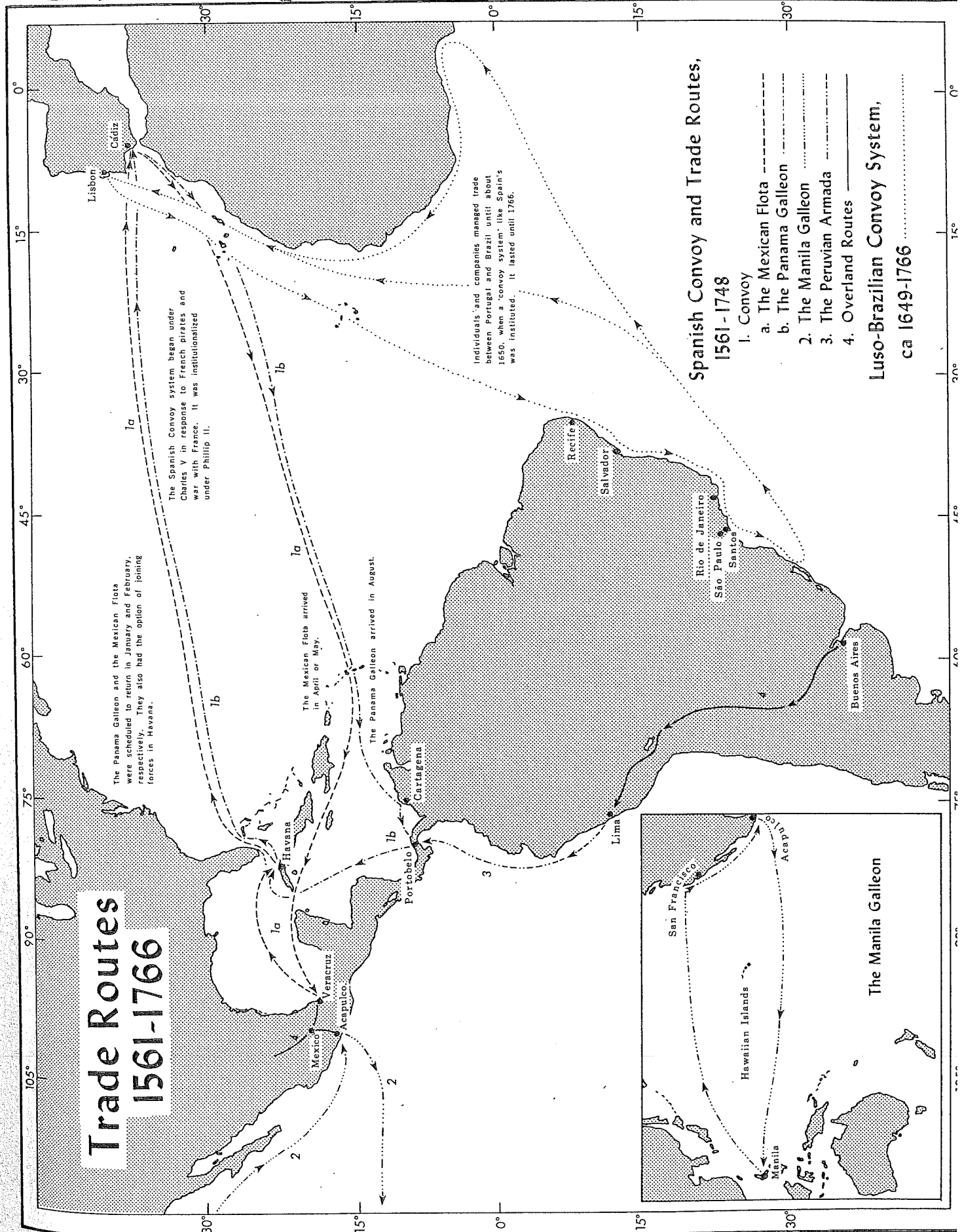
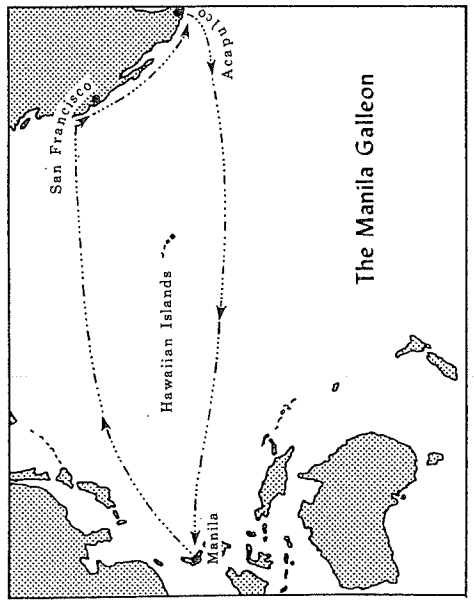


Map 2.2. Atlantic Winds and Currents.



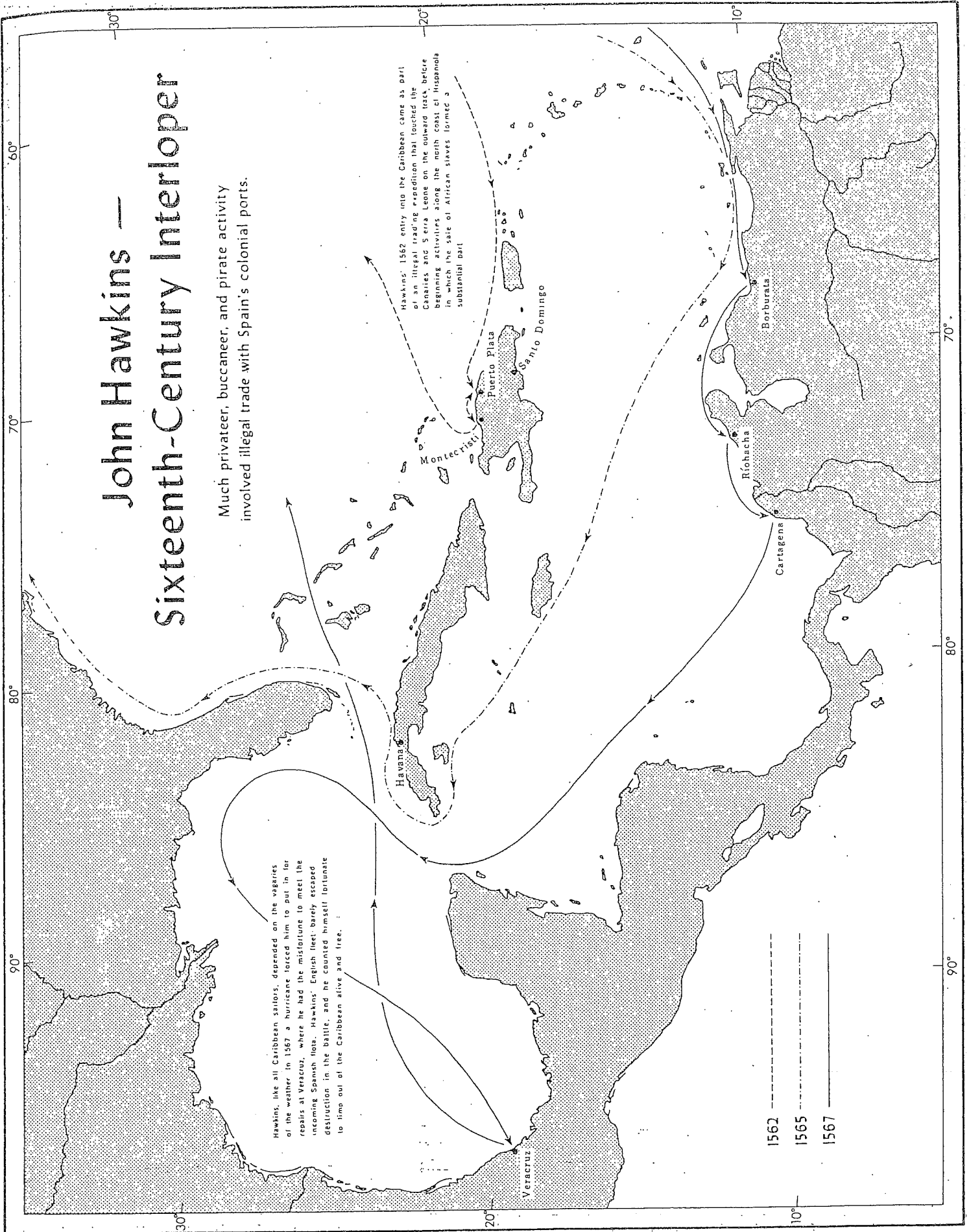
Trade Routes 1561-1766

- ### Spanish Convoys and Trade Routes, 1561 - 1748
1. Convoy
 - a. The Mexican Flota
 - b. The Panama Galleon
 2. The Manila Galleon
 3. The Peruvian Armada
 4. Overland Routes
- ### Luso-Brazilian Convoys System, ca 1649-1766



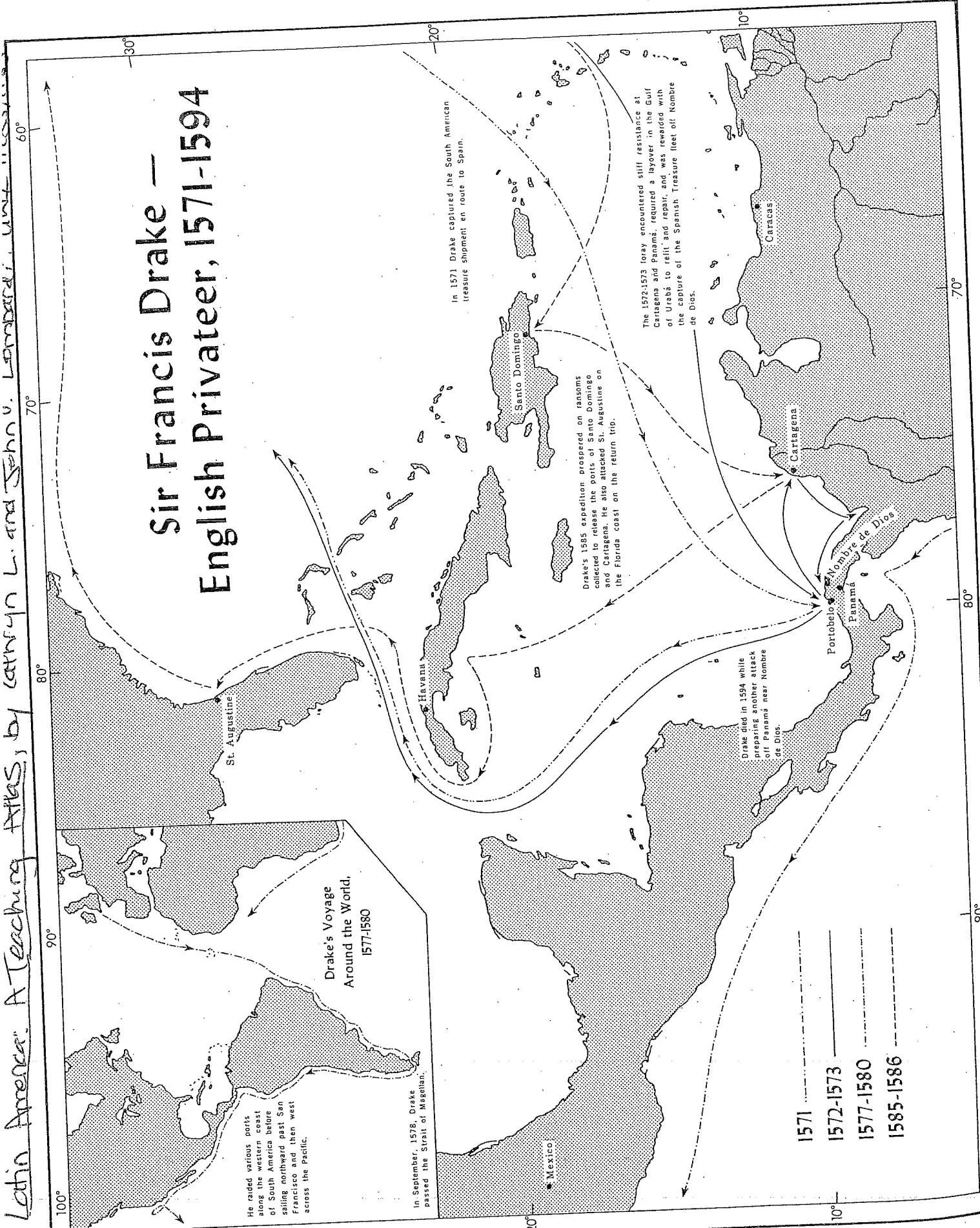
John Hawkins — Sixteenth-Century Interloper

Much privateer, buccaneer, and pirate activity involved illegal trade with Spain's colonial ports.



Latin America: A Teaching Atlas, by Kathryn L. and John V. Lombardi, Unit 11, 1954

Sir Francis Drake — English Privateer, 1571-1594



He raided various ports along the western coast of South America before sailing northward past San Francisco and then west across the Pacific.

In September, 1578, Drake passed the Strait of Magellan.

Drake's Voyage Around the World, 1577-1580

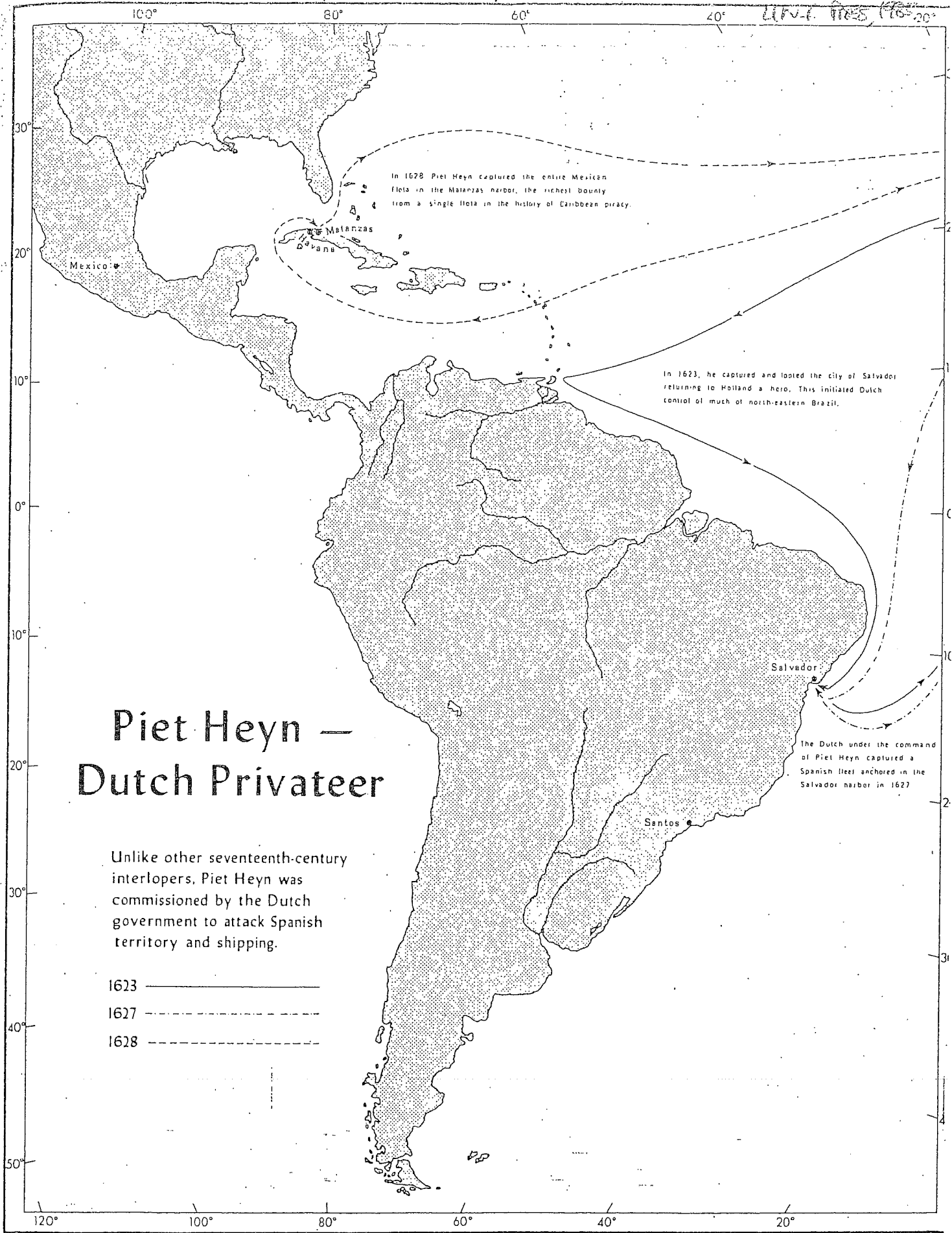
In 1577 Drake captured the South American treasure shipment en route to Spain.

Drake's 1585 expedition prospered on ransoms collected to release the ports of Santo Domingo and Cartagena. He also attacked St. Augustine on the Florida coast on the return trip.

The 1572-1573 foray encountered stiff resistance at Cartagena and Panama, required a layover in the Gulf of Urabá to refit and repair, and was rewarded with the capture of the Spanish Treasure fleet off Nombre de Dios.

Drake died in 1594 while preparing another attack off Panama near Nombre de Dios.

- 1571 (dotted line)
- 1572-1573 _____ (solid line)
- 1577-1580 - - - - - (dashed line)
- 1585-1586 - · - - - - (dash-dot line)



Other Seventeenth-Century Interlopers

- 1. Edward Mansvelt, 1665 _____
- 2. Francois L'Olonnois, 1667 _____
- 3. Henry Morgan, 1668 _____
- a. Henry Morgan, 1669 _____
- b. Henry Morgan, 1670 _____

The career of Henry Morgan (English) is a model of the genre. In command of the Jamaican based buccaneers after the death of Edward Mansvelt in 1667, Morgan's Caribbean expeditions in the years between 1668 and 1670 made him a legend. His successful raids included the sack of Puerto Principe and Portobelo in 1668, Maracaibo in 1669, and Old Providence and Panama in 1670. This last inflicted one of the greatest losses ever on a Spanish American city.

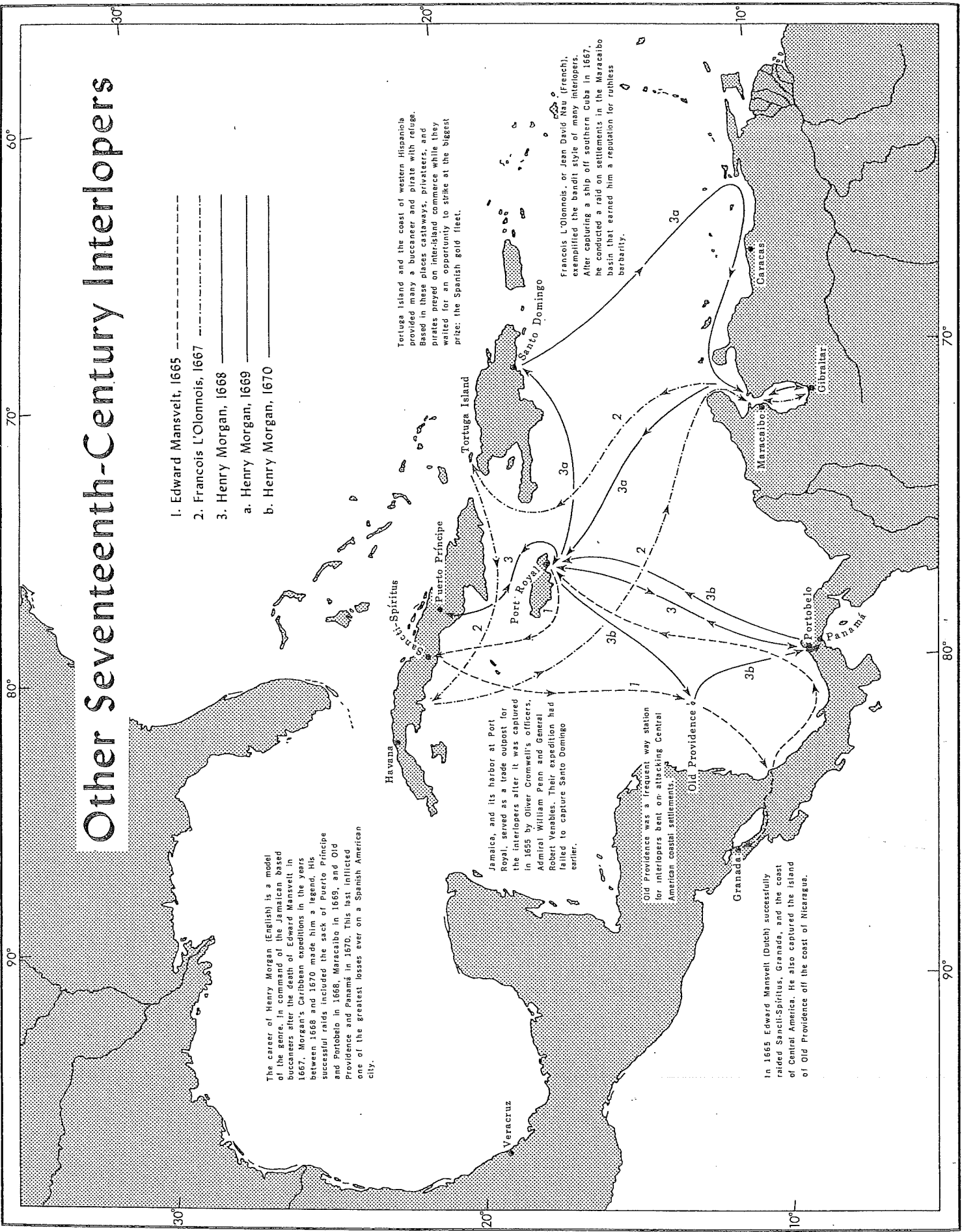
Jamaica, and its harbor at Port Royal, served as a trade outpost for the interlopers after it was captured in 1655 by Oliver Cromwell's officers, Admiral William Penn and General Robert Venables. Their expedition had failed to capture Santo Domingo earlier.

Old Providence was a frequent way station for interlopers bent on attacking Central American coastal settlements.

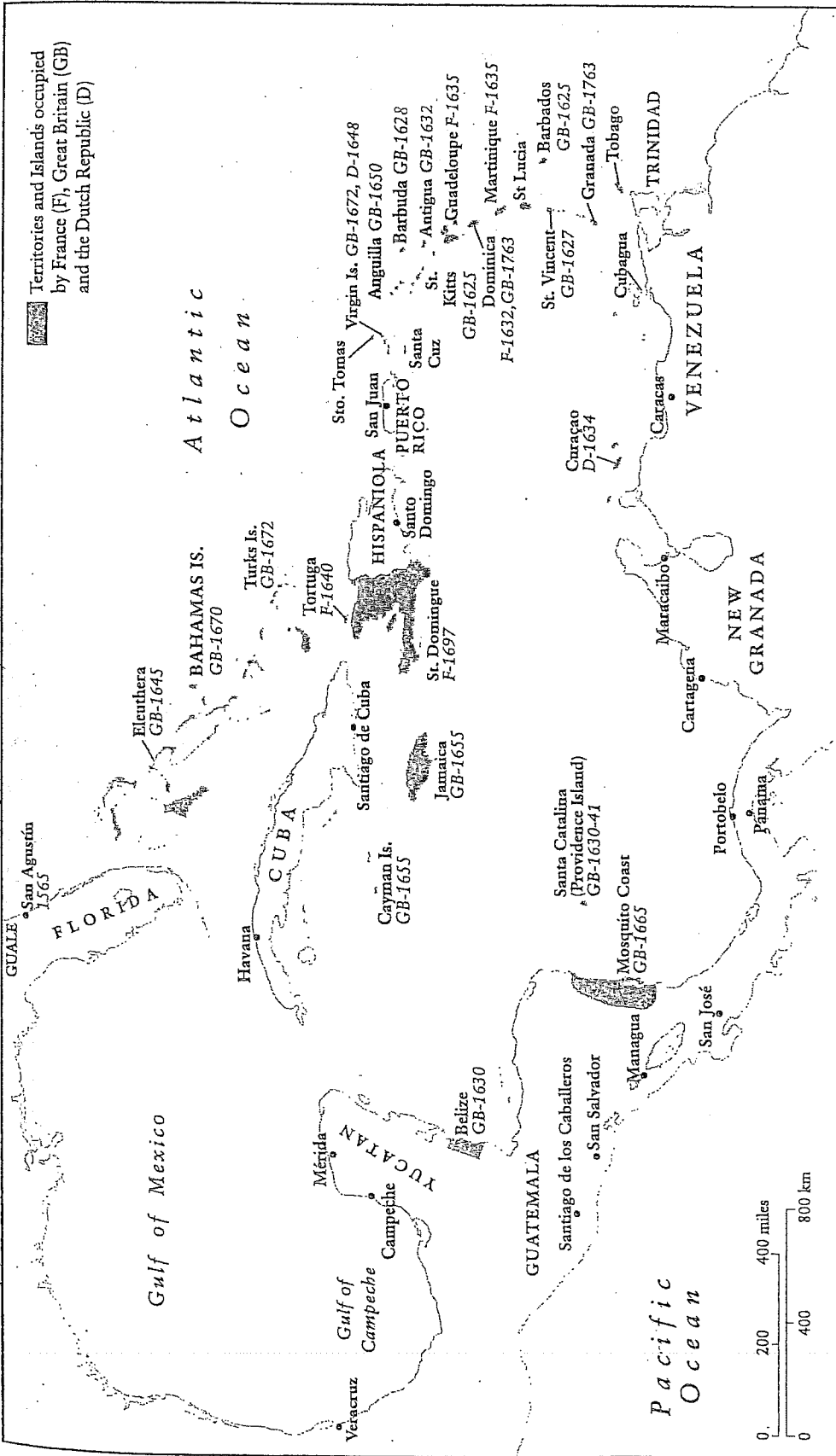
In 1655 Edward Mansvelt (Dutch) successfully raided Sancti-Spiritus, Granada, and the coast of Central America. He also captured the island of Old Providence off the coast of Nicaragua.

Tortuga Island and the coast of western Hispaniola provided many a buccaneer and pirate with refuge. Based in these places castaways, privateers, and pirates preyed on inter-island commerce while they waited for an opportunity to strike at the biggest prize: the Spanish gold fleet.

Francois L'Olonnois, or Jean David Nau (French), exemplified the bandit style of many interlopers. After capturing a ship off southern Cuba in 1667, he conducted a raid on settlements in the Maracaibo basin that earned him a reputation for ruthless barbarity.



Elliott, J. H. *Empires of the Atlantic World: Britain and Spain in America 1492-1830*.
New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006.

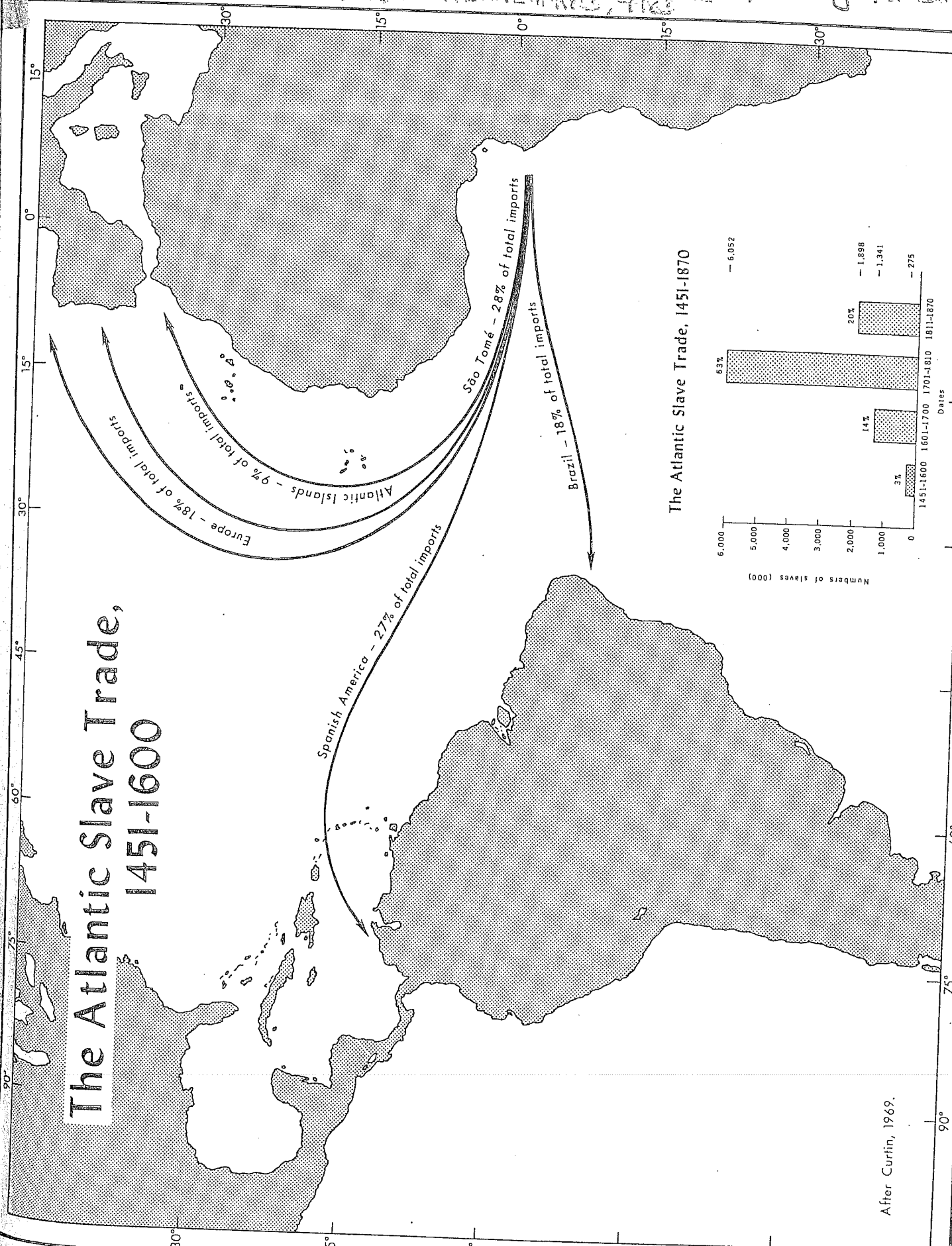


Map 5. The Caribbean, c. 1700.

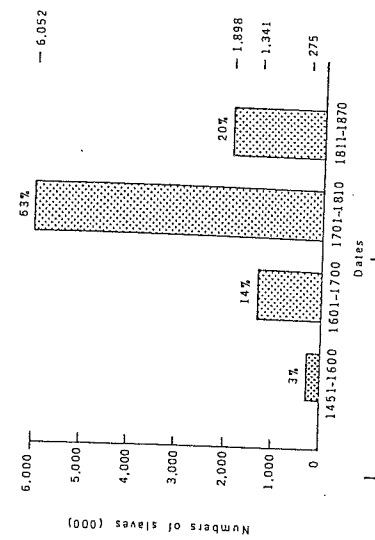
Based on Guillermo Céspedes del Castillo, *América hispánica, 1492-1898* (1983), map xiv; *The New Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. XIV, *Atlas* (1970) pp. 229 and 230.

J. P. PAVANIA COMPANY, 1/10/1961

The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1451-1600

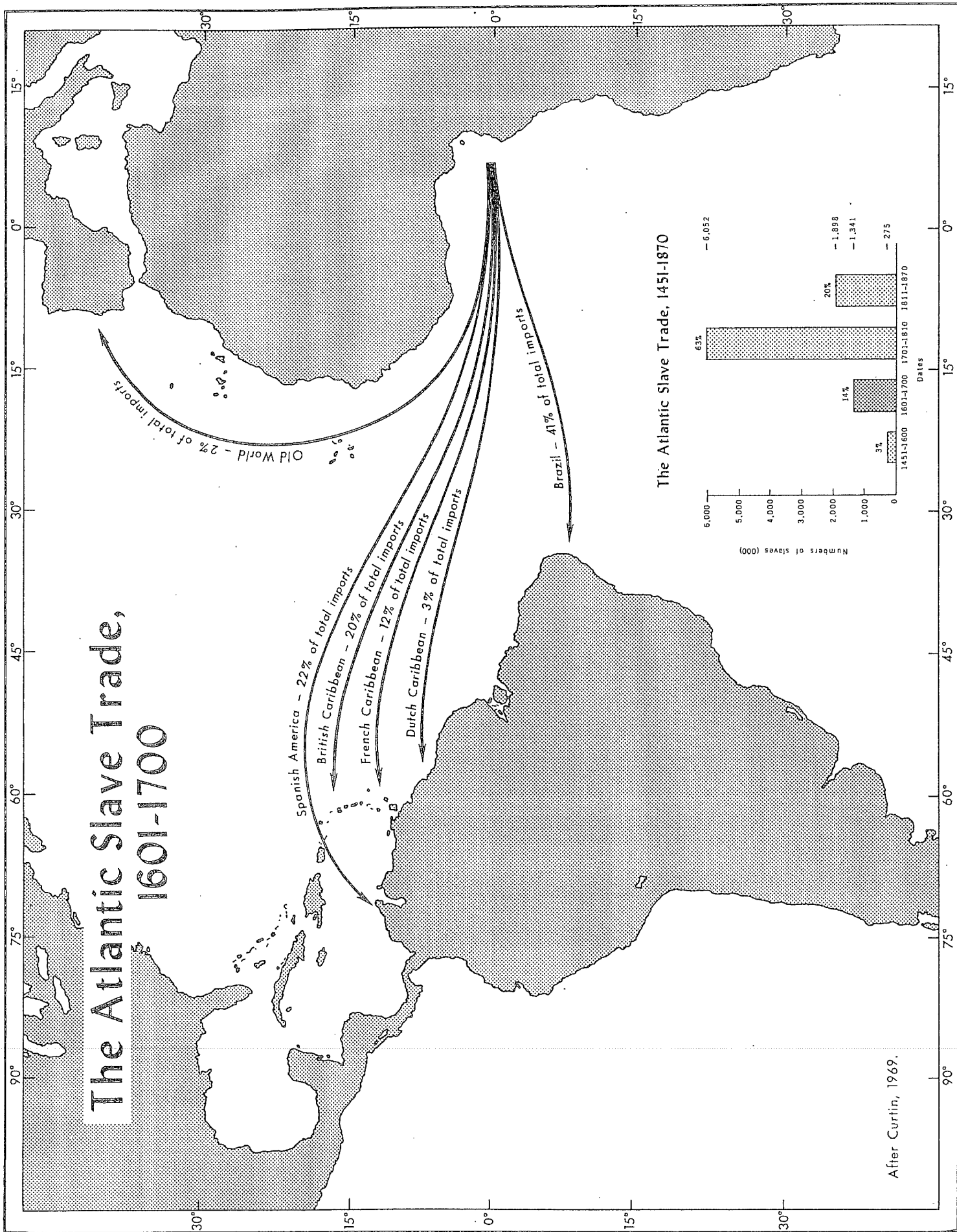


The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1451-1870



After Curtin, 1969.

The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1601-1700



The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1451-1870



After Curtin, 1969.