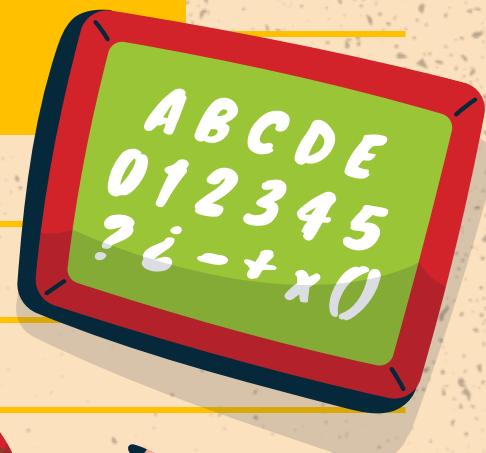
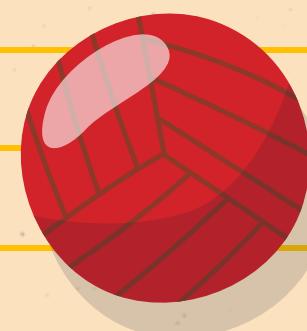
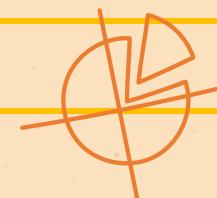


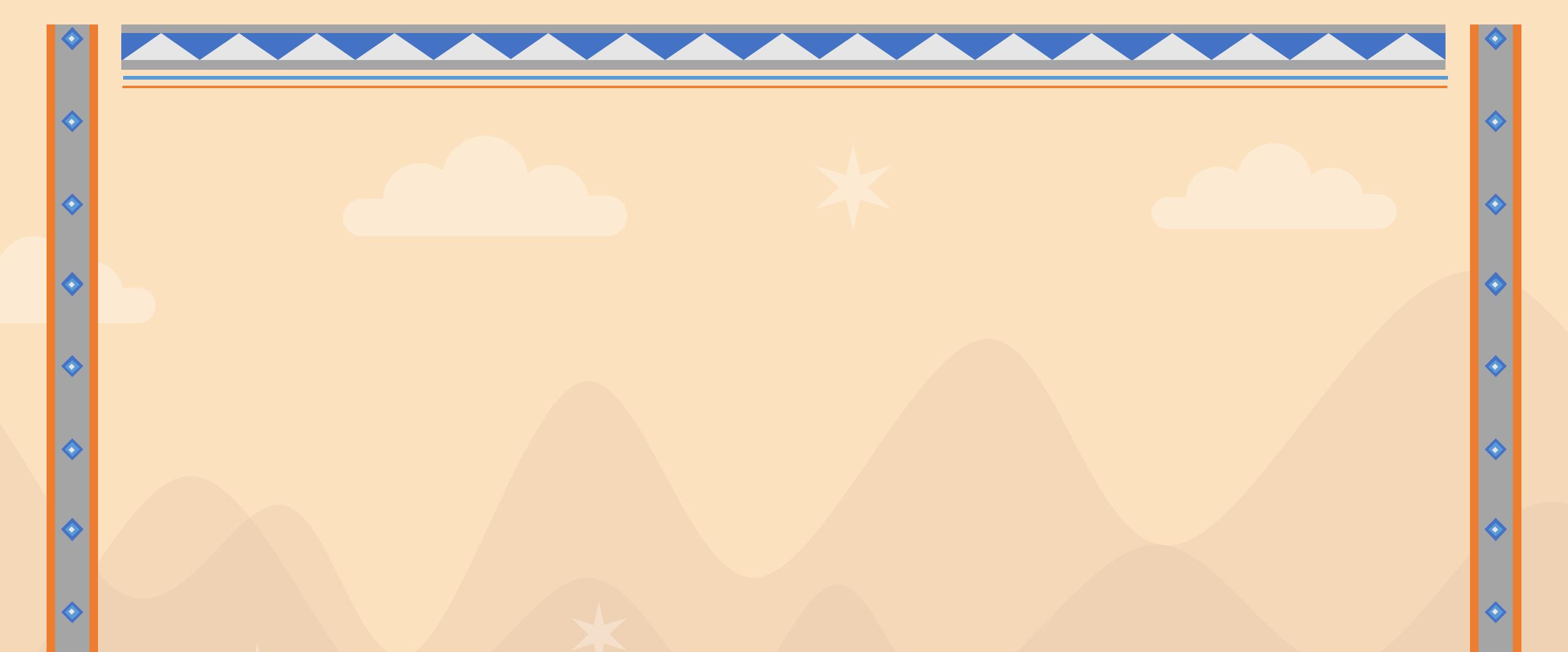
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INVESTIGATE



3.1-3.3

Spanish Conquest in North America



**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, & Tascalooosa 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**

# 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

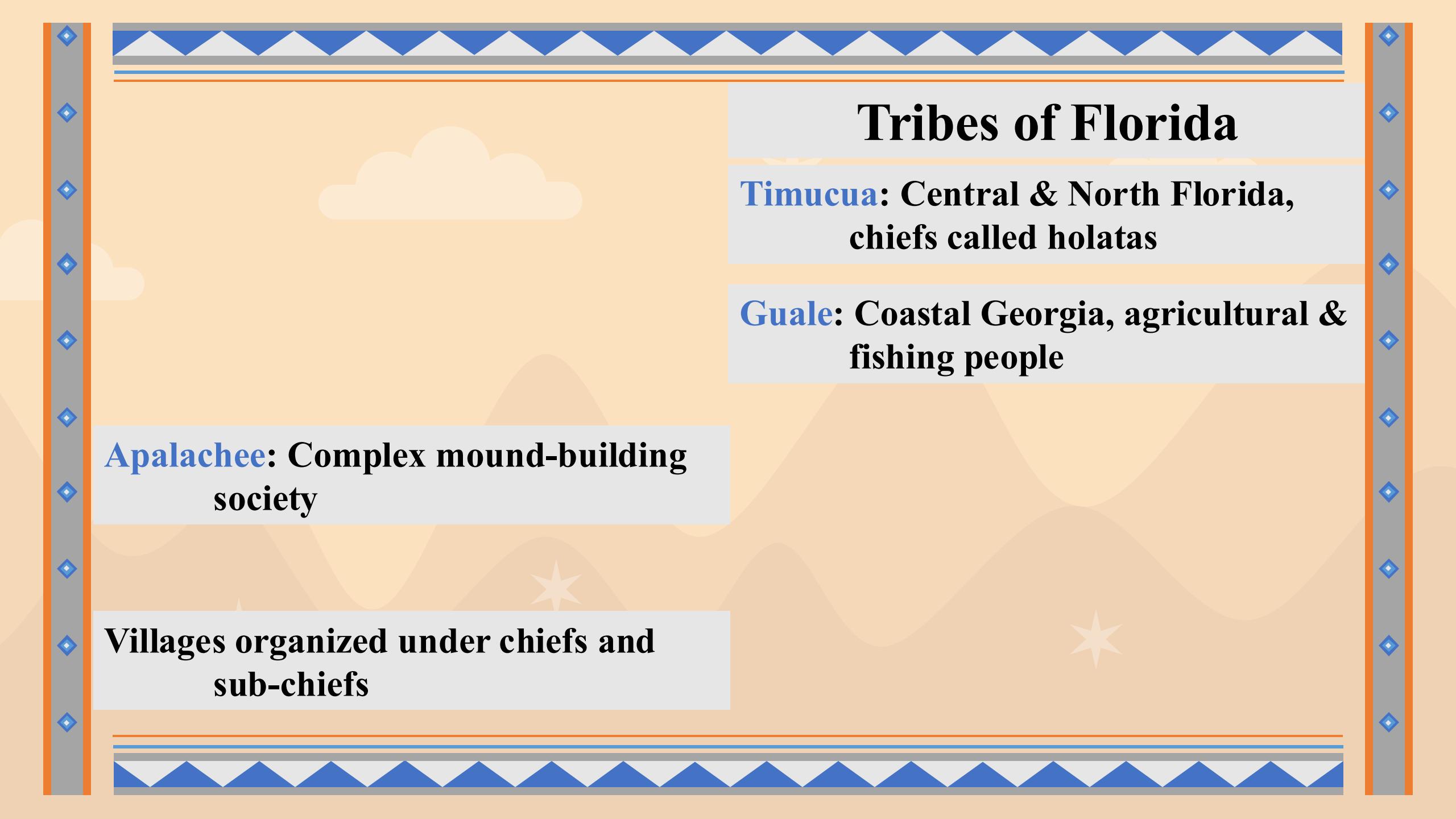
# St. Augustine

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

# Florida Missions & Resistance

Friars attempt conversion using gifts and baptisms

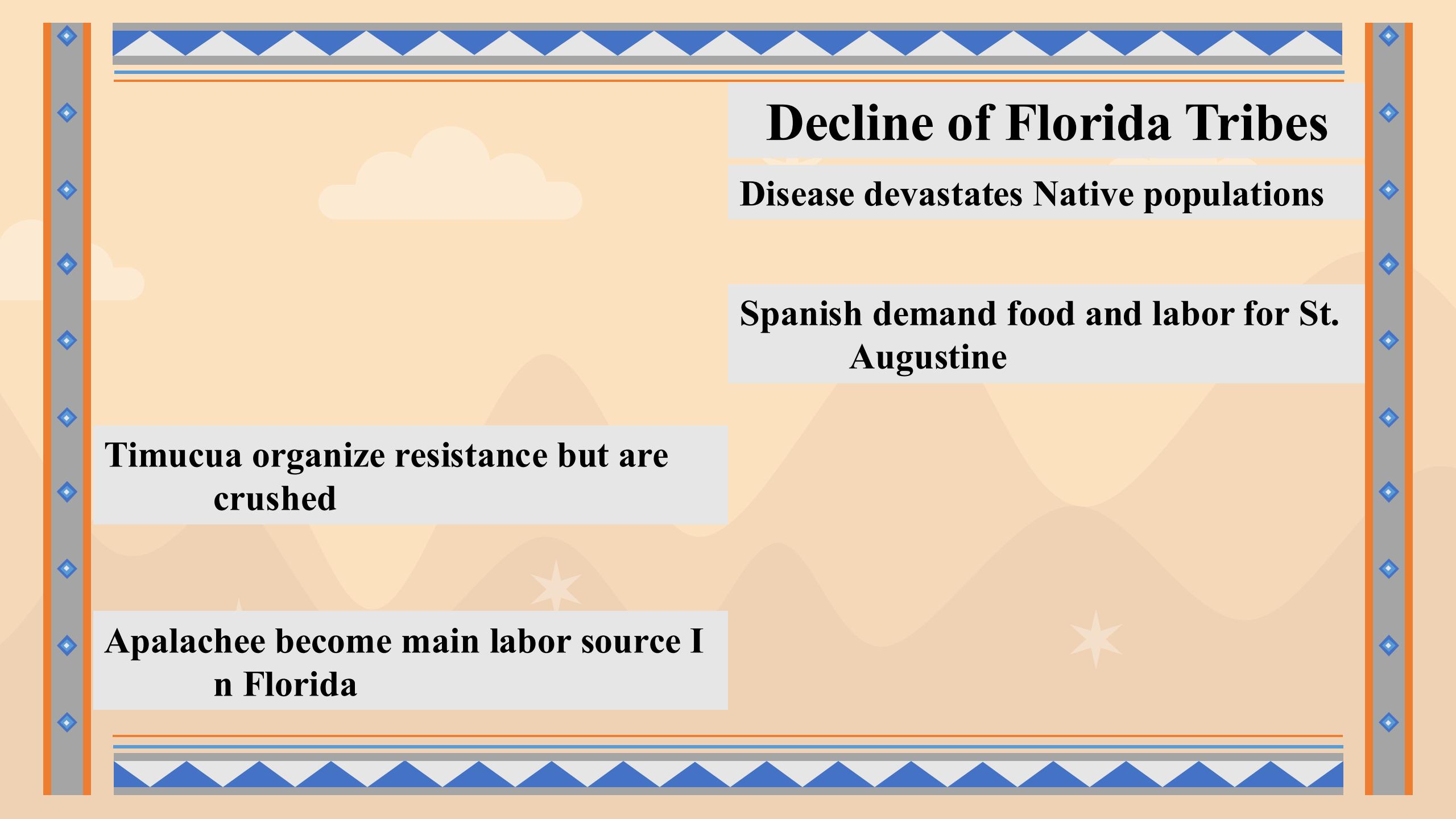
1575: Guale rebellion against Spanish demands



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

Cohuilecans 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)

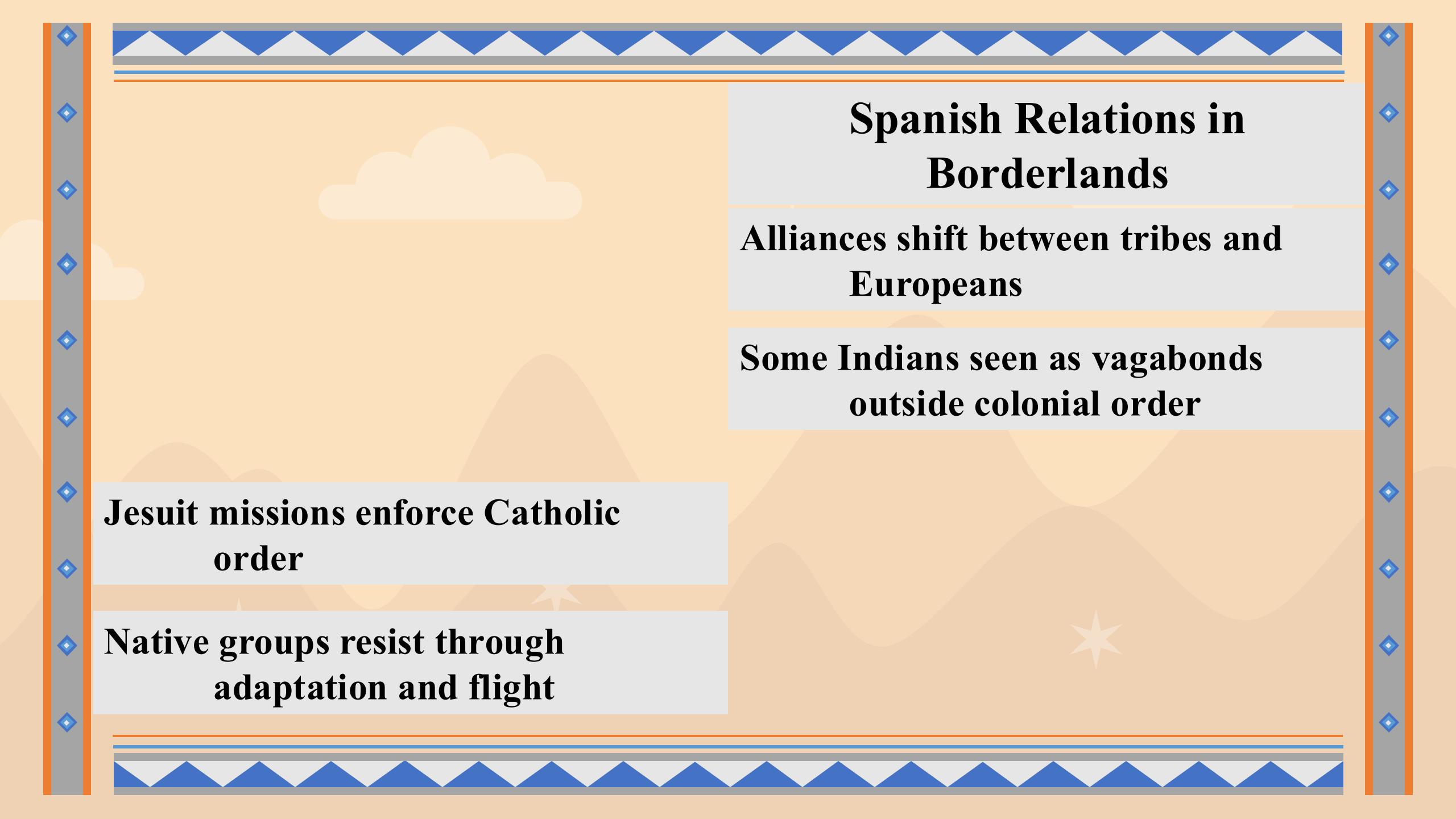
# Missions in Mining

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

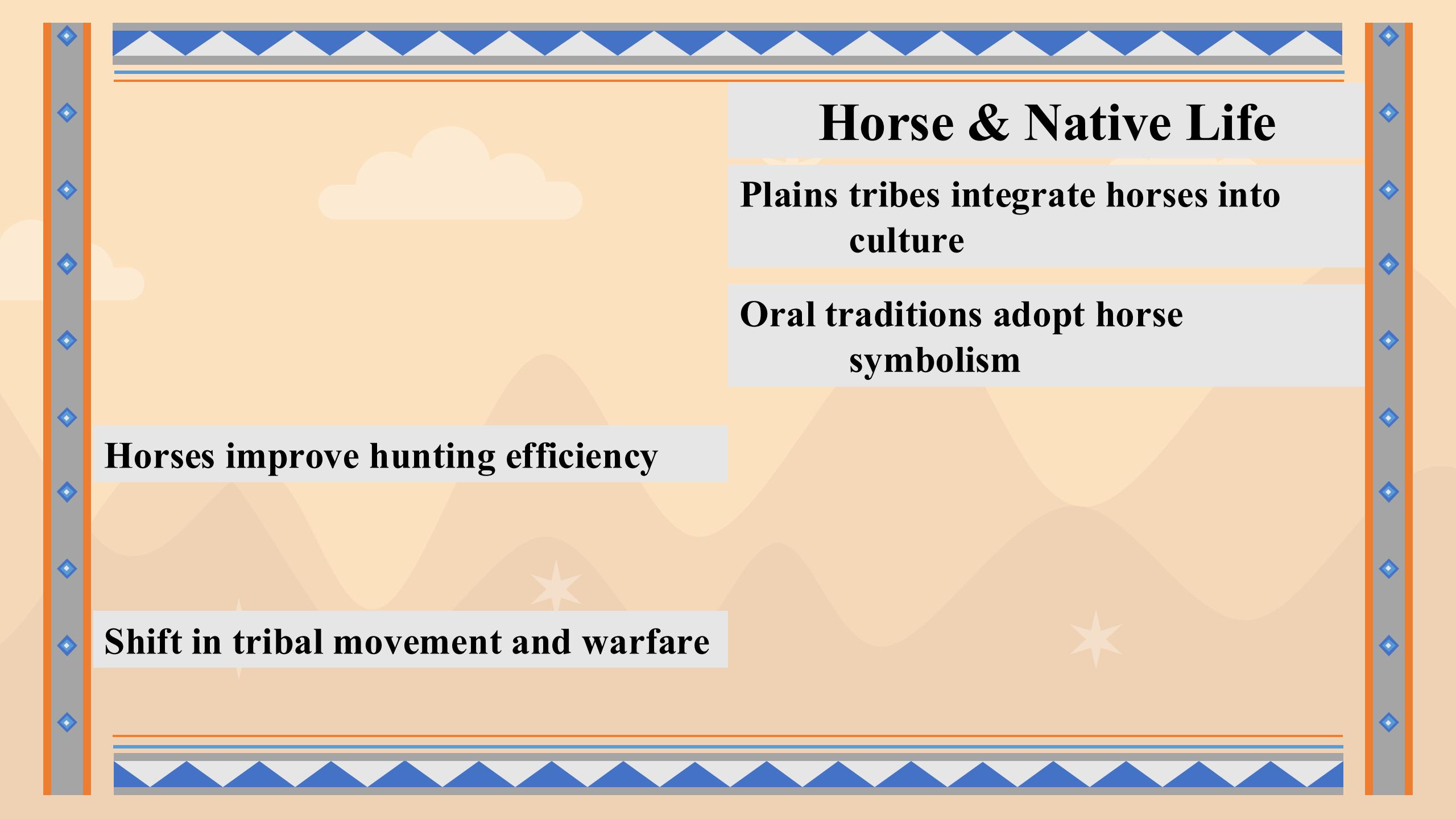
Horses extinct in Americas for 13,000 years

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