

Conquest of Mexico research paper

[Sociology](#), [Violence](#)



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Introduction

In the traditional day, the urge to conquer various territories was manifest across the international system. Through their missions, the Spanish wanted to conquer Mexico as a consequence of enlarging and expanding their mandates on a planetary scale. The conquest of Mexico was eased by the fact that there was growing dissent in the entire region because there were people who sought allegiance through forceful approaches. In 1547, the Francisco Hernandez came into contact with Mexico through the Yucatan coast. Consequently, other expeditions by other individuals such as Juan de Grijalva provided further insights into the nature of the land that was supposed to be conquered.

In Cuba, there was a Spanish governor who sought to expand the mandate of his government and as a consequent sent a powerful delegation to trade with the inhabitants of Mexico (Johnson 13). Hernan Cortez was in charge of the delegation that went on a trading expedition in a foreign land. Even though Cortez sent the brigade to trade with the local communities, his plans changed when landed on the cost of Veracruz before heading to Tenochtitlan. Cortez employed some strategies to win the war against the

dissenting population in Mexico.

While he persuaded the locals, Cortez also terrorized them into submission. Some of the leaders such as Moctezuma welcomed and embraced the Spanish thinking they were the gods who had been prophesied in the ancient days. When some soldiers from Spain arrived to arrest Cortez, trouble began for the entire population of the Spanish, who are residents of the area (Lilley 48). The Aztecs began a bloody war in a bid to expel the Spanish a move that was occasioned by the poor establishment of structures. Moctezuma advised the people to stop their attack on the Spanish, but the assault continued. The indigenous community began to assault Aztec chief by peddling stones to him. After the death of the Aztecs chief, the people continued their onslaught on the people whom they termed as invaders (Townsend, 56). The Spanish tried to escape, but the Aztec could not allow the advancement of the invaders out of the territory.

Even though there was a common need to conquer Mexico and make it one of the Spanish territories, divisions among the various groups significantly altered the idea. When Juan Diaz embarked on a mission to go back to Cuba, Cortez ordered that the fleet be destroyed to hinder the departure of the governor (Lilley 66). After several days of contemplation, the Spanish under the leadership of Cortez decided to attack some of the territories. The god of Aztec is said to have aided Cortez in taking over the territory (Townsend, 88). Mexico was conquered in a fashion, and the cities that were in the coastal regions were attacked first before other territories fell. Cortez gained some of the most of the allies from the indigenous communities. Such individuals were critical pillars who provided assistance on how certain

issues could be executed effectively. Cortez began an assault on the city of Tenochtitlan, and he managed to conquer the region by August of the same year.

Conclusion

The Spanish through the governor, who based in Cuba, did the conquest of Mexico. Even though the Spanish managed to take authority over the period, certain divisions hindered the extent to which execution was effected. By gaining allies from the indigenous communities, Cortez found it easy to conquer the Mexican cities.

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