

Social Studies
Chapter 3, Lesson 3
Spanish Explorations
Notes

Name: _____ #: _____ Date: _____

❖ The Spanish Explore Florida

- many Spanish explorers and soldiers sailed to the Americas
- they were looking for:
 - _____ and _____
 - win _____
 - convert Native Americans to _____

➤ Juan Ponce de Leon

- king of Spain encouraged explorers
 - offered large sums of money called _____ to those who led expeditions
 - Spanish explorers became known as _____ or conquerors
- one of these conquistadors was _____
 - had sailed with Columbus on his second voyage
 - helped conquer _____
 - ◆ while in _____ heard about an island to the north called _____
 - heard that this island had a so-called _____ (the waters made people young again)
 - 1513, set out to find Bimini but instead he landed in what is now _____ and claimed it for _____
 - 1521, returned to Florida to start a settlement
 - ◆ the _____ tribe defended their land against the Spanish
 - ◆ Ponce de Leon was wounded and later died

- never found the Fountain of Youth, instead became the _____ to set foot on land that would become the United States

Fast Check: What was Ponce de Leon the first Spanish explorer to do?

❖ Early Conquistadors

- in 1519, Spain sent _____ to find gold in the land of the _____
 - _____ landed in what is now _____ with about 650 soldiers
 - marched west from the coast toward the Aztec capital, _____
 - Aztec Empire covered 80,000 square miles and as many as 5 million people lived in the empire
 - some of the people didn't like the Aztec so they _____ the Spanish
- The Fall of the Aztecs
- _____ was also helped by the Aztecs' belief that a light-skinned god would one day return to rule them
 - _____, the Aztec emperor, thought Cortés might be this god
 - welcomed Cortés, but the peace did not last long
 - Cortés took _____ prisoner and fighting broke out
 - Aztec were strong fighters but did not have _____ like the Spanish
 - many Aztec died in _____, but most died from _____ carried by the soldiers
 - by 1521, Cortés had conquered the Aztecs

- on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, the Spanish built

 - ◆ became the capital of Spain's new empire in the Americas
- The Seven Cities of Gold
 - after finding gold among the Aztecs, the Spanish went on looking for more riches
 - heard a Native American story about seven cities of gold
 - sent a priest named _____ on an expedition
 - ◆ _____ took along an enslaved African named _____ who knew the region
 - _____ was killed during the expedition
 - ◆ _____ returned and said he had seen a golden city
- Coronado in the Southwest
 - _____ heard Marcos de Niza's story
 - in 1540, he set out with about 300 soldiers and more than 1,000 enslaved Native Americans to find the golden cities
 - explored lands in what is now the _____
 - did not find any gold
 - Coronado brought no riches back to Mexico City, but he claimed lands for Spain
 - Spanish lands included what are now Mexico, the southwestern United States, and Florida---these became known as _____

Fast Check: What was the aim of Coronado's expedition?

❖ Expeditions Continue

➤ Pizarro and the Incas

- _____ was a Spanish conquistador
- in 1531, led 180 soldiers on an expedition into the western coast of _____
- he and his soldiers met with people from the _____ led by _____
- a priest traveling with Pizarro told the Inca leader that the Incas had to accept _____
 - _____ said no
 - Pizarro attacked the Incas and took Atahullpa prisoner
 - after Atahullpa's death, Pizarro traveled to Cuzco and took control of the region

➤ De Soto in the Southeast

- _____ explored the southeastern United States
- in 1539, he and 600 men sailed from Cuba and landed near _____
- became the first Europeans to see the _____
- met many Native Americans during this expedition
 - many meetings ended in _____
 - the worst battle took place against the _____ in what is now the state of _____
- de Soto died in 1542 of a fever
- only 300 of the 600 men survived
- de Soto and his men claimed land the land they explored for _____
- Spanish claims now covered much of the southeastern half of what is now the United States

Fast Check: What part of the present-day United States did de Soto explore and claim?

❖ Missionaries to America

- while the conquistadors were exploring the Americas, many changes were taking place in Europe
- some people began to _____ the Catholic Church
 - at that time, the Church forced people to follow its _____ and to pay _____
 - the Church even had courts which could punish people for disagreeing with Church laws

➤ Religious Reforms

- in 1517, a German priest named _____ began to call openly for _____ (changes) in the Catholic Church
- this period of reforms is known as the _____
 - Luther was _____ of the Church, but he gained many supporters
 - those who protested the actions of Catholic leaders became known as _____
 - ◆ they began new churches
- as a result, the Catholic Church made some changes
 - tried to keep its power through efforts now called the _____
 - _____ that went against its teachings
 - people who protested were punished

- during the Counter-Reformation the Catholic Church worked on spreading its power to _____
 - wanted to gain _____
 - wanted to share in the _____ of the lands claimed by European countries
 - to do this, Catholic Church sent religious teachers, or _____, to convert Native Americans to the Catholic Church
 - some missionaries forced Native Americans to become Catholic and also enslaved them
 - Native Americans fought to hold on to their beliefs, but others were forced to change how they lived and worshipped

Fast Check: What was the main result of the Counter-Reformation in the Americas?
