

## SE:6—New Spain—Q/A

The primary references for the following questions are *A Short History of Mexico* by Arthur Noll, *History of Mexico* by Frederick Ober, and *H.H. Study Notes*

- 1) This Dominican Friar spent 30 years in the Americas advocating for better treatment of the Indians, and wrote an account of their destruction.
- 2) In this system of feudalism, imposed in Latin America, land was granted to Spanish overlords and the indigenous people were treated as serfs.
- 3) This council was established in 1622 to oversee the missionary work of the Catholic Church throughout the world.
- 4) This was the first Viceroy of New Spain. He governed wisely, protected the Indians, and established laws and institutions that survived for centuries.
- 5) This Franciscan scholar spent fifty years studying the language, customs, and history of the Aztecs, and compiled the Florentine Codex.
- 6) This was the advisory board, reporting to the King of Spain that administered the colonial government in the Americas.
- 7) This Friar, one of the Twelve Apostles of Mexico, wrote a history of the Nahuatl peoples and baptized thousands of natives.
- 8) This University, founded in 1551 was the oldest University in North America until it was abolished in 1833 by a "liberal" republican government.
- 9) The "Twelve Apostles of Mexico", who arrived in New Spain shortly after the Spanish conquest, were members of this religious order.
- 10) The preachers who most urgently protested against Spanish abuse of Indians (las Casas, Vitoria, and Montesinos) were from this religious order.
- 11) While this Franciscan prelate served as first bishop of Mexico, he founded schools, hospitals, and universities and converted thousands of natives.

- 12) The Spanish government discriminated against these people, and would not allow any of them to visit or settle in Spanish dominions.
- 13) This original manuscript of a history of the Aztecs was compiled by the Franciscan missionary Bernardino de Sahagun, and illustrated by native artists.
- 14) This early Viceroy of New Spain governed wisely, reigned in abuses, and worked with Zumarraga to found schools, and protect the Indians.
- 15) This tribunal, the highest court of justice in Spanish America, resolved complaints about colonial officers and governed in the absence of a Viceroy.
- 16) This Mexican independence leader was a priest, but he was also a Freemason, owned homes and businesses, and fathered children with several women.
- 17) These laws, issued by Charles V in 1542, attempted to prevent the exploitation of native people of the New World, but were not successfully enforced.
- 18) Bartolome de las Casas, a historian and Dominican Friar, spent over 30 years in the New World advocating on behalf of this cause.
- 19) When the "New Laws of 1542" requiring better treatment of natives were issued by Charles V, this is how they were received in Peru.
- 20) Bartolome de las Casas, a historian and Dominican Friar, spent over 30 years in the New World advocating on behalf of this cause.
- 21) In 1767 this religious order was forcibly expelled from New Spain, and all of its property and missions were confiscated or destroyed.
- 22) This Franciscan monk established dozens of missions along the Pacific coast, and worked tirelessly to convert the natives to Christianity.
- 23) This holiday celebrates the movement for Mexican independence instigated in 1810 by the 'Father of Mexican Independence', Miguel Hidalgo.
- 24) After Hidalgo was executed, this 'patriot priest' took leadership of the rebellion against Spain and defeated the loyalists in several battles.