**GUIDED READING  Spain’s Empire in the Americas**

**Section 1**

A. As you read this section, fill out the chart below to help you better understand the motivations and methods behind the conquests of the conquistadores.

### The Spanish Conquest of Central and North America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivations</th>
<th>Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What motivated Spain’s conquest?</td>
<td>2. How were the Spanish able to succeed?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spanish Rule of New Spain and New Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivations</th>
<th>Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Why did Spain establish these colonies?</td>
<td>4. How did Spain control these colonies?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resistance to Spanish Rule in New Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivations</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Why did the Pueblos rebel against Spain?</td>
<td>6. What resulted from Popé’s rebellion?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. On the back of this paper, identify or define each of the following:

- conquistadores
- Hernando Cortés
- mestizo
- encomienda
- Juan Ponce de León
- congregaciones
- Popé

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SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE  Developing Historical Perspective

The picture on page 37 in your textbook may raise more questions in your mind than it answers. Look at the picture again. Next, read the information below to help you gain the historical perspective you need to interpret the picture. Then, follow the directions at the bottom of the page. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, p. R11.)

About the Picture  The picture was drawn by an artist of the Tlaxcalan people, Native Americans who lived in a region of the Aztec Empire in the 16th century. The picture is part of a volume of pictures that tell about the life of the Tlaxcalan.

About the Aztec and Cortés  The Aztec had built a mighty empire by conquering the Tlaxcalan and other peoples in the surrounding region. Aztec rulers levied heavy taxes on their subjects and took some subjects prisoner to be used in bloody human sacrifice rituals. As a result, the Tlaxcalan had been enemies of the ruling Aztec for many years.

When Hernan Cortés and his troops landed in Mexico, many Native Americans thought their arrival fulfilled an ancient Aztec prophecy. The prophecy predicted that the god Quetzalcoatl, who was light skinned and bearded, would return to their land from a voyage across the sea. Cortés fit the description of the legendary god. In addition, he brought armored soldiers, cannons, and other strange weapons that impressed and terrified the local people. Perhaps what most impressed the Native Americans were the strange and horrible monsters—horses—on which the Spaniards rode into battle.

With terrifying weapons, horses, and the ancient prophecy on his side, Cortés easily conquered the Tlaxcalan as well as other Native American groups in the area. The Tlaxcalan then fought alongside Cortés and his troops against the Aztec and remained the conquistadores’ strongest native allies throughout Spain’s efforts to conquer the Aztec Empire.

1. Now write a brief interpretation of the picture, telling who you think is fighting whom.

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

2. Explain how the historical information helped you interpret the picture.

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
RETEACHING ACTIVITY  Spain’s Empire in the Americas

Section 1

Sequencing
A. Complete the time line below by describing the key events in Spain’s conquest of the Americas.

1513
1521
1565
1609–1610

Finding Main Ideas
B. Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What were the three main factors that helped Cortés conquer the Aztec?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

2. What was Spain’s method of conquest?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

3. What was the result of Popé’s rebellion?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

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OUTLINE MAP  Spain Explores North America

Section 1

A. Review the maps of Ancient Cultures and European Exploration on textbook pages 6 and 39. Then label the following bodies of water, land areas, islands, and routes of Spanish explorers on the accompanying outline map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodies of Water</th>
<th>Land Areas and Cities</th>
<th>Routes of Explorers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>De Soto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Cabrillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Coronado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
<td>Hispaniola</td>
<td>Cabeza de Vaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Sea</td>
<td>Santa Fe</td>
<td>Ponce de León</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenochtitlán</td>
<td>Cortés</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. After completing the map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. Which Spanish explorer sailed around the coast of Florida? __________________________

2. Which explorer reached as far inland as present-day Kansas? _________________________
   About many miles did he cover to reach central Kansas? ______________________________

3. Which explorer crossed the Mississippi River? ______________________________________

4. Describe the route of Cabeza de Vaca from the Gulf of Mexico to Tenochtitlán
   (Mexico City). ________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. Which three explorers traveled mainly by water? ________________________________

6. The routes of which two explorers began from present-day Cuba? __________________

7. Through which present-day states did each of the following explorers travel?
   (If necessary, use the map on textbook pages A8–A9.)
   a. De Soto ________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   b. Coronado ________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

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Malinche was born into nobility and sold into slavery, the Native American woman Malinche converted to Christianity and joined the Spaniards as Doña Marina. As interpreter for Hernando Cortés, she played a vital role in the conquest of the Aztecs.

Malinche was born to a cacique, or village noble, from the Yucatán Peninsula. When he died, her mother married another cacique and with him had a son. Determined to leave their position to him, and not her daughter, Malinche’s mother sold her into slavery. Coming to the possession of a cacique of the Tabasco people, she learned the Nahuatl language spoken by the Aztecs—who ruled much of Mexico.

In 1523, Hernando Cortés arrived on the east coast of Mexico. Determined to seize the land—and wanting to prevent his followers from deserting when they met difficulties—he burned the ships that had brought them from Cuba. From then on, Cortés and his men looked ahead. Shortly after, the Spaniards won a victory against the nearby Tabascos. They were given twenty women as cooks and servants. One of those women was Malinche, in her late teens.

The young woman proved valuable as an interpreter. A Spaniard who had lived for some time in Mexico could speak Chontal Maya—her native language. He translated Cortés’s Spanish into Maya. Malinche turned the Maya into Nahuatl. The two became vital to Cortés’s advance through Mexico.

Bernal Díaz del Castillo, who accompanied Cortés, wrote that they “always went with us on every expedition, even when it took place at night.” Eventually, Malinche learned Spanish and worked alone with Cortés.

Her value was proved early, when Cortés’s party met the Tlaxcalans at Cholula. Malinche learned from a Native American woman that the Spaniards were in danger. The Aztec leader Montezuma had convinced the Tlaxcalans to attack the invading Europeans. Malinche warned Cortés, and he ordered a surprise attack. The Spaniards won the battle and were saved.

The Tlaxcalans now became allies of the Spaniards—in part due to Malinche’s ability to persuade them. Once Cortés reached the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán, she translated in the discussions with Montezuma, the emperor. Her presence surprised the Aztec ruler, as women were not supposed to play public roles. After some months of uneasy peace, Cortés determined to capture Montezuma and rule through him. Again Malinche was valuable; she told Montezuma that Cortés—who threatened to kill him if he refused to come—was not bluffing.

When the emperor agreed to join the Spaniards, he lost all credibility with his people. After Montezuma died—stoned by an angry Aztec mob—the Spaniards knew that their position was weakened. They decided to flee the city at night and packed huge amounts of gold in bags and on horses’ backs. As they left, the Aztecs attacked. The night escape became the noche triste, or “night of sadness.” Many Spaniards fell to death. But Malinche, like Cortés, survived—much to the Spaniards’ happiness, Díaz wrote.

Eventually the Aztecs were weakened by disease, and Cortés and the Spaniards seized their land and their gold. Malinche had a son by Cortés and lived until about 1550, dying in Spain. According to one researcher, their last descendant—now dead—was born in 1930.

Questions
1. Why would Malinche’s ability to translate be so valuable to the Spaniards?
2. What was Malinche’s vital role in the Spaniards’ conquest of the Aztecs?
3. Some Mexicans view Malinche harshly. Today, a Malinchista is a Mexican who abandons national culture for what is foreign. Is that a fair view of her actions?