

CHAPTER
5

The Search for Empire

(1492–1670)



The first explorers in the Americas made maps of the lands they explored.



Viceroy Mendoza planned and supplied Coronado's expedition.

TEXAS

1519 Alonso Álvarez de Pineda maps the Texas coast.

1541 Explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado crosses the Texas Panhandle.

1554 A Spanish treasure fleet shipwrecks off of present-day Padre Island.

1581 Spaniard Hernán Gallegos writes about the lives of the Jumano Indians in Texas.

1490

U.S. and WORLD



1492 Christopher Columbus first reaches the Bahamas.

1510

1519 Hernán Cortés begins his conquest of the Aztec Empire.

1530

1532 Francisco Pizarro begins his defeat of the Inca Empire in South America.

1550

1565 Pedro Menéndez de Avilés founds St. Augustine, Florida, the first European settlement in the present-day United States.

1570

1574 An estimated 152,500 Spanish settlers live in the Americas.



Spanish conquistadores found gold treasures such as this Inca mask in the Americas.

Build on What You Know

Europeans arrived in Texas in the early 1500s. At the time, many different American Indian groups already lived in the area. Their lives would be permanently changed as Spanish explorers and others began to enter and settle on their land.



Spanish soldiers and conquistadores often wore large helmets.



Spanish conquistadores brought the first horses to Texas.

1601 Juan de Oñate crosses the Texas Panhandle on his way to Quivira.

1659 Spaniards first record seeing Apache Indians riding horses.

1590

1610

1630

1650

1670

1609 English captain Henry Hudson explores the eastern coast of North America and sails up the river that now bears his name.

1621 Potatoes native to the Americas are planted in Germany for the first time.



Potatoes native to the Americas quickly became popular in Europe.

1657 The English navy destroys the Spanish West Indian fleet during a war between England and Spain.

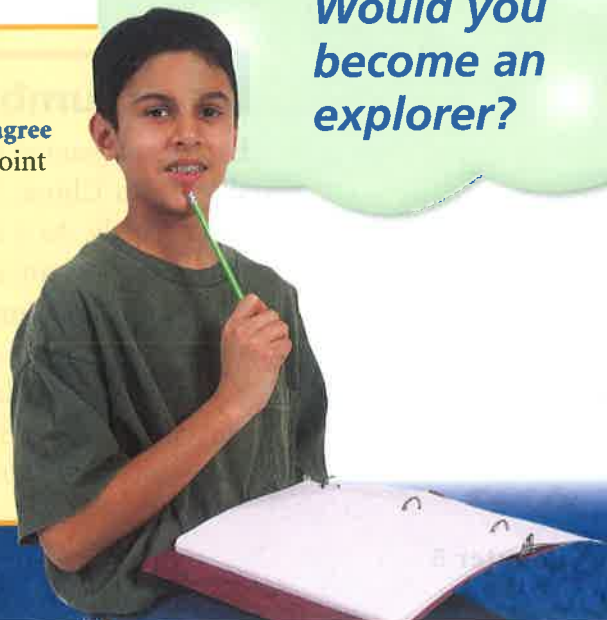
If you were there ...
Would you become an explorer?

You Be the Historian



What's Your Opinion? Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Science, Technology & Society** A small army with superior weapons can defeat a great empire.
- **Economics** A nation can gain power and wealth by exploring and settling other lands.
- **Culture** People always benefit culturally from exploration.



Europeans Reach the Americas

Read to Discover

1. Why was the 1492 voyage of Christopher Columbus important?
2. Why did Spain's rulers want to conquer the Americas?
3. What important event occurred in 1519, and what were the consequences of this event?

Why It Matters Today

Early explorers sailed uncharted waters and visited new lands. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about space or deep-sea exploration today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- conquistadores

Identify

- Christopher Columbus
- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella
- Hernán Cortés
- Moctezuma II

The Story Continues



Asian spices shipped to Europe included cinnamon, nutmeg, saffron, and pepper.

A cookbook from the 1300s advised cooks to carefully “grind spices . . . [so] you do not lose any speck.” Seasonings were far too valuable to waste. Cooks for wealthy Europeans used salt to help keep meat from spoiling and spices to make rotting foods taste better. Spices and salt were carried to Europe from Asia and Africa across dangerous routes. Merchants in the spice trade risked death in harsh deserts and murder by bandits. Such risks and long journeys made spices very expensive. One pound of salt could cost as much as two pounds of gold!



Columbus Sails to the Americas

Europeans wanted Asian trade goods, such as spices from the Indies and silks from China. The dangers of overland trade routes made such goods costly. As a result, in the late 1400s nations in western Europe raced to find an all-water route to Asia. An Italian sailor named **Christopher Columbus** believed he could reach Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. The idea was daring because no one knew just how big the Atlantic was or what lay beyond it. **King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella** of Spain eventually supported Columbus, who acquired three ships—the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa María*.

On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail. As the weeks passed, the crew grew nervous. Then early on October 12, a lookout cried “Land! Land!” The fleet had reached an island in what is now the Bahamas. Columbus named the island San Salvador, or “Holy Savior.” Although he was nowhere near Asia, Columbus mistakenly believed he was in the Indies. He therefore called the people he met Indians. Later, Europeans realized that Columbus had actually landed near the continent that became known as North America.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were willing to help Columbus?

★ Spanish Conquest in the Americas

Spain’s rulers hoped to expand their empire by taking control of the Americas. The riches and lands of the Americas would add to their nation’s wealth and power. Spain also wanted to spread Christianity to the Americas. To accomplish these goals, Spain sent small armies and church officials to the Caribbean. These expeditions were led by **conquistadores** (kahn-kees-tuh-DAWR-eez)—soldiers and adventurers in search of glory, gold, and land.

The conquistadores wore suits of armor and steel helmets. They rode mighty horses and carried muskets and finely crafted swords. To Caribbean Indians, who had never seen horses or steel weapons, the conquistadores were a frightening sight. With this advantage and their superior military technology, the Spanish soon conquered many of the Caribbean Islands. They then turned to the American mainland.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Summarizing** What advantages helped the conquistadores conquer the Caribbean?

That’s

Interesting!

Pigs on the Loose

Christopher Columbus and other early explorers carried livestock with them on their trips. This is how the first pigs came to the Americas. Many Spanish explorers let the pigs they brought roam free to live off grasses, nuts, and roots. These pigs turned wild, and their population in the Americas grew quickly. These abandoned pigs provided a source of food for later explorers.



Interpreting the Visual Record

Contact. Columbus knelt in thanksgiving when he finally set foot on solid ground. **According to this painting, how did Native Americans react to Columbus’s arrival?**



Interpreting the Visual Record

Cortés. Cortés led a fleet with 11 ships and about 600 soldiers to Mexico. What technological advantages do you think the Spaniards had over the Aztec?



The Granger Collection, New York



Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire to gain its wealth of gold and silver.

★ Cortés Marches through Mexico

In 1519 conquistador **Hernán Cortés** sailed from Spanish Cuba to the eastern coast of what is now Mexico. After landing, the Spaniards met many Mexican Indians. Several of them told of the powerful and wealthy Aztec Empire, led by **Moctezuma II** (MAWK-tay-soo-mah)—also called Montezuma. Cortés decided to find Moctezuma “wherever he might be. . . [And] take him alive in chains or make him subject to [Spain].”

To make certain his soldiers would not retreat, Cortés sank his ships. He meant to have victory at any cost. However, he faced overwhelming odds. The Aztec had conquered a vast area and ruled several million people. An Indian woman named Malintzin (mah-LINT-suhn)—also called Malinche (mah-LEEN-chay)—helped Cortés overcome this disadvantage. She served as guide and interpreter. With her help, Cortés gained allies among these conquered peoples. Thousands joined Cortés as he marched toward the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán.

After arriving at Tenochtitlán, Cortés and his soldiers marveled at its great size and beauty. One soldier described the city, which was situated in the middle of a huge lake.

Texas Voices

“When we saw all those cities . . . built in the water, and other great towns on dry land, . . . we were astounded [greatly surprised]. These great towns and temples and buildings rising from the water, all made of stone, seemed like an enchanted vision.”

—Bernal Díaz del Castillo, quoted in *Cortés and the Downfall of the Aztec Empire*, by Jon Manchip White

1519

Hernán Cortés sails to present-day Mexico and begins his conquest of the Aztec Empire.



Reading Check Analyzing Information What weakness in the Aztec Empire did Cortés use to increase the size of his army?

★ Cortés Conquers the Aztec

The Aztec had large amounts of gold, precious gems, and silver. Moctezuma gave Cortés peace offerings from this treasure, but the gifts were not enough. Cortés took Moctezuma captive and began planning how to conquer the Aztec. Before Cortés was prepared, fighting broke out between the Aztec and the Spaniards. On the night of June 30, 1520, the Spaniards fled the city. Cortés then began planning a new assault. He convinced more Mexican Indians to join him and had his men build boats armed with cannons. In May 1521 the Spaniards and their Indian allies attacked Tenochtitlán. After a long and brutal fight, they defeated the Aztec in August 1521. Many of the Aztec were killed or enslaved. Tenochtitlán lay in ruins.

Spain had captured the great wealth and land of the Aztec Empire. The Spanish sent much of the Aztec gold and silver, including treasures, to Spain. On top of the ruins of Tenochtitlán, Cortés built Mexico City. It became the capital of New Spain, which eventually extended from California to Florida to Mexico. Along with the Caribbean Islands, Mexico became a common starting point for Spanish exploration in the Americas. Such exploration increased the size of Spain's empire, which by 1600 included much of North and South America.

★ Reading Check Comparing How were the Aztec Empire and Spanish America similar?

CONNECTING TO ECONOMICS AND MATH

Gold and the Spanish Empire

Spanish explorers sent the gold and silver they found in the Americas back to Spain. As the amount of gold in Spain rose, prices of goods also rose. Spain produced few goods itself, so much of its wealth left the country to pay for goods made elsewhere.

The chart below lists the value of gold and silver sent to Spain from the Americas between 1516 and 1660. Use the information to create a bar graph.

YEAR	VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER
1516–1520	993,000 pesos
1536–1540	3,938,000 pesos
1556–1560	7,999,000 pesos
1576–1580	17,252,000 pesos
1596–1600	34,429,000 pesos
1616–1620	30,112,000 pesos
1636–1640	16,315,000 pesos
1656–1660	3,361,000 pesos

Interpreting Data ★ TEKS

- During what years did the value of gold and silver sent to Spain peak?
- By what percentage did the value of gold and silver increase between 1536 and 1560?

★ Section 1 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP5

- 1 Define and explain:**
- conquistadores

- 2 Identify and explain:**
- Christopher Columbus
 - King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella
 - Hernán Cortés
 - Moctezuma II

- 3 Summarizing**
- Copy the web diagram below. Use it to show why Spain wanted to gain an empire in the Americas.



- 4 Finding the Main Idea**
- What did Christopher Columbus accomplish in 1492?
 - Describe Hernán Cortés's activities in 1519, and explain why they were significant.

- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**
- Sequencing** Imagine that you are a member of Cortés's army in 1519. Write journal entries describing your experiences in Mexico. Describe events in their proper order. Consider the following:

- the march to Tenochtitlán
- the conquest of the Aztec Empire



The Spanish Explore Texas

Read to Discover

1. Why was Pineda's voyage in 1519 important to Texas?
2. How did the Narváez expedition end, and what events led to this outcome?
3. What experiences did Cabeza de Vaca and Estevanico have in Texas?

Identify

- Alonso Álvarez de Pineda
- Pánfilo de Narváez
- Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca
- Estevanico

Why It Matters Today

Early Spanish explorers visited the Gulf Coast of Texas. Today the Gulf Coast contains several of our state's cities. Use [CWfy.com](http://www.cwfy.com) or other **current events** sources to find information about regional growth. Record your findings in your journal.

The Story Continues

In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan (muh-JEL-uhn) began a famous voyage. With five ships and some 250 explorers, Magellan sailed west from Spain and then south around South America. During the voyage, storms and hunger threatened the crew. Ships were lost, and as supplies ran out the sailors ate rats to survive. Then Magellan was killed at a stop in the Philippines. His crew continued, however. The 18 sailors who returned to Spain were the first people to sail around the world.

The Granger Collection, New York



Ferdinand Magellan, like other sailors of his time, used a compass and the stars to help him navigate during his voyages.



Pineda Explores the Gulf Coast

Magellan had been looking for a southern waterway to the Pacific Ocean. The same year he set sail, Spanish explorer **Alonso Álvarez de Pineda** began searching for a northern waterway to the Pacific. In 1519 Pineda sailed with a fleet from Jamaica into the Gulf of Mexico. Heading west from Florida, he sailed along the Gulf Coast. After several months Pineda reached a large river along which were several American Indian villages and many palm trees. Pineda named the river Río de las Palmas, or "River of Palms." The explorers camped there for 40 days and then returned to Jamaica. Some historians claim this river was the Rio Grande. However, other historians claim that Pineda found the river Soto la Marina, 150 miles farther to the south.

Pineda and his crew were the first-known Europeans to see the Texas coast. In addition, Pineda was the first to map the northern Gulf of Mexico. Although no evidence exists that he and his crew entered Texas, their voyage increased Spanish interest in the region.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What was the result of Pineda's voyage to the Gulf Coast in 1519?

★ Narváez and the "Island of Misfortune"

In 1527 **Pánfilo de Narváez** (PAHM-fee-loh day nahr-BAH-ays) led another voyage to the Gulf of Mexico. Like other Spanish explorers in the Americas, he dreamed of finding gold and riches. The Narváez expedition included five ships carrying some 600 soldiers as well as horses. The explorers reached Florida in April 1528 and went ashore near Tampa Bay. While exploring the coast, the Spaniards saw some American Indians with gold. They excitedly asked where they could find more of the metal. The American Indians described Apalachee, a northern region that they said was rich in gold. Eager to find treasure, Narváez divided his force. He sent the ships in search of a harbor, while he and 300 soldiers set off for Apalachee.

Struggling through the Florida swamps, the Spaniards soon became lost. They ran out of food and grew weak. Many were wounded or killed during American Indian attacks. When the explorers at last found Apalachee, there was not any gold. The discouraged Spaniards slowly began making their way back to the coast.

When the explorers neared shore, they searched for their ships without success. Unknown to the group, the ships had returned home after waiting for the soldiers for some time. The stranded and starving explorers had to eat their horses to survive. Explorer **Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca** (kah-BAY-sah day BAH-kah) described their desperation. "It became clear that we could leave this terrible land only by dying."

As a last resort the Spaniards used what materials they could find to build several small boats. The flimsy crafts barely sat above water once the explorers crowded aboard. About a month after they set sail, a huge storm arose. Three of the boats, including Narváez's, washed up on the Texas coast, probably in or near Matagorda Bay. Narváez drowned when his poorly anchored boat washed out to sea. The other two boats shipwrecked on a Texas island—perhaps Galveston or San Luis. Cabeza de Vaca called this island Malhado, meaning "misfortune." Only about 80 explorers survived to reach this island.

Stranded once again, the explorers had lost most of their supplies. Many had even lost their clothes at sea and had nothing to wear. With winter approaching, the situation was grim. Just as they were losing all

1519

Alonso Álvarez de Pineda is the first European to map the Texas Gulf Coast.



Cartography

In 1519 Alonso Álvarez de Pineda created the first map of the northern Gulf of Mexico. To create the map, he used his observations and simple tools such as a compass. Today mapmakers create extremely accurate maps using computers and satellites. In 1999 NASA launched *Landsat 7*. This satellite provides detailed images of Earth that are used to make maps. **How have mapmaking techniques improved?** ★ TEKS

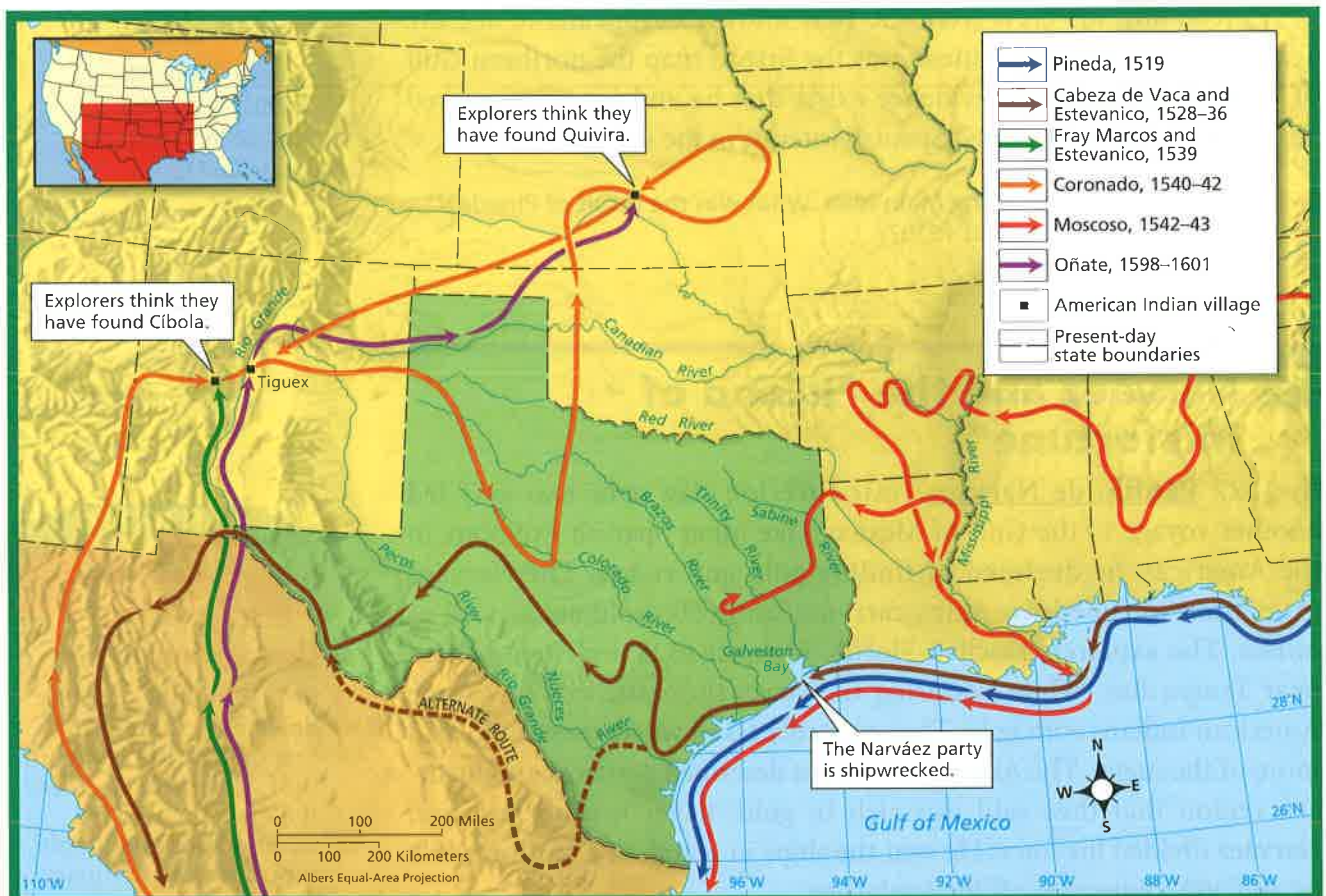
The Granger Collection, New York



A map of the Texas coast made in the 1500s



A Landsat 7 image of the Texas coast



Spanish Explorers in Texas, 1519–1601

Interpreting Maps Spanish explorers traveling through Texas crossed many types of terrain.

TAKS Skills *Environment and Society* Why do you think many of these early explorers followed rivers? **TEKS**

hope, a group of Karankawa Indians appeared. Shocked by the strangers' condition, the Karankawa took the explorers in and shared their supplies with them. Food and clothing were scarce, however. Most of the Spaniards died during that winter. The few who lived were held captive and forced to work very hard.

For the next few years Cabeza de Vaca worked as a servant, a trader, and a healer. He traveled along the Texas coast gathering sea shells and mesquite beans to trade for animal skins. He later wrote about his experiences in Texas.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Summarizing How did the climate of Texas affect the Spaniards?

Texas Voices

“Throughout all this country we went naked, and . . . twice a year we cast our skins like serpents. The sun and air produced great sores on our [chests] and shoulders. . . . The country is so broken and thickset, that often after getting our wood in the forests, the blood flowed from us in many places.”

—Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, *The Narrative of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca*

Reading Check Summarizing What tragedy struck the Narváez expedition when the explorers tried to sail to Mexico?

★ The Spaniards' Adventures in Texas

Finally Cabeza de Vaca met three other explorers originally with the Narváez expedition who had become slaves of the Coahuiltecan Indians. Among these explorers was a North African named **Estevanico** (e-stay-bah-NEE-koh). The four men eventually escaped and set off along the coast in search of Mexico. They traveled from one American Indian village to another. At one village Cabeza de Vaca removed an arrowhead from a man's chest and then stitched up the wound. The operation amazed the American Indians who watched. Cabeza de Vaca later described how the explorers' growing fame as healers helped them survive.

Texas Voices

“This cure gave us control throughout the country. . . . We drew so many followers that we had no use for their services. . . . Frequently we were accompanied by three or four thousand persons, and . . . had to breathe upon and sanctify [bless] the food and drink for each.”

—Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, *The Narrative of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca*

Estevanico's skill at communicating with different American Indian groups also helped the explorers survive. Cabeza de Vaca wrote that Estevanico “talked with [the Indians] constantly, found out about the ways we wanted to go . . . and the things we wished to know.”

In 1536, almost eight years after their shipwreck, the four lost explorers came across a group of Spanish soldiers. The explorers explained who they were, and the astonished soldiers took them to Mexico City. Cabeza de Vaca later returned to Spain. In 1542 he published the story of his travels as *The Narrative of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca*.

★ **Reading Check Identifying Points of View** Why did many American Indians in Texas follow the four Spanish explorers?

Biography



Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

(c. 1490–c. 1560)

From an early age, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca heard tales of exploration and conquest. His grandfather had conquered the Canary Islands. As a teenager, Cabeza de Vaca joined the Spanish army. He served in Spain and Italy. After the disastrous Narváez expedition, Cabeza de Vaca became governor of a colony in Paraguay. When the settlers rebelled, he returned to Spain in disgrace. **How did Cabeza de Vaca's early experiences help him on his travels through Texas?**

★ Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online

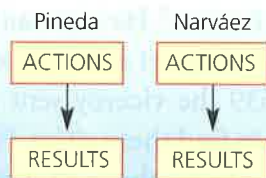
keyword: ST3 HP5

1 Identify and explain:

- Alonso Álvarez de Pineda
- Pánfilo de Narváez
- Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca
- Estevanico

2 Summarizing

Copy the chart below. Use it to describe the actions and results of each expedition.



3 Finding the Main Idea

- Explain the significance of Pineda's 1519 voyage to Texas history.
- What adventures did Cabeza de Vaca and Estevanico have during their time in Texas?

4 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are second-in-command of the Narváez expedition. Write a memo to Narváez expressing your opinion about his decision to divide his forces. Provide reasons to support your position.

Consider the following:

- the swamps the Spaniards would have to cross
- other actions Narváez might have taken



Searching for Cities of Gold

Read to Discover

1. What events occurred on Fray Marcos and Estevanico's journey to Cíbola?
2. Where did Coronado go on his expedition, and what did he learn?
3. What were the results of the Coronado and de Soto–Moscoso expeditions?

Why It Matters Today

Conquistadores explored the Americas in search of gold, silver, and other valuable metals. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn more about the economic importance of minerals and other natural resources today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- viceroy

Identify

- Fray Marcos de Niza
- Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
- Hernando de Soto
- Luis de Moscoso Alvarado

The Story Continues



Spaniards often melted gold taken from the Americas into coins and bars such as these.

A Spanish legend described the Seven Cities of Gold. According to the story, seven bishops fled Portugal when it was invaded in the A.D. 700s. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean, they came to a land filled with gold and jewels. There, the bishops built seven fabulously wealthy cities. Although no one knew the cities' location, many Spaniards thought they might be in the Americas. Some wealthy empires had already been found. Surely others lay hidden away.



The Search for Lost Cities of Gold

Before returning to Spain, Cabeza de Vaca reported his adventures. He told of hearing of "mountains to the north, where there were towns of great population and great houses." He also said that he had seen signs of gold in the mountains. The report excited the **viceroy**, or royal governor, of New Spain. In 1539 the viceroy sent a Catholic friar named **Fray Marcos de Niza** north to find these cities. Fray Marcos was a skilled explorer. Because Estevanico knew the land, Fray Marcos chose him as his guide. Some 300 Mexican Indians went along to provide protection.

The explorers crossed what is now Arizona into New Mexico. Estevanico and several others went ahead of the main group to scout

the way. Estevanico wore bright clothing and a cape and tied bells to his wrists and ankles so he would look like a healer.

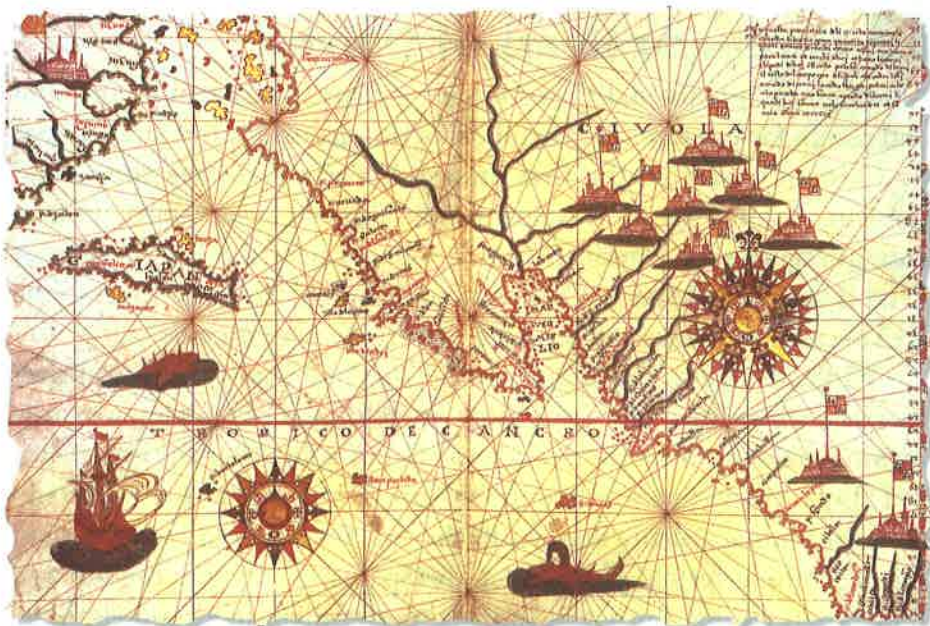
Fray Marcos eventually received word that Estevanico and the advance group had seen a large city. As the friar continued on, he met some of the advance group fleeing his way. They reported that they had reached one of the seven cities and seen people wearing gold jewelry and drinking from golden cups. However, Estevanico had angered the villagers. They had attacked, killing him and many of the others.

To avoid a similar fate, Fray Marcos moved to high ground to view the city from afar. There, he saw it shining in the distance, with buildings that sparkled like gold in the desert sun. Satisfied that he had found great treasure, Fray Marcos returned home to Mexico City. He excitedly reported finding seven wealthy cities, which the Spanish called Cíbola. As wild rumors of Cíbola's wealth quickly spread, officials planned an expedition to claim its treasure.

Reading Check Analyzing Information Why might officials in Mexico City have questioned Fray Marcos's description of the cities of Cíbola?

★ Coronado's Search for Cíbola

To conquer Cíbola, the Spanish organized the largest force they had ever sent into North America. Some 300 soldiers, several religious officials, and more than 1,000 Mexican Indians led herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. **Francisco Vásquez de Coronado**, a 30-year-old conquistador, commanded this force. Riding a stallion, Coronado made an impressive sight in gold-plated armor and a steel helmet with bright feathers. With Fray Marcos serving as guide, the force set off in April 1540.



Biography



The Granger Collection, New York

Estevanico (c. 1501–1539)

Estevanico was born around 1501 in Morocco. During his late teens, he worked as a servant for a Spaniard named Andrés Dorantes. In 1527 the two men joined the Narváez expedition. Estevanico thus became the first African to explore Texas. Later, in 1539, he guided a small group searching for gold. He was the first in the party to reach a Zuni village. Although Estevanico had gotten along well with many other American Indians, some of his actions angered the Zuni. Outside the village, they killed him. **In what two expeditions did Estevanico participate?** ★ TEKS

Interpreting the Visual Record

Searching for gold. This Spanish map from the 1500s shows the presumed location of the Seven Cities of Cíbola. **How did geographic features such as rivers help the Spaniards determine the location of American Indian settlements?** ★ TEKS



Interpreting the Visual Record

Coronado. Coronado led his large expedition across the dry regions of what is now the southwestern United States. **How do you think they may have adapted to the environment of the region during their trip?**

When Coronado reached the city that Fray Marcos had seen, he found a force of Zuni Indians waiting. A short but hard-fought battle took place. The Spaniards, with their muskets and swords, soon defeated the Zuni. The conquerors' joy of victory did not last long, however. As they searched the cities, they did not find any gold or silver. The cities of Cíbola were not the legendary lost cities of gold but rather Zuni Pueblo villages. The Zuni had houses made of adobe brick, not gold. Coronado was furious and sent Fray Marcos back to Mexico City in disgrace.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How did physical and human features lead the Spanish to think Cíbola was made of gold?

★ Coronado Hears of Quivira

Although disappointed, Coronado sent groups out to explore the land and search for treasure. The members of one group, led by García López de Cárdenas, became the first known Europeans to see the Grand Canyon. Another group traveled east to Tiguex (tee-GWAYSH), an area containing several American Indian villages near the Rio Grande in what is now New Mexico. Coronado soon moved his main force to the area because the Tigua Indians who lived there were friendly.

While at Tiguex, the Spaniards met an American Indian from farther east whom they called the Turk. He told tales of Quivira, a nearby region where the cities were said to be full of gold. After the experience at Cíbola, many Spaniards doubted the Turk's story. Yet Coronado thought finding Quivira was worth the risk and planned an expedition for the coming spring. That winter, the Spaniards' supplies ran out and they began forcing the Tigua Indians to give them food and clothing.

The Tigua grew angry, and fighting soon broke out between them and the Spaniards. The Spaniards killed many Tigua before establishing control.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Who was the Turk, and why did the story he told interest Coronado?

★ Coronado Travels through Texas

Guided by the Turk, Coronado set out in search of Quivira in the spring of 1541. The explorers traveled onto the flatlands of the Texas Panhandle. One soldier described the area's high plains.

Texas Voices

“The country . . . was so level and smooth that . . . if a man lay down on his back he lost sight of the ground. . . . Several lakes were found at intervals; they were round as plates. . . . The grass grows tall near these lakes; away from them it is very short. . . . In traveling over those plains, [we left] no more trace . . . than if nothing had been there.”

—Pedro de Castañeda, quoted in *Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States, 1528–1543*

The expedition continued across the Llano Estacado. Deer, rabbits, and wolves lived on this plain. The explorers also saw strange hump-backed “cows,” which were actually some American buffalo. As the explorers traveled, they met many American Indians. Coronado and his army noted how skilled these Plains Indians were at hunting the buffalo. Moving east, the expedition crossed onto the Caprock Escarpment. This area of cliffs and canyons divides the Texas High Plains from the lower interior plains. There the explorers came upon another unusual sight—a deep gorge cut into the land. This gorge was likely Palo Duro Canyon.

The explorers camped in this canyon, and then the expedition headed north. Near what is now Wichita, Kansas, they reached “Quivira” and once again met with disappointment. Instead of treasure, they found only grass huts and corn. Coronado became angry and asked the Turk why he had deceived them. The Turk explained that the Tigua had made him tell the story so that the explorers would leave their village. Coronado had the Turk killed for his actions.

Coronado returned to Mexico City in 1542. In his report of his journey he described the Llano Estacado as a fine land similar to parts of Spain. He noted that the huge buffalo herds might provide a source of wealth. Because he had not found any gold or other treasure, Spanish officials considered the expedition a failure, however.

★ Reading Check Categorizing What animals and geographic features did Coronado see while crossing the Texas Panhandle?



The Granger Collection, New York

Interpreting the Visual Record

Armor. Conquistadores wore armor to protect themselves in battle. **How might this armor have been a disadvantage during an expedition in Texas?**

Daily Life

What's for Dinner?

Before a voyage, explorers loaded their ships with barrels of flour, cattle, and other foods and livestock. These supplies often ran out before the ships landed. In such cases, some explorers ate wormy biscuits or rats to stay alive. When traveling overland in the Americas, hungry explorers copied the diets of local American Indians. Depending on where they were, explorers ate corn, fish, prickly pear fruit, and roots. In desperate times, explorers even ate bark or their horses to survive. **How did explorers in the Americas learn which local plants or animals were good to eat?**



Moscoso Explores East Texas

While Coronado marched to the cities of Cíbola from the south, a group led by Spanish explorer **Hernando de Soto** sought them from the east. De Soto and some 600 soldiers had landed on the Florida coast in 1539. For more than two years they had explored what is now the southeastern United States. Then in May 1542 de Soto died of fever. **Luis de Moscoso Alvarado**, another member of the group, took command.

Because the expedition had not found any treasure, Moscoso decided to head to Mexico City. He led the explorers west into East Texas, where they met many Caddo Indians. Soon, however, the explorers began having trouble finding food, and the Caddo had none to spare. Realizing they had little chance of making it to Mexico City on foot, Moscoso returned to the Mississippi River. Like Narváez, the explorers built small boats to sail to Mexico. Their attempt was successful, and in 1543 some 300 members of the original force of 600 reached Mexico.

In Mexico City, Moscoso made a report of his expedition much like Coronado's. Moscoso described Texas as a geographically varied land. He also mentioned seeing a thick, black goo seeping from the ground. Although he did not know it, Moscoso had seen petroleum, or oil. This would one day become the "black gold" of Texas. However, the Spanish were interested only in gold and silver, and neither Coronado nor Moscoso had found any. The expeditions to Texas had failed to produce the riches the Spanish desired.

Reading Check Making Generalizations and Predictions After Moscoso's report, do you think Spanish officials were eager to send other expeditions to Texas? Why or why not?



Section 3 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5



Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP5

1 Define and explain:

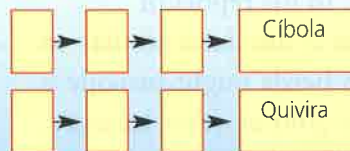
- viceroy

2 Identify and explain:

- Fray Marcos de Niza
- Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
- Hernando de Soto
- Luis de Moscoso Alvarado

3 Sequencing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to identify in order the stories and events that led to Coronado's exploration of the American Southwest.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What happened on the Fray Marcos expedition to Cíbola?
- Compare and contrast the Coronado and de Soto–Moscoso expeditions.

5 Writing and Critical Thinking



Identifying Points of View Imagine that you are a Zuni Indian living in the American Southwest. Describe your opinion of the Spaniards who were looking for Cíbola.

Consider the following:

- Spanish actions toward the Zuni
- Zuni actions toward the Spanish

Consequences of Spanish Exploration

Read to Discover

1. What was the significance of Juan de Oñate's travels?
2. How did Spain profit from its exploration in Texas?
3. How did the Columbian Exchange affect American Indians in Texas?

Why It Matters Today

The transfer of plants and animals between the Americas and other parts of the world greatly changed people's lives. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about the worldwide exchange of goods or ideas today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- epidemics
- mustangs

Identify

- Juan de Oñate
- Columbian Exchange

The Story Continues

In January 1598 Juan Perex de Bustill, his wife, and nine children left their home in Mexico. With more than 500 other settlers, they headed north into the Chihuahuan Desert. The settlers brought more than 80 carts full of supplies for a colony and thousands of cattle, horses, oxen, and sheep. Water was often scarce. During one long dry stretch, the thirsty colonists prayed for a miracle. Suddenly, a rainstorm arose, forming pools of water. The grateful colonists named the spot Socorro de Cielo, or "Aid from Heaven."



Don Juan de Oñate was granted the right to settle and govern the new colony of New Mexico.

★ Oñate Finds New Mexico

After the Coronado and de Soto–Moscoso expeditions, Spanish officials lost interest in northern New Spain. The region had not produced any gold or other valuable metals. Yet rumors of marvelous golden cities to the north did not go away. In the late 1500s these tales again drew Spanish explorers to the Pueblo region in New Mexico. A few of these travelers also entered Texas. Some of the explorers who made the trips greatly exaggerated the region's potential wealth.



Juan de Oñate traveled across the rugged and dry terrain of the Texas Panhandle during his expedition.

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

The Reformation

While the Spanish were spreading the Catholic faith in the Americas, Catholicism was under attack in Europe. In 1517 a Catholic priest named Martin Luther listed the problems he found with the Church. Luther posted his list on the door of Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany. The event led to a religious reform movement called the Protestant Reformation. In time, this movement resulted in the development of Protestant churches. **What event sparked the Reformation?**



Between 1550 and the 1590s, settlement in New Spain had been slowly spreading northward. King Philip II of Spain, who wanted to control this expanding settlement, decided to colonize the land of the Pueblo Indians. By doing so, he also hoped to increase Spain's wealth and spread Christianity to the Pueblo. King Philip granted **Juan de Oñate** (ohn-YAH-tay) the right to settle and govern the colony, named New Mexico. Oñate was from a wealthy Spanish family that had profited from silver mining in Mexico.

In early 1598 Oñate led more than 500 colonists north across the Chihuahuan Desert. The settlers struggled through the hot, dry land. When they reached the Rio Grande, the river seemed like an oasis with its shady willow trees and cool water. One colonist wrote, "These were the . . . fields of happiness where we could forget our misfortunes [hardships] . . . and enjoy those comforts so long denied us." The thankful settlers held a feast to celebrate their survival. Near what is now San Elizario, Texas, Oñate claimed the Rio Grande region for Spain. The colonists then continued upriver until they reached several Pueblo villages, north of where Santa Fe, New Mexico, lies today. There the colonists built the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico.

Life in the colony was hard, and the settlers soon began to grumble. They had few comforts and were not finding any gold. Oñate decided to explore northeast toward Quivira, in hopes of finding treasure where Coronado had failed. In 1601 Oñate set out with a small group across the Texas Panhandle. Like Coronado, he too failed to find any gold, and unhappily returned to New Mexico. The lack of treasure in Texas and the surrounding areas caused the Spanish to lose interest in the region. Few explorers entered the area for the next 80 years.

TEXAS **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What did Juan de Oñate accomplish in 1598?

★ The Effects of Spanish Exploration

Although the Spanish failed to find gold, their exploration of Texas was important. It gave Spain a strong claim to the area. The Spanish also gained valuable knowledge about the land and people of Texas. In addition, Texas served as a buffer between Spanish settlements to the south and American Indians and other, later European colonies.

At the same time, Spanish exploration greatly changed the lives of American Indians in Texas. During their travels, European explorers spread diseases such as measles and smallpox. Although most Europeans recovered from such illnesses, American Indians often died because they had never been exposed to these diseases. **Epidemics**, or widespread outbreaks of disease, killed thousands of American Indians. In time, many Indians in Texas died from European diseases and from conflicts with Europeans.

The spread of diseases from Europe to the Americas was part of the **Columbian Exchange**. This term refers to the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and other continents. The Columbian Exchange is so named because it began with Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas in 1492. The Spanish brought to the Americas new plants and animals, such as bananas, cattle, and horses. When they returned to Europe, explorers took back American plants and animals, such as corn, peanuts, and turkeys.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Summarizing** What is the Columbian Exchange, and how did it affect Texas Indians?

★ The Rise of a Plains Horse Culture

The wild offspring of the horses the Spanish brought to the Americas became known as *mesteños*, or **mustangs**. In the 1600s, American Indians in Texas began obtaining mustangs through trade and raids. Horses greatly changed Indian life, particularly on the plains. Using horses, Indians could move their belongings more easily. Some Indians became more nomadic, or mobile, as they used horses to follow the buffalo herds. On horseback, Indians became more effective hunters and fighters. They could ride deep into enemy territory, strike quickly, and then vanish into the plains.

Spaniards in New Mexico first recorded seeing Apache Indians riding horses in 1659. The sight horrified the Spanish—they had lost an important military advantage. They were no longer the only ones in the area with horses. The rise of a plains horse culture marked the start of a new phase in Spanish-Indian relations and warfare.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect** What led to the development of a Plains Indian horse culture, and how did this development affect the Spanish?



Texas Mustangs

The small horses brought by the Spanish to the Americas were tough and able to live off the land. In time, some escaped, and their wild offspring were called mustangs. By the mid-1800s more than 2 million mustangs roamed the North American grasslands. Hunting later decreased this number to as low as 20,000. A 1971 federal law protecting wild horses on public lands has helped restore the mustang herds. **How do mustangs represent the Spanish heritage of Texas?** **★ TEKS**



★ The Apache Dominate the Plains

The Apache in Texas and New Mexico had initially been friendly to the Spanish. While traveling through the Texas Panhandle, the explorers Coronado and Oñate both had met groups of Apache. A member of Coronado's force described them.



Apache used buffalo hides for shelter, clothing, and shields like this one.

Texas Voices “These folks live in tents made of the tanned skins of the cows [buffalo]. They travel around near the [buffalo], killing them for food. . . . They have better figures [than other Indians], are better warriors, and are more feared. They travel like the Arabs [nomads], with their tents and troops of dogs loaded with poles. . . . These people eat [the buffalo's] raw flesh and drink [its] blood. . . . They are a kind people and not cruel.”

—Pedro de Castañeda, quoted in *Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States, 1528–1543*

After the Spanish began settling among the Pueblo, their relationship with the Apache changed. The Apache, who had raided the Pueblo for years, began to view the Spanish as enemies. Bands of Apache raided the New Mexico settlements, taking horses and supplies. They proved unstoppable on horseback despite the Spaniards' superior weapons. The Apache soon ruled the Texas Plains, which the Spanish called *Apachería*, meaning “Apache land.”

The conflict between the Spanish and the Apache was one of many between Europeans and American Indians. The Spanish and other Europeans saw American lands as theirs to claim. American Indians—who had lived on this land for generations—saw it as their home. In Texas, clashes between these two points of view would continue for several hundred years.

★ TEKS Reading Check Contrasting How did relations between the Apache and the Spanish change?



Section 4 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

Go to hrw.com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP5

1 Define and explain:

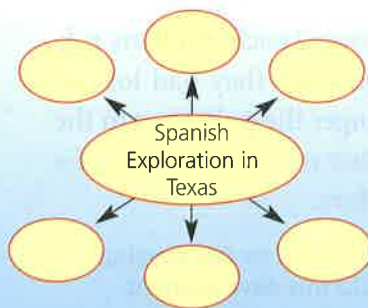
- epidemics
- mustangs

2 Identify and explain:

- Juan de Oñate
- Columbian Exchange

3 Summarizing

Copy the diagram below. Use it to list the effects of Spanish exploration in Texas.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What did Juan de Oñate achieve, and how did his travels affect Texas?
- How did the Spanish benefit from their exploration of Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Analyzing Information Write one paragraph explaining positive and one paragraph explaining negative effects of the Columbian Exchange in Texas. Consider the following:

- the transfer of new animals and plants
- the spread of European diseases

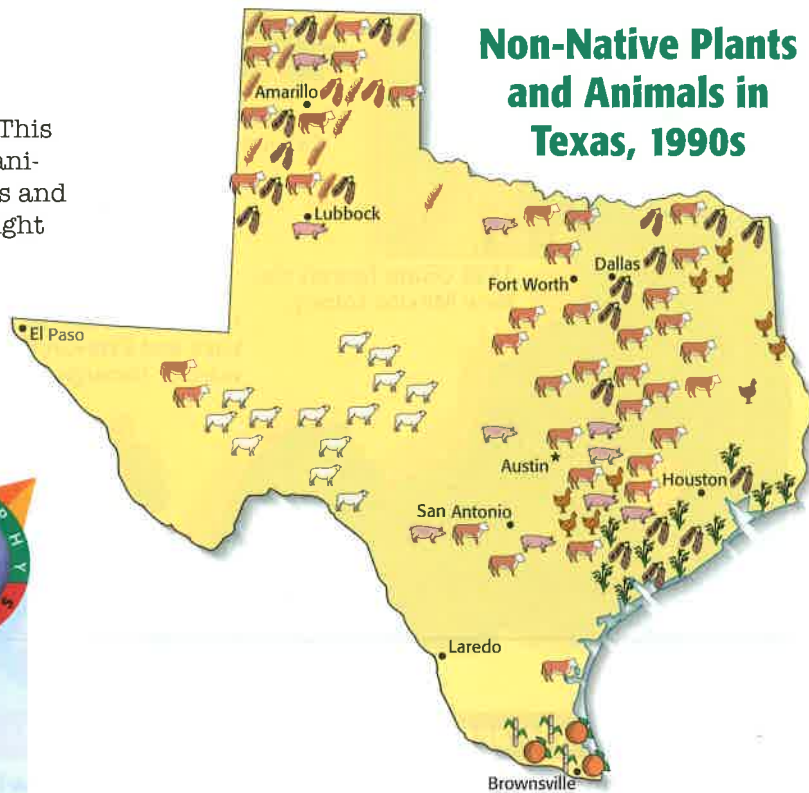


Connecting To Geography

The Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange began when Columbus first arrived in the Americas. This process involved the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Europe, Africa, and Asia. Explorers brought European plants and animals with them to the Americas. When explorers went home, they brought American plants and animals back with them. These plants and animals gradually spread from Europe to Africa and Asia.

Non-Native Plants and Animals in Texas, 1990s



- Oranges
- Sugarcane
- Chickens
- Rice
- Wheat
- Hogs
- Soybeans
- Cattle
- Sheep

Geography Skills




Interpreting Thematic Maps and Charts

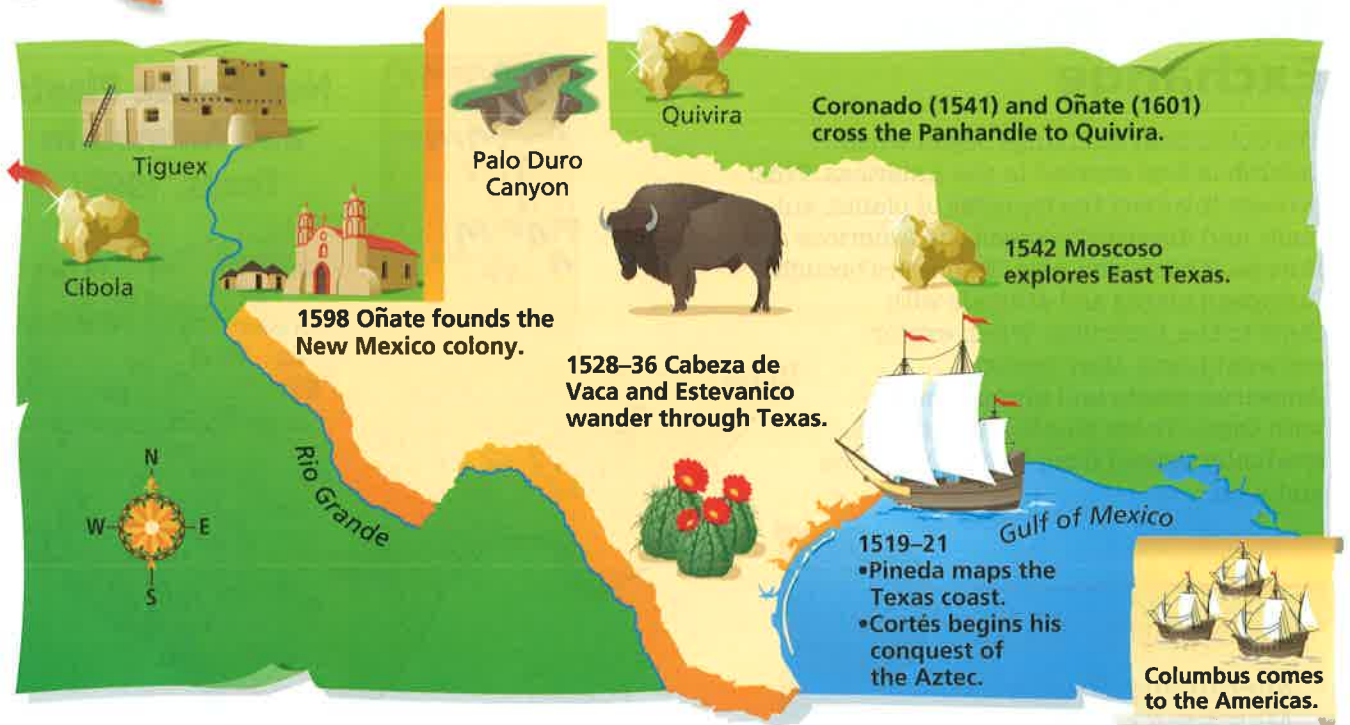
1. What food crops native to Europe, Asia, or Africa now grow in the Texas Panhandle?
2. What animals native to Europe, Asia, or Africa are now raised in South Texas?
3. What animals native to Europe, Asia, or Africa are most commonly found in Texas today?

Origins of Plants and Animals

	THE AMERICAS	EUROPE, ASIA, OR AFRICA
FOOD PLANTS	avocados, beans, cashews, cassava roots, cocoa beans, corn, papayas, peanuts, pecans, peppers, pineapples, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, vanilla beans, wild rice	barley, oats, rice, wheat, bananas, chickpeas, coffee, grapes, lemons, lettuce, okra, olives, onions, oranges, peaches, pears, radishes, soybeans, sugarcane, watermelons
OTHER PLANTS	cotton, marigolds, rubber, tobacco	bluegrass, couchgrass, crabgrass, daisies, dandelions, roses
ANIMALS AND INSECTS	gray squirrels, guinea pigs, hummingbirds, muskrats, potato beetles, rattlesnakes, turkeys	chickens, cows, domestic cats, goats, hogs, honey bees, horses, Japanese beetles, mice, rabbits, rats, sheep, sparrows, starlings

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to write a one-page summary of this chapter that a classmate can use as a study guide. 



Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Christopher Columbus | 6. viceroy |
| 2. conquistadores | 7. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado |
| 3. Hernán Cortés | 8. Juan de Oñate |
| 4. Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca | 9. Columbian Exchange |
| 5. Estevanico | 10. mustangs |

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 90–93)

1. What did Spain gain through its conquest of the Aztec Empire?

Section 2 (pp. 94–97)

2. Why was 1519 important to Texas history?

Section 3 (pp. 98–102)

3. Why did the Spanish want to find the Seven Cities of Cibola? Who led these expeditions?

Section 4 (pp. 103–106)

4. How did exploration in Texas benefit Spain, and why did exploration end in the early 1600s?

You Be the Historian

Reviewing Themes

1. **Science, Technology & Society** How was the small army that Cortés started with able to defeat the Aztec?
2. **Economics** How did Spain's economy benefit from the exploration and conquest of the Americas?
3. **Culture** How did Spanish exploration affect Texas Indians?

TAKS

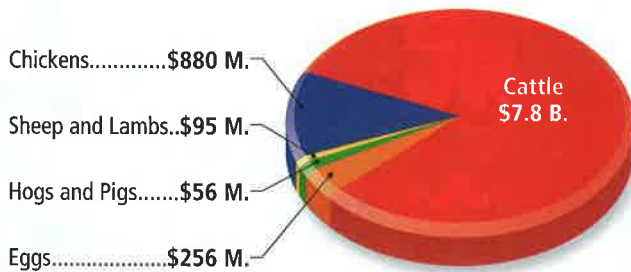
Practice: Thinking Critically

1. **Analyzing Information** How do you think Texas Indians regarded healers?
2. **Contrasting** Explain how Coronado's dealings with American Indians differed from those of Cabeza de Vaca and Estevanico.
3. **Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** What effect do you think disease had on the Spaniards' ability to conquer American Indian groups?

Interpreting Charts

Study the pie chart below. Then use the information on the chart to help you answer the following questions.

2000 values of Texas livestock originally native to Europe, Africa, or Asia



Source: Texas Department of Agriculture

- What animal or animal product native to Europe, Asia, or Africa accounted for the largest value in Texas in 2000?
 - eggs
 - hogs and pigs
 - cattle
 - chickens
- What are some types of food that would not be available in Texas without the Columbian Exchange?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Read the following quote describing the Moscoso expedition in Texas. The quote is by the unknown "Gentleman of Elvas," from his account entitled *The Narrative of the Expedition of Hernando de Soto*. Then answer the questions.

"The residents [of the American Indian village of Guasco] stated, that ten days' journey from there, toward the sunset, was a river called Daycao [likely the Brazos], . . . whence [where] they had seen persons on the other bank, but without knowing what people they were. . . . Ten horsemen sent in advance . . . had crossed; and, following a road . . . , they came upon an encampment [camp] of Indians. . . . Taking two natives, they went back . . . , [but] no Indian was found in the camp who knew their language."

- Based on the quote, why did the explorers travel to the Daycao River?
 - They were curious about the people the Guasco Indians had seen there.
 - They were looking for food.
 - They were trying to find a river leading to Mexico City.
 - They were looking for gold.
- What does the quote show was one of the problems explorers faced when dealing with American Indians?

Alternative Assessment

Cooperative Learning

Work with a small group to complete the following activity. Each person in your group should select one of the following explorers: a) Hernán Cortés, b) Pánfilo de Narváez, c) Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, or d) Juan de Oñate. Work together as a group to create an illustrated book about the explorers' adventures. Research and write the section for the explorer you chose. Then work with other group members to create the book's cover. You may want to create and include maps to make your illustrated book clearer.

BUILDING YOUR Portfolio

Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX5 

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research modern navigation technology and the technology European explorers in Texas may have used. Then write a report that compares the technology of the past and present. Include illustrations of the devices you have learned about. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation in your report.