

FAMOUS EXPLORERS

5 PART SERIES

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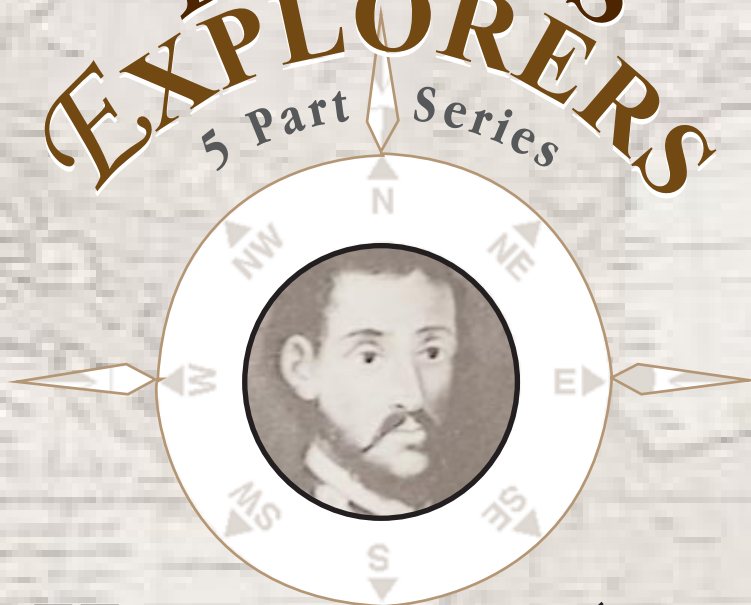
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Presents

FAMOUS EXPLORERS

5 Part Series



Hernando de Soto

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

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

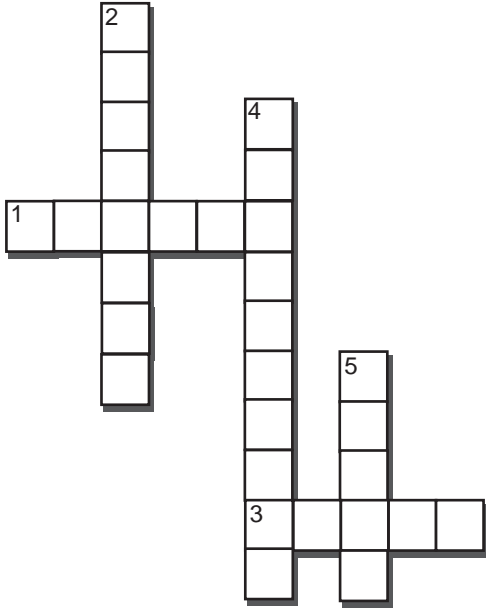
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The picture below shows the sun worshipping tribe encountered by the expedition in the area along the east bank of the Mississippi River. De Soto chose this area to establish a Spanish colony. On the lines below or a separate piece of paper describe what de Soto told these native people and how did they respond. If needed review the video.



Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2, 3 & 5 to complete the crossword.



DOWN:

- 2) Native War-like game.
- 4) "Black Warrior" and Chief of the Mobilian Natives
- 5) Migrants from North Africa who conquered the Iberian Peninsula in the 8th century.

ACROSS:

- 1) Landowners in an aristocratic society.
- 3) Laborers in an aristocratic society.

ANSWERS:
 Down - 2) Istaboli, 4) Tuscaloosa, 5) Moors
 Across - 1) Nobles, 3) Serfs

Hernando de Soto

Born in 1496 near Barcarrota, Spain, Hernando de Soto became one of Spain's most noted explorers. The son of an esquire, de Soto's childhood enjoyed the privileges of nobility. As a young man he was taught to be a leader who later understood the courtship of aristocratic authority. His ability to relate well with aristocrats earned him great favor with King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella of Spain.

By the early 1500's de Soto, at the King's request, helped lead several expeditions. However it was in 1532 after discovering and coercing an ancient people in Peru called the Incas, that de Soto achieved great fame and fortune. Upon his return from South America, de Soto's greed ridden charades lead him to convince King Charles V to give him a land grant for the area known today as Florida. After granting de Soto's request, the King named de Soto as governor of Cuba and Florida. In 1538 de Soto along with a fleet of 10 ships and 600 men set sail to colonize Cuba, Florida, and other southeast territories. However de Soto's true ambition for this New World expedition was to discover gold and silver which he believed was potentially more fruitful than the wealth he raided from the Incas in Peru.

Although the North American expedition did not lead de Soto to great wealth and riches, or a trade route to the orient, he did discover the banks of the Mississippi River and new Native cultures. Unfortunately, because of de Soto's fervent pursuit for gold, he did not recognize the benefits of the Mississippi River or the Indian societies he encountered. This attitude eventually hindered his opportunity to expand the Spanish empire.

VOCABULARY of *Hernando de Soto*

ACUERA: Creek Indian chief in northern Florida who's tribe fought a viscous battle against de Soto and his troops.

CACIQUE: A native Indian chief who governs tribes and rules over large territories.

ESQUIRE: A member of the prominent social class. Used as a title of courtesy.

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

IBERIAN PENINSULA: Land occupied by modern day countries of Spain and Portugal. Bordered on the north and west sides by the Atlantic Ocean and on the south side by the Mediterranean Sea.

INCAS: An ancient people discovered by de Soto and Francisco Pizarro in 1532. During their encounter the two Spanish explorers took the Inca Emperor hostage in exchange for a ransom of gold and silver.

ISTABOLI: A common war-like game or contest which initiates rivalry and pride between different native groups.

LUIS DE MOSCOSO: Took over de Soto's command after de Soto's death and buried him in the waters of the Mississippi River.

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

ANSWERS LIST :

Facades • Cortez • Moorish Rebellion • Rancheros
Palisades • de Soto • European Peninsula • Serfdoms
Spanish Inquisition • Iberian Peninsula

9. A) Spain and Portugal make up the _____ which is bordered on the north and west sides by the Atlantic Ocean and on the south side by the Mediterranean Sea.

B) The _____ was a period during the 15th century when King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella of Spain persecuted people who did not share or adhere to Spain's common religion.

C) Walls known as _____ protected native villages against intruders and other tribes.

D) _____ led expeditions into Florida, Cuba, Peru, & Southeast territories in North America.

E) _____ were large farms owned by wealthy nobles.

Q & A for *Hernando de Soto*

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. For centuries Spain had been made up of many different kingdoms. Name the two major kingdoms prior to Spain uniting into one nation in 1492. Who was its King and Queen?
3. An aristocratic society existed in 15th & 16th century Spain. What does this mean?
4. Describe the early childhood life of de Soto.
5. One of de Soto's early expeditions was to Peru, South America in 1532. Describe how de Soto and fellow Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro discovered fame and fortune during this expedition.
6. The three main reasons for de Soto's 1539 expedition to North America include: 1) colonize territories for Spain; 2) discover a trade route to the Orient; 3) discover cities of gold, silver and other riches. Did de Soto achieve any of these three goals?
7. Name two Native tribes de Soto met during the North American expedition and describe their encounter. How long did the North America expedition take?
8. What major North American river did de Soto discover?

MISSISSIPPI RIVER: Approx. 2,340 miles long and is the longest river in North America. In 1541 De Soto discovers the Mississippi River and on May 8th 1542 is buried in its waters.

MOORS: People who in the 8th century migrated from North Africa and conquered the land that eventually became Spain.

NOBLES: Wealthy landowners who are exempt from performing works of labor who pursued higher education and the arts.

PALISADES: The walls protecting a native village against intruders and other tribes.

SERFS: Members of society who are legally bound to work on the farms owned by members of the noble class.

SERFDOMS: Large farms owned by wealthy nobles and labored by serfs.

SPANISH INQUISITION: A period during the 15th century when King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella of Spain persecuted people who did not share or adhere to Spain's common religion.

STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR: A narrow strip of water between North Africa and the southern coast of the Iberian Peninsula.

TUSCALOOSA: Also known as "Black Warrior" and Chief of the Mobilian natives. He ruled a large area from Alabama to the Mississippi River. After being taken hostage his tribe fought a major battle against de Soto and his men.

CHRONOLOGY of *Hernando de Soto*

8th Century: Moors conquer the land that eventually becomes Spain.

1469: Queen Isabella of Castile marries her cousin King Ferdinand II of Aragon and the two kingdoms unite.

Late 1492: A united Spain defeats the last Moorish territory on the Iberian Peninsula in Grenada. After centuries of different kingdoms Spain becomes one country. Religious persecution begins during a period known as the Spanish Inquisition. King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella finance a voyage headed by Christopher Columbus which resulted in the discovery of the island of San Salvador in the Caribbean Sea.

1498: Portuguese Explorer Vasco de Gama sails around Africa's southern tip, the Cape of Good Hope.

1496: Hernando de Soto is Born.

1514: King Ferdinand II sends De Soto on his first expedition to the New World.

1532: De Soto and Pizarro discover an ancient empire in Peru, called the Incas returning with large amounts of gold & silver.

1536: De Soto returns to Spain from Peru.

1537: King Charles V appoints de Soto as governor of Cuba and Florida.

1538: De Soto with a fleet of 10 ships and 600 men begin their 4 year voyage to Cuba, Florida and other Southeast territories in North America.

1541: The expedition discovers the Mississippi River.

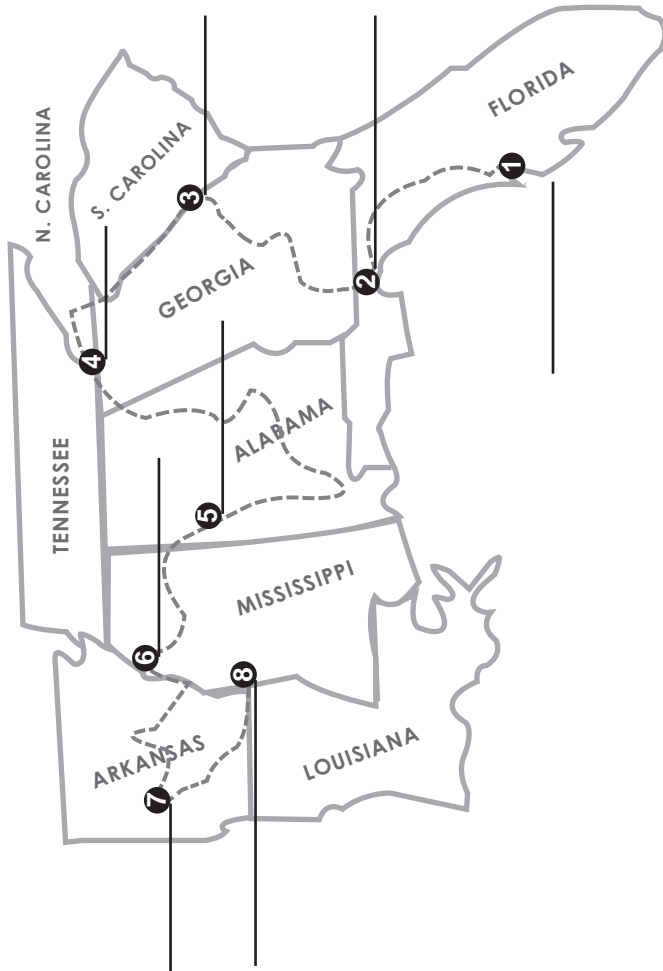
1542: De Soto selects the site for the expedition's first Spanish colony on the east bank of the Mississippi River. De Soto dies of a fever and is buried in the waters of the Mississippi River.

Discussion Points / Activities

1. Imagine you are an explorer like Hernando de Soto 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 expeditions de Soto commanded. Describe his encounters at each location marked on your map.
3. During de Soto's North American 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 de Soto?
5. If possible visit a maritime museum or use the internet to observe the ships and navigational tools used by de Soto and other early explorers. How have the ships and navigational instruments changed?

GEOGRAPHY of *Hernando de Soto*

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



Other Explorers

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: Italian explorer who in 1492 discovered the Island of San Salvador in the Caribbean Sea during an expedition financed by King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella of Spain.

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.

VASCO DE GAMA: Portuguese explorer who sailed around Africa's southern tip, the Cape of Good Hope, and started the popular and profitable spice trade.

DE SOTO'S IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER: SEE Vocabulary Pg 3

MEETINGS WITH NATIVE PEOPLE:

- Inca Empire in Peru, South America
- Florida and other southeast territories in North America: Mobilians/Chief Tuscaloosa, Timucua, Creeks/Chief Acuera, Catawaba, Tutelo, Cherokee, Temple Mound Society of the Coosa, Choctaw, and Chickasaws.

GEOGRAPHY of *Hernando de Soto*

Study the map of de Soto's southeast portion of the North American Expedition.
Then test your geography skills on pg. 8.

1 Tampa Bay: In 1539 de Soto and his Spanish fleet begin their North American landing in the area known today as Tampa Bay.

2 Tallahassee: After battles with the Creek Indians de Soto finally settles in an area near present day Tallahassee, Florida's Capital City today.

3 Savannah River: After spending the winter in Tallahassee, de Soto breaks camp and heads north to Silver Bluff and encounters a friendly native Queen whom he eventually takes hostage.

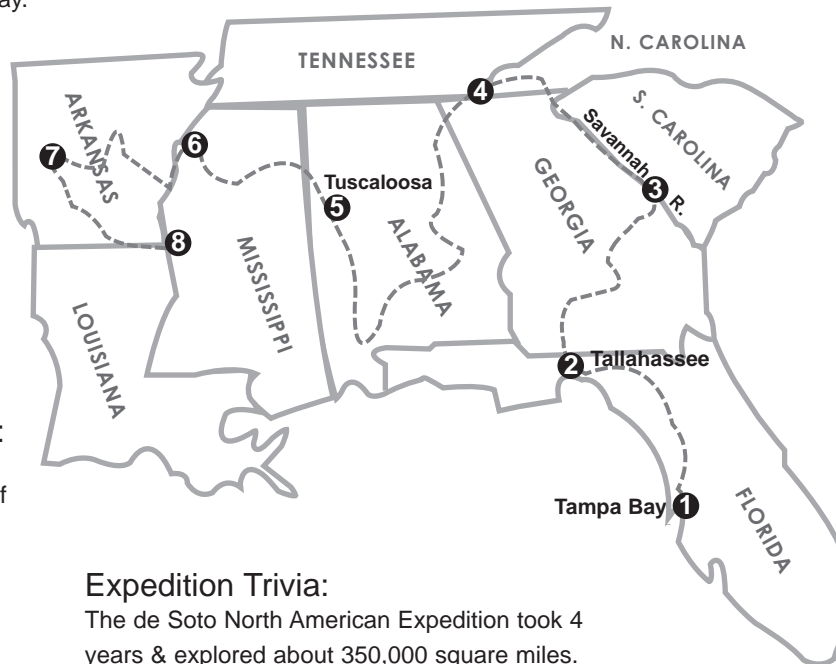
4 Cherokee Country: Expedition meets the Temple Mound Society of the Coosa Indians.

5 Tuscaloosa: Expedition meets the Mobilian Indian Chief Tuscaloosa. de Soto takes the chief hostage and battles between the expedition and Mobilians occur leaving the Mobilian city burned and 10,000 natives killed including Chief Tuscaloosa.

6 St Francis River: In 1541 the expedition, on the bluffs of the St. Francis River, discovers the Mississippi

7 Arkansas / Ozark Mountains: After discovering the Mississippi River the expedition travels west in a quest for gold and the fabled North American Sea.

8 Eastern Bank of the Mississippi R. While failing to discover gold in the Ozark Mountain region the expedition returns east toward the Mississippi River where de Soto finally decides to establish a Spanish colony. The expedition meets sun worshipping natives in the area and on May 21, 1542 de Soto dies and is buried in the waters of the Mississippi River.



Expedition Trivia:

The de Soto North American Expedition took 4 years & explored about 350,000 square miles.