

Spanish Texas Video Questions Answer Sheet

Introduction

1. How many times did Spain abandon East Texas?

2 times

2. What country were the Spanish worried about?

The French

3. What 2 things did the Marquez de Agauyo do?

a. founded San Antonio

b. re-established East Texas missions

Why did Aguayo build another mission in San Antonio?

San Antonio was overcrowded due to refugees who fled from the French in East Texas

Where the French still in East Texas when the Spanish returned there?

No

What year did Aguayo return to East Texas?

1721

Missions

Secularized means that the missions were no longer under the control of friars. Some were abandoned, and some became regular parish churches.

1. When were the Spanish missions secularized?

1790's

2. What kind of people tended to live in the abandoned missions after they were secularized?

Soldiers, the homeless, and outlaws

3. When was San José mission restored?

1930's

4. Who now manages the mission

The National Park Service

5. Under the Spanish colonial system, who were the first people sent to a new area?

Priests and soldiers

6. Why were they sent?

To make all of the area part of Spain

7. What was Spain's richest province?

Mexico

8. How long did the explorer Coronado spend on his expedition to the Northern Territories of New Spain?

2 years

9. What were some of the problems he described in the area he explored?

Summers hot, winters cold, poisonous reptiles, plants that would stick, lying Indians, no gold

10. When did LaSalle land at Matagorda?

1685

11. He claimed Texas for what country?

France

12. How did LaSalle die?

He was assassinated by his own men.

13. Even though the French were gone, Spain was worried that they would come back. What did they decide to do?

They built a mission in East Texas

14. What was it called, and when was it built?

San Francisco De Las Tejas, 1690

15. What was the difference between the American and Spanish ideas of “the frontier”?

American—wide open area that anyone could enter

Spanish—closed line to be defended from anyone entering

16. Explain how the Spanish and Americans were different in the way they treated the Indians.

Americans wanted to farm, so they needed to remove the Indians.

The Spanish needed more people to control their huge empire, so they wanted to make Spaniards out of the Indians.

17. There were four types of places where Spanish people lived in Texas. What were they and who lived there?

Missions	Friars and Indians
Presidios	Soldiers
Villas	Farmers and ranchers
Civil settlements	Everyone else

18. What were the responsibilities of the presidio soldiers?

Protect missions from Indian raids, train mission Indians to defend themselves

19. What were the responsibilities of the friars?

Christianize the Indians, teach them the Spanish way of life

20. What were some of the ways that the lives of the mission Indians changed?

They wore Spanish style clothes and lived in Spanish style houses.

They learned to farm.

They learned the Spanish language and religion.

20. Were Indians forced to come to the missions?

No

21. What reasons would the Indians have had for wanting to live in the missions?

A constant food supply and protection from other Indian tribes.

22. What were some of jobs the missionaries taught the Indians?

To be bakers, tailors, shoemakers, stonemasons, carpenters, blacksmiths, and farmers.

23. What were some of the agricultural products they grew at the missions?

Corn, wheat, rice, sugar, beef

24. Where did the mission Indians live?

In dormitories within the missions

25. Who were better educated, missionary Indians or most of the people in Spain?

Missionary Indians

26. Why didn't the mission system work in East Texas?

The missions didn't provide anything they needed. They already traded with the French.

27. Why didn't the mission system work among the Apaches?

They didn't want to give up being nomads and they didn't want to be trapped inside of the missions by their enemies.

Indians

1. What tribes were the most feared by other tribes?

Apaches and Comanches

What tribes were pushed from their homes in the United States into Spanish Texas?

Cherokees, Choctaws, Alabamas

Describe the Caddos.

Sedentary, agricultural, stable complex society

2. What was the first tribe encountered by the Spanish?

Karankawas

3. Describe the Karankawas.

Lived on the coast, tall, practiced tattooing, smelled bad because of fish oil mosquito repellent, cannibals (for ritual purposes, organized into small bands, hunter gatherers)

4. Who traded weapons to the Indians?

The French

5. What did the Indians trade for the weapons?

Pelts

6. What did the Indians steal from the settlers and then sell back to them?

horses

7. When did the Karankawa tribe go extinct?

mid-19th century

Tejanos

1. Where did Jose Antonio Navarro live?

San Antonio

2. What were some of the things that José Antonio Navarro did for Texas?

Supported independence

helped Texans get some of the things they wanted from the Mexican government
signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

3. According to Spain, what was the purpose of Texas?
to keep the French and the Indians from getting too close to the gold mines in Sonora, Mexico
4. What were some of the reasons that Mexicans from the settled areas of Mexico did not want to come to Texas? (not all answers are in the same place in the video)
too remote, people died young, it had an awful reputation, there were no economic opportunities, no markets, not a lot of people
5. What were some of the requirements for Mexican people to settle in Texas?
They had to have families.
They had to have guns and know how to use them.
They had to have shown that they were loyal.
They had to be willing to defend the frontier.
6. Where did the Spanish have forts to help protect settlers?
San Antonio, Nacogdoches, La Bahía
7. Describe the homes of the Tejano settlers.
portholes instead of windows, heavy wooden doors, flat roofs with walls higher than the roof to use as a fighting platform when needed
8. What were some of the jobs done by women and children?
women—worked in the fields and cared for small animals like chickens and pigs
girls—bring water from the river and wash clothes
boys—learned roping and took care of goats and sheep
9. Describe the social classes in the Spanish settlements.

Class	What were they called?	Who were they?	Jobs
Upper Class	Criollos	People whose ancestors came from Spain	ranchers
Middle Class	Mestizos	People of mixed Spanish and Indian blood	
Bottom Class	Indians	No Spanish Blood	laborers

Ranching

1. When did the Spanish first introduce their cattle to Texas?
mid-18th century
2. How were Longhorn cattle created?
Interbreeding of Spanish and Anglo cattle created a new breed.
3. What were the characteristics of the Longhorns that made them popular with ranchers?
They were gentle, took care of themselves, protected their young, and calved easily.

4. How did the ranchers get their cattle?
They would round up feral (wild) cattle and brand them. Then they would let them go.
They would round them up again six months later and brand all of the new calves.
5. Why did Longhorns stop being raised for food?
They were rangier (skinnier) and so they had less beef than eastern beef cattle that were brought to Texas in the late 1800's.
6. What nearly happened to the Longhorns?
they nearly went extinct
7. Who had the earliest and largest ranches?
the missionaries
8. What were some of the other animals raised on ranches?
mustangs, sheep, goats, hogs, donkeys, mules, oxen
9. Where were some of the places that animals were sent to market?
mules and horses sold to forts and missions
beef cattle to Central Mexico
beef cattle to the American Revolution
oxen to California
donkeys and mules to New Mexico
beef cattle to New Orleans
10. What per cent of the traffic in upper New Spain was carried by mules?
80%
11. If Tejanos went to the trade fairs in Saltillo, where might the trade goods come from?
China and the Philippines
12. What are some ranching activities that we got from Spain?
rodeos, roundups, branding, cattle drives, roping
13. Who taught the Indians how to herd, ride, rope, and brand?
Franciscan missionaries
14. Who were the first Texas cowboys?
Indians

Filibusters and Pirates

1. How did a road come to be called *El Camino Real*?
The name means that the road was important for the king's business and was patrolled by the king's soldiers.
[It was sort of like the Interstate Highway system of New Spain.]
2. How did the roads in Texas develop?
They started as game trails and then became Indian trade routes.
3. How far did Texas Indians trade network extend?
Central or South America

4. What was the most important feature of early roads?
They always crossed rivers at places where they could be forded easily.
5. What did the Spanish do to protect these river crossing points?
They built forts.
6. During what years were filibusters active in Texas?
1800-1820
7. Why did filibusters come to Texas?
They saw Texas as a place where they could create their own country or grab it for the United States.
8. Why was Texas so attractive to them?
There were no laws, and they thought they could make a lot of money.
9. What did the government of New Spain think of the filibusters?
They saw them as pirates or terrorists who killed people, stole things and rustled cattle.
10. If a filibuster were caught what was likely to happen to him?
He would be executed.
11. What is the name of the man who was both an American General and a Spanish spy?
General James Wilkinson
12. What happened to the Nolan expedition?
The Spanish thought they were going to build a fort, so they had a battle. Nolan was killed and his men sent to prison in Mexico.
13. What did James Long want to do in Texas?
He intended to set up a custom station in Galveston.
14. Why was Galveston Bay so important?
It was the only deep water port between Louisiana and Tampico, Mexico.
15. What happened to James?
He went down the coast looking for help and he was killed.
16. What happened to his wife, Jane?
While she was waiting for James to return, she gave birth to a baby girl in a sleet storm.
17. What did Jane do after she left Galveston?
She came back to Texas and was friends with people who led the Texas Revolution.
18. When did the pirate, Louis Michel Aury, come to Galveston?
1816
19. What year did pirate, Jean LaFitte, take over from him?
1817
20. What was the name of their town?
Campeche
21. Describe the town.
There were not many buildings. The ones they had were made from things found on ships they took. There were from 400-1000 people who lived there including a few

women and children. There were warehouses for the goods they stole. [The last sentence is from later on the DVD.]

22. What did the pirates do?

They captured ships and sold the goods that were on board.

23. What kinds of things did they find to sell?

wine, food, cloth, silver, gold, spices, coffee

24. What did they do that was the most profitable?

sold slaves

25. How long was Lafitte in Galveston?

5 years

Settlements

1. What church is the oldest to be in continuous use in the United States?

San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio

2. Who were Bexarenos?

people who lived in San Antonio

3. Where were the Spanish settled in Texas?

Nacogdoches, San Antonio, along the San Antonio River, Goliad, Victoria

4. Why was Nacogdoches important?

It was the gateway to "Texas."

5. Goliad was originally named "La Bahía." What does "La Bahía" mean?

The Bay