

## Lesson 2: The Documents

Overview: In this lesson, the students will take notes on a brief background lecture on Oñate. Following this, they will, in small groups, analyze an Oñate document using the APPARTS format.

### Objectives:

- Students will practice outline note taking skills from a lecture.
- Students will analyze a document using APPARTS format.

Duration: One 90-minute block period.

### Materials:

- Paper and pen/pencil
- Reading quiz
  - Juan de Oñate was born in \_\_\_\_\_, Mexico.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of Spain awarded Oñate a contract to settle New Mexico.
  - A Spanish punitive expedition descended on \_\_\_\_\_ resulting in a three day battle.
  - Men over 25 had one \_\_\_\_\_ cut off.
  - In 1613, Oñate was banished from \_\_\_\_\_ forever.
- Lecture outline based on article from Texas Handbook of History: *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/OO/fon2.html> (accessed July 25, 2009). (NOTE: "s.v." stands for sub verbo, "under the word.")
- APPARTS worksheet
- Primary source documents:
  - <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-014/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-014</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Oñate, Juan de, 1549?-1624</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>True Account of the Expedition of Oñate toward the East</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Bolton, Herbert Eugene (editor). <i>Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706</i> . (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916). Pages 250-267.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	20 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-014/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-014/</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-102/index.asp">http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-102/index.asp</a></li></ul>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-102</b>
<b>Author:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Record of Marches by the Army, New Spain to New Mexico, 1596-98</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey (editors and translators). Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1953). Volume 5, pages 309-328.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	21 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-102/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-102/</a>

- <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-104/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-104</b>
<b>Author:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Trial of the Indians of Acoma, 1598</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey (editors and translators). Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1953). Volume 5, pages 428-479.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	53 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-104/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-104/</a>

- <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-010/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-010</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Oñate, Juan de, 1549?-1624</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Letter Written by Don Juan de Oñate from New Mexico</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Bolton, Herbert Eugene (editor). Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916). Pages 199-222.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	27 / 1
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-010/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-010/</a>

- <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-011/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-011</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Oñate, Juan de, 1549?-1624</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Account of the Discovery of the Buffalo</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Bolton, Herbert Eugene (editor). Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916). Pages 223-232.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	12 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-011/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-011/</a>

- <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-012/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-012</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Oñate, Juan de, 1549?-1624</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Account of the Journey to the Salines, the Xumanas, and the Sea</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Bolton, Herbert Eugene (editor). Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916). Pages 233-238.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	8 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-012/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-012/</a>

- <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-013/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-013</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Oñate, Juan de, 1549?-1624</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Account of the Discovery of the Mines</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Bolton, Herbert Eugene (editor). Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916). Pages 239-249.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	13 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-013/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-013/</a>

- <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-103/index.asp>

<b>Document Number:</b>	<b>AJ-103</b>
<b>Author:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Account by an Indian of the Flight of Umana and Leyba from New Mexico</b>
<b>Source:</b>	Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey (editors and translators). Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1953). Volume 5, pages 416-419.
<b>Pages/Illustrations:</b>	5 / 0
<b>Citable URL:</b>	<a href="http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-103/">www.americanjourneys.org/aj-103/</a>

Procedure:

Introduction

1. Bellringer: As students enter, have them answer the questions on the reading quiz (on the screen-powerpoint slide). For a bit of fun, you could award candy or some other small treat to those who answer all the questions correctly. Also, if you are lucky enough to have a smartboard and a class set of handheld answering devices, this would be a great time to use it.

Teacher-led Component

2. Have students get their notebooks ready for note taking. Conduct the brief (15-20 minutes) lecture in your preferred way. I prefer to post the outline on a powerpoint and have students add extra information as the lecture goes on.

Student Activity

3. Break students into small groups (3-4) and distribute APPARTS worksheets-1 for each student.
4. Give each group a set of documents. Each student should have access to a document.
5. Give students the balance of the period (save 5-10 minutes at the end of the period) for analyzing the documents. This assumes students are used to this format for analyzing documents. If they are new to it, you will need to analyze a document together and will need to adjust your time accordingly.

Closing

6. At 5-10 minutes before the end of the period, have groups do a quick whip-around, sharing the basic attributes of what is contained in their documents.

Homework: Students should finish APPARTS analysis if they did not have time during class.

Assessment:

Formative:

- Reading quiz
- Note check on lecture notes

Summative:

- APPARTS worksheets

**ESL/ELL:**

The outline note-taking is another way of helping these students, since the content vocabulary is provided for them.

### Lecture Preparation Information

**OÑATE, JUAN DE** (ca. 1550-1626). Juan de Oñate, explorer and founder of the first European settlements in the upper Rio Grande valley of New Mexico, son of Cristóbal de Oñate and Catalina de Salazar, was born around 1550, most likely in the frontier settlement of Zacatecas, Mexico. His father was a prominent Zacatecas mine owner and *encomendero*. In his early twenties Oñate was leading campaigns against the unsubdued Chichimec Indians along the turbulent northern frontier around Zacatecas and prospecting for silver. He aided the establishment of missions in the newly conquered territory. He married Isabel de Tolosa Cortés Moctezuma, a descendant of the famous conquistador Hernán Cortés and the Aztec emperor Moctezuma. They had a son and a daughter.

On September 21, 1595, Oñate was awarded a contract by King Philip II of Spain to settle New Mexico. Spreading Catholicism was a primary objective, but many colonists enlisted in hopes of finding a new silver strike. After many delays Oñate began the *entrada* in early 1598. He forded the Rio Grande at the famous crossing point of El Paso del Norte,<sup>97</sup> which he discovered in May 1598, after making a formal declaration of possession of New Mexico on April 30 of that year. By late May he had made contact with the first of the many pueblos of the northern Rio Grande valley. In July 1598 he established the headquarters of the New Mexico colony at San Juan pueblo, thus effectively extending the Camino Real by more than 600 miles. It was the longest road in North America for several subsequent centuries. While awaiting the slow-moving main caravan of colonists, Oñate explored the surrounding area and solidified his position. Construction of the mission at San Francisco and a mission for the Indians of San Juan soon began. Mutiny, desertion, and dissent plagued the new colony when riches were not instantly found. Oñate dealt with these problems with a firm hand. Some of his men explored east beyond Pecos pueblo towards the Texas border in search of buffalo; they probably reached the headwaters of the Canadian River, twenty-five miles northwest of the site of present Amarillo. Oñate visited Acoma pueblos as well as the Hopi and Zuni pueblos far to the west; one party in his group went as far as the San Francisco mountains in Arizona, finding silver ore and staking claims. Upon Oñate's return to Acoma he put down a revolt that left eleven colonists dead. He severely punished the rebellious Indians.

Prospecting expeditions continued in an attempt to bring prosperity to the colony. The colony was reinforced in late 1600, but hardships, including cold weather and short food supplies, continued. On June 23, 1601, Oñate began an expedition to Quivira<sup>98</sup> in search of wealth and an outlet to the sea. He followed the Canadian River across the Texas Panhandle and near the Oklahoma border headed northeast. Probably in the central part of what is now Kansas, Oñate's expedition arrived at the first of the Quivira villages. The great settlements of Quivira proved to be a disappointment to men who had come looking for easy wealth, however, and they soon turned back. While Oñate was on this expedition, conditions deteriorated in the New Mexico colony because the land was poor, the Indians were troublesome, and there were no silver strikes. The colony was subsequently abandoned except for some of Oñate's most devoted followers. The deserters spread the news of conditions in the colony when they returned to New Spain, and the government soon initiated an inquiry into the situation in New Mexico and Oñate's treatment of the Indians. At the same time Oñate launched his last major expedition, from the Zuni pueblos to the Colorado River and down it to the Gulf of California.

In 1606 King Philip III ordered Oñate to Mexico City until allegations against him could be

investigated. Unaware of the order, Oñate resigned his office in 1607 because of the condition of the colony and financial problems. He remained in New Mexico to see the town of Santa Fe established. King Philip III decided to continue supporting the colony. A new governor was appointed, and Oñate was summoned to Mexico City in 1608. In 1613 he finally faced charges of using excessive force during the Acoma rebellion, hanging two Indians, executing mutineers and deserters, and adultery. He was fined, banished from New Mexico permanently, and banished from Mexico City for four years. He spent much of the rest of his life trying to clear his name, with some evident success. Eventually he went to Spain, where the king gave him the position of mining inspector. He died in Spain on or around June 3, 1626.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Herbert Eugene Bolton, ed., *Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706* (New York: Scribner, 1908; rpt., New York: Barnes and Noble, 1959). Carlos E. Castañeda, *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas* (7 vols., Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1936-58; rpt., New York: Arno, 1976). George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey, eds., *Don Juan de Oñate: Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628* (Santa Fe: Patalacio, 1927; rpt., Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1953). Marc Simmons, *The Last Conquistador: Juan de Oñate and the Settling of the Far Southwest* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991).

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**The following, adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article.**

*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. ","  
<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/OO/fon2.html> (accessed July 28, 2009).

(NOTE: "s.v." stands for sub verbo, "under the word.")

## **APPARTS**

### **AUTHOR**

Who created the source? What do you know about the author?  
What is the author's point of view?

### **PLACE AND TIME**

Where and when was the source produced? How might this  
affect the meaning of the source?

### **PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**

Beyond information about the author and the context of its  
creation, what do you know that would help you further  
understand the primary source? For example, do you recognize  
any symbols and recall what they represent?

### **AUDIENCE**

For whom was the source created and how might this affect the  
reliability of the source?

### **REASON**

Why was this source created at the time it was produced?

### **THE MAIN IDEA**

What point is the source trying to convey?

### **SIGNIFICANCE**

Why is this source important? What inferences can you draw  
from this document? Ask yourself, "So what?" in relation to the  
question asked.

## APPARTS WORKSHEET

Document/Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Place and Time: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Prior Knowledge: \_\_\_\_\_

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Audience: \_\_\_\_\_

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Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

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The Main Idea: \_\_\_\_\_

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Significance: \_\_\_\_\_

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