

## Flash Cards Unit 2: Age of Contact

Conquistador	Spanish explorers and conquerors who explored the Americas in search of wealth
Expedition	A journey or voyage undertaken with a specific purpose like exploration or research.
Era	A period of time with a specific set of characteristics that sets it apart from other periods of time.
Columbian Exchange	A system of trade across the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and the Americas that began with the arrival of Columbus in the Caribbean.

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Colonization	The act or process of settling in a new land and claiming the land, the people, and the resources for your own country.
Viceroy	The Spanish governor of a province in the colonies of New Spain in the Americas.
Plantation	A large farm that typically grew one or two very profitable cash crops by using enslaved Indigenous labor.
Hernán Cortés	A Spanish conquistador known for defeating and conquering the Aztecs of modern-day Mexico and establishing Mexico City in place of the Aztec capital.

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Christopher Columbus	An Italian explorer who sailed in the name of Spain. He arrived in the Caribbean in 1492, and his expeditions encouraged other Europeans to return to the Americas.
The Reconquista	The nearly 800-year power struggle between the Spanish and the African Moors to control Spain.
God, Gold, and Glory	Spain's goals for exploration included locating new sources of wealth, becoming powerful and famous, and spreading their religion.
Cabeza de Vaca	A Spanish conquistador who suffered a series of misfortunes including being stranded and held captive by American Indians in Texas. He wrote <i>La Relacion</i> about his experience, claiming to have seen cities of gold.

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Francisco Vazquez de Coronado	A Spanish explorer who led an expedition through the American southwest in search of the cities of gold Cabeza de Vaca wrote about. He found no gold.
Juan de Oñate	A Spanish explorer credited with establishing El Paso, Texas and Santa Fe, New Mexico. He is also credited with naming the Rio Grande River.
Luis Moscoso de Alvarado	A Spanish explorer who took over de Soto's expedition when he died. He explored much of eastern Texas but found no gold.
Hernando de Soto	A Spanish explorer who led an expedition through the American southeast. He died near the Mississippi River.

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La Salle	A French explorer who established the first French fort on the coast of Texas. The French presence in Texas and nearby Louisiana made the Spanish nervous about losing Texas to France.
Cibola	The name of the legendary “Seven Cities of Gold” that Cabeza de Vaca claimed to have seen on his journeys through Texas.
Horses	The Spanish brought this item to the Americas, which changed the lives, culture, hunting, and transportation abilities of many American Indian tribes.
Disease	The Spanish unintentionally brought this with them to the Americas, which was the cause of millions of deaths among American Indians.

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Álvarez de Pineda	This Spanish explorer made the first known map of the Gulf of Mexico.
1519	Pineda made the first known map of the Gulf of Mexico and Cortés arrived in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan.
Fur trade	France's primary goal for exploration of the Americas was to take part in this activity with American Indians.
Fort Saint Louis	The settlement that La Salle established for the French at Matagorda Bay, Texas in 1685.