**Chapter 4: Spanish Explorations**

In 1536 Spaniards in northern New Spain (Mexico today) could not believe their eyes. Four half-starved strangers had wandered down from the northern wilderness. Although dressed in animal skins, these men were not Indians. They were three Spaniards and a Black slave. They had been lost for eight years. They told of having been shipwrecked on the Texas coast in 1528. They told how they had lived among the Indians, moving from tribe to tribe in search of New Spain. They described a journey that led them through much of the interior of North America.

They had one piece of information that aroused interest. To the north lay a great river. They had traveled along it, learning from the Indians there of great, rich cities farther north. The travelers claimed they had seen turquoise and "emerald" arrowheads from these cities. The Spaniards of New Spain began to wonder what lay to the north. Would this be a land worth exploring? Very quickly they decided, "Yes!" They hoped that this land far to the north would be a "new" Mexico.

In this chapter you will learn how Spaniards came to the Americas. You will read about Spanish explorers and what they found in the Americas. And you will learn how the story told by the strangers led explorers to what is now New Mexico.

**THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD**

**SPAIN'S EXPANSION INTO THE AMERICAS**

**CABEZA DE VACA'S ADVENTURES**

**THE LURE OF GOLDEN CITIES**

**THE CORONADO EXPEDITION**

**SPAIN AND THE NEW WORLD**

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**WORDS TO KNOW**

* **compass**
* **astrolabe**
* **cross staff**

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**Europeans look for new trade routes to the Far East.** Spain's presence in the Americas grew out of a series of events. The first of these was the desire of Europeans to trade with India and the Far East. From these places Europeans could get spices, silks, perfumes, rugs, dyes, and medicines. They wanted these things. They wanted spices, for example, because spices both preserved their food and made it taste better.

But trade with the Far East was not easy. People transported goods from the East by both sea and land. This trade took many months. Then, too, this trade was under the control of merchants from Italian cities. For other Europeans to profit from the Far East trade, they would have to find new trade routes

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVIGATION**

The period of history covered in this part of the chapter is sometimes called the Age of Discovery. It was a time when Europeans discovered an area of the world that was new to them. Such discovery took place, in fact, only because long ocean voyages were possible. Such voyages, in turn, were the results of advances in navigation. Shipbuilders designed new ships called caravels. The caravels had more sails and stronger hulls. These ships were able to sail long distances. Maps, too, were getting better and better.

Other advances were better instruments of navigation. The compass had become widely known to Europeans at the start of the 1400s. The compass, a direction-finding instrument, used a magnetic needle to locate magnetic north.

Other instruments helped sailors pinpoint latitude. In other words, sailors could use instruments to determine distance north and south of a given point. One of these instruments, the astrolabe, was not new. Arabs had invented the astrolabe about A.D. 700. Sailors used the astrolabe to help them locate their latitude according to the position of the stars.

Another of these instruments was the **cross staff** . The cross staff also told latitude by the stars. It consisted of a long piece and a cross piece that slid up and down the long piece. The sailor looked down the length of the long piece. He then moved the cross piece until one end toughed the north star and the other end touched the horizon. The scale on the long piece then showed latitude.

Christopher Columbus used the compass, astrolabe, and cross staff on his four voyages to the Americas. So, too, did other explorers who sailed at this time. Some of the crew who sailed from Spain in 1519 with Ferdinand Magellan returned to Spain in 1522. They had managed to sail around the world.

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The first country to find a new trade route was Portugal. The Portuguese sent out ships to find an all-water route to the East. New and improved navigation instruments made these voyages possible. (See Special Interest Feature.) Portuguese sailors explored along the west coast of Africa. In time, they rounded the southern tip of Africa.

They then sailed up the east coast of Africa and across to India. In 1498 Vasco da Gama arrived in India. He was the first European to reach the Far East by sailing around Africa.

**Spain seeks an all-water route to the East.** Portugal was not alone in seeking an all-water route to India. Spain as well wanted trade with the Far East. In fact, Spain became one of the first countries to seek such a route. By the time Spain acted, however, Portugal controlled the all-water trade route that ran south along Africa.

So, the king and queen of Spain took an interest in finding another all-water route to the East. In 1492 they turned to Christopher Columbus. He said he could reach the Far East by sailing westward.

An Italian by birth, Columbus had first told Spain's rulers about his plans to sail west to the Far East in I486. Queen Isabella of Castile and King Ferdinand of Aragon had turned him down. At the time their country was fighting a war. Columbus then offered his plans to other countries. Their rulers turned him down also.

Yet Columbus held on to his dream. Finally, in January 1492 Queen Isabella changed her mind. She agreed to sponsor Columbus's voyage westward.

**Columbus sails to America.** Columbus and his crew sailed from Spain in early August 1492. The *Santa Maria,* the *Pinta,* and the *Niña* sailed westward but never reached the Far East. Rather, they crossed the Atlantic Ocean and landed in the Americas.

All educated people of the day knew the world was round. And Columbus, like other educated people, thought the earth was smaller than it is.

Columbus thus thought that the Far East spice islands called the Indies lay 2,400 miles west of Spain. He believed the Spice Islands were about where the crew of the *Pinta* first spotted land in the Caribbean Sea. That is why Columbus named these islands the Indies (the West Indies today). He named the first Caribbean island where he landed San Salvador, meaning "Holy Savior."

**Columbus explores much new land.** Christopher Columbus never knew how important the Americas were. He called the lands he had reached the "Other World." He believed until his death in 1506 that his other world was part of the Far East. He believed this even after he had sailed three more times to the Americas. Still, no other person explored so much land previously unknown to Europeans.

On his four voyages Columbus explored the Caribbean islands. He visited parts of Central and South America. His second voyage (1493-94) also brought the first permanent European settlers to the Americas. These 1,500 people settled on the island of Hispaniola.

Yet the land Columbus explored was not even to bear his name. Instead, it became known as "America." In 1507 a German mapmaker gave it this name. He named it for Amerigo Vespucci, another Italian explorer of the Americas. His map was widely used. And soon the name "America" was accepted everywhere. Whatever the name, the Americas were ready for further exploration.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. Why did European countries seek new trade routes to the Far East?

2. Who agreed in 1492 to sponsor Columbus's voyage?

3. Where did Columbus believe he landed?

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**SPAIN'S EXPANSION INTO THE AMERICAS**

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**WORDS TO KNOW**

* **conquistador**

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**Spain expands into the Americas.** The first European country to expand into the Americas was Spain. Spain had, of course, sponsored Columbus's voyages. But there were other reasons for Spain's expansion. One reason was that Spain had strong rulers. The marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand had united all "the Spains" except for Moorish Granada. The Moors were a non-Christian people from northern Africa. The Spaniards finally pushed the Moors out of Spain in 1492. After 1492 Spain was united.

Another reason for Spain's expansion was the Catholic Church. The Church had helped in the fight to expel the Moors. With the Moors gone from Spain, the Church sought ways to spread the Catholic faith. Expansion was one of these ways. At the same time, some Spaniards saw a chance to gain land. Members of the upper class knew they could keep some of the land they conquered. This promise of land drew soldiers to Spanish America. And travel to the Americas also promised adventure.

So, the Spaniards began to move into the Americas. They first moved onto the Caribbean Islands. They settled the islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. Spanish explorers went to Florida. They settled Panama. They mapped the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Explorers in the Yucatan Peninsula brought back tales of great wealth. They had heard stories of cities filled with gold. Based on this, the Spaniards began to plan the conquest of Mexico, home of the Aztec Empire.

**Cortés conquers Mexico.** Hernando Cortés left Cuba for Mexico in 1519. By 1521 he had become a famous **conquistador.** The conquistadors were Spaniards who conquered much of the Americas. Under the command of Cortés were 600 soldiers. They brought with them 16 horses, some small cannons, and other guns. The Indians had never seen these. And in just over two years Cortés recorded a great victory for Spain.

After landing at Veracruz, Cortés and his party crossed Mexico. Helping him along the way was Marina (or Malinche), an exiled Aztec princess. She helped Cortés talk with the Indians he met. Also aiding Cortés was an Aztec legend. If the legend was true, Cortés was a returning Aztec god. Moctezuma, the Aztec ruler, felt powerless before a god.

Thus in November 1519 Cortés entered Tenochtitlán, the Aztec capital. Cortés soon made Moctezuma a prisoner. This, in effect, made Cortés ruler of the city.

The Aztec religion angered Cortés. Aztec priests performed human sacrifices in the temples. Cortés's soldiers took over some of these temples. In them they set up Christian altars. This, in turn, upset the Aztec priests. They decided that Cortés, god or no god, had to die.

In June 1520 the Aztecs attacked the Spaniards. When Moctezuma, still a prisoner, called for peace, the Aztecs pelted him with stones. Within a few days, the emperor died from his wounds. Being greatly outnumbered, Cortés knew he had to flee the capital. In so doing, though, he lost many of his men. The Spanish cause, however, was far from lost.

Thousands of Indians now sided with Cortés. These Indians hated Aztec taxes and human sacrifices. With their help Cortés attacked the Aztec capital. Months of fighting ended in Spanish victory in August 1521. But the fighting had destroyed three-fourths of Tenochtitlán.

**Cortés establishes New Spain.** With the conquest of Mexico, Spain added greatly to its American empire. (See the map on page 91.) The Spaniards named their new land "New Spain of the Ocean Sea" because of its great beauty. They rebuilt Tenochtitlán and renamed it. They called it Mexico City after *Mexica,* the name the Aztecs called themselves. But New Spain did more than merely increase the size of Spain's Empire. It also added people who could be converted (changed over) to Christianity. It added untold wealth as well. New Spain was rich, especially in silver.

The Spaniards now ruled a part of the North American mainland. At the same time, they ruled the Indians who had lived there first. The Spaniards replaced the Indian leaders. The Indians in New Spain and South America, moreover, accepted Spanish rule. For them it simply meant that one strong set of leaders had replaced another. The Aztecs themselves had conquered most of the peoples of southern Mexico. They had ruled these people with an iron hand.

Still, life under Spanish rule was hard on the Indians. The Spaniards forced the Indians to work the mines and the land. Lacking immunity to diseases brought from Europe, great numbers of Indians became ill and died. Many others died from mercury poisoning. Mercury was used in Mexico to refine silver. Yet others died in mining and building accidents. By 1650 the Indian population in New Spain would shrink by half.

This story was repeated in later European colonies in America. Over time, disease and war killed many. Whole Indian villages and tribes would vanish.

**Spanish rule changes the lives of the Indians.** The Spaniards did not set out to harm the native people of the Americas. They did set out to convert the Indians to Christianity. Even the Popé, the head of the Catholic Church, got involved. In 1537 the Popé declared that the Indians were human and had immortal souls. The invitation to send missionaries to the Indians was clear. Spanish rulers made it their business to spread Christianity. They sent missionaries to the Americas.

Spain's rulers also issued laws to govern their colonies. The Laws of the Indies in 1542 outlawed Indian slavery. The laws declared that Indians were subjects of the king. They also gave Indians some protection under Spanish law. These laws made up part of the most complete set of colonial laws in history.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. List the reasons for Spain's expansion in the Americas.

2. What things helped Cortés conquer the Aztecs?

3. How did Spanish rule affect the lives of the Indians? 4- How did Spanish laws protect the Indians?

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**CABEZA DE VACA'S ADVENTURES**

**Spain explores eastern North America.** Spain's good fortune in New Spain encouraged further exploration. The Spaniards turned toward Florida and eastern North America. The dream of wealth called. In time, this dream would bring Spaniards to New Mexico.

In 1528 Pánfilo de Narváez sailed for Florida. He landed with 400 men. Once in Florida they began to hear tales of rich Indian villages in the interior. But they found no gold or silver. Instead, they found the Indians hostile. Narváez decided to leave Florida. He had his men build 5 boats and set sail for New Spain.

This trip was a disaster. Three of the boats sank. The 80 survivors on the other two boats washed ashore near Galveston Bay in present-day Texas.

The Indian villagers there took the survivors captive. By the spring of 1529, only 15 captives remained alive. Among those still held captive was Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. He and three others escaped.

**Cabeza de Vaca journeys to New Spain.** Cabeza de Vaca and the others set out to find New Spain. They began a long march westward. They moved from one Indian village to the next, acting as healers as they went. They traveled through Texas. They reached and crossed the Rio Grande somewhere below El Paso. Their journey did not end until April 1536 when they at last reached New Spain's northern frontier. (You read about the Spanish reaction to their arrival in New Spain at the start of the chapter.)

This party of four reported the fate of the Florida expedition. They were, it seemed, the expedition's only survivors. They had walked across two-thirds of the North American continent. Almost eight years had passed from the time they had sailed from Florida.

**Cabeza de Vaca tells the story of what he saw.** Of the four survivors, two played a role in the history of New Mexico. One was Estevan, a Black Moorish slave. He would guide the first Spanish expedition into New Mexico. The other was Cabeza de Vaca.' He told the Spaniards about the land north of New Spain. This land included New Mexico.

Cabeza de Vaca said that in this land he had seen little farming and few settlements. He said that he had seen beads, turquoise, coral, and some arrowheads made from "emeralds." He told of having heard about people who lived north of where he had traveled. He had heard that these people lived in large houses and traded in turquoise.

The tale told by Cabeza de Vaca was the tale of a poor land. But part of the tale caught Spaniards' attention. They had, after all, found great wealth in New Spain. They had found great wealth in Peru, a land they had just conquered. Might not a city said by Indians to hold great wealth lie farther inland in Florida than Narváez had gone? Might not the Indian villages north of Mexico City be another Peru? The Spaniards asked such questions as they thought of the wealth already found in the Americas.

**Spaniards dream of finding the seven cities of gold.** The Spaniards now began their search for the legendary seven cities of gold. The legend itself was an old one. In the 700s, when the Moors overran Portugal, seven bishops were believed to have fled westward by sea. Somewhere out in the Atlantic Ocean, they were said to have set up new church districts in rich lands.

Added to this legend was an Aztec legend. The Aztecs believed that they as a people had come from seven caves far to the north. In addition, there were tales of gold and silver in a land some forty days' journey to the north. The Spaniards wanted to believe these legends and tales. Acting on their beliefs, they sent out expeditions to solve the mystery of the seven cities.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. How did Cabeza de Vaca make his way to New Spain after being washed ashore in present-day Texas?

2. How did Cabeza de Vaca describe the land he had seen and heard about?

3. Explain the legends and tales of the seven cities of gold.

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**THE LURE OF GOLDEN CITIES**

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**WORDS TO KNOW**

* **viceroy**
* **Cíbola**

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**Spaniards think about expansion northward.** Many people were interested in the lands north of New Spain. One of the first to act was Don (a Spanish title of respect) Antonio de Mendoza. He was the **viceroy** of New Spain. As viceroy, he served as the king's agent. He was New Spain's highest-ranking official. Mendoza had listened to Cabeza de Vaca's story of what he had seen and heard. The traveler had seen a poor land. But he had heard of a land with cities and emeralds. Mendoza wanted to learn the truth about the northern lands. So, he decided to send a small party northward to look firsthand.

Besides the desire to find the seven cities, other reasons drew Spaniards northward. One was the desire for land with people to work it. The promise of land appealed to younger sons of wealthy Spaniards. Under Spanish law these younger sons could not inherit any land from their fathers. All land went to the eldest son. Another reason was the desire to save new souls for the Catholic Church. Still another reason was the desire for adventure.

**Mendoza sends a party northward.** In March 1539 Mendoza's small party set out. Its task was to gather facts about the land to the north. Depending on its report, Mendoza could decide whether to send a full-scale expedition northward. The leader of this party was Marcos de Niza.

Fray (friar) Marcos was a member of the Franciscan religious order. He had been with Francisco Pizarro during the Spanish conquest of Peru. Estevan, who had stayed in New Spain, served as guide. Estevan, of course, had been with Cabeza de Vaca. (See Special Interest Feature Above.) Some Indian helpers went along as well.

The party first traveled up the west side of New Spain. It then traveled northeast across the desert of present-day Arizona. In time, Fray Marcos sent Estevan ahead. Fray Marcos told Estevan to mark a trail for the rest of the party. He also told Estevan to make friends with the Indians and to look for cities of gold.

To keep Fray Marcos informed of his progress, Estevan was to ' send crosses back to the main party. These crosses, differing in size, were to signal what Estevan had found. A small cross would indicate he had found nothing of value. A large cross would mean he had found something of value.

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**THE LEGEND OF ESTEVAN**

Estevan, a Black Moor from northern Africa, had arrived in the Americas as a slave. He had become a free man after showing up in New Spain with Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. As guide for the Fray Marcos party, Estevan must have enjoyed his role as advance man for the Spaniards who followed. He must have enjoyed as well being entertained by the Indians he met on his journey northward.

Estevan's arrival at Zuni was, of course, quite different. No one knows exactly what happened there. Yet the Zunis clearly killed Estevan. It is equally clear that Estevan made a lasting impression, for the Zunis still tell the legend of Estevan. The legend goes like this:

It is to be believed that a long time ago, [when the Indians still lived in Hawikuh], then the Black Mexicans came from their adobes in Everlasting Summerland [Mexico].... Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of [Hawikuh], one of the Black Mexicans [Estevan], a large man.... Then the rest ran away ... toward their country in the Land of Everlasting Summer.

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**Fray Marcos returns to New Spain with news of golden cities.** While still in Arizona Fray Marcos received a huge cross. He was excited over the good news. But before he could catch up with Estevan, Fray Marcos learned that Estevan had been killed. Estevan had been some three days ahead of the main party. He had entered Hawikuh, a Zuni village. Zuni was just inside present-day New Mexico near Gallup. The Indians there had killed him.

No one knows for sure why Estevan was killed. Some historians believe he may have demanded gifts the Zunis were not willing to give him. Some suggest he may have worn something offensive like a gourd rattle carried by Zuni enemies. Some suggest that Estevan, who was Black and wore feathers and rattles, may have looked to the Zunis like a wizard.

No one knows for sure whether Fray Marcos then traveled on to Zuni. He never claimed that he entered Zuni. But he did later claim he had seen Zuni. He said that Zuni was larger than Mexico City. He said that Zuni contained seven villages. It may have been that Fray Marcos never got close enough to see Zuni. Or it may have been that he saw what he wanted to see. New Mexico's sun shining brightly on the adobe villages at Zuni could have given them a "golden" look.

Whatever happened, Fray Marcos rushed back to New Spain. He told Mendoza that he had seen the golden cities. These cities even had a name. They were, said Fray Marcos, called **Cíbola.** Cíbola is a Spanish word for "buffalo cow." It was now the name Spaniards applied to the area north of New Spain. They believed that Cíbola was a rich land.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. Besides seeking the seven cities, what other reasons did Spaniards have for wanting to move into the land north of New Spain?

2. What was the purpose of Fray Marcos's journey northward?

3. How did Estevan keep Fray Marcos informed of his progress?

4- What did Fray Marcos report to Mendoza?

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**THE CORONADO EXPEDITION**

**Mendoza plans a full-scale expedition northward.** Having received Fray Marcos's report, Mendoza acted. The viceroy planned a full-scale expedition to the north. He developed his plans in a hurry. Mendoza chose a young man from New Spain to lead his expedition. This man was Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. He was at that time governor of Nueva Galicia, one of New Spain's western provinces. A wealthy Spaniard, he put up his own money for the expedition. So did the viceroy.

In all, Coronado and Mendoza spent about four million dollars by today's values. They outfitted the party Coronado would lead northward. They also outfitted a naval fleet. This fleet was to sail up the Gulf of California with support supplies. It was to look for a waterway to Cíbola.

**Coronado reaches Zuni.** The group that headed north in February 1540 was large. Fray Marcos served as guide. Five other friars were present as well. There were Indian helpers. There were about 250 horsemen and another 50 or so men on foot. All had weapons. Some had guns. The party took along mules, cattle, sheep, and extra horses. Mendoza sent along special orders. He told the Spaniards to Christianize, not kill, the Indians they met. He was deeply interested in spreading the Christian faith.

The Coronado expedition spent a hard six months traveling to Zuni. A scouting party sent ahead by Coronado reached Hawikuh in July 1540. Coronado and some of his men arrived shortly after that. One look was all it took for the Spaniards to know they had not discovered the seven cities. The Indians fought the approaching Spaniards, but they could not match Spanish weapons. Coronado took Hawikuh by force, and the Zunis made peace.

Once inside Zuni the Spaniards discovered six villages, not seven. They found corn and beans, not gold and emeralds. Fray Marcos, who may have feared for his life, soon returned to Mexico City. Coronado felt the only thing left to do was to continue searching. He would have to look elsewhere for the seven cities.

**Spaniards explore the West.** Coronado now sent out small groups. Their task was to learn all they could about the land around them. Having heard of a land called Tusayan, he sent Pedro de Tovar westward. Tovar visited the Hopi villages in present-day Arizona. He then returned to Hawikuh with no news of the seven cities. He also told Coronado of hearing about a great river farther west.

To learn about this river, Coronado sent out a group under García López de Cárdenas. These explorers saw a river and a deep canyon. Three in this group tried to climb down to the river. They turned back after going no more than a third of the way down. These were the first Europeans to see what today we know as the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon.

Coronado sent a third group under Melchior Díaz to meet the supply ships. Díaz and his men reached the lower Colorado, but the fleet was gone. Under the command of Hernando de Alarcón, the fleet had entered the Colorado River. But the Spaniards had found no waterway to Cíbola. They had found no trace of Coronado. So, they had sailed for New Spain.

Coronado and the main party had remained at Hawikuh during these explorations. Based on the reports he got back, Coronado decided that no cities lay to the west. News about land to the east, however, caught his attention. The news came from a resident of Pecos Pueblo. The Spaniards called this man Bigotes, meaning "Whiskers." Bigotes had heard about the Spaniards at Hawikuh. He had gone to see them. While there he told Coronado about the plains and the buffalo to the east. He also told him about Acoma and Tiguex pueblos.

**Coronado winters on the Rio Grande.** To learn about the things Bigotes had described, Coronado sent out Hernando de Alvarado. Alvarado saw Acoma, Tiguex, Pecos, and the plains. He returned to Hawikuh and described what he had seen. He suggested that the expedition spend the winter at Tiguex on the Rio Grande. Taking Alvarado's advice, Coronado and his party moved to Tiguex. At Tiguex, a pueblo near present-day Bernalillo, the Spaniards spent the winter of 1540-41. There, they heard new tales of a rich land to the east called Quivira.

A Quivira man whom the Spaniards called El Turco, meaning "the Turk," told these tales. El Turco was a captive of the Pecos when Alvarado found him. According to El Turco, Quivira was so rich the Spaniards would have trouble carrying the gold and silver home. But with winter setting in, Coronado knew he would have to wait for spring before heading eastward. Thus, the Spaniards moved into the Indians' earthen houses at Alcanfor, the southernmost Tiguex village.

**The Coronado expedition comes to an end.** When spring came, Coronado and some of his men headed eastward across the plains. Their guides were El Turco and Isopete, a Wichita Indian slave. Coronado and his army pushed across the Texas panhandle and into present-day Kansas. In central Kansas they came to the end of their journey. They were near what is now the town of Lyons. There stood the grass houses of the Wichita Indians. Their chief wore a copper plate around his neck because it was the only metal he had.

El Turco admitted tricking the Spaniards to help New Mexico's Indians get rid of them. He had also, Coronado learned, begun plotting with the Wichitas against the Spaniards. So, the Spaniards killed him. The Spaniards let Isopete remain at Quivira as a free person.

Coronado and his men returned to the Rio Grande. There, they spent the winter of 1541-42. In the spring of 1542 Coronado and his party returned to Mexico City. Three priests asked to remain behind. Coronado gave his consent. The priests hoped to save new souls for the Catholic Church. After the soldiers left, one priest returned to Quivira. There Indians killed him. The other two priests probably met the same fate along the Rio Grande.

**The Coronado expedition has mixed results.** The expedition itself disappointed Coronado. This was clear from a report to the viceroy written at Tiguex. Coronado noted that at Zuni and beyond there were no seven cities.

Instead, he wrote that "nothing of what Fray Marcos had reported was found there." He also did not believe New Mexico was fit for Spanish settlement. He found it "impossible for anyone to spend the winter here, since there is no firewood...."

Historians have taken a different view of Coronado. He and his men accomplished much. They were the first Europeans to see the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. They were the first Europeans to travel through the land of the Pueblos. They were the first Europeans to recognize the continental divide as a watershed.

In addition, Coronado and his men explored vast stretches of land north of New Spain. Their travels had stretched from the Gulf of California to Kansas. In so doing, they greatly increased what people knew about North America. The information Coronado gathered helped Spaniards plan further advances into New Mexico.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. What did Coronado find at Zuni?

2. What did Coronado find at Quivira?

3. What did the Coronado expedition accomplish?

**Chapter Review**

**Words You Should Know - Find each word in your reading and explain its meaning.**

1. compass

2. astrolabe

3. cross staff

4- conquistador

5. viceroy

6. Cíbola

**Places You Should Be Able to Locate**

1. islands in the Caribbean Sea

2. Central America

3. South America

4. North America

5. Yucatan

6. New Spain (Mexico)

7. Mexico City

8. Florida

9. Rio Grande

10. Gulf of California

11. Zuni

12. Colorado River

13. Tiguex

14. Pecos

15. Wichita villages

**Facts You Should Remember - Answer the following questions by recalling information presented in this chapter.**

1. Why did Spain send Columbus on his voyages of discovery?
2. How was Spain able to claim such a large empire in the Americas?
3. What interest did the Catholic Church take in the Indians who lived in Spain's American empire?
4. What news did Cabeza de Vaca bring to New Spain?
5. What did the Spanish dreams of the seven cities, Cíbola, and Quivira have in common?
6. What lands did the Coronado expedition explore?
7. Who are the following people, and why are they important?
   1. Christopher Columbus
   2. Isabella and Ferdinand
   3. Hernando Cortés
   4. Alvar Nüñez Cabeza de Vaca
   5. Estevan
   6. Don Antonio de Mendoza
   7. Fray Marcos de Niza
   8. Francisco Vásquez de Coronado