



CHAPTER  
**5**

# European Exploration

## 1492–1700

**SECTION 1** Europe Eyes the Americas

**SECTION 2** Spanish Explorers Come to Texas

**SECTION 3** The French Explore Texas



VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**  
CHAPTER 5 VIDEO LESSON.

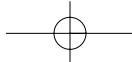
*All over the land are vast and handsome pastures, with good grass for cattle, and it strikes me the soil would be very fertile were the country inhabited and improved.*

Spanish explorer  
Álvar Núñez  
Cabeza de Vaca



Ben Carter, *Conquistadors in the New World*





# SKILL BUILDER

# Reading Social Studies



Ben Carlton Mead, *Coronado's Coming*

## Before You Read

Have you ever moved to a new town, city, or country? How did it feel to be new? How did others react to you? People move to unfamiliar places for many reasons, such as to find a better job. Moving to a new location has advantages and disadvantages.

### Think about

- how it feels to be the new person
- how others treat new people
- why someone might choose to move to a new town, city, or country
- the advantages and disadvantages of moving

## As You Read



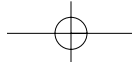
Explorers came from Europe to the Americas for a variety of reasons. European expeditions to Texas affected not only the members of the exploration but also the native groups who already lived in the area. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 5 will help you understand why explorers came to Texas and how their presence affected Native Texans.

- Copy the chart in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read the chapter, note in the second column each expedition's motivation for coming to Texas.
- In the third column, summarize how the unfamiliar surroundings affected the expedition.
- In the fourth column, summarize how the expedition's arrival affected the Native Texans.

## Organizing Information

EXPEDITION	WHY IN TEXAS	IMPACT ON EXPEDITION	IMPACT ON NATIVE TEXANS
Narváez			
Cabeza de Vaca			
Coronado			
La Salle			





## SECTION



# Europe Eyes the Americas

## Why It Matters Now

Columbus's voyages led to further European exploration and colonization, forever changing the Americas.

### TERMS & NAMES

Christopher Columbus, Queen Isabella, King Ferdinand, **expedition**, Hispaniola, **colony**

### OBJECTIVES

1. Sequence and describe Columbus's explorations of the Americas for Spain.
2. Identify important events related to the eventual European exploration of Texas.
3. Organize and interpret information from maps.

### MAIN IDEA

Propelled by Europe's goal of finding new trade routes to Asia, Christopher Columbus sailed to the Americas. However, not until after his death would the value of his discovery truly be known.

### WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you have the opportunity to sail with Christopher Columbus on one of his voyages. Life aboard ship is hard; food and water tend to spoil, and ships often wreck in storms. Nevertheless, the promise of fame and fortune has led thousands to risk their lives at sea. Knowing the risks as well as the potential for wealth and fame, would you sign on as a crew member for a voyage to the unknown? Why or why not?



Christopher Columbus

**expedition** *a journey undertaken by a group of people with a definite purpose*



Spanish helmet

## Spain Expands Its Influence

Years of war and poverty in Spain had given way to restlessness among Spanish adventurers. They wanted new challenges, opportunities, and fortunes. In the late 1400s Christopher Columbus, an explorer born in Genoa, Italy, persuaded Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain to pay for his **expedition**. He told her he would find a new route across the Atlantic Ocean to Cathay, the European name for China.

Columbus had taught himself Spanish, Portuguese, and geography. Like other educated Europeans of his time, he knew that the earth was round. Because of this, he believed that he could sail westward to reach Asia faster and easier than traveling eastward. Once he reached Asia, profitable trade routes could be established between Spain and the Indies. Queen Isabella agreed that trade with Asia would be very valuable to Spain. As an enthusiastic Catholic, she also supported the opportunity to spread the Catholic religion to Asia.

Although some opposed the idea, Columbus received the Spanish monarch's approval and funding for his voyage. On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail for Asia. From Spain, Columbus sailed the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa María* south to the Canary Islands, off the west



*The Santa María*



*Modern cargo ship*

**SHIPS** The ships that explorers used in earlier times were constructed very differently from today's ships. The *Santa María* was a cargo ship made of wood, with five sails. It was powered by the wind and could travel at most about 100 miles a day. A tiller was used to steer; the ship's wheel wouldn't be invented for another 200 years. The *Santa María* hit a reef and sank on Christmas Day, 1492. Since the fifteenth century, shipbuilding technology has changed. Now ships are made with steel and use steam, gas, or nuclear power to cover 100 miles in a few hours.

● **How might history have changed if the early ships had been made of the materials we use today?**

coast of Africa. He hoped to catch the trade winds that blow from east to west across the Atlantic Ocean. These winds would move his ships quickly across the ocean, hopefully to Asia.

## Reaching the Americas

Land was sighted on October 12, 1492, and Columbus's explorers set foot on an island they believed to be in the Indies, in Southeast Asia. They named the new land San Salvador, meaning Holy Savior. Columbus named the helpful and friendly native people *indios*. What Columbus didn't know was that his ships had landed among the islands we know today as the Bahamas. Furthermore, the inhabitants actually were the Taino people of the Caribbean region, not natives of the Indies.

Columbus quickly sailed on in search of the riches he had promised the Spanish monarchs. He was allowed to keep a percentage of these riches for himself. For the next several months, Columbus traveled to many islands. He visited Cuba and an island the Spaniards named La Española, later called Hispaniola.

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to finance other voyages. However, Columbus's later trips were not just to explore the unknown, but to conquer it. He was joined by his brother Bartholomew, soldiers, and settlers to colonize the new lands for Spain. Bartholomew established the first permanent **colony** on Hispaniola and named it Santo Domingo.

In all, Columbus made four journeys to the Americas for Spain, exploring parts of the Bahamas, Hispaniola, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Central America, and South America. He failed, however, to find a new trade route to Asia or to bring fabulous riches back to Spain. Moreover, reports began to reach Queen Isabella

**colony** *a land claimed for and controlled by a distant nation*



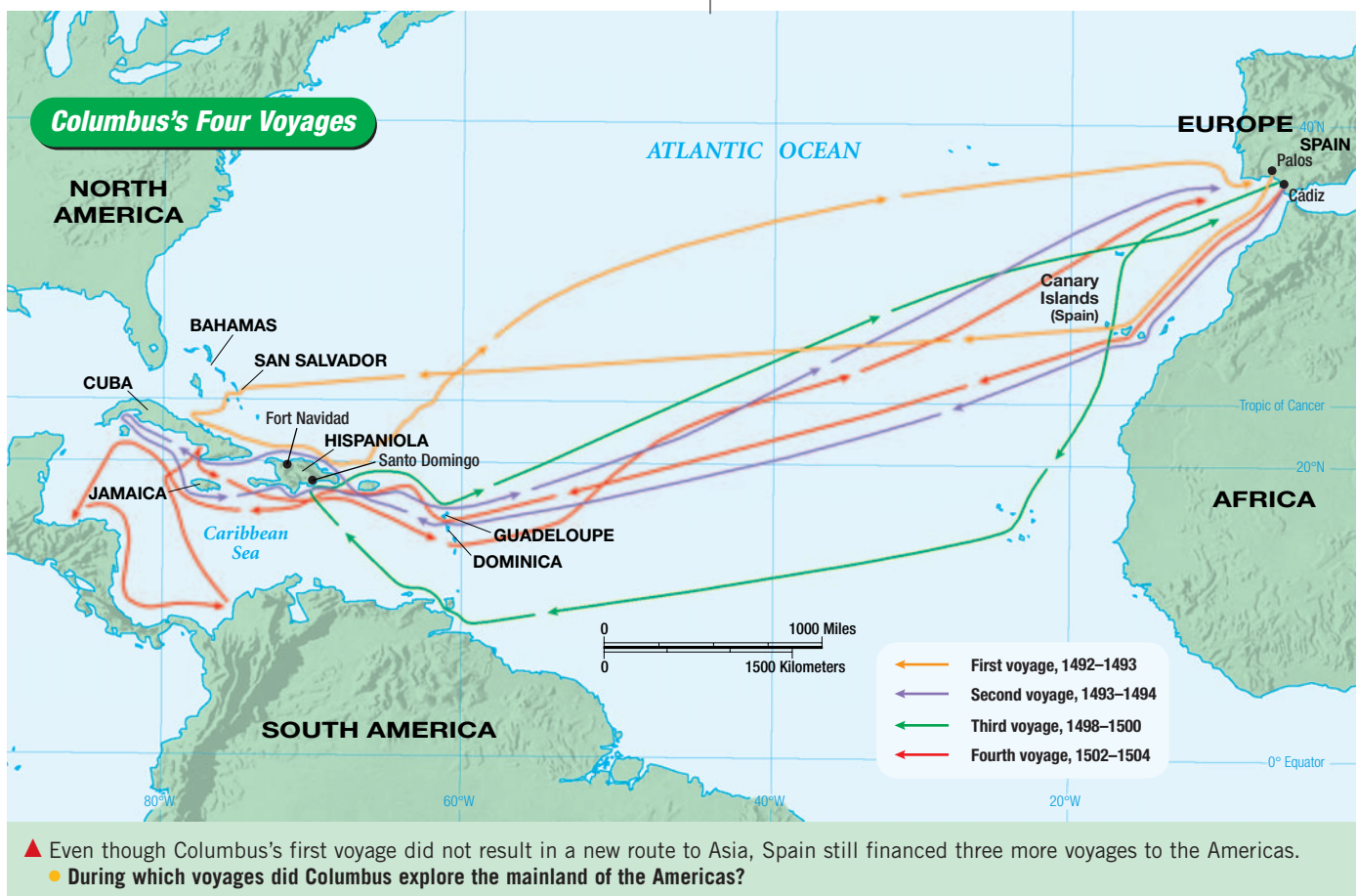
To Science

**B**efore the compass was invented, sailors navigated their routes by studying the stars and the sun. They also used their knowledge of the winds, tides, and special landmarks. When out on the open sea, however, sailors needed a navigational tool that did not rely on landmarks. The magnetic

Image not available for use on CD-ROM. Please refer to the image in the textbook.

compass had been used earlier by Chinese and Arab sailors. It was first used in Europe during the twelfth century. It used the earth's magnetic field to point as close to north as possible. ● **Why is it valuable to know which direction is north?**





and King Ferdinand that Columbus and others had enslaved, tortured, or killed thousands of the native Taino people in the Caribbean. The angry Spanish monarchs withdrew their support of further explorations by Columbus. Other European explorers, however, soon followed Columbus in search of riches and new lands to conquer. The race to explore and colonize the Americas had officially begun.

## SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

### Terms & Names

**Identify:**

- Christopher Columbus
- Queen Isabella
- King Ferdinand
- expedition
- Hispaniola
- colony

### Organizing Information

Use a Venn diagram like the one shown to compare and contrast Columbus's goals for exploring the Americas with those of the Spanish monarchs.

Columbus      Spanish monarchs

Did Columbus accomplish these goals? Why or why not?

### Critical Thinking

1. Describe in order by date the major events from Columbus's four voyages for Spain.
2. How do you think Columbus's journeys affected the eventual exploration of Texas? Explain.
3. According to the map on this page, in what ways were Columbus's four voyages alike? How were they different?

### Interact with History

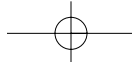
Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Knowing that Columbus and his crew made history by establishing the first colony on Hispaniola, would you make the same decision?

## ACTIVITY

### Culture

With a partner, research and develop three methods of communication Columbus might have used to communicate with the Native Americans. Role-play each scenario for the class.

Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research the Activity topic.



## Drawing Conclusions

### LEARNING *the Skill*

When writing a book or article, the author does not state all the ideas. It's your job as the reader to read the text and fill in some information yourself. This is called drawing conclusions. Drawing conclusions is a method of using the facts you have read along with your own knowledge to form a statement that wasn't directly provided in the text.

#### To draw conclusions, use the following steps:

- Carefully read the information provided in the text.
- Use any knowledge you already have about the subject to form a statement about what you just read.
- Research what you stated to verify the accuracy of your conclusion.
- Does your statement make sense? If so, you've drawn an accurate conclusion. If not, reread the material and adjust your statement as needed.

### PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following paragraphs. Then draw your own conclusions to answer the questions that follow.

Despite Christopher Columbus's lack of formal education, he was brilliant in his knowledge of the sea. Believing that the world was round, Columbus felt that he could sail west and eventually arrive in the east. To this end, he was very interested in finding a westward route from Europe to Asia.

In 1484 and again in 1488, Columbus tried to persuade King João II of Portugal to sponsor a voyage to sail west. The king refused his request because he did not see any reason to pursue the westerly route. Portugal already was making good progress finding a route to Asia by exploring the coast of Africa. By 1488 Portuguese sailors had discovered the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa and knew they could make it around Africa.

Refusing to give up, Columbus and his brother took their request to several other rulers, including Henry VII of England. After being turned down once by the Spanish monarchs, Columbus finally was granted financial support from Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand in 1492.

1. Why do you think Spain finally agreed to support Columbus's expedition?
2. What conclusion can you draw about Columbus's character?
3. Why do you think King João II refused Columbus's request even though it might have increased his chances of finding Asia?

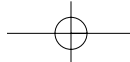
### APPLYING *the Skill*

Using your school library or online resources, find an article about Columbus and one of his expeditions. Read the article and then follow the steps in *Learning the Skill* to draw conclusions about what you read. Write your main conclusions on a sheet of paper. Next, exchange articles with a partner and read his or her selection and conclusions about the material. Do you agree with the conclusions? Why or why not? Discuss the conclusions with your partner.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research this topic.





## SECTION



# Spanish Explorers Come to Texas

## Why It Matters Now

Spanish explorers did not find the riches they sought in North America, but their search brought them to Texas.

### TERMS & NAMES

**conquistador**, Alonso Álvarez de Piñeda, Hernán Cortés, **commission**, Pánfilo de Narváez, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Estevanico, **vicero**y, **friar**, **pueblo**, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, Hernando de Soto, Luis de Moscoso de Alvarado, **missionary**, **mission**, Corpus Christi de la Ysleta

### OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the significance of the date 1519.
2. Describe the chronology of significant individuals and events in Texas history.
3. Identify important individuals and issues related to European exploration and colonization of Texas.

### MAIN IDEA

Spanish explorers realized that the Americas could provide even greater riches than could be earned through trade with Asia. For the next 150 years after Columbus's voyages, adventurers explored the new lands in search of wealth.

## A REAL-LIFE STORY

Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca was a Spanish explorer who set out to discover new lands and new wealth. After surviving several disasters, Cabeza de Vaca and his weary crew landed on Texas shores, where they were approached by a group of Native Texans.

*The Assessor and I went out and called to them, and they came to us. . . . We gave them beads and hawkbells, and each of them gave me an arrow, which is a pledge of friendship. They told us by signs that they would return in the morning and bring us something to eat, as at that time they had nothing.*

*At sunrise the next day, the time the Indians appointed, they came according to their promise, and brought us a large quantity of fish with certain roots, some a little larger than walnuts, other a trifle smaller. . . . They sent their women and children to look at us, who went back rich with the hawkbells and beads given them, and they came afterwards on other days, returning as before.*

Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, *La relación*



Álvar Núñez  
Cabeza de Vaca



- ▲ Cabeza de Vaca wrote about his life among Native Texans in a work called *La relación*, the first written work of Texas literature. ● **Why do you think this written record of life in early Texas is valuable to historians?**

## Spain Establishes Colonies

From 1492 until 1519, Spain concentrated on establishing colonies in the area known as the Indies. Spaniards on expeditions along the coastline and shipwrecked explorers who had journeyed inland reported hearing about a great civilization in the interior of the continent. This civilization was reported to possess great riches. The Spanish explorers



wanted this wealth for themselves. These explorers became known as **conquistadors** (from the Spanish word meaning “conquerors”).

In 1519 the Spanish governor of Jamaica sent a fleet of ships under the leadership of Alonso Álvarez de Piñeda. His mission was to map the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico and establish a Spanish colony. With four ships and 270 men, Álvarez de Piñeda sailed from Jamaica to Cabo Rojo, Mexico. They were the first Europeans to observe the Texas coast. Álvarez de Piñeda’s journey was cut short, however, when he encountered fellow Spaniard Hernán Cortés, who was exploring farther south. Cortés saw him as a rival and arrested some of the exploring party. Álvarez de Piñeda retreated up the coast and established a settlement near the present-day Mexican city of Tampico.

## Cortés Conquers Mexico

Six weeks before Álvarez de Piñeda’s voyage, the governor of Cuba had **commissioned** Hernán Cortés to explore the continent. The governor wanted a report on the rich and powerful civilization rumored to be there. After landing in Mexico with 11 ships, 508 soldiers, 16 horses, and weaponry, the 34-year-old Cortés founded the city of Veracruz.

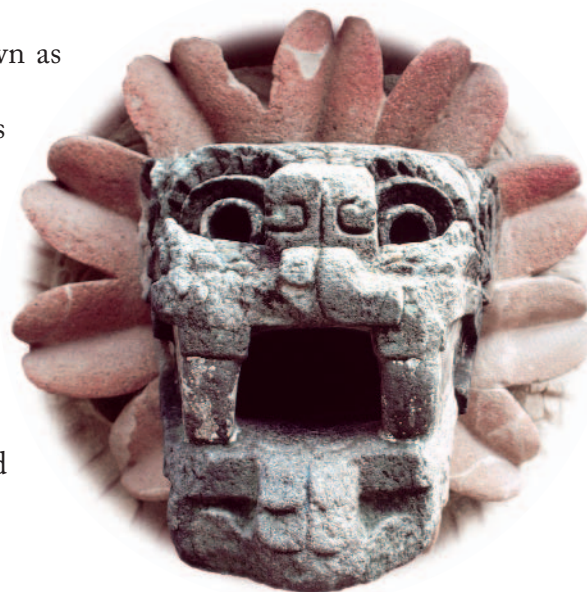
Cortés and his party clashed with the native peoples along the coast. News of the Spaniards soon reached Tenochtitlán, the Aztec capital in the interior of Mexico. Having heard of Cortés’s fierce weapons and horses, Emperor Moctezuma believed that the explorer was the legendary god Quetzalcóatl. Cortés’s red hair was thought to be Quetzalcóatl’s hair of flames. The god’s return to the Aztecs had been eagerly anticipated. Moctezuma welcomed Cortés to Tenochtitlán, but the Spaniards were not looking for friendship. In a series of bloody battles, they attempted to seize the Aztecs’ gold and silver. Cortés’s men used their superior weapons to defeat the Aztecs. Cortés then renamed Tenochtitlán the city of México, the capital of New Spain.

The gold and silver Cortés brought back from Mexico made Spanish leaders even more eager to explore New Spain. If they could lay claim to these lands and the riches they held, Spain could become the leader of Europe and the world.

## The Narváez Expedition

In 1526 Pánfilo de Narváez was granted the land of Florida by the king of Spain. He also received permission to conquer lands between Florida and Mexico and govern any Spanish colonies that he established.

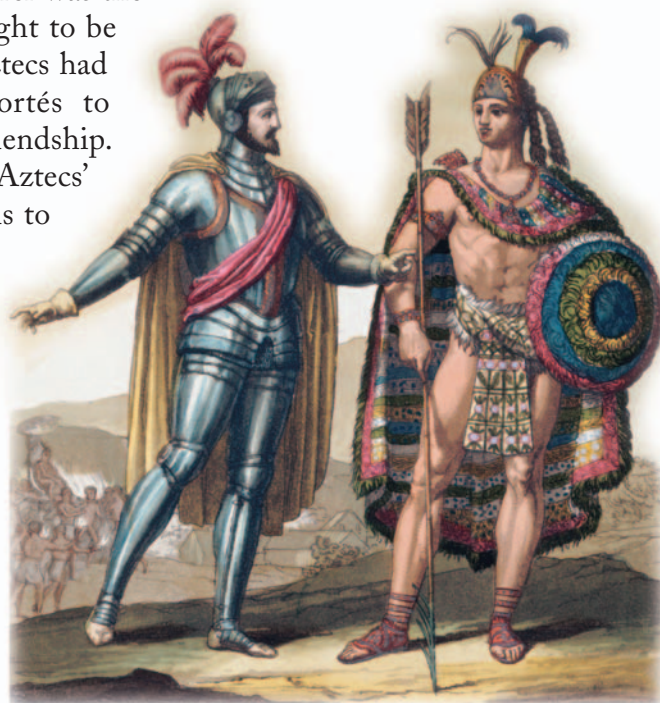
Narváez took his expedition of 400 men and 82 horses ashore on the Gulf side of Florida. The plan was to travel overland and meet his ships, which carried additional supplies, farther up the Gulf Coast. However,



Stone carving of the Aztec god Quetzalcóatl

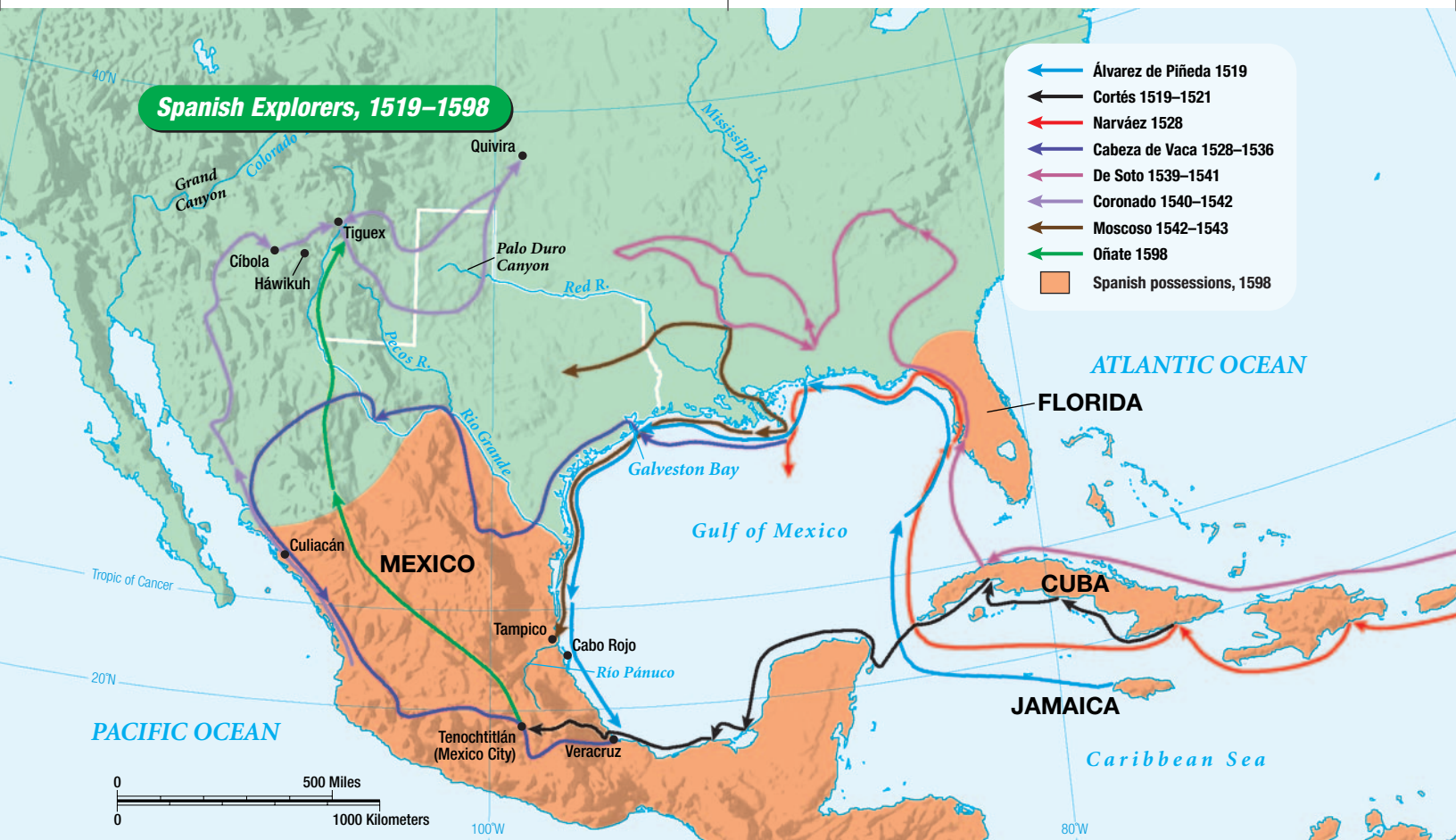
**conquistador** a Spanish explorer who searched for wealth and land in the Americas

**commission** to grant the power or authority to carry out a specific task

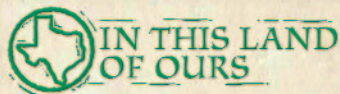


▲ Moctezuma met with Cortés, believing the Spaniard might be the Aztec god Quetzalcóatl. ● **Why do you think Cortés agreed to meet with Emperor Moctezuma?**





▲ Spain was eager to find wealth in the Americas, and many explorers were eager to search for it. ● Describe the routes of Cortés and Cabeza de Vaca.



### HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIPS

Many thousands of Native Texans died of European diseases. Medical records suggest that some may also have died of diseases unknown in Europe. Translations of doctors' notes from the 1500s indicate that symptoms included blood pouring from the nose and ears and a black tongue and heart. These symptoms were unknown to the Spaniards. Changes in diet, serious droughts, and harsh conditions may have set in motion a native virus, which could have been carried by rats. ● How might farming the land have contributed to the spread of disease?

when Narváez reached the meeting place, his boats were not there. Starving and desperate, Narváez ordered his men, who now numbered fewer than 300, to build five rafts so that they could sail to Mexico. However, early in November 1528, a hurricane drowned many of the men at sea, including Narváez.

The 80 or so survivors beached their rafts at Galveston Bay. They were the first known Europeans to set foot in present-day Texas. The Karankawas who lived there felt sorry for the stranded Spaniards and gave them food and shelter. However, the Karankawas soon began dying of strange illnesses. Europeans carried diseases such as smallpox and influenza that the Karankawas had never been exposed to. The Native Americans lacked immunities to these diseases. Within months, most of the explorers had also died from the harsh conditions. Six years later, only four members of the Narváez expedition were alive.

## Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

Among the four survivors was the second in command, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, and an African named Estevanico. Fearing that they wouldn't last much longer, Cabeza de Vaca persuaded Estevanico and the other survivors to escape with him to Mexico. For 18 months the group traveled across Texas into Mexico.

From the Karankawas, Cabeza de Vaca had learned how to use native herbs for healing. He had even learned to perform surgery. As they



traveled, his knowledge of healing helped the party remain on good terms with the native peoples they encountered. They became the first Europeans to explore the interior of Texas.

By 1536 Cabeza de Vaca, Estevanico, and the others had journeyed across southwestern Texas to Culiacán, a Spanish outpost. From there Cabeza de Vaca traveled to Mexico City and later to Spain. In both places, Cabeza de Vaca told officials about the native legends of seven cities of gold known as Cíbola. Spanish explorers had already found amazing riches in Mexico and Peru. Could Cíbola be a third such place?

## The Search for the Seven Cities of Cíbola

Antonio de Mendoza, the **viceroys** of New Spain, sent **Friar** Marcos de Niza, Estevanico, and several others to confirm Cabeza de Vaca's story. After the men entered the Arizona–New Mexico area, Friar Marcos sent Estevanico ahead as a scout. Estevanico was to send a runner back with a cross to describe the size of the cities. A small cross would mean that the cities were small. A large cross would mean that he had found a fabulous city of gold. Several days later, the runner arrived carrying a large cross and reporting that they had made contact with people who had seen the cities.

Friar Marcos hurried north to join Estevanico only to learn that suspicious Zuni natives had killed him. Still, Friar Marcos marched on until he saw what he believed to be golden rooftops. What he likely saw was the sun reflecting on the adobe buildings of a Zuni **pueblo**, which to him looked like gold. Friar Marcos hurried to report his findings to the viceroy.

## Francisco Vásquez de Coronado

On January 6, 1540, Mendoza commissioned Francisco Vásquez de Coronado to search for the Seven Cities of Cíbola. The expedition included 1,000 foot soldiers, 300 horsemen, several priests, 1,500 horses and mules, and large herds of cattle and sheep. Coronado traveled to the Zuni village of Háwikuh, the southernmost of the seven pueblos Friar Marcos had seen. Coronado did not find any golden rooftops, only adobe houses.

Not wanting to return without the riches promised, Coronado split up his expedition. One group traveled west across present-day New Mexico and became the first Europeans to see the Grand Canyon. Coronado led a group eastward to the native village of Tiguex, where he spent the winter of 1540–1541. There, he met a native whom the Spaniards called “El Turco,” or The Turk, an Eastern Plains native. He spoke of an amazingly wealthy land called Quivira (kee•VEE•rah). Coronado asked El Turco to lead him to Quivira.

On April 23, 1541, Coronado and his men began their search for Quivira. They crossed the Pecos River onto the West Texas Plains. They were amazed at the number of buffalo they saw. Having never seen this type of animal before, they mistook it for a type of cow.



### Estevanico

**E**stevanico was born in Azamor, Africa. He was enslaved and brought on the Narváez expedition with his Spanish owner. His ability to learn languages quickly allowed him to work well with the Karankawas and other Native Texans. He also quickly memorized the locations of food and water sources and important trails.

● **How would Estevanico's skills have helped the explorers in their search for wealth?**

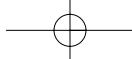


**viceroys** *governor of a colony who rules in the name of the king*

**friar** *person belonging to one of the religious brotherhoods of the Roman Catholic Church*

**pueblo** *Native American village of houses built of adobe, or sun-dried bricks of straw and clay*





- Before he died, El Turco told Coronado that he had lied about Quivira because the Native Americans of Tiguex wanted the Spaniards off their lands. ● **Why do you think El Turco and his people wanted the Spaniards to leave?**



### TEXAS VOICES

After nine days' march I reached some plains, so vast that I did not find their limit anywhere that I went, although I traveled over them for more than 300 leagues and I found such a quantity of cows in these, of the kind that I wrote Your Majesty about, which they have in this country, that it is impossible to number them, for while I was journeying through these plains, until I returned to where I first found them, there was not a day that I lost sight of them.

Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, Report to King Charles I

Eventually Coronado and his men reached Palo Duro Canyon, near present-day Amarillo. Coronado suspected that El Turco was not telling the truth, so he ordered all but 30 of his men back to Tiguex. Coronado traveled on to Quivira with only a small group of men. More than forty days later, he finally reached the city—a simple Native American village near present-day Wichita, Kansas. There they found no riches. Coronado had El Turco killed for lying. But before heading back to Tiguex, he claimed the land on behalf of the king of Spain. In the spring of 1542, Coronado left for Mexico City to report his bad news to the viceroy.



Conquistador horse armor

## Hernando de Soto

In 1539, a second expedition left Spain in search of the Seven Cities of Cíbola. Led by Hernando de Soto, the expedition set sail for Florida. De Soto was unable to find Quivira, but natives he visited shared tales of gold and precious stones in villages nearby. In search of these riches, De Soto explored parts of present-day Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. By 1541 the explorers had reached the Mississippi River.

Discouraged and running out of supplies, De Soto turned back in 1542. He became ill and died before he ever reached the coast. His successor, Luis de Moscoso de Alvarado, set out to find an overland route back to Mexico. He led his men westward into East Texas near present-day Texarkana. Unable to find riches or food, the expedition returned to the Mississippi



River. There they built boats to sail back to Mexico. In September 1543 only 311 of the original 600 members of the expedition reached their destination. The expedition was, however, the first major exploration into the interior of North America.

## Spain Establishes Missions

After several groups explored North America, only to return empty-handed, Spain's interest declined. However, when English explorer Sir Francis Drake set sail for the Americas between 1578 and 1580, Spaniards saw him as a competitor. They decided to establish a Spanish colony in the northern frontier. Early in 1598, Juan de Oñate set out with 400 men, some of their families, a group of priests, and a herd of 7,000 horses, cattle, and sheep. The group settled in New Mexico and, in 1610, established the capital city of Santa Fe. From there, small parties were sent west and east searching for wealth. Those who went east crossed into the Texas Panhandle.

In 1629 and again in 1632, Father Juan de Salas led a small group of **missionaries** and soldiers from Santa Fe into Texas to work among the Jumanos in the area near present-day San Angelo. Then, in 1682, the Spaniards established the first Texas **mission**, Corpus Christi de la Ysleta, near present-day El Paso. The purpose of this mission was to spread Christianity to Native Americans in the area. The mission was a success, and more were promised.



- ▲ Shortly after Corpus Christi de la Ysleta was founded, 21 Spanish families were living in the mission.
- **Why was the success of this mission important?**

**missionary** *one who is sent to do religious or charitable work in a territory or foreign country*

**mission** *a settlement founded to spread Christianity to the people of the area*

### SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

#### Terms & Names

**Identify:**

- conquistador
- Alonzo Álvarez de Piñeda
- Hernán Cortés
- commission
- Pánfilo de Narváez
- Estevanico
- viceroy
- friar
- pueblo
- Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
- Hernando de Soto
- missionary
- mission

#### Organizing Information

Use a chart like the one shown to list the effects of events that took place during the Spanish exploration of Texas.

CAUSE	EFFECT
Cortés brings gold and silver from Mexico to Spain.	
Later expeditions to North America fail to bring back gold.	
England sends Sir Francis Drake to explore the Americas.	

According to the chart, what was one of the reasons Spain sent explorers to the Americas?

#### Critical Thinking

1. Why is the date 1519 important to the study of Texas history? Explain.
2. Exploring and colonizing Texas was often dangerous work. List in chronological order the Spanish explorers from this section. Then describe one event or danger that each encountered. Explain how each event affected the explorer's work.
3. How do you think Juan de Oñate's Spanish colony

near Santa Fe differed from groups that had traveled through Texas? Explain how Oñate's colony helped lead to the Spanish colonization of Texas.

#### A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 102. What evidence supports the conclusion that the Native Americans trusted Cabeza de Vaca and his men?

### ACTIVITY

#### Geography

Why did the Spaniards choose to establish a mission in the El Paso area? Research and use what you already know about the Spaniards, Native Texans, and Texas geography to list possible reasons.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research the Activity topic.



# SKILL BUILDER

# Map & Geography

## Analyzing a Historical Map

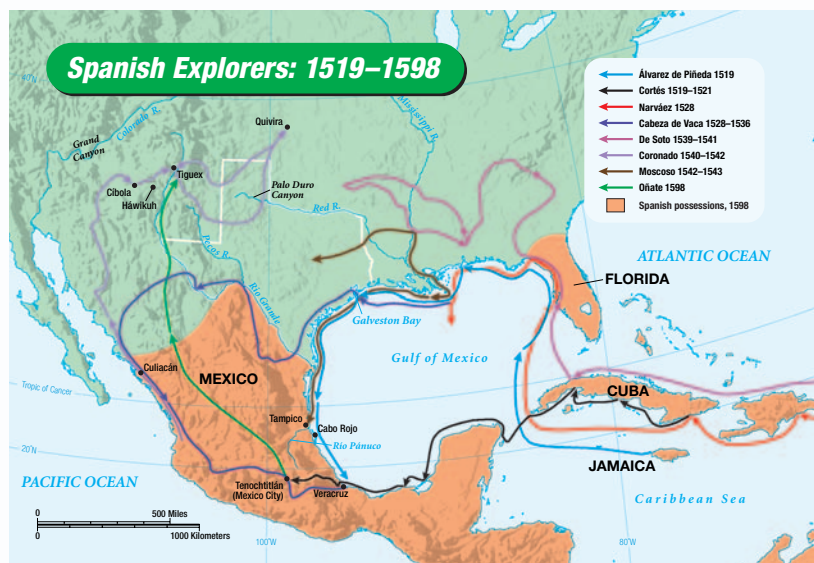


### LEARNING *the Skill*

In your study of Texas social studies, you will often use historical maps. A historical map shows information from the past. A historical map can show changes in political boundaries, where people lived in a certain area in the past, or routes of exploration, as on the map on this page.

**To analyze a historical map, use the following steps:**

- Read the map title. This often tells the theme and the time period of the information on the map.
- Examine the use of symbols and colors in the legend. The map on this page uses a different color for each explorer's route. Cabeza de Vaca's route, for example, is shown by a dark purple line.
- Analyze the dates in the map key. The map on this page uses dates to show the sequence of explorations. Ask yourself: Were some areas explored earlier than others? Think of a reason why some areas were explored late. Were some areas avoided? Try to guess why this might have been. Did several explorers visit a particular area? Why?
- Study the map. What information does it tell you about the past? This map shows that some explorers, such as Álvarez de Piñeda, traveled by ship and did little exploration on land. Others came by land; some traveled by sea and land.



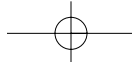
### PRACTICING *the Skill*

Study the map above. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. During what period of time did the explorations take place?
2. Which explorer traveled the longest duration of time?
3. From where did the explorations of West Texas originate?
4. Which explorers came to Texas by ship?
5. Which river did Cabeza de Vaca cross to get into Mexico?

### APPLYING *the Skill*

Create a four-column chart to organize the information on the map. Label the columns *Name of Explorer*, *Dates of Exploration*, *Distance Traveled*, and *Final Destination*. As a class, analyze the similarities and differences among the explorers.



## SECTION



# The French Explore Texas

## Why It Matters Now

France's interest in Texas spurred settlement by Spain, which established the foundation of today's Texas.

### TERMS & NAMES

René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle; King Louis XIV; Mississippi River Basin; **buccaneer**; **delta**; Fort St. Louis

### OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze La Salle's purpose for coming to Texas.
2. Describe how La Salle's journey affected Spanish exploration and colonization of Texas.

### MAIN IDEA

Although La Salle's expeditions may not have been true successes for France, they were seen as competition by Spain. This contributed to the rebirth of Spanish exploration and settlement of the Gulf Coast of Texas.

## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you have been told about a faraway place filled with enormous riches. You have found a sponsor to pay for your trip, but now you must recruit a team and plan to overcome whatever dangers may occur on your journey. How many people will you take? What skills should they have? What if there are people living there? What training and supplies will you need to ensure that you all return home safely?

### WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



## France Shows Interest in the Gulf

In the early 1680s Spain's interest quickly shifted from southwestern to southeastern Texas. Spanish officials learned that France, their European rival, had established a fort on the coast of Texas. In the winter of 1681–1682, René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, sledged down the frozen Illinois River to the Mississippi River. Once he reached the great Mississippi, he canoed all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico. He reached the mouth of the Mississippi on April 9, 1682, and claimed the river, all the lands it watered, and all its branches for France. He named the territory *La Louisiane*, or Louisiana, in honor of King Louis XIV of France.

La Salle returned to France in 1683 and asked King Louis XIV for permission to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. This colony could serve as a checkpoint from which France could track Spanish activities in the Gulf of Mexico. He also convinced the monarch that from Louisiana a French expedition could seize silver mines in Mexico and French missionaries could teach the Catholic religion to the natives. Furthermore, crops would grow well in the region's rich soil. But most importantly, a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi could control trade in the Gulf and the interior of North America.



*French firepot, 5" wide, the casing of an explosive device from LaSalle's ship*

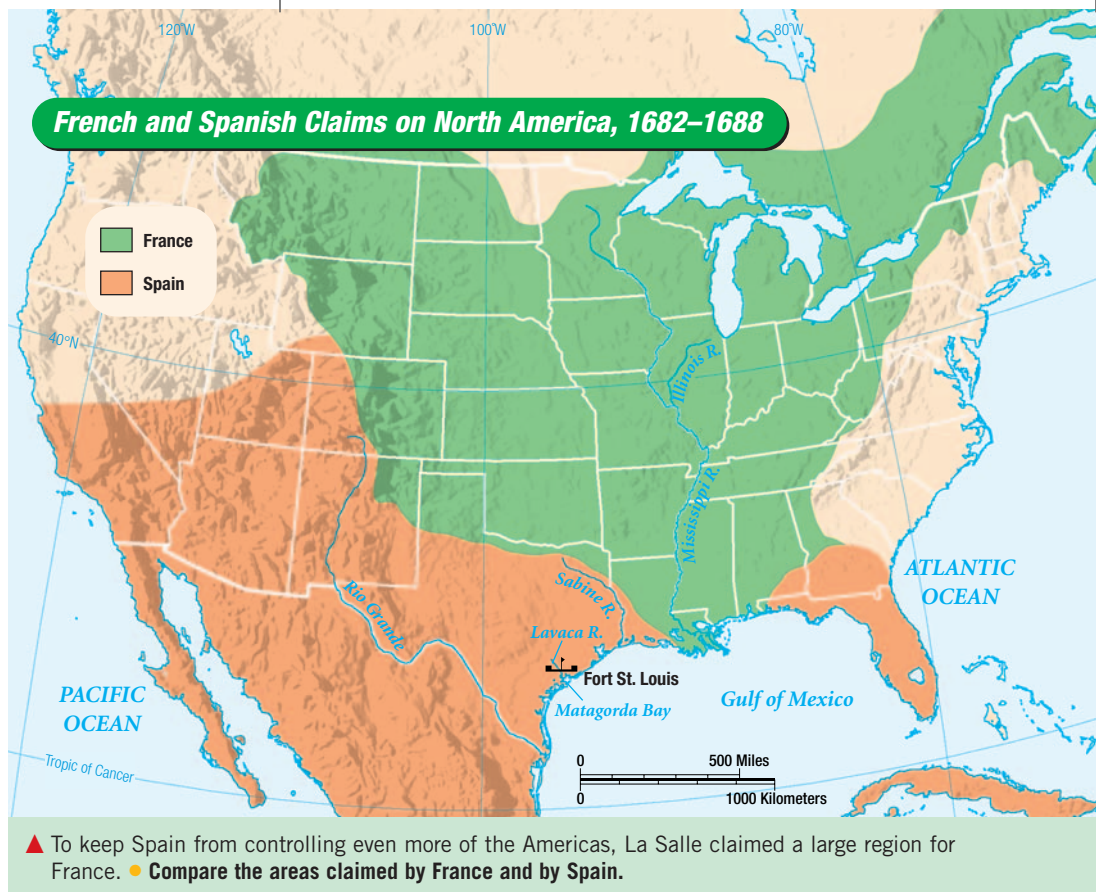




**IN THIS LAND OF OURS**

**REGION**

When La Salle claimed Louisiana for France, he was defining a region. He claimed all of the land drained by the Mississippi River and all of the river's branches. This area is called the Mississippi River Basin—the region from which water flows into the main river. Many countries want to control the entire basin of their most important rivers, but few actually do. ● **Why might it be important for a country to control a river basin?**



## La Salle Establishes a Colony

**buccaneer** *a pirate, especially one who preyed on ships during the 1600s*

**delta** *a triangle-shaped area of mud and silt deposits that forms at the mouth of some rivers*

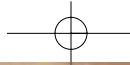
*Cannons recovered from Fort St. Louis*



King Louis XIV granted La Salle four ships. He allowed La Salle to bring 300 colonists and 100 soldiers to start a new colony. In 1684 La Salle set sail for the Gulf of Mexico to locate the mouth of the Mississippi. But the expedition was in trouble from the beginning. When it reached the West Indies, one of the ships was attacked and captured by a Spanish **buccaneer**. La Salle knew then that it was only a matter of time before news of the French expedition reached other Spaniards. Once this happened, they would try to end his mission. Many of the colonists wanted to turn back, but La Salle insisted they continue.

La Salle's mission was a difficult one. The Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico through a **delta**. There, the river divides into many smaller channels that often look like creeks or small rivers, if they can be seen at all. Knowing which ones might lead to the Mississippi would have been almost impossible for La Salle. Also, La Salle had failed to record the exact location of the Mississippi River during his first voyage. Given these obstacles, it was no surprise that he was unable to find the mouth of the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico.

In January 1685 La Salle reached Galveston Bay. On February 20 he sent colonists ashore at Matagorda Bay. Unfortunately, one of his ships ran aground on a sandbar, losing valuable supplies. La Salle continued on, however, sailing inland on the Lavaca River. Once inland, he built Fort St. Louis near present-day Garcitas Creek in Victoria County.



- ◀ George Catlin painted this imagined scene of La Salle's party reaching a Coahuiltecan village as they searched for the Mississippi River. • **What can you tell from this painting about how the artist viewed the Native Texans? the French?**

## The Colony Encounters Difficulties

The French colonists made contact with the Karankawas, who were friendly at first. When the French discovered the Karankawas had some of their supplies, which had washed ashore from their wrecked ship, they tried to recover their goods. Fighting broke out, and several Frenchmen were killed. The French then treated the Karankawas as hostile. Without help from the Native Texans, conditions were probably more difficult for the colonists. Drought ruined their crops, and some of the colonists grew sick or left the colony.

By October of 1685 La Salle was in desperate need of supplies. He decided to take a small party and seek a land route to the mouth of the Mississippi. With his brother and 50 men, he set out to find the Mississippi. They traveled down the Lavaca River and then eastward on foot. He was unsuccessful and returned to Fort St. Louis in late March 1686, having lost most of his men. In April, La Salle tried again to reach the Mississippi. After traveling with 20 men as far east as the Sabine River, he returned to Fort St. Louis with eight survivors.

By 1686 only about 45 French colonists were still alive. Most had died from disease or had been killed by the Karankawas. On January 12, 1687, La Salle decided to make another journey in search of a way home, taking with him 17 to 20 of the survivors. On this trip several of his men plotted to kill him and three others. On March 19, 1687, La Salle was shot. Henri Joutel, one of La Salle's more loyal followers, suggested that La Salle may have been partly to blame.

### TEXAS VOICES

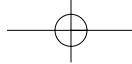
He had a capacity and talent to make his enterprise successful; his constancy and courage, and his extraordinary knowledge in arts and sciences, which rendered him fit for anything, together with an indefatigable body, which made him surmount all difficulties, would have procured a glorious issue to his undertaking, had not all those excellent qualities been counterbalanced by too haughty a behavior, which sometimes made him insupportable, and by a rigidness towards those that were under his command, which at last drew on him implacable hatred, and was the occasion of his death.

Henri Joutel, *Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage*



La Salle monument located in Navasota





### The Talon Family

After Isabelle Talon died at Fort St. Louis, her five children were raised by Native Texans. When found by Spanish explorers several years later, the children had tattoos and spoke native languages. The Spanish took them to Mexico City, where they learned Spanish and became servants to the viceroy.

In 1697, while serving in the Spanish navy, the three older Talon brothers were captured by the French, taken to France, and questioned. The information they gave about Native Texans is very important to historians today. The Talons later returned to Texas as guides for other French explorers.

The remains of a woman discovered recently at the Fort St. Louis site may be those of Isabelle Talon. DNA testing of Talon descendants may help identify these remains. • **What can be learned from analyzing these remains?**

Some historians believe that La Salle was killed near present-day Navasota. A statue has been dedicated there in his memory. Other historians believe that La Salle was killed farther east, in present-day Grimes or Cherokee County.

## The Colony Fails

Led by Henri Joutel, seven of the remaining survivors—including La Salle's brother, Abbé Jean Cavelier—made their way to Canada. In 1688 Joutel journeyed to France to report to King Louis XIV. Joutel asked the king to send an expedition to rescue the colonists who had been left behind at Fort St. Louis. However, King Louis decided that France had already spent too much money exploring the Gulf of Mexico. Stranded in dangerous territory, most of the remaining settlers either died or were killed by the Karankawas. The exception was a group of six French children, five of whom were from the same family, the Talons. Native Texans raised these children as their own. Ten years later, Spanish explorers discovered the French children and took them to Mexico City.

While La Salle may not have achieved the desired outcome for France, his explorations were of great importance to Texas. The colony that he established played upon Spanish fears that France would claim the Americas for itself. Out of competition, the Spaniards renewed their exploration of the Gulf Coast region and began working in earnest to settle Texas.

The period of European exploration had severe consequences for Native Texans, however. Although population before 1500 is difficult to estimate, some experts believe there were about 42,000 Native Texans before the explorers arrived. By 1700, thousands had died of diseases, most of which were accidentally brought by Europeans in their search for riches, fame, and knowledge.

## SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

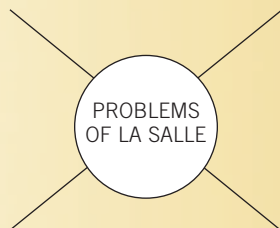
### Terms & Names

#### Identify:

- René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle
- King Louis XIV
- Mississippi River Basin
- buccaneer
- delta
- Fort St. Louis

### Organizing Information

Use a spider map like the one shown to list some of the problems experienced by the La Salle expedition.



How did these problems affect the expedition?

### Critical Thinking

1. The French colony of Fort St. Louis was established largely by accident. Summarize La Salle's true purpose for coming to the Gulf of Mexico and explain how his trip resulted in the establishment of Fort St. Louis.
2. Describe the effect France had on the eventual exploration and colonization of Texas.

### Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Knowing the difficulties La Salle encountered on his second voyage to the Mississippi River, would you answer differently now?

## ACTIVITY

### History

Research current findings of La Salle's colony at Fort St. Louis. Use this information to write a one-page report. Share your report with your class.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research the Activity topic.

## Creating a Multimedia Presentation

### The La Salle Expedition

In 1995, near Corpus Christi, a team of archeologists discovered one of the ships from La Salle's unsuccessful expedition. The *Belle*, which sank in 1686, was found buried in the sand at the bottom of Matagorda Bay. The Texas Historical Commission led the excavation of the ship and its contents in 1995–1996. Then eight iron cannons were found near Victoria. Archeologists confirmed that this was the site of La Salle's colony, Fort St. Louis. In 1999 archeologists began excavating this site. Thanks to artifacts from these two sites, archeologists have a better idea of what life was like for La Salle's colonists. Use the Internet to find information on La Salle and one of the excavations. Then use this information to create a multimedia presentation.



#### GETTING *connected*

1. To get started, log on to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) and go to **Chapter 5**.
2. Focus your search on information and links to La Salle and one of the excavations.
3. Find information that answers the following questions:
  - When and why did La Salle come to Texas?
  - What happened to La Salle in Texas?
  - What happened at the excavation site?
  - How was it excavated?
  - What kinds of artifacts were discovered?



#### DEVELOPING *your presentation*

Imagine that you are an archeologist who is working at the excavation site. You have been asked to be a guest speaker in your class. Create a multimedia presentation to share with students. Be sure to include several of the following in your presentation.

- A **report** summarizing the major events from La Salle's voyage to the Mississippi River all the way to the excavation site
- **Photographs, diagrams, or illustrations** of the excavation site
- A **time line** that illustrates events from La Salle's arrival in Texas to his death
- A **time line** that illustrates events since the discovery of the excavation site
- A **database** of artifacts found at the site





# CHAPTER 5 ASSESSMENT



## VISUAL Summary

**Europe Eyes the Americas**

Columbus came to the New World looking for gold and a new trade route to Asia. Although he found neither, his four voyages inspired others to seek their fortunes in the Americas.

**Spanish Explorers Come to Texas**

Following Columbus's lead, Spain established colonies in the Caribbean and Mexico. Reports of riches drew the explorers north to Texas where they established a successful mission.

**The French Explore Texas**

Spain's claims on Texas lands prompted France to establish a colony of its own. Although La Salle's Texas colony did not survive, France's presence renewed Spain's interest in settling Texas.

### TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Christopher Columbus
2. Hispaniola
3. Alonzo Álvarez de Piñeda
4. Pánfilo de Narváez
5. Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca
6. Estevanico
7. Corpus Christi de la Ysleta
8. René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle

### REVIEW QUESTIONS

#### Europe Eyes the Americas

(pages 98–100)

1. Why might it be inaccurate to say Columbus “discovered” America?
2. Why do you think Queen Isabella financed Columbus’s expedition?

#### Spanish Explorers Come to Texas

(pages 102–107)

3. What physical effect did the Narváez expedition have on the Karankawas?
4. How did Native Texans help Cabeza de Vaca, Estevanico, and the other two survivors successfully journey across Texas to Mexico?

#### The French Explore Texas

(pages 109–112)

5. What steps might La Salle have taken on his first journey to make his second journey a success?
6. When La Salle’s crew became in need of supplies, they urgently needed to find a route home. Explain how the group ran low on supplies.

### READING SOCIAL STUDIES

#### After You Read

Review your completed chart. Identify the similarities and differences between the Cabeza de Vaca and the La Salle expeditions and their relations with the Karankawas.

EXPEDITION	WHY IN TEXAS	IMPACT ON EXPEDITION	IMPACT ON NATIVE TEXANS
Narváez			
Cabeza de Vaca			
Coronado			
La Salle			

### CRITICAL THINKING

#### Forming a Hypothesis

1. For many years after Columbus’s journeys, Native Americans were known as *Indians*. Why do you think some people feel the term *Native American* is more acceptable than *Indian*?

#### Applying Information

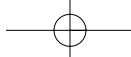
2. If you were a Native American in the 1500s, how do you think you would have felt about the Spanish explorers? Explain.

#### Making Inferences

3. Why do you think a cross was used as the symbol to signal the size of the riches Estevanico had found?

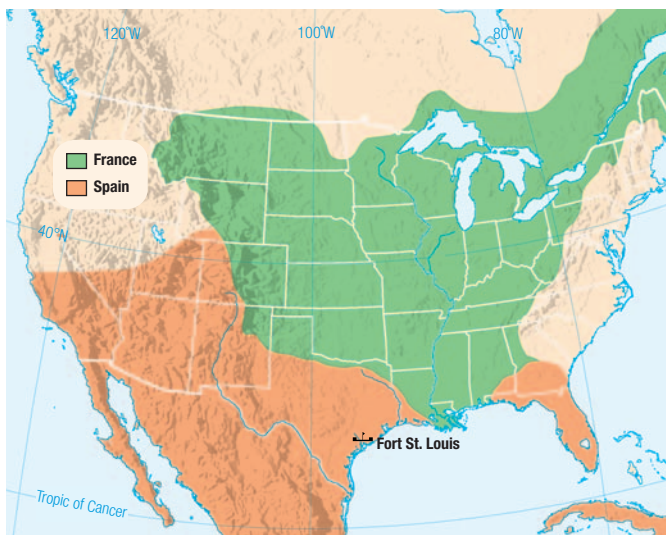
#### Making Comparisons

4. Spanish explorers were on a quest to find riches and to colonize the Americas. How do these fifteenth-century expeditions compare with our present-day race to colonize other planets?



## MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

### Applying Skills



Locate Fort St. Louis on the map. What effect did this French colony have on Spain?

## SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

### Drawing Conclusions

La Salle was a proud and unyielding man. When the king of France agreed to send an expedition to America, La Salle asked to be made its sole commander. However, King Louis XIV had other plans. He told the explorer he would have to share his authority. An overbearing navy captain by the name of Sieur de Beaujeu was given the management of all the ships while they were at sea. This conflict over authority would become a major issue for everyone involved in the expedition.

As a class, draw conclusions about La Salle's and Beaujeu's relationship during the trip. Then conclude how their relationship might have affected the people under their authority. How might it have affected the success of the expedition itself? After reaching your conclusions, work with a small group of students assigned the roles of La Salle, Beaujeu, and other members of the expedition. Act out a conflict between the two leaders and its possible effects on the French colonists.



## CHAPTER PROJECT

### *An Explorer's Letters Home*

Choose one of the explorers from this chapter and imagine that you are a member of his expedition. Research the living conditions you would have faced, the people and places you would have seen, and the events you would have experienced. Then use your research to write a historically accurate letter home to your friends or family. In your Texas Notebook, describe your experiences, your impressions of the land, the people, and your leader. When you have finished, share your letter with the class.



## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

### *Changes in Navigational Technology*

When La Salle first found the mouth of the Mississippi River, he recorded its latitude but was unable to determine its longitude. Thus, when he tried to find the mouth again, he could not pinpoint its location. Today, La Salle would not have had these problems. Using the Internet or other resources, research different types of modern technology that help people locate places on earth. Describe each form of technology and tell how each type could have helped La Salle find the Mississippi.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research this topic.



## CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

### *Evaluating National Holidays*

Columbus inspired many European explorers to travel to the Americas—eventually leading to the colonization of Texas. Every October, the United States celebrates Columbus's arrival in North America with a national holiday. However, not everyone feels his accomplishments are cause for celebration. Use the Internet and other resources to research different opinions regarding this issue. Then, in teams of two or three, use your research to debate whether or not the United States should continue to observe Columbus Day. Finally, compose a letter to the editor of a local newspaper expressing your opinion on this topic.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research this topic.





CHAPTER  
**5**

# European Exploration

## 1492–1700

**SECTION 1** Europe Eyes the Americas

**SECTION 2** Spanish Explorers Come to Texas

**SECTION 3** The French Explore Texas



VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**  
CHAPTER 5 VIDEO LESSON.

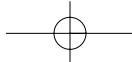
*All over the land are vast and handsome pastures, with good grass for cattle, and it strikes me the soil would be very fertile were the country inhabited and improved.*

Spanish explorer  
Álvar Núñez  
Cabeza de Vaca



Ben Carter, *Conquistadors in the New World*





# SKILL BUILDER

# Reading Social Studies



Ben Carlton Mead, *Coronado's Coming*

## Before You Read

Have you ever moved to a new town, city, or country? How did it feel to be new? How did others react to you? People move to unfamiliar places for many reasons, such as to find a better job. Moving to a new location has advantages and disadvantages.

### Think about

- how it feels to be the new person
- how others treat new people
- why someone might choose to move to a new town, city, or country
- the advantages and disadvantages of moving

## As You Read



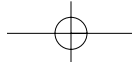
Explorers came from Europe to the Americas for a variety of reasons. European expeditions to Texas affected not only the members of the exploration but also the native groups who already lived in the area. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 5 will help you understand why explorers came to Texas and how their presence affected Native Texans.

- Copy the chart in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read the chapter, note in the second column each expedition's motivation for coming to Texas.
- In the third column, summarize how the unfamiliar surroundings affected the expedition.
- In the fourth column, summarize how the expedition's arrival affected the Native Texans.

## Organizing Information

EXPEDITION	WHY IN TEXAS	IMPACT ON EXPEDITION	IMPACT ON NATIVE TEXANS
Narváez			
Cabeza de Vaca			
Coronado			
La Salle			





## SECTION



# Europe Eyes the Americas

## Why It Matters Now

Columbus's voyages led to further European exploration and colonization, forever changing the Americas.

### TERMS & NAMES

Christopher Columbus, Queen Isabella, King Ferdinand, **expedition**, Hispaniola, **colony**

### OBJECTIVES

1. Sequence and describe Columbus's explorations of the Americas for Spain.
2. Identify important events related to the eventual European exploration of Texas.
3. Organize and interpret information from maps.

### MAIN IDEA

Propelled by Europe's goal of finding new trade routes to Asia, Christopher Columbus sailed to the Americas. However, not until after his death would the value of his discovery truly be known.

### WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you have the opportunity to sail with Christopher Columbus on one of his voyages. Life aboard ship is hard; food and water tend to spoil, and ships often wreck in storms. Nevertheless, the promise of fame and fortune has led thousands to risk their lives at sea. Knowing the risks as well as the potential for wealth and fame, would you sign on as a crew member for a voyage to the unknown? Why or why not?



Christopher Columbus

**expedition** *a journey undertaken by a group of people with a definite purpose*



Spanish helmet

## Spain Expands Its Influence

Years of war and poverty in Spain had given way to restlessness among Spanish adventurers. They wanted new challenges, opportunities, and fortunes. In the late 1400s Christopher Columbus, an explorer born in Genoa, Italy, persuaded Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain to pay for his **expedition**. He told her he would find a new route across the Atlantic Ocean to Cathay, the European name for China.

Columbus had taught himself Spanish, Portuguese, and geography. Like other educated Europeans of his time, he knew that the earth was round. Because of this, he believed that he could sail westward to reach Asia faster and easier than traveling eastward. Once he reached Asia, profitable trade routes could be established between Spain and the Indies. Queen Isabella agreed that trade with Asia would be very valuable to Spain. As an enthusiastic Catholic, she also supported the opportunity to spread the Catholic religion to Asia.

Although some opposed the idea, Columbus received the Spanish monarch's approval and funding for his voyage. On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail for Asia. From Spain, Columbus sailed the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa María* south to the Canary Islands, off the west



The Santa María



Modern cargo ship

**SHIPS** The ships that explorers used in earlier times were constructed very differently from today's ships. The *Santa María* was a cargo ship made of wood, with five sails. It was powered by the wind and could travel at most about 100 miles a day. A tiller was used to steer; the ship's wheel wouldn't be invented for another 200 years. The *Santa María* hit a reef and sank on Christmas Day, 1492. Since the fifteenth century, shipbuilding technology has changed. Now ships are made with steel and use steam, gas, or nuclear power to cover 100 miles in a few hours.

● **How might history have changed if the early ships had been made of the materials we use today?**

coast of Africa. He hoped to catch the trade winds that blow from east to west across the Atlantic Ocean. These winds would move his ships quickly across the ocean, hopefully to Asia.

## Reaching the Americas

Land was sighted on October 12, 1492, and Columbus's explorers set foot on an island they believed to be in the Indies, in Southeast Asia. They named the new land San Salvador, meaning Holy Savior. Columbus named the helpful and friendly native people *indios*. What Columbus didn't know was that his ships had landed among the islands we know today as the Bahamas. Furthermore, the inhabitants actually were the Taino people of the Caribbean region, not natives of the Indies.

Columbus quickly sailed on in search of the riches he had promised the Spanish monarchs. He was allowed to keep a percentage of these riches for himself. For the next several months, Columbus traveled to many islands. He visited Cuba and an island the Spaniards named La Española, later called Hispaniola.

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to finance other voyages. However, Columbus's later trips were not just to explore the unknown, but to conquer it. He was joined by his brother Bartholomew, soldiers, and settlers to colonize the new lands for Spain. Bartholomew established the first permanent **colony** on Hispaniola and named it Santo Domingo.

In all, Columbus made four journeys to the Americas for Spain, exploring parts of the Bahamas, Hispaniola, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Central America, and South America. He failed, however, to find a new trade route to Asia or to bring fabulous riches back to Spain. Moreover, reports began to reach Queen Isabella

**colony** a land claimed for and controlled by a distant nation



To Science

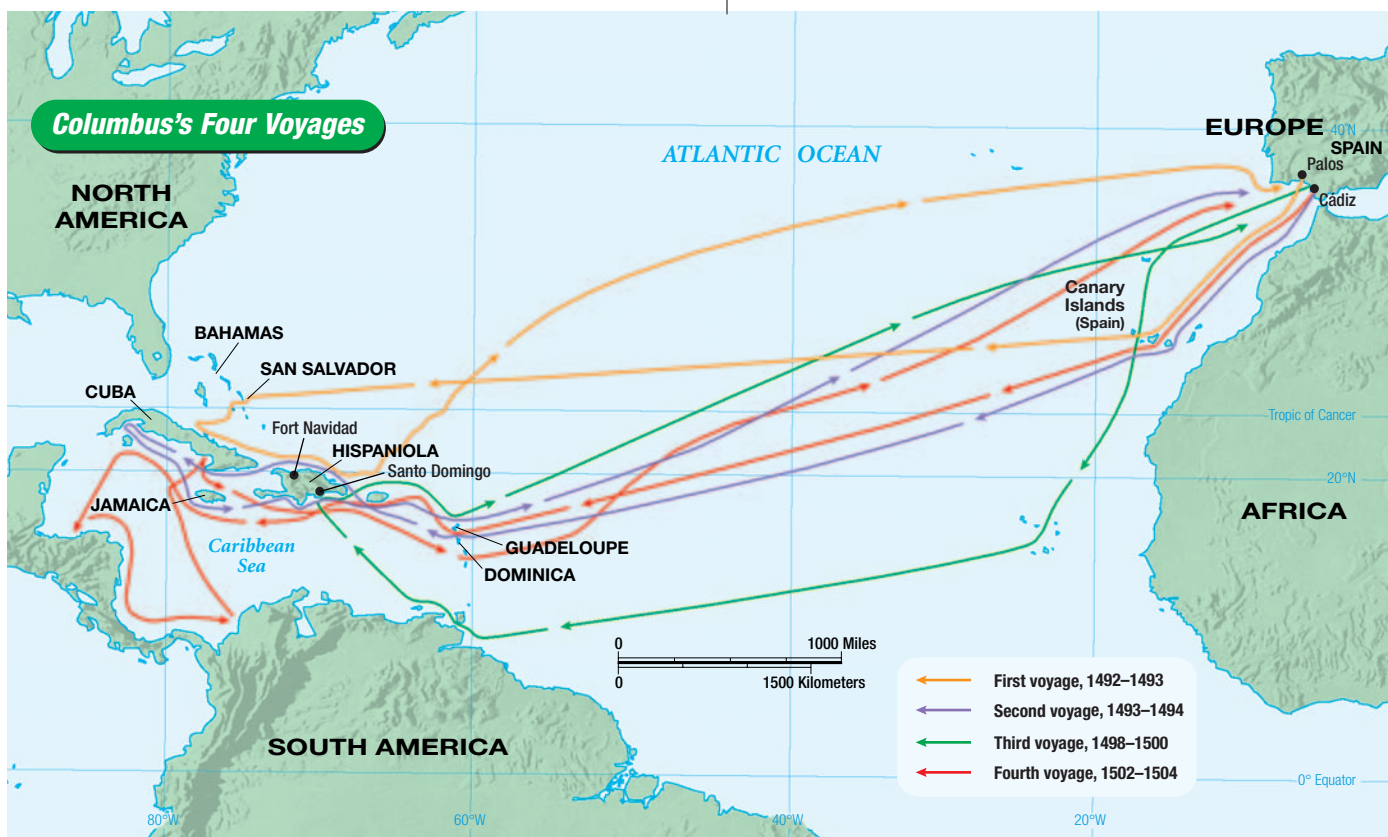
**B**efore the compass was invented, sailors navigated their routes by studying the stars and the sun. They also used their knowledge of the winds, tides, and special landmarks. When out on the open sea, however, sailors needed a navigational tool that did not rely on landmarks. The magnetic

Image not available for use on CD-ROM. Please refer to the image in the textbook.

compass had been used earlier by Chinese and Arab sailors. It was first used in Europe during the twelfth century. It used the earth's magnetic field to point as close to north as possible.

● **Why is it valuable to know which direction is north?**





▲ Even though Columbus's first voyage did not result in a new route to Asia, Spain still financed three more voyages to the Americas.  
 ● During which voyages did Columbus explore the mainland of the Americas?

and King Ferdinand that Columbus and others had enslaved, tortured, or killed thousands of the native Taino people in the Caribbean. The angry Spanish monarchs withdrew their support of further explorations by Columbus. Other European explorers, however, soon followed Columbus in search of riches and new lands to conquer. The race to explore and colonize the Americas had officially begun.

**SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT**

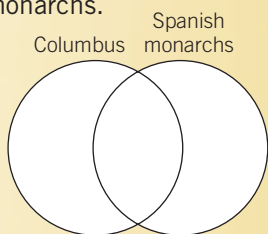
**Terms & Names**

**Identify:**

- Christopher Columbus
- Queen Isabella
- King Ferdinand
- expedition
- Hispaniola
- colony

**Organizing Information**

Use a Venn diagram like the one shown to compare and contrast Columbus's goals for exploring the Americas with those of the Spanish monarchs.



Did Columbus accomplish these goals? Why or why not?

**Critical Thinking**

1. Describe in order by date the major events from Columbus's four voyages for Spain.
2. How do you think Columbus's journeys affected the eventual exploration of Texas? Explain.
3. According to the map on this page, in what ways were Columbus's four voyages alike? How were they different?

**Interact with History**

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Knowing that Columbus and his crew made history by establishing the first colony on Hispaniola, would you make the same decision?

**ACTIVITY**

*Culture*

With a partner, research and develop three methods of communication Columbus might have used to communicate with the Native Americans. Role-play each scenario for the class.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research the Activity topic.