

DO

Texas!

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and Victoria Smith



LESSONS *at a* GLANCE



Before reading *Cabeza de Vaca*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for *adobe, appointed, barrier island, borders, caverns, ceremonies, Christianity, coast, colonies, companions, convinced, dunes, emerald, endangered, erosion, expedition, fleet, flint, foreigners, formations, fossils, Hispanic, historians, innocent, journal, kidnapped, maize, mesas, military, mission, missionary, monument, mourn, New Spain, North America, petroglyph, plains, preserve, provisions, quarries, raiding, resources, species, tourist, turquoise, voyage.*

After reading *Cabeza de Vaca*, students will:

- answer *Cabeza de Vaca* Comprehension Questions.
- use cardinal and intermediate directions to plot points of interest on a map.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Cabeza de Vaca*.

VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

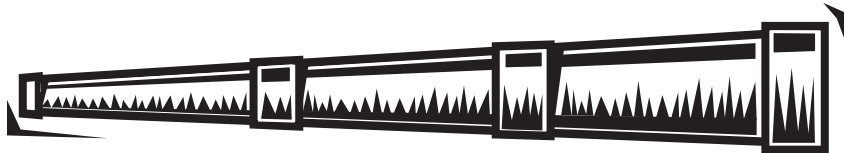
definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD

word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD

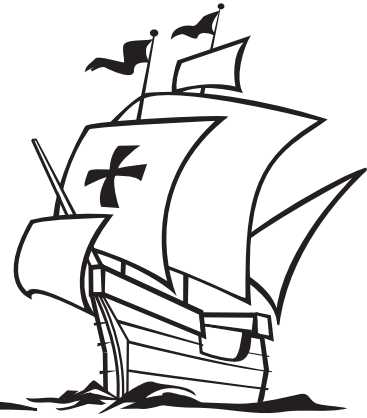


word: _____

definition: _____



CABEZA DE VACA



Alvar Núñez Cabeza (cah•VAY•thah) de Vaca (thay•VAH•cah) was born in Spain. His exact birthday isn't known, but most **historians** agree that he was born in the late 1400s. Very little is known about his early childhood. As a young man, Alvar joined the **military**.

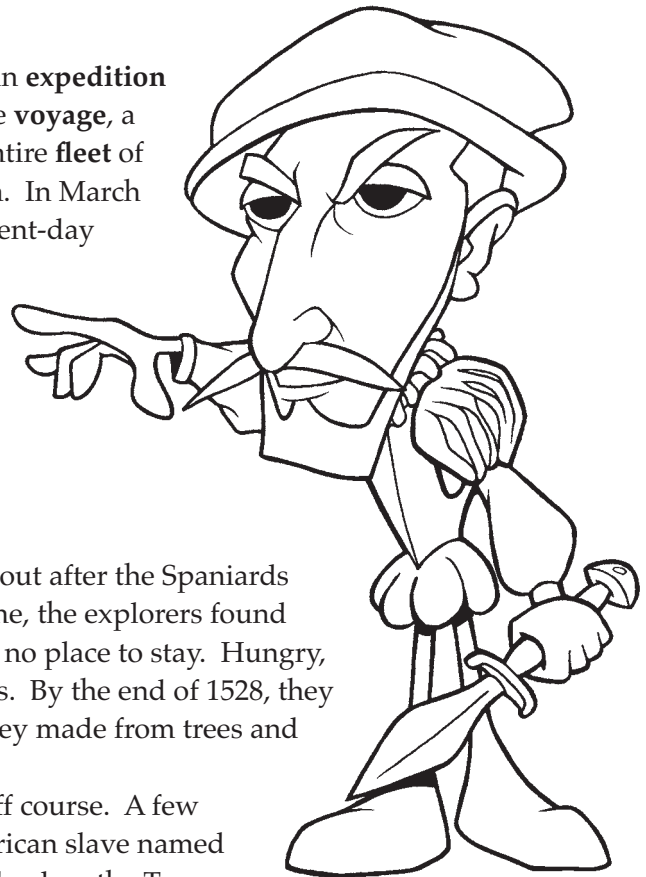
EXPEDITION TO THE NEW WORLD

In 1527, Cabeza de Vaca left Spain with an **expedition** to build **colonies** in **North America**. During the **voyage**, a hurricane off the **coast** of Cuba destroyed the entire **fleet** of Spanish ships. New ships were sent from Spain. In March 1528, the group of 300 Spaniards landed in present-day Florida near Tampa Bay. The expedition's leader, Pánfilo de Narváez (nah•VAR•ez) claimed the area for Spain.

The expedition was in trouble from the very beginning. The supply ships carrying the group's supplies and **provisions** never arrived. At first, the Native Americans of the Apalachee (ap•uh•LAY•chee) tribe welcomed the **foreigners** into their village. A battle broke out after the Spaniards **kidnapped** the tribe's leader. Within a short time, the explorers found themselves suffering from strange illnesses and no place to stay. Hungry, they were forced to kill and eat their own horses. By the end of 1528, they had given up. They set sail for Cuba on rafts they made from trees and horse hides.

Once again, a hurricane knocked them off course. A few months later, Cabeza de Vaca, along with an African slave named Esteban, and two other Spaniards arrived half dead on the Texas coast near the present-day city of Galveston. Native Americans of the Karankawa (cair•an•COW•wah) tribe took the four men captive and used them as slaves.

In his **journal**, Cabeza de Vaca wrote that the men of the Karankawa tribe were tall and handsome, but the women did all of the hard work. He observed that they took very good care of their children. If a child died, the tribe would **mourn** for an entire year.



CABEZA DE VACA

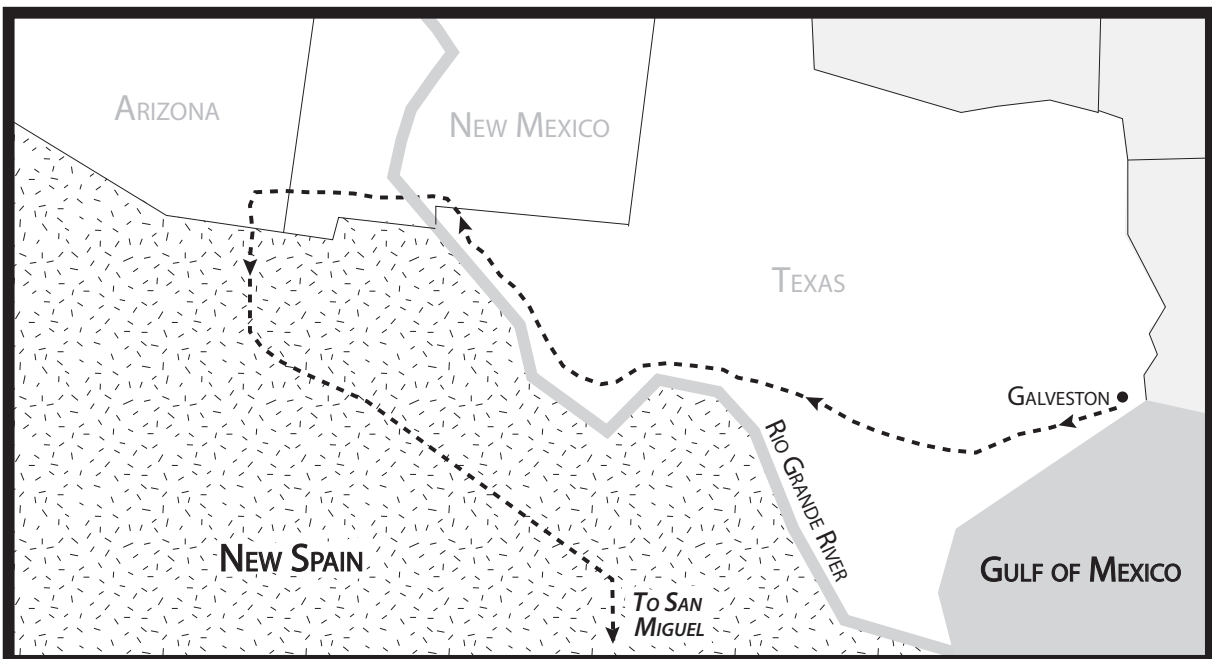
ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY

During his years as a slave, Cabeza de Vaca learned how to heal the sick. The Native Americans believed he was a medicine man. He performed minor surgery and cured diseases with what the Native Americans thought was magic. The Karankawa allowed Cabeza de Vaca to visit other tribes so he could perform his healing **ceremonies**. It was during one of these trips that Cabeza de Vaca and his men escaped.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE SOUTHWEST

For the next several years, Cabeza de Vaca and the three other men wandered through the American Southwest on foot. Their exact route is unclear, but historians believe they traveled for 2,000 miles across Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Walking all day and eating just one small meal in the evening, they came in contact with several Native American tribes that gave the travelers shells, beads, **emerald** arrowheads, and **turquoise**. Cabeza de Vaca wrote about their **adobe** homes and farms of **maize** and beans.

Cabeza de Vaca and his **companions** followed the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande River through New Mexico and into present-day Arizona. In January 1536, they headed south into Mexico. They were hopelessly lost. Amazingly, they were found by Spanish slave traders who took them to San Miguel in **New Spain**. After living among Native Americans for so many years, Cabeza de Vaca and his men still wore Native American clothing and chose to sleep on the ground instead of in beds.



THE SEVEN CITIES OF GOLD

In June 1536, Cabeza de Vaca's group left San Miguel and headed south to Mexico City in New Spain. They had been gone for more than eight years. The friends told wild stories about their adventures. They **convinced** the Spanish rulers and other Spanish explorers that there were cities of gold located in present-day New Mexico. Native Americans had told Cabeza de Vaca that even the streets in these cities were paved with gold.

Cabeza de Vaca's stories of golden cities sent Spanish explorers north in search of treasure. You will soon learn about famous men like Hernando de Soto (dih•SOH•toh), Father Marcos de Niza, and Francisco Coronado. These explorers risked everything to search for what the Spanish began calling the Seven Cities of Gold.

GOVERNOR CABEZA DE VACA

In 1538, Cabeza de Vaca sailed home to Spain. He hoped to return to Florida and the Southwest as the commander of an expedition, but that honor went to Hernando de Soto. Instead, Cabeza de Vaca was **appointed** governor of a large area of land that is now Paraguay and Argentina.

Before taking over as governor, Cabeza de Vaca wrote a best selling book about his adventures. In his book, he wrote about the poor leadership of Pánfilo de Narváez. He blamed Narváez for the deaths of 300 men who made the voyage from Cuba to Florida.

Cabeza de Vaca also wrote about the Native Americans that he met. He was the first explorer to see them as handsome, strong, and intelligent. He wanted to stop the Spanish slave traders from **raiding** Native American villages and capturing them.

Cabeza de Vaca believed that the Spanish should help the Native Americans rebuild their villages and teach them about **Christianity**.

From Argentina, Governor Cabeza de Vaca led his soldiers on foot over 1,000 miles of jungles and mountains to rescue Native Americans in Asunción (ah•SOON•see•yawn), the capital of Paraguay. His gentle treatment of the Native Americans angered his soldiers. Governor Cabeza de Vaca wouldn't let them raid the villages or take the Native Americans captive.

In Asunción, Cabeza de Vaca became ill with a fever. He required his soldiers to carry him back to Paraguay on a bed. After arriving in Paraguay, he was removed from office and sent back to Spain in chains. He was found **innocent** of any crime and lived out the rest of his life in Spain.




CABEZA DE VACA


Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- 1** After reading the first few paragraphs about Cabeza de Vaca, you can conclude that –
- A he was sent from Spain to build colonies in Cuba
- B he was traveling with a leader who was well organized and knew exactly what he was doing
- C he was lucky to be alive
- D historians aren't sure where he was born
- 2** How did Cabeza de Vaca and his group end up in Texas?
- F They were knocked off course by a hurricane.
- G They walked to Texas from Arizona.
- H They swam across the Gulf of Mexico.
- J They rode to Texas on their horses.
- 3** While he was a slave, Cabeza de Vaca learned how to –
- A grow corn and other vegetables
- B build houses
- C raise pigs
- D heal the sick
- 4** What can you learn from studying the map of Cabeza de Vaca's journey across the Southwest?
- F The explorers crossed the Gulf of Mexico.
- G The journey started in San Miguel.
- H The explorers crossed the Rio Grande River.
- J From Galveston, Texas, the explorers headed east.
- 5** According to the map, Texas is –
- A north of Arizona
- B south of New Spain
- C southeast of New Mexico
- D west of the Rio Grande River
- 6** In his best selling book, whom did Cabeza de Vaca blame for the deaths of 300 men who sailed from Cuba to Florida?
- F Hernando de Soto
- G Himself
- H Native Americans
- J Pánfilo de Narváez
- 7** According to the map of South America, which body of water is west of Argentina?
- A Atlantic Ocean
- B Pacific Ocean
- C Caribbean Sea
- D Gulf of Mexico
- 8** After reading about Cabeza de Vaca's treatment of the Native Americans, you get the idea that –
- F he wanted to have Native American slaves of his own
- G his soldiers did not agree with Cabeza de Vaca's treatment of the Native Americans
- H he wanted to raid their villages
- J he thought they were too weak and stupid to do anything on their own

READING

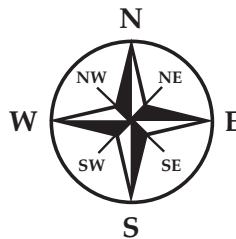
Answers

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 8 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |

MAPPING: CARDINAL AND INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS

Geography is the study of the Earth. It includes the Earth's land, water, weather, animal life, and plant life. **Geographers** are people who study geography. Cabeza de Vaca's journey through the Southwest helped him to learn about the land and **resources** of the area. You can think of yourself as a geographer because you will be learning about important places along Cabeza de Vaca's journey in present-day Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Location is important to the study of geography. It is almost impossible to figure out your location or find your way around if you do not know the four main, or **cardinal directions**. North, south, east, and west are the **cardinal directions**. On a map these directions are labeled N, S, E, and W.



COMPASS ROSE

Between the four main directions are the **intermediate directions**. Northeast, or NE, is the direction between north and east. Southeast, or SE, is the direction between south and east. Southwest, or SW, is the direction between south and west. Northwest, or NW, is the direction between north and west.

A **reference point** is also important for finding your location. A **reference point** is simply a starting point. It's difficult, for example, to travel south if you don't have a starting point.

Example: Carlsbad **Caverns** National Park is the most popular **tourist** attraction in this state. The huge system of limestone caves contains 30 miles of rooms and hallways that were formed millions of years ago. More than 300,000 Mexican free-tailed bats call the caverns home. Carlsbad Caverns National Park is located south of Capulin Mountain National Monument.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your **reference point**, or starting point, will be Capulin Mountain National Monument. Locate Capulin Mountain National Monument on your map of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Put your finger on Capulin Mountain National Monument and slide it south. You should see a picture of Carlsbad Caverns National Park already placed there for you.




Sometimes directions contain more than one **reference point**. Look at the example below:

Example: Alibates (al•ih•BAH•teez) Flint Quarries is the only National Monument in this state. For thousands of years, people came to the red cliffs of the **quarries** in search of **flint**. The rainbow-colored stones found at the Alibates Flint Quarries were used to make fire, tools, and weapons such as arrowheads. The Native Americans could make almost any kind of tool or weapon with flint. Flint is so hard, it can even scratch metal. Alibates Flint Quarries is located southeast of Capulin National Monument and northwest of Fair Park.

This example contains two **reference points** and two sets of directions. They have been underlined for you. Look at your map of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Put your finger on Capulin National Monument and slide it southeast. Since there are many points of interest located southeast, a second **reference point** has been added to help you find your location.

The second **reference point** is Fair Park. Place your finger on Fair Park and slide it northwest. By using both of these **reference points**, you should be able to easily locate Alibates Flint Quarries.



Directions: In this activity you will use reference points, cardinal directions, and intermediate directions to plot important points of interest on a map of present-day Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, the same states that Cabeza de Vaca traveled through on his journey across the Southwest. Many of these points of interest preserve history. This helps historians learn more about the people who lived before us, like Cabeza de Vaca.

1. Use your coloring pencils to color each of the points of interest on the bottom of the last page.
2. Use your scissors to carefully cut out each point of interest.
3. Label the cardinal and intermediate directions on the compass rose drawn for you on the blank map of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.
4. Use the written directions and your compass rose to correctly locate the points of interest on your map.
5. To get you started, the reference points and directions have been underlined for you in the first five descriptions. You may want to underline the reference points and directions in the rest of the activity.
6. Glue the symbols in their proper places on your map. (Glue the symbols right over the dots.)
7. When you are finished placing all of the points of interest, correctly label the states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas on your map.
8. Use your coloring pencils to add color to the rest of your map.

1. Big Thicket National **Preserve** is special because it has so many different **species** of plants and animals. Visitors see swamps, forests, **plains**, and deserts while exploring Big Thicket National Preserve. Nearly 300 kinds of birds and 1,000 species of flowering plants are protected here. Alligators, frogs, and toads call this preserve home. Big Thicket National Preserve is located southeast of Fair Park.
2. **Petroglyph** (PEH•troe•glif) National Monument contains 17 miles of **mesas** and 25,000 Native American and **Hispanic** images carved on rocks. Petroglyph National Monument is located southwest of Capulin National Monument and northwest of Carlsbad Caverns National Park.
3. Big Bend National Park is one the largest but least visited of America's national parks. There are over 801,000 acres of canyons, mountains, and deserts to explore when visiting Big Bend National Park. The park **borders** the Rio Grande River for 118 twisting miles. The river flows to the southeast before making a sudden change to the northeast, forming the "big bend" of the Rio Grande. Big Bend National Park is located south of Carlsbad Caverns National Park.
4. San Xavier (ha•vee•AIR) **Mission** was founded by **missionary** Father Kino who worked with Native Americans during the 1700s. San Xavier Mission is known as the "Dove of the Desert" because the painted white walls can be seen from miles around. The mission is still used as a church today. San Xavier Mission is located southwest of Petroglyph National Monument.
5. Painted Desert covers an area of 93,533 acres. The Painted Desert received its name because it contains a wide area of colorful rock **formations**. Water and wind **erosion** continue to change the appearance of the Painted Desert. Painted Desert is located north of San Xavier Mission.
6. San Antonio Missions National Historic Park is a group of four missions built by Spanish missionaries and Native Americans during the 1700s. The four missions, along with the famous Alamo Mission and other nearby villages and forts, came together to form the city of San Antonio. San Antonio Missions National Historic Park is located south of Fair Park.
7. Yuma Territorial Prison State Park preserves the ruins of a prison used from 1876-1910. In 1876, the first seven prisoners entered the Yuma Territorial Prison and were locked into cells that they had helped build themselves. Over the next 33 years, a total of 3,069 prisoners, including 29 women, were locked away in the prison for crimes that ranged from stealing to murder. The prison became so overcrowded that all of the prisoners were moved to a new prison in Florence. The empty building was used as a high school from 1910 to 1914. Over the years, fires, weather, and theft destroyed the prison walls and all of the buildings except the cells, the main gate, and the guard tower. These are left for visitors interested in looking back into prison life more than a hundred years ago. Yuma Territorial State Prison State Park is located northwest of San Xavier Mission and southwest of Painted Desert.

8. Padre Island National Seashore is 113 miles long with over 70 miles of white sand **dunes**, grasslands, and marshes. This **barrier island**, one of the longest in the United States, helps protect the shores of this state from wind and strong storms. Visitors to Padre Island National Seashore discover some of the 350 species of birds native to Padre Island. From late March through July, employees and volunteers search the beaches of Padre Island for nesting sea turtles and their eggs. One of the goals of Padre Island National Seashore is to protect five species of **endangered** sea turtles. Padre Island National Seashore is located southeast of San Antonio Missions Historic Park.

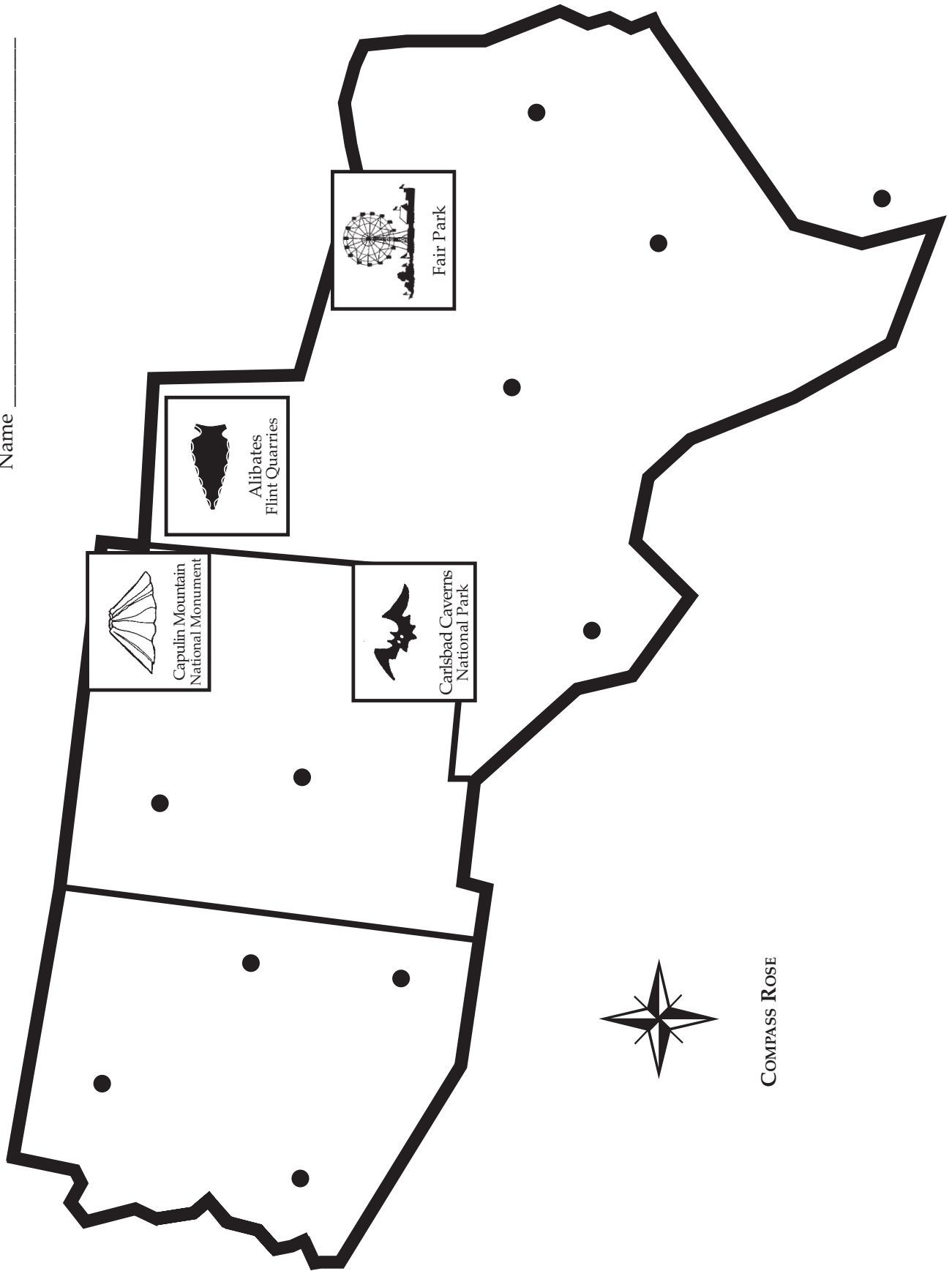
9. Grand Canyon National Park is one of this state's natural wonders. Visitors can journey to the bottom of this 217 mile long, 18 mile wide, one mile deep canyon by walking on foot or riding a mule. At the bottom of the canyon, scientists have found **fossils** of the first living things on Earth. Grand Canyon National Park is located northwest of Painted Desert.

10. Spence Hot Springs is located at the bottom of the Jemez (HAY•mis) Mountains. Underground pockets of boiling water bubble up in pools set among boulders. Spence Hot Springs is located northeast of Painted Desert and west of Capulin Mountain National Monument.

11. Texas Memorial Museum has many things to share about the history of this state. Visitors to the Texas Memorial Museum learn about dinosaurs, gemstones, and rare species of animals. Many historical records and documents about early state history are stored here for everyone to enjoy. Texas Memorial Museum is located northwest of San Antonio Missions Historic Site and southwest of Fair Park.



Name _____



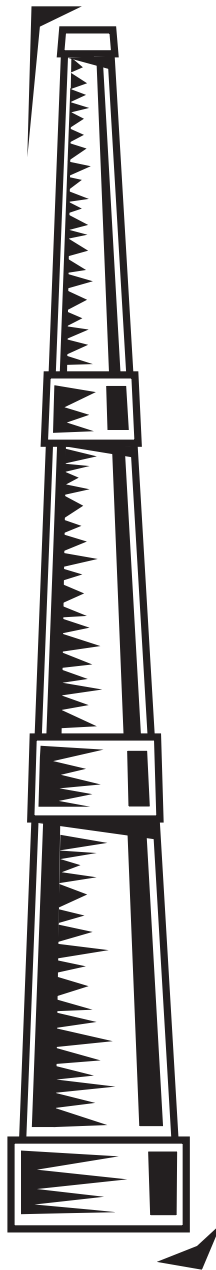
COMPASS ROSE

VOCABULARY QUIZ

CABEZA DE VACA

Directions: Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. _____ voyage
2. _____ turquoise
3. _____ appointed
4. _____ tourist
5. _____ borders
6. _____ species
7. _____ caverns
8. _____ quarries
9. _____ ceremonies
10. _____ provisions
11. _____ Christianity
12. _____ plains
13. _____ coast
14. _____ innocent
15. _____ colonies
16. _____ mourn
17. _____ convinced
18. _____ monument
19. _____ expedition
20. _____ barrier island



- A. people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.
- B. a long sandy island that runs next to a shore and provides protection from hurricanes and tidal waves.
- C. destruction by wind and rain.
- D. not guilty.
- E. a place that protects plants and animals from injury.
- F. groups of plants or animals that are alike in many ways.
- G. a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
- H. a person sent to spread a religious faith.
- I. a written record of daily events.
- J. mounds of sand that pile up when the wind blows.
- K. a person who was originally from Spain.
- L. remains of plants or animals preserved in earth or rock.
- M. a person who travels for pleasure.
- N. supplies of food taken on a trip.
- O. people who study history.
- P. one of seven continents in the world. Bounded by Alaska on the northwest, Greenland on the northeast, Florida on the southeast, and Mexico on the southwest.
- Q. arrangements of something.
- R. talked someone into doing something your way.

21. _____ historians
22. _____ companions
23. _____ journal
24. _____ dunes
25. _____ fleet
26. _____ erosion
27. _____ kidnapped
28. _____ emerald
29. _____ flint
30. _____ maize
31. _____ endangered
32. _____ missionary
33. _____ foreigners
34. _____ fossils
35. _____ mission
36. _____ formations
37. _____ adobe
38. _____ petroglyph
39. _____ mesas
40. _____ Hispanic
41. _____ military
42. _____ North America
43. _____ preserve
44. _____ raiding
45. _____ resources
46. _____ New Spain



- S. lies right next to something.
- T. a bluish green stone that turns bright blue when polished.
- U. a valuable green colored stone that is often used in jewelry.
- V. in danger of disappearing forever.
- W. entering someone's property for the purpose of stealing.
- X. wide treeless areas of land.
- Y. people from another country or nation.
- Z. Spanish colonies that were once in parts of North, Central, and South America.
- AA. a heavy clay used for making bricks.
- BB. religious or spiritual gatherings.
- CC. a very hard stone that makes a spark when struck by steel.
- DD. building, stone, or statue created to remember a person or event.
- EE. open pits that provide stones for building.
- FF. an area of land that borders water.
- GG. church.
- HH. steep hills with flat tops.
- II. journey that is usually made by water.
- JJ. to feel and express deep sadness.
- KK. settlements of people who are ruled by another country.
- LL. things found in nature that are valuable to humans.
- MM. friends.
- NN. caves.
- OO. journey for the purpose of exploring.
- PP. took someone without permission.
- QQ. carving or drawing in rocks usually made by people who lived a long time ago.
- RR. chosen or selected.
- SS. corn.
- TT. large group of ships.

GLOSSARY



a•do•be a heavy clay used for making bricks.

ap•point•ed chosen or selected.

bar•ri•er is•land a long sandy island that runs next to a shore and provides protection from hurricanes and tidal waves.

bor•ders lies right next to something.

ca•verns caves.

cer•e•mo•nies religious or spiritual gatherings.

Chris•ti•an•i•ty a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

coast an area of land that borders water.

col•o•nies settlements of people who are ruled by another country.

com•pan•ions friends.

con•vinced talked someone into doing something your way.

dunes mounds of sand that pile up when the wind blows.

em•er•ald a valuable green colored stone that is often used in jewelry.

en•dan•gered plants and animals in danger of disappearing forever.

e•ro•sion destruction by wind and rain.

ex•pe•di•tion journey for the purpose of exploring.

fleet large group of ships.

flint a very hard stone that makes a spark when struck by steel.

for•eign•ers people from another country or nation.

for•ma•tions arrangements of something.

fos•sils remains of plants or animals preserved in earth or rock.

His•pan•ic a person who was originally from Spain.

his•to•ri•ans people who study history.

in•no•cent not guilty.

jour•nal a written record of daily events.

kid•napped took someone without permission.

maize corn.

me•sas steep hills with flat tops.

mil•i•tar•y people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

mis•sion church.

mis•sion•ar•y a person sent to spread a religious faith.

mon•u•ment building, stone, or statue created to remember a person or event.

mourn to feel and express deep sadness.

New Spain Spanish colonies that were once in parts of North, Central, and South America.

North A•mer•i•ca one of seven continents in the world. Bounded by Alaska on the northwest, Greenland on the northeast, Florida on the southeast, and Mexico on the southwest.

pet•ro•glyph carving or drawing in rocks usually made by people who lived a long time ago.

plains wide treeless areas of land.

pre•serve a place that protects plants and animals from injury.

pro•vi•sions supplies of food taken on a trip.

quar•ries open pits that provide stones for building.

raid•ing entering someone's property for the purpose of stealing.

re•sourc•es things found in nature that are valuable to humans.

spe•cies groups of plants or animals that are alike in many ways.

tour•ist a person who travels for pleasure.

tur•quoise a bluish green stone that turns bright blue when polished.

voy•age journey that is usually made by water.

ANSWERS



ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. C
2. F
3. D
4. H
5. C
6. J
7. B
8. G

ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. II | 10. N | 19. OO | 28. T | 37. AA |
| 2. U | 11. G | 20. B | 29. CC | 38. QQ |
| 3. RR | 12. X | 21. O | 30. SS | 39. HH |
| 4. M | 13. FF | 22. MM | 31. V | 40. K |
| 5. S | 14. D | 23. I | 32. H | 41. A |
| 6. F | 15. KK | 24. J | 33. Y | 42. P |
| 7. NN | 16. JJ | 25. TT | 34. L | 43. E |
| 8. EE | 17. R | 26. C | 35. GG | 44. W |
| 9. BB | 18. DD | 27. PP | 36. Q | 45. LL |
| | | | | 46. Z |

ANSWERS TO CARDINAL/INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS MAPPING

