

## Hernando Cortes And The Spanish Conquest Of Mexico

A biography of this Spanish conquistador & the effects of his invasion on the history of the New World.

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortés is a very controversial figure. To some people, he was heroic. Even though he was greatly outnumbered, he was able to defeat the Aztec Emperor Montezuma and conquer the Aztec empire because of his personal courage and leadership abilities. The Aztec empire was centered in modern-day Mexico. Its religion was based on human sacrifice. Cortés replaced it with Christianity. To others, including many Mexicans, he was a villain because he destroyed the Aztecs' way of life. They believed he was a cruel man. He was also a symbol of Spanish domination. When Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, its people tried to remove their memories of him. Either way, one thing is certain. Hernando Cortés was one of the most influential figures in the history of the New World.

Provides an introduction to the life of sixteenth-century Spanish explorer Hernan Cortes, who conquered the Aztec Empire of Mexico.

An introduction to the life of Hernand Cortes, the Spanish explorer who discovered Baja California and explored the Pacific coast of Mexico, but who is best remembered for conquering the Aztec Empire.

Conquistador

Hernán Cortés; Conquistador and Colonizer

Hernando Cortez

The Life of Hernando Cortes

Hernando Cortes, the Great Spanish Conquistador

***Vivid, powerful and absorbing, this is a first-person account of one of the most startling military episodes in history: the overthrow of Montezuma's doomed Aztec Empire by the ruthless Hernan Cortes and his band of adventurers. Bernal Díaz del Castillo, himself a soldier under Cortes, presents a fascinatingly detailed description of the Spanish landing in Mexico in 1520 and their amazement at the city, the exploitation of the natives for gold and other treasures, the expulsion and flight of the Spaniards, their regrouping and eventual capture of the Aztec capital.***

***\*Includes pictures of Montezuma, Cortés and important people, places, and events. \*Includes Cortés's Second Letter to Charles V, one of the most descriptive firsthand accounts of the Aztecs and Tenochtitlan. \*Discusses the Aztec Empire, the city of Tenochtitlan, and the human sacrifice rituals.***

***\*Includes a Bibliography for further reading. "Among these temples there is one which far surpasses all the rest, whose grandeur of architectural details no human tongue is able to describe; for within its precincts, surrounded by a lofty wall, there is room enough for a town of five hundred families." - Hernán Cortés "Cortés and all of us captains and soldiers wept for him, and there was no one among us that knew him and had dealings with him who did not mourn him as if he were our father, which was not surprising,***

*since he was so good. It was stated that he had reigned for seventeen years, and was the best king they ever had in Mexico..." - Bernal D az del Castillo*

*During the Age of Exploration, some of the most famous and infamous individuals were Spain's best known conquistadors. Naturally, as the best known conquistador, Hern n Cort s (1485-1547) is also the most controversial. Like Christopher Columbus before him, Cort s was lionized for his successes for centuries without questioning his tactics or motives, while indigenous views of the man have been overwhelmingly negative for the consequences his conquests had on the Aztecs and other natives in the region. Just about the only thing everyone agrees upon is that Cort s had a profound impact on the history of North America. Of course, the lionization and demonization of Cort s often take place without fully analyzing the man himself, especially because there are almost no contemporaneous sources that explain what his thinking and motivation was. If anything, Cort s seemed to have been less concerned with posterity or the effects of the Spanish conquest on the natives than he was on relations with the Mother Country itself. Of the few things that are known about Cort s, it appears that he was both extremely ambitious and fully cognizant of politics and political intrigue, even in a New World thousands of miles west of Spain itself. Cort s spent much of his time in Mexico and the New World defending himself against other Spanish officials in the region, as well as trying to portray and position himself in a favorable light back home. The Spanish conquest of the Aztecs and some of the myths and legends surrounding it have made Moctezuma II (and variations of his name like Montezuma) instantly recognizable around the globe. Still, his life is shrouded in mystery; Bernal Diaz del Castillo's *The Conquest of New Spain* and Miguel Leon-Portilla's translation of the Aztec observation of the conquest, *The Broken Spears*, recorded but a few details about the last Aztec ruler's life. Also, these two sources are only concerned with the circumstances surrounding the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs and therefore only deal with the very end of Moctecuma II's life and reign. Thus, his early life largely remains a mystery. So what is known about the famous Aztec ruler? Naturally, there is still a fierce debate over what happened during the conquest of the Aztec, and one of the most controversial episodes of the conquest was Moctezuma's death. But all of the sources agree that Moctezuma - sometimes called Moctezuma the Younger - generally possessed a reputation as a valiant warrior and was considered a courageous combat leader among his people. Myths and legends have helped fill in the blanks, regardless of their accuracy, and many of them have since become the best known details of Moctezuma's life. Cortes and Montezuma chronicles the lives and legacies of the conquistador and the emperor whose empire he conquered. Along with pictures, a bibliography and more, you will learn about Cortes and Montezuma like you never have before.*

*Sword of Empire: The Spanish Conquest of the Americas from Columbus to Cort s, 1492-1529 is, by design, an approachable and accessible history of*

***some of the most life-altering events in the story of man. Chipman examines the contributions of Christopher Columbus and Hernando Cortes in creating the foundations of the Spanish Empire in North America. Chipman has produced a readable and accurate narrative for students and the reading public, although some information presented on Cortes cannot be found elsewhere in print and is therefore of interest to specialists in the history of Spain in America. Exclusive material from Professor France V. Scholes and the author share insights into the multi layered complexities of a man born in 1484 and named at birth Fernando Cortes. As for Columbus, born in Genoa on the Italian peninsula in 1451 and given the name Cristobal de Colon, he is a more transformative man than Cortes in bringing Western Civilization to the major Caribbean islands in the Spanish West Indies and beyond. Historians strive to present a "usable past" and the post-Columbian world is, of course, the modern world. Columbus's discoveries, those of other mariners who followed to the south in America, and still other eastward to the Asia placed the world on the path of global interdependence—both good and ill—for peoples of the world. There are no footnotes in *Sword of Empire*—this is narrative at its finest—but there are extensive bibliographies for each chapter that will prove useful for readers of every background.***

***PageWise, Inc. presents information on Spanish conquistador Hernando (or Hernan) Cortes (1485-1547). Cortes conquered the Aztecs and claimed Mexico for Spain in 1519-1521. After slaughtering the inhabitants of the City of Mexico, the Spaniards captured the city in 1521. Cortes also destroyed the idols and temples of the Aztec empire and introduced Christianity to Mexico.***

***The Life of Hernando Cortes, Etc***

***Conqueror of Mexico***

***Hernán Cortés and La Malinche***

***Makers of History***

***The True Story of the Meeting that Changed History***

The Despatches of Hernando Cortes are a series of letters written by Spanish conquistador Hernando Cortes. Cortes led an expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire and brought large portions of what is now mainland Mexico under the rule of the King of Castile in the early 16th century. These letters describe his journey to Mexico, his arrival in Tenochtitlán (the capital of the Aztec Empire) and some of the events that would result in the conquest of Mexico. This 19th century translation includes an Introduction and notes, as well as the second, third, and fourth letters.

The Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire was perhaps one of the greatest turning points in North American history. This book relates the full story of how the Spanish adventurer Hernando Cortés and his small group overthrew the Aztec Empire and laid the foundation for the present-day nation of Mexico. It tells of how Cortés found his way to the New World, and, once there, drew together an alliance of a few hundred Spaniards and around 7,000 local Indian allies—all of those who had suffered at the hands of the

Aztecs for countless years and who leaped at the chance to exact revenge upon their neighbors. After an initially peaceful parley into the Aztec capital in search of gold and other riches-violence erupted and the Spaniards were nearly wiped out and forced to retreat. Outside the city, Cortés assembled a new army, consisting of 2,000 Spaniards and around 200,000 Indian allies, and started a general assault on the Aztec capital which saw Spanish boats built in situ and assembled on Lake Tezcuco-the waterway surrounding the magnificent island city. The fierce three-month-long siege ended in utter defeat for the Aztecs, and the city was nearly razed and rebuilt as the present-day metropolis of Mexico City. This exciting, dramatic, and horrendously bloody story reveals all the horror of the time, and Ober's book remains one of the most readable narratives of this earth-shaking military campaign ever written.

Contents I. In Spain and Hispaniola 1485-1511 II. With Velasquez in Cuba 1511-1518 III. Cortés Sets Out for Mexico 1519 IV. The Great Battle of Tabasco 1519 V. In the Plumed Serpent's Land 1519 VI. An Alliance with the Totonacs 1519 VII. Cortés Destroys his Fleet 1519 VIII. Encounters with the Tlascalans 1519 IX. A Massacre in the Holy City 1519 X. In the City of Mexico 1519 XI. At Montezuma's Court 1519 XII. Montezuma a Prisoner 1519-1520 XIII. An Invasion by Narvaez 1520 XIV. The Spaniards Meet with Disaster 1520 XV. The Midnight Retreat from Mexico 1520 XVI. Siege of the Aztec Capital 1521 XVII. Montezuma's City Destroyed 1521 XVIII. The Colonization of Mexico 1521 XIX. A Perilous Expedition 1524-1526 XX. Last Voyages and Last Days

In 1519, Hernán Cortés arrived on the shores of Mexico with a roughshod crew of adventurers and the intent to expand the Spanish empire. Along the way, this brash and roguish conquistador schemed to convert the native inhabitants to Catholicism and carry off a fortune in gold. In Tenochtitlán, the City of Dreams, Cortés met his Aztec counterpart, Montezuma: king, divinity, ruler of a complex and sophisticated civilization with fifteen million people, and commander of the most powerful military machine in the Americas. Yet in less than two years, Cortés defeated the entire Aztec nation in one of the most astonishing military campaigns ever waged. Sometimes outnumbered thousands-to-one, Cortés repeatedly beat seemingly impossible odds. Journalist Levy meticulously researches the mix of cunning, courage, brutality, superstition, and finally disease that enabled Cortés and his men to survive.--From publisher description.

Hernán Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro Altamirano was a Spanish Conquistador, chief of the expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire and led to the conquest of the large portions of what is now mainland Mexico under the rule of the King of Castile in the early 16th century. The presented book is a 19th-century recount of those events, which gives a great introduction into the history of the Mexican conquest and casts light on the personality of Cortés.

The History of Aztec Empire & The Spanish Conquest  
16th-Century Spanish People

The Spanish Conquest of the Americas from Columbus to Cortés, 1492-1529

A New History of Spanish Discovery and Conquest

The Conquest of New Spain

"The adventures of Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico" by Francis L. Hawks. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

"Hernando Cortez" by John S. C. Abbott. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format. To this day, the relationship between Hernán Cortés and his translator La Malinche remains confusing. Was Cortés a double-crossing murderer or a heroic conqueror? Was La Malinche, an enslaved woman from Aztec royalty, an intelligent woman doing what was necessary to stay alive or the betrayer of her people? The history books have not been kind to her. However you view this pair, one thing is clear: their stories cannot be told without linking their biographies. As your readers will find out, there is little doubt that their pairing forever changed Mexico and the Americas.

\*Includes Cortes's letter to King Charles V describing Tenochtitlan and the Aztec Empire. \*Includes descriptions of both the Aztec and Inca Empires. \*Includes pictures of the Conquistadors and important people and places in their lives. \*Includes a Bibliography for further reading. "Among these temples there is one which far surpasses all the rest, whose grandeur of architectural details no human tongue is able to describe; for within its precincts, surrounded by a lofty wall, there is room enough for a town of five hundred families." – Hernán Cortés "Friends and comrades! On that side [south] are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, desertion, and death; on this side ease and pleasure. There lies Peru with its riches; here, Panama and its poverty. Choose, each man, what best becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the south." – Francisco Pizarro During the Age of Exploration, some of the most famous and infamous individuals were Spain's best known conquistadors. Naturally, as the best known conquistador, Hernán Cortés (1485-1547) is also the most controversial. Like Christopher Columbus before him, Cortés was lionized for his successes for centuries without questioning his tactics or motives, while indigenous views of the man have been overwhelmingly negative for the consequences his conquests had on the Aztecs and other natives in the region. Just about the only thing everyone agrees upon is that Cortés had a profound impact on the

history of North America. Of course, the lionization and demonization of Cortés often take place without fully analyzing the man himself, especially because there are almost no contemporaneous sources that explain what his thinking and motivation was. If anything, Cortés seemed to have been less concerned with posterity or the effects of the Spanish conquest on the natives than he was on relations with the Mother Country itself. Of the few things that are known about Cortés, it appears that he was both extremely ambitious and fully cognizant of politics and political intrigue, even in a New World thousands of miles west of Spain itself. Cortés spent much of his time in Mexico and the New World defending himself against other Spanish officials in the region, as well as trying to portray and position himself in a favorable light back home. If Columbus and Cortés were the pioneers of Spain's new global empire, Pizarro consolidated its immense power and riches, and his successes inspired a further generation to expand Spain's dominions to unheard of dimensions. Furthermore, he participated in the forging of a new culture: like Cortés, he took an indigenous mistress with whom he had two mixed-race children, and yet the woman has none of the lasting fame of Cortés's Doña Marina. With all of this in mind, it is again remarkable that Pizarro remains one of the less well-known and less written about of the explorers of his age. On the other hand, there are certain factors that may account for the conqueror of Peru's relative lack of lasting glory. For one, he was a latecomer in more than one sense. Cortés's reputation was built on being the first to overthrow a great empire, so Pizarro's similar feat, even if it bore even greater fruit in the long run, would always be overshadowed by his predecessor's precedent. But Pizarro also lacked the youthful glamour of Cortés: already a wizened veteran in his 50s by the time he undertook his momentous expedition, he proceeded with the gritty determination of a hardened soldier rather than the audacity and cunning of a young courtier. Conquistadors looks at the lives of the two distant relatives, the empires they conquered, and their legacies. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Cortes and Pizarro like you never have before.

Fortune Favored the Bold

Hernan Cortes and Montezuma: the Conquistador and the Conquered

Who Is Hernando Cortez?

When Montezuma Met Cortés

Conquistadores

**What's so special about Hernán Cortés? In this new, compelling book from author Jeannine Sanders, find out more about Hernán Cortés ... Hernán Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro, 1st Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca was a Spanish Conquistador who led an expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire and brought large portions of mainland Mexico under the rule of the King of Castile in the early 16th century. Cortés was part of the generation of Spanish colonizers that began the first phase of the Spanish colonization of the Americas. Born in Medellín,**

Spain, to a family of lesser nobility, Cortés chose to pursue a livelihood in the New World. He went to Hispaniola and later to Cuba, where he received an encomienda and, for a short time, became alcalde of the second Spanish town founded on the island. In 1519, he was elected captain of the third expedition to the mainland, an expedition which he partly funded. His enmity with the Governor of Cuba, Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar, resulted in the recall of the expedition at the last moment, an order which Cortés ignored. Arriving on the continent, Cortés executed a successful strategy of allying with some indigenous peoples against others. He also used a native woman, Doña Marina, as an interpreter; she would later bear Cortés a son. When the Governor of Cuba sent emissaries to arrest Cortés, he fought them and won, using the extra troops as reinforcements. Cortés wrote letters directly to the king asking to be acknowledged for his successes instead of punished for mutiny. After he overthrew the Aztec Empire, Cortés was awarded the title of Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca, while the more prestigious title of Viceroy was given to a high-ranking nobleman, Antonio de Mendoza. In 1541 Cortés returned to Spain, where he died peacefully but embittered, six years later. Because of the controversial undertakings of Cortés and the scarcity of reliable sources of information about him, it has become difficult to assert anything definitive about his personality and motivations. Early lionizing of the conquistadors did not encourage deep examination of Cortés. Later reconsideration of the conquistadors' character in the context of modern anti-colonial sentiment also did little to expand understanding of Cortés as an individual. As a result of these historical trends, descriptions of Cortés tend to be simplistic, and either damning or idealizing. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of Hernán Cortés, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in "16th-century Spanish People - Hernán Cortés" include -- Hernán Cortés- Spanish naming customs- Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire- Algiers expedition (1541) Find out more of this subject, its intricacies and its nuances. Discover more about its importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Jeannine Sanders has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "16th-century Spanish People - Hernán Cortés" ... Read this book today

...

Discover the remarkable life of Hernan Cortes... Hernán Cortés, the famed Spanish conquistador, had always dreamed of becoming the next Christopher Columbus. Little did he suspect that he

would surpass his hero as he settled various islands and marched into the heart of Mexico to conquer the Aztec empire for Spain. Cortés discovered more gold and riches than could be imagined in the New World, but greed soon became his driving passion. He killed his own men and thousands of native Americans in his quest for more. Although Cortés brought the mighty Montezuma II to his knees, even the king of Spain was unhappy with his cruelty. When Cortés demanded to be named governor of his settlement in New Spain, the king refused. At the time of his death, Cortés was wealthy but alone and forgotten. He had conquered the New World but had been defeated by his own avarice. Discover a plethora of topics such as Dreams of Gold and a New World Wealth, Imprisonment, and a Wife in Cuba The Mighty Montezuma Pitting Native Against Native The Massacre at Cholula The Fall of the Aztec Empire And much more! So if you want a concise and informative book on Hernan Cortes, simply scroll up and click the "Buy now" button for instant access! A biography of the sixteenth-century Spanish explorer who discovered the Aztec empire.

Describes the life of Hernando Cortâes, the Spanish explorer who discovered Baja California and explored the Pacific coast of Mexico, but who is best remembered for conquering the Aztec Empire.

Letters from Mexico

The Conquest of Mexico

Hernan Cortes

Spanish Invader of Mexico

Hernando Cortes

A sweeping, authoritative history of 16th-century Spain and its legendary conquistadors, whose ambitious and morally contradictory campaigns propelled a small European kingdom to become one of the formidable empires in the world "The depth of research in this book is astonishing, but even more impressive is the analytical skill Cervantes applies. . . . [He] conveys complex arguments in delightfully simple language, and most importantly knows how to tell a good story." —The Times (London) Over the few short decades that followed Christopher Columbus's first landing in the Caribbean in 1492, Spain conquered the two most powerful civilizations of the Americas: the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru. Hernán Cortés, Francisco Pizarro, and the other explorers and soldiers that took part in these expeditions dedicated their lives to seeking political and religious glory, helping to build an empire unlike any the world had ever seen. But centuries later, these conquistadors have become the stuff of nightmares. In their own time, they were glorified as heroic adventurers, spreading Christian culture and helping to build an empire unlike any the world had ever seen. Today, they stand condemned for their cruelty and exploitation as men who decimated ancient civilizations and carried out

horrific atrocities in their pursuit of gold and glory. In *Conquistadores*, acclaimed Mexican historian Fernando Cervantes—himself a descendent of one of the conquistadors—cuts through the layers of myth and fiction to help us better understand the context that gave rise to the conquistadors' actions. Drawing upon previously untapped primary sources that include diaries, letters, chronicles, and polemical treatises, Cervantes immerses us in the late-medieval, imperialist, religious world of 16th-century Spain, a world as unfamiliar to us as the Indigenous peoples of the New World were to the conquistadors themselves. His thought-provoking, illuminating account reframes the story of the Spanish conquest of the New World and the half-century that irrevocably altered the course of history.

A dramatic rethinking of the encounter between Montezuma and Hernando Cortés that completely overturns what we know about the Spanish conquest of the Americas. On November 8, 1519, the Spanish conquistador Hernando Cortés first met Montezuma, the Aztec emperor, at the entrance to the capital city of Tenochtitlan. This introduction—the prelude to the Spanish seizure of Mexico City and to European colonization of the mainland of the Americas—has long been the symbol of Cortés's bold and brilliant military genius. Montezuma, on the other hand, is remembered as a coward who gave away a vast empire and touched off a wave of colonial invasions across the hemisphere. But is this really what happened? In a departure from traditional tellings, *When Montezuma Met Cortés* uses "the Meeting"—as Restall dubs their first encounter—as the entry point into a comprehensive reevaluation of both Cortés and Montezuma. Drawing on rare primary sources and overlooked accounts by conquistadors and Aztecs alike, Restall explores Cortés's and Montezuma's posthumous reputations, their achievements and failures, and the worlds in which they lived—leading, step by step, to a dramatic inversion of the old story. As Restall takes us through this sweeping, revisionist account of a pivotal moment in modern civilization, he calls into question our view of the history of the Americas, and, indeed, of history itself.

Written over a seven-year period to Charles V of Spain, Hernan Cortes's letters provide a narrative account of the conquest of Mexico from the founding of the coastal town of Veracruz until Cortes's journey to Honduras in 1525. The two introductions set the letters in context.

In graphic novel format, tells about the life of Hernan Cortes, Spanish conquistador, whose 1519 expedition led to the conquest of the Aztec Empire. Conquest

Hernando Cortés, Conqueror of Mexico

Hernán Cortés

The Life of a Spanish Conquistador

The Conqueror of Mexico, Addressed to the Emperor Charles V.

*What's so special about Hernán Cortés? In this new, compelling book from author Dania Dale, find out more about Hernán Cortés ... Hernán Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro, 1st Marquis of the*

Valley of Oaxaca was a Spanish Conquistador who led an expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire and brought large portions of mainland Mexico under the rule of the King of Castile in the early 16th century. Cortés was part of the generation of Spanish colonizers that began the first phase of the Spanish colonization of the Americas. Born in Medellín, Spain, to a family of lesser nobility, Cortés chose to pursue a livelihood in the New World. He went to Hispaniola and later to Cuba, where he received an encomienda and, for a short time, became alcalde of the second Spanish town founded on the island. In 1519, he was elected captain of the third expedition to the mainland, an expedition which he partly funded. His enmity with the Governor of Cuba, Diego Velázquez de Cuellar, resulted in the recall of the expedition at the last moment, an order which Cortés ignored. Arriving on the continent, Cortés executed a successful strategy of allying with some indigenous peoples against others. He also used a native woman, Doña Marina, as an interpreter; she would later bear Cortés a son. When the Governor of Cuba sent emissaries to arrest Cortés, he fought them and won, using the extra troops as reinforcements. Cortés wrote letters directly to the king asking to be acknowledged for his successes instead of punished for mutiny. After he overthrew the Aztec Empire, Cortés was awarded the title of Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca, while the more prestigious title of Viceroy was given to a high-ranking nobleman, Antonio de Mendoza. In 1541 Cortés returned to Spain, where he died peacefully but embittered, six years later. Because of the controversial undertakings of Cortés and the scarcity of reliable sources of information about him, it has become difficult to assert anything definitive about his personality and motivations. Early lionizing of the conquistadors did not encourage deep examination of Cortés. Later reconsideration of the conquistadors' character in the context of modern anti-colonial sentiment also did little to expand understanding of Cortés as an individual. As a result of these historical trends, descriptions of Cortés tend to be simplistic, and either damning or idealizing. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of Hernán Cortés, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in "1485 Births - Hernán Cortés" include -- Hernán Cortés- Spanish naming customs- Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire- Algiers expedition (1541) Find out more of this subject, its intricacies and its nuances. Discover more about its importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Dania Dale has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "1485 Births - Hernán Cortés" ...Read this book today ...

A biography of Spanish adventurer, Cortes, who conquered Mexico in the early 1500's thus ending the Aztec nation.

Hernando Cortés Spanish Invader of Mexico Crabtree Publishing Company

"The Conquest of Mexico" in 4 volumes is one of the best-known works by an American historian William Hickling Prescott. Contents: VIEW OF THE AZTEC CIVILIZATION: Ancient Mexico Aztec Empire Judicial System Military Institutions Mexican Mythology The Temples Astronomy Tezcucans Decline of their Monarchy... DISCOVERY OF MEXICO: Spain under Charles V. Colonial Policy Expeditions to Yucatan Hernando Cortés Conversion of the Natives Great Battle with the Indians Christianity introduced Voyage along the Coast Spaniards land in Mexico... Account of Montezuma Spanish Encampment Plan of a Colony Management of Cortés Foundation of Vera Cruz Conspiracy in the Camp The Fleet Sunk MARCH TO MEXICO: Republic of Tlascalala Desperate Battles Decisive Victory Peace with the Republic Spaniards enter Tlascalala Terrible Massacre Ascent of the Great Volcano Entrance Into the Capital... RESIDENCE IN MEXICO: Description of the Capital Montezuma's Deportment Further Measures of Cortes... Montezuma swears Allegiance to Spain Politic Conduct of Cortés Discontent of the Troops Insurrection in the Capital Rising of the Aztecs... EXPULSION FROM MEXICO: Desperate Assault on the Quarters Storming of the Great Temple Death of Montezuma Retreat of the Spaniards Great Battle of Otumba War with the surrounding Tribes

*Spaniards cross the Sierra... SIEGE AND SURRENDER OF MEXICO: Arrangement at Tezcuco Battles at Xochimilco Narrow Escape of Cortés Conspiracy in the Army Beginning of the Siege... Indian Flotilla defeated General Assault on the City Successes of the Spaniards Termination of the Siege... SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF CORTÉS: Submission of the Country Rebuilding of the Capital Settlement of the Country Christian Missionaries Voyages and Expeditions Cortés Returns to Spain Brilliant Reception of Cortés Cortés revisits Mexico His Voyages of Discovery Final Return to Castile Death of Cortés...*

*The Despatches of Hernando Cortes*

*1485 Births*

*A Life from Beginning to End*

*The adventures of Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico*

*Sword of Empire*

What Jude Jaeger seeks is simple. What she needs is complicated. Woman. She has one a night at Conquest, sometimes two. And she gives them what no one else can or will. Pleasure. But outside the club, Jude isn't interested in women, keeping them at arm's length. That is until she's meets Mary, a woman who responds to her touch like none of the others. When Mary shows up at the college where Jude teaches, all the emotions Jude thought she could live without come rushing back stronger than ever. Mary Brunelle is a socially awkward loner who goes to a private club and finds herself in the arms of a beautiful stranger who conquers every last inch of her and then disappears into the night. Mary tries to find her, desperately wanting to see her again, but has no success until one day in class she looks up to see that the mystery woman is there. And she's her professor. Mary soon sets forth on her own conquest, but can she tame the ultimate dominatrix?

A narrative history of the conquest of Mexico by Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés and his crew of adventurers offers contrasting studies of Cortés and the powerful Aztec king Montezuma, as well as a study of the complex lost civilization of the Aztecs and the remarkable military campaign that brought down the entire Aztec nation. 35,000 first printing.

Here is the story of a man who determined to conquer an empire with but a handful of followers,—and accomplished his purpose. Although it seems to be a romance, it is a series of facts. Strange, wonderful, almost unbelievable, yet true; for truth, they say, is sometimes stranger than fiction. Listen, then, to this tale of as valiant a soul as ever led fighting men on to victory!

Learn about the Spanish conqueror's invasion of Mexico.

A World Explorer: Hernando Cortés

The Lives and Legacies of Hernan Cortes and Francisco Pizarro

Hernando Cortés

The History of the Conquest of Mexico, by ... Hernan Cortes ... To which is Added, The Voyage of Vasco de Gama, Extracted from Osorio, Bishop of Sylves. Published for the Improvement of the British Youth ... By W. H. Dilworth. [Another Edition of the Abstract of the "Historia de la Conquista de México" by A. de Solís Y Ribadeneyra," Originally Published in 1756 in "A Compendium of Authentic ... Voyages." ]