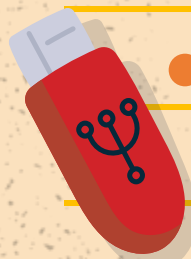
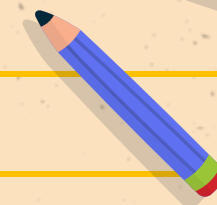
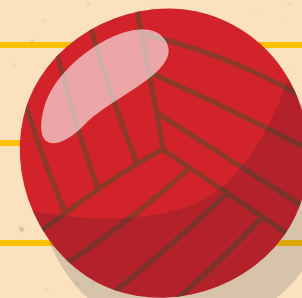
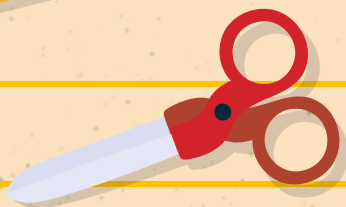
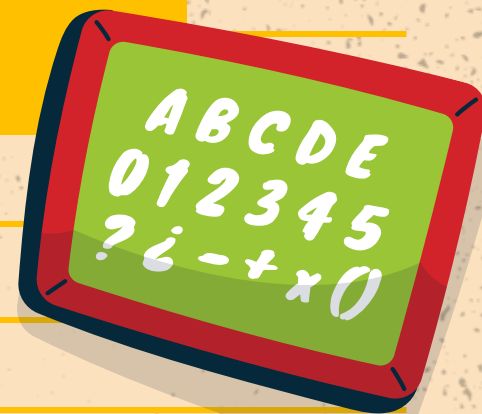


Insert

INVESTIGATE



3.1-3.3

Spanish Conquest in North America

The background is a stylized Western landscape. It features rolling hills and mountains in shades of tan and beige. The sky is a light orange color, decorated with white clouds and a single white star. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border. The top and bottom borders consist of a repeating pattern of blue and white triangles. The left and right borders are vertical grey strips with orange outlines and small blue diamond shapes.

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

Spain Enters The Americas

**1513: Ponce de León explores Florida
searching for Fountain of Youth**

**Spanish seek wealth, land, and
conversion of Natives**

**Encounters between Old World and New
World cultures begin**

**Early expeditions lay groundwork for
conquest**



DeSoto's Expedition

1539: Hernando de Soto arrives with 600 soldiers

Invades Apalachee, Cofitachequi, Coosa, & Tascaloosa villages

Tribes resist with burning villages & attacks

De Soto dies in 1542 without finding riches





Old World Vs. New World

**Religion: Old World one truth vs. New World
diverse beliefs**

**Land: Europeans saw land as property, Natives
as communal**

**Work: Farming for men (Europe) vs. women
(Natives)**

**Europeans saw wilderness as evil, Natives did
not**

The infographic features a warm, orange-toned background with stylized mountains and clouds. It is framed by a decorative border consisting of a grey vertical bar with blue diamond shapes and orange horizontal bars at the top and bottom. The top and bottom horizontal bars are further decorated with a repeating blue and white triangular pattern. The text is organized into four light blue rectangular boxes. The first box at the top right contains the title 'Spanish Colonization Goals'. The second box below it states 'Spain seeks tribute and settlements in the New World'. The third box contains 'Encomienda: agricultural tribute system'. The fourth box on the left side contains 'Repartimiento: forced labor system'. The final box at the bottom left states 'Catholic conversion central to colonization'.

Spanish Colonization Goals

Spain seeks tribute and settlements in the New World

Encomienda: agricultural tribute system

Repartimiento: forced labor system

Catholic conversion central to colonization

St. Augustine

**1565: Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
establishes St. Augustine**

**Spanish expel French from Fort
Caroline**

**St. Augustine becomes fort against
pirates**

**Missionaries begin working with
Timucua, Guale, Apalachee**

Tribes of Florida

Timucua: Central & North Florida,
chiefs called holatas

Guale: Coastal Georgia, agricultural &
fishing people

Apalachee: Complex mound-building
society

**Villages organized under chiefs and
sub-chiefs**

The background of the slide is a stylized landscape with rolling hills in shades of orange and yellow. There are three white, five-pointed stars scattered across the scene. The top and bottom of the slide are decorated with a blue and white triangular pattern. The left and right sides are framed by a grey border with blue diamond shapes.

Florida Missions & Resistance

Friars attempt conversion using gifts and baptisms

1575: Guale rebellion against Spanish demands

Camino Real road built to link missions

Timucua & Guale uprisings weaken Spanish control

Decline of Florida Tribes

Disease devastates Native populations

Spanish demand food and labor for St. Augustine

Timucua organize resistance but are crushed

Apalachee become main labor source in Florida



Texas & Borderlands

**Cohuiltecans cooperate for survival
after disease**

Karankawas follow buffalo & fish

**Caddo confederacies: matrilineal
societies**

**Spanish missions and presidios emerge
in Texas**



Caddo & the Spanish

Xinesi: High priest of the Caddos

Spanish use Virgin Mary to aid conversions

French marry into tribes to strengthen alliances

Conflicts arise over Spanish control and culture



Spanish in the Southwest

Spain hears rumors of golden cities

**Expeditions sent to Pueblo lands
(Zuni, Hopi)**

**Don Juan de Oñate establishes
San Juan mission**

**Missions built over sacred sites to
enforce conversion**





Pueblo Peoples

Descendants of Anasazi with diverse cultures

Compact settlements growing maize, beans, squash

Kivas central to religious practices

Saw Spanish as Katsinas (spirits)



Catholic Church

Friars claim supernatural powers to persuade

Churches built over Native sacred spaces

Mary Magdalene linked to Corn Mother

Reredos combine Pueblo art with Catholic imagery





Tensions in the Southwest

**Famine worsens Spanish exploitation
of labor**

Franciscan friars demand strict tribute

**Conflict between Spanish officials
and monks**

**Pueblos grow resentful of foreign
control**



The Pueblo Revolt

1680: **Popé**, San Juan medicine man,
leads revolt

Spiritual revitalization movement
inspires unity

25,000 Pueblos rise up against Spanish

Spanish forced to retreat for over a
decade



Mining in the Southwest

1631: Silver discovered in Sonora and New Mexico

Spanish rely on slave and forced labor

Repartimiento system extracts labor and tribute

Jesuits establish *reducciones* (mission complexes)

Missions in Mining

Jesuits group Indians by kin and ethnicity

Offered food and wages in exchange for labor

Missions promote mercantile trade systems

Some families flee, forming
rancherías volantes



Spanish Relations in Borderlands

Alliances shift between tribes and Europeans

Some Indians seen as vagabonds outside colonial order

Jesuit missions enforce Catholic order

Native groups resist through adaptation and flight





Horses

Horses extinct in Americas for 13,000 years

1519: Cortés reintroduces horses to New World

By 1621, 10,000 horses spread among tribes

Horses change gender roles and mobility





Horse & Native Life

Plains tribes integrate horses into culture

Oral traditions adopt horse symbolism

Horses improve hunting efficiency

Shift in tribal movement and warfare



Rise of the Comanche

**Originally Shoshone people
migrating south**

**Mastery of horses gives military
dominance**

Push Kiowa into Black Hills region

**Expand territory across Southern
Plains**



Comanche Diplomacy

Play Spain and France against one another

Dominate trade routes and alliances

Control of horses ensures regional power

Became most powerful Plains tribe



Long Term Impacts of Conquest

Native societies transformed by disease and war

Catholic missions reshaped cultural traditions

Spanish settlements altered tribal landscapes

Resistance movements delayed but did not stop Spanish





Legacy of Spanish Conquest

**Introduced Catholicism and
European systems**

**Reshaped economies through mining
and trade**

Horses redefined Native cultures

**Laid foundation for later European
colonization**



Legacy of Spanish Conquest

Conquest brought massive cultural exchanges

Labor and mission systems devastated tribes

Resistance like Pueblo Revolt showed Native resilience

Spanish influence remains in religion, language, and culture

