

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Guided Notes: *Guns, Germs, & Steel - Ep. 2 "Conquest"*

1. November, 1532: New World and Old World collide.
  - How many Spanish soldiers were involved in the attack? \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many Incas died? \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many Spanish died? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Finish this quote that summarizes Jared Diamond's theory: "What separates the winners from the losers is the \_\_\_\_\_."
3. How far did the Inca Empire stretch?
4. Where did agriculture first develop? Where did it spread over time?
5. By the 16th century, European farms were dominated by livestock that had come from where?  
  
How many of these animals were native to Europe? \_\_\_\_\_.  
What did these livestock animals provide Europe?
6. What various factors were missing from the New World that would have aided farming? (2)
7. What was the only large animal the New World had? Why was it not helpful to farming?
8. What was the general response of the Incas when they first encountered the Europeans?
9. What advantages did horses give people?
10. Who is the emperor of the Incas? What is he seen as? Why is he in Cajamarca?
11. How had being at war for 700 years benefited their role as conquistadors?
12. What factors allowed Europeans the ability to make high quality swords? (2)

13. What made the conquistadores go through all their hardships?
14. What disadvantages did the Spaniards face in South America?
15. How did Cortes conquer Mexico? How did this impact Pizarro?
16. What three innovations helped the development of writing? How did Europe obtain these innovations?
17. Why did things like writing spread easily between Europe and Asia? Why did this not happen in the Americas?
18. In terms of geography, what were the key differences between people of the Andes and Pizarro and his men?
19. Why did Atahualpa send his soldiers unarmed to Cajamarca?
20. Why didn't Atahualpa know what to do with the Bible he was given?
21. From what source did the killer diseases evolve in the Americas?
22. Why were the diseases so devastating to the Incas, but not Europeans?
23. Why did the Incas or other Native Americans not have any killer diseases of their own to pass on to the Europeans?
24. What percentage of Native Americans do some historians say were killed by Old World diseases?
25. Under what conditions was Atahualpa allowed to remain in power and maintain his freedom?
26. How much gold did Atahualpa hand over to the Spaniards? \_\_\_\_\_ tons.  
How many pounds of gold is that? \_\_\_\_\_

27. What happened to Atahualpa when he was no longer useful to the Spaniards?

28. What other areas, using its geographic advantages, did Europe capture?

**Post-Viewing Questions:**

**Background:** The most dramatic moment in European-Native American contact was the first encounter between the Inca emperor Atahualpa and the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro at Cajamarca in November of 1532. Atahualpa was absolute monarch of one of the largest and most well advanced states in the New World while Pizarro represented King Charles I of Spain, one of the most powerful states in Europe. Pizarro led a hungry, rag tag group of 168 men through unfamiliar terrain, ignorant of the local inhabitants and completely out of touch with his native Spain. Atahualpa was in the middle of his kingdom with 80,000 soldiers at his disposal, who were recently victorious against nearby Indian nations. Not only did Pizarro capture Atahualpa, holding him ransom for 8 months, he soundly defeated the Inca Empire, erasing it from existence. **How was this possible?**

Explain how each of the following helps to answer the above question

Steel weapons	
Horses	
Infectious diseases	
Writing	
Crop Production	

Which one factor above could you remove and the results may have remained the same? Why?

Which one factor above could you remove and the results would have changed to favor the Incas? Why?