The Story Matters...

Like many of the early explorers, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca faced hardship and danger exploring an unfamiliar land. With no maps and little knowledge of Texas, these explorers had to be resourceful.

Cabeza de Vaca stands out for his ability to adapt. He was stranded with few companions in a vast land inhabited by natives who were sometimes hostile. Despite these extreme circumstances, he found a way to survive and reach Spanish settlements. He also lived to recount the history of his adventure in Texas, leaving behind an important resource of information about the land and people of early Texas.

Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca's writings provide a rich resource about the land and people of Texas.
After Christopher Columbus arrived in the Caribbean in 1492, other Spanish explorers journeyed to North and South America. They hoped to find fabulous riches and create a Spanish empire. After finding no gold in Texas, they left. French explorers followed, challenging Spanish claims to the land.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS** During the Age of Contact, explorers from Spain and France journeyed in and around the area that would later become Texas.

1. **MOVEMENT** Where did the earliest Europeans explore?

2. **HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION** Examine Texas's coast on the Gulf of Mexico. Where do you think are the best places for a ship to come to the land? Explain.

3. **CRITICAL THINKING Using Math Skills** Use the scale to find the approximate length of the Texas coastline.

**Step Into the Time**

**TIME LINE** Several European explorers reached what is now Texas in the 1500s and 1600s. Which world event had the greatest impact on the eventual exploration of Texas?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXAS</th>
<th>1492</th>
<th>1519</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAS</td>
<td>Columbus crosses the Atlantic, lands on Hispaniola</td>
<td>Álvarez de Pineda maps the Texas coast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| WORLD | 1480 | 1500 | 1550 |
It Matters Because

As Spanish explorers and others visited and settled in Texas, both Native American and European cultures changed.

The Spanish Discover a “New World”

In the 1400s, Europeans looked for new trade routes to India and East Asia. They wanted to avoid the old land routes across the Middle East because the Ottomans who controlled the area demanded high fees from traders.

The Age of Exploration

Until the late 1400s, navigation tools were not accurate enough to enable travel across oceans. Sailors had to stay near the coasts. In 1488 Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias sailed along the west coast of Africa, past the southern tip of the continent. His voyage indicated there might be a sea route to Asia. Soon after, the Italian sailor Christopher Columbus suggested sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean to reach Asia.

Columbus Reaches the Americas

Columbus left Spain with three small ships in August 1492. After 33 days at sea, the mariners sighted land. On October 12, 1492, Columbus came ashore on a small island in the Caribbean Sea and claimed it for Spain. Columbus had reached a part of the world previously unknown in Europe.
Although Columbus was Italian, Spain **funded** his expedition. In the years following his voyage, other Spanish explorers repeated his feat of crossing the Atlantic. In each place Spanish explorers landed, they claimed the land and all its resources for Spain.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

**Explaining** Why did Columbus journey across the Atlantic?

## The Beginnings of Colonization

**GUIDING QUESTION** *How did the first Europeans come to Texas?*

In the 1500s Spaniards explored much of the American mainland. Spain claimed many islands in the Caribbean, most of South America, all of Central America and Mexico, and parts of what is now the United States. Although millions of people occupied these lands, the Spanish used their superior weapons to establish an empire. Soldier-explorers, called **conquistadores**, helped to conquer and settle these vast lands for Spain and to gain wealth and glory for themselves.

### Forming and Mapping New Spain

In February 1519 Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés landed in what is now Mexico. Cortés and his small army conquered the powerful Aztec Empire there.

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**Academic Vocabulary**

- **fund** to provide the money for

**Content Vocabulary**

- **conquistador** a Spanish soldier-explorer who sought personal riches and power, as well as wealth and glory for Spain, in the conquest of the Americas
In this painting, Cabeza de Vaca and three other survivors of the Narváez expedition study the landscape as they pause in their long journey.

CRITICAL THINKING
Analyzing Visuals What challenges would de Vaca and his companions face traveling through this area?

Content Vocabulary
mission a religious settlement

Academic Vocabulary
area a part of a larger place

They tore down the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán (teh•noch•tee•TLAHN), and plundered the city’s treasure. On the ruins, they built a new city and named it “Mexico,” after the word that the Aztecs called themselves. Mexico City became the capital of New Spain, the Spanish empire in the Americas.

Other conquistadores followed Cortés to seize other parts of the Americas. More Spaniards followed them to build towns, lay roads, open mines, and start farms and ranches. Among those who followed were Catholic priests and nuns. Spain was a Roman Catholic nation, and its rulers wanted to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism. Priests and nuns established missions, or religious settlements. Often the mission was the first Spanish settlement in an area.

In 1519, the same year Cortés landed in Mexico, Alonso Álvarez de Pineda (ah•LOHN•soh AHL•vah•rays day pee•NEH•dah) became the first European to explore the Texas coast. Álvarez de Pineda studied and mapped the coastline from what is today Florida all the way to Mexico. He reported his findings to the governor of Jamaica, and he returned to Mexico to begin a settlement. Álvarez de Pineda died there in 1520 during a Native American uprising.

Cabeza de Vaca Meets the Karankawa

In 1527 Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca (AH•vahr NOO•nyays kah•BAY•sah day VAH•kah) joined a large expedition led by the conquistador Pánfilo de Narváez (PAHN•fee•loh day
nar•VAH•ays). Narváez’s group became the first Europeans to enter what is now Texas. Narváez hoped to conquer the area between Florida and Mexico, but his efforts failed. Then a storm drove his group aground on an island near present-day Galveston. Cabeza de Vaca named the island Malhado, Spanish for “the isle of misfortune.”

The castaways were met by the Karankawa, who lived on the coast. The Karankawa helped the Spanish by building fires and bringing them fish and roots to eat. Still, most of Narváez’s force soon died from disease and exposure. Disease took a heavy toll on the Karankawa, too.

Cabeza de Vaca, with help from the Karankawa, was among the survivors. He settled on a small island and established himself as a trader. For some years, he survived by trading goods from his island base with people living on the mainland.

In 1535 Cabeza de Vaca and some companions journeyed south and west toward Mexico. They traveled for many months, possibly passing through present-day South and West Texas and northern Mexico. Finally, in early 1536, they reached the Spanish settlement at Culiacán (koo•lee•ah•KAHN), Mexico.

Cabeza de Vaca’s stories about his adventures amazed the Spanish. He described herds of huge “cattle” with small horns, that we know of as bison. Cabeza de Vaca also passed on tales he had heard about cities with magnificent houses and lands rich with copper, emeralds, and turquoise. Although he had found no gold, he suggested that an expedition be sent north to search for it and other treasures. Inspired by the idea that they might find wealth and glory, other conquistadores eagerly volunteered to explore what is now Texas. Cabeza de Vaca’s journey through Texas began the era called the Age of Contact. It lasted until 1690, when Spain made its first settlements in the area.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

*Explaining* What did Álvarez de Pineda achieve in 1519?

**LESSON 1 REVIEW**

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

1. Based on what you have learned in the lesson, write a sentence using the word *conquistador*. 22A

**Answering the Guiding Questions**

2. *Identifying Cause and Effect* How did Columbus’s voyages affect the history of Texas? 28, 21B

3. *Making Generalizations* Make a generalization about what motivated the early Spanish explorers of the Americas. Give examples to support your generalization. 28, 21B

4. *Summarizing* How did Cabeza de Vaca reach Texas? 28, 21B

5. *Drawing Inferences* Why is the period from 1528 to 1690 called the Age of Contact? 14, 21B

6. *EXPOSITORY WRITING* Write a paragraph comparing Cortés’s and Cabeza de Vaca’s interactions with the native peoples they encountered. 28, 22B
Texas Literature

Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca was born around 1490 in the town of Jerez de la Frontera in southern Spain. As an adult, he joined the Spanish army and fought in several wars. For his service during a civil war in Spain, Cabeza de Vaca won a place with an expedition led by Pánfilo de Narváez to occupy the mainland of North America.

The expedition set sail on June 1527 with five ships. The explorers spent the winter in Cuba and continued on to Florida. They landed near present-day Tampa Bay on April 15, 1528. About 350 men left the ships to explore the coast on foot and horseback. After four months of hardship, only 250 men still survived. Too far from the ships to turn back, they built crude rafts and set sail on September 22, 1528. Two of the rafts, one captained by Cabeza de Vaca with 90 men, landed on present-day Follet’s Island, southwest of Galveston.

Cabeza de Vaca and the other men were devastated by sickness. By the spring of 1529 only 14 of the 90 men still lived. After Cabeza de Vaca recovered, he began to explore inland. During his exploration, Cabeza de Vaca encountered Native American groups. He survived by trading with them and treating their sick, in return for food.

In 1537 Cabeza de Vaca returned to Spain and wrote about his experiences. His book is called The Journey of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, and it recounts his experiences.

As you read the excerpt, consider how new and different the people and places Cabeza de Vaca encountered would seem to him. Then, think how you would feel if—or when—you were in a strange and new place.

—Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

Cabeza de Vaca documented his travels in the Americas in The Journey of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, leaving historians an invaluable record of the Native Americans, plants, and animals of Texas.
from The Journey of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and His Companions From Florida to the Pacific (1528–1542)

by Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

PRIMAR Y SOURCE

"[The Karankawa] are all warriors and so astute in guarding themselves from an enemy as if trained in continuous wars and in Italy. When [they settle] in places where their enemies can offend them, they set their lodges on the edge of the roughest and densest timber and dig a trench close to it in which they sleep. The men at arms are hidden by brushwood and have their loopholes, and are so well covered and concealed that even at close range they cannot be seen.

To the densest part of the forest they open a very narrow trail and there arrange a sleeping place for their women and children. As night sets in they build fires in the lodges, so that if there should be spies about, these would think the people to sleep there. And before sunrise they light the same fires again.....

In case there are no forests wherein they can hide thus and prepare their ambushes, they settle on the plain wherever it appears most appropriate, surrounding the place with trenches protected by brushwood. In these they open loopholes through which they can reach the enemy with arrows, and those parapets they build for the night."

Vocabulary
astute shrewd, crafty
offend to attack or injure
loophole an open space in a shelter through which fighters can shoot
lodge a Native American dwelling
parapet a low wall or earthen mound at the top of a trench for protection

Literary Element
Nonfiction Nonfiction is a genre, or type, of writing that provides factual information, tells a true story, or attempts to persuade. As you read de Vaca's account, look for evidence that this is a factual, nonfiction piece. For example, what kinds of details does de Vaca offer or words does he use that help to underscore the reality of what happens?

Analyzing Literature DBQ

1. Drawing Conclusions Does Cabeza de Vaca admire this group of Native Americans? Explain. 28, 214, 218

2. Drawing Inferences Why do you think that Native Americans were so concerned about their security? 28, 218

3. Analyzing Primary Sources Based on what you know about Cabeza de Vaca's time in Texas, do you think this account is valid, or true? Why or why not? 214, 218, 216

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It Matters Because
Spanish explorers faced difficult challenges as they traveled through what is now Texas and other parts of the region.

Coronado Explores the Plains

GUIDING QUESTION What drove the Spanish to send Coronado to explore parts of what is now the United States?

Spain’s highest-ranking official in New Spain was Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza. A viceroy is an official who rules in the king or queen’s name, usually over a very large territory or colony. Mendoza listened to Cabeza de Vaca’s reports of riches north of Mexico with interest. It was not the first time he had heard tales about mysterious, wealthy lands to the north. Popular legends told of seven fabulous cities containing vast treasures. One of those cities was reportedly called Cíbola.

Coronado Sets Out in Search of Gold

Mendoza organized an expedition to investigate these stories and chose Francisco Vásquez de Coronado to lead it. Coronado was a young noble who had been named governor of one of the provinces of New Spain. Now he was to lead more than 300 soldiers and several hundred Native Americans on a journey of some 1,250 miles (2,000 km). Coronado brought sheep and cattle to supply food on the long journey.

In July 1540 after five months of travel, Coronado reached a Zuni settlement that he thought must be Cíbola. The Zuni were a Puebloan people who lived in what is now western New Mexico.
and eastern Arizona. Instead of a golden city, the expedition found buildings made of mud and stone. Angry fighters were ready to defend their village. In the fighting, Coronado was wounded.

**A Failed Mission**

Convinced that he would find treasure somewhere in the vast land, Coronado sent out small parties to explore in different directions. One group saw the Grand Canyon. None found gold. The group led by Coronado went east and met a Pawnee whom they called the Turk. He told of a place on the Great Plains called Quivira (kee-VEE-rah), said to be filled with treasure. In the spring of 1541, Coronado headed east to find it.

The Turk guided Coronado’s party to the Great Plains of present-day Texas and Oklahoma, an area that the Wichita people **occupied**. Coronado’s men saw the magnificent Palo Duro Canyon, but they kept marching east. They finally reached what they believed should be Quivira, near present-day Wichita, Kansas. Instead of a grand city of treasures, however, Coronado found a simple Native American settlement built of sticks and animal skins. Angry, he had the Turk put to death. Coronado claimed the entire Wichita country for Spain before he began the long return journey. His expedition reached Mexico in 1542.

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**Content Vocabulary**

- **viceroy**: an official who rules in the name of the king or queen
- **province**: a district of a colony or country; similar to a state

**Academic Vocabulary**

- **occupy**: to inhabit or live in

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Coronado’s expedition lasted nearly two years but was unable to locate the wealth that Spaniards had hoped to find.

**Critical Thinking**

**Hypothesizing** Why do you think legends about cities of fantastic wealth were invented and lasted?
Don Juan de Oñate was born to an aristocratic family in Zacatecas, Mexico. He wanted fame and fortune of his own, so he entered the army and received an early land grant in the Río Grande valley. He had already married well—his wife traced her family to both Hernán Cortés and the last Aztec emperor Montezuma (also spelled Moctezuma).

Oñate was chosen to lead the expedition to settle the upper Río Grande Valley. In 1598 he led his huge colonizing party from Mexico up the river. After a terrible struggle across the Chihuahua Desert, Oñate’s party made it to El Paso del Norte. There, Oñate ordered a feast of thanksgiving for having survived the difficult journey. More than 20 years before the Pilgrims held their famous feast in Plymouth, the Spanish celebrated theirs in Texas. Since 1989 the people of El Paso have held a day of thanksgiving each April 30 to commemorate this event.

Later, Oñate moved up the Río Grande to what is now New Mexico. There he set up missions for local Puebloan peoples and founded the city of Santa Fe. Oñate sent exploring parties in many directions hoping to find silver mines. He himself led yet another expedition to Quivira. Unrest among both settlers and Native Americans troubled the colony at times, and Oñate responded with a strong hand. When reports of his actions reached Spain he was summoned there. Oñate was punished for his actions and never returned to New Spain.

**Drawing Inferences** What kind of leader do you think Oñate was? Why?

Coronado sent a report to the Spanish king. He said that Texas’s soil would be good for farming. The disappointed explorer also reported that, unfortunately, there was no gold to be found in the region.

**Other Spanish Explorations**

**Guiding Question** How did Mosco’s and Oñate’s explorations affect Native Americans living in what is now Texas?

Two other Spanish expeditions reached what is now Texas in the 1500s. One, led by Luis de Mosco, arrived by accident. The other, led by Juan de Oñate, was part of a major Spanish push to colonize lands north of Mexico.

**Mosco Reaches East Texas**

Mosco was part of an expedition led by Hernando de Soto that landed on the Florida Gulf Coast in 1539. From there, de Soto explored much of what is now the southeastern United States.
After two years, de Soto's group became the first Europeans to reach the Mississippi River.

After de Soto died in 1542, Moscoso took command. He led the group down the Mississippi River. They then struck west in the hope of returning to New Spain overland. Their exact route is not known. However, some modern historians suggest that the expedition traveled as far as Nacogdoches (nəˈkədəˌdəks), then further along the Old San Antonio Road and to the Guadalupe River. At that point, worries about low food supplies led them to terminate further exploration. Eventually they returned to the Mississippi River, built boats, and sailed back to Mexico.

**Spaniards Settle on the Rio Grande**

In 1581 the first Spanish explorers reached the area where the twin cities of El Paso in Texas, and Ciudad Juárez in Chihuahua, Mexico, are today. Because the Rio Grande flows through two mountain ranges there, creating a pass through, the Spanish named it “El Paso del Norte,” or “the Northern Pass.”

In 1598, Juan de Oñate led a huge expedition to found settlements on the upper Rio Grande. With 600 people, 83 wagons, and 7,000 animals, the party formed a train four miles (6.4 km) long. After a difficult and long desert crossing, the expedition reached El Paso del Norte, where Oñate celebrated their successful journey and claimed the entire Rio Grande Valley for Spain.

Oñate then marched his party up the Rio Grande into what is now New Mexico. There the Spanish founded settlements, including the city of Santa Fe in 1609. Over the years, several expeditions set out from New Mexico and explored the area around present-day San Angelo, Texas.

The Spanish who entered what is now Texas left an impact on the area. They unknowingly carried diseases against which Native Americans had no defenses. These diseases began to spread rapidly among Native Americans and killed many.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

*Summarizing* What impact did Spanish entry into Texas have on Native Americans?

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**LESSON 2 REVIEW**

1. **Reviewing Vocabulary**
   - Write a sentence about a viceroy who oversees a province. 22A

2. **Answering the Guiding Questions**
   - **Identifying** What did Coronado hope to find in Cibola and Quivira? 28
   - **Summarizing** What did Coronado say to the king of Spain about Texas in his report? 28, 21B

4. **Explaining** How did the city of El Paso get its name? 19C

5. **Making Connections** Why did Oñate celebrate his arrival in El Paso? 28

6. **NARRATIVE WRITING** Suppose that you were on Coronado’s expedition. Write a letter to a friend in Spain giving a brief account of one event during the journey. 22O

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It Matters Because
French explorations in Texas created lasting trade networks and renewed Spanish interest in colonization there.

La Salle Leads the French into Texas

GUIDING QUESTION How did the French establish a settlement in Texas?

Spain’s discoveries and conquests in the New World showed other European countries that there was opportunity in the Americas. In the early 1600s England, France, and the Netherlands established colonies in North America. By the late 1600s, France was challenging Spain’s claim to the region that includes present-day Texas.

La Salle Explores the Mississippi

The first French explorer to enter the area of present-day Texas was René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle (reh•NAH rhuh•BEAR kah•vel•YAY suh duh LAHL). In 1682 he led an expedition from Lake Michigan down the Illinois and Missouri Rivers to navigate the entire length of the Mississippi River.

La Salle’s group followed the Mississippi down to the Gulf of Mexico, making La Salle’s party the first Europeans to reach the river’s delta. La Salle claimed the entire valley of the Mississippi River for France. In honor of the French king, Louis XIV, he named the land Louisiana.
The French Found Fort St. Louis

When La Salle returned to France, he proposed to found a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. La Salle may have hoped he could use that colony as a base from which to capture silver mines in northern New Spain. The French king agreed. On August 1, 1684, La Salle led four ships carrying about 280 colonists in search of Louisiana.

The colonizing effort did not go smoothly, however. La Salle quarreled with the ship captains. When the ships reached Haiti, in the Caribbean, a Spanish privateer captured one of the French vessels, stealing with it much-needed supplies. Privateers are government-sponsored pirate ships that prey on the ships of other countries. Worst of all for La Salle, he was not a very skilled navigator. He missed the mouth of the Mississippi by 400 miles (643 km).

After failing to find the entrance to the Mississippi, in early 1685 La Salle decided that the expedition must go ashore. He chose a spot on the coast of Matagorda Bay, not far from modern Corpus Christi. The problems that had plagued the expedition from the start continued. During the landing, one of the ships wrecked. Once again, needed supplies were lost. Now La Salle had only two ships.

La Salle and the colonists built a settlement on the banks of Garcitas Creek. Their outpost became known as Fort St. Louis. It was not truly a settlement, but a stockade, or crude fort of logs. The French settlers also built huts and a chapel, or small church. Overhead they flew the flag of France, with its golden lilies on a field of white. France had now staked a claim on present-day Texas to rival Spain’s.

Reading Progress Check

Sequencing List, in order, the main events leading to the establishment of a French settlement in what became Texas.

Skills Practice

Work with a partner. Use one of your vocabulary words in a question about the French that you ask your partner. Have your partner use another vocabulary word in the answer.

One of the key discoveries at this site where Fort St. Louis once stood was eight buried cannons.

Critical Thinking

Drawing Inferences Why would the French feel the need to have cannons at the fort?
French Troubles

GUIDING QUESTION  What were the effects of La Salle’s stay in Texas?

One of La Salle’s ships, Le Joly, was a warship that was supposed to return to France. Many passengers had lost faith in La Salle and decided to leave for home aboard Le Joly. That left the group with only one ship, La Belle.

Conflicts With Karankawa

From his base at Fort St. Louis, La Salle led several explorations over the next two years in search of the Mississippi River. None of them was able to find the river.

Meanwhile, while La Salle was away, the settlers at Fort St. Louis faced very serious challenges. Many of their efforts to grow crops failed, so they lacked sufficient food. Some died from disease. Sometimes settlers who went to hunt or to gather wood or water were killed by the Karankawa who lived in the area.

Another disaster hit in February 1686, when La Belle came loose from its mooring, or tie-up, in a violent storm. It ran aground and was wrecked on the Matagorda Peninsula.

Fort St. Louis Fails

With no ships, few supplies, and fewer than 40 of his followers remaining at Fort St. Louis, La Salle decided his only choice was to walk to the nearest French outpost—a journey of perhaps 1,200 miles (1,930 km) to the Great Lakes. If he could complete the trip,
he could arrange to resupply Fort St. Louis. La Salle brought along
17 colonists he thought could make the journey. He left behind
about 20 others, including women and children, whom he thought
could not survive the trip.

In East Texas, members of the expedition refused to continue
the trip. They led a mutiny, or a rebellion against a commander,
and murdered LaSalle on March 19, 1687. Six of the group decided
to try to continue to the French settlement of Quebec, in Canada.
Another small group remained behind in East Texas.

The remaining residents of Fort St. Louis managed to **survive**
without La Salle or new supplies. Then, sometime around
Christmas of 1688, the Karankawa staged a surprise attack.
Historians know this from an eyewitness account written by Jean-
Baptiste Talon. Five children were captured and adopted by the
Karankawa, but most of the colonists were killed. Talon recorded
that among those captured were his younger siblings—two
brothers and a sister. For many years afterward, there were rumors
that some of the colonists who had been spared in the Fort St.
Louis massacre were still living among the Native Americans.

**Spain and France Feud**

Despite the failure of Fort St. Louis to survive as a permanent
settlement, La Salle’s efforts had important effects. For France, his
explorations led to establishing trade with Native Americans of the
Mississippi River valley. The French never did really settle in Texas,
but French trading activity in the area continued into the early
1800s.

The most direct result of French exploration for Texas was
that Spanish interest shifted focus from western Texas to eastern
Texas. The Spanish did not want the French taking over what they
believed was part of New Spain. After many years of disinterest,
Spain now resumed exploring the Gulf Coast and settling in the
Texas area of New Spain.

**Reading Progress Check**

*Finding the Main Idea* Why did the French establish Fort St. Louis?

**Examining Vocabulary**

- **survive** to remain alive despite
difficulties

**Foldables Study Organizer**

Include this lesson’s
information in your Foldable®.

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

1. Write a sentence using the words *navigate* and
   *privateer.*

2. **Analyzing** Why did La Salle want to find the
   Mississippi River on his second journey?

3. **Explaining** How did the French end up settling
   in Texas?

4. **Identifying Cause and Effect** Summarize the main
effects of La Salle’s expedition on both France and Spain.

5. **Expository Writing** Describe La Salle’s leadership
   and explain why the French colonists rose against him.
CHAPTER 5  Activities

**Directions:** Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

1. **Use your Foldables to explore the Essential Question.**
   
   **PERSUASIVE WRITING** How did cultures spread during the Age of Contact? Write a persuasive essay responding to someone who states that cultures have only spread in recent times because of the use of rapid communication technology. Use language and evidence from the text to convince the reader that exploration was important to the spread of culture in what is now Texas during the Age of Contact. 1A, 22B, 22D

2. **Social Studies Skills**
   
   **ANALYZING** Culture and history relate to how place-names in Texas developed. For example, many towns or places in Texas were influenced by Spanish words. Work in small groups to research the history behind three to five place-names in Texas that are of Spanish origin. With your group, create a map of Texas on which you identify the places, and include captions or callouts to describe what each name means, why the name was chosen, and when the name was first used. Use the completed map to present your group’s findings to the class. 8A, 19C, 22B, 22C

3. **Thinking Like a Historian**
   
   **COMPARING** Create and fill in a table like the one shown here to compare the goals of Coronado’s and La Salle’s expeditions and the challenges each explorer encountered on his journey. 2B, 21B, 22B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Coronado</th>
<th>La Salle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Geography Activity**

Analyzing Maps
Of the explorers included on the map, which of them saw the most of what is now Texas? 2B, 21C, 22B
CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1 Explain the importance of each of these people and places to the exploration of Texas and the surrounding areas. 28, 228
   A. Cibola
   B. El Paso del Norte
   C. the Turk
   D. Wichita people
   E. Palo Duro Canyon
   F. Luis de Moscoso
   G. Juan de Oñate
   H. Matagorda Bay
   I. Álvarez de Pineda

REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

2 Making Connections Why did Europeans want new trade routes to India and East Asia during the 1400s? 28, 228

3 Describing What did Hernán Cortés and his forces do to Tenochtitlán after conquering the Aztec Empire? 28, 228

4 Understanding Supporting Details Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza was aware of popular legends about seven cities north of New Spain. Why did he send an expedition led by Coronado to find them? 28, 228

5 Explaining What significant event took place in what is now Texas in 1519? 10, 28, 228

6 Summarizing What were Le Joly and La Belle? What was their connection to La Salle? What happened to each of them? 28, 218, 228

7 Identifying Cause and Effect What was the effect on Spain of La Salle’s claim of the Mississippi River and his attempt to settle in Texas? 28, 218, 228

CRITICAL THINKING

8 Synthesizing Why is the name “Age of Contact” appropriate for this period? What characterized relations between explorers and Native Americans in this period? 10, 218, 228

9 Drawing Inferences Which explorer discussed in this chapter could provide the most information about the Native Americans of present-day Texas? Why? 28, 218, 228

10 Contrasting Contrast the relationship between the Karankawas and Cabeza de Vaca and their relationship with La Salle’s settlers. 28, 218, 228

11 Synthesizing Which explorer described in the chapter had the most long-lasting impact on the lands north of New Spain? Why? 28, 228

12 Comparing and Contrasting During his travels, Coronado reached the Zuni settlement he thought was Cibola and the Wichita town of Quivira. Compare and contrast what he found at each and what he thought of what he saw. 28, 228

13 Drawing Inferences Why do you think Coronado wanted to believe all the stories he heard about riches and treasure? How did this relate to his relationship with Mendoza? Do you think he should have believed these stories? 28, 218, 228

14 Drawing Conclusions Why did La Salle’s explorations change the way the Spanish viewed the area that is now Texas? 28, 218, 228

15 Summarizing Summarize the experiences of the settlers who were part of La Salle’s expedition. 218, 228

16 Sequencing Put the following explorers in the correct order to show the relative chronology of when they reached Texas: Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado, La Salle, Moscoso, Oñate, Pineda. 10, 228

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CHAPTER 5  Assessment (continued)  TEKS

DBQ SHORT RESPONSE

[We] encountered a heavier sea than they had met with before... The crew of the Pinta saw a cane and a log; they also picked up a stick which appeared to have been carved with an iron tool, a piece of cane, a plant which grows on land, and a board. The crew of the Niña saw other signs of land, and a stalk loaded with roseberrys...

[We] discovered land... Here follow the precise words of the Admiral: “As I saw that they [the island people] were very friendly to us, and perceived that they could be much more easily converted to our holy faith by gentle means than by force, I presented them with some red caps, and strings of beads... and many other trifles of small value, whereby they were much delighted, and became wonderfully attached to us.”

—Christopher Columbus, from the journal of his 1492 voyage

17 Identifying Evidence  What evidence is given in the first paragraph of the passage suggesting that the ships were nearing land and that people lived in the area they were approaching? 218, 228

18 Drawing Conclusions  What was the attitude of Columbus and his men toward the people in the place where they landed? What was the attitude of the people toward them? 218, 219, 228

EXTENDED RESPONSE

19 Expository Writing  What reason for exploration did many explorers have in common during the 1400s and 1500s as they approached the areas that are now Texas and Mexico? Support your answer by identifying at least three explorers, describing the area they explored, and summarizing what they found and what experiences they had. 28, 228

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

Read the time line, and answer the questions that follow.

20 Analyzing Visuals  Which of the following questions is answered by information in the time line? 21C
A. Where did Oñate found a settlement?
B. From where did Columbus set sail on his first voyage?
C. When did Cabeza de Vaca die?
D. When did LaSalle arrive from France?

21 Sequencing  Use absolute chronology to determine which of these events on the time line occurred after La Salle explored the Mississippi River. 18, 28, 218, 22C
F. Cabeza de Vaca lives with Native Americans in Texas.
G. La Salle founds Fort St. Louis.
H. Oñate founds a settlement on the upper Rio Grande.
I. Columbus crosses the Atlantic, lands on Hispaniola.

Need Extra Help?

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