

The Adventures and Conquests of Pizarro: A Journey of Plunder and Plunder

Francisco Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire was one of the most daring and ambitious military campaigns in history. With a small band of followers, Pizarro marched into the heart of the Inca Empire and, against all odds, defeated the Inca emperor Atahualpa. This article explores the key moments of Pizarro's adventure, from his humble beginnings to his eventual triumph over the Inca Empire.



Adventures and Conquests of Pizarro by Charles Bracelen Flood

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 876 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 231 pages



Early Life and Career

Francisco Pizarro was born in Trujillo, Spain, in 1476. He was the illegitimate son of a nobleman and a peasant woman. As a young man, Pizarro worked as a swineherd and a soldier. In 1502, he sailed to the New World with Vasco Núñez de Balboa. Pizarro took part in the conquest of Panama and became a wealthy landowner. In 1524, he joined Diego de Almagro and Hernando de Luque in an expedition to explore the west coast of South America.

The Conquest of Peru

In 1532, Pizarro landed in Peru with a force of 180 men. He marched inland and, after a series of battles, defeated the Inca emperor Atahualpa. Pizarro captured Atahualpa and demanded a ransom of gold and silver. Atahualpa agreed to pay the ransom, but Pizarro, fearing that Atahualpa would escape, had him executed in 1533.

The Founding of Lima

After defeating the Inca Empire, Pizarro founded the city of Lima in 1535. Lima became the capital of the Spanish colony of Peru. Pizarro also established a system of encomiendas, which granted Spanish settlers the right to collect tribute from the indigenous population. Pizarro was assassinated in 1541 by a group of Spanish rivals led by Diego de Almagro the Younger.

The Legacy of Pizarro

Francisco Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire had a profound impact on the Americas. The Spanish conquest led to the collapse of the Inca Empire and the death of millions of indigenous peoples. The Spanish also introduced new diseases, such as smallpox, which decimated the indigenous population. However, the Spanish conquest also led to the spread of European culture and technology to the Americas. Today, Peru is a thriving country with a rich blend of Spanish and indigenous cultures.

Francisco Pizarro was a ruthless and ambitious conquistador. His conquest of the Inca Empire was a brutal and bloody affair. However, Pizarro's conquest also had a profound impact on the Americas. The Spanish conquest led to the collapse of the Inca Empire and the death of millions of

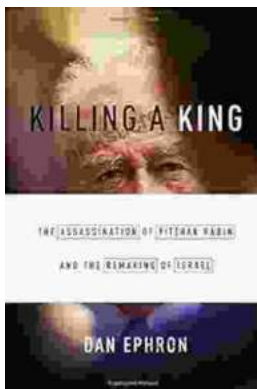
indigenous peoples. The Spanish also introduced new diseases, such as smallpox, which decimated the indigenous population. However, the Spanish conquest also led to the spread of European culture and technology to the Americas. Today, Peru is a thriving country with a rich blend of Spanish and indigenous cultures.



Adventures and Conquests of Pizarro by Charles Bracelen Flood

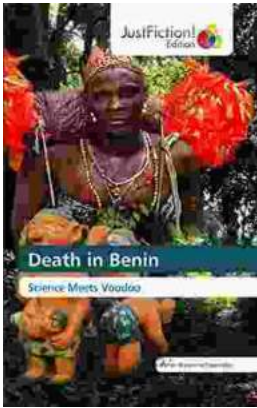
★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 876 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 231 pages



Killing A King: The Assassination Of Yitzhak Rabin And The Remaking Of Israel

The Assassination Of Yitzhak Rabin And The Remaking Of Israel ## **
An Event That Reshaped a Nation's Destiny ** On an autumn evening in 1995, a single shot shattered...



Death in Benin: Where Science Meets Voodoo

In the West African nation of Benin, death is not simply the end of life. It is a complex and mysterious process that is believed to involve both the physical and spiritual...