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Francisco pizarro letters

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Francisco Pizarro (circa 1475-1541) arrived in present-day northern Peru in late 1531 with a small force of about 180 men and 30 horses. Taking advantage of the civil war, he and his compatriots overthrew the ruler, Anaualpa, in 1532. Over the next few decades, the Spaniards suppressed several Inca uprisings, reaching full control by 1572. Pizarro's Spanish rivals killed him in 1541 in Lima, the city he founded in 1535. Chime culture dominated the northern coast of Peru from the 13th century AD until the arrival of the Incas in 1465. The people of Chime built complex cities that included temples, reservoirs and irrigation systems and created beautiful works of gold, silver and copper, as well as distinctive ceramics. In 1470, the Incas conquered Chime and absorbed most of their culture. This Chime flute is part of the collection of the Dayton K. Miller Library in the music department. Increase The South American Indians bird whistle ship. Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection, Music Unit, Library of Congress (077.00.00)
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Pedro de Seeza de Leon left Spain at the age of thirteen for a life of uncertain adventure, first in Hispaniola and then as a soldier in Colombia and Peru. He also took part in the re-conquest of Peru by Spanish rebel forces. With the permission of the Government, Siesa de Leon began discussions with local officials, Inca Lords and high-ranking officials about the Inca kingdom and its past. From these interviews and his own research, he created the first European chronicle of Peru, which includes the natural history, ethnography and history of civilizations before the Incas and Incas. The bookmark of this paragraph: (www.loc.gov/exhibits/exploring-the-early-americas/pizarro-and-the-incas.html#obj1
Man (encomendero) provided by a statute called encomienda Spanish crown can demand a tribute (repartimiento) from the Indians and was obliged to protect them and instruct them in the Christian faith. Although encomiendas do not include land, in practice encomenderos took control of the land of the Indians and forced them into low or unpaid labor for part of each year. Because of such abuses, the Spanish government has tried to reform at various times. In this petition to Francisco Pizarro, the governor of Peru, encomendero Pedro del Barco asks the inspection encomiendas before the establishment of reforms against repartimientos. The document contains an extremely rare signature of Pizarro El Marquez Pizarro.
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This first dictionary and Kechua, the Language of the Incas, and Spanish was Peru in 1586. Brother Domingo de Santo Tomas wrote the first study of two languages, but it was published in Spain in 1560. This later work is even more important because the Incas had no written language before the Spanish conquest. Scholars believe that this work was part of a much larger group of printed materials about denominations, catechism and sermons that no longer exist. Increase Vocabulario en la lengua general del Peru llamada quichua, y en la lengua Spain. El mas copioso y elegante que hasta agora se ha impresso (Vocabulary in the common language of Peru is called Kechua, and in Spanish... Lima: 1586. Rare Books and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress (073.00.00, 073.01.00, 073.00.03)
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Conqueror of Peru, Francisco Pizarro, had two children with Donya Ines Yupanqui Huay, a woman inaeinne. These children were made legal, and after Pizarro married his mother with one of his fixers, cared for by Pizarro's older brother Francisco Martin de Alcantara and his wife Donya Ines Munoz, the first woman to be granted permission to use the title of Donja in Peru. In the letter displayed, Donya Ines, currently widowed, gives her rights to Hernando Pizarro and others to ask for her cause to restore her wealth (Indian labor) taken from her and pizarro's children by the enemy of the Pizarro family, the Spanish governor of Waca de Castro. Both she and Pizarro's daughter, Donya Francis, won.
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The Inca fortress Sacsasuaan overlooks Cuzco from a hill 755 feet above the city. The vast fortifications surrounding Cusco, built to protect and strengthen Control of the Incas, are outstanding examples of advanced and Andean engineering techniques. The stones weighing in several tons were precisely carved and placed in puzzles like fashion, without the help of a mortar to form a massive wall. These stone structures have withstood numerous earthquakes over the centuries. The bookmark of this paragraph: /www.loc.gov/exhibits/exploring-the-early-americas/pizarro-and-the-incas.html#obj6
Back to the early 16th century Spanish conquistador who conquered Peru This article about the Spaniard who conquered the Incas. For the Chilean footballer, see Francisco Pizarro (footballer). Pizarro redirects here. For other purposes, see Pizarro (disambiguation). The most superb Francisco PizarroSportright by Francisco Pizarro from Amable-Paul Coutan, 1835Governor of New Castillethe office26 July 1529 - June 26, 1541 1541Marchcharls (Succeed Poristobal Vaca de CastroCaptain General of New Castille26 July 1529 - June 26 1541 Personal data. 1471 or 1476Rujillo, Corona June 1541 (aged 65-70)Lima, New CastileSpouse (s) Inash Huaylas YupanquiChildrenFrancisca Pizarro YupanquiSignatureMilitaryNick servicename (s)Apu (chief in Kechua) or Machu pr' z'rou-Captain (Old Captain in Kechua) Spanish: fran'ðisko pi'ðaro; c. 1471-1476 -26 June 1541 - Spanish conquistador, best known for his expeditions that led to the Spanish conquest of Peru. Born in Trujillo, Spain to a poor family, Pizarro decided to continue his fortune and adventures in the New World. He went to the Gulf of Urab and accompanied Vasco Nunez de Balboa at the intersection of the Isthmus of Panama, where they became the first Europeans to reach the Pacific Ocean. He served as mayor of newly founded Panama City for several years, and undertook two unsuccessful expeditions to Peru. In 1529, Pizarro received permission from the Spanish crown to lead a campaign to conquer Peru and went on his third and successful expedition. When the locals, more alive along the coast, resisted this invasion, Pizarro moved inland and founded the first Spanish settlement in Peru, San Miguel de Piura. After a series of manoeuvres, Pizarro captured the Inkov Emperor Atahoualpa at the Battle of Kahamark in November 1532. A ransom was demanded for the emperor's release, and Atakualpa filled the room with gold, but Pizarro accused him of various crimes and executed him in July 1533. In the same year, Pizarro entered the Inca capital of Cuzco and completed the conquest of Peru. In January 1535, Pizarro founded the city of Lima. The early life of Francisco Pizarro was born in Trujillo, Caceres, Spain (then in the crown of Castile) in modern-day Extremadura, Spain. He was the illegitimate son of Infantry Colonel Gonzalo Pizarro (1446-1522) and Franziska Gonzalez, women with bad means. The date of his birth is unknown, but it is believed that it was sometime in the 1470s, probably 1475. Little attention was paid to his education, and he grew illiterate. His father was an infantry colonel who served in Navarre and in Italian campaigns near Cordoba. His mother married at the end of life and had a son Francisco Martin de Alcantara, who had been on conquest of Peru with his half brother since its inception. Through his father, Francisco was a cousin, once remote, Hernan Cortez. On November 10, 1509, Pizarro left Spain for the New World with Alonso de Ojeda during an expedition to the Gulf of Urab in Tierra Firma. Pizarro became a member of the failed colony of Ojeda, commanding the remains until he left them with the survivors. In 1513 he sailed to Cartagena and joined the fleet of Martin Fernandez de Enciso. Early career conquistador See also: Spanish conquest of Chibchan nations November 10, 1509, Pizarro sailed Spain to the New World with Alonso de Ojeda on an expedition to Uraba. He sailed to Cartagena and joined the fleet of Martin Fernandez de Enciso and in 1513 accompanied Balboa in his crossing of the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific Ocean. The following year, Pedro Anas Devila became the new Governor of Castilla de Oro and succeeded Balboa. Over the next five years, Pizarro became a close associate of Devila, and the governor appointed him a repository of local residents and cattle. When Devila decided to get rid of Balboa out of distrust, he instructed Pizarro to personally arrest him and bring him to trial. Balboa was beheaded in January 1519. For loyalty to Davile, Pizarro was rewarded with the posts of Mayor (Alcalde) and Magistrate of the newly founded Panama City from 1519 to 1523. Expeditions to South America Spanish colonization of America The history of The Inter caetera Pacific Pacific Northwest California Inca Empire Chile Chibcha Maya Florida Aztec Empire Maya Chiapas Guatemala Petatan El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua People Christopher Columbus Alonso de Ojeda Diego de Almagro Pedro de Alvara Do Bernal Az del Castillo Diego Velazquez de Cuellar Sebastian de Bealcalcar Francisco Vazquez de Coronado Hernan Cortez Luis de Karabakhal y Cueva Gonzalo Jimenez de Qesada Bartolome de las Casas Hernan Perez de la Mesa Francisco de Montejo Panfilo de Narvaez Juan de Ocate Francisco de Orellana Pedro de Portocarron Francisco Pizarro Hernando de Soto Pedro de Valdivia Ines de Suarez Pedro de Candia Juan Pardo Tristo de Luna Arellano Vasco Nunez de Balboa Alvaro Nunez Cabeza de Vaca Emperor Vespucci Juan de la Cosa Bound Encmienda Indian auxiliary Spanish missions in America Vte The first attempt to explore the western part of South America was made in 1522 by Pascual de Astdagoy. The native South Americans he encountered told him about a gold-rich area called Viro, which was on the Piro River (later damaged Bye). These messages were transmitted by Spanish-inkov mestizo writer Garcilayaso de la Vega in Comentarios Reales de los Incas (1609). Zagoya eventually made contact with several Indian curacas (chiefs), some of whom he later claimed were sorcerers and witches. Having reached the San Juan River (part of the current border between Ecuador and Colombia) llagayoa the priest Ill and returned to Panama. He spread news and stories about Pira, a great land in the south rich in gold (the legendary Eldorado). These revelations, along with reports of Cortez's success in Mexico, caught Pizarro's attention, prompting a series of expeditions to the south. In 1524, while still in Panama, Pizarro formed a partnership with the fellow Hernando de Luca and the soldier Diego de Almagro, explore and conquer the south. Pizarro, Almagro and Luke later explicitly renewed their treaty, agreeing to conquer and share equally the empire they hoped to defeat. Although their consent was strictly oral, they christened their enterprise Empresa del Levante and determined that Pizarro would command the expedition, Almagro would provide military and food, and Luke would be responsible for finances and additional appropriations. The first expedition (1524) In November 1524, the first of three expeditions set off from Panama to conquer Peru with 80 men and 40 horses. Juan de Salcedo was standard-bearer, Nicolas de Ribera was treasurer and Juan Carvallo was an inspector. 47 Diego de Almagro was left behind because he had to recruit people, collect additional supplies and join Pizarro later. The Governor of Panama, Pedro Arias Devila, first approved the study of South America in principle. Pizarro's first expedition, however, proved to be a failure, as its conquistadors, sailing down the Pacific coast, reached no further than Colombia before succumbing to bad weather, lack of food and skirmishes with hostile natives, one of which caused Almagro to lose sight of an arrow. The names of current Spaniards bestowed on their route, including Puerto Desado (desired port), Puerto del Hambre (port of famine) and Punta Cuemado or Puebla Kemado (burnt port), confirmed their difficulties. Fearing further hostile clashes, like the one the expedition experienced at the Battle of Punta Cuemad, Pizarro ended his first expedition and returned to Panama. The second expedition (1526) Two years later Pizarro, Almagro and Luke began arrangements for the second expedition with the permission of Pedrarias Devila. The governor, who himself was preparing an expedition north to Nicaragua, did not want to allow another expedition, losing confidence in Pizarro. Three associates eventually gained his trust, and he agreed. By this time, a new governor was to arrive, succeeding Avila. Pedro de los Rios took over in July 1526 and initially approved the Pizarro expedition (he will join him a few years later in Peru). On March 10, 1526, Pizarro left Panama with two ships for 160 people and several horses, reaching the Colombian river San Juan. Shortly after arriving the party separated, with Pizarro staying to explore new and often dangerous territory off the marshy Colombian coast, while the socomanvod expedition, Almagro, returned to Panama for reinforcements. Pilot-mayor Pizarro (chief pilot) Bartome Ruiz continued to sail south and, crossing the equator, found and captured the balsa (raft) sailed with natives of Tumbas. By everyone's surprise, these carried textiles, ceramic objects and some pieces of gold, silver and emeralds, making findings in the focus of this second expedition. Some natives were brought aboard Ruiz's ship as interpreters. He then went north to the San Juan River, arriving to find Pizarro and his men, exhausted by the difficulties they encountered while exploring the new territory. Soon Almagro entered the port, loaded with supplies and reinforcements of at least eighty new recruits who arrived in Panama from Spain with an expeditionary spirit. The findings and excellent news from Ruiz, along with new reinforcements Almagro welcomed Pizarro and his weary followers. They decided to return to the territory already explored by Ruiz, and after a difficult voyage due to strong winds and currents reached Aiykames on the Ecuadorian coast. Here they found a large indigenous population, recently bent under the rule of the Incas. Unfortunately for the conquistadors, the belligerent spirit of the people they encountered seemed so defiant and dangerous in numbers that the Spaniards decided not to enter the ground. The route of the study of the famous Thirteen Francisco Pizarro during the conquest of Peru (1531-1533) After many disputes between Pizarro and Almagro, it was decided that Pizarro would remain in a safer place, Isla de Gallo, 7:25-26 off the coast, while Almagro would return to Panama with Luca for more reinforcements - this time with proof of the gold they found, and news of the discovery of apparently rich lands which they had to explore. The new Governor of Panama, Pedro de los Rios, learned of the failures of The Pizarro's expeditions and the deaths of the various settlers who had gone with him. Fearing a bad outcome, he rejected Almagro's bid to continue resources. In addition, he ordered the immediate dispatch of two ships under the command of Juan Tafur with the intention of returning Pizarro and his crew to Panama. 5:112-15 Pizarro was not going to return, and when Tafur arrived in Isla de Gallo, Pizarro drew a line in the sand, saying, There lies Peru with its riches: Here is Panama and its poverty. Choose, every man that best becomes brave Castilian. For my part, I go south. There are only 13 people left with Pizarro. They later became known as the Famous Thirteen (Los trece de la fama), while the rest of the expeditioners stayed with Tafur. Ruiz left one of the ships with the intention of joining Almagro and Luca in their efforts to collect reinforcements. Shortly after the ships left, Pizarro and his men built a crude boat and went to 25 leagues north of La Isla Gorgon, where they remained for seven months until the new provisions arrived. Returning to Panama, Pedro de los Rios (after many convincing Luke) finally agreed to requests for another ship, but only to return Pizarro within six months and completely abandon Almagro and Luke took the opportunity to leave Panama (this time without recruits) to La Isla Gorgon to rejoin Pizarro. At a meeting with Pizarro, the staff decided to continue sailing south on the recommendation of Ruiz's Indian translators. By April 1528, they had finally reached northwestern Peru. Tumbes was the first success the Spaniards had long desired. They were received with a warm welcome of hospitality and provisions from Tumpis, locals. In the following days, two of Pizarro's men, Alonso de Molina and Pedro de Candia, were reassembled in the territory, and both, according to separate accounts, reported the wealth of the land, including silver and gold ornaments around the chief's residence and the hospitable attention with which they were received by all. The Spaniards also saw the Peruvian lama for the first time, which Pizarro called little camels. Natives began to call Spaniards children of the Sun because of their light complexion and shiny armor. Pizarro, meanwhile, continued to receive the same stories about the powerful monarch who ruled the land they explored. These events proved that the wealth and power shown in Tamba was an example of the wealth of Peruvian territory. The conquistadors decided to return to Panama to prepare the final conquest expedition with a large number of recruits and provisions. Before leaving, however, Pizarro and his followers sailed south along the coast to see if anything interesting could be found. Historian William H. Prescott says that after passing through territories they named, such as Cabo Blanco, port of Pita, Secura, Punta de Aguja, Santa Cruz and Trujillo (founded by Almagro years later), they finally reached the first time the ninth degree of southern latitude in South America. Upon his return to Panama, Pizarro briefly stayed in Tambeay, where two of his men decided to stay to learn the customs and language of the natives. Pizarro also received two Peruvian boys to learn Spanish, one of whom was later baptized as Felipejo and served as an important translator, equivalent to The Mexican La Malinche Cortez, and the other called Martinillo. 126, 128 Their last stop was in La Isla Gorgon, where two of his sick people remained (one died). At least 18 months later, Pizarro and his followers were anchored off the coast of Panama to prepare for the final expedition. 119-26 Capitollulo de Toledo When the new governor of Panama, Pedro de los Rios, refused to allow a third expedition to the south, the comrades decided that Pizarro would go to Spain and personally address the sovereign. Pizarro sailed from Panama to Spain in the spring of 1528, accompanied by Pedro de Candia, some natives and plus fabric, gold and silver samples. Pizarro made it to Sevilla at the start of the summer. King Charles I, who was in Toledo, had an interview with Pizarro and heard about his expeditions to South America. Conquistador described the territory as rich in gold and silver, which he and his followers courageously explored to expand the empire of Castile. The king, who was soon to leave for Italy, was impressed by his accounts and promised his support to conquer Peru. The queen Isabel, however, in the absence of the King, signed the Capitul de Toledo on July 6, 1529, a license document that authorized Pizarro to begin the conquest of Peru. Pizarro was formally appointed governor, captain general, Adelantado and mayor of Aliguaci, New Castle, 200 leagues along the newly discovered coast and invested with all the powers and prerogatives, leaving his associates in secondary positions (a fact that later outraged Almagro and would lead to possible discord). One of the conditions for grants was that within six months Pizarro had to assemble a sufficiently equipped force of 250 men, of which 100 could be taken from the colonies. This gave Pizarro time to go to his native Trujillo and convince his brother Hernando Pizarro and other close friends to join him on the third expedition. Francisco de Orellana joined the group and later discovered and explored the length of the Amazon River. Two and a half brothers from his father, Juan Pizarro and Gonzalo Pizarro, 7:27 and half-brother from his mother, Francisco Martin de Alcantara, later also decided to join him, as well as his cousin Pedro Pizarro, who served his page. When the expedition left the country the following year, it made three ships, 180 people and 27 horses. 138 Pizarro failed to gather the necessary number of people and secretly sailed from the port of Sanlcar de Barrameda to the Canary Island of La Gomera in January 1530. He was joined by his brother Hernando and the rest of the men on two ships that sailed back to Panama. Pizarro's third and final expedition set off from Panama to Peru on December 27, 1530. In 1531, Pizarro landed again on the coast near Ecuador, the province of Koake and the Esmeraldas region, where gold, silver and emeralds were purchased before being shipped to Almagro. The latter stayed in Panama to gather more recruits. Soon Sebastian de Belalcasar arrived with 30 men. Although Pizarro's main goal was then to sail and moor in Tamba, as was his previous expedition, he was forced to confront the poogna natives at the Battle of Pune, killing three or four Spaniards and injuring many others. Shortly thereafter, Hernando de Soto, another conquistador who joined the expedition, arrived with 100 volunteers and to help Pizarro and with it sailed to Tumbes.~143 only to find the site deserted and destroyed. Two conquistadors expected the settlers to disappear or die under gloomy circumstances. The chiefs explained that the fierce tribes of the Purnys attacked them and looted the place. 5:152-53 Pizarro and his followers in Lima in 1535 Since Tumbes no longer provided safe accommodation, Pizarro toured the interior in May 1532 and established the first Spanish settlement in Peru, San Miguel de Piura, and repartimiento. On September 24, 1532, Pizarro returned to the settlement under the command of Antonio Navarro, and Pizarro continued his conquest, accompanied by 200 people. He was sent to the Peruvian garrison in Kakas. A week later he returned with an Inca envoy, with gifts and an invitation to visit the Camp of the Inca ruler. After the defeat of his brother, Waskar, Atahualpa vacationed in the Sierra in northern Peru, near Kahamarca, in the nearby thermal baths known today as the Inca baths. Arriving in Kahamark on November 15, 1532, Pizarro had the strength of only 110-foot soldiers, 67 cavalry, three arkebuses and two falcons. He sent Hernando Pizarro and de Soto to meet Anaualpa in his camp. The next day Atahualpa agreed to meet With Pizarro in his fortress in Kahamarca Square. Fry Vincent de Valverde and his native translator Felipejo approached Atajualpa in the central square of Kajamarca. After a Dominican monk laid out the true faith and the need to pay tribute to Emperor Charles V, Anaualpa replied, I will not be a draw. His complacency, because there were fewer than 200 Spaniards left, unlike his army of 50,000 men, of whom 6,000 accompanied him to Kahamarca, sealed his fate and the fate of the Inca Empire. 5:157, 161, 166-77 Pizarro meets with the Inca Emperor Atahualpa, the refusal of Atahualpa led Pizarro and his forces to attack the Inca army in what became the Battle of Kajamarca on November 16, 1532. The Spaniards were successful. Pizarro executed the honor guard of 12 atahualpa men and took the Incas captive in the so-called foreclozure room. By February 1533, Almagro had joined Pizarro in Cajamarca with 150 men and 50 horses. Despite fulfilling his promise to fill one room (22 by 17 feet or 7 by 5 meters) with gold and two with silver, Anaualpa was convicted on 12 charges, including the murder of his brother and conspiracy against Pizarro and his forces. He was executed by the Garroth on August 29, 1533. Francisco Pizarro and de Soto opposed Anaualpa's execution, but Francisco agreed to the trial because of great agitation among soldiers, especially Almagro. De Soto was on a reconnaissance mission on the day of the trial and execution and on his return expressed his staning: He was to be taken to Castile and judged by the emperor. 202-204, 206, King Charles later wrote to Pizarro: We were dissatisfied with the death of Anauahuilpa since he was a monarch, and especially as it was done in the name of justice. Pizarro advanced with his army of 500 Spaniards towards Kukko, accompanied by Chalkitimakk, one of the leading Inca generals in the north and a supporter of Atahualpa, who was subsequently burned at the stake. Manko Inka Yupanki joined Pizarro after the death of Tupac Ualpa. 5:191, 210, 216 During the study of Cuzco, Pizarro was impressed and through his officers wrote to King Charles I of Spain, saying: This city is the greatest and best ever seen in this country or anywhere in India ... We can assure Your Majesty that it is so beautiful and has such beautiful buildings that it would be wonderful even in Spain. The Spaniards sealed the conquest of Peru by entering Kutsko on November 15, 1533. Jauja, in the fertile Mantaro Valley, was founded as the temporary capital of Peru in April 1534, but it was high in the mountains and too far from the sea to serve as the capital. Pizarro founded the city of Lima on the central coast of Peru on January 6, 1535, which he considered one of the most important things he had created in life. After the Inca's last attempt to reclaim Kukko was defeated by Almagro, a dispute arose between Pizarro and Almagro that respected the limits of their jurisdiction, as both claimed that the city of Kuzkko. The King of Spain awarded almagro to the governorate of New Toledo, and the governorate of New Castile - Pizarro. The dispute arose because of disagreements over how to interpret the limit between governorates. This led to clashes between the Pizarro and Almagro brothers, who were eventually defeated during the Battle of Las Salinas (1538) and executed. The son of Almagro, also known as Diego and known as El Mozo, was later stripped of his land and left ByCarro bankrupt. Atahualpa's wife, 10-year-old Kukksuiaki Oklo Yupanki, worked in the Atahualpa army in Kajamarca and remained with him while he was in detention. After the execution, she was taken to Kutsko and given the name Don Angelina. By 1538, it was reported that Pizarro had two sons, Juan and Francisco. The tomb of Pizarro Francisco Pizarro in Lima Cathedral in Lima on June 26, 1541, a group of 20 heavily armed supporters of Diego de Almagro II El Mozo stormed the Pizarro Palace, killing him and then forcing the frightened city council to appoint the young Almagro as the new governor of Peru, according to Burkholder and Johnson. Most of Pizarro's guests fled, but some fought the intruders, there were seven to 25 of them. While Pizarro struggled to buckle up on his breastplate, his defenders, his half-brother Martin de Alcantara was killed. For his part, Pizarro killed two attackers and ran through the third. Trying to pull out his sword, he was stabbed in the throat and then fell to the floor, where he was gussed several times. Pizarro (who may now be only 70 years old and at least 62 years old) collapsed on the floor, alone, drew a cross in his own blood and shouted about Jesus Christ. He died a few minutes later. Diego de Almagro Jr. was caught and executed the following year after losing the Battle of Chupas. Pizarro's remains were briefly buried in the courtyard of the cathedral; at one point his head and body were separated and buried in separate drawers under the floor of the cathedral. In 1892, in preparation for the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, Pizarro's body was exhumed and exhibited in a glass coffin. However, in 1977, the men working on the foundation of the cathedral found a lead box in the sealed niche with the inscription Here is the head of Don Francisco Pizarro Demarques. Don Francisco Pizarro, who opened Peru and presented it to the crown of Castile. A team of forensic experts from the United States, led by William R. Maples, was invited to examine the two bodies, and they soon determined that the body, which had been in a glass case for nearly a century, had been misidentified. The skull in the lead box not only bore the marks of multiple blows with a sword, but also bore a striking resemblance to portraits of a man in life. The Legacy of this section needs additional quotes to verify. Please help improve this article by adding quots to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Francisco Pizarro - news newspaper book scholar JSTOR (June 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Statue of Pizarro in Lima, a statue of Peru Pizarro in Trujillo, Spain His marriage to N de Trujillo, Pizarro had a son also named Francisco, who married his relative Ine Pizarro, without problems. After the death of Pizarro Ines Yupanca, whom he took as his mistress, Anaualpa's beloved sister, whom his brother gave Francisco married, married a Spanish cavalier named Ampuero, and went to Spain, taking with her daughter, which was later legalized by an imperial decree. On October 10, 1537, Francisca Pizarro Yupanca married her uncle Hernando Pizarro in Peru; Pizarro's third son, who was never legalized, Francisco, Dona Angelina, the wife of Ataualpa, whom he took as his mistress, died shortly after reaching Spain. Historians have often compared the conquests of Pizarro and Cortez in North and South America as very similar in style and career. Pizarro, however, encountered the Incas with a smaller army and less than Cortez, at a much greater distance from the Spanish Caribbean outposts that could easily support him, which led some to rank Pizarro slightly ahead of Cortez in their battles for conquest. Based only on numbers, Pizarro's military victory was one of the most incredible in the history of mankind. Pizarro is well known in Peru as the leader of the Spanish conquest. After his invasion, Pizarro destroyed the Inca state and, to rule the region for nearly a decade, initiated the decline of local cultures. The political religion of the Incas was replaced by Christianity, and most of the local population was reduced to serfdom under the Spanish elite. The cities of the Inca Empire were transformed into Spanish Catholic cities. Pizarro was also revived for ordering the death of Atahualpa, despite the ransom payment (which Pizarro kept, after paying the Spanish king his due). Many Peruvians, including many of them mostly of indigenous origin, viewed it negatively, although until recently Pizarro was portrayed positively, for example in textbooks, for imposing Catholicism and creating a privileged class of predominantly Spanish origin. Sculptures In the early 1930s, sculptor Ramsay MacDonald created three copies of an anonymous European infantryman resembling a conquistador in a helmet wielding a sword and riding a horse. The first copy was offered to Mexico for corez's submission, although it was rejected. The statue was delivered to Lima in 1934 and re-prepared to represent Pizarro. Another copy of the statue is in Wisconsin. (The statue of Pizarro in The Mayor's Square in Trujillo, Spain, was created by the American sculptor Charles Ramsey. The statue stood for a long time next to the palace of the Peruvian government. In 2003, after years of requests to remove the statue, Lima Mayor Luis Castaneda Losio approved the removal of the statue elsewhere. Since 2004, however, the Pizarro statue has been in a park surrounded by newly restored 17th-century walls in the Remack area. The statue overlooks the Remack River and the Government Palace. The Palace of Conquest Palace of Conquest, Trujillo, Spain After returning from Peru Pizarro was very rich, the Pizarro family erected a thrombote-style palace on the corner of plaza mayor in Trujillo. Franziska Pizarro Yupanca and her uncle/husband Hernando Pizarro ordered the construction of the palace; it has busts of them and others. It instantly became a recognizable symbol of the square. The luxurious palace is built on four stands, giving it the importance of the pisarro family's coat of arms, which is located on one of its corner balconies displaying its iconographic content. The decor of the building includes plate decorations and In popular culture, Pizarro is the name and subject of the dramatic tragedy of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, presented in 1799. Sheridan based his work on the German tragedy of Augusta von Kotzebue, die Spanier in Peru. Pizarro is the main character of the theatrical play Royal Sun Hunt and a film of the same name. Instead of accurately describing historical events, its subject is Pizarro's spirituality and personal relationship with Anaualpa. The film basically remains true to the dialogue-based nature of the game and the chamber setting, while providing respected actors of the time (1969). It has a rating of 6.5/10 on IMDb and 59% on Rotten Tomatoes. Francisco Pizarro is portrayed as the main supporting character in The Mysterious Cities of Gold, where he is obsessed with finding one of the seven lost golden cities. In the English version of the series, The character Of Pizarro is voiced by Maurice Podbray. Works by Pizarro Pizarro, Francisco (January 15, 2009). Cartas del Marquez Don Francisco Pizarro (1533-1541). bloknott.info (A. Shkromnitsky). Pizarro, Francisco (January 15, 2009). Cedula de encomienda de Francisco Pizarro Diego Maldonado, Cuzco, 15 de abril de 1539. bloknott.info (A. Modestitsky, in Russian).

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