The Story Matters...

Father Antonio Margil de Jesús (MAHR-heel day hay-SOOS) was one of the many Catholic religious teachers who ventured into what is now Texas in the 1600 and 1700s. Catholic leaders were determined to bring their faith to the Native Americans. Spain controlled what is now Mexico and Texas, and the Spanish government was committed to this religious work. Religious settlements called missions were a major focus of the Spanish government. Many of the churches and buildings at the heart of these missions still stand. They are visible signs of the legacy of Spain’s control.
Throughout the 1600s and 1700s, four European countries battled each other: France, England, the Netherlands, and Spain. They clashed over religion, property, riches, and power. The battles started in Europe and extended into the colonies. Starting in the late 1600s, the Spanish began building missions in Texas. Missions were a standard part of Spain's colonization process. They served the important purpose of holding Spanish territory. They were also used to teach the natives the Spanish language and way of life and to convert them to Catholicism.

A number of the Spanish missions built in Texas still exist today. Some of these historic churches, such as the Mission San Francisco de la Espada in the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, shown here, are open to the public and continue to serve as places of worship.

Step Into the Place

MAP FOCUS Missions were one of the tools Spain used to establish colonies.

1. REGIONS In what part of present-day Texas were the first missions placed?

2. LOCATION How did the location of missions change over time?

3. CRITICAL THINKING Drawing Inferences What do you think caused this change in location of the missions?

Step Into the Time

TIME LINE Based on the timeline, which other European countries had settlements in North America during this time period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1688–1697</td>
<td>War of the Grand Alliance occurs to keep France from expanding its colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1682</td>
<td>William Penn arrives in Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>First Spanish mission is dedicated in East Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Along with the missions, the Spanish built forts, or presidios, to protect mission residents and the Texas frontier. The Presidio de San Saba, near Menard, Texas, has been partially rebuilt and is open to visitors.
It Matters Because
The Spanish established missions to help protect their claims in the Texas area.

European Conflicts and American Colonies

GUIDING QUESTION How did conflict in Europe affect Spain’s colonies in the Americas?

In the 1500s and 1600s, the countries of Europe were involved in a number of conflicts. They fought over land, power, wealth, and religion. Late in the 1600s, England, the Netherlands, some German states, and Spain joined together in what they called the Grand Alliance. They opposed the growing power of France. A war broke out between the allies and France. This War of the Grand Alliance lasted from 1689 to 1697. Fighting occurred in Europe and in places where these countries had colonies, including India, Africa, and the Americas.

The war affected Spain’s North American colonies. These settlements stretched from present-day California on the Pacific Coast to what is now New Mexico. Spain also held Florida, which was isolated from Spain’s western lands by the Mississippi River Valley—an area controlled by France.

The isolation of its colonies made Spain uneasy, especially in light of recent developments. The La Salle expedition showed that France was interested in what is now Texas. The Spanish decided
that to protect their claim, they needed settlements there. Over the
next several decades, Spain established missions, military
outposts called **presidios**, and towns in lands occupied by Native
Americans. These efforts by the Spanish in the late 1690s helped
begin and define the Spanish Colonial era.

The presidios were built to house soldiers who protected
settlers. The missions were founded to convert and educate
the native peoples in the Spanish culture and religion. Spain’s
rulers were strongly Catholic and were committed to the idea of
converting others to the Catholic religion.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

*Explaining* What was the purpose of the presidios?

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**Academic Vocabulary**

- **conflict**: a disagreement of ideas, interests, or forces
- **affect**: to act upon; to influence

**Content Vocabulary**

- **presidio**: a fort or military outpost
Spain Looks to Texas

**GUIDING QUESTION** Why did Spain want to build missions in Texas?

Most Spanish activity in what is now Texas during the 1690s was in the eastern regions, near French Louisiana. Fearing that La Salle’s arrival in 1685 would result in French settlements, Spanish officials moved quickly.

As soon as they heard of La Salle’s construction of Fort St. Louis, they sent troops to destroy it. An expedition led by Alonso de León (ah•LOHN•soh day lay•OHN), the governor of Coahuila, reached the site on April 22, 1689, only to find the fort deserted and in ruins.

**A Tejas Mission**

On their journey through East Texas, de León’s troops met the Hasinai, one of the Caddo peoples of that region. The Hasinai called the Spanish Ta’sha, meaning “ally or friend.” From this Hasinai word, the Spanish began to use the word Tejas (TAY•hahs) to describe the area and its native people, the Hasinai. English speakers pronounced it “Texas,” and that is how Texas got its name.

Father Damián Massanet, a Catholic Church official on the expedition with de León’s troops, promised he would come back to the area at a later time. When the group returned to Mexico, Massanet asked permission to found a mission among the Tejas.

**Angelina** In 1691 some of the first missionaries in East Texas were introduced to a Hasinai woman who could serve as a guide for the Spanish. They called her Angelina, or “Little Angel.” Angelina accompanied them to Mexico, where she was baptized and learned Spanish. Since Angelina also spoke many Native American languages, she served as a guide and interpreter for several expeditions throughout Texas. She helped the priests to spread Christianity. Later, she served as an interpreter for French explorers in East Texas.

Angelina County in East Texas is named for the Little Angel. It is the only county in Texas named after a woman. The Angelina River, which flows for 110 miles (177 km) through East Texas, is also named after Angelina.

**Drawing Conclusions** In addition to speaking several languages, how might Angelina’s presence have helped Spanish explorers interact with Native Americans?
Permission was granted, and in the spring of 1690 Massanet, three other friars, and nearly a hundred soldiers set out for East Texas. A friar is a Roman Catholic man who belongs to a religious group, or order, and teaches Christianity. During the Spanish colonial era, friars were dedicated to spreading the Catholic faith.

When the expedition arrived at the Tejas villages in late May, the Native Americans greeted the Spanish visitors with a feast. The first Spanish mission in East Texas was dedicated on June 1, 1690. It was a crude log building and contained only a few simple furnishings. Named San Francisco de los Tejas (sahn frahn•SEES•koh day lohs TAY•hahs), the mission was located a few miles west of the Neches River, near the present-day town of Weches. Within a year a second mission was built.

Despite this promising beginning, the missions suffered a number of setbacks. The crops failed, and disease killed many of the Native Americans and some of the friars. Thinking the holy water of the Church was responsible for the sickness, the Tejas rejected the Catholic religion. They also grew resentful of the Spaniards’ attempts to change the way they lived.
After sending relief efforts every year, in 1694 officials in Mexico City decided to abandon the mission. Because France was no longer interested in the area, Spain stopped building missions that were located far from Spanish settlements.

Although it was not long in use, San Francisco de los Tejas accomplished two things. First, its presence strengthened Spain's claim to Texas. Second, the struggles faced by the friars and soldiers made Spain realize that a successful colony needed families to settle the land.

**From Mission to Settlement**

It was nearly ten years before Spain founded another mission in Texas. That was San Juan Bautista, built in 1699. It was located 35 miles (56 km) from the Rio Grande. Within a few months, the Spanish decided to move it and its colony to a better setting—one only five miles (8 km) from the river. They may have learned the lessons from Mission San Francisco de los Tejas, because the new site was in a better location. Not only was it closer to a water source, but it was also near a series of important crossings that led into Texas.

Over time, San Juan Bautista grew in size to include three missions, a presidio, and a town. Because of its strategic location, it served as a stopping point for groups traveling into the Texas interior. For this reason, it was given the name “The Gateway to Spanish Texas.”

The soldiers of Presidio de San Juan Bautista protected travelers and supply trains and fought Native Americans when necessary. The mission provided grain, cattle, and horses to the other settlements. San Juan Bautista also served as a listening post for news about the French.

**The French Return**

By 1699, the French again posed a threat. They had settled at Biloxi Bay, in present-day Mississippi, and were exploring west of the Mississippi River.
The French focused on trade. They exchanged blankets, guns, and wine for furs and skins from Native Americans, which they then sold in Europe. The French had also hoped to trade with Spanish merchants in Mexico, but Spanish law prohibited foreigners from trading with their colonies. This law included the Texas settlements. However, trade was a necessity in the wilderness. Native Americans and settlers overlooked the law and willingly traded with each other.

One of San Juan Bautista's missionaries was Father Francisco Hidalgo (ee•DAHL•go), a friar who had known the Tejas people of San Francisco de los Tejas. For over ten years he had asked Spanish officials to rebuild the mission for the Tejas. Desperate, Hidalgo wrote a letter to the French governor in Louisiana, asking the French to build a mission among the Tejas. The letter was sent in secret, without the Spanish officials' permission.

The French governor liked Hidalgo's proposal, as it offered an opportunity to open trade with Native American people and the Spanish settlements. He appointed Louis de St. Denis (loo•EE dah sahn deh• NEE) to negotiate with Spanish officials on the Rio Grande. St. Denis and a small party left for San Juan Bautista, arriving in July 1714.

The unexpected arrival of the French party alarmed Captain Diego Ramón, the presidio's commander. He arrested St. Denis and sent him to Mexico City for questioning. St. Denis insisted that France had no plans to occupy East Texas. The Spanish viceroy and his council did not believe him.

**LESSON 1 REVIEW**

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

1. Use the word conflict in a sentence about the relationship between Spain and France. 22A

**Answering the Guiding Questions**

2. **Describing** Describe how Spain used missions and presidios to establish its colonies during the Spanish Colonial era. 1A, 2C, 21B

3. **Identifying** What role did Father Damián Massanet play in the early Spanish settlement of Texas? 2C

4. **Analyzing** What lessons did the failure of San Francisco de los Tejas teach Spain about creating successful settlements? 2C, 21B

5. **Explaining** What factors led to the success of San Juan Bautista? 2C

6. **Explaining** How was Francisco Hidalgo involved in the increase in tension between the Spanish and the French in Texas? 2C, 21B

7. **EXPOSITORY WRITING** Write a paragraph explaining why Spain founded missions in Texas. Provide three reasons why the missions benefited Spain. 2C, 22B

**Content Vocabulary**

**council** a group of advisers

**Foldables Study Organizer**

Include this lesson's information in your Foldable®.
LESSON 2
Settlements Grow

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS: What is the role of religion in government? Why does conflict develop?

It Matters Because
The growing Spanish settlements strengthened Spain's control over Texas.

The Growth of Missions

GUARDING QUESTION: How did Spain increase its efforts to colonize Texas?

Worried about French plans for occupying East Texas, the Spanish decided to secure the area for themselves. To claim the land for Spain, the Spanish viceroy ordered new missions to be built in East Texas. A large force of Spanish soldiers and families would be needed to help settle the area. Frenchman Louis de St. Denis, who had been sent by the French to work with the Spanish, had both experience with the trails and good relations with the Native Americans. The Spanish had him guide the force of soldiers and settlers on their journey to East Texas.

New Missions in East Texas

The large Spanish force arrived in June 1716 at the site of San Francisco de los Tejas. The new arrivals founded a mission called Nuestra Padre San Francisco de los Tejas. Within a year, the Spanish had established six missions in the area.

An important figure at this time was a Franciscan missionary named Antonio Margil de Jesús. He founded the missions Nuestra Señora de los Dolores and San Miguel de los Adaes. At San Antonio in 1720 he founded the mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aquayo. It was the most successful of the Spanish missions in Texas.

Reading HELPDESK

TAKING NOTES: Organizing Information
As you read the lesson, complete a tree diagram like the one shown here to name and describe missions and presidios discussed in the lesson.

Missions and 
Presidios

Missions

Presidios

Content Vocabulary
- canal
- detachment
The Spanish also built a presidio they named Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Tejas. The presidio, located on the Neches River, protected the missions from Native American and French attacks.

**San Antonio Is Founded**

Spanish officials soon saw the need for a colony midway between settlements along the Rio Grande and the new East Texas missions. The 500-mile (805-km) journey from the Rio Grande to East Texas was dangerous. Supplies came to the missions slowly, if at all. Although forbidden by Spanish law, the people of East Texas had no choice but to trade with the French of Louisiana or starve. A Spanish presence midway along that journey would make supplying the missions easier.

The Spanish chose a site on the San Antonio River as the best place for the new settlement. In 1718 they built Presidio San Antonio de Béxar on the west side of the waterway. An official named Martín de Alarcón (day ah•lar•KOHN) oversaw the work. This settlement was the basis for the modern city of San Antonio.

Many of the soldiers sent to the presidio brought their families and settled permanently. The men farmed and built irrigation canals that could be used to water the farmlands.

**Academic Vocabulary**

- **secure** to gain control of
- **locate** to put in a place or position

**Content Vocabulary**

- **canal** a human-made waterway

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**SKILLS PRACTICE**

Write key words about missions during class lessons. After the lesson, work with a partner to write sentences about how the words were used.

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Remains of the stone aqueduct the Spanish built to carry water to the missions near San Antonio can still be seen.

**CRITICAL THINKING**

*Drawing Inferences* What would the Spanish use as a source of water for this aqueduct?
They also hunted game in the surrounding lands. The women helped with the farming, cooked, cleaned, and cared for the children. The settlement began to grow and eventually became a town.

Across the river, Father Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares founded Mission San Antonio de Valero. The mission chapel, which was built a few years later, is now known as the Alamo. Eventually the San Antonio area had six missions.

Later in about 1748, José de Escandón, a military commander from Spain, was given charge of territory running from northern Mexico to the San Antonio River. This region was called Nuevo Santander. Over time, Escandón founded 20 settlements in this area, including Laredo, the colony’s capital, and Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, both near the Rio Grande. Escandón is sometimes called “the father of the lower Rio Grande Valley.”

**Checking Understanding**

**Explain why**

**Why did Spain think that San Antonio River would make a good location for a presidio and mission?**

### Spain and France at War

**Guiding Question**

_How did events in Europe affect the colonial settlements of Spain and France?_

The settling of East Texas came to a stop in the late 1710s when France declared war on Spain. Once again the two countries were fighting in Europe.

**France Strikes First**

Although France declared war on Spain in late 1718, it was not until June of 1719 that the French outpost of Natchitoches in Louisiana got word of it. The French commander immediately set out to attack the nearest Spanish target, the San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes mission. Only one friar and one soldier were at the mission, and they were easily taken.

The victorious French shared news of the war with their captives. France had seized Pensacola, Florida, and 100 French soldiers were on their way to attack the East Texas settlements. The two men managed to escape their French captors, and reach Nuestra Señora de los Dolores Mission, where they shared what they had learned. Fearing the invading force, the missionaries, soldiers, and families there panicked and fled to San Antonio.

Angry and determined, the viceroy of New Spain immediately planned to retake East Texas. For help, he turned to the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo (mar•KAYS day sahn mee•GEL day ah•GWY•oh), governor of the province of Coahuila and Texas. The viceroy ordered Aguayo to organize a force to meet the French threat.

Aguayo’s expedition was delayed for nearly two years. When the expedition finally arrived, its goal changed from invasion to reclaiming lost land.
Defending Spanish Lands

In the spring of 1721, Aguayo marched to Texas with more than 500 soldier-settlers, thousands of horses and mules, and large herds of sheep and cattle. He reopened the missions that had been abandoned. He also moved Presidio Nuestra Señora de los Dolores to the banks of the Angelina River.

Aguayo then built a large presidio near the French post of Natchitoches. The site is not far from present-day Robeline, Louisiana. Aguayo called it Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adaes (noo•WEHS•trah seh•NYO•rah dehl pee•LAHR deh lohs ah•DAH•ehs). He equipped it with six cannons and staffed it with 100 soldiers. The soldiers built a village nearby for their families.

St. Denis, now in command of the French at Natchitoches, protested that the presidio and village were in French territory. However, he made no effort to drive the Spanish away.

For almost a century, Spain had ruled its settlements in Texas from Mexico. The French threat, however, made officials recognize
the need for closer supervision of the settlements. In 1722, soon after Aguayo established Los Adaes, it became the unofficial Spanish capital of Texas. It remained the capital for almost 50 years.

**Securing Texas**
Aguayo took further steps to strengthen the Spanish presence in Texas. On his way north, he had sent a detachment, or small part of a larger military force, south to the site of La Salle’s old fort on Garcitas Creek. There he had another presidio built. Because it was situated near Matagorda Bay, it was given the name La Bahía (lah bah•EE•ah). Bahía is Spanish for bay. The next year, a mission was established near the presidio, and it came to be called Mission La Bahía.

The Native Americans living near the settlement had been unwilling to follow Christianity or move into the mission. Therefore, both the mission and presidio were moved. They were relocated to the Guadalupe River, to work with a more willing group of Native Americans. To secure the main road from Mexico to Béxar, the mission and presidio were later moved again to a site along the San Antonio River where Goliad now stands. Although the mission and presidio were far from any bay at that point, they still carried their original names.

On his way back to New Spain, Aguayo established other missions and presidios. He returned to New Spain, leaving behind ten missions where previously there had been two, and four presidios where there had been one. More than 200 soldiers were stationed in those presidios. He also had established a connection by sea that linked La Bahía at Matagorda Bay to Veracruz in New Spain. The Spanish presence in Spain was thus expanded and given a secure supply line. The French never threatened Texas again.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

**Summarizing** How did the viceroy of New Spain respond to the threat of a French invasion of Texas?

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### LESSON 2 REVIEW

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

1. In your own words, write a sentence using the word *detachment* to demonstrate understanding of its meaning in the lesson. 22A

2. **Answering the Guiding Questions**

   2. **Identifying** Name three missions that were built between 1716 and 1722. 2C

   3. **Drawing Inferences** Identify Martín de Alarcón and describe his importance in the European colonization of Texas. 2C, 21B

   4. **Explaining** What is the significance of the year 1718 in the history of Texas settlement? 1C, 2C

5. **Identifying** Why did the French attack Los Adaes mission in 1719? 2C

6. **Summarizing** What did Aguayo’s expedition accomplish? 2C, 21B

7. **EXPOSITORY WRITING** Summarize the history of the Mission La Bahía, explaining its name, how and where it was founded, and why it was relocated. Share your summary on a school discussion board, if available. 2C, 22D
LESSON 3
Life in Spanish Texas

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: What makes a culture unique?

It Matters Because
Missionaries, soldiers, settlers, and Native Americans came together in Texas's new settlements and began to form a diverse culture.

Mission Life
GUIDING QUESTION: How did people of different cultures work together in the mission settlements?

Life in the missions and settlements was complex because different groups living in the same small area had different needs and viewpoints. Sometimes those needs conflicted. Native Americans saw the world one way, and the Spanish saw it another way. The friars were interested in converting Native Americans to Christianity and a Spanish way of life. Many Native Americans, however, had no interest in becoming Christians or giving up their own ways of life to live in missions. However, some Native Americans did adapt to a regulated life of work and prayer at the missions.

Friars and Native Americans
The mission friars had devoted their lives to the service of the Roman Catholic Church as it existed in Spain. In order to carry out this duty, they left their homeland to spread their religion in a foreign land. Within the mission, their daily lives were routine and well ordered. They had set times of day to pray, eat, relax, and study.

It was the job of the friars to bring Native Americans into the mission so they would adopt its routine of work, prayer, and meals.
The Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña was established in East Texas in 1716 and was moved in 1731 to San Antonio.

CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions: Which part of the mission does this photograph show?

Friars were expected to teach Native Americans the Spanish language and Spanish customs, farming and ranching, as well as trades such as masonry, blacksmithing, pottery making, and weaving. Most importantly mission friars were expected to make the Native American people accept the Catholic religion as their own and be baptized. Friars also provided for the religious needs of soldiers in the presidio and the Spanish settlers.

Native Americans were not forced to live at a mission. Many agreed to for protection from their enemies. At times they might leave the mission to take part in traditional practices, such as their own cultural events, hunting, or trading with other Native Americans. However, while there, they followed the mission routine. They began the day with prayer and religious instruction and afterward gathered for breakfast. Then it was time to work—farming, tending livestock, or learning a trade or craft. At noon they gathered for lunch, rested, and then returned to work until sundown. After more religious practice, they ate and then slept.

The question of how to treat the Native Americans was often a source of tension between friars and soldiers. They differed in their
views of whether to use force or to be more accommodating with the Native Americans. The mission staff often felt that the soldiers had a poor relationship with the Native Americans. At first this caused the presidios to be built at some distance from the mission. If the mission was under attack, though, the soldiers were then too far away to help in time. Also, this isolation could sometimes prevent the friars and the soldiers from working well together.

A Soldier's Life

A soldier's life alternated between excitement and boredom. His chief task was to protect the mission and settlers from attacks by the French and raids by Native Americans. Although Native Americans were not forced to enter the missions, soldiers were sometimes sent out to help bring back people—even entire groups—who left. This usually meant searching through the wilderness. Soldiers also conducted supply trains, escorted groups of settlers, and carried the mail. The rest of their time was spent in routine tasks, such as tending horses and maintaining the presidio. Soldiers also spent long hours on guard duty.

Soldiers' pay was low, and it was often late due to the isolated locations of the presidios. Soldiers had to buy their own uniforms, guns, ammunition, and food. Often they paid their commanding officers for these items. The officers overcharged the soldiers, forcing them to stay in the army to pay off the debt.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What work, trades, and crafts did Native Americans practice at the missions?

Settlements and a New Heritage

GUIDING QUESTION What happens when different groups interact?

Settlers were often the wives and children of the soldiers. Along with their wives and families, off-duty soldiers farmed, raised livestock, and ran ranches. As settlements grew, they attracted craft workers and merchants.

Some settlements hired teachers. In San Antonio, Mexican settlers hired teachers and founded the community’s first school.

Historians examine objects of everyday life like this spur to draw conclusions about how people lived on Spain's presidios, missions, and towns in Texas.

CRITICAL THINKING Drawing Conclusions What conclusions can you draw from looking at this spur?

Academic Vocabulary

accommodate to be flexible in the way rules are applied

conduct to lead or direct
Native Americans lived in these homes at Mission San Jose in San Antonio.

**CRITICAL THINKING**

Analyzing Visuals. How would you describe this housing?

While medicine was very basic, officials did try to protect public health by banning the dumping of trash and using the drinking water for washing or laundry.

The story of the Spanish colonial period is also the story of Texas diversity. In early Spanish settlements, races and cultures mingled and mixed. People of Spanish, Mexican, Native American, and African ancestry intermarried and raised children, who were then of mixed heritage. Through language, custom, and tradition, all these cultures came to influence Texas.

As settlements grew, people of Mexican heritage came to consider Texas home. The locations of many missions were far enough from Mexico that residents began to develop a unique culture. Over time, these Mexicans in Texas were referred to as **Tejanos**. Elements of Tejano culture that developed in this period surfaced in Mexican-Texas literature, art, music, and food. Tejano culture continues to be a strong influence throughout Texas to this day.

Also among the settlers were **mestizos**, people of mixed Spanish and Native American heritage. Some mestizos were children of Spanish soldiers who married Native Americans and settled in Texas. There were also African Americans in Spanish colonial Texas, both enslaved and free. Although the wealthy and some high-ranking officials brought enslaved Africans for household work, the widespread practice of slavery to produce field crops

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**Content Vocabulary**

*Tejano* people of Mexican heritage who considers Texas home

*mestizo* person of mixed Spanish and Native American heritage
had not yet developed in Texas. Some African Americans were free farmers, property owners, and tradesmen. Their cultures and experiences would also contribute to the diversity of Texas.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Which groups settled in Spanish colonial Texas?

Life for Native Americans

GUIDING QUESTION What were the effects of mission life on Native Americans?

Various groups of Native Americans lived in Texas during the Spanish colonial era. Some, like the Coahuiltecs, were nomadic and traveled to areas to hunt and gather food. Other groups, like the Apaches and Comanches, were warrior cultures. Their use of horses let them travel farther and faster and gave them advantages in battle.

The main reason some Native Americans agreed to live in missions was for protection from enemies. Apaches and other warrior groups were less likely to attack people within missions and protected by presidios. Missions also gave native peoples a greater and more dependable supply of food. As Native Americans adapted to mission life they tried to maintain their own traditions, for example, by hunting and trading with other native peoples.

Native American disinterest and disease were two factors in the failure of many missions. Sometimes Native Americans decided that the food and security offered by the missions did not outweigh the advantages of their traditional lifestyles. Many others became sick with European diseases imported by the Spanish. Deaths due to disease kept many missions from growing.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What is the main reason some Native Americans chose to live in Spanish missions in Texas?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Using your own words, write a sentence including the word mestizo that shows you know the word’s meaning.

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. Identifying Name two of the major responsibilities of the mission friars.

3. Describing Describe the duties of a soldier in Spanish colonial Texas.

4. Describing Describe how Native Americans attempted to maintain their cultural heritage while adapting to mission life in Texas.

5. Drawing Inferences How did the location of the missions and settlements contribute to the growth of the Tejano culture?

6. Explaining Identify the racial and ethnic groups that lived in Spanish colonial Texas. How did these groups influence Texas culture?

7. DESCRIPTIVE WRITING Describe a day in the life of a Native American living at a mission in Spanish colonial Texas.
**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 Questions.**
   - **EXPOSITORY WRITING** In an essay, describe the role religion played in the Spanish government's settling of Texas. [12C, 22B, 22D]

2. **Social Studies Skills**
   - **ANALYZING** Research using print or online sources to find out more about presidios and why Spanish officials thought they were necessary to introduce into the area that is now Texas. Find images to print or make your own drawings of a presidio. Present what you found to the class, explaining why presidios were built and from whom or what they were meant to protect people. [21A, 22B, 22D]

3. **Thinking Like a Historian**
   - **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** Create and fill in a cause-and-effect graphic organizer like the one shown to help you understand the role that the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo played in Texas. List the causes and effects of his work in Texas. Add more cause-and-effect boxes as needed. [21C, 21B, 22B]

4. **Geography Activity**
   - **Analyzing Maps**
     The map shows where Spanish missions were located in Texas in 1731. Use the map and what you know from the chapter to answer the following questions. [21C, 22B]
     a. What geographic feature are most missions built near? Why?
     b. Why do you think many missions were built so close to each other?
CHAPTER 6  Assessment

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

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Explain the importance of each of these people, places, and terms to the early settlement of Texas and the surrounding areas. 2C, 228
   A. presidios
   B. Father Damián Massanet
   C. San Juan Bautista
   D. San Francisco de los Tejas
   E. Martín de Alarcón
   F. Mission San Antonio de Valero
   G. Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo
   H. José de Escandón
   I. Antonio Margil de Jesús

2. Understanding Supporting Details In the 1600s, Spain’s settlements in Florida were isolated from Spain’s other lands in the West. What caused this isolation? 2B, 228

3. Specifying Why did Spanish officials send troops to destroy the French settlement at Fort St. Louis? What did the troops find when they arrived at the fort? 2B, 228

4. Listing List three factors that contributed to the failure of San Francisco de los Tejas. 2C, 228

5. Explaining Why did the Spanish build the presidio Nuestra Señora de los Dolores? 2C, 218, 228

6. Explaining Why did the settlement of East Texas stop in the late 1710s? 2C, 218, 228

7. Understanding Supporting Details What caused missionaries, soldiers, and families at Nuestra Señora de los Dolores Mission to panic and flee to San Antonio in 1719? 2C, 228

8. Explaining What were the duties of the friars in the missions? 2C, 228

9. Specifying What were two reasons why Native American populations in the missions fell? 2C, 228

CRITICAL THINKING

10. Comparing and Contrasting How were the actions of Father Damián Massanet and Father Francisco Hidalgo similar and different? 2C, 218, 228

11. Drawing Conclusions What does Tejas mean? Why do you think de León called the Hasinai people Tejas? 19C, 218, 228

12. Comparing and Contrasting Compare and contrast Spanish and French interests in the area of East Texas and West Louisiana. 2B, 218, 228

13. Explaining Why did the Spanish build both presidios and missions in Texas? 2C, 228

14. Contrasting How did the missions established in Texas from 1716 to 1718 differ from the earlier Spanish missions? Was the later method of establishing missions more effective than the earlier method? Why or why not? 2C, 218, 228

15. Evaluating Describe the life of a friar in East Texas in the 1700s. Do you think such a life would have been difficult? Explain. 2C, 228

16. Synthesizing What were Miguel de Aguayo’s accomplishments in East Texas? Do you think his work was successful? Why or why not? 2C, 228

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CHAPTER 6  Assessment  (continued)

DBQ SHORT RESPONSE

"Three leagues down the creek...from the point where they reached it in coming from the crossing of the Guadalupe, we found it...we went to see it and found all the houses sacked. All the chests, bottle cases, and all the rest of the settlers' furniture broken; apparently more than two hundred books torn apart and the rotting leaves scattered throughout the patio—all in French. We noted that the perpetrators [people responsible] of this massacre had pulled everything the colonists had out of their chests and divided the booty among themselves, and what they had not cared for they had torn to pieces, making a frightful sack of all the French possessed.... The principal house of this settlement is in the form of a fort, made of ship timbers, and with a second story also made of ship timbers, and with a slope to turn off [shiel] water. Next to it, and without any partition [divider] is another apartment, not so strong, which must have served as a chapel where Mass was said. The other five houses were of stakes, covered with mud inside and out, their roofs were covered with buffalo hides, all quite useless for any defense."

—Alonso de León April 22, 1689, upon arrival with his troops at La Salle's fort in East Texas

17 Citing Text Evidence  What do you think de León thought of the effectiveness of the defenses of the French fort? How can you tell?  21A, 22B

18 Analyzing Primary Sources  What did the attackers do with the booty, or the belongings of the settlers that they valued? How did this show their attitude toward the settlers?  21A, 21B, 22B

EXTENDED RESPONSE

19 Narrative Writing  Suppose that you are a soldier at a presidio, and you are writing an entry in your journal to tell about your life. In your journal entry, name at least four of your duties. Include your personal feelings about your assignment and life at the fort.  21B, 22B, 22D

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

Note the details of the image, and answer the questions that follow.

20 Analyzing Visuals  Which item in the diagram most strongly relates to the Spanish purpose for setting up missions?  2C, 21C
   A. river           C. church
   B. gate           D. plaza

21 Identifying  Which feature of the mission was used for storing food?  2C, 21C
   F. arched walkway  H. granary
   G. bastion         I. well

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