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| **Date** | **History and Culture** | **Art and Architecture** |
| 1469 | Isabella I of Castille marries Ferdinand II of Aragon. They become known as Los Reyes Católicos. |  |
| 1474 | Isabella inherits the throne of Castile. |  |
| 1479 | Ferdinand inherits the throne of Aragon. The shared rule of the Catholic Monarchs means that most of Spain is now finally reunited. |  |
| 1492 | Italian navigator and explorer Christopher Columbus arrives in Hispaniola (Dominican Republic/Haiti). |  |
| 1493 | Ferdinand and Isabella secure from Pope Alexander VI, a papal bull stating that all lands west of Tordesillas line (traced 300 miles west of the Cape Verde islands) shall belong exclusively to Spain. |  |
| 1496 | Foundation of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), the first permanent Spanish settlement in the Americas. |  |
| 1499-1502 | The Florentine navigator Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512) explores the northern coast of Brazil. |  |
| 1500 | Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral (1467-1520) led the colonization of Brazil after the Tordesillas treaty was signed. |  |
| 1502-1509 | Administration of Nicolás de Ovando y Cáceres – the founding governor of Hispaniola. |  |
| 1503 | Casa de Contratación (House of Trade) was founded in Seville to oversee the exploration and conquest of the New World. |  |
| 1504 | Isabella I of Castille dies. |  |
| 1506 | Phillip I is crowned King of Castile, initiating the rule of the Habsburgs in Spain. |  |
| 1507 | German scholar Martin Waldseemüller christens the new continent “America” in honor of Amerigo Vespucci. |  |
| 1510 | Dominican friar Antonio de Montesinos begins battle against Amerindian slavery. |  |
| ca. 1511 | First African slaves are brought to America. |  |
| 1515 | With the conquest of Cuba and the founding of Havana, the islands of the Caribbean are under Spanish control. |  |
| 1516 | Ferdinand II dies and is succeeded by his Habsburg grandson who becomes Charles I of Spain (from 1519, he is also the Holy Roman emperor Charles V). |  |
| 1517 | Martin Luther begins the Protestant Reformation. |  |
| 1519 | Hernán Cortés lands in the Yucatan and first encounters the Aztec empire. |  |
| 1520 | La Noche Triste (June 30) - Hernán Cortés’ army and his native allies engage in battle to scape Tenochtitlan after killing the Aztec king Moctezuma II. |  |
| 1521 | Hernán Cortés conquests the Aztec empire, taking the city of Tenochtitlan is renamed Mexico City and the whole territory is renamed New Spain. |  |
| 1523 | Religious orders (Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians) arrive in New Spain. | Franciscan Friar Pedro de Gante founds the first college of the New World in Texcoco (Mexico). |
| 1525 | The Caribbean coastal city of Santa Marta was established as the first Spanish settlement in Colombia. |  |
| 1531 | Portugal establishes the first feudal captaincies in Brazil. | Virgin of Guadalupe appears in the cloak of the Indian Juan Diego de Cuauhtlatoatzin. |
| 1532-1534 | Francisco Pizarro led the conquest of the Inca Empire. |  |
| 1533 | The first attempt at colonizing Brazil is made by King John III of Portugal. |  |
| 1535 | The Viceroyalty of New Spain is established. |  |
| 1536 | The Indians rebel against the abuse of the Spanish invaders and attack Cuzco. |  |
| 1537 | Pope Paul II passes the papal bull *Sublimis Deus* forbidding the enslavement of indigenous people in the Americas. |  |
| 1538 | The city of Santa Fe (Later renamed Bogotá) was founded by Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada (1495-1579). |  |
| ca. 1540 | King John III of Portugal brings Brazil under direct royal control and appoints a governor general. |  |
| 1541 | Civil war breaks out among Spanish settlers in Peru and Francisco Pizarro is killed. |  |
| 1542 | Founding of the Viceroyalty of Peru, with Lima as its capital. The Viceroyalty encompasses Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and north-central Argentina and Chile. |  |
| 1545 | Establishment of the Council of Trent. |  |
| 1549 | The first governor of Brazil arrives and makes Bahia (Salvador) the capital of Portuguese Brazil until it is replaced by Rio de Janeiro in 1763. |  |
| ca. 1550 |  | The Church of San Francisco in Popayán was built but destroyed in 1736 after an earthquake. The church was rebuilt in Baroque-style architecture ca. 1765. |
| 1551 | The Spanish soldier Pedro de Cieza de León (1518–1554) writes the first extensive history of the native peoples entitled *Crónica del Perú*. | The Colegio de San Juan Evangelista, later renamed Colegio de San Andrés was built. This is one of the earliest art schools in Quito. |
| 1553 | The University of San Marcos opens in Lima. It is the first university founded in South America. |  |
| 1557 -1566 |  | Church of San Francisco, the oldest surviving colonial church in Bogotá, was built. |
| 1555 |  | Guilds are established in Lima to organize the production of art, the training of artists, and the setting of quality standards. |
| 1563 | Quito (Ecuador) became an *Audiencia*, first of the Viceroyalty of Peru, and later, in 1719, of the Viceroyalty of New Granada. |  |
| 1564 |  | Andres de la Concha finishes the altarpiece at the Dominican Convent San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca. |
| 1565 | Spain takes the Philippines. The Manila Galleon starts trade between Manila and Acapulco. |  |
| 1569-1581 | Francisco de Toledo (1520–1583) reigns as fifth viceroy of Peru. |  |
| 1570 |  | Spanish law restricts the art of guild to European masters. |
| 1571 | Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa (1532–1592) writes *Historia de los Incas*. | Viceroy Francisco de Toledo commissioned native artists to paint portraits of the twelve Inca kings in the European style for the king of Spain. |
| 1572 | Tupac Amaru I, the last of the Inca royal heirs, is executed on Toledo's order. Inca nobles are exiled from Cuzco. |  |
| 1573 | The Potosí *Mita* (tribute system to draft Indian labor) was instituted by Viceroy Francisco de Toledo for the working of the silver mines and refineries. |  |
| 1576 |  | On the site of an Inca ruler's palace in Cuzco, the Jesuits build the *Church of Campañía*, one of the finest examples of colonial Baroque architecture in the Americas. |
| ca. 1580 | Dominican friars build several missions along the shores of Lake Titicaca. | *The History of the Indies of New Spain* also known as the *Codex Durán*, was completed. |
| 1583 | The first printing press is set up in Lima. The Jesuits produce dictionaries, grammars, and Bibles in Quechua. |  |
| 1584 | Claudio de Arciniega was named lead architect for the Mexico City Metropolitan Cathedral. | Simon Pereyns and Pedro de Requena begin their construction of the altarpiece for the Franciscan church of San Miguel, Huejotzingo. |
| 1599 |  | Andres Sanchez Calque paints the *Portrait of the Mulatos of Esmeraldas* the oldest dated painting in South America. |
| 1586 | Caribbean Raid - Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) invades Cartagena (Colombia). |  |
| 1605 | Runaway slaves in Brazil found the Quilombo dos Palmares, a confederacy ruled according to Central African customs. |  |
| 1609 | African slaves rebel in Veracruz. |  |
| 1615 | Fray Juan de Torquemada publishes *Monarchía Indian*a, a description of Mexico based on sixteenth-century texts. | The Peruvian Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala writes *El Primer Nueva Corónica y Buen Gobierno* – a historical account of the Andes from the earliest human beings to the Incas and the Spanish Conquest. |
| 1629–1634 | The five-year catastrophic flooding of Mexico City spurs a massive evacuation to Puebla and the north. |  |
| 1630 | The Dutch colonize the northeast of Brazil. | Construction of the Fortress of San Felipe. This was Cartagena’s main defense against French, Dutch, and English explorers. |
| 1639 | The Portuguese navigator Pedro Teixeira explores the interior of Brazil and expands its border west of the Tordesillas limit. | Tenure of Bishop Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, who was Puebla’s greatest art patron. |
| ca. 1641 |  | Dutch artist Albert Eckhout created the eight ethnographic portraits, among them *African Man* and *Tapuya Woman*. |
| 1653 |  | Viceroy of New Spain issues ordinance in favor of the new guild of ceramicists in Puebla establishing the Talavera Poblana workshop |
| 1654 | The Dutch retreated from Brazil. |  |
| 1673-1699 |  | Tenure of Bishop Manuel de Mollinedo y Angulo, Cuzco's greatest art patron. |
| 1687-1688 |  | Andean painters accuse Spanish masters of mistreatment and declare intention to form their own guilds, paving the way for the Cuzco School of Painting. |
| 1711 |  | Earliest known Casta paintings are made by Manuel Arellano. These paintings established a prototype for the genre, which became popular in the 18th century. |
| 1713 | Confirmation of the Bourbon monarch Philip V after the death of Charles II in 1700 - the last Habsburg king of Spain. |  |
| 1717 | The *Audiencia* of Quito, Santa Fe and the captaincy of Venezuela were combined into the New Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada to strengthen territorial control. |  |
| 1720 | Portugal establishes the captaincy of Minas Gerais with capital in São Paulo (Brazil). |  |
| 1737 | The Virgin of Guadalupe is proclaimed patroness of Mexico. |  |
| 1741 |  | Quito’s first guild of painters and *Encarnadores* is founded. |
| 1760-1763 |  | Th*e Church of São Bento* in Olinda, (Pernambuco, Brazil) is built by the architect Francisco Nunes Soares. |
| 1763 | Viceroyalty of Brazil is founded. |  |
| 1776 | Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia) is founded. |  |
| 1778 | Free Trade Edict of the Bourbon Kings permits direct trade with Spain. | Trade with Spain has an enormous impact on the sculpture workshop at Quito and the painting workshop in Cuzco. |
| 1780-1783 |  | The artist Pedro José Diaz (active 1770-1810) painted the *Portrait of Doña Mariana Belsunse y Salasar.* |