

Answer Key: What's the story?

Warm-up

• Student predictions will vary

Lesson

How students record the following information may vary if they paraphrase. The responses below are taken specifically from the available options in the Foundations work, and should act as a general guide for Advanced and Grade Level work.

- 1. The Reconquista
 - a. When: 732 1492
 - b. What happened?:
 - i. Spain defeated the Moors after 800 years of occupation.(Foundations A)
 - ii. The king and queen hired Columbus to explore. (Foundations C)
 - c. Significance: Spain's defeat of the Moors allowed them to begin exploration.
- 2. The Journeys of Christopher Columbus
 - a. When: 1492 1504
 - b. What happened?:
 - i. Columbus arrived in the Americas and realized the land was full of resources. (Foundations A)
 - ii. A large system of trade between the Americas and Europe began after Columbus' journey. (Foundations B)
 - c. Significance: Columbus' journeys to America initiated an era of European exploration that changed history.
- 3. God, Gold, and Glory in the Americas
 - a. When: 1519 1532
 - b. What happened?:
 - i. Hernán Cortés defeated the Aztecs in 1519, making himself wealthy.
 (Foundations B)
 - ii. Francisco Pizarro defeated the Incas in 1532, acquiring gold and wealth. (Foundations C)
 - c. Significance: Spain's success acquiring gold in Mexico and South America caused more Spaniards to explore.





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- 4. Conquistadors Continue their Search for Gold
 - a. When: 1528 1598
 - b. What happened?:
 - i. Conquistadors like Coronado explored north of Mexico, finding no gold. (Foundations B)
 - ii. De Soto and Oñate found no gold north of Mexico. (Foundations C)
 - c. Significance: Spain failed to find gold north of Mexico, so they stopped exploring lands like Texas.
- 5. The Arrival of the French
 - a. When: 1685
 - b. What happened?:
 - i. Spain focused on Mexico and South America because they found gold there. (Foundations B)
 - ii. A French man named La Salle arrived on the coast of Texas.(Foundations C)
 - c. Significance: The French presence in Texas troubles Spain, who doesn't want their enemy to control the land.
- 6. The Significance of the Age of Contact
 - o Answers will vary on the Advanced and Grade Level Work.
 - Correct answers from the Foundation work:
 - Spain was successful acquiring gold and wealth in Mexico and South America.
 - American Indians gained horses, and millions were killed by European diseases.
 - Spain failed to find gold north of Mexico, so they gave up on places like Texas.

Part II: Questions (Advanced only)

1. A, D

2. B

3. A

Exit Ticket

A. 3

D. 1

G. 5

B. 6

E. 7

C. 4

F. 2

