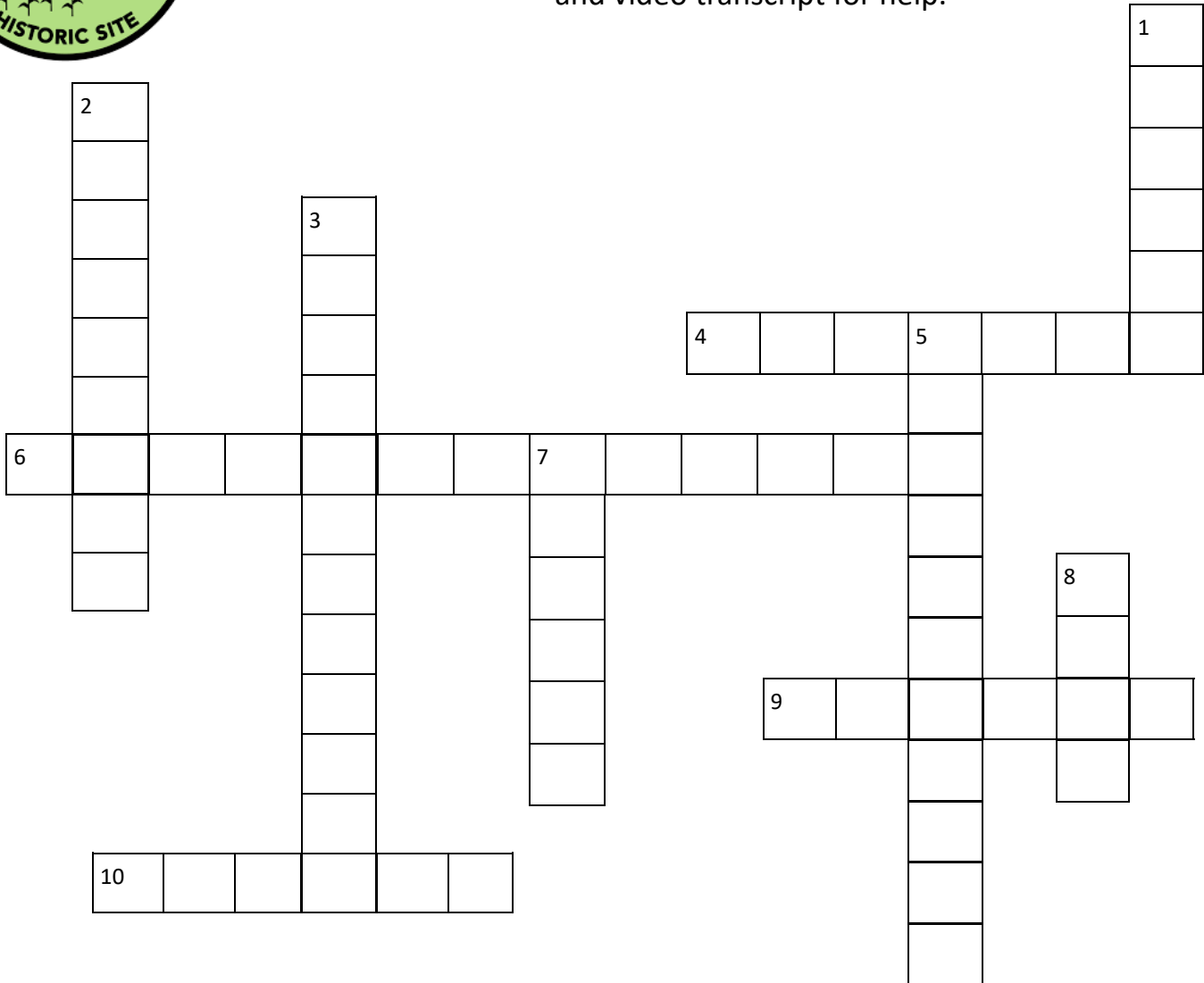




Coronado & the Seven Cities of Cíbola

Complete the crossword puzzle below. Use the vocabulary list and video transcript for help.



ACROSS

4. Antonio de Mendoza, the first Spanish leader of New Spain (Mexico), held this position.
6. The name for Columbus and the other Spanish explorers who sailed to the Americas searching for riches and glory.
9. Pueblo women's cotton clothing presented to Alvarado when he arrived in Tiguex.
10. The name for the mythical seven cities of gold.

DOWN

1. Spanish name for the towns of the native peoples of New Mexico.
2. Trade route connecting Europe to China.
3. The Spanish word for the requirement read to all native peoples during Spanish conquest.
5. The European name for India and the islands of Southeast Asia.
7. The Spanish name given to the twelve pueblos along the Rio Grande River.
8. The Spanish word for friar. Marcos de Niza was a friar of the Franciscan order.



Coronado and the Seven Cities of Cíbola

Vocabulary List

Cíbola: The Seven Cities of Gold, also known as the Seven Cities of Cíbola, is a myth that was popular in the 16th century. According to legend, the seven cities of gold could be found throughout the pueblos of the New Mexico Territory.

conquistador: Conquistadors were the knights, soldiers and explorers of the Spanish Empire. During the Age of Discovery, conquistadors sailed beyond Europe to the Americas, Oceania, Africa, and Asia, conquering territory and opening trade routes. They colonized much of the world for Spain and Portugal in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

fray: Fray is the Spanish word for friar. A friar is a man belonging to any of the Roman Catholic religious orders of mendicants, having taken a vow of poverty. Most Spanish friars in the New World belonged to the Franciscan order.

East Indies: The East Indies or the Indies are the lands of South (India) and Southeast Asia.

manta: A manta is a rectangular textile that was worn as a blanket or as a wrap-around dress. When worn as a dress, the manta is held together by a woven sash. Mantas were and are worn by such indigenous peoples as the Navajo and Pueblo peoples.

pueblo: The Spanish explorers of northern New Spain used the term pueblo to refer to permanent indigenous towns in the region, mainly in New Mexico. This term continued to be used to describe the communities housed in apartment structures built of stone, adobe mud, and other local material. The structures were usually multi-storied buildings surrounding an open plaza, with rooms accessible only through ladders lowered by the inhabitants.

requerimiento: The Spanish Requirement of 1513 was a declaration by the Spanish monarchy of Spain's divinely ordained right to take possession of the territories of the New World and to subjugate, exploit and, when necessary, to fight the native inhabitants.

Silk Road: The Silk Road was a network of trade routes, which connected the East and West, and was central to the economic, cultural, political, and religious interactions between these regions from the 2nd century BCE to the 18th century.

Tiguex: Tiguex was the location of 12 to 20 now vanished Pueblos in the vicinity of Albuquerque and Bernalillo, New Mexico in the Rio Grande valley, described by the Coronado expedition, 1540-1542 as where they were headquartered for 14 months.

viceroy: A viceroy is an official who runs a country, colony, city, province, or sub-national state, in the name of and



Coronado Expedition Timeline Construction



Using the video presentation and the additional resources listed in the lesson plan, fill in the timeline with the corresponding event.

1492	
1510	
1535	
1536	
1537	
1539	
February 1540	
June 1540	
August 1540	
September 1540	

Early 1541	
April 1541	
Late 1541	
April 1542	
1544	
1554	