## Life in New Spain

Main Idea Spanish settlers and American Indians lived together, but not always peacefully.

After the Spanish took the Aztecs' riches, the conquistadors did not find much more gold in North America. Instead, they found large amounts of silver underground. Because New Spain had good soil, many settlers built haciendas (ah see YEN dahs). A hacienda is a large farm or ranch, often with its own village and church.

Spanish hacienda owners relied on Indians to farm the land. American Indians were forced to work at haciendas and were often cheated out of their pay. Many of them died from overwork in Spanish fields and mines.

The Spanish brought enslaved Africans to replace the thousands of American Indians who had died. Most of these Africans were forced to work on sugar plantations in Spain's Caribbean colonies. By 1650, about 130,000 enslaved Africans and their descendants were in New Spain.

Priests at Spanish missions wanted to convert American Indians to Roman Catholicism. To convert means to change a religion or a belief.

Some American Indians accepted Spanish rule. They moved to missions and converted to Catholicism. They learned to speak Spanish and to use European farming methods.

A Spanish priest named Bartolomé de las Casas wanted to protect all American Indians. He spoke out against their mistreatment in the Spanish colonies. He convinced the Spanish king to make laws to help protect them. Many settlers, however, ignored these laws and continued to mistreat them.

American Indians who did not live at missions continued to practice their own traditions and religions. In 1680, a Pueblo Indian leader named Popé (poh PEH) led a revolt against the Spanish in New Mexico. A revolt is a violent uprising against a ruler. The Pueblo kept the Spanish out of New Mexico until 1692, when the Spanish returned and conquered them again.

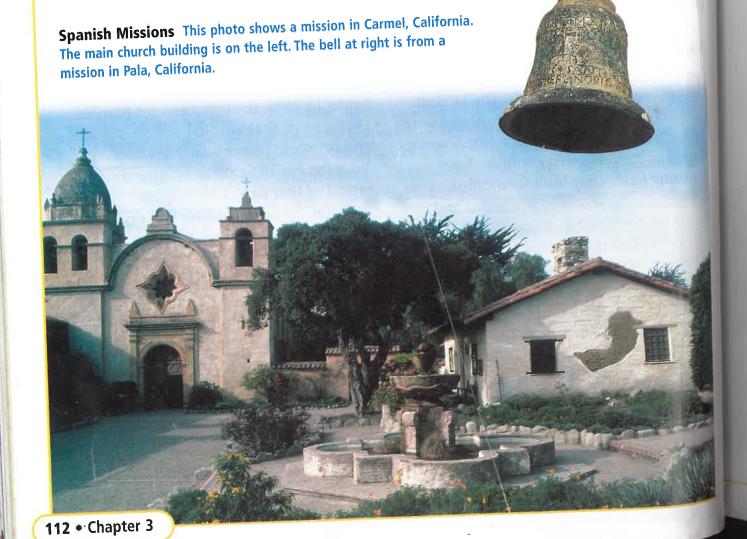
**REVIEW** What did some American Indians learn when they moved to Spanish missions?

## **Lesson Summary**



## Why It Matters ...

The growth of New Spain spread Spanish language and customs in the southern United States.



Lesson Avilés founds St. Augustine Oñate arrives in New Mexico Review 6 PLACES TO KNOW Why is St. Augustine an **10 VOCABULARY** Match the definitions with the important place in American history? words below. TIMELINE SKILL How long after Oñate arrived mission hacienda revolt in New Mexico did the Pueblo Revolt occur? a. a Spanish farm b. a place where religion was taught c. an uprising READING SKILL In what ways did life

**O** CRITICAL THINKING: Analyze How was Menéndez de Avilés's exploration of Florida and Georgia similar to Serra's exploration of California?

Popé leads Pueblo Revolt

**ART ACTIVITY** Find out more about the fort that was built at St. Augustine. Make a drawing or model of it.

STANDARDS: SS.A.4.2.1.5.1; SS.A.4.2.1.5.2

change for American Indians who lived at

MAIN IDEA History Why did the Spanish

MAIN IDEA Culture What was the main

goal of the Spanish missions?

missions?

build haciendas?