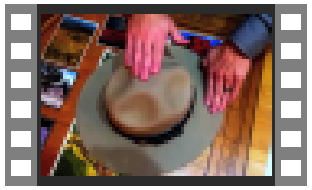
America's Ancient Chiefdoms
8
Coronado in Quivira, and the rest of the story

AMERICA'S ANCIENT CHIEFDOMS, 1539-1543:

CONQUISTADORS, PUEBLOS, AND MOUNDBUILDERS



Pecos Pueblo
and Glorieta Pass


The Coronado Expedition, 1540–42
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
ILLINOIS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Missouri River
KANSAS
Kansas River
Salina
Kansas City
Supposed location of Quivira
Spring 1541
NEVADA
UTAH
Dodge City
MISSOURI
KY
CALIFORNIA
Coronado's route across the plains is uncertain.
GRAND CANYON
Cárdenas
Hopi
Taos
Cicuyé
Pecos National Historical Park
Tiguex
Winter 1540–41
Little Colorado River
Tovar
Arkansas River
ARKANSAS
TENN
Flagstaff
Háwikuh
July 1540
Gallup
Canadian River
Mississippi River
Amarillo
Zuni River
Acoma
Santa Fe
OKLAHOMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ARIZONA
Red River
Albuquerque
Colorado River
Coronado
Socorro
Alvarado
Phoenix
LLANO ESTACADO
Lubbock
While Coronado was in what is now Kansas, De Soto's expedition was a few hundred miles to the southeast in present-day Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.
Gila River
Yuma
San Pedro
MISS
Tucson
NEW MEXICO
August 1540
Brazos River
Sierra Vista
El Paso
Pecos River
TEXAS
Coronado National Memorial
LOUISIANA
Alarcón and supply ships
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES
Arizpe
Rio Grande
MEXICO
Rio Sonora
Ures
Hermosillo
GULF OF MEXICO
Coronado departed from Compostela February 1540
North
0
200 Kilometers
0
200 Miles
Historic pueblo
For reference, modern features are shown in GRAY.

The elders of Cicuye (Pecos) provided two guides for the expedition: slaves from the Great Plains, Ysopete and “El Turco.”

Those elders must have been eager to see the Spaniards move on!

Coronado's main guide, known as "The Turk" (El Turco—"because he looked like one"), has provoked scholarly guesses about his behavior, views and beliefs.

—Was he deliberately trying to lure the Conquistadors away from the Rio Grande pueblos, "to their doom" on the Great Plains (if so, what kind of doom)?

—Was he trying to get back to his homeland?

—Did Coronado misunderstand what he was trying to say about great treasure cities to the northeast?

Sometimes Native America cultures had different concepts of time than Europeans….and different concepts of treasure as well.

Could El Turco have been thinking of ancient Cahokia? This was 2 ½ centuries after its fall from power, and perhaps memories of its greatness survived that long.

Perhaps he was trying to say that there “has been” a great treasure city.

That could mean “has been” and is no more, or it could mean “has been” and still is!

YSOPETE (unknown–unknown). Ysopete (Isopete), a captive of the Pecos Pueblo Indians, was given to Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in 1541 to serve as a guide to Quivira. He was said by his captors to be a native of Quivira and was referred to by the Spanish as "a painted Indian," possibly a Pawnee. Ysopete accused El Turco of lying and leading Coronado in the wrong direction and denied that there was any gold and silver on the plains. He was unheeded by the Spanish until his story was verified by some plains Indians. Ysopete then replaced El Turco in Coronado's confidence. He was set free at Quivira.

9 The Pecos River crossing, 1541

Bison

Basic Facts

Bison, or North American Buffalo (*Bison bison*), are the largest land mammal in North America. Prior to European settlement, millions of bison ranged more widely across the landscape than any other native large herbivore. No other wildlife species has had as much impact on humans and the ecosystems that they occupied than bison.

Bison and Human Safety

- Bison are wild animals and are unpredictable.
- Maintain a distance of 100 feet (30 m or two bus lengths) from bison.
- When the bison are within 100 feet (30 m) of the road, it is recommended to view theme from inside a vehicle.
- Please use established gravel or paved pull-outs to park vehicles completely off the roadway (all wheels right of the white line). Do not walk or park in the road.

Original range

Predecessors of modern bison found their way from Asia to North America during the middle of the Pleistocene, about 300,000 to 130,000 years ago, when sea levels were low due to ice ages and the Bering Strait was a land bridge. The North American bison we know today appears in the fossil record about 5,000 years ago. Prior to European settlement, tens of millions of bison thrived across the largest original distribution of any native large herbivore in North America, ranging from northern Mexico to interior Alaska, California to New York to Georgia.

A bison skull uncovered during a 2015 fire in Glacier National Park, proving their migration from the region.
Photo courtesy of Mark J. Biel.

Bison

Ecological role

Cowbird on a bison in Lamar Valley, Yellowstone National Park.
NPS Photo/Neal Herbert

For thousands of years, millions of bison shaped ecological communities across North America. Bison adapted to thrive in a variety of ecosystems that offer a diet of grasses, sedges, forbs, and woody plants, and to endure harsh conditions such as drought and severe winter weather. When bison traveled across large landscapes in pursuit of food and water, their nomadic movements, grazing, and wallowing behaviors produced diversity in vegetation and soils, creating habitats that benefitted many plants and animals. Their shaggy coats picked up seeds that later fell off in new places, and insects and bacteria decomposed bison feces, helping to recycle nutrients back into the soil. Bison influenced the diversity and processes of ecosystems that they occupied more than any other large, grazing mammal in North America.

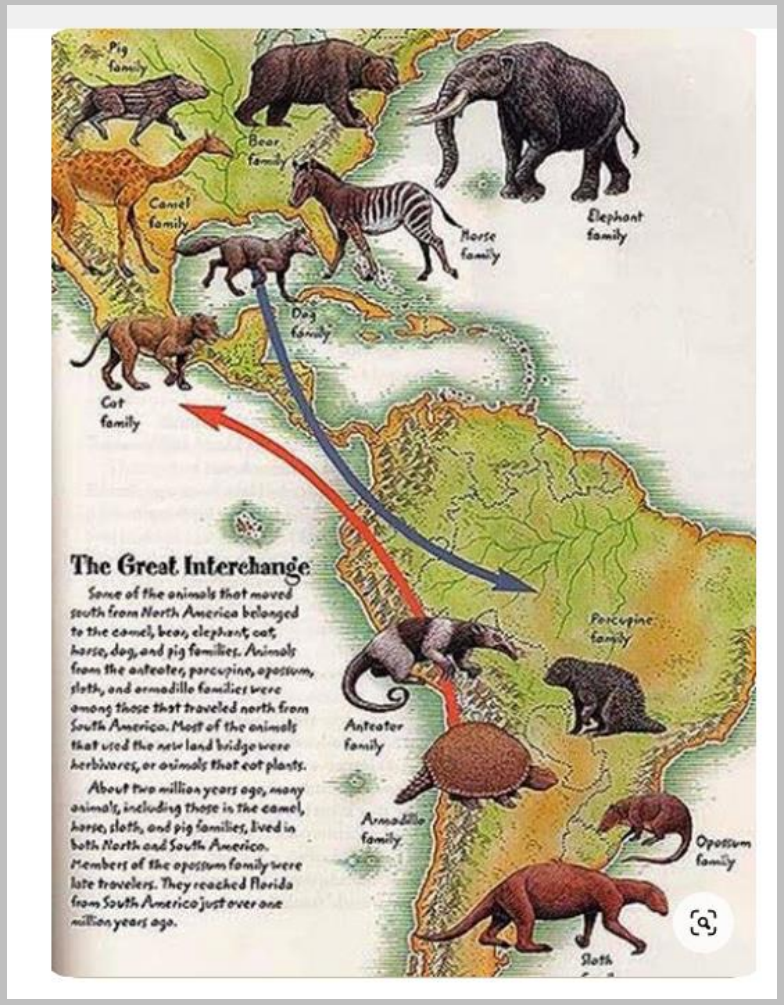
Behavior

Bison are social animals that congregate in herds of varying size and composition. Herd dynamics are shaped by the age and sex of individual bison and seasonal changes that influence mating and rearing young. Bison move in response to changing conditions such as drought and deep snows that affect the availability of food and water, and to avoid threats such as hunting, predation, severe weather and biting insects.

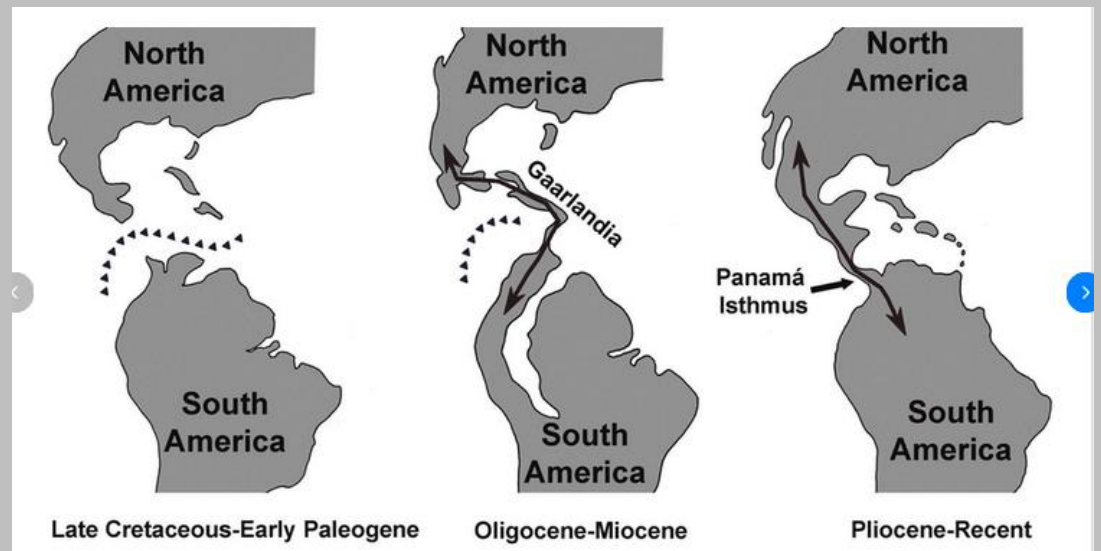
Bison also engage in horning, rubbing their horns on an object such as a tree or shrub, and wallowing, rolling in dry loose ground or using their hooves to tear at the turf to create wallows in which they can roll; these behaviors may help avoid biting insects and display aggressive behaviors.

Bison exhibit many unique behaviors, such as wallowing, pictured here.
Photo by Jim Peaco.

So buffaloes were not part of the original Ice Age "megafauna." Like other animals in Africa and Eurasia, they had evolved along with humans and had developed avoidance and survival instincts to deal with those fearsome predators!



Here are some of the American megafauna that did not have those instincts.



An alternative model showing early biotic interchange between the Americas. At left, during Latest Cretaceous-early Paleogene North and South America were separated each other. At the middle, Oligocene-Miocene interchange between North America and South America through GAARlandia (GAARBI). At right, post-Pliocene interchange between the Americas through the Panama Isthmus (GABI). Line of triangles indicate presence of deep-sea trough. Reconstructions based on Iturrald-Vinent and Mac-Phee (1999) with modifications.

Rafting Mammals or Island Highway?

Fig. 1. This paleogeographic reconstruction of the GAARlandia land bridge shows how it might have appeared 35–33 Ma [*Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee*, 1999]. Green shading represents lowlands, and brown shading represents highlands. Thin black lines are outlines of present-day islands and landmasses. Adapted from *Vélez-Juarbe et al.* [2014].

The land bridge scenario posits a mid-Cenozoic land formation called GAARlandia (GAAR stands for Greater Antilles and Aves Ridge) that enabled animals to walk from South America to the islands of the eastern Caribbean some 34 Ma (Figure 1) [*Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee*, 1999].

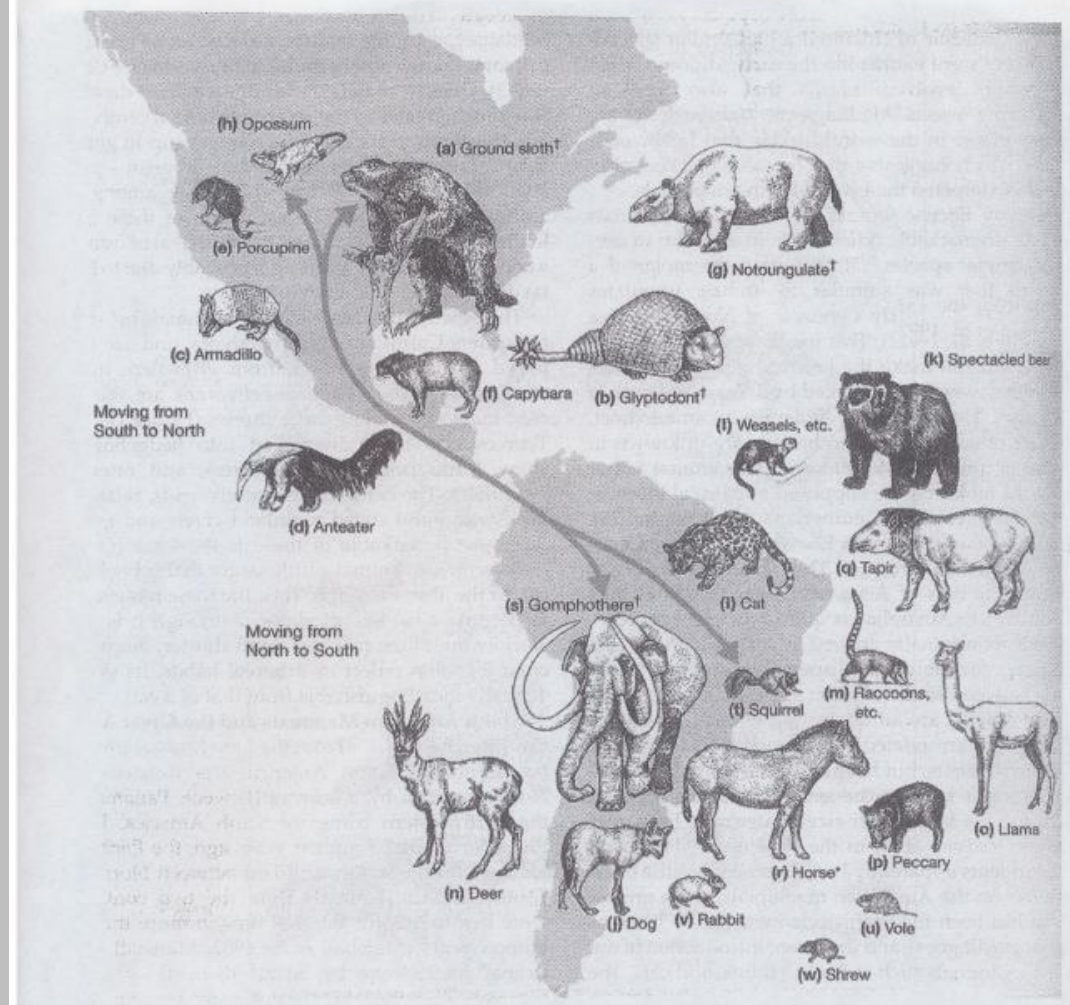
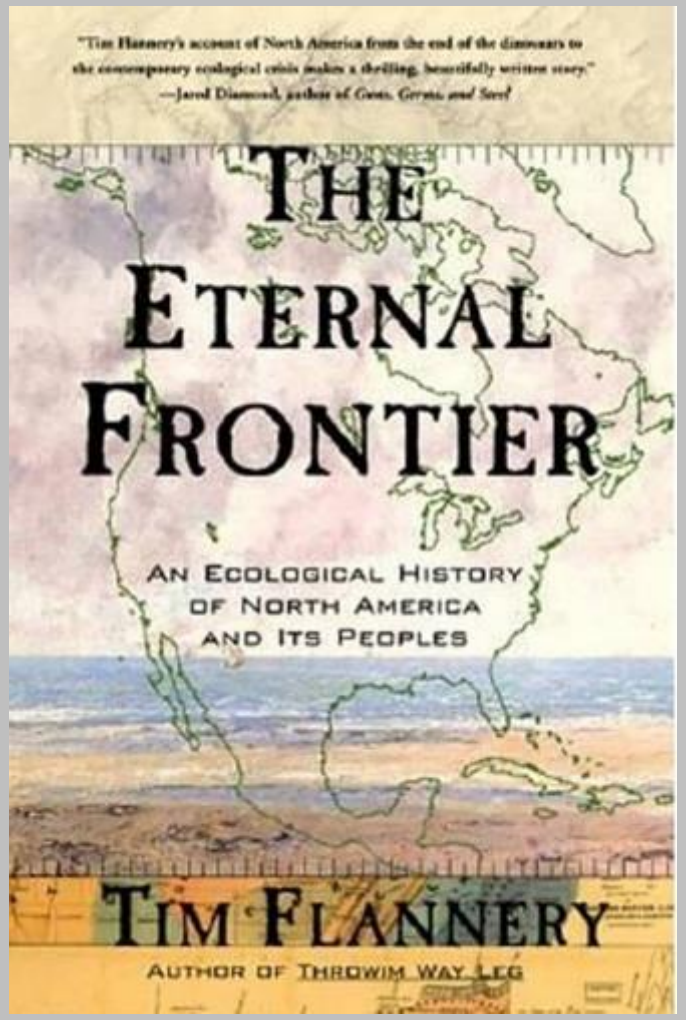


*Figure 7.12. In the middle Pliocene, the Panamanian land bridge connected North and South America in the Great American Interchange. A few groups from South America, such as ground sloths, glyptodonts, armadillos, porcupines, opossums, capybaras, and notoungulates managed to migrate north, but a far greater number of North American mammals moved south and displaced the native South American mammals. These "legions of the north" included mastodonts, mammoths, llamas, deer, horses, peccaries, tapirs, dogs, bears, weasels, raccoons, squirrels, rabbits, shrews, voles, and sabertoothed cats. † = totally extinct animals; * = animals extinct in that area. From Pough et al. 2002 Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, N.J.*



Here's a good book on this topic.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIAN CULTURE

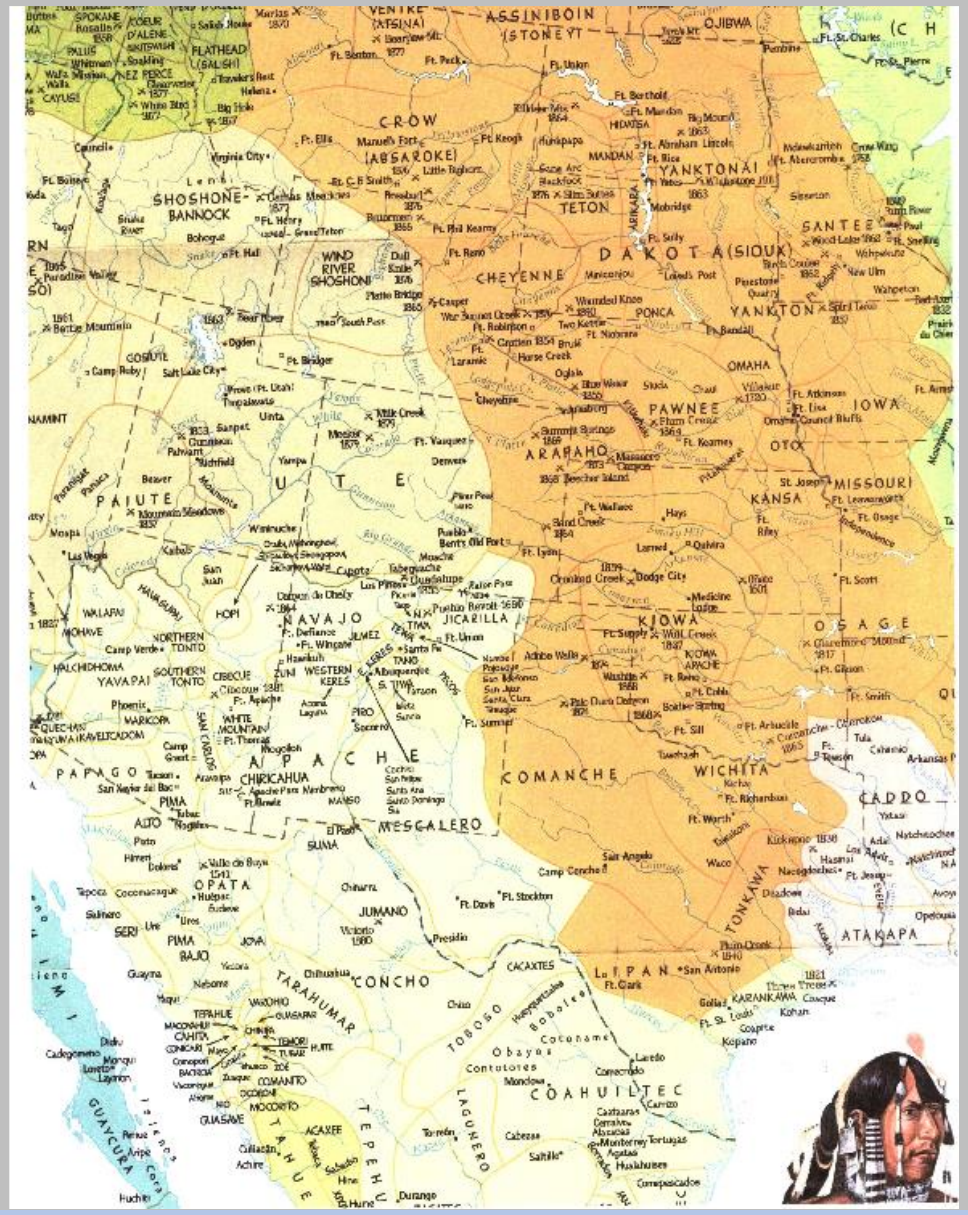
This map covers the North America of the geographer—from the Arctic Ocean to the Panama-Colombia border, including Greenland and the Caribbean islands. Anthropologists divide this great area according to human cultures. To them, North America and the areas that comprise it extend southward only to the north-central portion of present-day Mexico. There cultural Middle America begins. It reaches into El Salvador and Honduras and includes part of the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Peoples to the south and east of Middle America—where Indian cultures are more often assigned to South than North America—have been included here under the general label Caribbean Area.

Tribal names appearing within each color-coded cultural zone (**below**) place the Indians according to the best early observations of European explorers and settlers. Because of the shifting and extinction of tribes between 1492 and the late 1800's, many locations can be only approximate. Groups often moved from place to place, a situation that accelerated as European settlement spread.

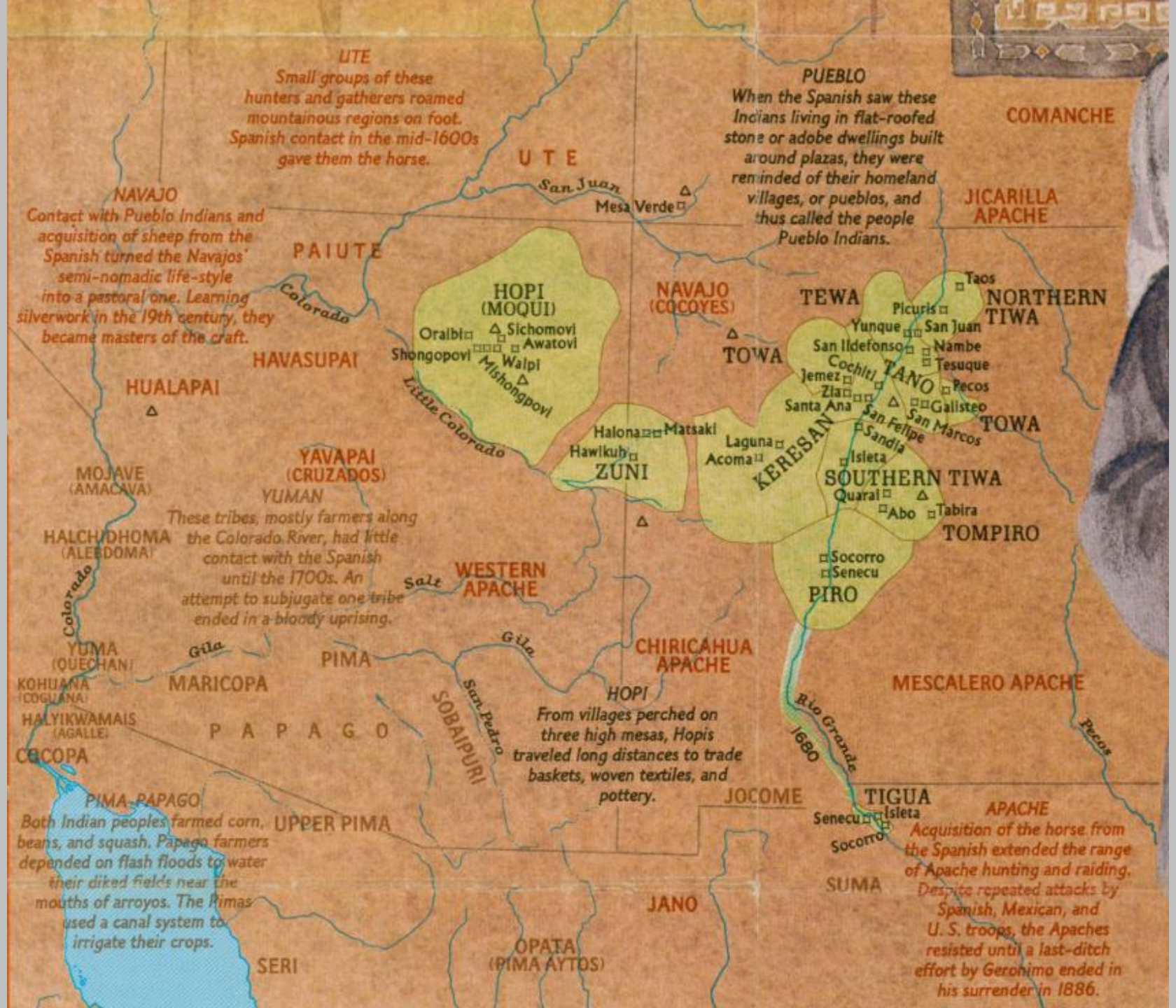
Within tribal boundaries, names in capital letters indicate major tribal designations; subgroups are shown by lower-case names.

• *Cities and Villages* ▫ *Historical Sites* ✕ *Battles, Massacres, Skirmishes*

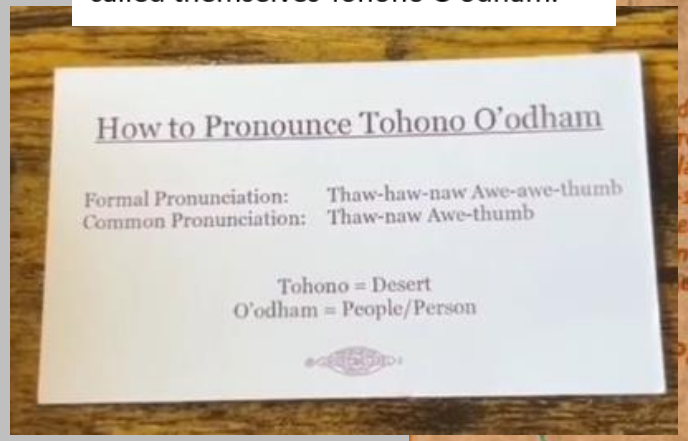
- Arctic
- Subarctic
- Northwest Coast
- Plateau
- Great Basin
- California
- Southwest
- Great Plains
- Northeast
- Southeast
- Middle America
- Caribbean Area



These traditional “cultural zones” show the different environmental regions that influenced Native American ways of life. Note that cultures within each zone might be quite different from each other.


UTE
Small groups of these hunters and gatherers roamed mountainous regions on foot. Spanish contact in the mid-1600s gave them the horse.
PUEBLO
When the Spanish saw these Indians living in flat-roofed stone or adobe dwellings built around plazas, they were reminded of their homeland villages, or pueblos, and thus called the people Pueblo Indians.
COMANCHE
NAVAJO
Contact with Pueblo Indians and acquisition of sheep from the Spanish turned the Navajos' semi-nomadic life-style into a pastoral one. Learning silverwork in the 19th century, they became masters of the craft.
UTE
San Juan
Mesa Verde
JICARILLA APACHE
PAIUTE
Colorado
HOPI (MOQUI)
Oraibi
Sichomovi
Awatovi
Shongopovi
Walpi
Mishongpovi
NAVAJO (COCOYES)
TEWA
NORTHERN TIWA
Taos
Picuris
Yunque
San Juan
San Ildefonso
Nambe
Tesuque
Cochiti
Jemez
Zia
Santa Ana
Pecos
Galisteo
TANO
TOWA
HAVASUPAI
HUALAPAI
Little Colorado
Halona
Matsaki
Hawikuh
ZUNI
Laguna
Acoma
KERESAN
San Felipe
San Marcos
Sandia
Isleta
SOUTHERN TIWA
Quarai
Abo
Tabira
TOMPIRO
YAVAPAI (CRUZADOS)
MOJAVE (AMACAVA)
YUMAN
These tribes, mostly farmers along the Colorado River, had little contact with the Spanish until the 1700s. An attempt to subjugate one tribe ended in a bloody uprising.
HALCHIDHOMA (ALEEDOMA)
Colorado
Salt
WESTERN APACHE
Socorro
Senecu
PIRO
YUMA (QUECHAN)
Gila
PIMA
Gila
CHIRICAHUA APACHE
MESCALERO APACHE
KOHUANA (COGUANA)
MARICOPA
HALYIKWAMAIS (AGALLE)
PAPAGO
San Pedro
SOBAIPURI
HOPI
From villages perched on three high mesas, Hopis traveled long distances to trade baskets, woven textiles, and pottery.
Rio Grande
1680
Pecos
COCOPA
JOCOME
TIGUA
Isleta
Senecu
Socorro
PIMA-PAPAGO
Both Indian peoples farmed corn, beans, and squash. Papago farmers depended on flash floods to water their diked fields near the mouths of arroyos. The Pimas used a canal system to irrigate their crops.
UPPER PIMA
APACHE
Acquisition of the horse from the Spanish extended the range of Apache hunting and raiding. Despite repeated attacks by Spanish, Mexican, and U. S. troops, the Apaches resisted until a last-ditch effort by Geronimo ended in his surrender in 1886.
SUMA
JANO
SERI
OPATA (PIMA AYTOS)

Papago ("Bean-eater") was the name used by neighboring tribes; the people called themselves Tohono O'odham.



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San Juan
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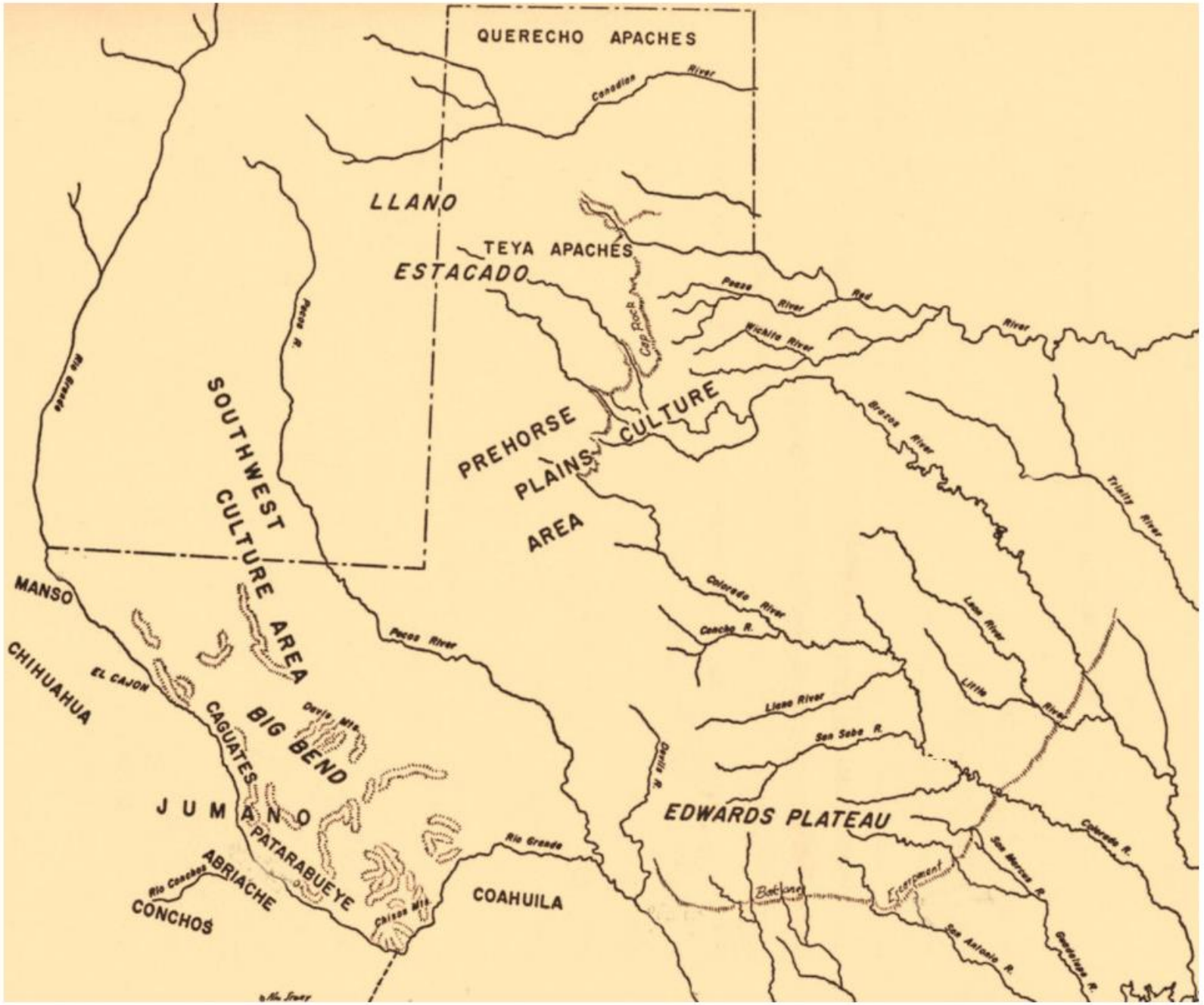
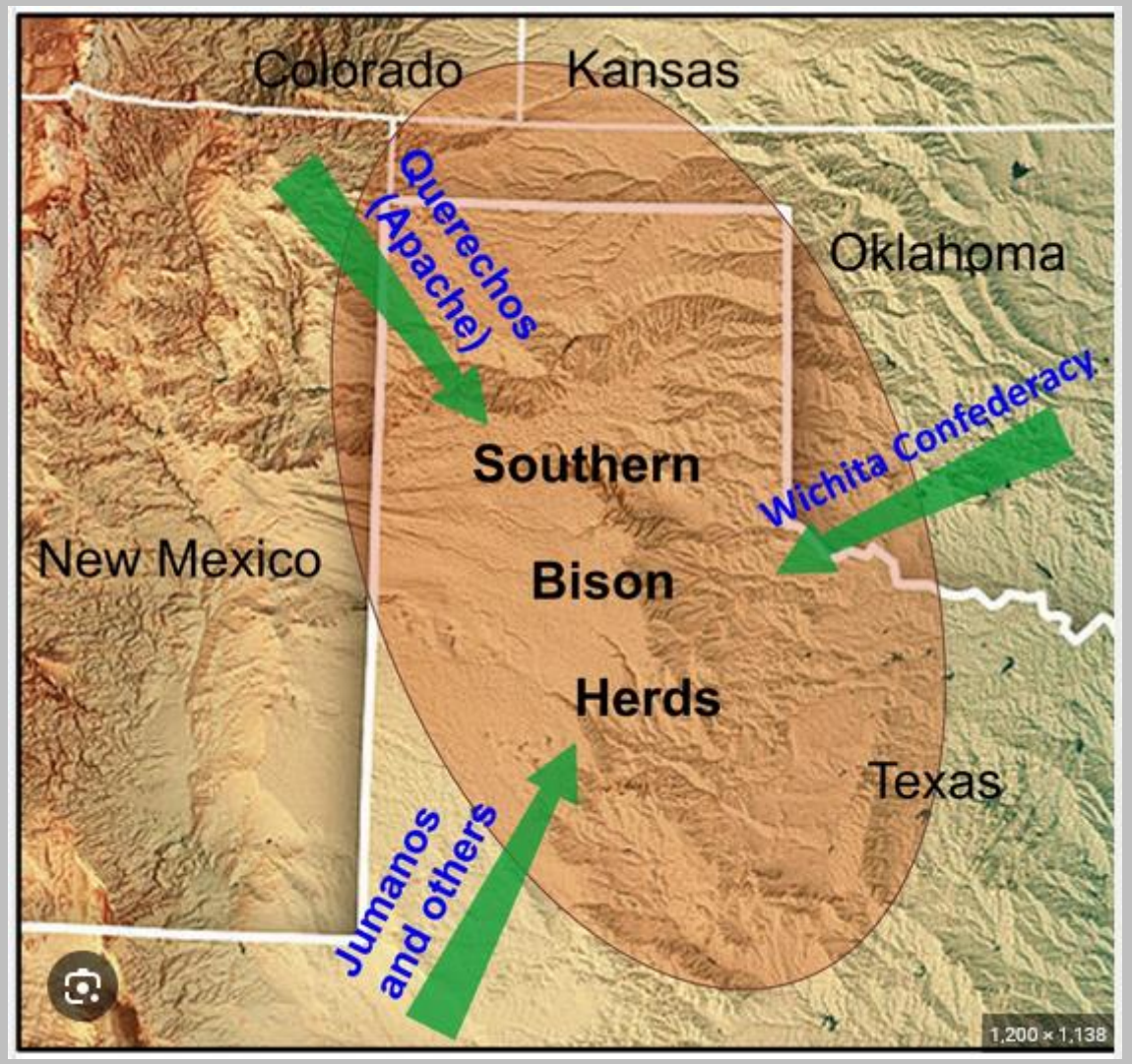
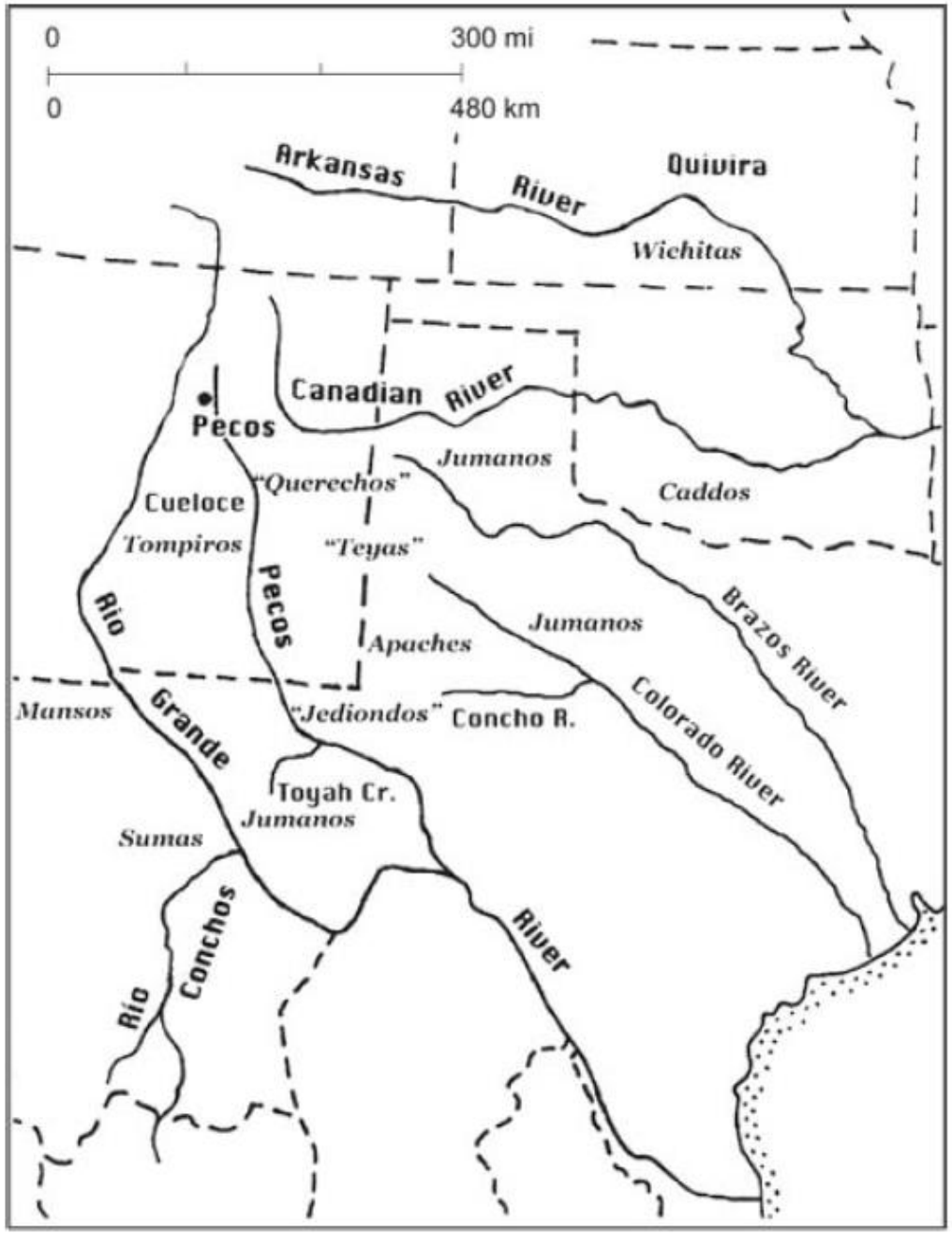
JANO
SERI
OPATA (PIMA AYTOS)

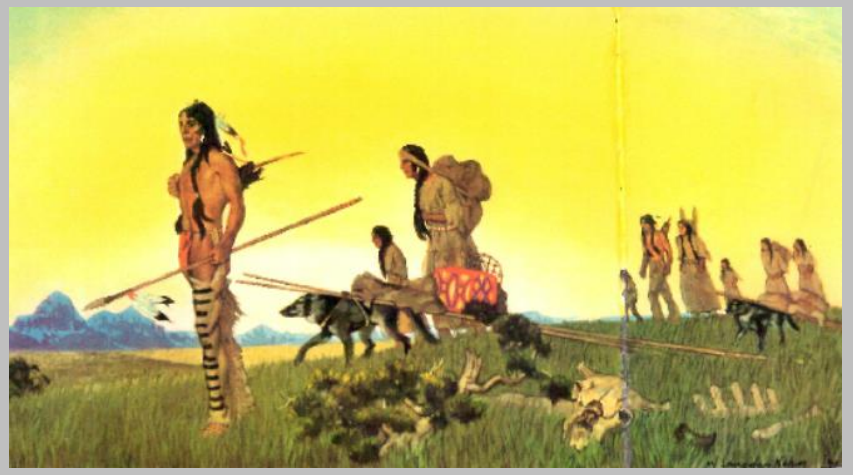


Southern Plains and southwest Texas in pre-horse times, showing location of early Apache groups, Teyas and Querecho, in Panhandle area. (Map after Newcomb 1961: Map 2.)


Colorado
Kansas
Oklahoma
Texas
New Mexico
Southern
Bison
Herds
Querechos (Apache)
Wichita Confederacy
Jumanos and others
1,200 × 1,138



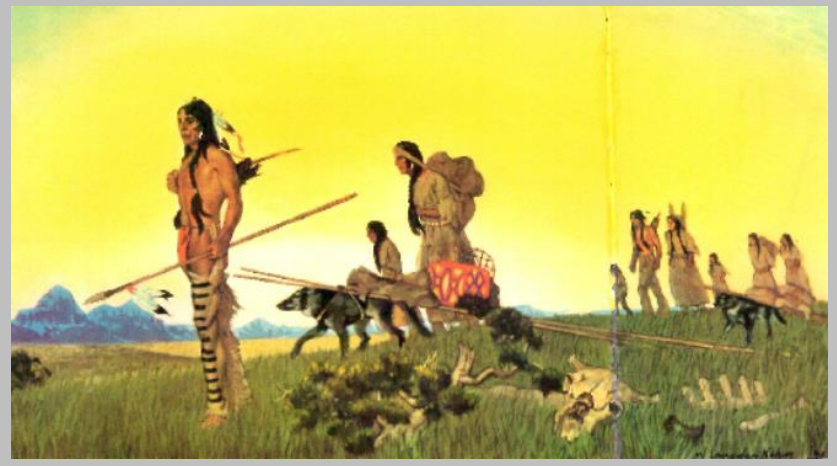
Map 11.1. Culture groups and areas of the South Plains, circa 1500–1700.

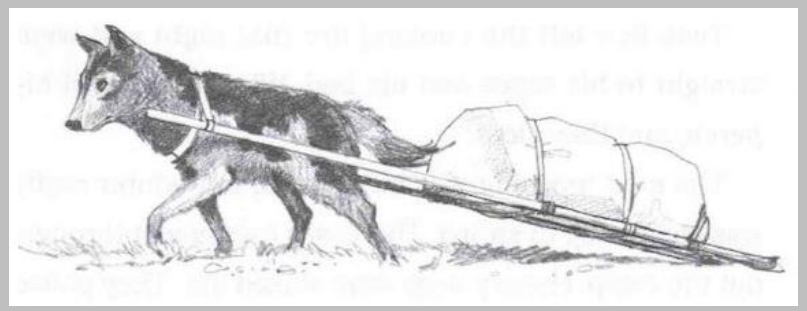


Dog Travois

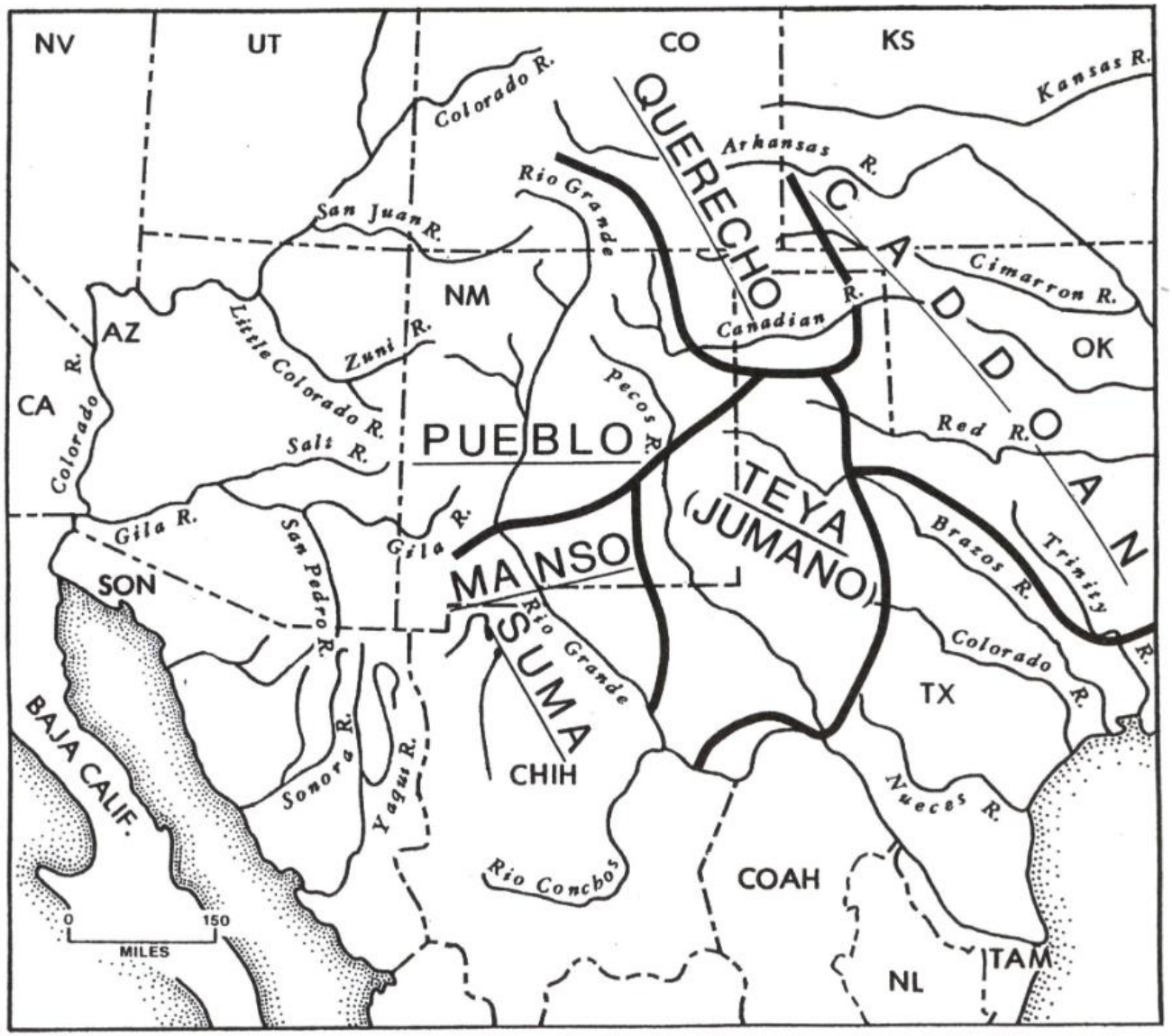
By the mid-18th century, the dog travois had given way to the much larger horse travois.

A dog travois could carry 30-40 pounds; a horse travois could carry five times that much (200 pounds). That meant far more worldly possessions could be accumulated, and a much bigger tipi to shelter them in!





On the great plains Coronado encountered a nomadic people he variously called "Teyas" and "Querechos." They were the buffalo-hunting Apaches, who followed the migrating herds, packing their goods from place to place on travois *hauled by dogs. They impressed the Spaniards more than any Indians they had met. "They are a gentle people, not cruel," wrote the expedition's chronicler of the Apaches, "faithful in their friendship, and skilled in their use of sign."*



Map 17 Peoples of the Southwest and High Plains, 1540.

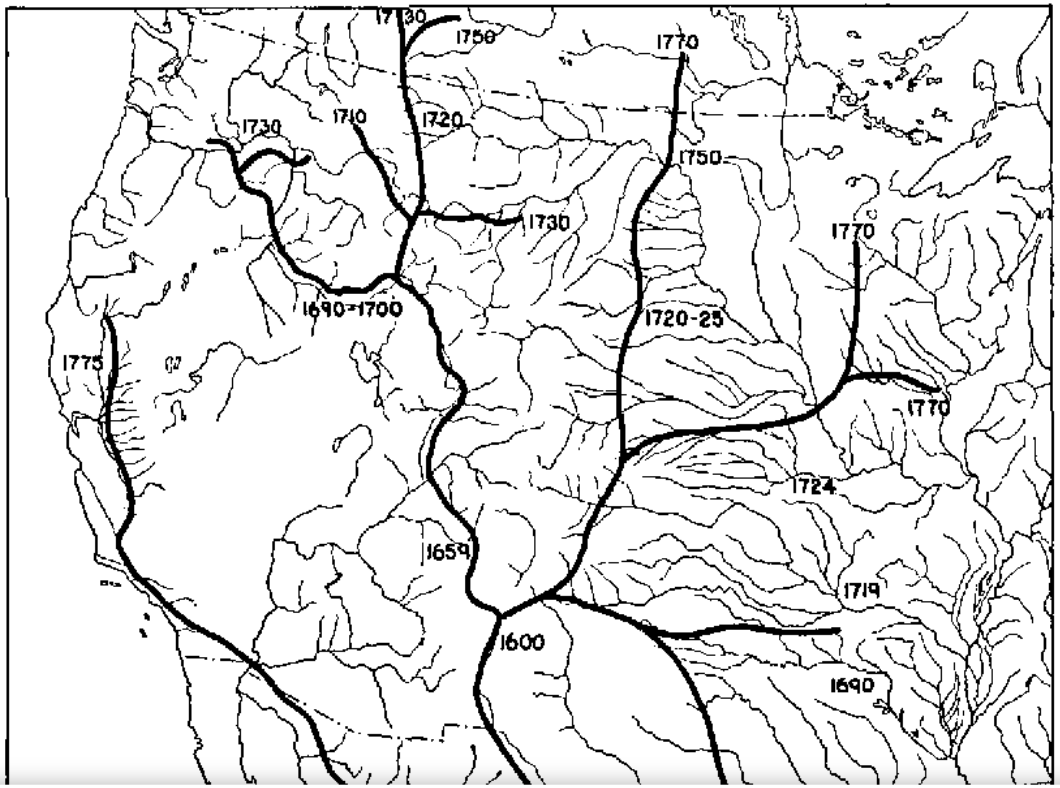
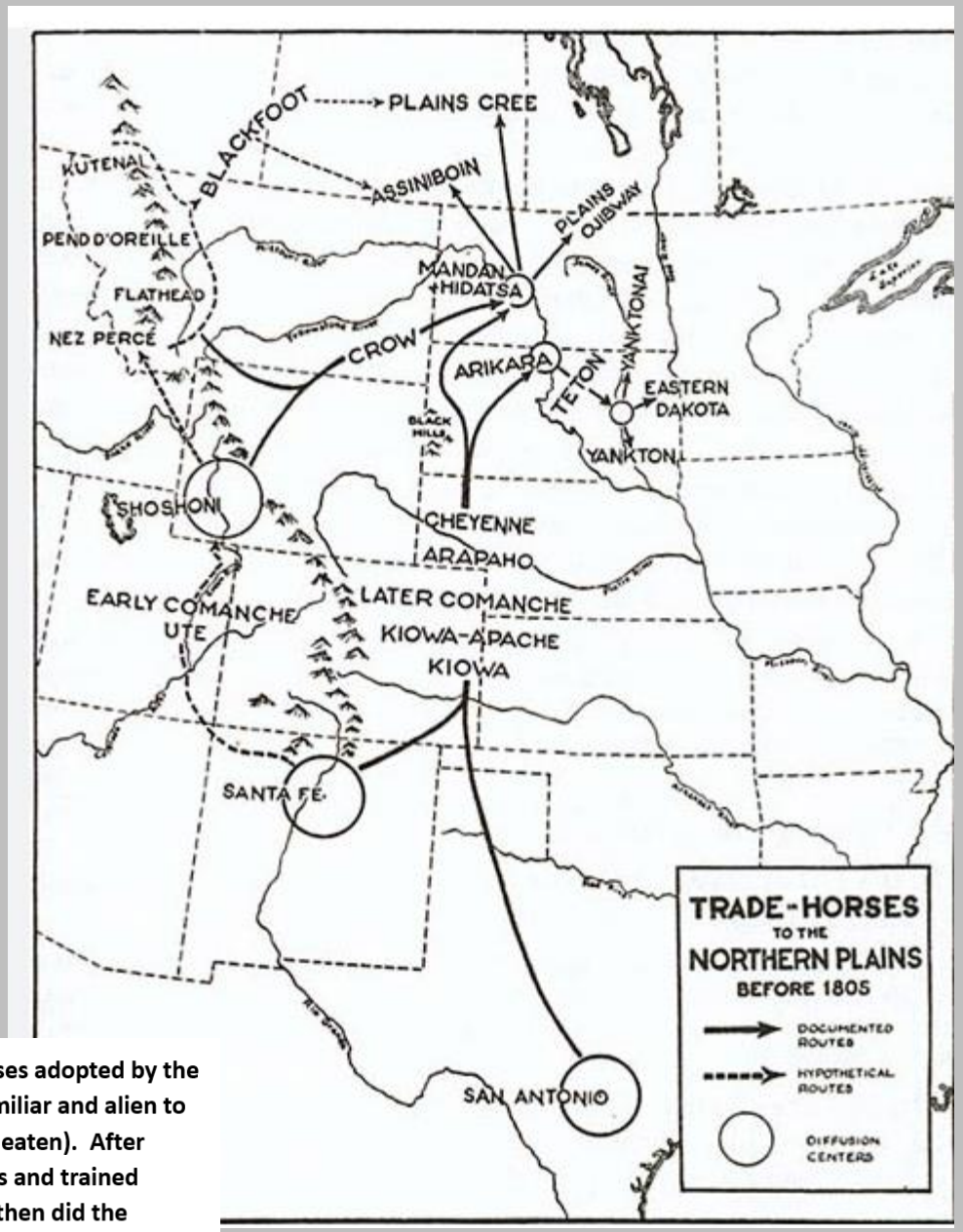


FIG. 1. Map showing the northward spread of the horse in western United States. Lines indicate the approximate routes followed by horses; the dates, the approximate time the horse reached each area.

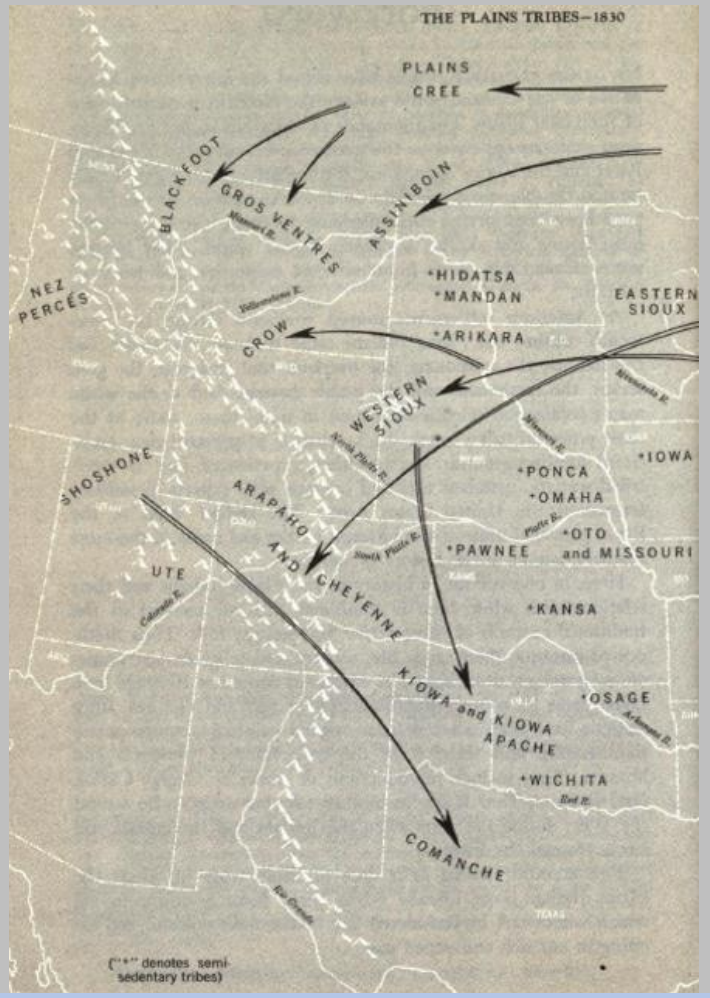
Published in 1938

THE NORTHWARD SPREAD OF HORSES AMONG THE PLAINS INDIANS

Francis D. Haines



Coronado's expedition did not provide the horses adopted by the Plains tribes; in 1542 horses were utterly unfamiliar and alien to them (three were stolen….and were killed and eaten). After 1600, Spanish settlers arrived with more horses and trained Indian servants in how to care for them. Only then did the equine presence on the Great Plains begin.



Ways of life transformed

—The Comanche had been poor hunter-gatherers in the Great Basin Area,

—The Sioux had been forest-dwellers in Minnesota,

—The Cheyenne had been hunters and gatherers of wild rice near the Great Lakes.

When they moved or were pushed onto the Great Plains and adopted the horse, their cultures changed dramatically. For a century and a half, they dominated the middle portion of North America.


The Coronado Expedition, 1540–42
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
ILLINOIS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
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KANSAS
Kansas River
Salina
Kansas City
Supposed location of Quivira
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Lubbock
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Alarcón and supply ships
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
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Hermosillo
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Coronado departed from Compostela February 1540
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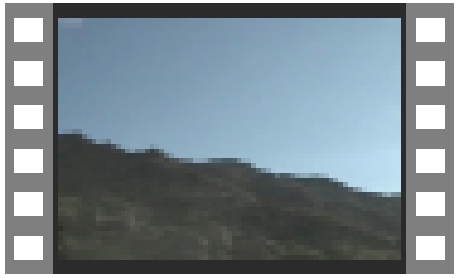
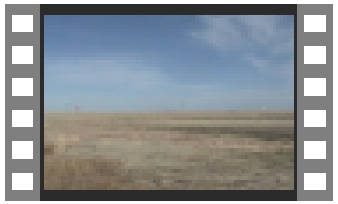
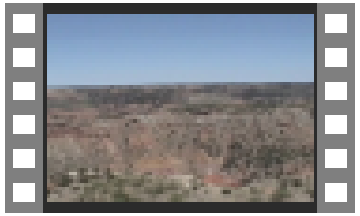
0
200 Kilometers
0
200 Miles
Historic pueblo
For reference, modern features are shown in GRAY.



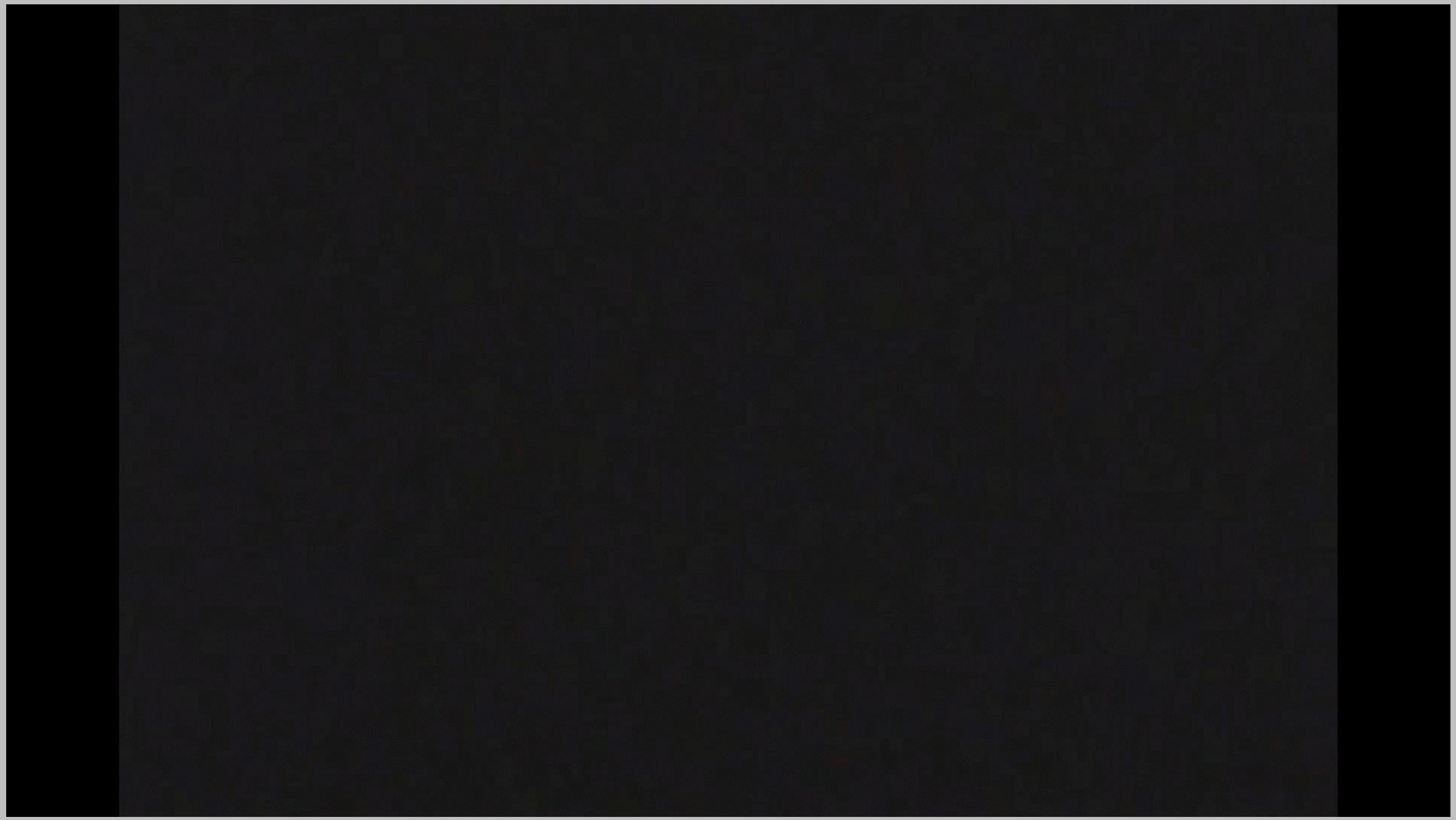
10 The Llano Estacado



11 The First Barranca--- Blanco Canyon

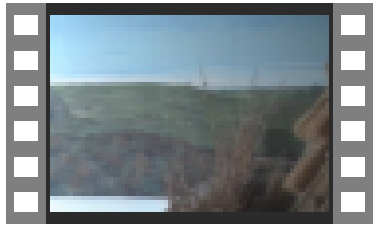


12 The Second Barranca--- Palo Duro Canyon




The Coronado Expedition, 1540–42
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
ILLINOIS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Missouri River
KANSAS
Kansas River
Salina
Kansas City
Supposed location of Quivira
Spring 1541
NEVADA
UTAH
Dodge City
MISSOURI
KY
CALIFORNIA
Coronado's route across the plains is uncertain.
GRAND CANYON
Cárdenas
Hopi
Taos
Cicuyé
Pecos National Historical Park
Tiguex
Winter 1540–41
Little Colorado River
Tovar
Arkansas River
ARKANSAS
TENN
Flagstaff
Háwikuh
July 1540
Gallup
Canadian River
Mississippi River
Amarillo
Zuni River
Acoma
Santa Fe
OKLAHOMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ARIZONA
Red River
Albuquerque
Colorado River
Coronado
Socorro
Alvarado
Phoenix
LLANO ESTACADO
Lubbock
While Coronado was in what is now Kansas, De Soto's expedition was a few hundred miles to the southeast in present-day Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.
Gila River
Yuma
San Pedro
MISS
Tucson
NEW MEXICO
August 1540
Brazos River
Sierra Vista
El Paso
Pecos River
TEXAS
Coronado National Memorial
LOUISIANA
Alarcón and supply ships
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES
Arizpe
Rio Grande
MEXICO
Rio Sonora
Ures
Hermosillo
GULF OF MEXICO
Coronado departed from Compostela February 1540
North
0
200 Kilometers
0
200 Miles
Historic pueblo
For reference, modern features are shown in GRAY.

13
Quivira---Coronado and Father Padilla in Kansas



14
Quivira---Lyons Museum, Indians and Spaniards


The Coronado Expedition, 1540–42
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
ILLINOIS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Missouri River
KANSAS
Kansas River
Salina
Kansas City
Supposed location of Quivira
Spring 1541
NEVADA
UTAH
Dodge City
MISSOURI
KY
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Coronado's route across the plains is uncertain.
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Tiguex
Winter 1540–41
Little Colorado River
Tovar
Arkansas River
ARKANSAS
TENN
Flagstaff
Háwikuh
July 1540
Gallup
Canadian River
Mississippi River
Amarillo
Zuni River
Acoma
Santa Fe
OKLAHOMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ARIZONA
Red River
Albuquerque
Colorado River
Coronado
Socorro
Alvarado
Phoenix
LLANO ESTACADO
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Gila River
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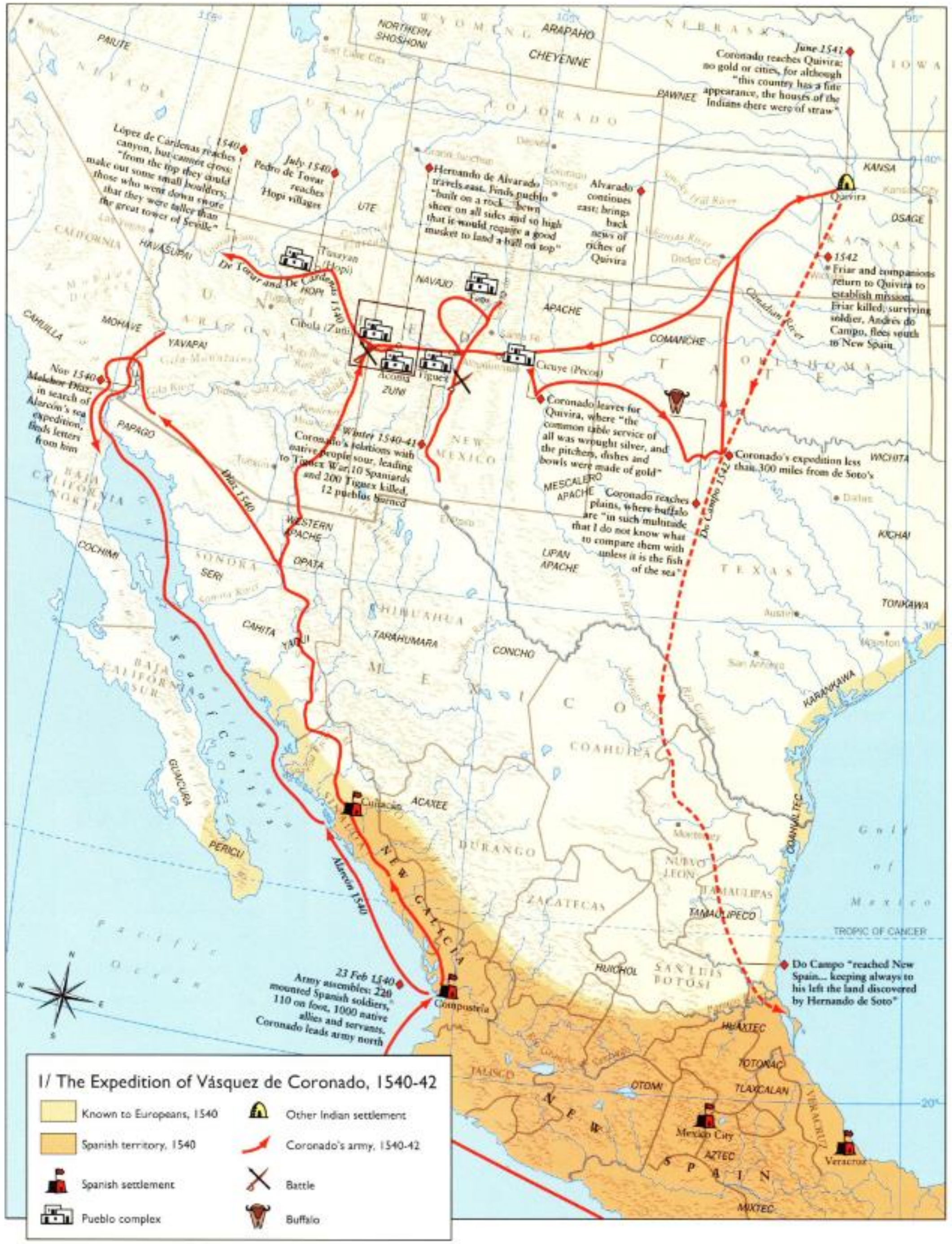
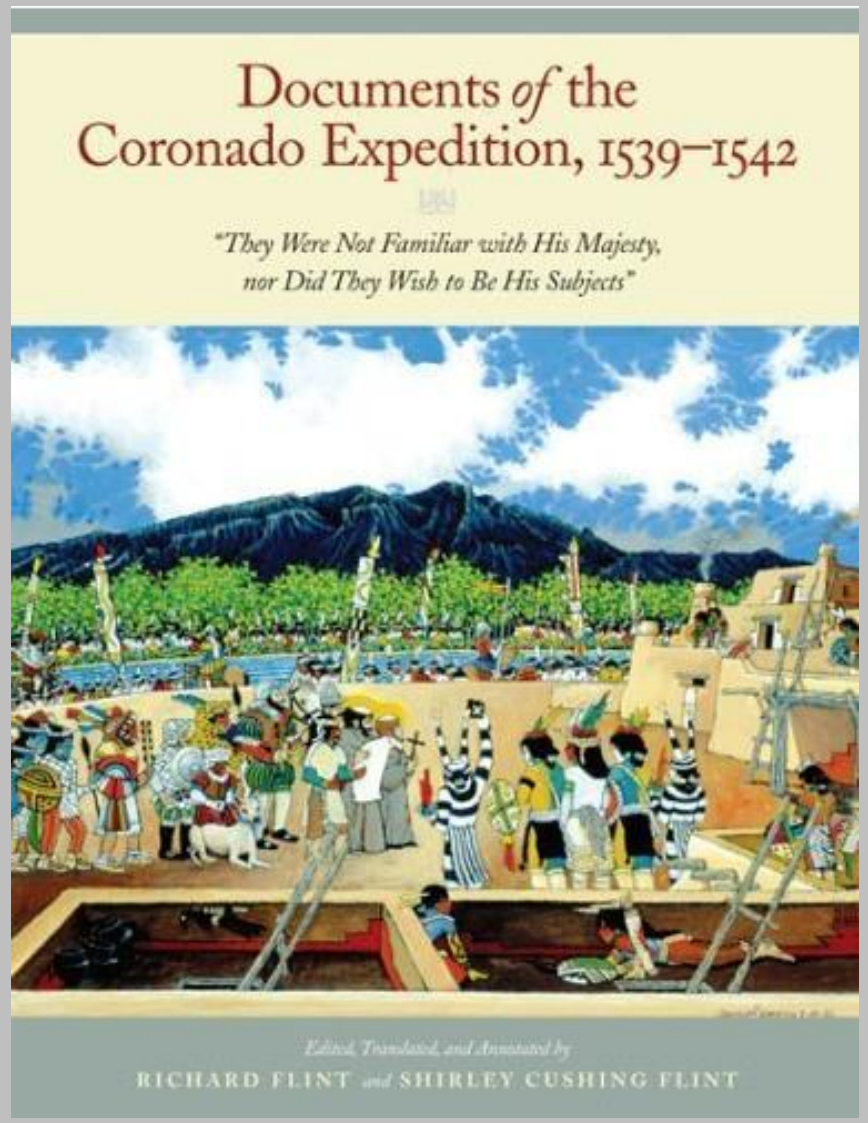
Coronado National Memorial
LOUISIANA
Alarcón and supply ships
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES
Arizpe
Rio Grande
MEXICO
Rio Sonora
Ures
Hermosillo
GULF OF MEXICO
Coronado departed from Compostela February 1540
North
0
200 Kilometers
0
200 Miles
Historic pueblo
For reference, modern features are shown in GRAY.

Aftermath


June 1541
Coronado reaches Quivira: no gold or cities, for although "this country has a fine appearance, the houses of the Indians there were of straw"
1540
López de Cárdenas reaches canyon, but cannot cross: "from the top they could make out some small boulders; those who went down swore that they were taller than the great tower of Seville"
July 1540
Pedro de Tovar reaches Hopi villages
Hernando de Alvarado travels east. Finds pueblo "built on a rock... hewn sheer on all sides and so high that it would require a good musket to land a ball on top"
Alvarado continues east; brings back news of riches of Quivira
1542
Friar and companions return to Quivira to establish mission. Friar killed; surviving soldier, Andrés do Campo, flees south to New Spain
Nov 1540
Melchor Díaz, in search of Alarcón's sea expedition, finds letters from him
Winter 1540-41
Coronado's relations with native people sour, leading to Tiguex War. 10 Spaniards and 200 Tiguex killed, 12 pueblos burned
Coronado leaves for Quivira, where "the common table service of all was wrought silver, and the pitchers, dishes and bowls were made of gold"
Coronado reaches plains, where buffalo are "in such multitude that I do not know what to compare them with unless it is the fish of the sea"
Coronado's expedition less than 300 miles from de Soto's
Do Campo "reached New Spain... keeping always to his left the land discovered by Hernando de Soto"
23 Feb 1540
Army assembles: 220 mounted Spanish soldiers, 110 on foot, 1000 native allies and servants. Coronado leads army north
De Tovar and De Cárdenas 1540
Díaz 1540
Alarcón 1540
Do Campo 1542
ARAPAHO
CHEYENNE
PAWNEE
KANSA
OSAGE
WICHITA
KICHAI
TONKAWA
KARANKAWA
COMANCHE
APACHE
NAVAJO
UTE
PAIUTE
NORTHERN SHOSHONI
HAVASUPAI
HOPI
MOHAVE
CAHUILLA
YAVAPAI
ZUNI
PAPAGO
WESTERN APACHE
OPATA
MESCALERO APACHE
LIPAN APACHE
COCHIMI
SERI
CAHITA
YAQUI
TARAHUMARA
CONCHO
ACAXEE
GUACURA
PERICU
HUICHOL
TAMAULIPECO
HUAXTEC
TOTONAC
TLAXCALAN
OTOMI
AZTEC
MIXTEC
Quivira
Tusayan (Hopi)
Cibola (Zuñi)
Acoma
Tiguex
Cicuye (Pecos)
Culiacán
Compostela
Mexico City
Veracruz
Canadian River
NEW GALICIA
NEW SPAIN
TROPIC OF CANCER
1/ The Expedition of Vásquez de Coronado, 1540-42
Known to Europeans, 1540
Spanish territory, 1540
Spanish settlement
Pueblo complex
Other Indian settlement
Coronado's army, 1540-42
Battle
Buffalo

War Crimes Trials



Recriminations:
Indian Rights and Lives

The aggressive search for a route to Asia had cost the lives of scores of expeditionaries, the lives of untold numbers of Natives of Tierra Nueva, and huge expenditures of money. Its effects had been agonizing for most, devastating for many. As if those losses of life and resources and the confounding of the dream of an overland route from Mexico City to China were not great enough misfortune, the European survivors of the expedition were afterward accused of criminal misconduct while in Tierra Nueva.

A little background is necessary before we launch into the

The overwhelming testimony of abuse and injury inflicted by the expedition recorded during the *pesquisa* resulted, however, in only six charges of malfeasance being lodged against the former captain general, and they did not include the worst brutality committed by the expedition—the burning and dismemberment of more than two hundred Native prisoners:

1. that Vázquez de Coronado wantonly ordered the execution of Indians at Chiametla;
2. that he failed to leave a competent and law-abiding subordinate in his stead at San Gerónimo;
3. that he, without legitimate provocation, waged war against the Indians of Cíbola;
4. that he precipitated an uprising of the people of Tiguex by illegally setting dogs on Bigotes and the *cacique*;
5. that he ordered the execution of El Turco without reason and in secret; and
6. that he failed to settle Tierra Nueva and forcibly blocked others from doing so.[9]

Such a short list of charges might have been predicted on the basis of the close relationships between the witnesses—both *de parte* and *de oficio*—and the former captain general and don Antonio de Mendoza. Three *de oficio* witnesses, for

Two years later, in 1547, the judges of the Audiencia of Mexico exonerated Vázquez de Coronado of all charges, writing that "we must and do absolve Francisco Vázquez of everything he is and has been accused of in this case."[11] If that verdict were not enough to insulate the viceroy and the former captain general from official blame and censure, the fact that Mendoza was at the time president of the Audiencia of Mexico, the high court that was to decide the case, made it a foregone conclusion that neither he nor his protégé Vázquez de Coronado would be found guilty of any punishable breach of royally mandated protocols.

There was one individual, though, who seemed flagrantly culpable in what may have been the most shocking and stringent act of the entire expedition to Tierra Nueva. Don García López de Cárdenas, the former *maestre de campo*, was charged with ordering a series of brutalities—rapes, robberies, torture, and burnings—including the burning alive at the stake of upward of sixty Pueblo prisoners at Pueblo del Arenal in the fall of 1540 and breaking his solemn oath to do that.[16] Finally, at the end of 1549, the judges of the Consejo de Indias handed down their verdict: guilty on all charges. After a series of appeals, López de Cárdenas, the only person found guilty and punished for mistreatment of Natives of Tierra Nueva, succeeded in having his sentence reduced to three months in jail, twelve months of service to the king at Vélez Málaga (where López de Cárdenas owned property), and a fine of 200 ducats—a slap on the wrist for a man as wealthy as the former *maestre de campo*.[17]

Even without treasure cities and rich lands to conquer, there were reasons for Spain to establish modest colonies to the north.

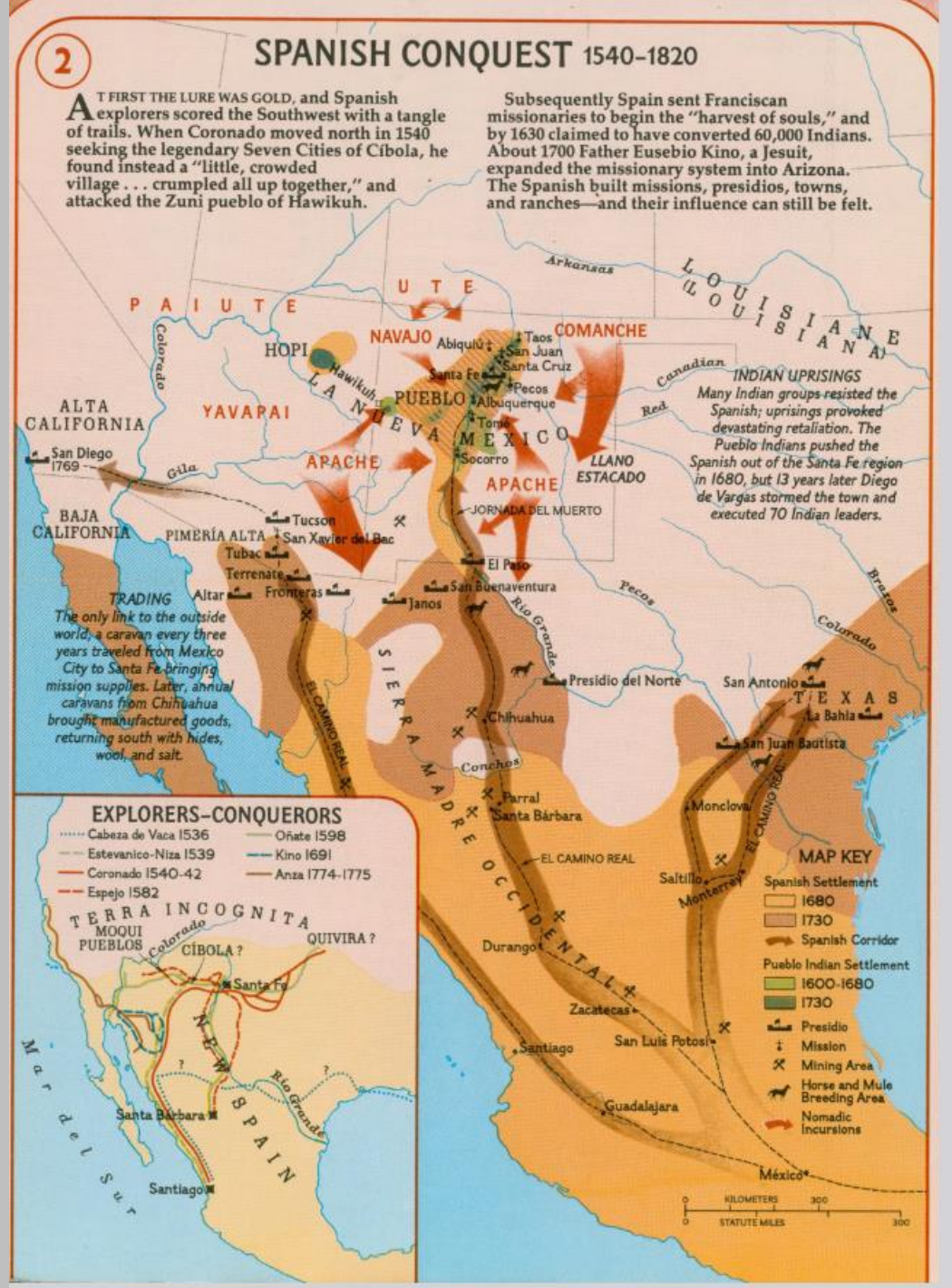
Spain's greatest wealth came from the rich silver mines in Zacatecas province (Mexico) and Potosi (Peru), and carrying that wealth to Europe made Spain a great power in the 16th century.

For centuries, the highest Spanish priorities were—

—to keep all foreign powers as far away from the silver mines as possible, and

—to keep the fleets carrying this treasure to Europe as safe as possible.

Setting up modest colonies in North America had these priorities as their main purpose.


2
SPANISH CONQUEST 1540–1820
AT FIRST THE LURE WAS GOLD, and Spanish explorers scored the Southwest with a tangle of trails. When Coronado moved north in 1540 seeking the legendary Seven Cities of Cíbola, he found instead a "little, crowded village . . . crumpled all up together," and attacked the Zuni pueblo of Hawikuh.
Subsequently Spain sent Franciscan missionaries to begin the "harvest of souls," and by 1630 claimed to have converted 60,000 Indians. About 1700 Father Eusebio Kino, a Jesuit, expanded the missionary system into Arizona. The Spanish built missions, presidios, towns, and ranches—and their influence can still be felt.
INDIAN UPRISINGS
Many Indian groups resisted the Spanish; uprisings provoked devastating retaliation. The Pueblo Indians pushed the Spanish out of the Santa Fe region in 1680, but 13 years later Diego de Vargas stormed the town and executed 70 Indian leaders.
TRADING
The only link to the outside world, a caravan every three years traveled from Mexico City to Santa Fe bringing mission supplies. Later, annual caravans from Chihuahua brought manufactured goods, returning south with hides, wool, and salt.
EXPLORERS–CONQUERORS
Cabeza de Vaca 1536
Estevanico-Niza 1539
Coronado 1540-42
Espejo 1582
Oñate 1598
Kino 1691
Anza 1774-1775
TERRA INCOGNITA
MOQUI PUEBLOS
CÍBOLA?
QUIVIRA?
Santa Fe
NEW SPAIN
Mar del Sur
Santa Bárbara
Santiago
Colorado
Río Grande
MAP KEY
Spanish Settlement
1680
1730
Spanish Corridor
Pueblo Indian Settlement
1600-1680
1730
Presidio
Mission
Mining Area
Horse and Mule Breeding Area
Nomadic Incursions
KILOMETERS 300
STATUTE MILES 300
PAIUTE
UTE
NAVAJO
COMANCHE
HOPI
Hawikuh
ALTA CALIFORNIA
YAVAPAI
PUEBLO
LA NUEVA MEXICO
APACHE
APACHE
LLANO ESTACADO
BAJA CALIFORNIA
PIMERÍA ALTA
JORNADA DEL MUERTO
Abiquiú
Taos
San Juan
Santa Cruz
Santa Fe
Pecos
Albuquerque
Tomé
Socorro
El Paso
San Buenaventura
Janos
Altar
Fronteras
Tubac
Terrenate
Tucson
San Xavier del Bac
San Diego 1769
Gila
Presidio del Norte
Chihuahua
Conchos
Parral
Santa Bárbara
EL CAMINO REAL
SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosí
Santiago
Guadalajara
México
Saltillo
Monterrey
Monclova
EL CAMINO REAL
San Antonio
TEXAS
La Bahía
San Juan Bautista
Arkansas
LOUISIANE (LOUISIANA)
Canadian
Red
Pecos
Brazos
Colorado


Arkansas
LOUISIANE
(LOUISIANA)
UTE
PAIUTE
Colorado
NAVAJO
Abiquiú
Taos
San Juan
Santa Cruz
COMANCHE
HOPI
Hawikuh
Santa Fe
Pecos
Canadian
INDIAN UPRISINGS
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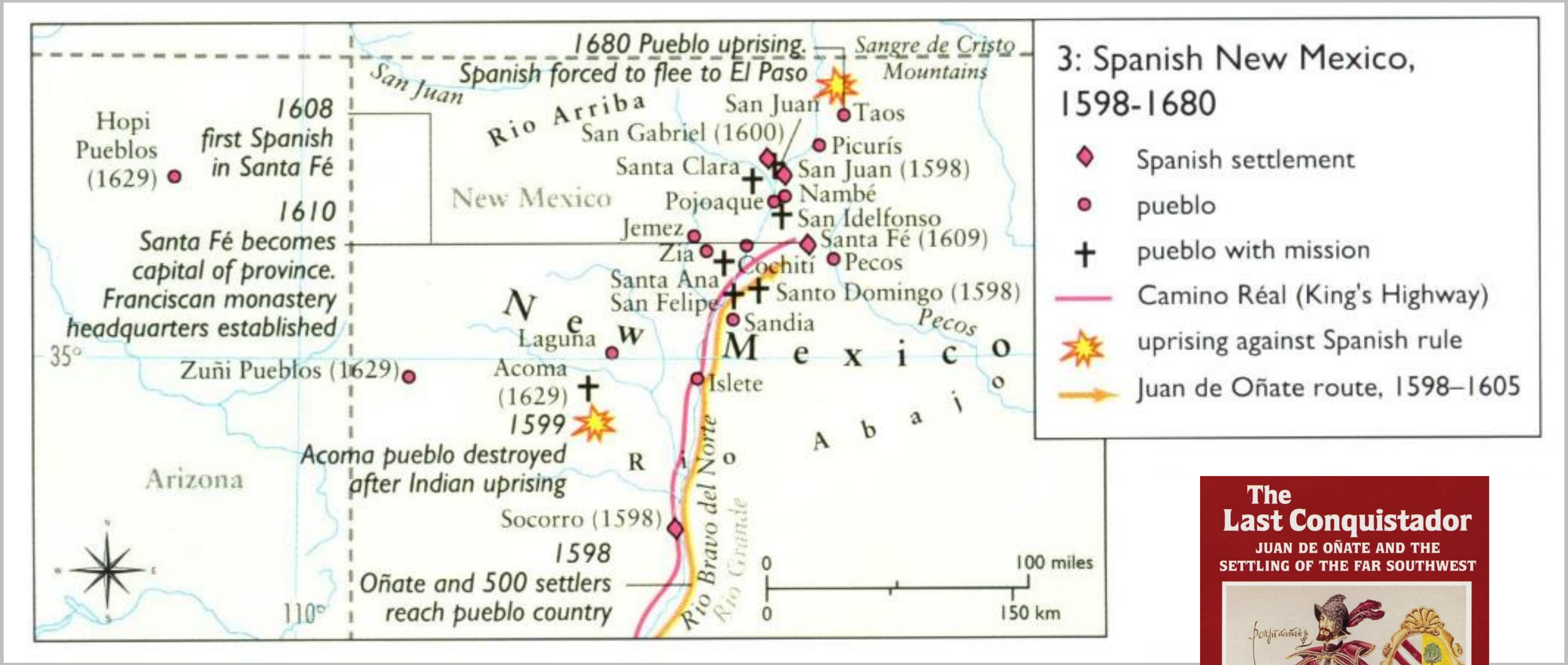
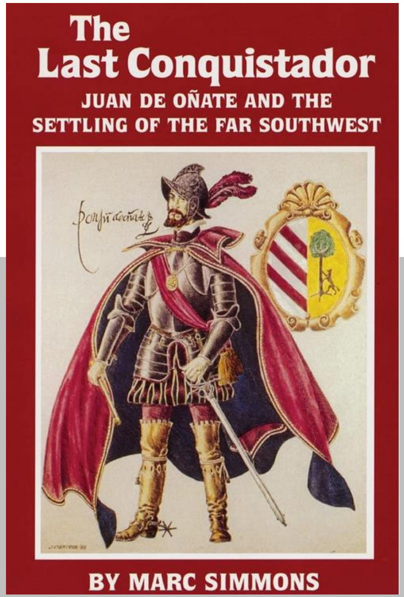
PUEBLO
Albuquerque
Red
ALTA CALIFORNIA
YAVAPAI
NUEVA MEXICO
Tomé
Socorro
San Diego 1769
Gila
APACHE
LLANO ESTACADO
APACHE
JORNADA DEL MUERTO
BAJA CALIFORNIA
Tucson
PIMERÍA ALTA
San Xavier del Bac
Tubac
Terrenate
El Paso
Altar
Fronteras
San Buenaventura
Janos
Pecos
Brazos
Colorado
TRADING
The only link to the outside world, a caravan every three years traveled from Mexico City to Santa Fe bringing mission supplies. Later, annual caravans from Chihuahua brought manufactured goods, returning south with hides, wool, and salt.
Río Grande
SIERRA
EL CAMINO REAL
Presidio del Norte
San Antonio
TEXAS
Chihuahua
La Bahía
San Juan Bautista
Conchos

SPANISH SOUTHWEST
1590-1750
Juan de Oñate 1596-1605
Diego del Castillo 1650
Padre Kino 1687-1706
Juan Domínguez de Mendoza 1684
Alonso de León 1689-90
Domingo de Terán 1691
Juan de Urribarri 1706
settlement
mission
fort (presidio) and mission
0
200
400
NUEVO MEJICO
TEJAS
NUEVA ESPAÑA
LOUISIANE
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
QUIVIRA
El Cuartelejo
Taos
Santa Cruz
San Gabriel
San Juan del los Caballeras
Santa Fe
Pecos
Jemez
Bernalillo
Albuquerque
Zuñi
Hawikuh
Acoma
Grand Canyon
El Paso missions
Tucson
San Xavier del Bac
Tubac
Quiburi
San José de Tumacacori
San Gabriel del Guevavi
Fronteras
Dolores
Arizpe
Casas Grandes
Ures
Guaymas
Chihuahua
Parral
Santa Bárbara
Monclova
Cerralvo
Monterrey
Saltillo
Loreto
La Paz
Culiacán
Durango
Zacatecas
San Blas
Compostela
Navidad
Méjico [Mexico City]
San Juan Bautista
San Antonio missions
San Xavier missions
La Bahia
Fort St Louis 1685-86 (French)
San Francisco de los Tejas
Santisimo Nombre de Maria
San José de los Nazonis
Los Ais
Los Nacogdoches
Los Hainai
Los Adaes
Natchitoches (French)
Natchez (French)
Bâton-Rouge (French)
Nouvelle-Orleans (French)
Arkansas Post (French)

New Mexico:
Juan de Oñate


3: Spanish New Mexico, 1598-1680
Spanish settlement
pueblo
pueblo with mission
Camino Réal (King's Highway)
uprising against Spanish rule
Juan de Oñate route, 1598–1605
1680 Pueblo uprising. Spanish forced to flee to El Paso
Sangre de Cristo Mountains
San Juan
Rio Arriba
Hopi Pueblos (1629)
1608 first Spanish in Santa Fé
1610 Santa Fé becomes capital of province. Franciscan monastery headquarters established
San Juan
Taos
San Gabriel (1600)
Picurís
Santa Clara
San Juan (1598)
New Mexico
Nambé
Pojoaque
San Idelfonso
Jemez
Santa Fé (1609)
Zia
Pecos
Cochiti
Santa Ana
San Felipe
Santo Domingo (1598)
Sandia
Pecos
Laguna
New Mexico
35°
Zuñi Pueblos (1629)
Acoma (1629)
Islete
1599 Acoma pueblo destroyed after Indian uprising
Rio Abajo
Arizona
Rio Bravo del Norte
Rio Grande
Socorro (1598)
1598 Oñate and 500 settlers reach pueblo country
110°
0
100 miles
0
150 km


The Last Conquistador
JUAN DE OÑATE AND THE SETTLING OF THE FAR SOUTHWEST
BY MARC SIMMONS

Onate Monument Center, Alcalde, NM Equestrian Statue of Juan De Onate

Vandalized statue of Onate in 1998

o 500, many of them women and children. Fast Forward to 1991 wh[illegible] eastern

The primary cause of the Pueblo Revolt was probably the attempt by the Spanish to destroy the religion of the Puebloans, banning traditional dances and religious icons such as these kachina dolls.

Pueblo Revolt

Part of Spanish colonization of the Americas

Pueblo Rebellion, Loren Mozley (1936)

Date	August 10–21, 1680
Location	Santa Fe de Nuevo México, New Spain
Result	Pueblo victory, expulsion of Spanish settlers and end of Spanish rule for about 12 years.

Belligerents

Spain	Puebloans • Taos • Picuris • Jemez • Kha'p'oo Owinge • Kewa • Tesuque • Ohkay Owingeh • Nambé

Commanders and leaders

Antonio de Otermín	Popé See list below for others

Casualties and losses

400, including civilians	Over 600

Statue of Po'pay by Cliff Fragua in the National Statuary Hall

National Statuary Hall in 2016

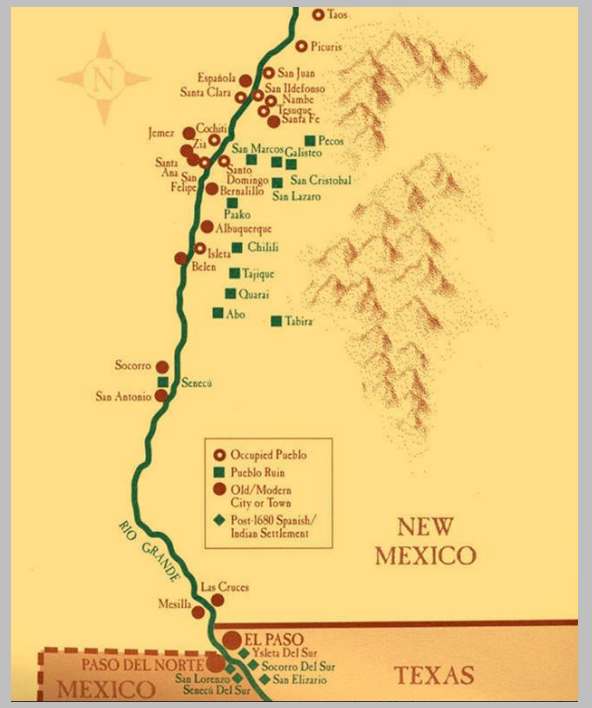
Diego de Vargas

Oil on canvas portrait of Diego de Vargas by Julio Barrera, date unknown, from the collection of the Palace of the Governors

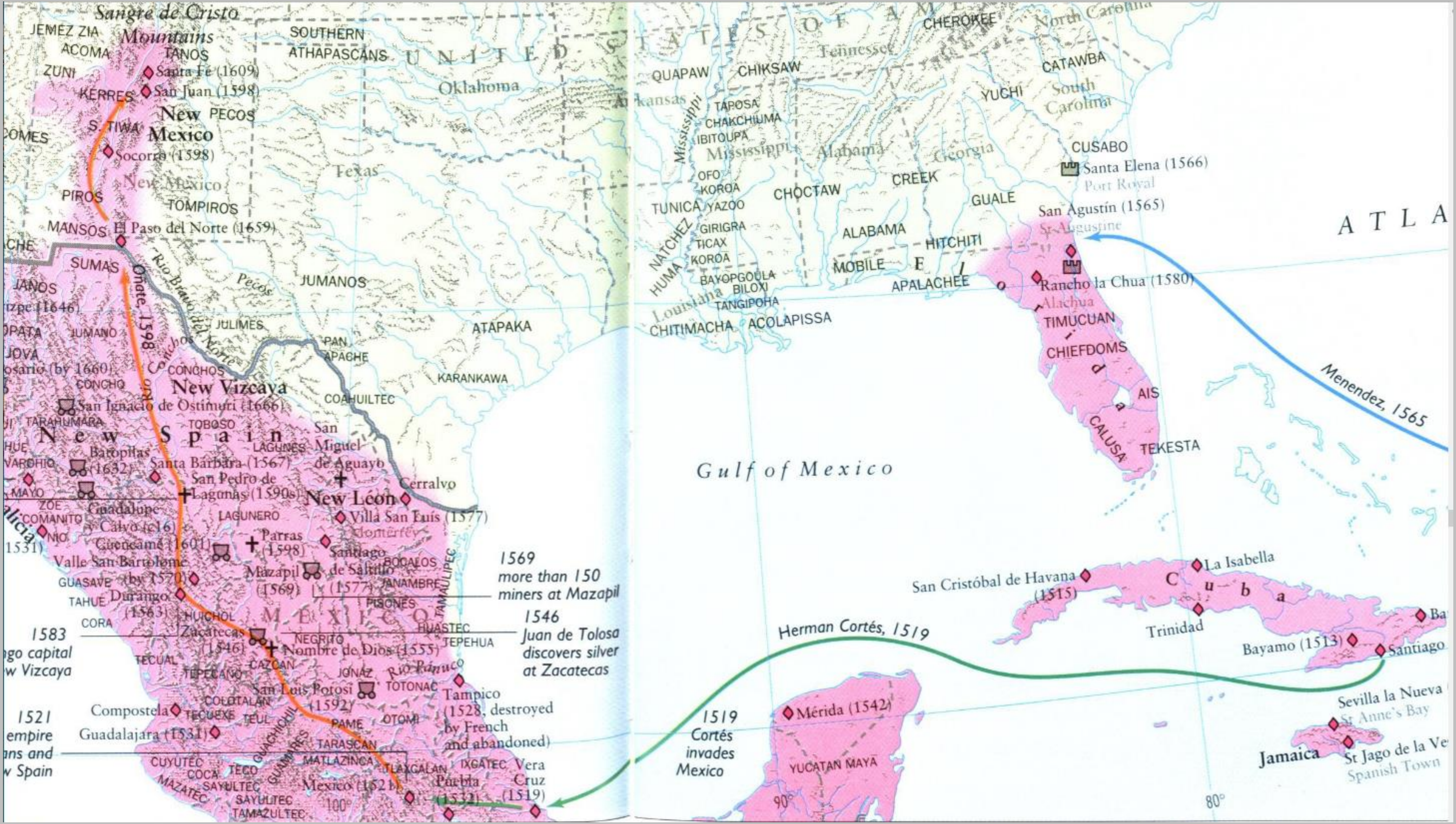
30 and 32nd Spanish Governor of New Mexico

In office

1691 – 1697 (as effective) (titular 1688–91)



In 1688, Capitan General y Governador Don Diego de Vargas was appointed Spanish Governor of New Mexico, though he did not arrive to assume his duties until 22 February 1691.[3] He was assigned with the task of reconquering and pacifying the New Mexico territory for Spain. In July 1692, de Vargas and a small contingent of soldiers returned to Santa Fe. They surrounded the city and called on the Pueblo people to surrender, promising clemency if they would swear allegiance to the King of Spain and return to the Christian faith. After meeting with de Vargas, the Pueblo leaders agreed to surrender, and on 12 September 1692 de Vargas proclaimed a formal act of repossession. De Vargas' repossession of New Mexico is often called a bloodless reconquest, since the territory was initially retaken without any use of force.

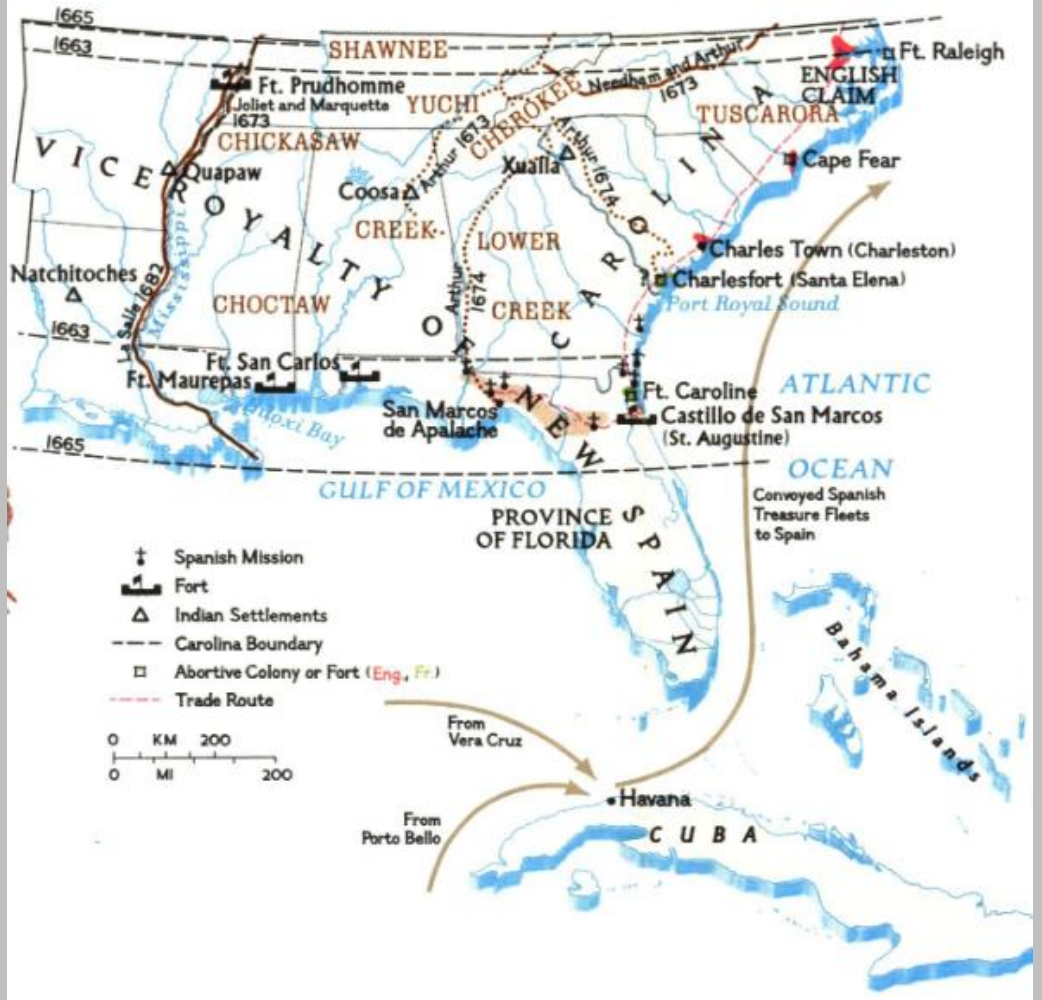


Sangre de Cristo Mountains
JEMEZ ZIA
ACOMA
TANOS
ZUNI
Santa Fe (1609)
KERRES
San Juan (1598)
New Mexico
PECOS
S. TIWA
Socorro (1598)
New Mexico
PIROS
TOMPIROS
MANSOS
El Paso del Norte (1659)
SOUTHERN ATHAPASCANS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Oklahoma
Texas
Pecos
JUMANOS
SUMAS
Oñate, 1598
Rio Bravo del Norte
JANOS
JULIMES
JUMANO
Conchos
CONCHOS
CONCHO
PAN APACHE
ATAPAKA
KARANKAWA
New Vizcaya
COAHUILTEC
San Ignacio de Ostimuri (1666)
TARAHUMARA
TOBOSO
New Spain
LAGUNES
San Miguel de Aguayo
Batopilas (1632)
Santa Bárbara (1567)
San Pedro de Lagunas (1590s)
Cerralvo
New León
MAYO
ZOE
Guadalupe Calvo (c16)
COMANITO
NIO
LAGUNERO
Villa San Luis (1577)
Monterrey
Guencamé (1601)
Parras (1598)
Santiago de Saltillo (1577)
Valle San Bartolomé (by 1570)
GUASAVE
Mazapil (1569)
BOCALOS
JANAMBRE
TAHUE
Durango (1563)
PISONES
TAMAULIPEC
MEXICO
HUICHOL
CORA
Zacatecas (1546)
NEGRITO
HUASTEC
TEPEHUA
Nombre de Dios (1555)
TECUAL
TEPECANO
CAZCAN
JONAZ
Río Pánuco
San Luis Potosí (1592)
TOTONAC
Tampico (1528, destroyed by French and abandoned)
Compostela
TECUEXE
TEUL
COLOTALAN
PAME
OTOMI
Guadalajara (1531)
GUACHICHIL
GUAMARES
TARASCAN
CUYUTEC
COCA
MATLAZINCA
TLAXCALAN
IXCATEC
Vera Cruz (1519)
Mexico (1521)
Puebla (1532)
MAZATEC
SAYULTEC
TAMAZULTEC
100°
1569
more than 150 miners at Mazapil
1546
Juan de Tolosa discovers silver at Zacatecas
1583
1521
Cortés invades Mexico
CHEROKEE
North Carolina
Tennessee
QUAPAW
CHIKSAW
CATAWBA
YUCHI
South Carolina
Arkansas
Mississippi
TAPOSA
CHAKCHIUMA
IBITOUPA
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
CUSABO
Santa Elena (1566)
Port Royal
OFO
KOROA
CHOCTAW
CREEK
GUALE
TUNICA
YAZOO
San Agustín (1565)
St Augustine
NATCHEZ
GIRIGRA
TICAX
KOROA
ALABAMA
HITCHITI
HUMA
MOBILE
Florida
BAYOPGOULA
BILOXI
APALACHEE
Rancho la Chua (1580)
Alachua
Louisiana
TANGIPOHA
TIMUCUAN
CHITIMACHA
ACOLAPISSA
CHIEFDOMS
ATLA
Menendez, 1565
AIS
CALUSA
TEKESTA
Gulf of Mexico
La Isabella
San Cristóbal de Havana (1515)
Cuba
Trinidad
Herman Cortés, 1519
Bayamo (1513)
Santiago
1519
Mérida (1542)
Sevilla la Nueva
St Anne's Bay
Jamaica
St Jago de la Ve
Spanish Town
YUCATAN MAYA
90°
80°

2 1543–1700

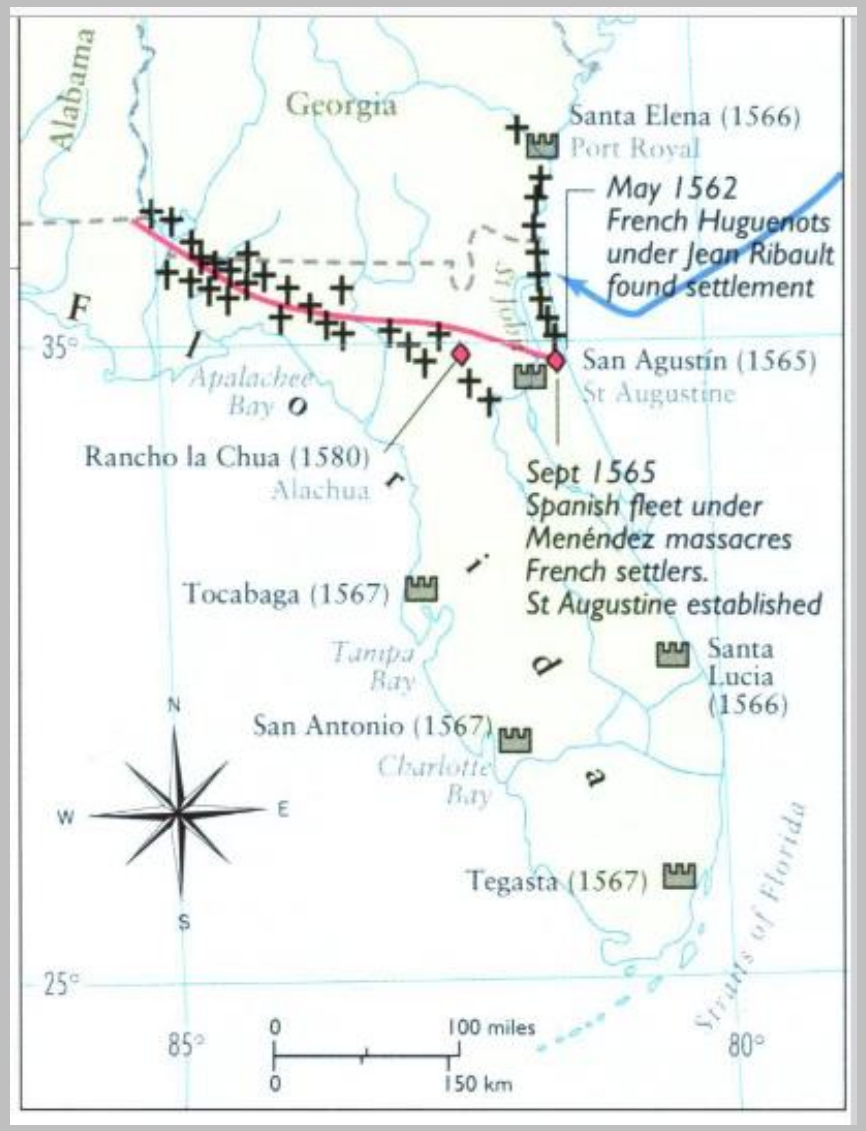
IMPERIAL FOOTHOLDS

THE VICEROYALTY of New Spain laid claim to the continent's southern tier, but England's Charles II granted a charter for an ocean-to-ocean territory to the proprietors of Carolina in 1663. He expanded it in 1665. France, failing in Florida in the 1560s, achieved a foothold on Biloxi Bay in 1699. Indians still controlled the interior.

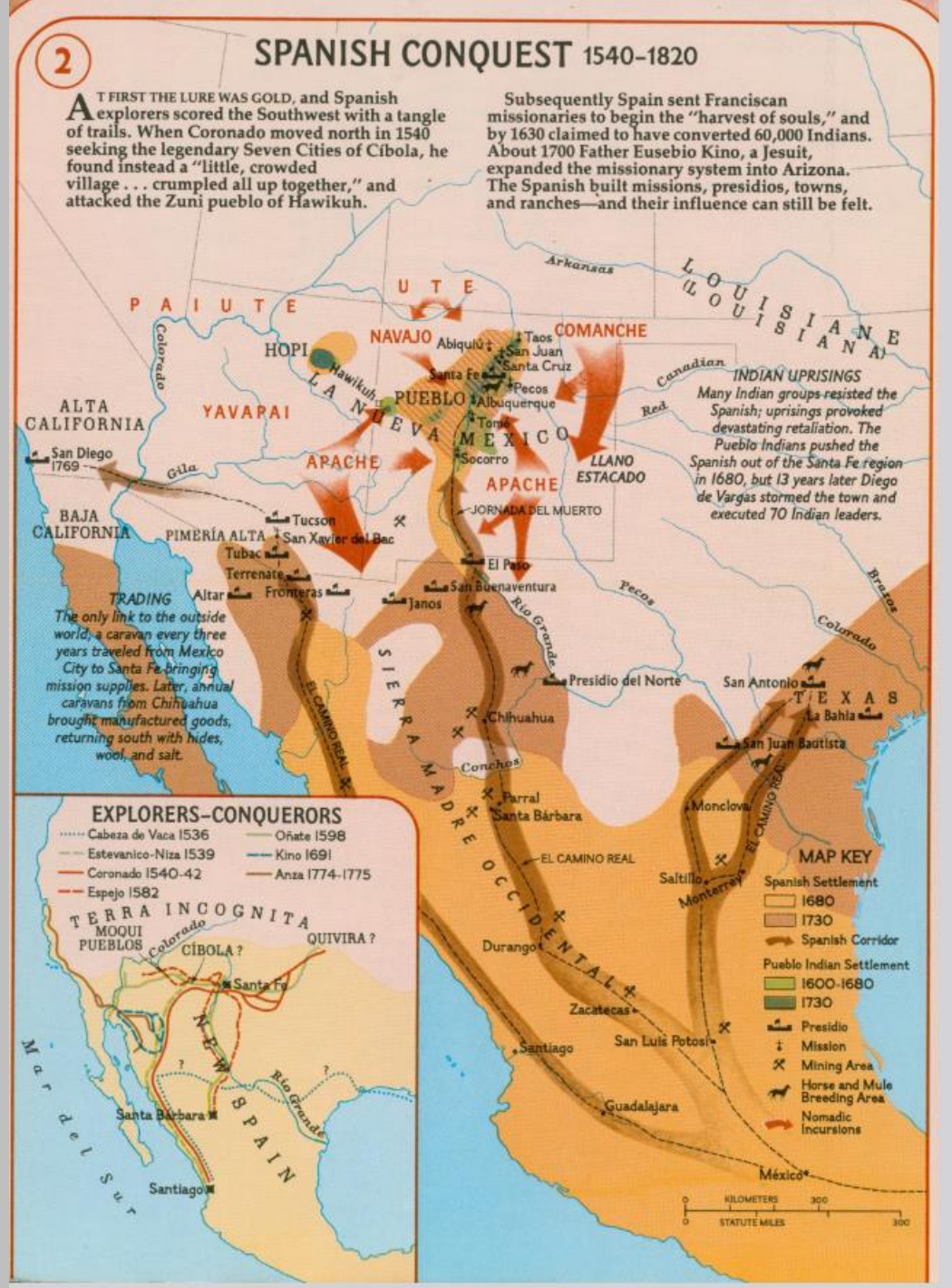


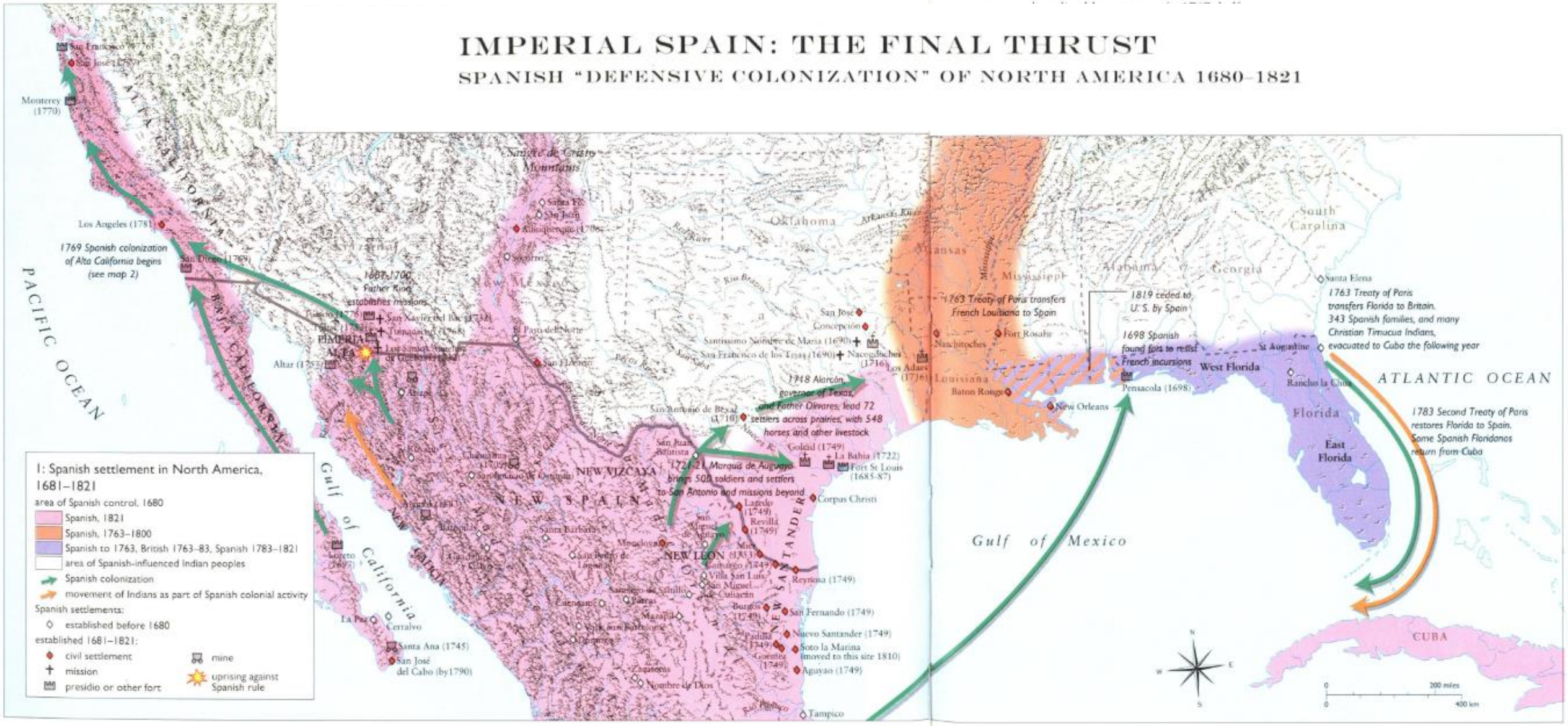
St Augustine and the Apalachee

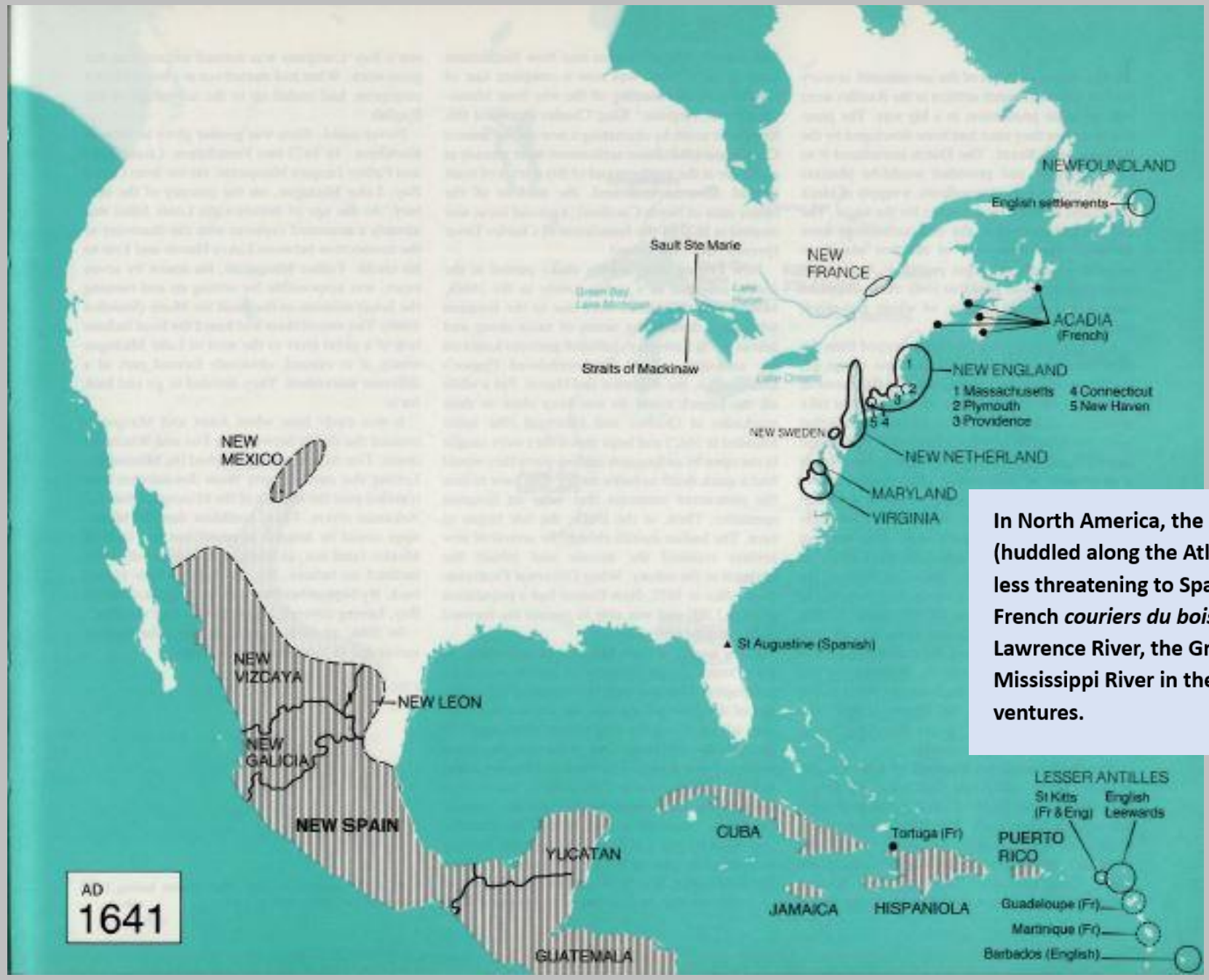
1580: Franciscan missionaries gained influence over the Apalachee tribe, extending Spanish control over their territory.



1565: St Augustine, Florida founded by Pedro de Menendez, who destroyed a French Huguenot (Protestant) colony there.


2
SPANISH CONQUEST 1540–1820
AT FIRST THE LURE WAS GOLD, and Spanish explorers scored the Southwest with a tangle of trails. When Coronado moved north in 1540 seeking the legendary Seven Cities of Cíbola, he found instead a "little, crowded village . . . crumpled all up together," and attacked the Zuni pueblo of Hawikuh.
Subsequently Spain sent Franciscan missionaries to begin the "harvest of souls," and by 1630 claimed to have converted 60,000 Indians. About 1700 Father Eusebio Kino, a Jesuit, expanded the missionary system into Arizona. The Spanish built missions, presidios, towns, and ranches—and their influence can still be felt.
INDIAN UPRISINGS
Many Indian groups resisted the Spanish; uprisings provoked devastating retaliation. The Pueblo Indians pushed the Spanish out of the Santa Fe region in 1680, but 13 years later Diego de Vargas stormed the town and executed 70 Indian leaders.
TRADING
The only link to the outside world, a caravan every three years traveled from Mexico City to Santa Fe bringing mission supplies. Later, annual caravans from Chihuahua brought manufactured goods, returning south with hides, wool, and salt.
EXPLORERS–CONQUERORS
Cabeza de Vaca 1536
Estevanico-Niza 1539
Coronado 1540-42
Espejo 1582
Oñate 1598
Kino 1691
Anza 1774-1775
TERRA INCOGNITA
MOQUI PUEBLOS
CÍBOLA?
QUIVIRA?
Santa Fe
NEW SPAIN
Mar del Sur
Santa Bárbara
Santiago
Colorado
Río Grande
MAP KEY
Spanish Settlement
1680
1730
Spanish Corridor
Pueblo Indian Settlement
1600-1680
1730
Presidio
Mission
Mining Area
Horse and Mule Breeding Area
Nomadic Incursions
KILOMETERS 300
STATUTE MILES 300
PAIUTE
UTE
NAVAJO
COMANCHE
HOPI
Hawikuh
ALTA CALIFORNIA
YAVAPAI
PUEBLO
LA NUEVA MEXICO
APACHE
APACHE
LLANO ESTACADO
BAJA CALIFORNIA
PIMERÍA ALTA
JORNADA DEL MUERTO
Abiquiú
Taos
San Juan
Santa Cruz
Santa Fe
Pecos
Albuquerque
Tomé
Socorro
El Paso
San Buenaventura
Janos
Altar
Fronteras
Tubac
Terrenate
Tucson
San Xavier del Bac
San Diego 1769
Gila
Presidio del Norte
Chihuahua
Conchos
Parral
Santa Bárbara
EL CAMINO REAL
SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosí
Santiago
Guadalajara
México
Saltillo
Monterrey
Monclova
EL CAMINO REAL
San Antonio
TEXAS
La Bahía
San Juan Bautista
Arkansas
LOUISIANE (LOUISIANA)
Canadian
Red
Pecos
Brazos
Colorado

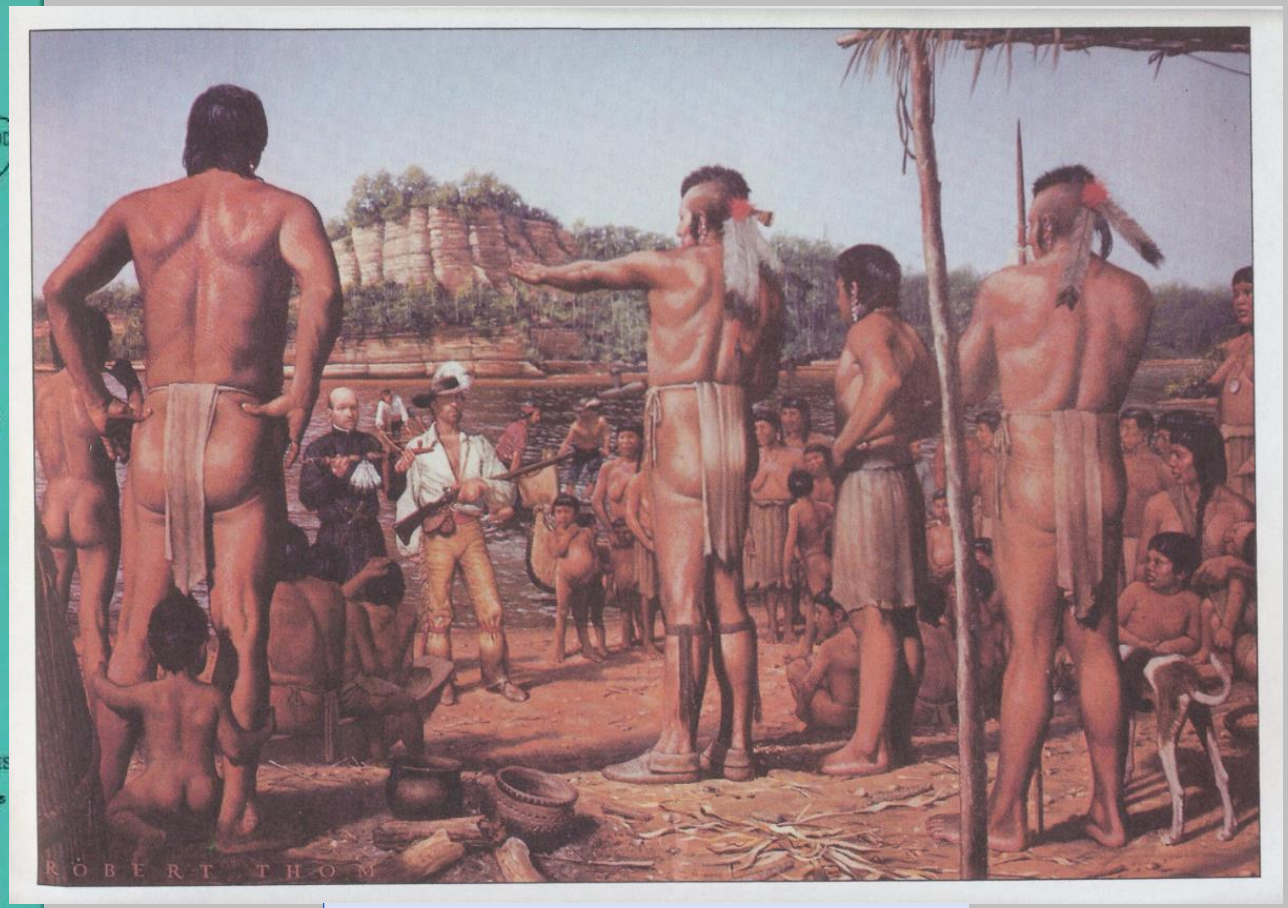

IMPERIAL SPAIN: THE FINAL THRUST
SPANISH "DEFENSIVE COLONIZATION" OF NORTH AMERICA 1680–1821
1: Spanish settlement in North America, 1681–1821
area of Spanish control, 1680
Spanish, 1821
Spanish, 1763–1800
Spanish to 1763, British 1763–83, Spanish 1783–1821
area of Spanish-influenced Indian peoples
Spanish colonization
movement of Indians as part of Spanish colonial activity
Spanish settlements:
established before 1680
established 1681–1821:
civil settlement
mission
presidio or other fort
mine
uprising against Spanish rule
1769 Spanish colonization of Alta California begins (see map 2)
1687–1700 Father Kino establishes missions
1718 Alarcón, governor of Texas, and Father Olivares, lead 72 settlers across prairies, with 548 horses and other livestock
1721–21 Marquis de Aguayo brings 500 soldiers and settlers to San Antonio and missions beyond
1763 Treaty of Paris transfers French Louisiana to Spain
1819 ceded to U. S. by Spain
1698 Spanish found fort to resist French incursions
1763 Treaty of Paris transfers Florida to Britain. 343 Spanish families, and many Christian Timucua Indians, evacuated to Cuba the following year
1783 Second Treaty of Paris restores Florida to Spain. Some Spanish Floridanos return from Cuba
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Gulf of California
NEW SPAIN
NEW VIZCAYA
NEW LEON
NEW SANTANDER
ALTA CALIFORNIA
BAJA CALIFORNIA
PIMERIA ALTA
Santa Fe de Cristo Mountains
Rocky Mountains
Mississippi River
Rio Grande
Red River
Arkansas River
Pecos River
Nueces R.
Rio Panuco
Oklahoma
Kansas
Louisiana
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
South Carolina
Florida
East Florida
West Florida
CUBA
Monterey (1770)
Los Angeles (1781)
San Diego (1769)
Altar (1753)
Santa Fe
San Juan
Albuquerque (1706)
Socorro
El Paso del Norte
San Elizario
Tucson (1776)
San Xavier del Bac (1732)
Tumacacori (1768)
Tubac (1752)
Terrenate
Janos
Casas Grandes
Chihuahua (1709)
San Francisco de Conchos
Rio Conchos
Aguaverde (1834)
Bucareli
Guadalupe y Calvo
Loreto (1697)
La Paz
Cerralvo
Santa Ana (1745)
San José del Cabo (by1790)
Santa Barbara
Monclova
San Pedro de Laguna
Saltillo
Parras
Cuencame
Mapimi
Durango
Nombre de Dios
Zacatecas
Rio Panuco
Tampico
San Antonio de Bexar (1716)
San Juan Bautista
Goliad (1749)
La Bahia (1722)
Fort St Louis (1685-87)
Corpus Christi
Laredo (1749)
Revilla (1749)
Mier
Camargo (1749)
Reynosa (1749)
Villa San Luis
San Miguel de Aguayo
Burgos (1749)
San Fernando (1749)
Padilla (1749)
Nuevo Santander (1749)
Soto la Marina (moved to this site 1810)
Guemez (1749)
Aguayo (1749)
Santissimo Nombre de Maria (1690)
San Francisco de los Tejas (1690)
Nacogdoches (1716)
Los Adaes (1721)
Natchitoches
Fort Rosalie
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Pensacola (1698)
St Augustine
Santa Elena
Rancho la Chua
N
S
E
W
0
200 miles
0
400 km



In North America, the English settlers (huddled along the Atlantic seacoast) were less threatening to Spain's colonies than the French *couriers du bois*, using the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River in their own colonial ventures.

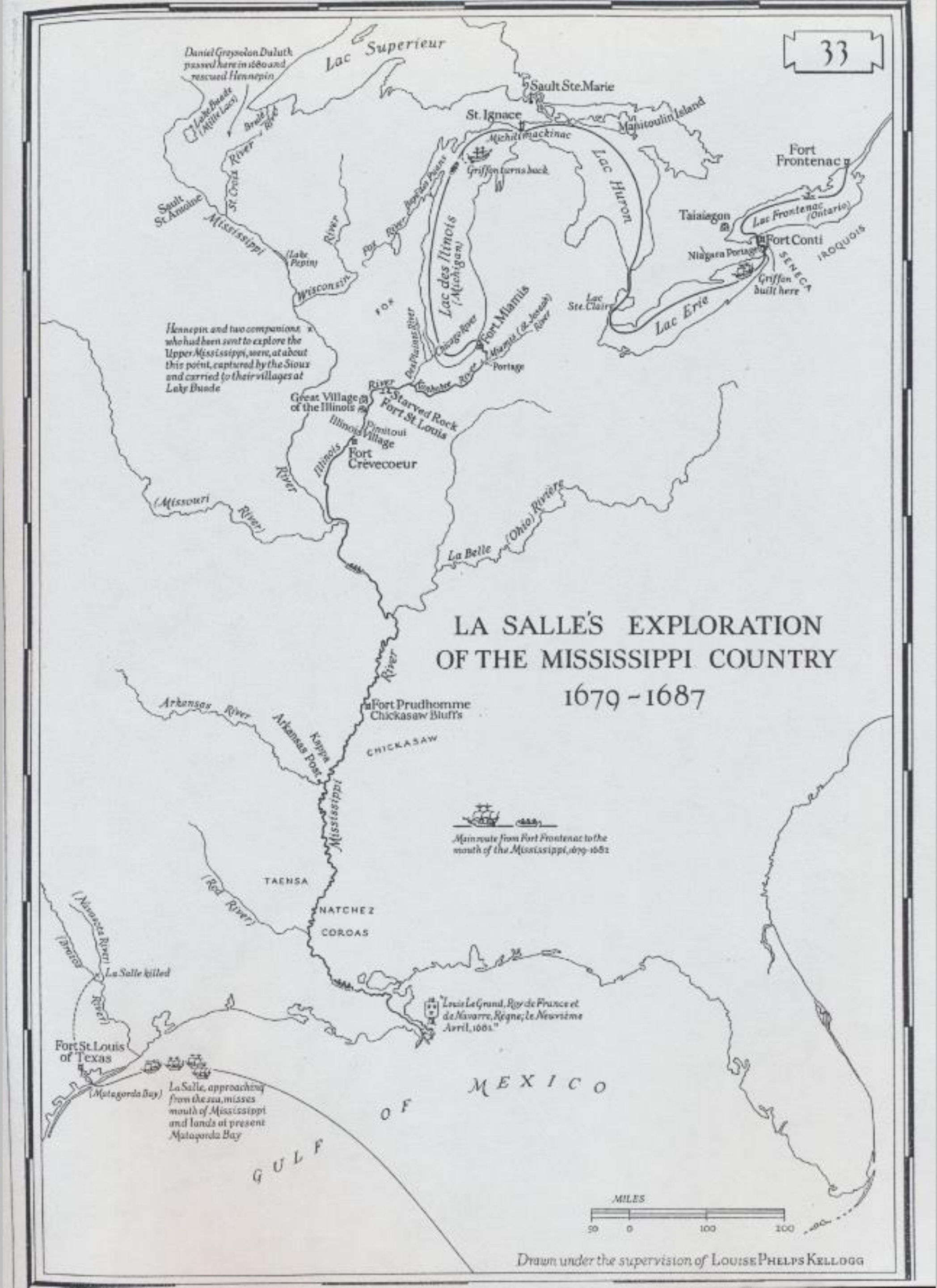
"Spanish civilization crushed the Indian;
English civilization scorned and neglected him;
French civilization embraced and cherished
him."

--Francis Parkman

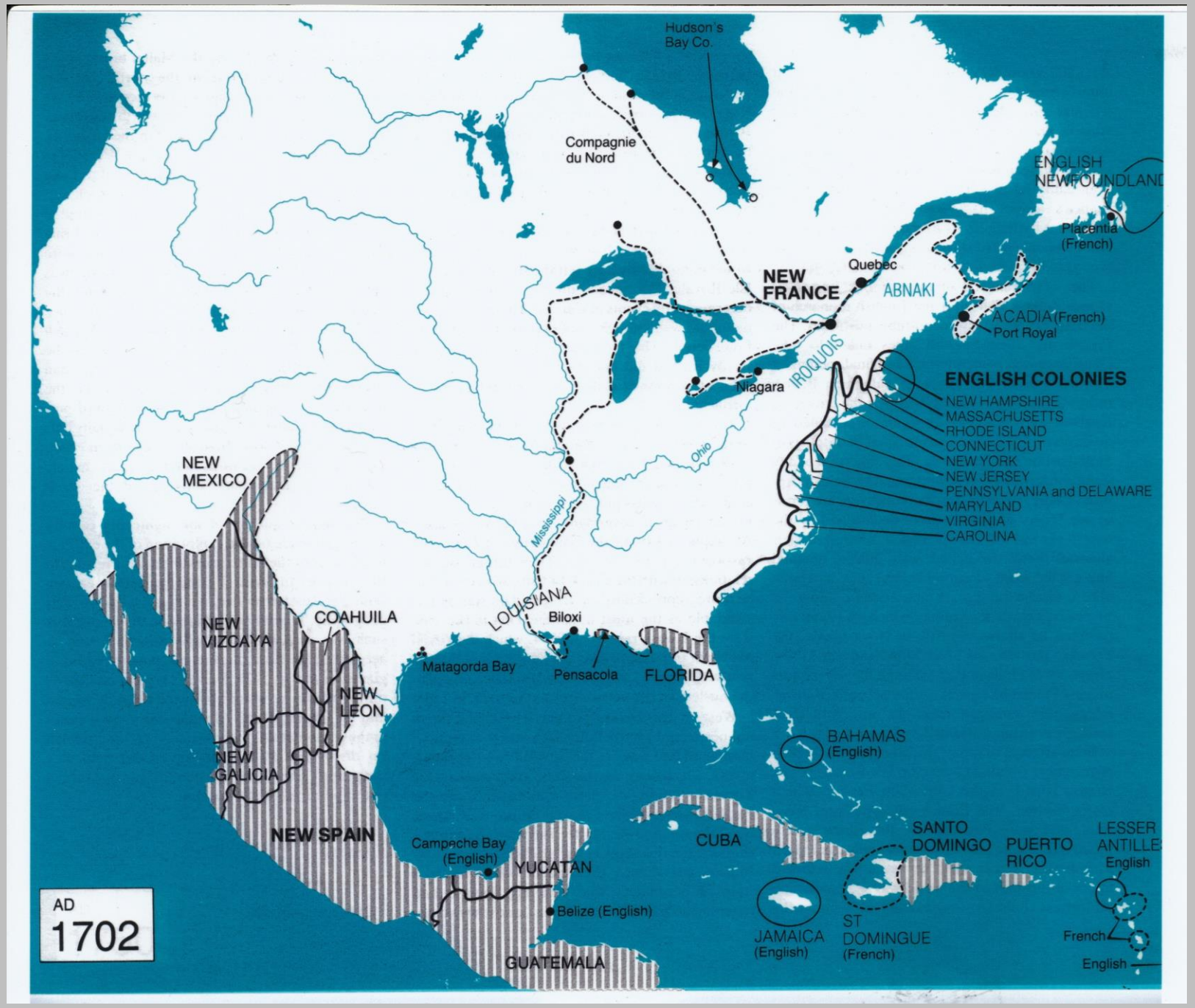


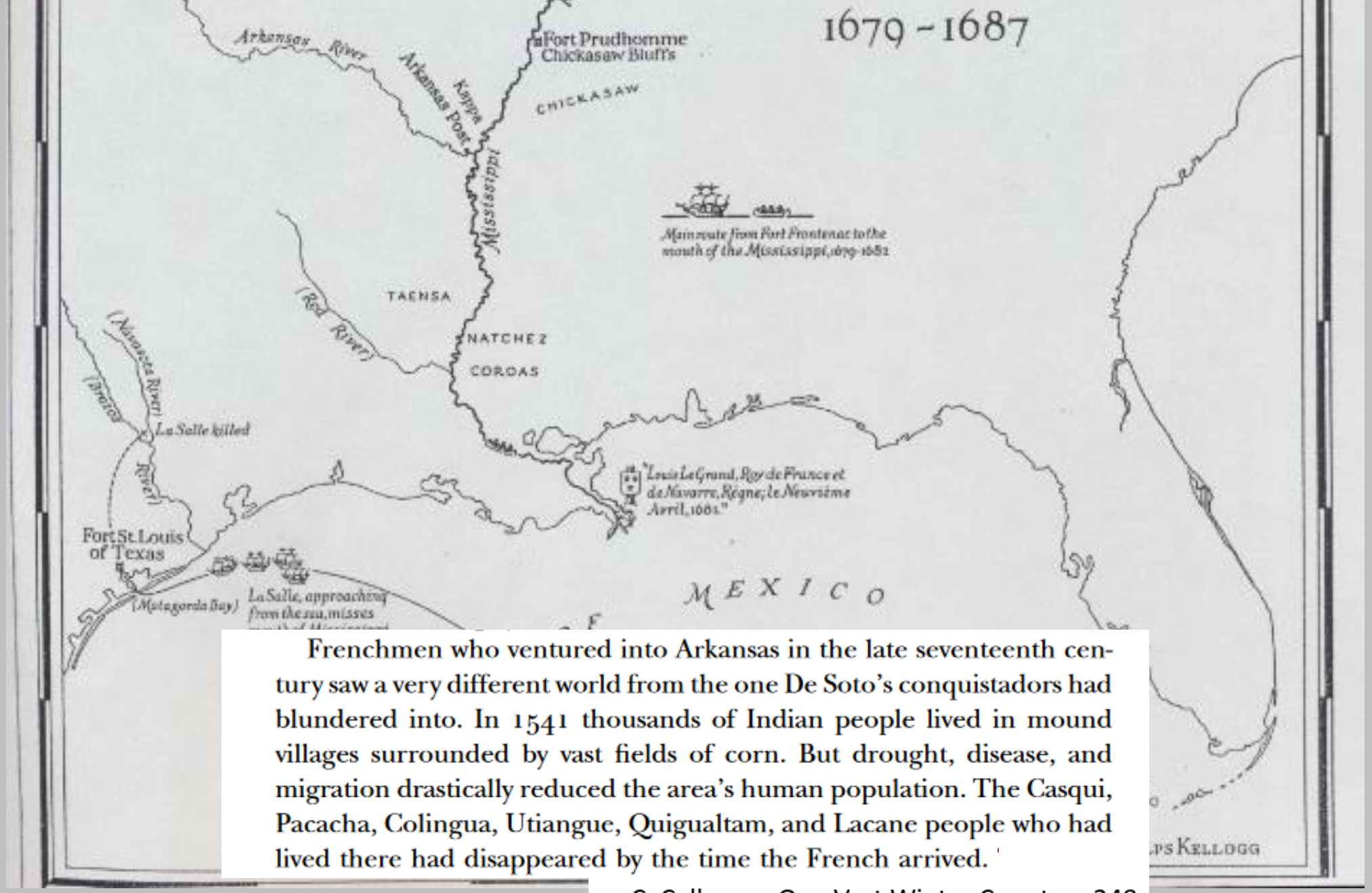
1673: Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet at the Grand Village of the Kaskaskia, across from Starved Rock on the Illinois River.


CAVELIER DE LA SALLE 1640-1687


33
LA SALLE'S EXPLORATION
OF THE MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY
1679 - 1687
Lac Superieur
Sault Ste.Marie
St. Ignace
Michilimackinac
Manitoulin Island
Griffon turns back
Lac Huron
Lac des Ilinois (Michigan)
Fort Frontenac
Taiaiagon
Lac Frontenac (Ontario)
Fort Conti
Niagara Portage
IROQUOIS
SENECA
Griffon built here
Lac Erie
Lac Ste.Claire
Fort Miamis
Portage
Sault St.Antoine
Mississippi
Wisconsin
Fox
Great Village of the Illinois
Starved Rock
Fort St.Louis
Fort Crèvecoeur
(Missouri River)
La Belle (Ohio) Riviere
Fort Prudhomme
Chickasaw Bluffs
CHICKASAW
Arkansas River
Arkansas Post
Mississippi
TAENSA
NATCHEZ
COROAS
(Red River)
La Salle killed
Fort St.Louis of Texas
(Matagorda Bay)
GULF OF MEXICO
Main route from Fort Frontenac to the mouth of the Mississippi, 1679-1682
"Louis Le Grand, Roy de France et de Navarre, Règne; le Neuvième Avril, 1682."
La Salle, approaching from the sea, misses mouth of Mississippi and lands at present Matagorda Bay
Hennepin and two companions who had been sent to explore the Upper Mississippi, were, at about this point, captured by the Sioux and carried to their villages at Lake Buade
Daniel Greysolon Duluth passed here in 1680 and rescued Hennepin
MILES
50 0 100 200
Drawn under the supervision of Louise Phelps Kellogg

La Salle on the Mississippi 1682


Hudson's Bay Co.
Compagnie du Nord
ENGLISH NEWFOUNDLAND
Placentia (French)
Quebec
NEW FRANCE
ABNAKI
ACADIA (French)
Port Royal
IROQUOIS
Niagara
ENGLISH COLONIES
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA and DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
CAROLINA
Ohio
Mississippi
NEW MEXICO
LOUISIANA
Biloxi
COAHUILA
NEW VIZCAYA
Matagorda Bay
Pensacola
FLORIDA
NEW LEON
NEW GALICIA
BAHAMAS (English)
NEW SPAIN
Campeche Bay (English)
YUCATAN
CUBA
SANTO DOMINGO
PUERTO RICO
LESSER ANTILLES
English
Belize (English)
JAMAICA (English)
ST DOMINGUE (French)
French
English
GUATEMALA
AD 1702



Frenchmen who ventured into Arkansas in the late seventeenth century saw a very different world from the one De Soto's conquistadors had blundered into. In 1541 thousands of Indian people lived in mound villages surrounded by vast fields of corn. But drought, disease, and migration drastically reduced the area's human population. The Casqui, Pacacha, Colingua, Utiangue, Quigualtam, and Lacane people who had lived there had disappeared by the time the French arrived.

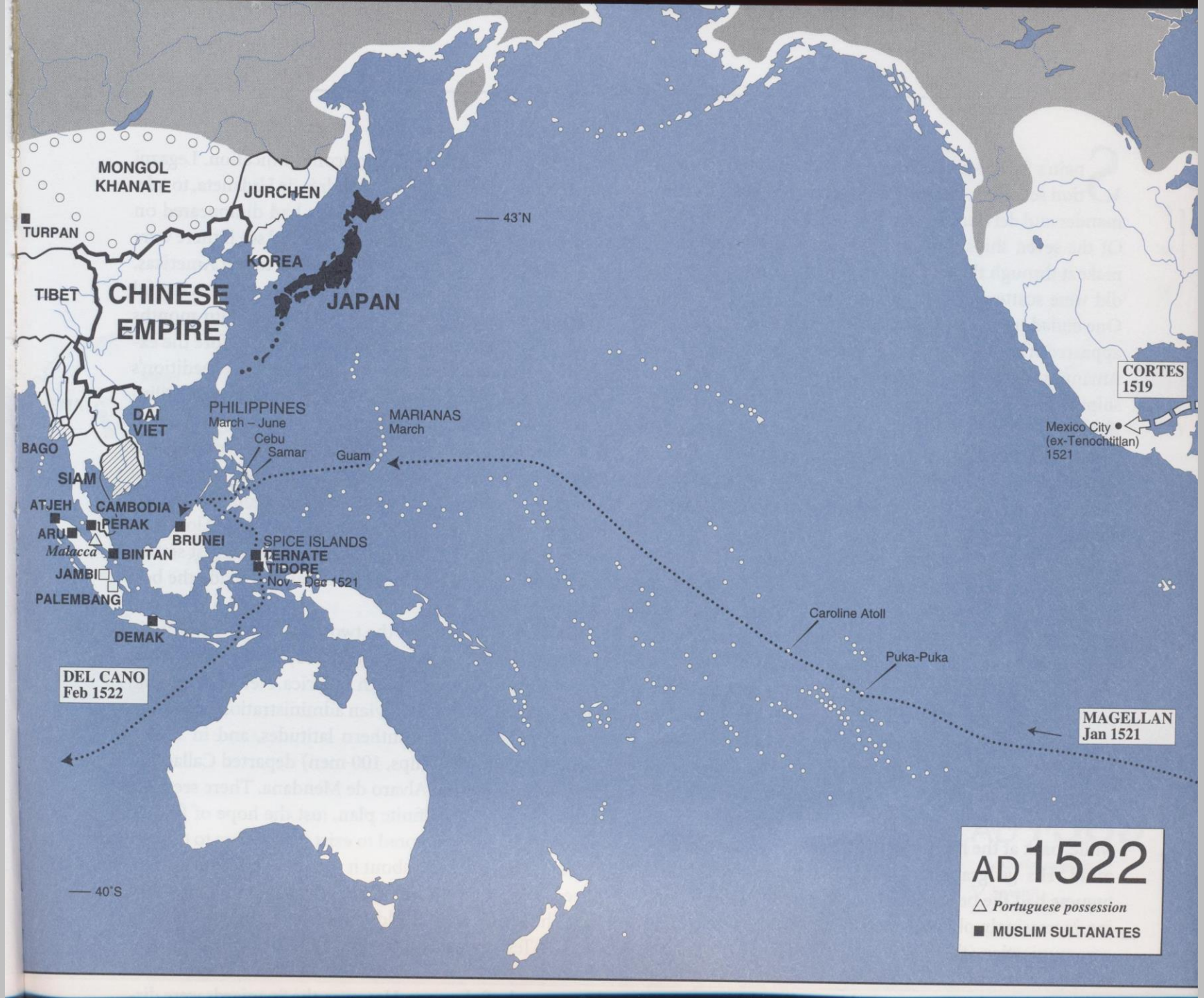
—C. Calloway, One Vast Winter Count, p. 248

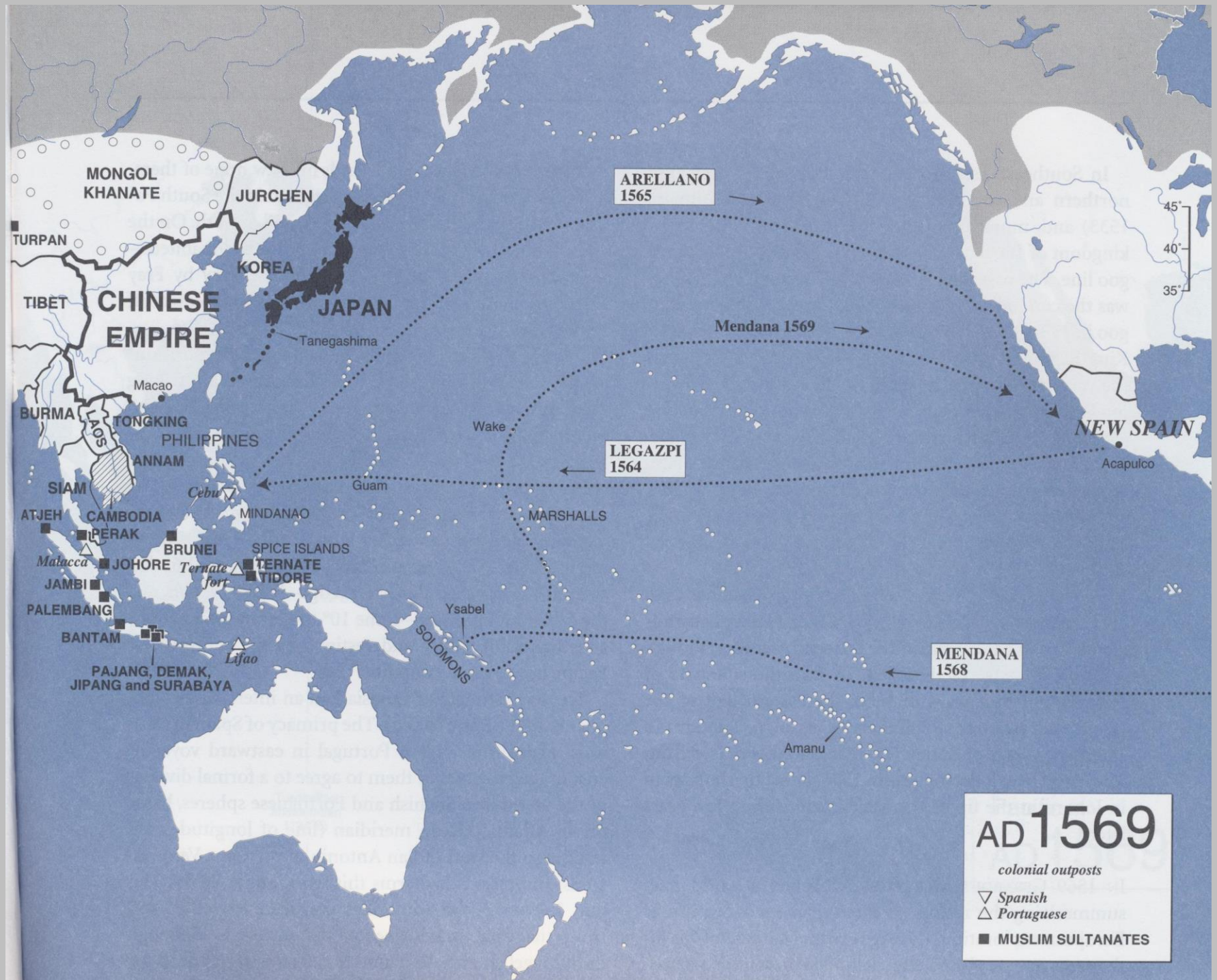

Hudson's Bay Co.
Lake Winnipeg
NEWFOUNDLAND (British)
ISLE ROYAL
Louisbourg
NEW FRANCE
Quebec
ABNAKI
Montreal
Halifax
Fort Oswego
Fort Niagara
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
BRITISH COLONIES
Platte
Mallet brothers
Arkansas
Red r.
Mississippi
NEW MEXICO
Santa Fe
APACHE
LOUISIANA
SINALOA
COAHUILA
TEXAS
CREEK
Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
New Orleans
NEW VIZCAYA
NEW LEON
NEW SANTANDER
NEW GALICIA
NEW SPAIN
Pensacola (Spanish)
San Marcos (Spanish)
St. Augustine (Spanish)
BAHAMAS (British)
YUCATAN
Belize (British)
GUATEMALA
JAMAICA (British)
ST DOMINGUE (French)
LESSER ANTILLES
British
French
British
AD
1750

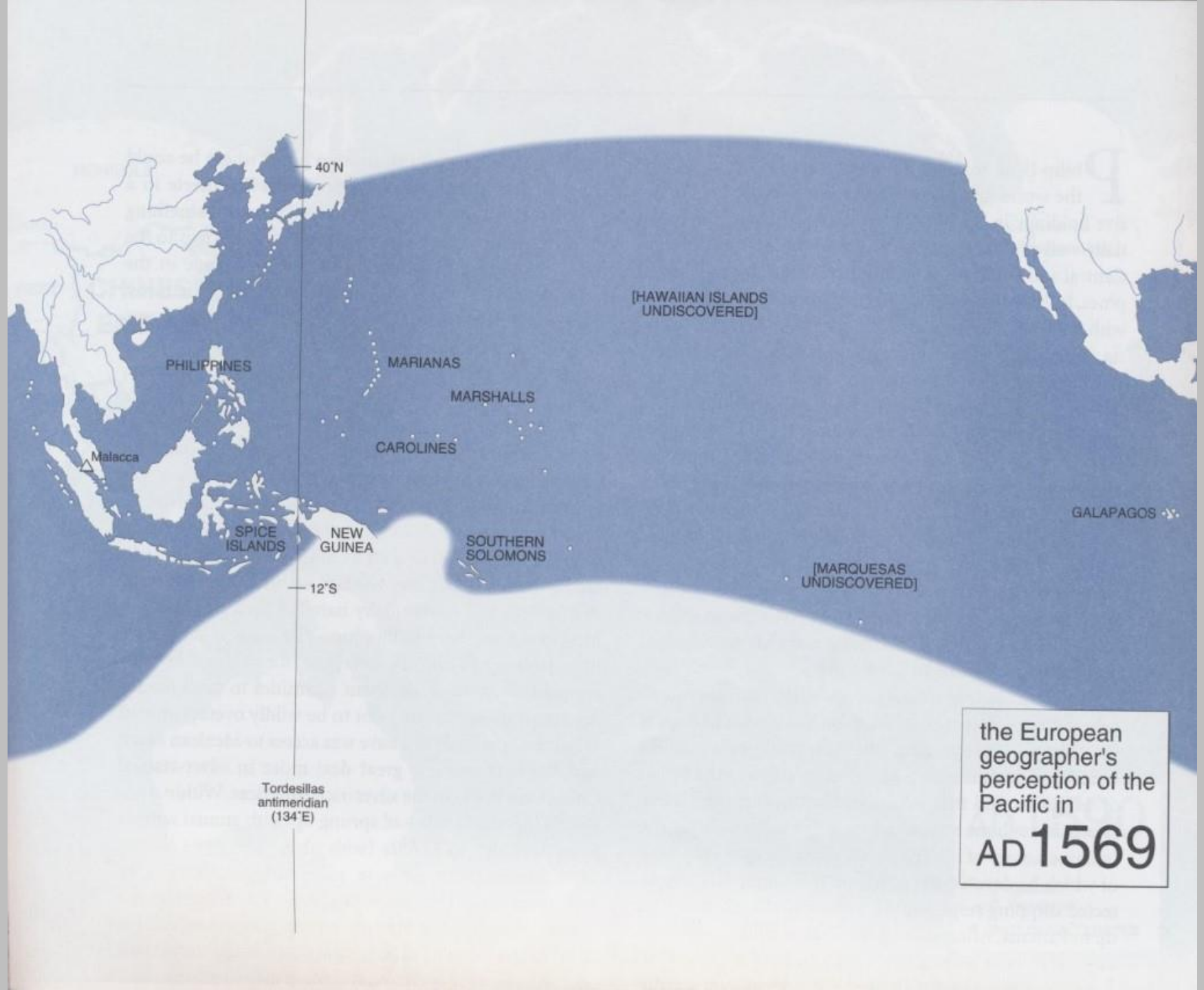

1,000,000
100,000
Indian
Mestizo
White
Black
Population in AD
1750

Columbus was right!
Spain did reach the riches of the Orient by going west….

....but there was an unexpected continent and an unexpected ocean in the way.

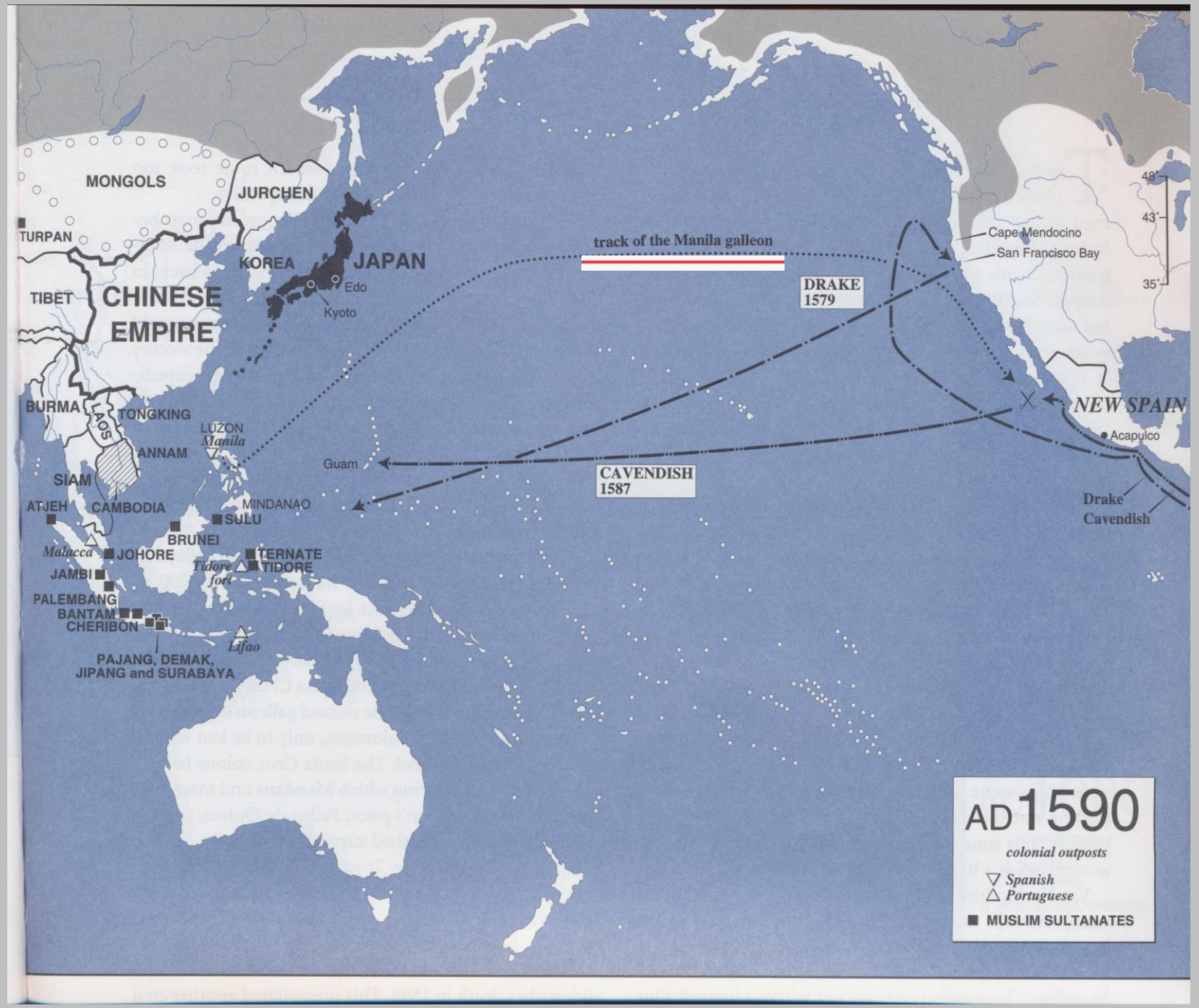

MONGOL KHANATE
JURCHEN
TURPAN
KOREA
TIBET
CHINESE EMPIRE
JAPAN
43°N
CORTES 1519
Mexico City (ex-Tenochtitlan) 1521
PHILIPPINES March – June
Cebu
Samar
MARIANAS March
Guam
DAI VIET
BAGO
SIAM
ATJEH
CAMBODIA
PERAK
ARU
BRUNEI
SPICE ISLANDS
Malacca
BINTAN
TERNATE
TIDORE
Nov – Dec 1521
JAMBI
PALEMBANG
DEMAK
Caroline Atoll
Puka-Puka
DEL CANO Feb 1522
MAGELLAN Jan 1521
40°S
AD 1522
△ Portuguese possession
■ MUSLIM SULTANATES

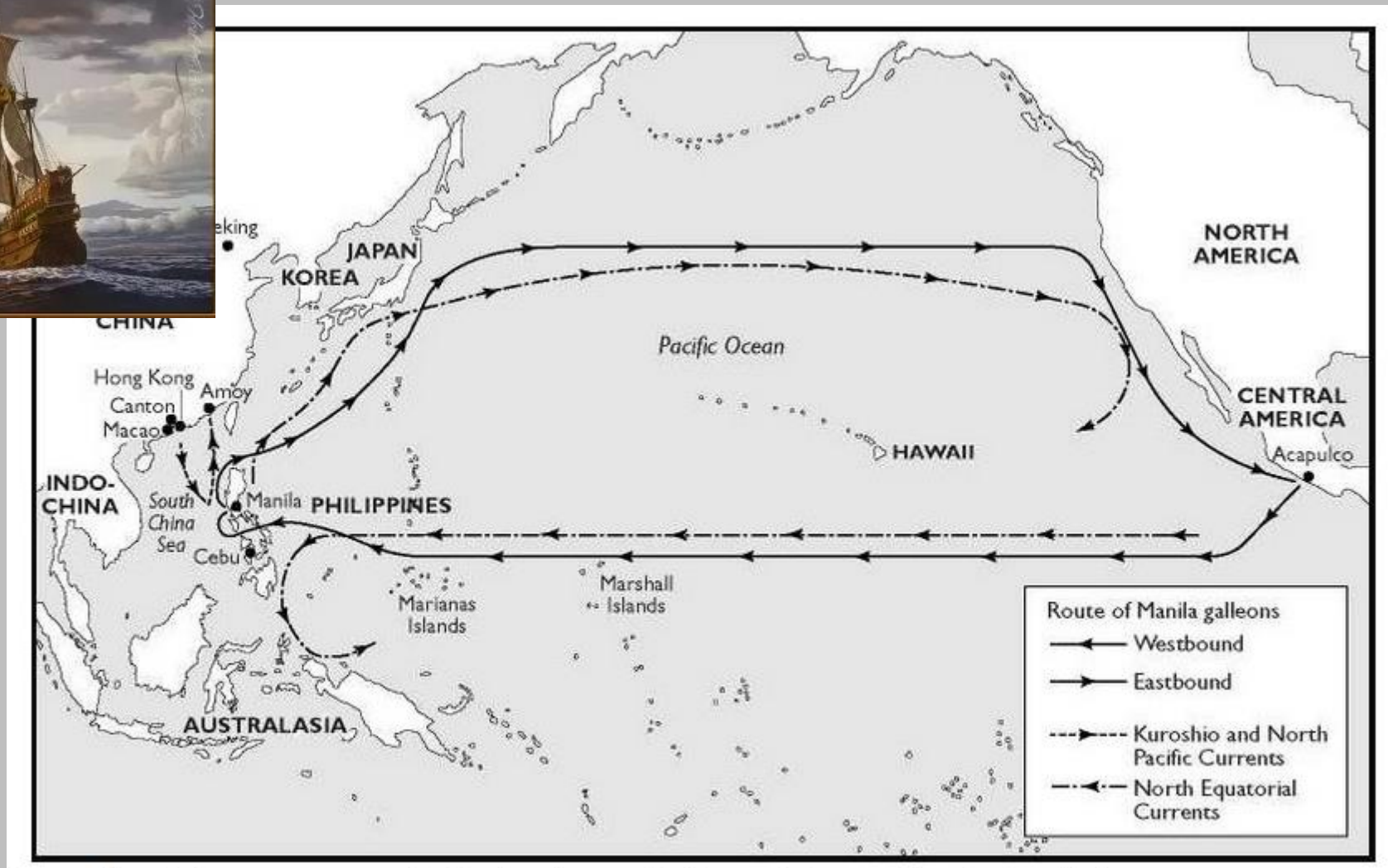

MONGOL KHANATE
JURCHEN
TURPAN
KOREA
TIBET
CHINESE EMPIRE
JAPAN
Tanegashima
Macao
BURMA
LAOS
TONGKING
PHILIPPINES
ANNAM
SIAM
Cebu
ATJEH
CAMBODIA
PERAK
MINDANAO
BRUNEI
SPICE ISLANDS
Malacca
JOHORE
Ternate fort
TERNATE
TIDORE
JAMBI
PALEMBANG
BANTAM
Lifao
PAJANG, DEMAK, JIPANG and SURABAYA
ARELLANO 1565
Mendana 1569
LEGAZPI 1564
MENDANA 1568
Wake
Guam
MARSHALLS
Ysabel
SOLOMONS
Amanu
NEW SPAIN
Acapulco
45°
40°
35°
AD 1569
colonial outposts
Spanish
Portuguese
MUSLIM SULTANATES



the European geographer's perception of the Pacific in

AD1569


MONGOLS
JURCHEN
TURPAN
KOREA
JAPAN
Edo
Kyoto
TIBET
CHINESE EMPIRE
track of the Manila galleon
DRAKE 1579
Cape Mendocino
San Francisco Bay
48°
43°
35°
BURMA
LAOS
TONGKING
LUZON
Manila
ANNAM
Guam
CAVENDISH 1587
NEW SPAIN
Acapulco
SIAM
ATJEH
CAMBODIA
MINDANAO
SULU
BRUNEI
Malacca
JOHORE
TERNATE
Tidore fort
TIDORE
JAMBI
PALEMBANG
BANTAM
CHERIBON
Lifao
PAJANG, DEMAK, JIPANG and SURABAYA
Drake
Cavendish
AD 1590
colonial outposts
Spanish
Portuguese
MUSLIM SULTANATES



A map of the winds and currents used by Manila galleons to facilitate trade between New Spain and Asia.

The Columbian Exchange

THE GRAND EXCHANGE

THE ENCOUNTER that was to remake two worlds began not with Columbus's reconnaissance of 1492 but with his uncelebrated return to the Americas in 1493 with 17 ships under his command. They disgorged horses and rats, pigs and weeds, fruit trees and diseases—and more than a thousand men. Infusions of Spaniards bearing pathogens triggered pandemics that eventually killed millions of native people who never saw, or even heard of, a European. Europeans saw their supply of colonial forced labor rapidly dwindle, and they began to import slaves from Africa, who soon outnumbered the Caribbean natives.

The Europeans had come, as Bernal Díaz affirmed, "to give light to those in darkness and also to get rich." But those assets of the Americas not counted in gold and silver only gradually engaged the rest of the globe's attention.

Kernels of New World corn became a yellow currency more valuable to the well-being of the world than nuggets of gold. Potatoes kept famine from European villages. Sweet potatoes eased China's dependence on rice. (Today China relies on American crops for more than a third of its food supply.) Dyes from Brazil and Peru became as coveted as Far Eastern spices; Mexico's cochineal dye, which put the red in redcoat, was second only to silver in its importance as an export by the late 1500s.

Much of what the Americas received was of comparable value: grains, vegetables, livestock, technology. As chocolate went east, coffee came west, thriving in the Caribbean and Brazil. Wheat from the Middle East has made North America's Great Plains the "breadbasket of the world." Even the cowboy, that homegrown hero, had distant origins—a Moorish legacy transmitted by Spanish horsemen.

For good and for ill, those 17 ships of the second voyage began a worldwide evolution toward astonishing ends: Remote Asian families living on amaranth, a grain revered by the Aztec; Britons finding New World *chiles* in their Chinese takeout; Peruvians importing Dutch potatoes; African rice grown in Louisiana by displaced French—on Indian lands. Five centuries after it started, the grand exchange goes on.

AMERICAN FOOD FOR ALL

Out of the myriad crops of the Americas, two—corn and potatoes—spread so widely that they became staples of human survival.

Corn's impact was potent in Africa, where coastal peoples were raising the new grain by the mid-1500s. Able to survive where wheat and rice could not, corn spurred population growth—a mixed blessing, since large, healthy populations supplied the slave trade.

Potatoes reached Ireland in the 16th century. The once despised tubers helped free the Irish—and, later, other northern Europeans—from recurring famine. A host of other crops, notably beans and squash, enlivened and enriched Europe's drab diet.

HEMISPHERE OF HEALERS

Armed with thousands of medicinal plants—eagerly sought by explorers to supplement Europe's pharmacies—Indian doctors fought goiter, headaches, constipation, and other infirmities. Quinine, derived from Peruvian bark, eased malaria. Ipecac, from Amazonian roots, cured amebic dysentery. Tonic from Canadian evergreen needles remedied scurvy. Today American herbs enhance some 500 prescription drugs.

So proficient were Aztec healers that conquistadores preferred them to Spanish barber-surgeons, who often left patients worse off. The obsidian blades used by Aztec surgeons rivaled even modern steel for precise incisions.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSPLANT

Wheels existed in the Americas before Europeans did; Indians used them on toys. What arrived after 1492 was the idea of putting wheels to work. Carts, waterwheels, potter's wheels—these came with colonization.

So did horses, donkeys, and oxen. Europeans set them to familiar tasks: pulling wagons, plowing, carrying warriors. Indians adopted many of their conquerors' innovations, taking to the horse and in some cases the plow.

Weavers, dyers, and other textile masters gradually introduced new techniques to American cloth production. By 1571 dozens of workshops—some with hundreds of Indian workers—dotted central Mexico alone.

IMPORTED MISERY

Conquistadores brought the first African captives to the Americas in 1505; the last black slaves, in Brazil, were freed in 1888. During the four centuries between those dates some ten million slaves arrived in the New World. Perhaps two million died in transit.

Half the human imports landed in the Caribbean, where they faced backbreaking labor on sugarcane plantations. A third went to Portuguese Brazil; relatively few reached North America.

Although the Portuguese originally monopolized the slave trade, British, French, and Dutch sailors later dominated the trafficking, which peaked during the 1700s.

Its long strands—almost three inches in some varieties—made Mesoamerican cotton perfect for smooth cloth, superior to coarse European materials. Europe had earlier imported cotton from India and the Middle East.

Chili peppers enlivened Italian sauces and flavored Indian curries. Ground peppers—paprika—became a hallmark of Hungarian stews.

So lucrative that Spanish kings claimed a monopoly, tobacco became a prevalent drug throughout the world.

Caribbean peoples not only ate pineapples but also made wine from them. Portuguese travelers introduced the fruit into Africa and India.

Sheep thrived in highlands, notably in Peru, where flocks arrived in the 1520s. Half a century later some 70 wool mills had opened there.

Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain, ruled an empire in each hemisphere. Heeding the advice of Dominican friar and bishop Bartolomé de Las Casas and other advocates, Charles repeatedly passed measures to protect native peoples. Yet settlers' resistance stymied the king.

Europeans vines provoked a benign novelty in the New World. Many floral imports, in contrast, emerged as pests, crowding out native species. Old World animals and insects often did the same.

Europe suffered outbreaks of syphilis following Columbus's return from the New World. Medical historians, however, still debate the disease's origin.

Taken to the Americas in 1493, hogs proved adaptable and prolific.

Dispatched with most expeditions, friends and other clerics found willing converts among the Indians, but lost influence when they could not protect native peoples from abuse.

Castilian cattle, hardy and able to forage almost anywhere, arrived in the Caribbean in 1493. By 1520, herds comprised hundreds of animals.

Spanish breeds of domestic fowl were quickly adopted by Indians, who developed several new varieties.

Potatoes at first repulsed Europeans. Yet rulers eventually prodded farmers into growing the new tubers, since potato fields fed many more people than did land planted in grain.

Antonio de Mendoza became the first viceroy of New Spain in 1535. Able and fair, he promoted economic development and curbed exploitation of Indians.

The Inca (left) cultivated 3,000 potato varieties. Farmers froze their crops in cold night air, then mashed moisture out of them the next day. The resulting "freeze-dried" potatoes were easy to carry and could be stored for years.

Indians in Mexico domesticated corn about 7,000 years ago and became adept at creating hybrids. Corn was the one New World grain adopted by Europeans—for fodder as well as food. Because almost any domesticated animal could eat it, corn boosted Europe's supply of meat and dairy products.

Not until the opening of the New World could Italian chefs flavor pasta, their mainstay, with sauce from "apples of love"—tomatoes.

Turkeys, domesticated by the Aztec, spread rapidly through Europe. The Pilgrims brought turkeys to New England—only to find them in the wild.

"Take no silver from this hill. It is destined for other owners." So the gods thundered in an Inca myth when an emperor tried to mine silver from Potosí (shown in present-day Bolivia). The other owners—Spaniards—arrived decades later, in 1545, and dug right in, using Indian slaves as miners. The influx of coins minted in the Americas helped stimulate commerce in Europe.

Native to the Great Plains and cultivated by Indians, sunflowers thrived on the cold expanses of northern Europe. Russia, too harsh for olives, particularly welcomed the new plant as a source of cooking oil. Sunflowers also served as fodder.

Jacques le Moyne de Morgues, a French artist who landed in Florida in 1564, documented details of Indian farming. He noted people tilling with fish-bone hoes on wooden hafts.

Peanuts became popular in Africa and Asia. Vegetarian Buddhists and Hindus in India, Sri Lanka, and China embraced peanuts for both protein and culinary diversity.

Silent herald, smallpox devastated Indians, who lacked natural immunity. A 1521 epidemic among the Aztec proved Cortés's most formidable weapon.

Arrows show general flow of goods rather than specific trade routes.

Mercator Projection
SCALE 1:50,550,000 AT THE EQUATOR

Produced by the Cartographic Division
National Geographic Society
GILBERT M. GROSVENOR, PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
WILLIAM GRAVES, EDITOR
JOHN F. SHUPE, CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER
WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY 1992

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First domesticated in New Guinea 20,000 to 12,000 years ago, sugarcane reached the Americas in 1493, when Columbus carried plants from the Canary Islands. Sugar profits came with a grim cost: the enslavement of Africans for labor.

Englishman Francis Drake, best known for raiding Spanish settlements and ships in the Caribbean, traded slaves early in his career during a 1567 raid on the African coast.

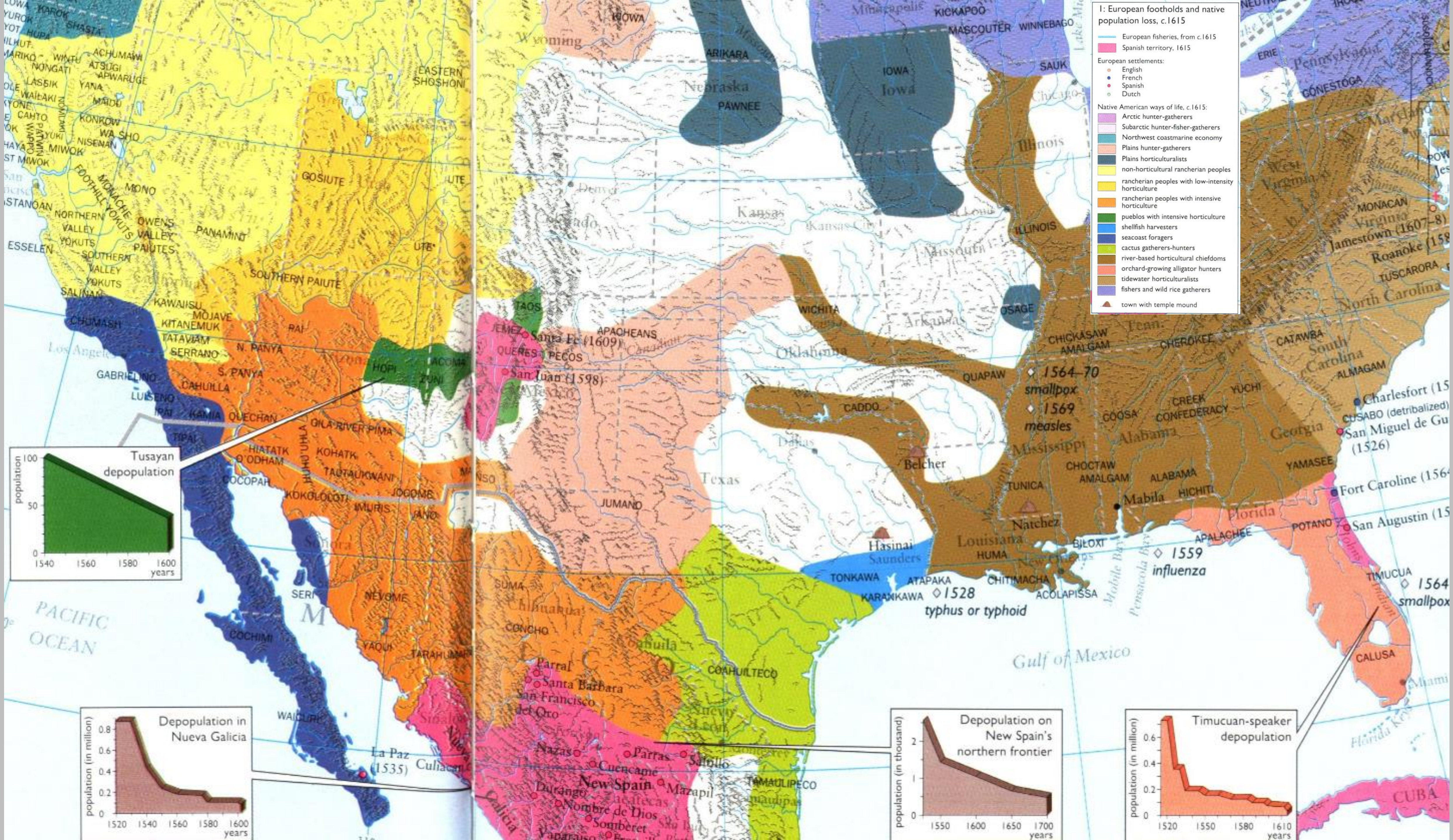
English botanist John Gerard was the first, in 1597, to print an illustration of the potato. Europeans initially grew potatoes as garden vegetables, not as cash crops.

Transplanted Old World crops—oats, wheat, rye, and barley—proved unsuited to the tropics but flourished in more temperate regions.

An unknown cartographer risked death by crafting the "Carolino" planisphere (detail, above) for an Indian duke. The map reveals Portugal's secret compilation of explorers' reports.

Built by Portugal in 1482 and rebuilt by the Dutch in the 1640s, Elmina Castle dominated dozens of forts on Africa's Gold Coast. Rather than barter with varied tribes, ships at Elmina could exchange salt, cloth, and other cargo for slaves, saving time and lessening the risk of contracting African diseases.

The Americas eased Europe's reliance on African gold, but African kings and traders had another commodity that interested Europe: human beings.


1: European footholds and native population loss, c.1615
European fisheries, from c.1615
Spanish territory, 1615
European settlements:
English
French
Spanish
Dutch
Native American ways of life, c.1615:
Arctic hunter-gatherers
Subarctic hunter-fisher-gatherers
Northwest coastmarine economy
Plains hunter-gatherers
Plains horticulturalists
non-horticultural rancherian peoples
rancherian peoples with low-intensity horticulture
rancherian peoples with intensive horticulture
pueblos with intensive horticulture
shellfish harvesters
seacoast foragers
cactus gatherers-hunters
river-based horticultural chiefdoms
orchard-growing alligator hunters
tidewater horticulturalists
fishers and wild rice gatherers
town with temple mound
Tusayan depopulation
population
100
50
0
1540
1560
1580
1600
years
Depopulation in Nueva Galicia
population (in million)
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1520
1540
1560
1580
1600
years
Depopulation on New Spain's northern frontier
population (in thousand)
2
1
0
1550
1600
1650
1700
years
Timucuan-speaker depopulation
population (in million)
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1520
1550
1580
1610
years
1564–70 smallpox
1569 measles
1559 influenza
1528 typhus or typhoid
1564 smallpox
Santa Fe (1609)
San Juan (1598)
Jamestown (1607–8)
Charlesfort (15
San Miguel de Gu
(1526)
Fort Caroline (1564
San Augustin (15
La Paz (1535)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
New Spain
CUBA
CHUMASH
GABRIELINO
LUISEÑO
HOPI
ZUNI
ACOMA
TAOS
PECOS
APACHEANS
JUMANO
WICHITA
CADDO
OSAGE
QUAPAW
TUNICA
Natchez
Belcher
Hasinai
TONKAWA
KARANKAWA
ATAPAKA
CHITIMACHA
ACOLAPISSA
HUMA
BILOXI
CHICKASAW AMALGAM
CHOCTAW AMALGAM
CHEROKEE
CATAWBA
CREEK CONFEDERACY
COOSA
YUCHI
ALABAMA
HICHITI
Mabila
APALACHEE
POTANO
TIMUCUA
CALUSA
YAMASEE
CUSABO (detribalized)
ALMAGAM
TUSCAROR A
MONACAN
Roanoke
CONESTOGA
ERIE
SAUK
KICKAPOO
MASCOUTER
WINNEBAGO
IOWA
PAWNEE
ARIKARA
KIOWA
EASTERN SHOSHONI
GOSIUTE
UTE
SOUTHERN PAIUTE
MOJAVE
COAHUILTECO
TAMAULIPECO
CONCHO
SUMA
TARAHUMARA
YAQUI
NEVOME
COCHIMI
WAICURI
SERI
COCOPAH
QUECHAN
HIATATK O'ODHAM
GILA RIVER PIMA
KOHATK
TAUTAUKWANI
KOKOLOLOTI
IMURIS
JOCOME
CAHUILLA
SERRANO
TATAVIAM
KITANEMUK
KAWAIISU
PANAMINT
OWENS VALLEY PAIUTES
MONO
ESSELEN
SALINAN
Parral
Santa Barbara
San Francisco del Oro
Nazas
Parras
Saltillo
Cuencame
Mazapil
Durango
Nombre de Dios
Sombrerete
Culiacan

Results of the Columbian Exchange

If the Columbian Exchange had not happened, there would be—

—no oranges in Florida

—no bananas in Ecuador

—no paprika in Hungary

—no tomatoes in Italy

—no potatoes in Germany

—no coffee in Columbia

—no pineapples in Hawaii

—no rubber trees in Africa

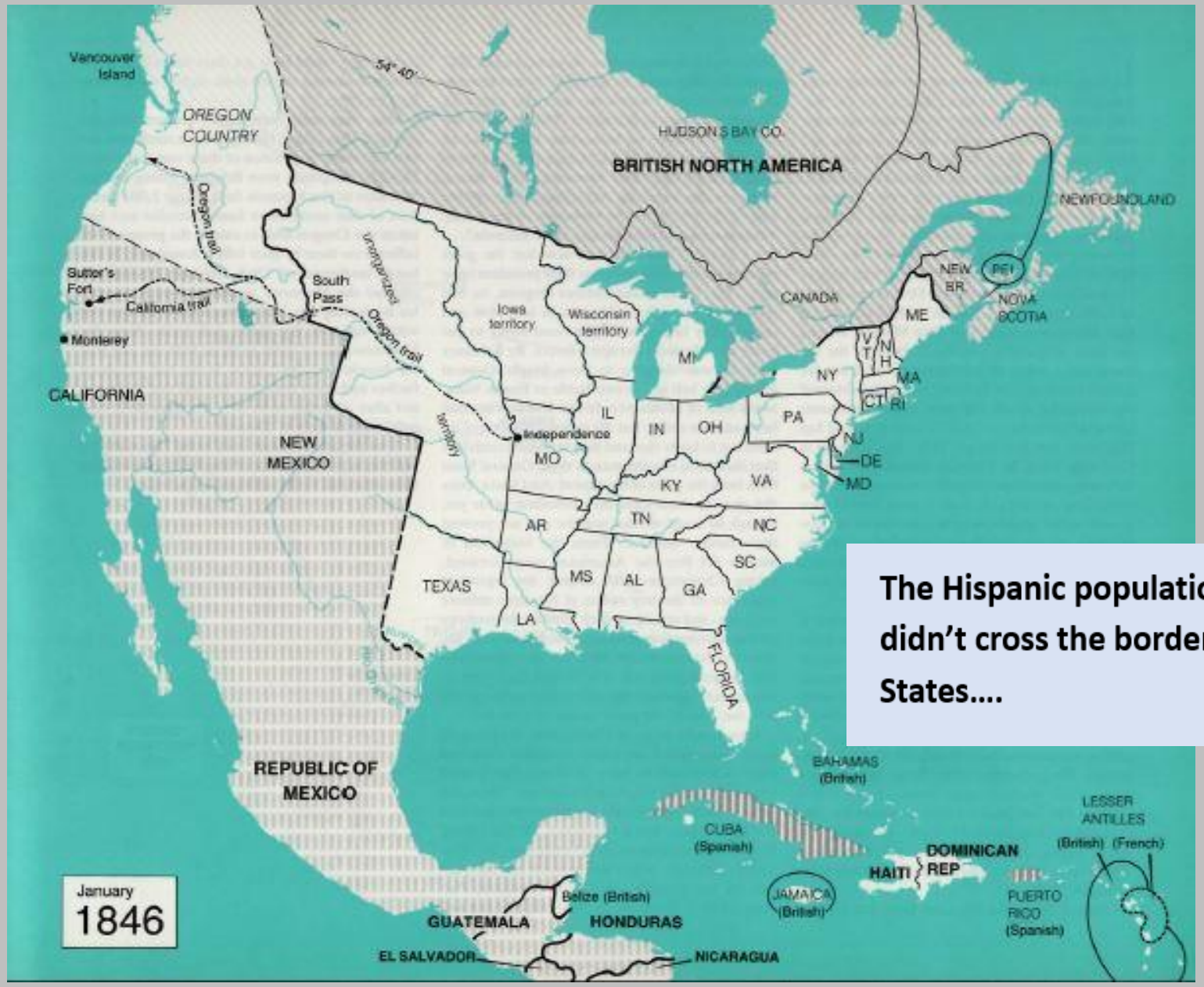
—no cattle in Texas

—no donkeys in Mexico

—no chili peppers in Thailand or India

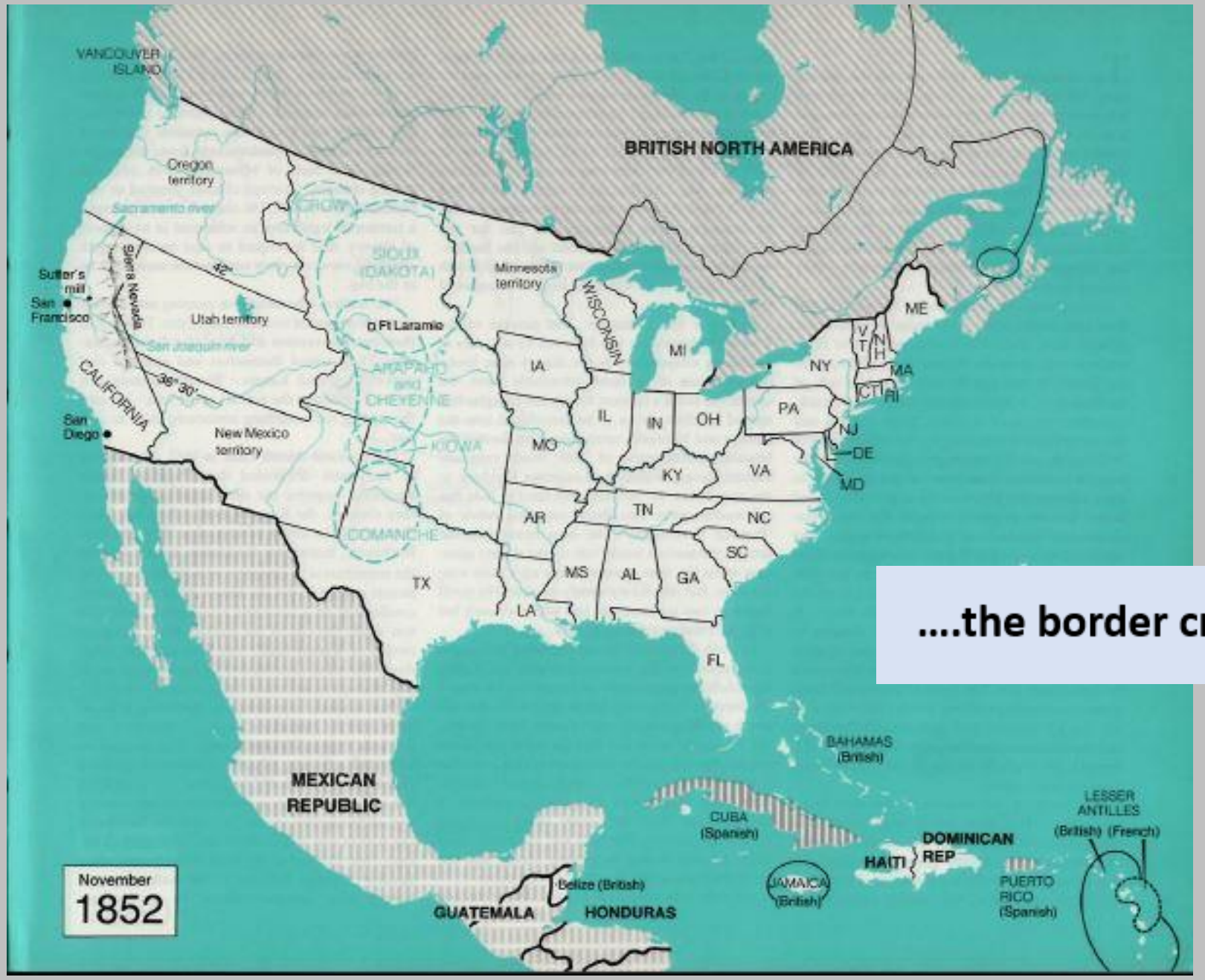
—no cigarettes in France

—no chocolate in Switzerland

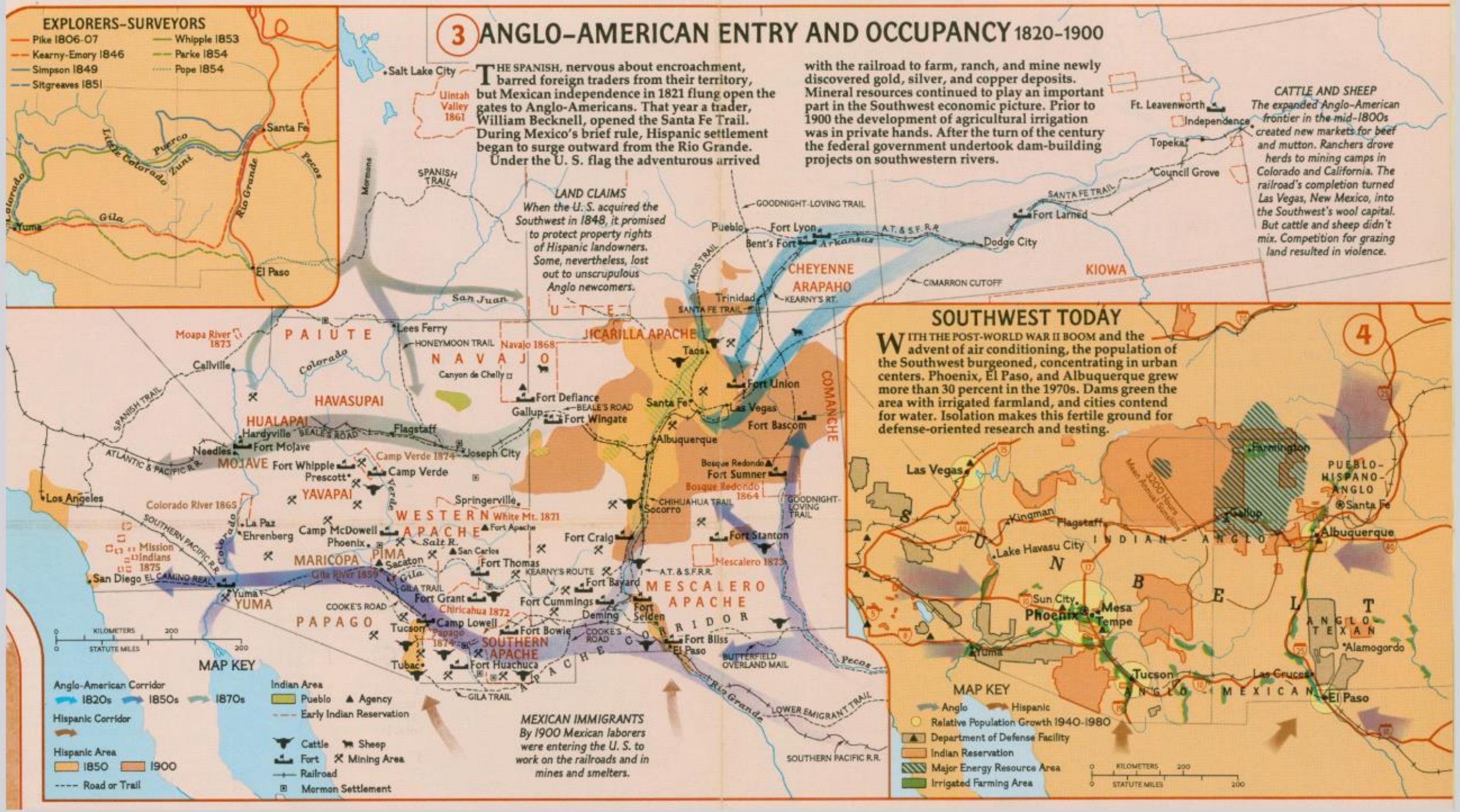


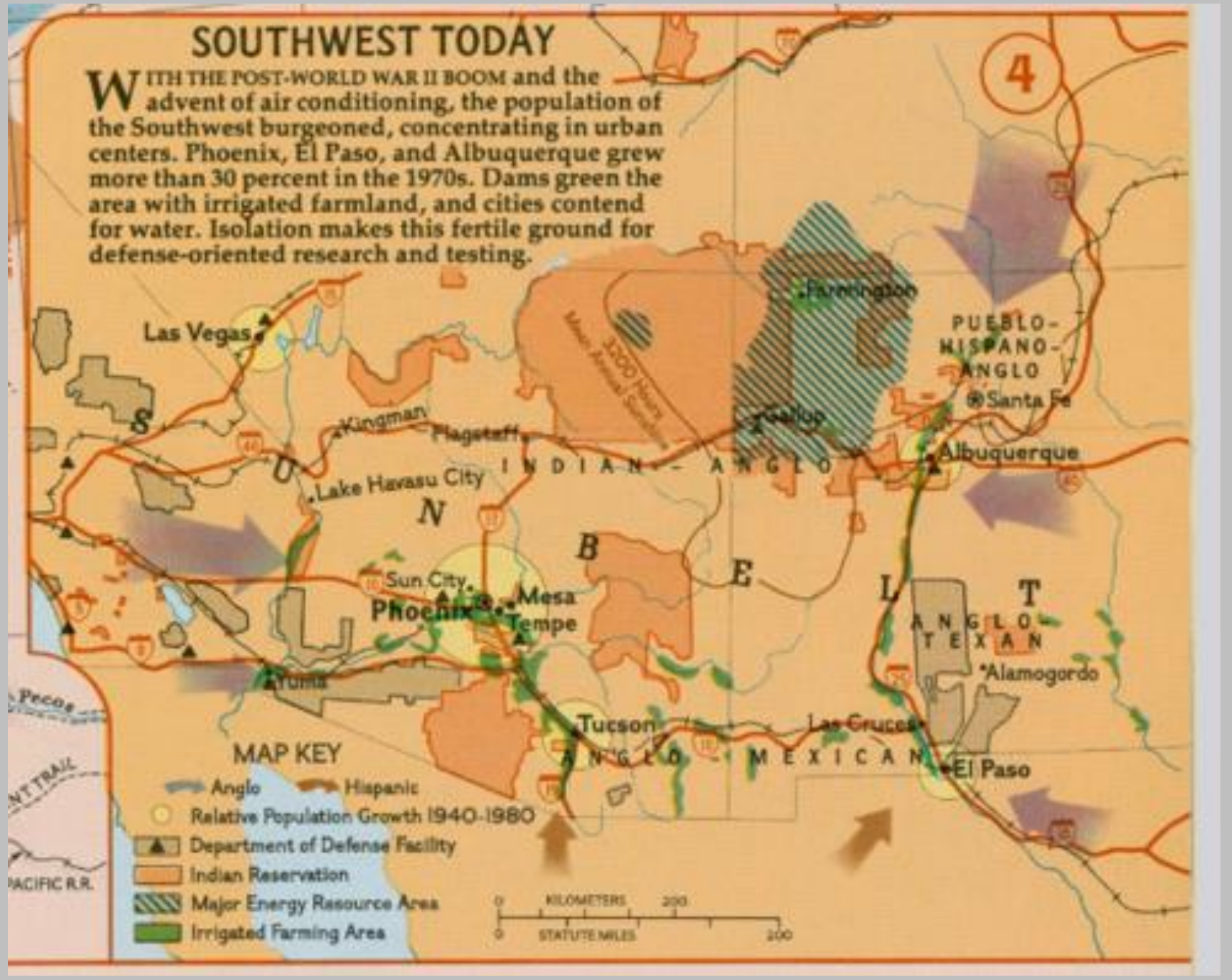
The Hispanic population of the Southwest didn't cross the border to enter the United States....


The Mexican War, 1846-1848
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Oregon territory
unorganized territory
Wisconsin territory
San Francisco
Monterey
Salt Lake City
Los Angeles
San Diego
Santa Fe
Gila river
Kearny
Rio Grande
IOWA
MI
NY
ME
VT
NH
MA
CT
RI
KEARNY
1,500
IL
IN
OH
PA
NJ
DE
MD
MO
KY
VA
AR
TN
NC
SC
TX
LA
MS
AL
GA
FL
TAYLOR
6,000
SCOTT
10,000
Monterrey
Buena Vista
PACIFIC SQUADRON USN
BAHAMAS (British)
Mexico City
Vera Cruz
CUBA (Spanish)
HAITI
DOMINICAN REP
LESSER ANTILLES (British) (Fre
JAMAICA (British)
PUERTO RICO (Spanish)
Belize (British)
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
January
1848



....the border crossed them!


EXPLORERS–SURVEYORS
Pike 1806-07
Kearny-Emory 1846
Simpson 1849
Sitgreaves 1851
Whipple 1853
Parke 1854
Pope 1854
Little Colorado
Puerco
Zuni
Rio Grande
Pecos
Gila
Yuma
Santa Fe
El Paso
3 ANGLO–AMERICAN ENTRY AND OCCUPANCY 1820–1900
THE SPANISH, nervous about encroachment, barred foreign traders from their territory, but Mexican independence in 1821 flung open the gates to Anglo-Americans. That year a trader, William Becknell, opened the Santa Fe Trail. During Mexico's brief rule, Hispanic settlement began to surge outward from the Rio Grande. Under the U. S. flag the adventurous arrived with the railroad to farm, ranch, and mine newly discovered gold, silver, and copper deposits. Mineral resources continued to play an important part in the Southwest economic picture. Prior to 1900 the development of agricultural irrigation was in private hands. After the turn of the century the federal government undertook dam-building projects on southwestern rivers.
LAND CLAIMS
When the U. S. acquired the Southwest in 1848, it promised to protect property rights of Hispanic landowners. Some, nevertheless, lost out to unscrupulous Anglo newcomers.
CATTLE AND SHEEP
The expanded Anglo-American frontier in the mid-1800s created new markets for beef and mutton. Ranchers drove herds to mining camps in Colorado and California. The railroad's completion turned Las Vegas, New Mexico, into the Southwest's wool capital. But cattle and sheep didn't mix. Competition for grazing land resulted in violence.
MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS
By 1900 Mexican laborers were entering the U. S. to work on the railroads and in mines and smelters.
Salt Lake City
Uintah Valley 1861
Mormons
SPANISH TRAIL
Moapa River 1873
Callville
Colorado
Lees Ferry
HONEYMOON TRAIL
Navajo 1868
Canyon de Chelly
San Juan
UTE
PAIUTE
NAVAJO
JICARILLA APACHE
Taos
Pueblo
Fort Lyon
Bent's Fort
Arkansas
A.T. & S.F.R.R.
GOODNIGHT-LOVING TRAIL
TAOS TRAIL
SANTA FE TRAIL
Trinidad
KEARNY'S RT.
CHEYENNE
ARAPAHO
KIOWA
CIMARRON CUTOFF
Dodge City
Fort Larned
Council Grove
Topeka
Independence
Ft. Leavenworth
HAVASUPAI
HUALAPAI
Hardyville
BEALE'S ROAD
Fort Mojave
Needles
Flagstaff
Joseph City
Fort Defiance
Gallup
Fort Wingate
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Fort Union
Fort Bascom
COMANCHE
Albuquerque
SPANISH TRAIL
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R.R.
MOJAVE
Fort Whipple
Prescott
Camp Verde 1874
Camp Verde
Verde
YAVAPAI
Bosque Redondo
Fort Sumner
Bosque Redondo 1864
CHIHUAHUA TRAIL
GOODNIGHT-LOVING TRAIL
Socorro
Springerville
WESTERN APACHE
White Mt. 1871
Fort Apache
Los Angeles
Colorado River 1865
La Paz
Ehrenberg
Camp McDowell
Phoenix
Salt R.
Fort Craig
Fort Stanton
Mescalero 1873
Mission Indians 1875
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
San Diego
EL CAMINO REAL
MARICOPA
PIMA
Sacaton
San Carlos
Fort Thomas
KEARNY'S ROUTE
A.T. & S.F.R.R.
Gila River 1859
Gila
GILA TRAIL
Fort Bayard
MESCALERO APACHE
Yuma
YUMA
Fort Grant
Fort Cummings
Deming
Fort Selden
COOKE'S ROAD
Chiricahua 1872
PAPAGO
Tucson
Camp Lowell
Papago 1874
SOUTHERN APACHE
Fort Bowie
COOKE'S ROAD
APACHE PASS
Fort Bliss
El Paso
BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL
Tubac
Fort Huachuca
GILA TRAIL
Pecos
Rio Grande
LOWER EMIGRANT TRAIL
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
KILOMETERS
STATUTE MILES
MAP KEY
Anglo-American Corridor
1820s
1850s
1870s
Hispanic Corridor
Hispanic Area
1850
1900
Road or Trail
Indian Area
Pueblo
Agency
Early Indian Reservation
Cattle
Sheep
Fort
Mining Area
Railroad
Mormon Settlement
SOUTHWEST TODAY
4
WITH THE POST-WORLD WAR II BOOM and the advent of air conditioning, the population of the Southwest burgeoned, concentrating in urban centers. Phoenix, El Paso, and Albuquerque grew more than 30 percent in the 1970s. Dams green the area with irrigated farmland, and cities contend for water. Isolation makes this fertile ground for defense-oriented research and testing.
Las Vegas
Farmington
3,200 Hours Mean Annual Sunshine
PUEBLO-HISPANO-ANGLO
Santa Fe
Gallup
Albuquerque
Kingman
Flagstaff
Lake Havasu City
INDIAN-ANGLO
SUN BELT
Sun City
Phoenix
Mesa
Tempe
Yuma
ANGLO-TEXAN
Alamogordo
Tucson
Las Cruces
ANGLO-MEXICAN
El Paso
MAP KEY
Anglo
Hispanic
Relative Population Growth 1940-1980
Department of Defense Facility
Indian Reservation
Major Energy Resource Area
Irrigated Farming Area
KILOMETERS
STATUTE MILES


SOUTHWEST TODAY
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4
Las Vegas
Kingman
Flagstaff
Lake Havasu City
Farmington
Gallup
PUEBLO-HISPANO-ANGLO
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
INDIAN - ANGLO
Sun City
Phoenix
Mesa
Tempe
Yuma
ANGLO TEXAN
Alamogordo
Tucson
Las Cruces
ANGLO - MEXICAN
El Paso
MAP KEY
Anglo
Hispanic
Relative Population Growth 1940-1980
Department of Defense Facility
Indian Reservation
Major Energy Resource Area
Irrigated Farming Area
KILOMETERS
STATUTE MILES
200

AMERICA'S ANCIENT CHIEFDOMS, 1539-1543:

CONQUISTADORS, PUEBLOS, AND MOUNDBUILDERS