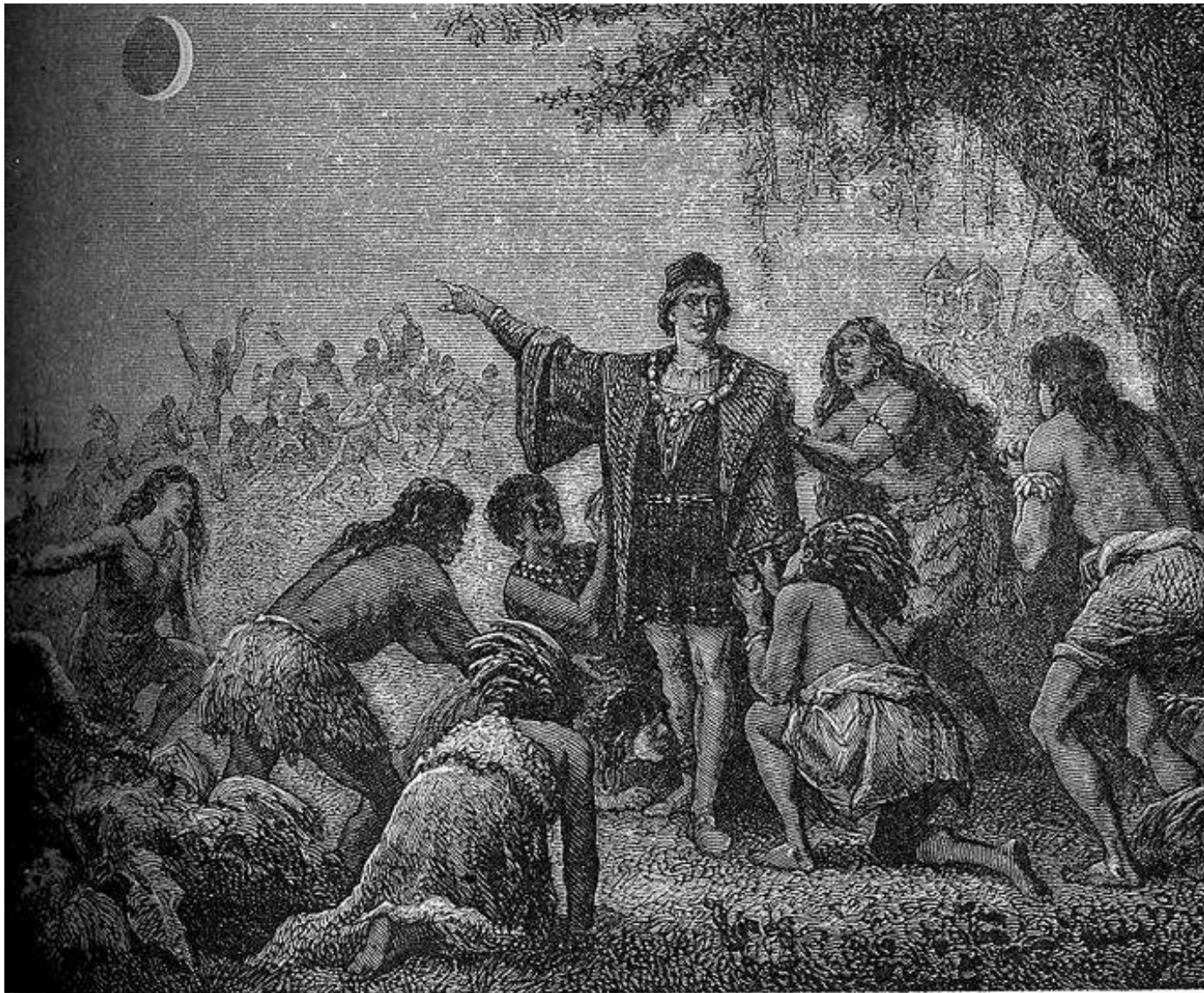
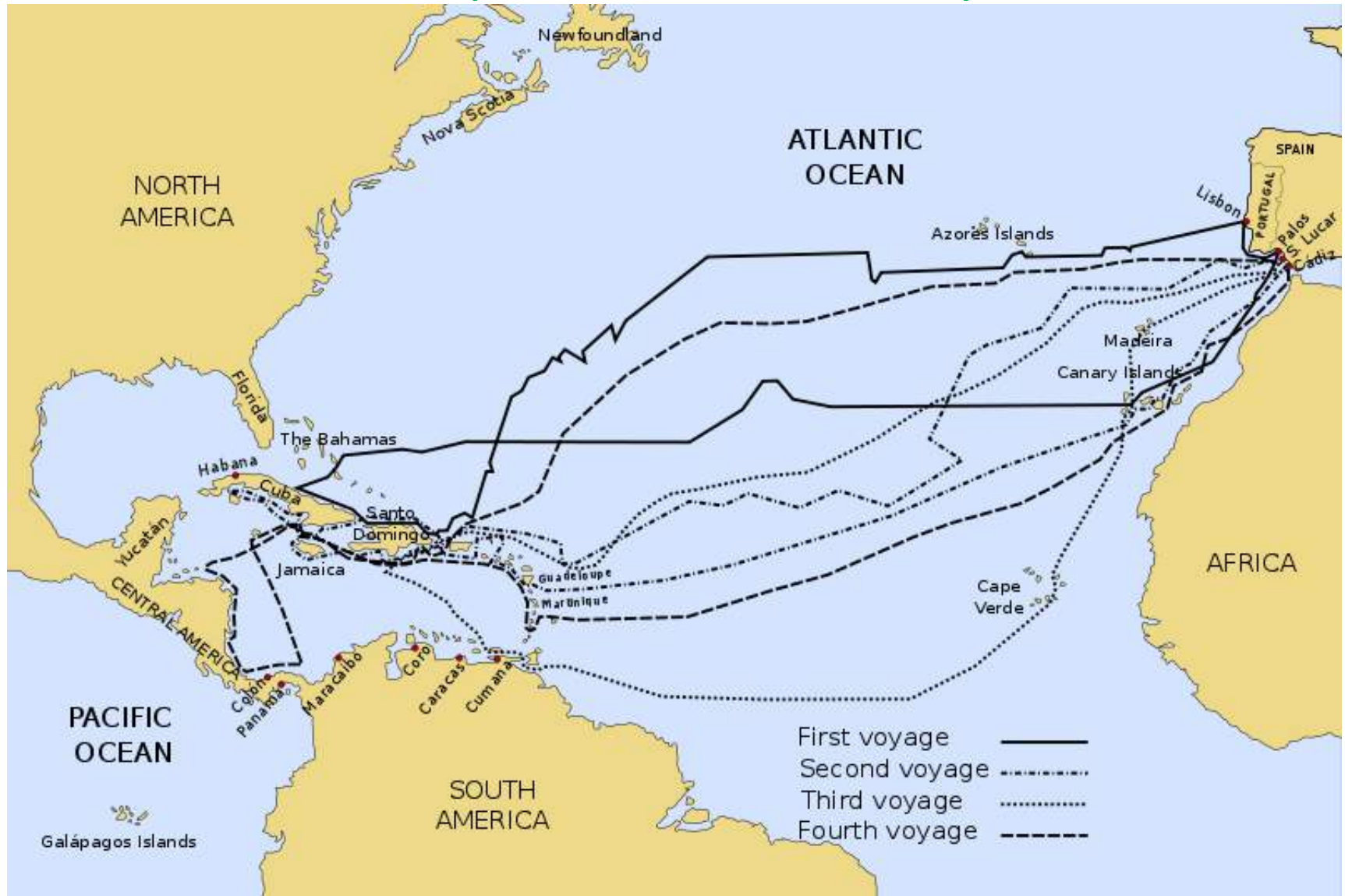


Fig. 86. — L'éclipse de lune de Christophe Colomb.

This image shows Christopher Columbus impressing the natives in the Caribbean by predicting a lunar eclipse. This image created in 1879 for the publication *Astronomie Populaire*, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Columbus made three more trips to the Americas, but failed in his attempt to find a faster way to Asia.



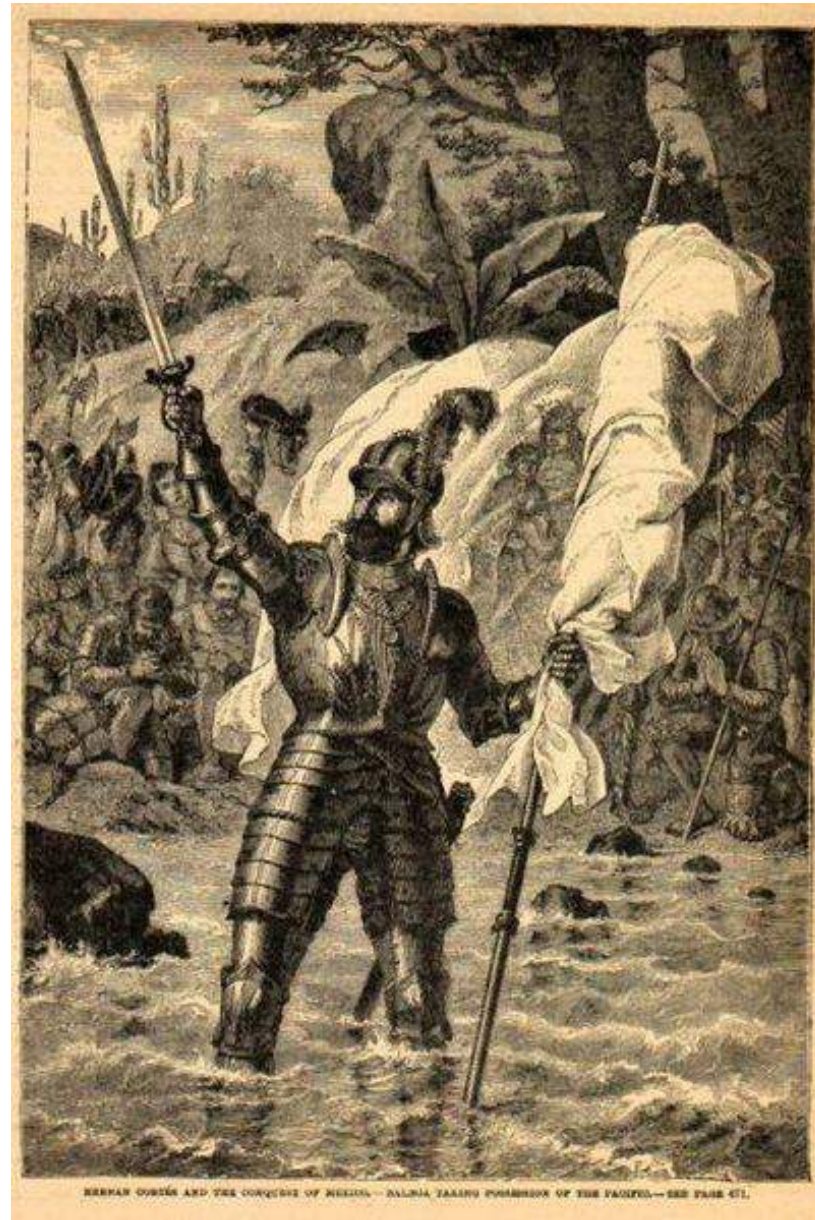
This map shows the four voyages that Christopher Columbus took to the Americas. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Eventually, people realized that even though this wasn't Asia, these new lands could be valuable on their own.



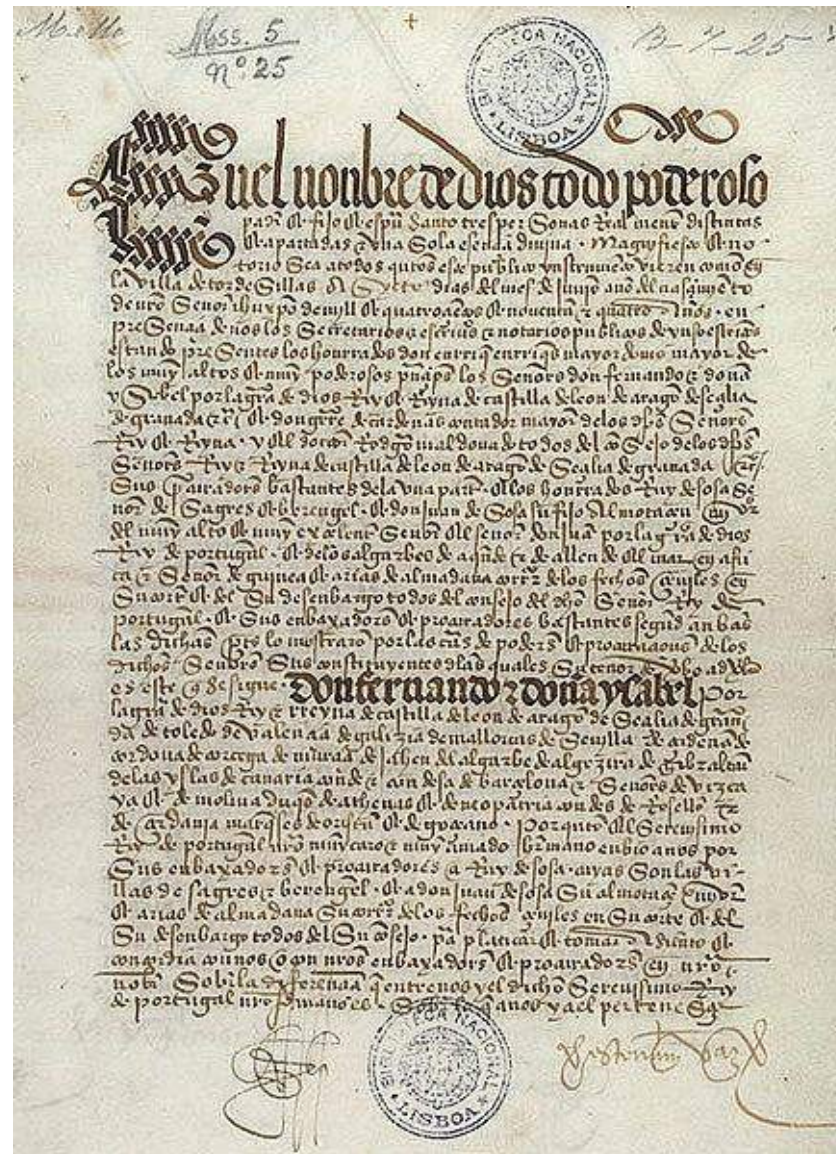
This painting shows Chief Agueybana of Puerto Rico's Taino people greeting Spain's Juan Ponce de Leon in 1508. This image by Agustin Anavitate is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Spanish officially claimed these new lands for themselves.



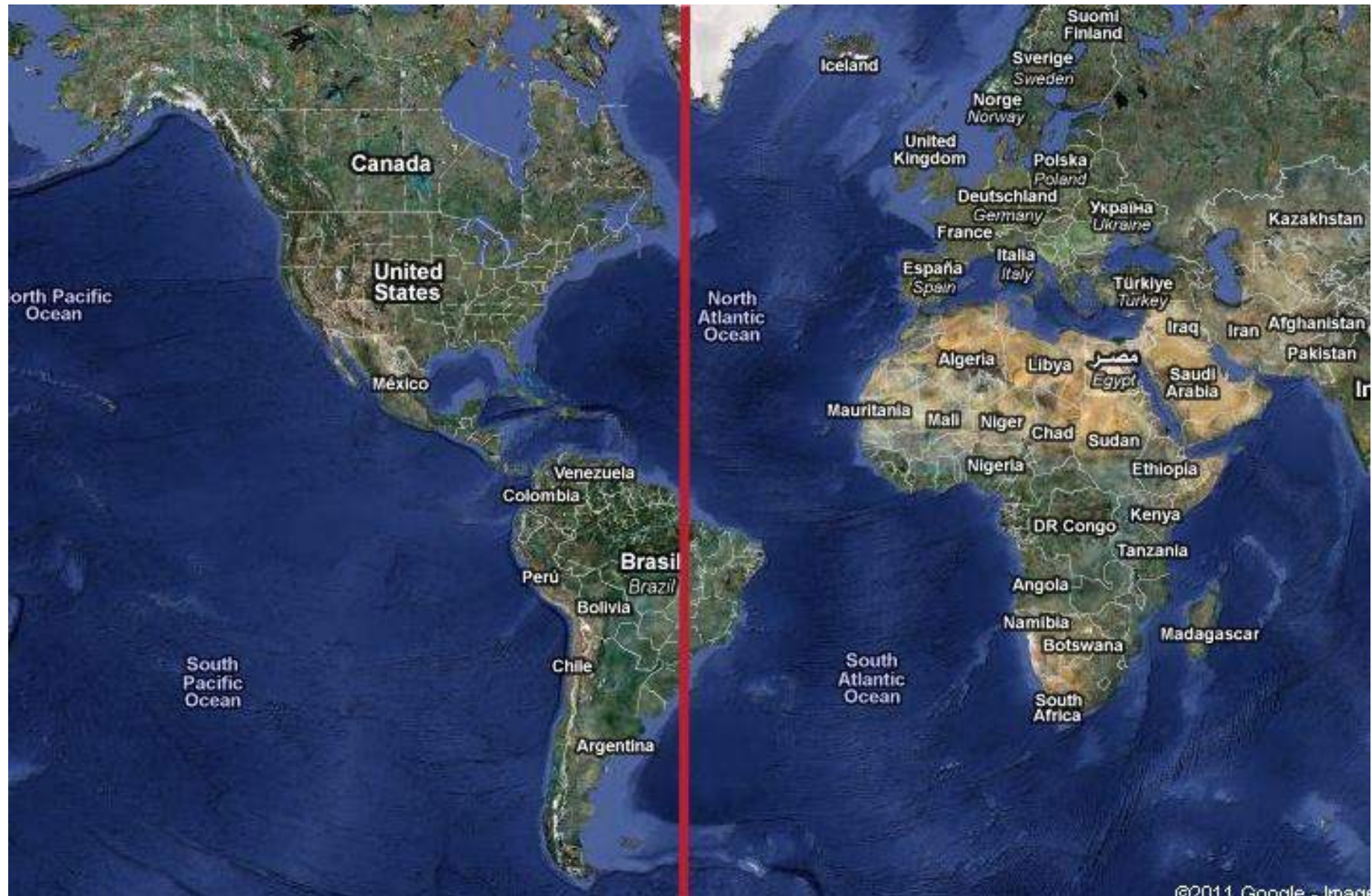
This image shows Spanish explorer Vasco Nunez de Balboa claiming the South Sea for Spain. This engraving by an unknown artist was produced in the 1800s and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

To avoid conflict with Portugal, the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed, which divided the new lands between Spain and Portugal.



This image is the front page of the Treaty of Tordesillas. The treaty was ratified on July 2, 1492 in Spain and on September 5, 1494 in Portugal. This copy, found in the Lisbon, Portugal National Library, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A line was created, and the Spanish controlled everything to the west of the line, and Portugal everything to the east of the line.



The red line shows the dividing line for the Treaty of Tordesillas. This 2011 image is courtesy of Google.com.

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