

Review: Bingo Clue Sheet

Unit 2: Age of Contact

Directions: For the teacher: You can use the descriptions, definitions, and examples in this material to give clues about each term in the Bingo game. There are many different options for things to say, so that you can use different clues for the different rounds of the game.

1. **Conquistador:**

- a. A Spanish explorer who searched for gold in the Americas
- b. A Spanish conqueror who was driven by the search for gold.
- c. Examples of this term are Hernán Cortés, Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, and Juan de Oñate.

2. **Expedition:**

- a. A voyage with a specific purpose like exploration or research.
- b. The conquistador named Coronado led an _____ through the American southwest in search of gold.
- c. The conquistador named de Soto led an _____ through the American Southeast in search of gold but died near the Mississippi River.

3. **Era:**

- a. A period of time that is defined by specific characteristics.
- b. The Age of Contact is an _____ defined by the Spanish search for gold and resources in the Americas.
- c. One significant effect of the _____ of Spanish exploration was Spain's accumulation of wealth that they seized from the American Indians.

4. **Columbian Exchange:**

- a. This was a system of trade between the Americas and Europe and Africa.
- b. In this system of trade, livestock, plants, animals, food, horses, and disease were transported across the Atlantic.
- c. Many American Indian tribes got access to horses, and millions of American Indians died from disease as a result of this system of trade during Spanish exploration.

5. **Colonization:**

- a. Claiming someone else's land for yourself and your own country.
- b. Taking over the land, people, and resources in order to gain territory and profit.
- c. The Spanish _____ of the Americas led them to establish New Spain and take over the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan, renaming it Mexico City.

6. **Viceroy:**

- a. A Spanish governor of a province in New Spain.
- b. The _____ of a province of New Spain was in charge of running the colony and enforcing laws.
- c. Before Coronado explored the southwest, he was a _____, or governor of a province in New Spain.

7. **Plantations:**

- a. Large farms that grow cash crops to make a profit.
- b. Large farms that typically used forced or enslaved labor to grow cash crops.
- c. One way the Spanish made money in the Americas was by using American Indian labor to grow cash crops on large farms called _____.

8. **Hernán Cortés**

- a. In 1519 this conquistador landed in the Aztec Empire in present-day Mexico.
- b. This conquistador defeated and conquered the Aztec people, taking over the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan and renaming it Mexico City.
- c. This conquistador claimed the Aztec Empire including much of modern-day Mexico for Spain, colonizing it and calling it New Spain

9. **Christopher Columbus:**

- a. An Italian explorer who sailed in the name of Spain in 1492, accidentally landing in the Americas.
- b. This Italian explorer was actually searching for a water route to markets in Asia when he accidentally landed in North America.
- c. This explorer was significant because his arrival in the Americas encouraged many more Europeans to return to the Americas for exploration and began a system of trade across the Atlantic.

10. **Reconquista:**

- a. This was an 800-year power struggle between the people of modern-day Spain and the African Moors.
- b. After 800 years of this power struggle between the Spanish and the Moors, Spain regained control of its country and wanted to begin exploring the world.
- c. After this centuries-long power struggle, the new Spanish king and queen hired Christopher Columbus to sail to Asia.

11. **Cabeza de Vaca:**

- a. This Spanish explorer suffered 8 years of hardship including being lost in Florida, stranded in Texas, held captive by Texas Indians.
- b. This Spanish explorer eventually made his way to Mexico City after 8 years of hardship in Texas and wrote a book called *La Relacion* about his experience.
- c. In his book, this Spanish explorer wrote that he saw "7 Cities of Cibola" which he claimed were cities of gold.

12. God, Gold, and Glory:

- a. Spain's reasons for exploring the Americas.
- b. Spain wanted power, prestige, wealth, and to spread their religion otherwise known as _____
- c. The 3 G's

13. Coronado:

- a. This conquistador believed Cabeza de Vaca's claims of cities of gold, so he led an expedition in the American southwest.
- b. This conquistador was the first European to see the Grand Canyon as he searched the southwest for gold.
- c. This conquistador failed to find any gold in the American southwest after searching for two years because of Cabeza de Vaca's claims.

14. Onate:

- a. This conquistador established a settlement at El Paso, Texas.
- b. This conquistador is credited with naming the Rio Grande River.
- c. This conquistador founded Santa Fe, New Mexico.

15. De Soto:

- a. This conquistador is credited as the first European to explore the American southeast including the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.
- b. This conquistador also failed to find gold on his expedition in the American southeast and died at the Mississippi River.
- c. Before this conquistador died at the Mississippi River, he named Moscoso the new leader of his expedition.

16. La Salle:

- a. This French explorer established a fort at Matagorda Bay, Texas.
- b. This explorer was the first French person known to explore Texas, establishing Fort Saint Louis on the coast of Texas.
- c. The arrival of this French explorer made Spain nervous about the French threat to their claims on Texas.

17. Pineda:

- a. This Spanish explorer is known for creating an important map.
- b. In 1519, this Spanish explorer created the first map of the Gulf of Mexico.
- c. This Spanish explorer's map of the Gulf helped other explorers navigate better on their own expeditions.

18. Territorial Disputes:

- a. Fighting or conflict over land.
- b. France and Spain had _____ over land in the Americas, including Texas.
- c. La Salle's arrival in Texas led to _____ with the Spanish over Texas.

19. 7 Cities of Cibola:

- a. According to legend, these were settlements full of gold.
- b. Cabeza de Vaca wrote about this place _____, claiming that it was full of gold.
- c. Coronado searched the American southwest for this legendary location.

20. 1519:

- a. When did Cortes arrive in present-day Mexico?
- b. When did Pineda make his map of the Gulf of Mexico?
- c. _____ is significant because it's when Pineda made his map and Cortes arrived in the Aztec Empire.

21. Horses:

- a. The Spanish brought _____ with them, which were not indigenous to the Americas.
- b. With the arrival of Spanish _____, American Indians could travel, hunt, and wage war more efficiently.
- c. Spanish _____ transformed life for many American Indian tribes like the Comanche, who became fierce warriors with the help of these.

22. Disease:

- a. Spanish _____ killed millions of American Indians over the centuries.
- b. _____ like Smallpox were deadly to millions of American Indians, who had never encountered Smallpox before.
- c. One unintentional thing that the Spanish brought with them from Europe was _____ which killed millions of American Indians.

23. Aztecs:

- a. This powerful American Indian civilization dominated much of modern-day Mexico at the time of Spain's arrival in the Americas.
- b. In 1519, Cortes arrived in the _____ empire to conquer their land and claim their resources.
- c. Cortez turned the _____ capital city Tenochtitlan into Mexico City after he conquered their civilization.

24. Mexico City:

- a. This city was established in place of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan.
- b. When Cortes conquered the Aztecs, he transformed their capital into this city that still exists today.
- c. This city was the capital of the Spanish colonies, or New Spain, in the Americas.

25. New Spain:

- a. Spain called their American colonies _____.
- b. This was the name Spain gave to the area that is now modern-day Mexico, much of Central America and the southern portion of the modern-day USA.
- c. Texas was seen as a frontier of Spain's colony, which they had named _____

26. Cash Crops:

- a. These are plants that are grown on plantations to make a profit.
- b. The Spanish grew _____ like sugar cane and tobacco on plantations.
- c. The Spanish grew _____ on plantations often using forced American Indian labor.

27. El Paso:

- a. This west Texas city was established by Juan de Oñate.
- b. This large city in the Mountains and Basins was established during the Age of Contact.
- c. Juan de Oñate established this city as a “Pass through the North” on his way to New Mexico.

28. Santa Fe:

- a. Juan de Oñate established this city in the present-day state to the west of Texas.
- b. This New Mexico city was established by Oñate in 1609.
- c. Oñate established this city farther north after passing through modern-day El Paso.

29. Estevanico:

- a. He was an African Moor enslaved to a Spanish conquistador on Cabeza de Vaca’s expedition.
- b. This was the first known African man to explore the Americas, including Texas.
- c. After Cabeza de Vaca’s mission, this African man was instrumental in leading Coronado’s expedition and communicating with American Indians, until he was killed.

30. La Relación:

- a. Cabeza de Vaca wrote this book about his experience among the American Indians of Texas.
- b. In this book, Cabeza de Vaca claimed to have seen the seven golden cities of Cibola.
- c. This book inspired many other Spanish conquistadors to lead expeditions in and around Texas searching for legendary golden cities.

31. France:

- a. Spain’s enemy at the time of the Age of Contact.
- b. La Salle was from this country.
- c. With the arrival of people from _____ in Texas, Spain decided to return its focus to its northern frontier to prevent its enemy from taking over.

32. **Fort Saint Louis:**

- a. La Salle established this settlement on the coast of Texas.
- b. This French establishment which was founded in 1685 made Spain nervous about losing Texas to its enemy.
- c. Though this French settlement wasn't successful, its presence made the Spanish think about new ways to establish their country of Texas.

33. **Gulf of Mexico:**

- a. Pineda made the first map of this area.
- b. This body of water borders Texas, Mexico, Florida, and Georgia, among other modern places.
- c. In 1519 this geographic feature was drawn for the first time on a map to help guide other explorers.

34. **Rio Grande:**

- a. This natural geographic feature forms the modern-day border between Mexico and Texas.
- b. This natural geographic feature was named by Juan de Oñate.
- c. This Big River was given its name by Oñate.

35. **Moscoso:**

- a. This conquistador took over de Soto's expedition after his death.
- b. This conquistador led de Soto's expedition through eastern Texas but discovered no gold.
- c. After locating no gold in Texas, this Spanish conquistador returned to the east toward the Mississippi River to lead de Soto's original expedition out of the Americas.