

# Study Guide *Grade Level*

## *Unit 3: The Spanish Colonial Era*

Name:  Date:  Period:

### Part I: Key Terms and Definitions

Write the term from the word-bank below in the numbered box next to the best definition or description in the chart below.

<b>San Antonio</b>	<b>Filibusters</b>	<b>Los Adaes</b>
<b>Mission Presidio System</b>	<b>Tejano</b>	<b>The Battle of Medina</b>
<b>The War for Mexican Independence</b>	<b>Damián Massanet</b>	<b>Antonio Margil de Jesús</b>

1.	A Hispanic person who is from Texas, or who calls Texas home. This population of people in Texas during the Spanish Colonial Era decreased for a number of reasons including the War for Mexican Independence.
2.	This mission was Spain's most eastern settlement, in modern-day Louisiana. It was established to attempt to prevent the French from entering Texas. It was the capital of Texas for a period of time in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
3.	This conflict began in 1810 when Francisco Hidalgo y Costilla gave a speech urging people to rebel against Spain because of the unjust caste system. It ended in 1821 when Mexico won its freedom from Spain.
4.	This settlement was founded in 1718 as a mid-point on the route known as El Camino Real from the more populated parts of New Spain to east Texas.
5.	A small group of mostly American men who entered Texas during the War for Mexican Independence for different reasons like economic opportunity or to aid in the fight for Mexico's freedom.
6.	A Spanish priest who worked with a soldier named Alonso de León to establish the first mission in east Texas to prevent French advancement into the region.

7.	Spain attempted to establish a firmer presence in Texas by founding religious settlements to convert Texas Indians and military posts to protect the settlements and the land.
8.	In this fight, the Spanish military defeated Tejano rebels and their American allies during the War for Mexican Independence. It is the bloodiest battle in Texas history.
9.	A Spanish priest who established mission Los Adaes in east Texas, and mission San Jose de Aguayo near San Antonio.

10. Explain the significance of the Mission Presidio System in Texas. Include what it was, why it was established, and what the outcome was. Your response should be five to seven complete sentences.

The Mission Presidio System was a significant part of Texas history. The Mission Presidio System was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

It was established to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

It **succeeded** / **failed** in accomplishing its goals because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part II: Matching

The left column provides significant events in the Spanish Colonial Era. The right column provides a significant effect of each event. Match each cause on the left with its correct effect on the right.

- \_\_\_ 1) When the **French** began exploring in and around Texas in the late 1600s, **Spain's presence in Texas was weak** because very few Spaniards had settled there.
- \_\_\_ 2) The **French** presence was greatest in the **Louisiana territory**.
- \_\_\_ 3) New Spain's **society** was based on an unjust **caste system** that divided people into groups and granted **more or fewer rights** based on which group they had been born into.
- \_\_\_ 4) Some people in **America** were greatly interested in Texas, its **land**, its **resources**, and its role in **Mexico's fight for independence** from Spain.
- \_\_\_ 5) **The Gutierrez-Magee** expedition had successfully taken **control of San Antonio** and defeated some Spanish forces in Texas.
- A. As a result, some of **the first missions** Spain founded in Texas were in the **east** along the border with Louisiana.
- B. As a result, men known as the **filibusters** entered Texas to seek out economic opportunity or join in the fight for Mexico's freedom.
- C. As a result, **Spain established the Mission Presidio System** in Texas to increase the Spanish population in the region in an attempt to keep out the French.
- D. As a result, the Spanish government sent General Joaquin Arredondo to **end the rebellion** and **punish all who were involved**, further weakening Texas' small Spanish population.
- E. As a result, people in **the lower social classes** were frustrated and angry at their lack of rights and opportunities, so they **rebelled against the Spanish government**.

## Part III: Practice Test Questions

Answer the following questions practice test question about the Spanish Colonial Era.

Fray Francisco Hidalgo, when he could no longer hope for aid from his own government in his long-cherished missionary enterprise, turned for assistance to the French of Louisiana. January 17, 1711, he inscribed a letter to the Governor of Louisiana, inviting his cooperation in establishing a mission among the Asinais (Caddo) Indians. He dispatched three copies of this letter by different routes toward the French settlements.

- The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, Volume 6, July 1902 - April, 1903. The Portal to Texas History

- \_\_\_ 1) The passage above best represents what major theme of the Spanish Colonial Era?
- The difficulty of Spain to maintain missions in Texas due to raids and attacks from powerful tribes like the Comanche.
  - The difficulty of Spanish missionaries to establish and run missions due to a lack of support from the Spanish government.
  - The difficulty of the missions to convert and assimilate Texas Indians due to disinterest in mission life from most tribes.
  - The difficulty of Texas Indians to convert and assimilate into the Spanish religion and culture.
- \_\_\_ 2) Which of the following answers could have been a headline in a Spanish newspaper in 1718?
- New Spanish settlement founded in Texas! Come visit San Antonio!
  - First Spanish mission established in east Texas!
  - Mission San Sabá attacked by the Comanche and their allies!
  - The war is over! Mexico is free from Spain!
- \_\_\_ 3) How did the events of the Spanish Colonial Era affect Texas? Choose **TWO**.
- Texas became open to immigration from people across Mexico.
  - Texas Indians were now required to follow the rules of Mexico as citizens of the new country.
  - The population of Texas had been dramatically reduced as a result of the turmoil and violence of the war.
  - Mexico entered into talks with the United States to begin the process of annexing Texas into the U.S.
  - The Texas economy was extremely bad, and people were struggling to survive.