

TEKS Cluster: Exploration and Early Colonization

7.2 History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues through the Mexican National Era shaped the history of Texas.

Connected Knowledge and Skills 7.1

European Exploration of Texas

- ❖ 7.2(B) identify important individuals, events, and issues related to European exploration of Texas such as Alonso Álvarez de Pineda, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, the search for gold, and the conflicting territorial claims between France and Spain
- 7.1(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including ... Age of Contact ... *Spiral Standard*
- 7.1(B) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement ... *Spiral Standard*

European Colonization of Texas

- ❖ 7.2(C) identify important individuals, events, and issues related to European colonization of Texas, including the establishment of Catholic missions, towns, and ranches, and the contributions of individuals such as Fray Damián Massanet, Antonio Margil de Jesús, and Francisco Hidalgo
- 7.1(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including ... Spanish Colonial *Spiral Standard*
Readiness Spiral Standards: 7.8(C), 7.9(A)
- 7.1(B) explain the significance of the following dates: ... 1718, founding of San Antonio ... *Spiral Standard*
Supporting Spiral Standard: 7.18(C)

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.2(B) identify important individuals, events, and issues related to European exploration of Texas such as Alonso Álvarez de Pineda, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, the search for gold, and the conflicting territorial claims between France and Spain (S)
- 7.1(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including ... Age of Contact ... *Spiral Standard* (R)
- 7.1(B) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement ... *Spiral Standard* (S)

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary		Terms
absolute chronology	gold	1519
coast	historians	Era: Age of Contact
conflicting territorial claims	major eras	France and Spain
defining characteristics	mapping	Spanish
eras	relative chronology	Alonso Álvarez de Pineda
exploration	settlement	Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

Stimulus

Speech/Journal/ Diary	Letter/ Newspaper Article	Government Document	Secondary Source Text
Photograph/ Painting	Political Cartoon/ Advert./Other	Map	Chart/Table
Graph	Graphic Organizer	Bulleted List of Facts	Timeline

Content Builder

- Age of Contact is defined as the early European period of exploration in Texas, primarily by the Spanish and French.
- By identifying the role Pineda served in mapping the Texas coast, the importance of the primary source writings of Cabeza de Vaca, and the Spanish search for gold (with Coronado and others), students can better understand how these and other individuals led the way for Spanish settlement in Texas.
- Following Cabeza de Vaca’s shipwreck, capture, and subsequent journey, his writings (journals, *La Relación*) were not only the first written documentation of Indian cultures across Texas, but served to inspire others to search for the Seven Cities of Cibola.
- From the beginning, the Spanish interest in gold exceeded the need for establishing permanent settlements. It was not until the French (specifically LaSalle at Fort St. Louis) began to establish forts intended to serve as trading posts that the Spanish acknowledged the potential threat of the French gaining control over the territory.
- In 1519, Hernan Cortez landed near present-day Veracruz, Mexico, and began the conquest of the Aztecs. The first Spanish settlement in the Americas was established soon after. Although this settlement was not within modern Texas territory, the permanency of the settlement marked Spain’s committed intentions to colonize in the new world. The first permanent English settlement in Jamestown would not be established for another 88 years (1607).

Instructional Implications

When you teach European Exploration of Texas, remember to:

- Analyze primary sources such as selected excerpts from the journals of Cabeza de Vaca and Pineda’s 1519 map of the Texas coastline.
- Create and interpret maps and timelines to distinguish routes of various explorers and the time period of their journeys.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Thinking that the first Spanish mainland settlement (Hernan Cortez landing in 1519) was within present-day Texas boundaries rather than understanding it was in present-day Veracruz, Mexico

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.2(C) identify important individuals, events, and issues related to European colonization of Texas, including the establishment of Catholic missions, towns, and ranches, and the contributions of individuals such as Fray Damián Massanet, Antonio Margil de Jesús, and Francisco Hidalgo (S)
- 7.1(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including ... Spanish Colonial *Spiral Standard* (R)
- 7.1(B) explain the significance of the following dates: ... 1718, founding of San Antonio ... *Spiral Standard* (S)

Connected Spiral Standards

- analyze the effects of physical and human factors such as climate, weather, landforms, irrigation, transportation, and communication on major events in Texas 7.8(C)*
- identify ways in which Texans have adapted to and modified the environment and explain the positive and negative consequences of the modifications 7.9(A)*
- identify examples of Spanish influence and the influence of other cultures on Texas such as place names, vocabulary, religion, architecture, food, and the arts 7.18(C)

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms
adapted to environment	1718
defining characteristics	Antonio Margil de Jesús
major eras	Catholic missions
modifications	Francisco Hidalgo
modified the environment	Fray Damián Massanet
negative consequences	José de Escandón
positive consequences	San Antonio
presidios	Texans

Stimulus

Speech/Journal/ Diary	Letter/ Newspaper Article	Government Document	Secondary Source Text
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Content Builder

- The period of determined Spanish Colonization was preceded by an unsuccessful century of Spanish explorers searching for gold. The threat of French establishments (specifically LaSalle at Fort St. Louis) led to conflicting territorial claims between the French and Spanish.
- While the French primarily used forts as trading posts, the Spanish established an elaborate mission and presidio system that would change the relationship dynamic between the Spanish and various Texas Indians.
- San Antonio (1718) was the first Spanish colonial city established in (modern) Texas and is a good example of Spanish settlement patterns throughout the era.
- Spanish settlement patterns in Texas (and the Americas) included:
 - Establish a mission (friars/priests) to convert the Indians
 - Build a presidio (fort) to protect the missions, which brought Spanish soldiers to the area
 - Establish towns, which grew as places for soldiers and, eventually, family members and some merchants
 - Bestow generous land grants for haciendas to ranchers and farmers
- The following individuals helped build missions, presidios, and permanent settlements in Texas:
 - Fray Damián Massanet established the first Spanish mission in East Texas in the late 1600s
 - José de Escandón was a colonizer and first governor of a Spanish colony in the lower Rio Grande valley
 - Antonio Margil de Jesús began missionary work in East Texas but is best known for founding Mission San José in San Antonio
 - Father Hidalgo first worked in the missions of East Texas and later was at Mission San Antonio de Valero (later called the Alamo)

Instructional Implications

When you teach European Colonization of Texas, remember to:

- Create and interpret maps and/or diagrams to analyze and illustrate the location of Spanish missions and the progression of settlement from mission to presidio to town in Texas. Use this information to interpret how settlement patterns evolve.
- Compare and contrast early Spanish settlement patterns with later French and Anglo patterns.
- Use absolute chronology to associate the dates of significant events in Texas history as defining points of the various eras. Pictorial and annotated timelines help students identify the characteristics of each era.
- Explain (orally and/or in writing) the significance of the date and how that event supports the era in which it occurred.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Struggling with the concept of overlapping or redefined eras
- Thinking that the first Spanish mainland settlement (Hernan Cortez landing in 1519) was within present-day Texas boundaries rather than understanding it was in present-day Veracruz, Mexico
- Confusing missions and presidios and their functions