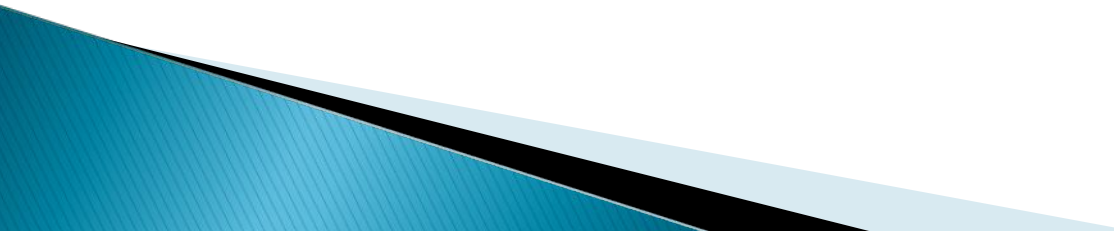


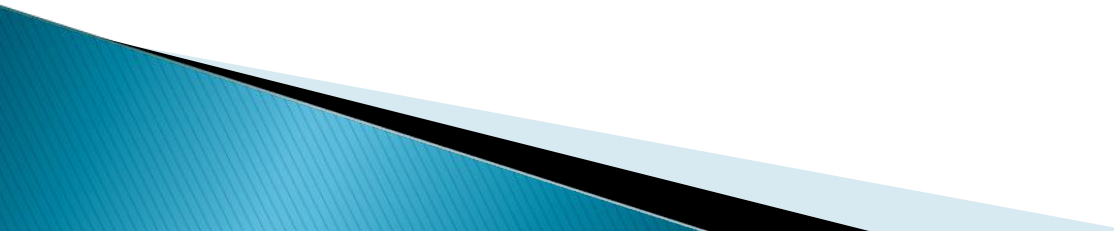
Terms and People

- **borderlands** – lands along a frontier with another country's land
 - **Junípero Serra** – a Spanish missionary who built a mission that eventually became the city of San Diego, California
 - **presidio** – a military post
 - **pueblo** – a civilian town
- 

Spanish North America



Objectives

- Describe Spain's colony in Florida.
 - Explain how Spain established settlements throughout much of North America.
 - Describe what life was like for Native Americans on the Spanish missions.
- 



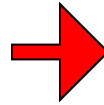
How did the Spanish establish colonies on the borderlands?

Spain built an empire in the Americas long before France and England built colonies in North America. The Spanish sought gold and converts to Christianity.



The Spanish established colonies in the borderlands by building presidios, (or forts), missions, and pueblos.

Early in the 1500s, Spanish explorers reached Florida. At first they did not build permanent settlements.



However, fearing that France might take over the area, Spain built a fort called St. Augustine in northern Florida.

St. Augustine was the first permanent European settlement in the present-day United States.

The Spanish felt their control of Florida was threatened by the spread of English colonies south along the Atlantic coast.

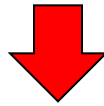


To weaken the English colonies, in 1693 the Spanish offered refuge and free land to enslaved Africans who escaped to Florida.

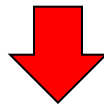


During the 1700s, hundreds of African slaves fled to Florida.

By 1763, there were only three major Spanish settlements in the Florida colony.



All the settlements were centered around forts, and all were in the north.



The Spanish had little control over the rest of Florida.

Spain's most important colonies were in Mexico and South America. They were important sources of gold and silver.



The main function of Spain's territories north of Mexico, called the **borderlands**, was to protect Mexico from other European powers.



The borderlands covered a vast area with many different kinds of landforms and climates. They ranged geographically from humid lowlands to highlands, mountains, and deserts.

The borderlands included:

- Florida
- Texas
- New Mexico
- Arizona
- Colorado
- Utah
- Nevada
- California

Few Spanish settlers wanted to live in the remote borderlands, so the Spanish depended on Native Americans for labor.

In 1598, Juan de Oñate went to New Mexico in order to

- establish a permanent settlement (Sante Fe),
- find gold, and
- convert the Native Americans to Christianity.

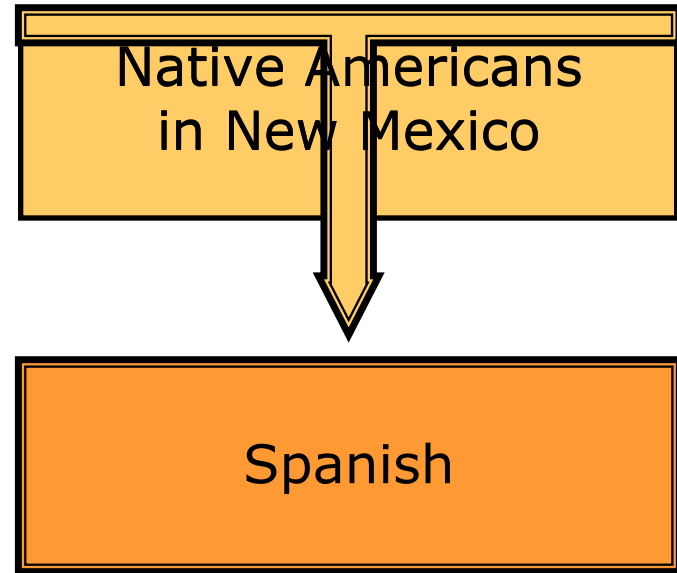
He brought 300 horses with him. Some Native Americans ran away from the Spanish settlements and spread the skill of horseback riding to others. Learning to ride horses dramatically changed the way of life of Native Americans.

The Native Americans suffered under Spanish rule in New Mexico.

In 1680, they rebelled and drove the Spanish out.



The Spanish did not return for more than 10 years.



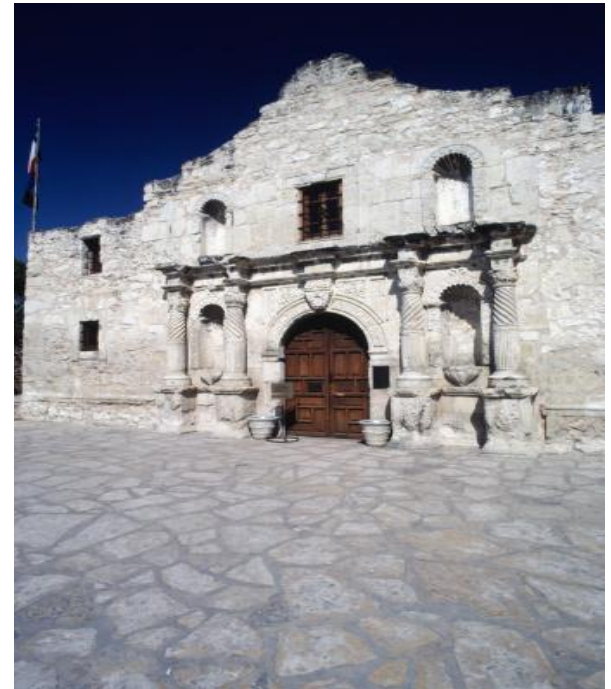
As in New Mexico, Roman Catholic missionaries played a key role in colonizing the other borderlands.



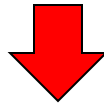
They established missions to spread Christianity to the region's Native Americans. At first, they had little success.



The only mission that took root in Texas was one that eventually became the city of San Antonio.



Spain began colonizing California in 1769, for fear of Russian fur traders gaining territory on the Pacific coast. The missions were especially important to their success.

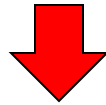


Missionary **Junípero Serra** established several missions, including one that eventually became the city of San Diego.

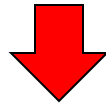


Altogether, the Spanish founded almost 20 missions in California between 1769 and 1800.

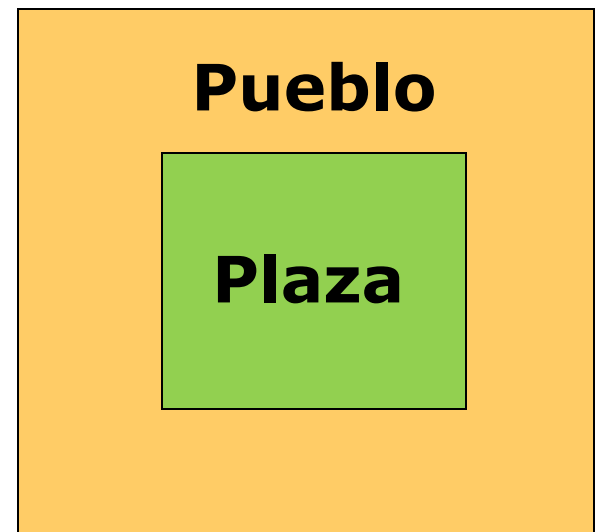
The Spanish set up **presidios** to defend their missions.



They also set up **pueblos**, which were centers of farming and trade.



In the middle of the pueblo was a plaza, where people came to do business or worship at a church.



Life in Spanish Missions

Native American Activities

- Thousands of Native Americans worked at missions, farming, building churches, and learning crafts.

Treatment of Native Americans

- Although they were not overworked, Native Americans did not have control over their lives in the missions.
- If they violated mission rules, they were sometimes imprisoned or whipped.
- Native Americans often rebelled against such treatment.
- Thousands died because of poor living conditions and European diseases.

Quiz

1. name for an area along a frontier

2. founded a mission that eventually became San Diego

3. a civilian town

4. a military post

a. Presidio

b. Pueblo

c. Junípero Serra

d. Eusebio Francisco Kino

e. Borderlands

f. highlands

5. The main function of the Spanish borderlands was to protect (Mexico/Spain).

6. San Antonio, Texas, was originally founded as a (mission/presidio).

7. The Spanish in Florida attempted to weaken the English colonies by offering protection to (escaped prisoners/enslaved African Americans).

8. One of the tasks given to Native Americans at Spanish missions was to (provide military defense/build churches).

9. Describe a Spanish colonial pueblo.

