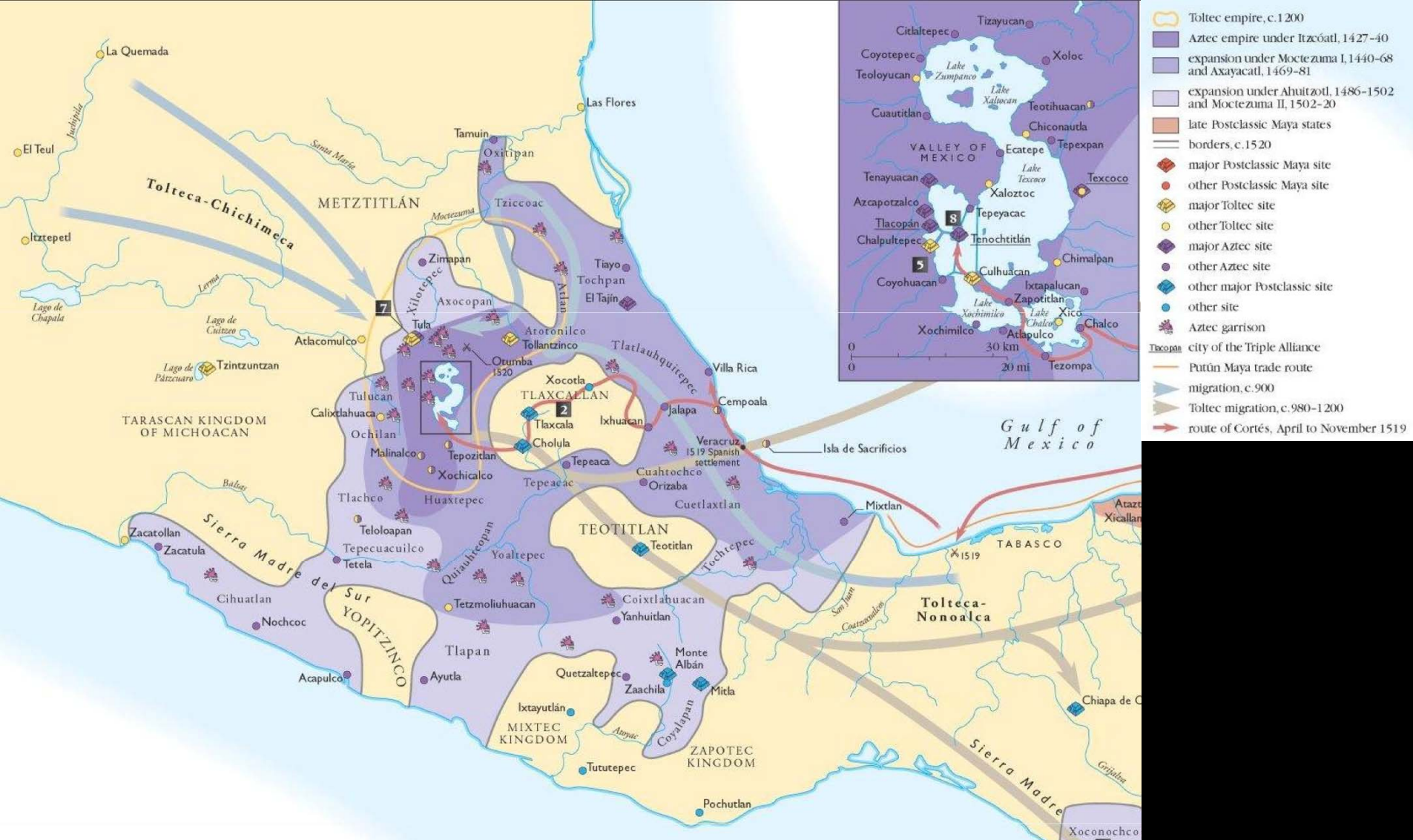


Cortez and La Malinche meet Moctezuma II , November 8, 1519



This image is in public domain.

Contact and Conflict in the Americas, 16th Century



Mexica Expansion, 1427-1520

© Source unknown. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/>.

Res fuerat quondam prestans, & Gloria summa
 Orbis subiectus Cesaris Imperio,
 Hic longe prestat, cuius nunc Orbis Eous,
 Et Nouus, atq; alter panditur Auspitijs.



Quilibet punctus magnus continet leucas duode
 cim est dimidia, ita q duo magni puncti continent
 viginti quinque leucas, Continet autē leuca quatuor
 Italica miliaria, ita q omnes puncti qui hic cōspic

This image is in public domain.

1524 Nuremburg map of Tenochtitlan, based on letters of Cortes



This image is in public domain.

The Capture of Tenochtitlan, anonymous, second half of seventeenth century

Figure 4. *The Columbian Exchange.*

AMERICAS TO EURASIA AND AFRICA		EURASIA AND AFRICA TO AMERICAS	
<i>Food Crops</i>	<i>Animals</i>	<i>Food Crops</i>	<i>Animals</i>
Avocado	Dog (a breed of)	Apple, plum, citrus fruits, fig, peach	Cat
Beans (navy, lima, kidney, etc.)	Turkey, goose	Asian rice	Cattle, oxen
Blueberry	Guinea pig, nutria	Banana, plantain	Chicken
Cacao	Llama	Barley	Dog
Guava		Coffee	Donkey, horse
Maize (corn)	<i>Diseases</i>	Lettuce	Goat, sheep
Manioc (cassava)	Syphilis	Mango	Honeybee
Papaya		Melon, watermelon	Pig
Passion fruit		Millet	
Peanut, pecan, cashew		Oats	<i>Diseases</i>
Peppers (chile and sweet)		Okra	Bubonic plague
Pineapple		Olive	Chicken pox, smallpox
Potato and sweet potato		Onion, leek	Cholera
Quinoa		Pea, lentil, fava bean, chickpea	Diphtheria
Squashes and pumpkin		Root vegetables (carrot, beet, radish, turnip, etc.)	Gonorrhea
Tomato		Rye	Influenza
Vanilla		Sorghum	Malaria
Wild rice		Sugarcane	Measles
<i>Other Plants</i>		Wheat	Mumps
Quinine		Wine grape	Pleurisy
Sunflower		Yam	Scarlet fever
Tobacco			Whooping cough
			Yellow fever
		<i>Other Plants</i>	
		Flax	

INDIAN POPULATION OF CENTRAL MEXICO: CONTACT TO MID-SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

<i>Year</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Plague Years</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1519	25,200,000		
		1520	smallpox
		1529	measles
1532	16,800,000		
		1545	matlazáhuatl (typhus?); Indian deaths est. 800,000
1548	6,300,000		
1568	2,650,000		
		1576	matlazáhuatl; Indian deaths est. 2,000,000
1580	1,900,000		
1595	1,375,000		
1605	1,075,000		
1625-50	1,000,000 (or less?)		lowest point of Indian population

Sources: Figures to the year 1605 are based on the researches of Sherburne F. Cook and Woodrow Borah: *The Indian Population of Central Mexico, 1531-1610* (Berkeley, 1960), and *The Aboriginal Population of Central Mexico on the Eve of the Spanish Conquest* (Berkeley, 1963). Their counts, especially those prior to 1568, are considered much too high by some scholars.

From M. C. Meyer, et al., *The Course of Mexican History*, 6th ed.

Engagement

Table 6.2. Native American populations,
1492–1996

1492	53,904,000
1570	13,507,000
1650–1700	9,359,000
1820	8,470,000
1996	40,000,000

Sources: The population estimate for 1492 is from Chart 1:1, Chapter 1, of this book. The estimates for 1570 and 1650–1700 are from Angel Rosenblat, *La población indígena y el mestizaje en América, 1492–1950*, 2 tomos (1954), Vol. I, p. 59, and Peter C. Mancall, “Native Americans and Europeans in English America, 1500–1700,” Table 15.1, “Indian and colonist demography, 1500–1700,” in Nicolas Canney (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire. Volume I: The Origins of Empire: British Overseas Enterprise to the Close of the Seventeenth Century* (1998), p. 331. The estimate for 1820 is from Angus Maddison, *The World Economy: Historical Statistics* (2003), Table 4.2, “Ethnic Composition of the Americas in 1820,” p. 115. The estimate for 1996 is Emma Pearce, “Appendix 1: Indigenous Population Figures,” in Phillip Wearne, *Return of the Indian: Conquest and Revival in the Americas* (1996), pp. 204–15.

Table 7.1. The Atlantic slave trade: Arrivals in
America, 1510–1870

Years	Slaves
1510–1600	274,900
1601–1700	1,341,100
1701–1800	5,729,100
1801–1870	2,902,400
Total	10,247,500

Note: It is generally held that the first direct shipment of enslaved Africans to the Americas took place in 1510. There is some evidence that such shipments occurred earlier. Prior to 1510, or whenever the first direct shipment from Africa began, the Spanish (primarily) brought Africans, slaves and freedmen, from Europe to Hispaniola, Cuba and the Spanish Caribbean in general.

Sources: For the period 1451 to 1700, Philip D. Curtin, *The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Census* (1969), p. 268; for the period 1701 to 1870, David Eltis; revision of Curtin’s figures in Eltis, *Economic Growth and the Ending of the Transatlantic Slave Trade* (1987). Also see Herbert S. Klein, *The Atlantic Slave Trade* (1999), Table A-2, pp. 210–11; and David Eltis, Stephen D. Behrendt, David Richardson and Herbert S. Klein (eds.), *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A Database on CD-Rom* (1999).

© Cambridge University Press. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/>.

MIT OpenCourseWare
<http://ocw.mit.edu>

21H.009 The World: 1400-Present
Spring 2014

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <http://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.