

Review: Bingo Clue Sheet

Unit 3: The Spanish Colonial Era

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. Missions:
 - Spain established these religious settlements to convert Texas Indians
 - Spain never adequately supported these religious settlements in Texas
 - Most Texas Indians were not interested in life at these religious settlements
2. Presidios
 - These military settlements were established to protect missions
 - Spain hoped that these military settlements would prevent the French from coming into Texas again
 - Spain never adequately supplied these military settlements in Texas
3. Antonio Margil de Jesus
 - He was a Spanish priest who established missions in East Texas and San Antonio
 - He was a Spanish priest who helped found Los Adaes in East Texas
 - He was a Spanish priest who helped to found Mission Aguayo in San Antonio
4. Convert
 - To change religions
 - Spain hoped to _____ Texas Indians into Catholicism
 - Most Texas Indians did not want to _____ from to Spanish religious beliefs
5. Caste System
 - A social system that divides people into high or low classes based on what group they were born into
 - In Spain, the highest group in this social system was the Spanish-born peninsulares
 - People who were born in the Americas were in the lower groups of this social class system
6. San Antonio
 - This Spanish city was founded in 1718 and would later go on to become Texas' second capital
 - This settlement was established as a midpoint to Spain's missions in east Texas
 - The Canary Islanders settled in this Spanish city
7. Louisiana Purchase
 - The U.S.A. bought this territory from France in 1803
 - When the U.S.A. bought this territory from France, America became New Spain's new neighbor

- After the U.S.A. bought this land from France, the French threat to New Spain decreased.
8. Filibusters
- Mostly American men who entered Texas illegally for economic opportunity or to help fight for Mexican Independence
 - Some of these American men fought side-by-side with Tejano rebels in the War for Mexican Independence
 - Philip Nolan, Augustus Magee, and Dr. James Long are all examples of _____
9. Tejano
- A Hispanic person who was born in Texas or who calls Texas home
 - Some filibusters entered Texas to help these Texan men of Hispanic descent fight for Mexican Independence.
 - After the War for Mexican Independence, the population of this group of Hispanic Texans had dramatically decreased.
10. Damian Massanet
- This Spanish priest worked with Alonso de Leon to establish the first mission in East Texas
 - This Spanish priest established Mission San Francisco de los Tejas to convert the Caddo people
 - This Spanish priest established the first mission in east Texas in 1690
11. Assimilate
- To completely give up your own culture and way of life and adopt a new culture.
 - The Spanish wanted the Texas Indians to give up their Indigenous way of life and _____ into Spanish culture.
 - Most Texas Indians did not want to _____ into Spanish culture.
12. Los Adaes
- This mission was the easternmost Spanish settlement in Texas for years.
 - This far east Texas mission was established by Antonio Margil de Jesus
 - This east Texas settlement was the first capital of Texas.
13. Comancheria
- The Spanish referred to the Great Plains as _____ because of the tribe who dominated the region in the 1700s.
 - This was the nickname of the Great Plains because of the tribe who held the most control of the region.
 - The Apache were pushed out of this region by the more powerful Comanche, and this land became known as _____
14. El Camino Real
- The route from the more populated parts of Mexico to east Texas.
 - This route passed through San Antonio on the way to the east Texas missions.
 - This was an important route to transport people and supplies to the distant east Texas missions.

15. Founded

- This word means established
- San Antonio was _____ in 1718
- The first mission in east Texas was _____ in 1690

16. The U.S.A.

- This new country was founded in 1776 and became interested in expanding to the west into New Spain.
- Some people from this country entered Texas illegally for economic profit or to help fight the War for Mexican Independence.
- When this country bought Louisiana in 1803, it became New Spain's new neighbor to the east.

17. Canary Islanders

- This group of Spanish settlers came from a small group of islands off the northwest coast of Africa.
- This group of Spanish settlers immigrated to San Antonio from a different Spanish colony near Africa.
- This group of Spanish settlers received special privileges in San Antonio, but they also helped develop the town.

18. 1718

- San Antonio was founded in this year
- What year did Spain establish a midpoint on the way to east Texas?
- In this year, the city that would become Texas' second capital was founded.

19. 1821

- Mexico won its independence in this year
- The War for Mexican Independence ended in this year
- In this year, the Spanish government lost control of its North American colony called New Spain

20. Revolution

- An often-violent movement to bring about change to your government
- When the people of a country work or fight to overthrow their government, that is called a _____
- In the late 1700s and early 1800s several countries like France and Britain' 13 colonies had this type of war to overthrow and replace their government.

21. Battle of Medina

- The bloodiest conflict in Texas history
- The Spanish military fought against the Gutierrez-Magee expedition in this bloody conflict
- The effect of this bloody Texas conflict was that the population of Texas dramatically decreased from deaths or people fleeing the region.

22. Raids

- The Apache and Comanche often led _____ against missions to gain resources like horses
- Missions in San Antonio and near the Great Plains often experienced _____ from Texas Indian tribes like the Comanche and Apache

- Comanche and Apache tribes often gained horses and other valuable resources through _____ on missions and presidios.

23. The Chicken War

- This was a small disturbance at an east Texas mission that caused Spanish priests to think they were under attack from the French.
- After this minor disturbance in the east Texas missions, the Spanish priests were so scared of a possible French attack that they fled to San Antonio.
- This exaggerated conflict in east Texas scared the Spanish priests in the area so much that they left their missions to seek refuge in San Antonio.

24. Father Hidalgo y Costilla

- This Spanish priest fought for the rights of people in the lower classes of the caste system
- This Spanish priest gave a passionate speech about standing up to the injustice of the Spanish government and its unfair caste system
- This Spanish priest's speech encouraged people to rebel against the Spanish government which started the War for Mexican Independence

25. France

- This country was Spain's number 1 rival during this era
- Threat of this country was the primary factor that drove Spain to establish missions in Texas
- This country controlled the Louisiana territory to the east of New Spain, posing a potential threat to Spain's control of Texas.

26. Catholicism

- This was the primary religious belief of Spain during this era
- Priests at the missions wanted to convert Texas Indians into this religious belief system
- Missions were established to convert Texas Indians to _____

27. San Saba

- The Apache requested this mission near the Great Plains to potentially provide them protection from the Comanche
- Two thousand Comanche and their allies attacked this mission in 1758 killing or injuring many people and burning the mission down.
- After this mission was attacked by a large force of Comanche and their allies, Spain withdrew missions from the Great Plains region and focused entirely on San Antonio

28. Gutierrez-Magee Expedition

- This group combined Spanish, Tejano, and Americans who fought the Spanish military but were ultimately defeated.
- This group of Tejano and American rebels was defeated by the Spanish military at the Battle of Medina
- After the Battle of Medina, the Spanish military punished anyone who had helped this group of Tejano and American rebels.

29. St. Denis

- This French man helped a Spanish priest to establish missions in east Texas including Los Adaes

- The Spanish in East Texas wrote to this French man for help with their mission because Spain wasn't offering any support
- Although the French and Spanish were rivals in east Texas, this French man helped to establish several Spanish missions.

30. Dr. James Long

- This American filibuster attempted to take over Nacogdoches but was captured, imprisoned in New Spain, and killed trying to escape.
- He was a filibuster who was killed in a Spanish prison for attempting to claim land in Texas.
- This filibuster was killed in a Spanish prison after trying to claim land in Texas for himself during the War for Mexican Independence.

31. El Grito de Dolores

- This was a famous speech given by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
- This famous speech encouraged thousands of people in the lower classes in New Spain to rebel against their government
- This famous speech argued against the unfair caste system and government of New Spain.

32. Frontier

- A place that is far from the majority of settled areas
- The government of New Spain considered Texas to be a _____ because it was so far from the more populated areas of New Spain and much less developed.
- Spain didn't focus much attention on Texas in part because it was seen as a _____, far from Mexico City and it appeared undeveloped and dangerous.

33. La Salle

- The arrival of this French explorer in 1685 worried Spain and caused the Spanish government to establish the Mission Presidio System.
- This French explorer built an unsuccessful fort and then was killed by his own men – but his presence still disturbed the Spanish
- Spain decided to establish missions and presidios in Texas after this French explorer showed up in the 1680s.

34. Caddo

- The Spanish unsuccessfully attempted to convert this east Texas Indian tribe several times.
- This powerful east Texas tribe was interested in trade with the Spanish, not mission life or assimilation.
- The Spanish were forced out of east Texas by this powerful tribe who was known for their trade relationships in the region.

35. Corpus Christi de la Isleta

- This was the first mission in Texas. It was founded to convert the Tigua people of west Texas.
- This first Texas mission was founded in El Paso.
- This is the longest permanently inhabited settlement in Texas, founded to minister to the Tigua people.