

Bellringer: D13

*Note: Have your **Guided Notes** ready to go for the **Ch. 3 Review!***

Who were the first Europeans that we've discussed who came to Utah Valley? What were they doing here?

Utah Studies

Ch. 4.1 The Great Encounter

Main Ideas:

We Will Learn & Discuss:

Age of Exploration

Christopher Columbus

The Spanish & America

Juan Rivera

Missions

Presidios

Dominguez & Escalante

Ethnocentric(ity)

The Age of Exploration

The **Age of Exploration** was a period from the 1400s to the 1600s, when European countries began to use newer ships to travel further and faster than ever before. They figured out how to travel to India and China without going by land.

VID.

Some wanted to go West instead, and thought going that way by ocean would be a great idea. **Christopher Columbus**, an Italian sailor sailing for Spain, changed the world forever by discovering the New World, aka the Americas. VID

He was mistaken, but had discovered two great continents filled with millions of natives and hundreds of unique cultures. Sadly, this contact would lead to the **destruction** and **deaths** of millions of them. Francisco Pizarro, for example, was a **conquistador** that invaded South America, destroying the native Incan Civilization when he did so. VID



New Spain

As a result of this disease, the Spanish and other Europeans **faced a much less dangerous threat from the natives** than they otherwise would have had to deal with. The Spanish were especially successful, controlling most of South America, and much of North America as well.

The area from Mexico up into the American Southwest was known then as **New Spain**. Native Americans were forced to work in mines, and generally mistreated by the Spaniards, since they had the guns, and the weakened natives generally lost if they stood up to them.

The Spaniards, having **found** and **stolen** the riches of the **Aztec** and **Incan** Empires in Central and South America, assumed more such civilizations existed in North America, ripe for the pillaging. The **Coronado Expedition** of 1540-1542 sought to find similar cities, but they failed. Still, the Spaniards settled the area, and explored it.

Exploring the American SW

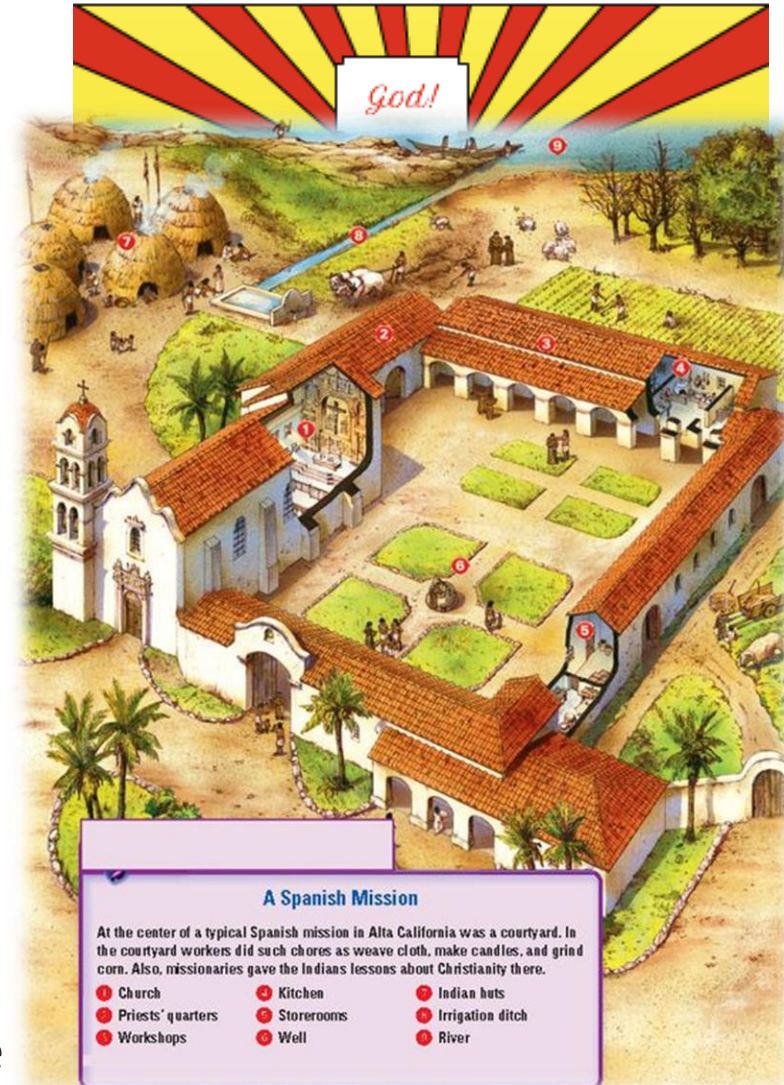
Santa Fe, in current New Mexico, became an important city in New Spain. Soldiers, explorers, and missionaries, all seeking for either **Gold, Glory** or for the sake of **God** met there and spread out further.

The very first Europeans to likely explore Utah explored the Eastern edge of the state, out **nearby Monticello** and **Moab**, in 1765, led by **Juan Rivera**. Later, Fathers **Dominguez** and **Escalante** would arrive in Utah, looking for a route from **Santa Fe** to **Monterey, California**, as mentioned before, in 1776.

Wherever the Spanish settled, they often established **missions** and **presidios**. A **mission** was a place for Catholic priests to build a self-sustaining community, complete with a church, gardens, animals, etc.

A **presidio** was a military post, basically a **fort**, used to protect settlers from Indian attacks. Similar to a mission, but more focused on **military use**. Many devoted priests left Europe and came to the New World to teach the Native Americans about Christ and how to live like them.

DURING THE AGE OF EXPLORATION, MANY EUROPEANS WANTED TO SPREAD THEIR BELIEFS, EARN MONEY (TAKE), AND CONQUER LAND.



Review:

Take out an index card, and create a KWL Chart (Know – Wander – Learned), and fill it out regarding what we discussed today!

Know:	Wander:	Learned:

Reminder:

Catch up on anything you might be missing (Desert Gatherer project info, etc.)