

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial			Days to teach:		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history					
(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain why historians divide the past into eras, including Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; <u>Spanish Colonial</u> ;	Spain used the mission system to extend their influence in Texas.	Explain the defining characteristics of the Spanish Colonial era.	Mission system	ELPS 1A, 1B, 1F, 1G, 1H, 2D, 2E, 5D Assess the understanding of the mission system by creating a cause and effect chart	
(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history					
(B) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods;	1718 – establishment of San Antonio 1821 – Mexican independence, Anglo American immigration into Texas 1718 – The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero) mission is founded by Martin de Alarcon 1757 – Spanish establish a mission and presidio at San Saba (Santa Cruz de San Saba			ELPS 4J, 4K, 5A, 5E, 5F, 5G Explain the sequencing of events in the Spanish Colonial era using a timeline	
(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history					
(C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement; <u>1718, founding of San</u>	1718-Martin de Alarcon marched toward the Rio San Antonio and established a presidio, San Antonio de Texas and a mission called San Antonio de Valero, more	Why is the year 1718 important to Texas history?		ELPS 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F Use illustrations to show an understanding of the founding of San Antonio	

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial			Days to teach:		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

<u>Antonio;</u>	commonly known as the Alamo				
-----------------	-----------------------------	--	--	--	--

(2) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues through the Mexican National Era shaped the history of Texas.

(C) identify important events and issues related to European colonization of Texas, including the establishment of Catholic missions, towns, and ranches, and individuals such as Fray Damián Massanet, José de Escandón, Antonio Margil de Jesús, and Francisco Hidalgo;	First Texas mission established-Corpus Christi de la Ysleta	What Spanish settlement was established as a half-way station between the missions in East Texas and New Spain (Mexico)?	Mission Presidio Ranchos Revolt	ELPS 2A, 2G, 2H, 4A, 4B, 4G, 5A, 5E Write a journal entry about what life was like for Native Texans living in Spanish missions	On shared folder Architecture of Spanish Missions Missions of San Antonio Mission Concepcion Mission Espada Mission San Jose Mission San Antonio de Valero Mission San Juan Capistrano Mission project Life in a Spanish Mission simulation Biography links: Fray Damian Massanet Jose de Escandon Antonio Margil de Jesus
	Spanish established the first mission in East Texas (San Francisco de los Tejas)	Spanish establish San Antonio de Valero (Alamo)			
	Fray Damian Massanet traveled with Alonso de Leon to Matagorda Bay and was made comisario of the new missions in eastern Texas, the first Hispanic settlements in Texas. Massanet returned with Leon in 1690 and supervised the founding of the missions on the Neches. In 1691, Massanet returned to Texas with the Teran expedition.				
	Jose de Escandon founded the Spanish province of Nuevo Santander, comprising the present Mexican state of				

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial			Days to teach:		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks
	<p>Tamaulipas and part of trans-Nueces Texas. Nuevo Santander population soon outpaced that of Texas, reaching 30,000 by the end of the century.</p> <p>Antonio Margil de Jesus works centered in Mexico, Central America and Spanish Texas but influenced a far greater area. He was instrumental in the founding of three colleges, hundreds of missions, thousands of the ways of the cross, several hospices, forts and towns, plus male and female convents – many of these still operate after more than 300 years. Fr. Margil's legacy in Texas included the 1716 entrada into East Texas, which was, the actual beginning of European Texas and for this reason, Fr. Margil was one of the founders of Texas. He helped bring the families, whose descendants were the original pioneers and first native European Texans. This entrada introduced the large amount of livestock, which were the</p>				

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial			Days to teach:		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks
	<p>beginning of the great Texas ranching industry. From this, grew the massive cattle drives of the 1870-1880's. And, Fr. Margil brought religion and civilization to that far off region of Northern Mexico, now called Texas and even to Louisiana where he also preached.</p> <p>Francisco Hidalgo was with the expedition of Domingo Terán de los Ríos in 1691, and he remained in East Texas until San Francisco de los Tejas Mission was abandoned in 1693. Thereafter, he became a determined advocate of renewed missionary efforts among the Caddo Indians. In 1698 his college again sent him northward, and he participated in the founding of new missions, including San Juan Bautista, begun on January 1, 1700. Frustrated for more than a decade in his efforts to expand missionary activities beyond the Rio Grande, in 1711 Hidalgo dispatched a letter to the</p>				

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial			Days to teach:		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks
	<p>French governor of Louisiana. In it he asked for assistance in reestablishing missions in East Texas. Hidalgo's letter, coupled with the appearance of St. Denis, led to the permanent European occupation of Texas in 1716. The first of the new missions set up in East Texas was Nuestro Padre San Francisco de los Tejas, with Francisco Hidalgo appropriately placed in charge as its minister. He remained at the mission until East Texas was abandoned by the Spanish during the Chicken War of 1719.</p> <p>First Texas mission established – Corpus Christi de la Ysleta (El Paso)</p> <p>Missions were established to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism.</p>				
(10) Geography. The student understands the effects of the interaction between humans and the environment in Texas during the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries.					
(A) identify ways in which Texans have adapted to and modified the environment and analyze the positive and	Missions established farming and ranching, spread Spanish culture and language, converted the Native Americans, but	What were the positive effects of the mission system? What were the		ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4D, 4E, 4F Use a Tchart to demonstrate an understanding of the	



Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial			Days to teach:		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks
negative consequences of the modifications	did not adequately populate Texas.	negative effects of the mission system?		positive and negative effects of the mission system.	