



Habsburg consensus, Bourbon absolutism

(LEFT) Antonio de Mendoza, the first Viceroy of New Spain (1535-1550). When given instructions he knew would be unpopular with the colonists, he wrote back to the Crown, "I obey but do not enforce."

(RIGHT) Jose de Galvez, Visitor General of New Spain (1765-71), who fought to implement the Bourbon Reforms in New Spain.



Negotiation

contracts for conquistadores

Laws of Burgos (1512); New Laws of 1542

viceroys killed; rebels pardoned

other officials killed as well, when they struggled against corruption

Sale of offices—guaranteed strong local participation

Of 295 appointments to the audiencias in America from 1678-1750, 138 (47%) were creoles

royal connivance at local corruption

repartamiento, illegal until mid 1700s, then legal but limits disregarded

Spain occupied by coalition troops in 1706—but no rebellion in the colonies

Large scale rebellion almost unknown

Control

from 1751-1808, only 23 % of audiencia appointees were creoles

new offices: Visitors General & Intendants

increased military presence in Spanish America

Galvez oversaw a stricter enforcement of taxes and fees by the colonial government; revenues for New Spain rose from 6 million pesos a year in the 1760s, to 18 million a year in 1780, and continued to rise to 20 million by 1802

repartamiento banned throughout Spanish America in the 1780s.

many major rebellions from time of Bourbon Reforms; many actors were not only indigenous population, but creoles