Between 711 and 1492, Muslims and Christians ruled different areas of Spain in turn, with Jews as a constant presence in government and society. The medieval heritage of inter-religious conflict and cooperation (convivencia) provided the religious framework for the encounter of conquistadores with indigenous peoples and enslaved Africans in Mexico and Peru during the age of empire. This course on the ‘Atlantic World’ examines the impact of constant intersection with the religious “Other” in the medieval Iberian kingdoms and during the early modern expansion to the New World, relying on theories concerning race, gender, sexuality, and postcoloniality.