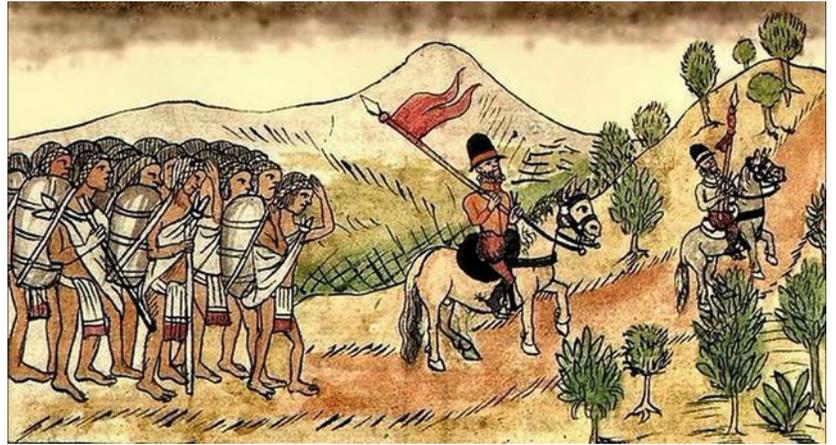


Spanish Missions Sources

This is a picture of a Spanish conquistador with a group of Native Americans. A conquistador was a Spanish soldier. The conquistadors came to North America in search of winning fame and fortune. They did this by conquering many of the Native American groups they met. To conquer means to take control of a place or a people.



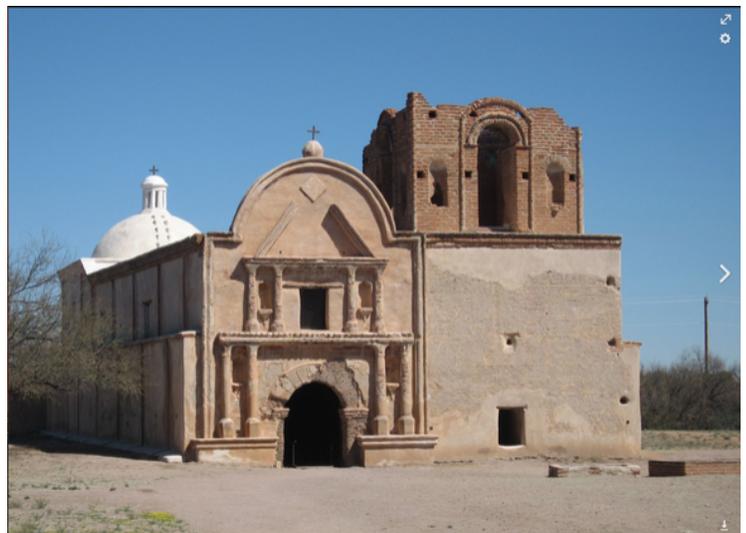
<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/wfGqRp0MfqI/maxresdefault.jpg>

This is a map of the area known as New Spain. This was a very large colony established in 1535 by the King and Queen of Spain. This was land the Spanish conquistadors claimed for Spain. They hoped to create a new empire in North America. An empire is a group of territories or peoples that are under the rule of one country. The Spanish hoped that their new colony would increase the wealth and power of Spain.



<https://westerncoheritagejr.org/historic-colorado/spanish-exploration/>

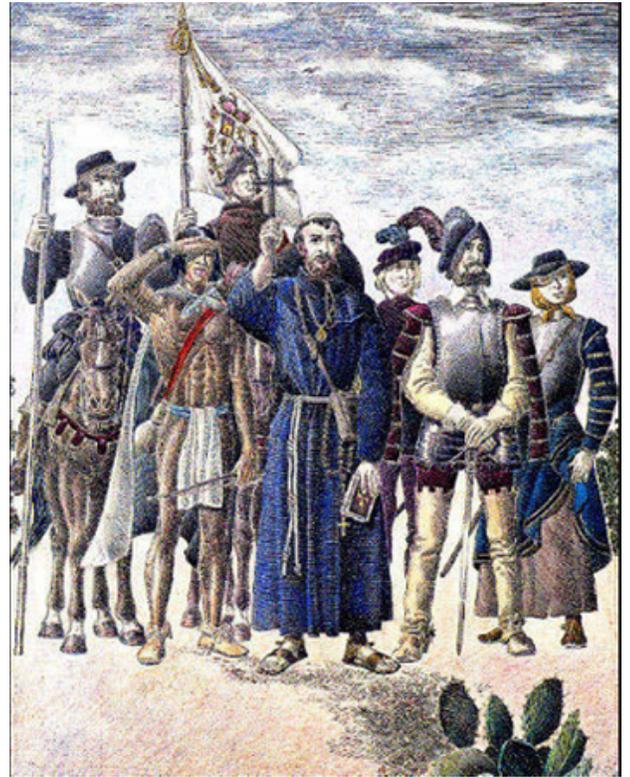
These are the ruins of the Spanish mission at Tumacacori, Arizona. This mission building was established in 1691 and was one of the first missions established in Arizona. In Arizona, 20 missions were built between 1629 and 1828. The missions were the first step in settling New Spain. The Spanish government hoped that the missions would succeed and then attract more settlers to come to New Spain.



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mission_San_Jos%C3%A9_de_Tumac%C3%A1cori#/media/File:Ruins_of_the_Franciscan_church_at_Mission_San_Jos%C3%A9_de_Tumac%C3%A1cori_\(6127855296\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mission_San_Jos%C3%A9_de_Tumac%C3%A1cori#/media/File:Ruins_of_the_Franciscan_church_at_Mission_San_Jos%C3%A9_de_Tumac%C3%A1cori_(6127855296).jpg)

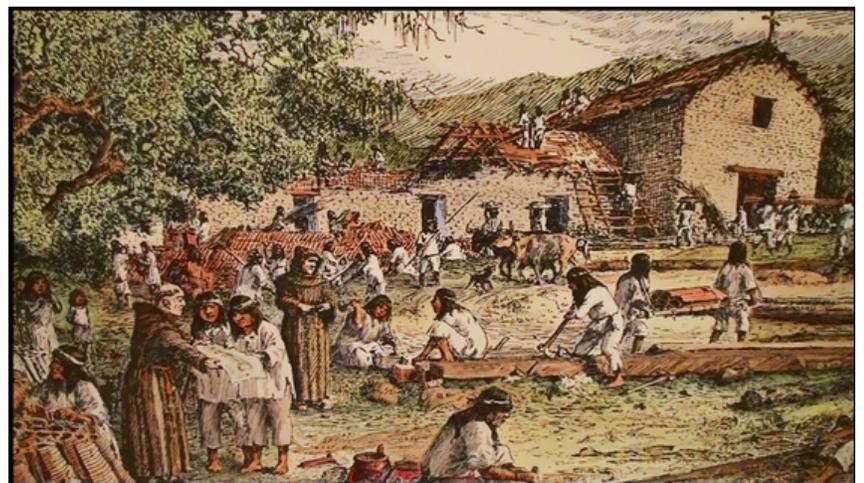
Spanish Missions Sources

This is a picture of a Spanish missionary priest accompanying the Spanish conquistadors. A missionary is someone who wants to convert people to his or her religion. Besides looking for treasure, the Spanish also wanted to convert Native Americans to Christianity. To convert means to change an idea or belief. The first missionaries traveled with the conquistadors. Many would stay behind to help establish missions throughout New Spain.



<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SpanishMissionariesTexasbyJose-Cisneros.jpg>

This picture shows the Spanish missionaries working with Native Americans to build a mission. Native American labor was very important to the building of the Spanish missions. The missions were often a mix of Native American and Spanish building methods. For example, the Spanish introduced adobe bricks which were then used by some Native American groups such as the Pueblo to build their own buildings.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Posta_Band_of_Diegueno_Mission_Indians#/media/File:Mission_Indians.jpg

Spanish Missions Sources

This painting shows Spanish missionaries working with Native Americans. The missionaries carried out many different duties. They taught Native Americans about the Roman Catholic religion, and also introduced the Natives to different foods that were grown in Spain. For example, the priests brought chocolate with them that they used in drinks. The missionaries also tried to provide medical help when needed. However, in some cases the Spanish killed Native American medicine men and priests. This was done to stop Native Americans from practicing their religion. The Spanish wanted the Native Americans to practice Catholicism instead of the traditional Native religion.



<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/its02>

This is a painting showing the Pueblo Revolt in 1680. Some Native American groups never completely accepted the missions and the priests. In 1680, a group of Pueblo Indians fought back against the Spanish. They succeeded in driving the Spanish away for almost 12 years.



<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/nps01>

This is a painting of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. Father Kino was a Jesuit priest who established many of the missions in Arizona. The Jesuits were a group of Spanish priests who came to North America as missionaries. Father Kino worked to introduce modern farming techniques to Native Americans through the missions. He also showed Native Americans how to raise livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats. He was also one of the few missionaries who spoke out against the harsh treatment of Native Americans by the Spanish.



<https://alchetron.com/Eusebio-Kino#demo>

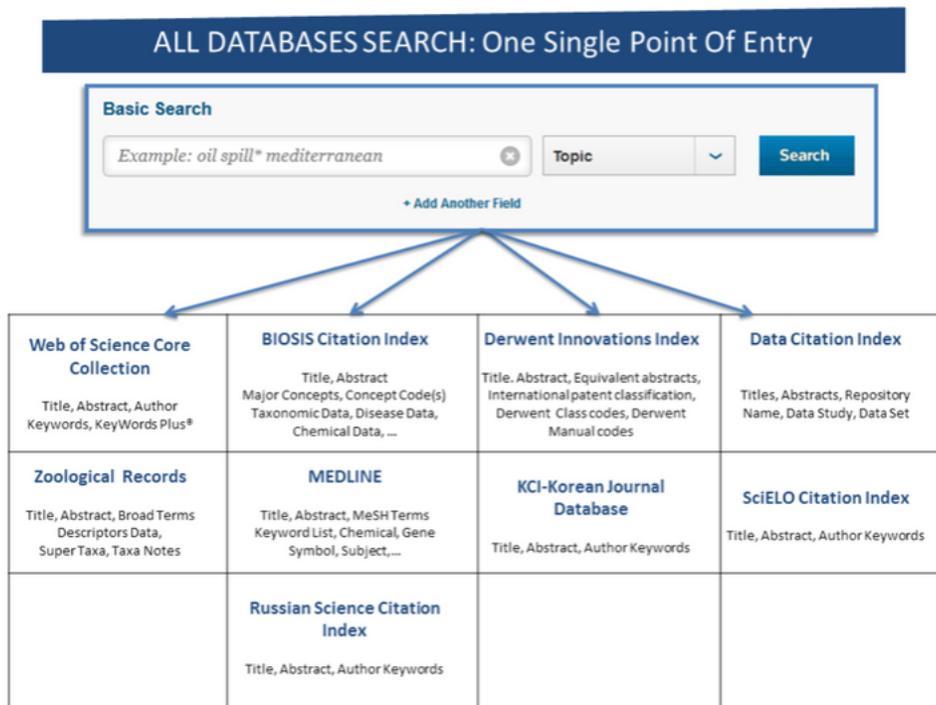
Examples of Databases

Take a look at this database. It is used to look up court cases and current events. It isn't user friendly. There aren't any pictures. There are also complicated words, like "citation" and "dossier." Can you think of other reasons it is not user friendly for kids?

Lexis also offers three custom search widgets, representing the most common search types: news and current events, state and federal cases and court decisions, and company information.

The image shows three search widgets from Lexis. The first, 'Search the News', allows searching U.S. and World News by source type (e.g., Major World Publications) or source title. The second, 'Look up a Legal Case', allows searching by citation (e.g., 347 U.S. 483), parties (e.g., Mapp v. Ohio), or topic (e.g., Equal Opportunity). The third, 'Get Company Info', allows searching over 80 million companies by name (e.g., Microsoft) or ticker (e.g., MSFT). Each widget includes a search input field, a 'Go' button, and a brief description of the search criteria.

Do you think this database is user friendly for kids? Why or why not?



Steps to Create and Analyze Artifacts

Step 1: Create Artifacts and Labels

You will create a replica of an artifact that would be found in a Spanish mission. A replica is a copy. The replica looks just like the real artifact. Professionals create replicas because sometimes the real artifacts are too fragile to touch or move. This way, people can still see what the artifact really looked like, without professional worrying about the artifact being damaged or broken.

Your artifact might be associated with the Spanish or a Native American group and will also be associated with a specific building found at a Spanish mission. Read the information on the card that your teacher gives you about the artifacts that you create. You will choose one artifact to make. Use art supplies and other materials to build your artifacts. **MAKE SURE THE OTHER GROUPS DO NOT SEE WHICH CARD YOU HAVE.**

After you build your artifact, fill out the label below. Then, cut out the label and paste it on the back of your artifact. Your label should:

- NOT reveal whether the artifact is Spanish or Native American
- Name the artifact
- List 2-3 sentences about how your artifact was used.



Cut Here

Group # that created the artifact: _____

What the artifact is: _____

Description of how archaeologists believe this item was used:

Steps to Create and Analyze Artifacts

Step 2: Switch Artifacts With Another Group

Your teacher will tell you which group to switch artifacts with. Make sure your label is on the artifact before you switch with another group!

Step 3: Analyze Artifacts From Another Group

You will now figure out what your artifact is and what it might have been used for. Read the label on the back of the artifact. Then look at the picture below. This is a map of a Spanish mission. Look carefully at the different buildings. Then, think about where your artifact would most likely be found and why it belongs in that particular place. Circle a number on the diagram of the Spanish Mission shown below where you think the artifact would be found at a mission settlement.

Diagram of a Spanish Mission

1. Church
2. Priests' Quarters
3. Workshops
4. Kitchen
5. Storerooms
6. Well
7. Indian Village
8. Water Access



<https://image3.slideserve.com/6380008/diagram-of-a-spanish-mission-1.jpg>

Database Entry

You will create a database entry about the artifact you analyzed. Your database entry will include:

- A sketch of what the artifact looks like.
- The part of the Spanish Mission that the artifact is most likely from and what evidence you used to make your decision.
- How confident you are that you know what part of the Spanish Mission the artifact is from.
- Description about what this artifact tells you about life in the Spanish Mission.
- Something this artifact could be compared to today. For example, if your artifact was used for Missionaries to communicate with each other, you could compare it to a cellphone.
- At least 3 key words that people can use to look up your entry when they are using the database.

Fill out your database entry on the next page.

Database Entry

Picture of Artifact:



Part of the Mission artifact is most likely from: _____

What evidence did you use to decide what part of the Spanish Mission the artifact is from?

On a scale of 1 - 10, how confident are you that you know where the artifact is from? What other information would you need to feel more confident about your choice?

Write two sentences here about what this artifact tells you about life in the Spanish Mission.

Keywords:

Cards for Students

You are part of Group # 1

This is an artifact from the church. This is a large iron bell. The bell was an important part of daily mission life. It was located in a bell tower in the mission church. The bell was used to tell people the time of day. A bell rang every morning for people to get up. It would ring when it was time to go to church or school. It would also ring when it was time for meals or evening prayers. The bell was used too as an alarm. For example, if the mission was under attack from Native Americans or if there was a fire. Each event or time had a special sound so people could tell what was happening.



<https://missiontour.org/wp/soledad/mission-soledad-museum.html>

You are part of Group #2

This is a bed that would have been found in the Priest's Quarters. The bed was made of hard wood. Sometimes there was a straw mattress, which would have been very rough and scratchy. Sometimes the bed would just be a wood frame with animal hides stretched across it. Blankets often came from the wool of the sheep kept at the mission. The wool was woven by Native American women who lived at the mission.



https://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/wp-content/uploads/satevepost/quarters_carmel3rb.jpg

You are part of Group # 3

This is an artifact from the kitchen. This artifact is a mortar and pestle. It is made of clay. This tool was found in the kitchen. It was used to grind corn to make tortillas, bread and cakes. It was also used to grind spices for cooking. The kitchen was a busy place in the mission. Native American and Spanish women did most of the cooking. Mission kitchens also had a fireplace where large pots were hung for cooking. This made the kitchen very hot and smokey to work in.



<https://thisoldmission.org/content/archaeology>

You are part of Group #4

This is an artifact from the workshops. This is an anvil. An anvil is a large piece of heavy metal with a flat top. It is used by blacksmiths to pound out metal into different shapes. A piece of hot metal was laid on the flat surface and then hammered by the blacksmith. This was one of the most important tools that a blacksmith could use. Without it, it would be very hard to work with the hot metal. An anvil would have been found in the workshops.



https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g34675-d126922-i40036406-Mission_San_Luis_de_Apalachee-Tallahassee_Florida.html

You are part of Group #5

This is an olla. It is a type of ceramic pot used to hold water. In a Spanish mission, an olla was always found near a well. The well was located in the courtyard so water could be gotten at any time. Spanish missions were always located near a water source. To provide water for crops, Native American workers would dig irrigation ditches that would allow water to flow to the gardens.



<https://desert.com/native-american-pottery/>

Answer Key

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 1

This is an artifact from the church.



This is a large iron bell. The bell was an important part of daily mission life. It was located in a bell tower in the mission church. The bell was used to tell people the time of day. A bell rang every morning for people to get up. It would ring when it was time to go to church or school. It would also ring when it was time for meals or evening prayers. The bell was used too as an alarm. For example, if the mission was under attack from Native Americans or if there was a fire. Each event or time had a special sound so people could tell what was happening.

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 2

This is an artifact from the Priest's Quarters.



This is a bed that would have been found in the Priest's Quarters. The bed was made of hard wood. Sometimes there was a straw mattress, which would have been very rough and scratchy. Sometimes the bed would be nothing more than a wood frame with animal hides stretched across it. Blankets often came from the wool of the sheep kept at the mission. The wool was woven by Native American women who lived at the mission.

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 3

This is an artifact from the kitchen.



This artifact is a mortar and pestle. It is made of clay. This tool was found in the kitchen. It was used to grind corn to make tortillas, bread and cakes. It was also used to grind spices for cooking. The kitchen was a busy place in the mission.

Native American and Spanish women did much of the cooking, though missionaries would help too. Mission kitchens also had a fireplace where large pots were hung for cooking. This made the kitchen very hot and smokey to work in.

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 4

This is an artifact from the workshops.

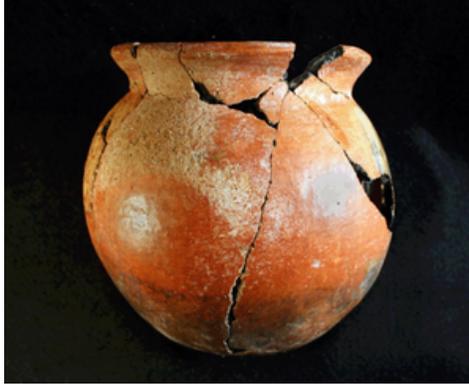


This is an anvil. An anvil is a large piece of heavy metal with a flat top. It is used by blacksmiths to pound out metal into different shapes. A piece of hot metal was laid on the flat surface and then hammered by the blacksmith. This was one of the most important tools that a blacksmith could use. Without it, it would be very hard to work with the hot metal. (The anvil would have been found in the workshops of the mission.)

Answer Key

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 5

This is an artifact from the well.



This is an olla. It is a type of ceramic pot used to hold water. In a Spanish mission, an olla was always found near a well. The well was located in the courtyard so water could be gotten at any time. Spanish missions were always located near a water source. To provide water for crops, Native American workers would dig irrigation ditches that would allow water to flow to the gardens.