

TX History 9/18/2018

Warm Up:

Study for Native Tribes not so pop, POP
Quiz

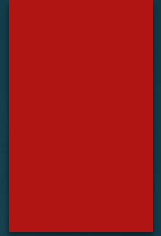
Agenda:

1. Turn-in Projects—Presentations?!?
2. European Exploration Notes

HW:

Study your Notes

European Exploration 1492-1700



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- HOW DID THE IMPACT OF EUROPEANS IN THE “NEW WORLD” CHANGE THE COURSE OF TEXAS HISTORY?
- WHAT MOTIVATED THE EUROPEANS TO EXPLORE AND COLONIZE TEXAS?
- WHAT EVIDENCE OF EUROPEAN INFLUENCE CAN BE SEEN IN TEXAS TODAY?
- WERE THE SPANISH MOTIVATED MOST BY GOLD, GOD, OR GLORY?


Timeline of Exploration

- ▶ 1492: Columbus reaches Americas
- ▶ 1519: Alvarez de Pineda explores Gulf Coast of Texas
- ▶ 1537: Cabeza de Vaca reports on Texas
- ▶ 1541: Coronado leads expedition into Texas
- ▶ 1542: De Soto-Moscoso expedition reaches East Texas
- ▶ 1610: Juan de Onate establishes Santa Fe
- ▶ 1682: Spaniards establish first Texas mission , Corpus Christi de la Ysleta
- ▶ 1685: La Salle establishes Fort St. Louis

Vocabulary

- ▶ Expedition: a journey with a purpose
- ▶ Colony: land claimed by and controlled by another country

If you were there...would you become an explorer?



Europeans arrived in Texas in the early 1500s. At the time, many different American Indian groups already lived in the area.

Their lives would be permanently changed as European explorers and others began to enter and settle on their land.

You Be the Historian What's Your Opinion? Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Support your point of view in your notebook.

1. Science, Technology & Society

- ▶ A small army with superior weapons can defeat a great empire.

2. Economics

- ▶ A nation can gain power and wealth by exploring and settling other lands.

3. Culture:

- People always benefit culturally from exploration.

Talk to your shoulder partner...

- ▶ What would have been different in North America if Christopher Columbus had actually made it to Asia?
- ▶ Would North America have been discovered anyway?
- ▶ Were the Spaniards sincere in what they wanted to accomplish during explorations?



Spain Expands Its Influence

- ▶ Late 1400s, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain paid for and sent Christopher Columbus on an expedition
 - ▶ Goal: to find a new way across Atlantic Ocean to Asia
 - ▶ Good for Spain to trade with Asia
 - ▶ Good for Spanish to spread Catholic religion to Asia

Spain Expands Its Influence, con't

- ▶ Columbus left Spain and set sail for Asia on Aug 3, 1492
 - ▶ Ships:
 - ▶ Nina
 - ▶ Pinta
 - ▶ Santa Maria
- ▶ He knew the world was round so he thought if he sailed west, he would sail around to Asia
- ▶ When he reached the **Bahamas**, he thought he had sailed far enough to reach Asia-

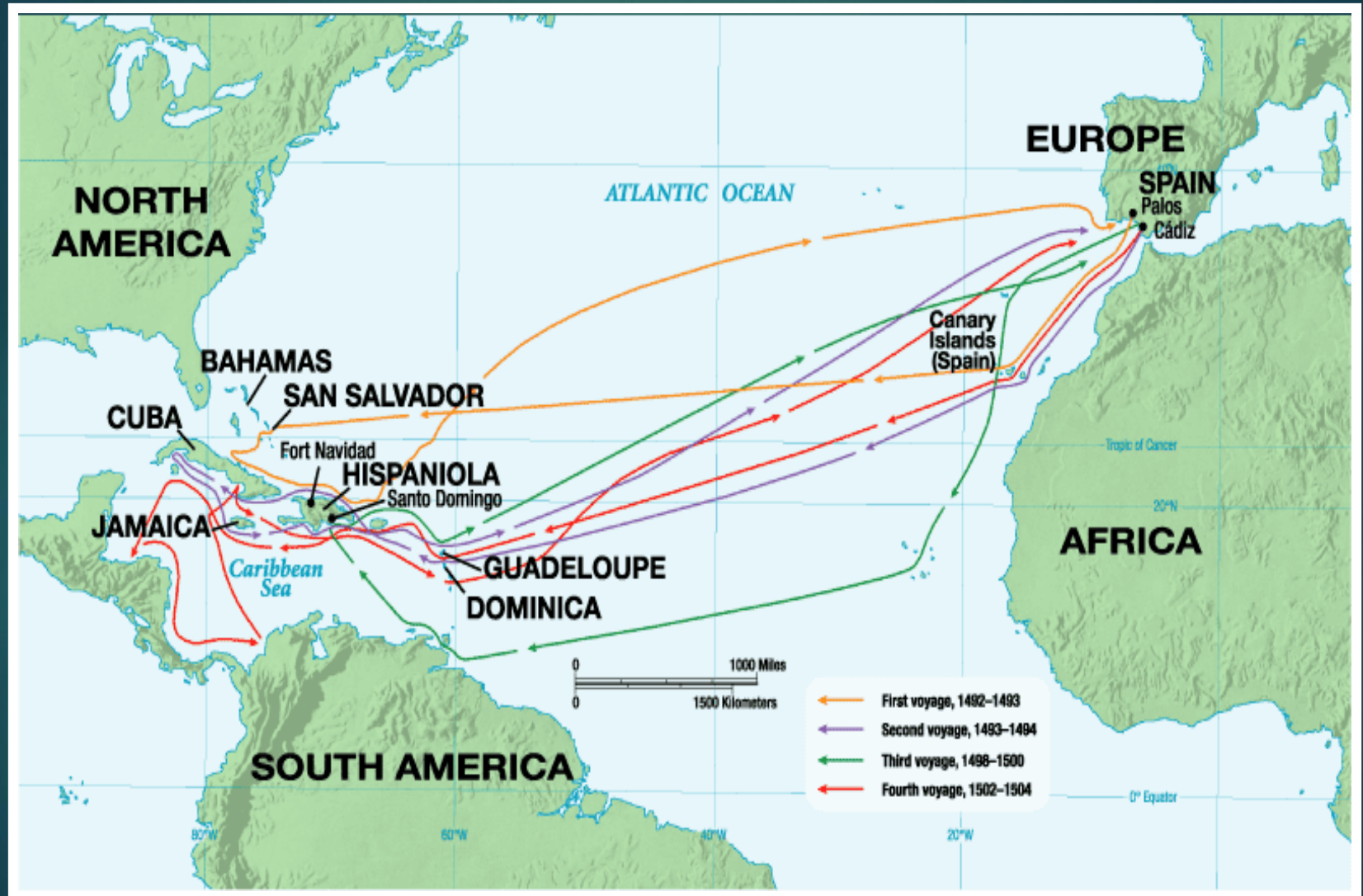
Reaching the Americas

- ▶ Oct 12, 1492: Columbus sighted land
 - ▶ Thought they were in the Indies in SE Asia
 - ▶ Named new land San Salvador (Holy Savior)
 - ▶ Named friendly natives Indios
 - ▶ Land was actually the Bahamas
- ▶ Columbus kept sailing in search of riches for the king and queen
- ▶ Columbus made 4 trips to the Americas...explored Bahamas, Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, Central and South America
 - ▶ He and his brother established first Spanish colony in Hispaniola (named Santo Domingo)
- ▶ Columbus never reached Asia...never established trade route
 - ▶ Reports got back to king/queen that Columbus had made natives become slaves
 - ▶ Queen/King were mad and never funded any more expeditions

Reaching the America's, con't

- ▶ Columbus never found Asia
- ▶ But, his discovery of Caribbean Islands gave Spain claim to new lands
- ▶ He found the New World—North and South America
- ▶ Columbus died in 1506 still believing he had found Asia

Columbus's Four Voyages



Columbus Before the Queen by Emanuel Leutze



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Emanuel_Gottlieb_Leutze_-_Columbus_Before_the_Queen.JPG

Christopher Columbus by Sebastiano del Piombo



<http://www.columbusnavigation.com/>



http://sethandray.files.wordpress.com/2010/06/christopher_columbus6-and-indians.jpg

The Landing of Columbus by John Vanderlyn



http://media.brizzly.com/7e30bd73cdcd2b0bf018d4e127c62c9f/Christopher_Columbus.jpg

Spanish Explorers Come to Texas

- ▶ 1492-1519: Spain established colonies
- ▶ Why? Mainly for riches
 - ▶ People who explored these areas were Conquistadors (Spanish word for Conquerors)
 - ▶ Conquistadors wanted the riches

Vocabulary

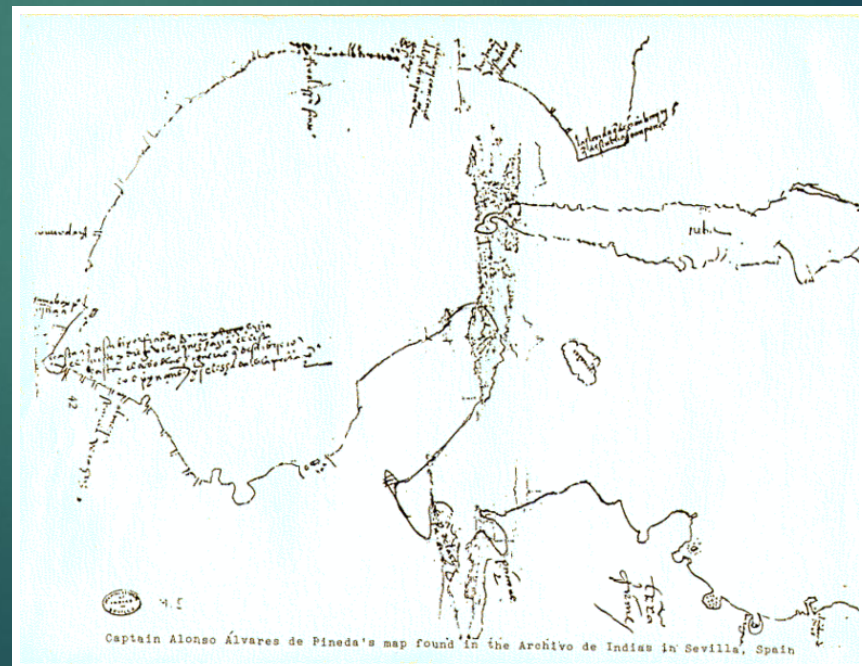
- ▶ Conquistador: Spanish explorer who searched for wealth and land in the Americas
- ▶ Commission: give someone the power to carry out a task
- ▶ Viceroy: person who rules in the name of the king (like a governor)
- ▶ Friar: like a priest in Catholic church
- ▶ Pueblo: village with adobe houses

Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda

- ▶ Spanish Explorer
- ▶ Job: to map the coastline of Texas
- ▶ Year: 1519
- ▶ His men were first Europeans to see Texas and map the coastline...but didn't explore it
- ▶ Journey was cut short when he ran into Cortes.
 - ▶ Cortes arrested some of Pineda's men
 - ▶ Pineda retreated and started settlement that is now Tampico (in Mexico)



Pineda



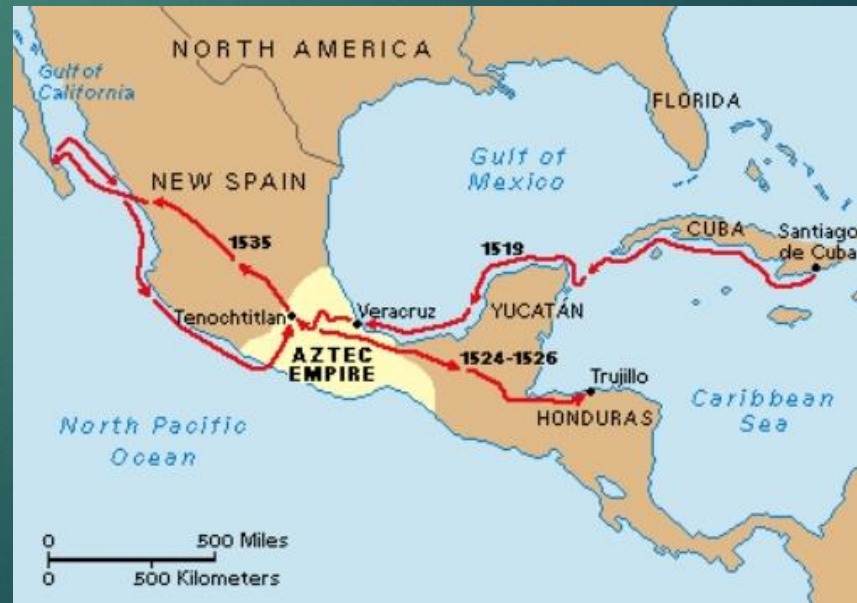
Captain Alonso Álvarez de Pineda's map found in the Archivo de Indias in Sevilla, Spain

Hernan Cortes

- ▶ Commissioned by governor of Cuba to explore the Americas in 1519...wanted riches
- ▶ Founded city of Veracruz (Mexico)
- ▶ Reached Tenochtitlan (Aztec capital)
- ▶ Battled for gold and silver
- ▶ Renamed Tenochtitlan...Mexico City, capital of New Spain
- ▶ Gold and silver he brought back to Cuba made Spanish leaders more greedy



Cortes



Panfilo de Narvaez

- ▶ King of Spain gave land between Florida and Mexico
- ▶ Granted permission to establish Spanish colonies in the areas
- ▶ Died in a hurricane in Gulf of Mexico
- ▶ 80 survivors reached an island called Malhado—the Land of Misfortune
 - ▶ Most likely the island was Galveston Bay
- ▶ 1st Europeans to set foot in Texas
- ▶ Karankawas helped survivors
 - ▶ Europeans gave diseases like smallpox to them...many died
- ▶ Most of explorers died because of harsh conditions
 - ▶ Six years after landing in Galveston Bay, only 4 survivors left



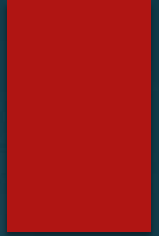
<http://www.motecuhzoma.de/narvaez.jpg>



<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/explorers/gifs/Denarvaezmap.GIF>

Narvaez

Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca



- ▶ One of 4 survivors from Narvaez expedition
- ▶ 2nd in command of the Narvaez expedition
- ▶ Friend, fellow survivor, an African (slave) named Estevanico or Estevan
 - ▶ See Lone Star Legends on page 105
- ▶ Both left Texas to escape to Mexico
- ▶ Cabeza de Vaca learned many things from the Karankawas

What Cabeza de Vaca Learned



- ▶ How to use herbs for healing
- ▶ How to do surgery
- ▶ How did it help them survive as they traveled across Texas to Mexico?
 - ▶ Knowledge of healing helped them be on good terms with other Indians they encountered



http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/learning/webcasts/bbsp/images/27_de_vaca.gif

Cabeza de Vaca

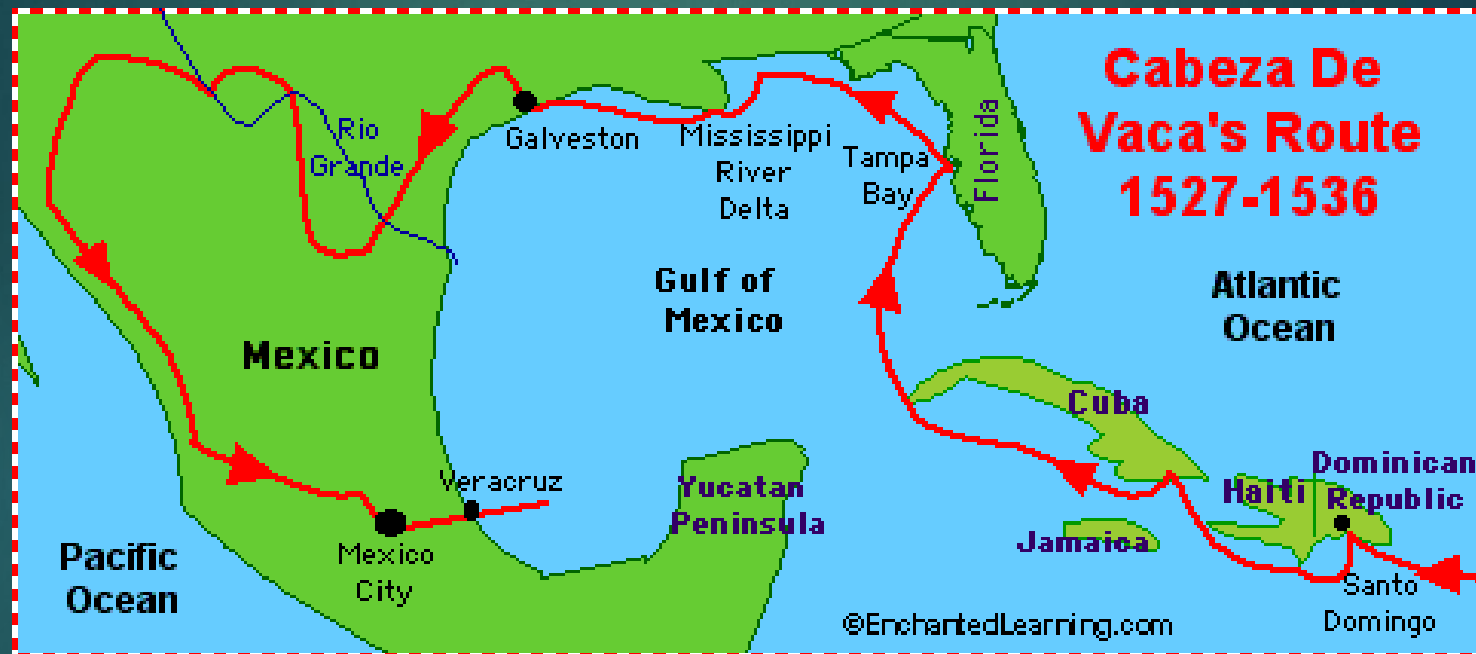


<http://edu.glogster.com/media/4/19/26/4/19260413.jpg>



Estevanico

Cabeza de Vaca's Route



<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/explorers/page/d/devaca.shtml>

Seven Cities of Gold (Cibola)

- ▶ When Cabeza de Vaca reached Mexico City, he told Spanish officials about his time with the Karankawas
- ▶ He then went to Spain...told king that the Native Americans had told him about the legends of the Seven Cities of Gold
 - ▶ Streets were paved with silver
 - ▶ Houses built of gold

The Search for the Seven Cities of Gold (Cibola)

- ▶ In 1539, the viceroy of New Spain sent Friar Marcos de Niza, Estevanico, and others to see if they could find Cibola
- ▶ Went to Arizona-NM area
- ▶ Estevanico scouted area
 - ▶ Runner would come back with crosses
 - ▶ Small=small cities
 - ▶ Large=fabulous city of gold
 - ▶ Came back with large cross...talked to people who had seen the cities

Search for Seven Cities of Gold, con't

- ▶ Friar Marcos left to join Estevanico
- ▶ But, Zuni Indians had killed Estevanico
- ▶ But, Friar Marcos kept going
- ▶ He saw what he thought were golden roof tops
 - ▶ But most likely he saw sun reflecting from Zuni pueblos
- ▶ Friar Marcos went back and reported his findings to the viceroy

Francisco Vasquez de **Coronado**

- ▶ In 1540, the viceroy commissioned Coronado to search for Seven Cities of Gold
- ▶ His large expedition party went to the place where Friar Marcos “saw” the golden rooftops
- ▶ Didn’t see any golden rooftops...only adobe houses

Coronado, con't

- ▶ Then he split up his expedition party
 - ▶ One group went across NM and Arizona...were first Europeans to see the Grand Canyon
 - ▶ Coronado led the other group to Native American village of Tiguex
 - ▶ He met El Turco or The Turk there
 - ▶ The Turk told Coronado about a wealthy land called Quivira
 - ▶ Coronado asked The Turk to take him there

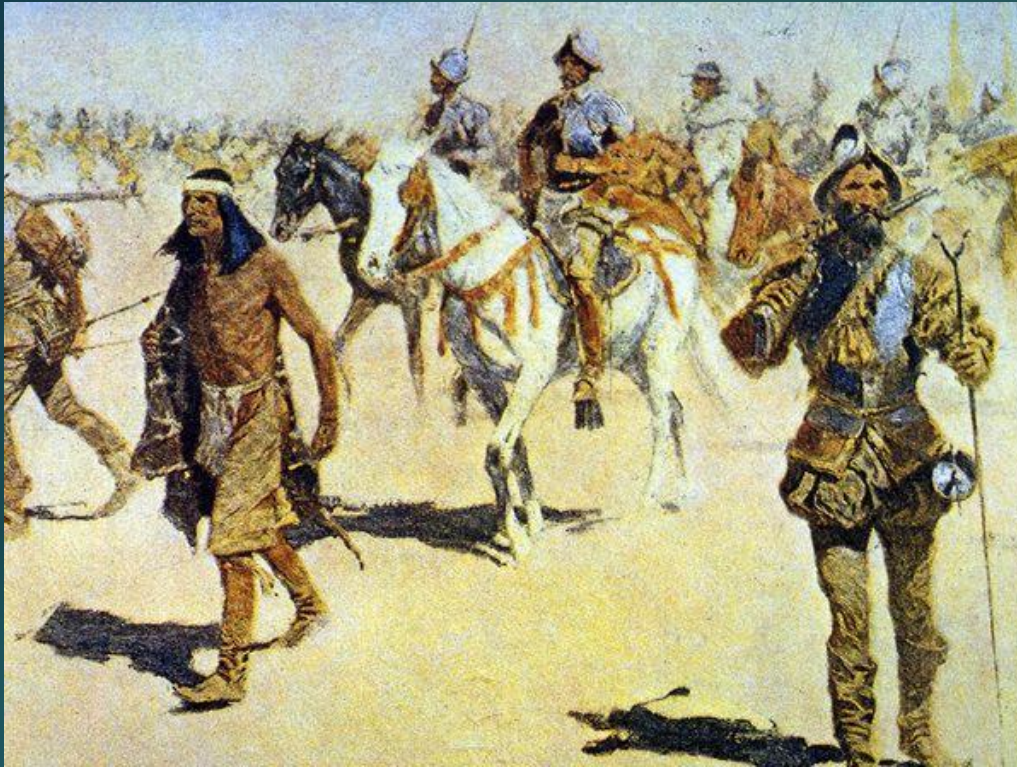
Coronado, con't

- ▶ 1541: they left to search for Quivira
- ▶ Crossed Pecos River to West Texas Plains to what is now Lubbock
- ▶ Saw many buffalo there...called them cows
- ▶ Reached Palo Duro Canyon by Amarillo
- ▶ By then, Coronado was suspicious of The Turk...sent most of The Turk's men back to Tiguex

Coronado, con't

- ▶ Coronado and his remaining men kept searching for Quivira
- ▶ Finally found it but it was not a city of gold but a simple Native American village
 - ▶ Quivira is now believed to be the city of Wichita, Kansas
- ▶ Claimed the land for Spain
- ▶ Had The Turk killed for lying
- ▶ Left for Mexico City in 1542
- ▶ to report bad news to viceroy





<http://jeff.scott.tripod.com/coronado1.jpg>

http://images.nationalgeographic.com/wpf/media-live/photos/000/247/cache/coronado-expedition_24760_600x450.jpg

Coronado



http://i3.squidoo.com/resize/squidoo_images/-1/lens18353657_1313679639taos_pueblo.jpg

Hernando de Soto

- ▶ 1539: de Soto led second expedition to search for Seven Cities of Gold
- ▶ Explored Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas
- ▶ Crossed Mississippi River
- ▶ Got sick and died in 1542



Luis de Moscoso de **Alvarado**

- ▶ Took over after de Soto died
- ▶ Task: find overland route to back to Mexico
- ▶ Led his men into what is now Texarkana
- ▶ Never found food or riches, expedition turned back to Mississippi River and built boats to sail back to Mexico
- ▶ First major exploration into interior of North America

Competition

- ▶ After several expeditions failed to find gold and riches, Spain began to lose interest in North America
- ▶ But, then Sir Francis Drake (from England) set sail for the Americas between 1578-1580
- ▶ Spanish saw this as competition...peaked interest in North America again

Juan de Onate



- ▶ He was sent to establish a Spanish colony on northern frontier
- ▶ His group settled in New Mexico and established capital city of Santa Fe
- ▶ Small parties of explorers set out to search for riches in west and east...crossed Texas Panhandle

Missionaries in Texas

- ▶ 1629 and 1632, Father Juan de Salas led missionaries and Spanish soldiers from Santa Fe to Texas
- ▶ Worked with Jumanos in San Angelo area
- ▶ 1632: Spanish established first mission in Texas
 - ▶ Corpus Christi de la Ysleta
 - ▶ Near El Paso
 - ▶ Purpose of mission:
 - ▶ spread Christianity to Indians
 - ▶ Mission was a success





de Soto

http://www.notablebiographies.com/images/uewb_04_img0232.jpg



Moscoso de Alvarado

<http://www.santotomasdeaquinomontijo.es/ilustres/conqui2.jpg>

Onate

The First Thanksgiving



4.bp.blogspot.com/_En9VtGvvuKk/SwnroMTkhYI/AAAAAAAAAPI/h9gyhH0bxU0/s400/onate-thanksgiving.jpg



http://www.thepirateking.com/images/bios_onate.jpg

Explorer Routes



Spanish Explorers in North America



The French Explore Texas



Vocabulary

- ▶ Buccaneer: pirate
- ▶ Delta: triangle shaped area of mud/silt that forms mouth of a river

The French Explore Texas

- ▶ In 1682, French explorer Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle...made it to mouth of Mississippi River...claimed all of that land for France
 - ▶ Spain didn't like this at all
- ▶ Named territory Louisiana (in honor of French King Louis XIV)
- ▶ La Salle asked permission to start a colony at mouth of the Mississippi River
 - ▶ Served as a checkpoint to watch Spanish activities in Gulf of Mexico
 - ▶ Also, good place to seize silver mines in Mexico
 - ▶ Also, good place to teach Catholic religion to natives
 - ▶ **Location could assure that the French could control the Gulf of Mexico and interior of North America

French Explorers in North America



La Salle Establishes a Colony

- ▶ In 1684, La Salle set sail to locate the mouth (where the river meets the ocean) of the Mississippi River
- ▶ Bad things happened
 - ▶ Ship attacked by a buccaneer
 - ▶ Knew that Spaniards would try to stop mission
 - ▶ Hard to actually find the Mississippi River...because of the delta...not sure which small channel led to Mississippi River
 - ▶ Didn't know exact location of Mississippi River..didn't write down location from first voyage
 - ▶ Never found Mississippi River from Gulf of Mexico

La Salle

- ▶ In January of 1685, La Salle and his group landed at Matagorda Bay
- ▶ One of his ships crashed into a sandbar and ended up losing supplies in the wreck
 - ▶ Ship: La Belle...excavated at Matagorda Bay by scientists at A & M
- ▶ He continued on and established Fort St. Louis near Garcitas Creek in Victoria County

La Salle, con't

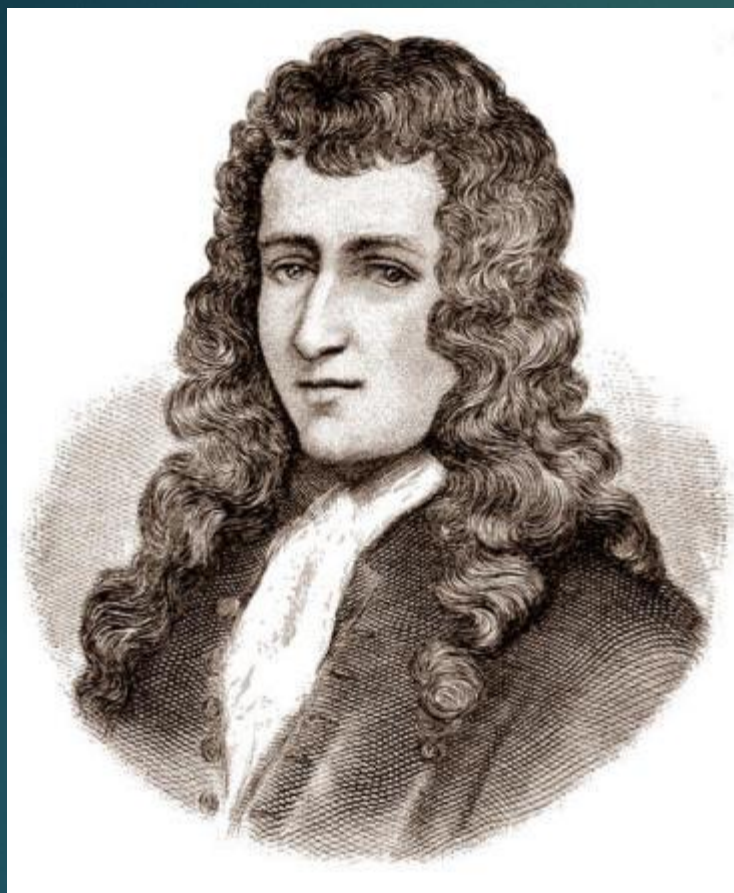
- ▶ Explorers fought with Karankawas...Indians had found supplies that had washed ashore
- ▶ Fought with Karankawas to get supplies back
- ▶ Results
 - ▶ Indians didn't help them
 - ▶ Drought
 - ▶ Colonists wanted to leave colony

La Salle, con't

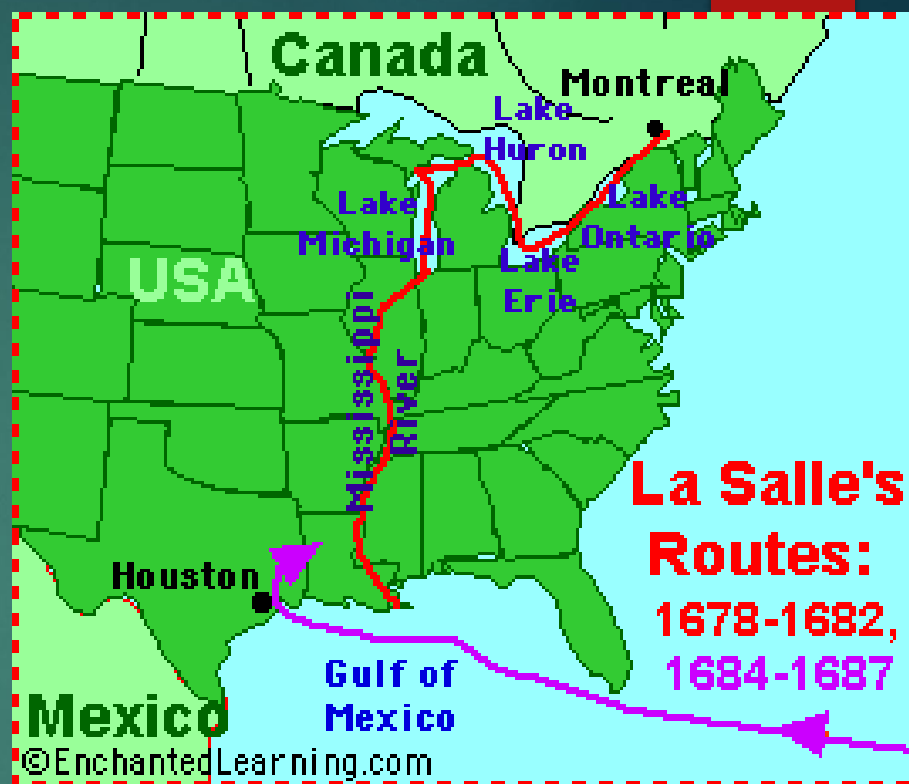
- ▶ Needed supplies
- ▶ Set out toward Mississippi River...never found it
- ▶ Tried this several unsuccessful times...many colonists died from disease or starvation
- ▶ His own people were mad at him and plotted to kill him
- ▶ Killed him near present day Navasota
- ▶ Survivors went up to Canada

Outcome of La Salle's Expedition

- ▶ Spanish became more motivated to explore Texas and North America
- ▶ Spanish explorers really started to settle Texas
- ▶ As a whole...European exploration was bad for the Native Texans
 - ▶ Many died of diseases from the Europeans



www.sonofthesouth.net/texas/la-salle.htm



<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/explorers/page//lasalle.shtml>

La Salle

FRENCH AND SPANISH CLAIMS ON NORTH AMERICA, 1682–1688



What you must take from all of this

Use the following slides to help you study

Christopher Columbus

- Sent by King/Queen of Spain to find route to Asia
- Never found Asia but discovered Bahamas, Hispaniola, and other islands
- Named natives Indios

Pineda

- ▶ First to map coastline of Texas
- ▶ Mapped coastline in 1519
- ▶ Founded city of Tampico, Mexico

Cortes



- ▶ Founded city of Veracruz, Mexico
- ▶ Battled with Aztecs for gold and silver
- ▶ Renamed city of Tenochtitlan to Mexico City in country of New Spain

Narvaez

- ▶ Set out to establish colonies in Florida
- ▶ Drowned in a hurricane
- ▶ 80 survivors of expedition landed on Galveston Island...first Europeans to set foot on Texas land

Cabeza de Vaca

- ▶ Survivor of Narvaez's expedition
- ▶ Made friends and learned survival skills from Karankawa Indians
- ▶ He and Estevanico were first Europeans to explore interior of Texas

Estavanico

- ▶ Slave who went along with Cabeza de Vaca

Coronado

- ▶ Commissioned to search for Seven Cities of Gold
- ▶ Traveled with The Turk to find city of Quivira
- ▶ Split up group
 - ▶ one group was first to see Grand Canyon
 - ▶ Other group (with Coronado) crossed Pecos River, saw Palo Duro Canyon, saw buffalo for first time

de Soto



- ▶ Explored Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas
- ▶ Reached Mississippi River
- ▶ Died before he finished his expedition

Moscoso de Alvarado

- ▶ Took over after de Soto died
- ▶ Set out to find an overland route to Mexico
- ▶ Credited with de Soto's expedition for first major exploration of North America

Onate

- ▶ Sent to New Mexico to establish colonies...competing with England
- ▶ Established colony in Santa Fe, New Mexico

La Salle

- ▶ French explorer who established colony in Louisiana
- ▶ Built Fort St. Louis in Victoria County; landed on Matagorda Bay
- ▶ Made both his colonists and the Karankawas mad; his own men killed him at Navasota, TX
- ▶ His expedition spurred the Spanish on to keep exploring and settling in Texas