

LESSON 1



PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea

During the 1500s and 1600s, New Spain expanded by establishing colonies in Florida and New Mexico.

PLACES

Florida
St. Augustine
New Mexico
Santa Fe
San Antonio

PEOPLE

Pedro Menendez de Avilés
Popé
Junípero Serra

VOCABULARY

hacienda
presidio
El Camino Real
Pueblo Revolt

1550

1565
Spanish establish
St. Augustine,
Florida

1650

1610
Spanish establish
Santa Fe, New Mexico

1750

1680
Pueblo
Revolt
begins

1718
Spanish
establish San
Antonio, Texas

The Spanish Move North



It is a warm summer evening in 1565. Five Spanish warships sail along the coast of Florida. The sun

has set and the sky is growing dark when Pedro Menendez de Avilés (meh NEN dehs day ah vee LAYS), commander of this Spanish fleet, sees what he has been looking for—French ships anchored near the mouth of the St. Johns River. Menendez sails close to the French.

“What are you doing here?” Menendez demands.

“We are from France,” comes the reply.

“I am Pedro Menendez, General of the fleet of the King of Spain,” shouts the Spanish commander. “At daybreak I shall board your ships!”

“If you are a brave man, don’t wait till day!” the French yell back. “Come on now, and see what you will get!”

Menendez does not wait until day. The battle begins in darkness.



Compare and Contrast As you read, compare the Spanish attempts to establish colonies in different parts of North America.

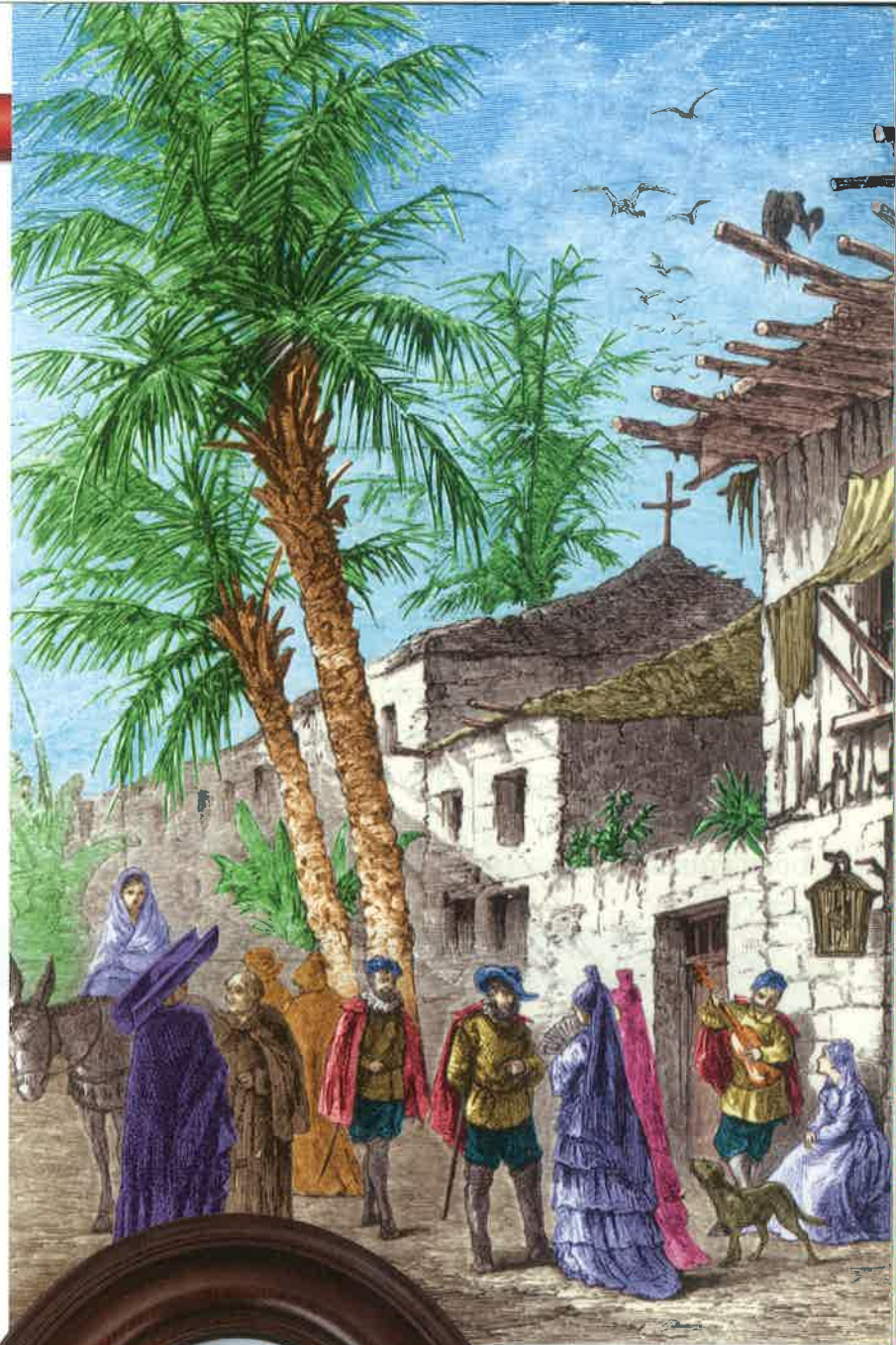
Fighting for Florida

As you read in Chapter 4, the Spanish established the vast colony of New Spain in 1535. New Spain stretched from South America to Mexico, with its capital in Mexico City. In the middle 1500s, Spanish leaders decided to extend their colony into **Florida**. The Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León had traveled through this region in the early 1500s. Now the Spanish hoped that a settlement in Florida would prevent the French or English from gaining a foothold in this part of North America.

In 1565, **Pedro Menendez de Avilés** led a small fleet of Spanish warships to Florida. Menendez knew that the French had already started building a settlement in Florida. His mission was to find the French, defeat them, and take control of Florida for Spain. In a series of bloody battles, Menendez and his soldiers defeated the French. Florida became part of New Spain. The Spanish founded **St. Augustine** on the east coast of Florida. This was the first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States.

REVIEW Why did Spanish leaders want to establish a colony in Florida?

Main Idea and Details



▶ **Pedro Menendez de Avilés** (left) led the Spanish effort to conquer Florida. He helped establish the colony of **St. Augustine** (above) in 1565.

New Mexico

Soon after moving into Florida, the Spanish began expanding into what is now the Southwest region of the United States. In 1598, Don Juan de Oñate (oh NYAH tay) led a small Spanish army north across the Rio Grande. The Spanish called this region **New Mexico**. The town of **Santa Fe** was founded in 1610 and named the capital of New Mexico. The Pueblo, Apache, and Navajo peoples had been living on this land for centuries. Now the Spanish were claiming it.

The Spanish hoped to find gold and silver in New Mexico. They soon realized, however, that the region was not rich in these minerals. Settlers also learned that New Mexico was too hot and dry for many kinds of farming. The open grasslands, however, were good for

sheep and cattle ranching. Some wealthy ranchers built **haciendas** (hah see EN dahs) or large estates. Haciendas were often self-sufficient communities, with vegetable gardens, workshops, and mills. Workers, many of them Native Americans, lived on the haciendas.

Spanish religious leaders began building missions in New Mexico to try to convert Native Americans to Christianity. To protect the missions, the Spanish built **presidios** (pray SEE dee ohs), or military forts.

To connect New Mexico to Mexico City, the Spanish built a road called **El Camino Real** (ray AHL), "the Royal Road." It was used to carry goods between Mexico City and Santa Fe. Find it on the map below.

REVIEW What was the purpose of El Camino Real? **Main Idea and Details**



Spanish Settlement in the Southwest by 1775



► The Spanish moved north from Mexico to establish settlements in what is today the United States.

MAP SKILL Movement What settlements were connected by El Camino Real?

The Pueblo Revolt

In 1680, a Pueblo leader named **Popé** (poh PAY) led a revolt against the Spanish in New Mexico. For several reasons, many Pueblo people were ready to join in this fight. The Spanish were enslaving Pueblo people, sending some to Mexico and forcing others to work on ranches and missions in New Mexico. Spanish settlers were taking over Pueblo land and villages. And Spanish leaders were trying to force the Pueblo to give up their traditional ways of worshiping and living.

The Pueblo attacked settlements all over New Mexico, killing hundreds of Spanish settlers. Joined by Apache and Navajo fighters, Popé and his men surrounded Santa Fe. A Pueblo leader named Juan rode into the city carrying two crosses, one white and one red.

The Spanish governor asked Juan to explain the meaning of the two crosses. Juan declared:

“If you choose the white there will be no war but you must all leave the country. If you choose the red, you must all die, for we are many and you are few.”

The Spanish refused to leave New Mexico. The Pueblo continued their attacks. In fierce fighting that became known as the **Pueblo Revolt**, the Spanish were driven out of New Mexico.

REVIEW What was one effect of the Pueblo Revolt? **Cause and Effect**



The Taj Mahal

At the Same Time that Spain was building colonies throughout the Americas, one of the most famous buildings in the world was being built in India. Construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632 under the orders of Shah Jahan, the Muslim emperor of India. It took 20,000 workers 22 years to complete the Taj Mahal. Expert workers from all over Asia came to work on this beautiful building.



The Spanish Return

By the early 1690s, Popé had died. The Pueblo and other peoples of the region were not as united as they had been. The Spanish recaptured New Mexico from the Pueblo in 1692. Spanish settlers and missionaries began moving back to New Mexico. They also moved into land that is now Texas and Arizona. The town of **San Antonio**, Texas, was founded in 1718. Spanish leaders hoped that these new settlements and missions would help Spain keep control of the Southwest. They did not want to be driven out again by Native American forces. And they were also concerned that the French might try to take over this region.

New Spain continued to expand throughout the 1700s. In the Biography following this

lesson, you will read about Father **Junípero Serra**, who founded the first Spanish missions in another part of New Spain—California.

REVIEW Why did the Spanish build new settlements in the Southwest in the 1700s?

Summarize

Summarize the Lesson

- **1565** The Spanish founded St. Augustine, the first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States.
- **1610** The Spanish founded Santa Fe and made it the capital of New Mexico.
- **1680** In the Pueblo Revolt, the Spanish were temporarily driven out of New Mexico.

LESSON 1 REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. **Compare and Contrast** On a separate sheet of paper, complete this chart by comparing Spanish attempts to begin colonies in different regions of North America.

Florida

New Mexico

2. Why did the Spanish want to build a colony in Florida?
3. **Critical Thinking: Make Inferences** Did the geography of New Mexico influence the economic activities of Spanish settlers in this region? Explain.
4. Explain the purpose of missions in New Spain.
5. Describe three causes of the **Pueblo Revolt**.

Link to



Writing

Write a Letter Suppose you are a settler in New Mexico during the 1600s. Write a letter to a family member in Spain, describing life in New Mexico. Mention Native Americans, the climate, **haciendas**, missions, **presidios**, and **El Camino Real**.