Unit 3: Exploration and Early Colonization (Part 2)

Spanish Colonial Era
1700-1821
For these notes – you write the slides with the red titles!!!
Goals of the Spanish Mission System

To control the borderlands

Mission System

Goal
- Represent Spanish government there

Goal
- Convert American Indians there to Catholicism

Goal
- Protect Borders

Four types of Spanish settlements
- missions
- presidios
- towns
- ranchos
Spanish Settlement

Four Major Types of Spanish Settlement:

1. Missions – Religious communities
2. Presidios – Military bases
3. Towns – Small villages with farmers and merchants
4. Ranchos - Ranches
Mission System

• Missions - Spain’s primary method of colonizing, were expected to be self-supporting.

• The first missions were established in the El Paso area, then East Texas and finally in the San Antonio area.

• Missions were used to convert the American Indians to the Catholic faith and make loyal subjects to Spain.
INSTRUCTION

Each day began with the ringing of the mission bells, then Mass and religious instruction. The group gathered in the courtyard to hear the priest's sermons and teachings.
Missions
Mission System

- Presidios - To protect the missions, presidios were established.

- A presidio is a military base. Soldiers in these bases were generally responsible for protecting several missions.
Mission System

• Towns – towns and settlements were built near the missions and colonists were brought in for colonies to grow and survive.

• The first group of colonists to establish a community was the Canary Islanders in San Antonio (1730).
Mission System

• Ranches – ranching was more conducive to where missions and settlements were thriving (San Antonio).

• Cattle were easier to raise and protect as compared to farming.
Pueblo Revolt

• In the late 1600’s, the Spanish began building missions just south of the Rio Grande.
• They also built missions among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.
• In 1680, a Pueblo leader named Pope led a revolt, or revolution, against the Spanish.
• This Pueblo Revolt, drove the Spanish out of New Mexico.
Pueblo Revolt

• Pueblo Revolt – revolution led by Pueblo leader Popé against the Spanish in New Mexico
Spanish Colonize Texas

- In 1682, the Spanish built the first mission in Texas, near present day El Paso. This mission was called Corpus Christi de la Ysleta.
The French and La Salle

• Wanted to gain a port for the fur trade
• Establish trade with the Spanish colonies
• To gain a claim to Texas and challenge Spain’s empire
• Expedition ended in disaster
Effect of the La Salle Expedition

• Gave France a strong claim to Texas
• 2nd Flag to fly over Texas (French)
• Spain sent expeditions to find Ft. St. Louis
• Spain built missions in East Texas to protect their claim to the land
Spanish Come to East Texas

• In 1689, a Spanish governor named Alonso De Leon led another expedition to find Ft. St. Louis.
• A Spanish priest named Father Damian Massanet, accompanied him.
• In early 1690, these two men, along with about 100 soldiers, built the first mission in East Texas. It was called San Francisco de los Tejas.
• In 1693, after three years of hardships, including drought, disease, and the Indians unwillingness to learn Christianity, the Spaniards burned the mission to the ground and fled to back to Mexico.
Fray Damien Massanet

- Convinced the viceroy of New Spain to colonize East Texas and convert the Caddoes to Catholicism
- 1690 – Alonso De León and Massanet were sent with several priests and about 100 soldiers to colonize East Texas
Jose de Escandon

- Military commander and governor of Nuevo Santander
- Led Spain’s expansion effort in South Texas
- Sent settlers, soldiers and priests to settle the lands between the Rio Grande and Nueces River establishing missions, presidios, and settlements
- Moved La Bahia mission and presidio from the Guadalupe River to the present-day site of Goliad
Antonio Margil de Jesús (early 1700s)

- Spanish Franciscan priest
- Founded several missions in East Texas including Nuestra Señora de los Dolores and San Miguel de los Adaes
- Due to the problems in East Texas, he moved to San Antonio and founded San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo, one of the five missions in San Antonio today.
Francisco Hidalgo (early 1700s)

- Priest at Mission San Francisco de los Tejas
- Contacted French Catholic priests to provide religious services to the local native people when Spanish priests were not available
- Caused Spanish to be suspicious of French colonization
The “Chicken War” – French soldiers were sent to capture a Spanish mission at Los Adaes in East Texas because of a conflict between France and Spain in Europe. The French soldiers looted the mission and captured a Spanish soldier. The French leader was thrown from his horse because of the chickens in the courtyard. The Spanish soldier was able to escape. The story was exaggerated and embarrassed the Spanish viceroy. The Spanish became more determined to hold Texas. The incident illustrated the vulnerability of missions in East Texas and the Spanish missionaries abandoned the missions in East Texas and retreated to San Antonio de Valero.
Chicken War

- *Chicken War* – conflict between French and Spanish in Texas where the French attacked Mission San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes
Pop Quiz

1. Which of the following is one of the three main goals of the Spanish mission system?
   A. Protect Borders
   B. Spread Christianity
   C. Both A and B

2. The first Spanish mission in Texas was built on this date.
   A. 1682
   B. 1592
   C. 1492

3. This first Spanish mission built in Texas was called.
   A. San Antonio de Valero
   B. Corpus Christi de la Ysleta
   C. San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes

4. The first Spanish mission built in EAST Texas was called.
   A. San Antonio de Bexar
   B. Corpus Christi de la Ysleta
   C. San Francisco de los Tejas
San Antonio River Area

• Midpoint between the East Texas missions and the Rio Grande settlement
• Mild climate and location by a river
• Became the site of the most successful Texas missions and settlements
Aguayo Expedition

• Spanish Returned to Settle East Texas
• Effects;
  • Spanish Reclaimed East Texas
  • Spain and France Agree to separate control of French Louisiana and Spanish Texas.
  • Expansion of Spanish settlement in East Texas (Los Adaes, La Bahía)
War and Expansion

France and Spain at War

Chicken War (June 1719)

Spanish abandon East Texas

Aguayo Expedition

Effect
Spanish re-occupation of East Texas

Effect
Agreement to separate control of French Louisiana and Spanish Texas

Effect
Expansion of Spanish settlement (Los Adaes, La Bahía)
Adaptation

- Early settlers adapted to the environment by using local materials, such as timber and rock for construction of buildings, homes, and furnishings.
- In order to adapt to the climate of the region homes were built with a breezeway for shade and to catch the breeze, and came to be known as Dog Run homes.
- Buckskin clothing was made from deer hides.
- Wells were used to gain access to underground water.
- In order to adapt to the arid climate of the western regions of Texas, cattle ranching became more prominent as an economic activity as opposed to farming.
Spanish Influence

• Place Names
• Amarillo – in Spanish it means yellow. This was the color of the soil of the area and the beautiful wildflowers. Named by early settlers in this area
• Rio Grande – in Spanish it means “Big River”
• Most Texas rivers and landforms
Spanish Influence

• Vocabulary
• Vaquero – Spanish word for cowboy
• Rodeo – a sport that is based on the skills of cowboys or vaqueros
Spanish Influence

- Religion
- Roman Catholic
Spanish Influence

• Architecture
• Home – hacienda
• Presidio – fort
• Aceqias – wells (aquifer)
• Adobe – brick
• Arch – style of architecture
Spanish Influence

- Food
- Tortillas – flat bread made of corn
- Tamales – dumpling made of corn flour and meat
Spanish Influence

• Arts
• Corridos – ballad
• Frescos – mural painting found in Catholic churches
• Tejano Music – music that originated from the cultural
Life in Spanish Texas

Examples of Spanish Influence in Texas

- Catholic heritage and missions
- routes of first Texas roads
- many Spanish place-names
- culture (architecture, art, food, language, music)
- legal traditions
- cattle ranching traditions and terms
Unrest and Revolution
Colonists Grow Unhappy with Spain

As the small colonies grew into towns, the settlers worked together to solve their own problems.

• The settlers couldn’t wait for Spain to direct them.
• The settlers felt that the king lived too far away to truly understand their needs.
• In the last decades of the 1700’s Spain became involved in huge problems in **Europe**.

• **Conflicts with England and France** took up most of Spain’s time and **money**.
How was Spain going to get money to fight the conflicts with England and France?

- Spain placed HEAVY TAXES on the settlers in Texas.
- Spain forced the settlers in Texas to donate money to pay for European wars.
• By 1800, the settlers were feeling dissatisfied.
• Colonists were unhappy with the Spanish rulers.
• Colonists wanted to make their own rules.
The Enlightenment Movement

- People tried to apply reason and science to all aspects of society, including government.
- This movement challenged the idea that kings had a God-given right to rule.
- A government should support the people’s nature rights and interests. (If a government does not do this, it should be replaced.)
Father Hidalgo Calls for Independence

- Don Miguel Gregorio Antonio Ignacio Hidalgo-Costilla y Gallaga Mandarte Villaseñor

- Father Hidalgo believed strongly in the ideals of the Enlightenment.

- Father Hidalgo worked among Mexican farming families for years just north of Mexico City.
• Father Hidalgo knew that as long as the king was in charge, conditions for these Mexican families would never change.

• Father Hidalgo called for the liberation of the Mexican people from Spain.
  
  (liberation – the act of becoming free)
• When the king and queen of Spain heard that Father Hidalgo was conspiring to overthrow the Spanish government, they decided to ARREST HIM.

• Hidalgo heard about this beforehand and knew he had three choices:
  – stay in Dolores (small town north of Mexico City)
  – hide out and hope not to get caught
  – begin a revolution
Grito de Dolores

Cry of Dolores

• On September 16, 1810, Father Hidalgo gave a speech titled “Grito de Dolores”. (Remember Dolores was the city he was in, just north of Mexico City.)

• In the speech, Hidalgo called for Mexican citizens to rise up and fight for independence.

www.vivasancharlos.com/call_ind.html
Father Hidalgo is killed.

• On his way to meet up with his supporters, **Hidalgo was seized by Spanish authorities and executed.**

• Although Father Hidalgo did not live to see **Mexican independence from Spain**, he had a great **effect** on the **future** of Mexico and Texas.
Spanish Settlement Quiz

Matching – Match each term with the correct definition.

1. Mission  A. Military Bases
2. Presidio  B. Ranch
3. Town     C. religious communities
4. Rancho   D. small villages with farmers and merchants
1 Spanish Settlement in Texas
Chapters 6 and 7

2 The Race to Claim Texas Closed Alonzo de Leon
Sent to find and destroy La Salle and Fort St Louis in 1686
Finds fort abandoned
Neither Spanish nor French had any claim