

FAMOUS EXPLORERS

5 PART SERIES

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

HERNANDO DE SOTO

MARQUETTE and JOLIET

FRANCISCO CORONADO

HENRY HUDSON

Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

<http://www.desertusa.com/mag98/sep/papr/coronado.html>

http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/people/a_c/coronado.htm

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/articles/03166.html>



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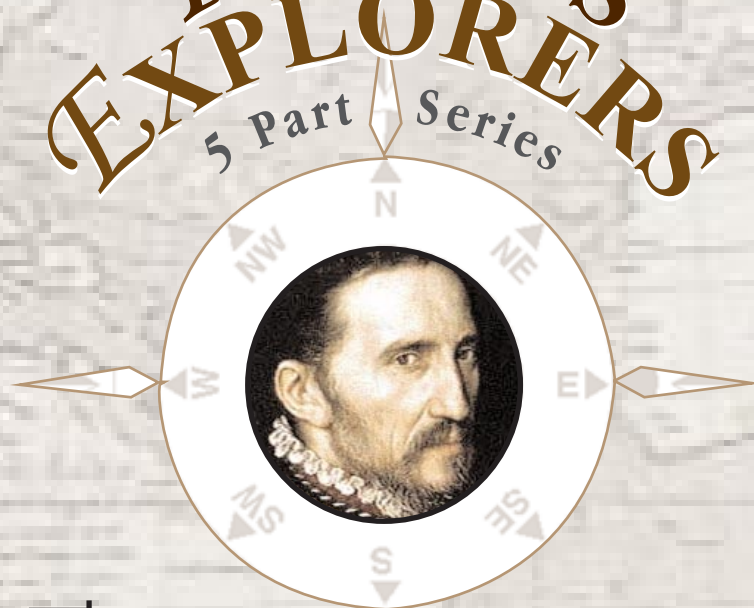
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Presents

FAMOUS EXPLORERS

5 Part Series



Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

NOTES:

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. The Famous Explorer Series features adventurers who have left their legacy on the history of the North American continent and other continents of the world.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

Vocabulary

Biography

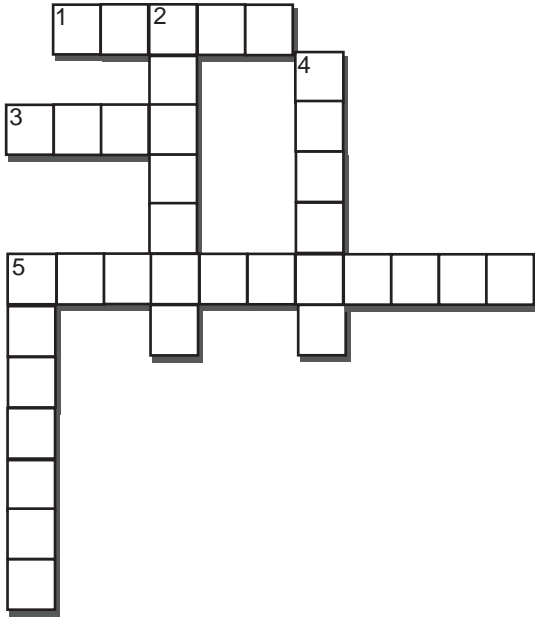
Chronology / Q & A

Discussion Points / Activities

Geography

**Permission granted to copy the
exercises provided in this guide.
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Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2, 3 & 5 to complete the crossword.



ACROSS:

- 1) Native people who peacefully greeted Coronado's expedition.
- 3) Native people who occupied the Indian village of Cibola.
- 5) A picture drawn or scratched into rock walls on cliffs and in caves.

DOWN:

- 2) The second city of gold searched for by Coronado's expedition.
- 4) The fabled seven cities of gold.
- 5) One who receives training and guidance from an influential person.

ANSWERS:
 Down - 2) Quivira , 4) Cibola, 5) Protege
 Across - 1) Yaqui, 3) Zuní, 5) Petroglyphs

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

Born to nobility in 1510, Spanish explorer Francisco Coronado benefitted from his privileged lifestyle. In 1535 Coronado sailed to New Spain, (what is now Mexico) to become the protege to the King's Viceroy. Four years later he became the governor of Nueva Galicia. By 1540 the Viceroy of Mexico assigned Coronado to lead an expedition in search for the fabled seven cities of gold called Cibola. The expedition to Cibola took 2 years, covered 5,000 miles, included 350 Spanish soldiers, and 1,000 Native Americans.

The quest for gold started northward in Mexico along the slopes of the Sierra Madre Mountains into present-day Arizona. After a peaceful meeting with the Yaqui Indian Tribe, the journey continued northeast along the San Pedro River. Although the route was littered with rugged cliffs and steep terrain Coronado was determined to find the Seven Cities of gold. His mindset was eventually shattered when the expedition finally found what was believed to have been Cibola but was instead adobe houses made of mud and straw. Disappointed, the expedition continued their search for another fabled city of gold, Quivira. However this legendary city also became a village of native people known as the Wichita Tribe.

Coronado's expedition returned home in 1542 with 100 of the original 350 Spanish soldiers. At the time, Coronado's expedition was considered a huge failure. But today many historians agree that although he didn't find gold Coronado's expedition did discover the Grand Canyon, claimed land for Spain, and provided valuable information about native cultures. These achievements would all be used to help future expeditions.

VOCABULARY of *Francisco Coronado*

CABEZA DE VACA: Spanish explorer who was the first to inform Coronado about the seven cities of gold.

CIBOLA: The fabled seven cities of gold which the Viceroy of Mexico assigned Coronado to find and conquer for Spain.

FLINT-KNAPPING: A process used by Native people to make arrowheads, knives, axes, and spears. The process involves sharpening a piece of flint by striking it with another stone.

FRANCISCO CORONADO: 16th century Spanish explorer who was assigned by the Viceroy of Mexico to lead an expedition to find the seven cities of gold, Cibola.

FRAY MARCOS DE NIZA: A priest who in 1539 was sent in advance by Coronado to search for the fabled seven cities of gold. Coronado first heard about Cibola from Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca.

GRAND CANYON: Enormous gorge located in north-west Arizona carved for thousands of years by the Colorado River. Coronado's expedition became the first Europeans to discover this vast geological treasure.

NEW SPAIN: What is today the country of Mexico which during the 16th century was territory conquered by Spain.

HAWIKUH: An Indian village or pueblo occupied by the Zuni tribe. This site was supposedly the location of the seven cities of gold, Cibola.

Fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:

ANSWERS LIST :

New Spain • De Soto • Mesa Verde
Grand Canyon • Cabeza de Vaca • New Mexico
Flint-Knapping • Coronado

9. A) A process used by native people to make arrowheads, knives, axes, and spears is called _____
- B) 16th century Spanish explorer _____ was assigned by the Viceroy of Mexico to lead an expedition to find the seven cities of gold, Cibola.
- C) Coronado's expedition became the first Europeans to discover the _____ located in north-west Arizona.
- D) Spanish explorer _____ was the first to inform Coronado about the seven cities of gold.
- E) The country of Mexico was called _____ during the 16th century.

Q & A for *Francisco Coronado*

1. From the earliest days of exploration to exploration in the 21st century humankind has explored many different areas of the earth and beyond. Name some of these areas.
2. During the 16th century many European countries would compete for new land throughout North America. Name some of these European countries?
3. Describe the early childhood life of Coronado.
4. In 1540 the Viceroy of Mexico sent Coronado in search of what city? What did Coronado expect to find and what did they find instead once they arrived in this city ?
5. After their first search Coronado's expedition searched for a **second** city. What was the name of this city and what did they expect to find? Upon their arrival what did they discover?
6. Why was Coronado considered a failure after his expedition? Today, historians note several reasons why Coronado's expedition was a success. Describe some of those reasons.
7. Name a native tribe Coronado met during the expedition and describe their encounter. How long did the expedition take?
8. What major geological treasure did Coronado's expedition discover in northwest Arizona?

PETROGLYPHS: A picture drawn or scratched into rock walls on cliffs and in caves.

PROTEGE: One who receives training and guidance from an influential person i.e. Coronado was trained by the King's Viceroy of Mexico.

PUEBLO: The communal dwelling of a Native Indian village consisting of several adobe houses made of mud and straw. (i.e. Hawikuh thought to be Cibola)

QUIVIRA: The second city of gold searched for by Coronado's expedition. However, like Cibola there was no gold in this city and it too was occupied by Native people.

VICEROY: Person appointed by the King of Spain to rule in New Spain (what is today Mexico).

WICHITA TRIBE: Native people who occupied the village where Coronado's expedition thought Quivira was located.

YAQUI TRIBE: Native people located in northwestern Mexico and Arizona during the 16th century who peacefully greeted Coronado's expedition.

ZUNI TRIBE: Native people who many historians believe occupied the Indian village where Coronado's expedition thought Cibola was located.

CHRONOLOGY of *Francisco Coronado*

1500's: Many powerful European countries compete to claim lands throughout North America.

1510: Francisco Coronado is born.

1535: Coronado sails to New Spain and is a protege to the Viceroy of Mexico.

1539: Coronado is named governor of Nueva Galicia. After learning about the seven cities of gold from Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado sends Fray Marcos de Niza to search for its location.

1540: Coronado's expedition departs from Compostela, Mexico and travels north along the Sierra Madre Occidental Mountain Range.

1541: Coronado's expedition crosses the upper Rio Grande River and continues east into what is now northern Texas.

1542: Coronado's expedition returns home with 100 of the original 350 Spanish soldiers.

1554: Coronado dies in Mexico City.

1952: The Coronado National Memorial is built near Bisbee, Arizona.

Discussion Points / Activities

1. Imagine you are an explorer like Francisco Coronado and are assigned to journey across uncharted territory. Discuss how you would prepare yourself for the voyage. Perhaps imagine traveling during different time periods and along different types of terrain. For example, how would we today explore the unknown discoveries of space? Or how early nomads migrated through deserts in the Middle East or other countries? What different technologies and other resources would be used to successfully complete the mission? Discuss the similarities and differences among other well-known explorers throughout American and world history.

2. Draw a map (if you like, use a computer) of the expedition Coronado commanded. Describe his encounters at each location marked on your map.

3. During Coronado's expedition he met with many different native Indian tribes. Use the internet to research one of these cultures and describe their religious rituals, dance, music, art, clothing, survival techniques, food, building, farming, hunting methods, etc. Have students create posters with illustrations (use a computer), narrate a slide presentation, present & describe Indian artifacts to the class, perhaps build a miniature Indian village with toothpicks, clay, paper mache and other materials.

4. Spain rivaled with other countries who sought new territories in the New World. Discuss these other countries and how other early explorers were different and similar to Coronado?

5. If possible visit a museum or use the internet to observe life in the 16th century. How did Coronado, other early explorers, and native people live?

GEOGRAPHY of *Francisco Coronado*

Study the map on pgs. 6 & 7. Then on a separate piece of paper name the location and describe what happened at each location.



Other 16th Century Explorers

PONCE DE LEON: Spanish explorer who pursued tales of gold throughout the southeastern United States.

HERNANDO DE SOTO: Spanish explorer who led expeditions into Florida, Cuba, Peru and southeast territories in North America. First European to discover the Mississippi River.

FRANCISCO PIZARRO: Co-led an expedition with de Soto to Peru. During the expedition the two Spanish explorers discovered and coerced the ancient empire called the Incas.

CORONADO'S IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Grand Canyon: SEE Vocabulary Pg 2
- Claimed land for Spain.
- Provided valuable information about native cultures.
- The information learned on the expedition was later used for future expeditions.

GEOGRAPHY of *Francisco Coronado*

Study the map and its significant locations below. Then test your geography skills on pg. 8.



- 1 MEXICO CITY:** Site where Coronado sailed to in 1535 to become the protege for the king's viceroy in New Spain. Coronado returned to Mexico City where he eventually died in 1554.
- 2 COMPOSTELA, MEXICO:** Point of departure for the 1540-1542 expedition. It included 350 Spanish soldiers, 1,000 Native Americans & 1,500 horses and mules.
- 3 CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL / YAQUI TRIBE:** Site of Coronado's Memorial built in 1952 in Bisbee, Arizona. Also near the location Coronado's expedition met with the peaceful Yaqui Indian Tribe. The Yaqui had villages throughout northwest Mexico and parts of Arizona.
- 4 HAWIKUH:** Site of the supposed seven cities of gold, Cibola. Instead of gold the expedition discovers the Zuni Indian Pueblo – Hawikuh.
- 5 GRAND CANYON:** After their disappointment at Hawikuh, Coronado sent Garcia Lopez de Cardenas westward to find cities of gold. But Cardenas instead found one of the world's greatest geological formations–The Grand Canyon.
- 6 QUIVIRA:** Site of the supposed second city of gold, Quivira. Instead of gold the expedition discovers a Wichita Indian Village.

Expedition Trivia:

Coronado's Expedition took 2 years (1540-1542) and explored about 5,000 square miles.