

Answers questions chapter two

1. The *Iliad* by Homer
2. Samuel Houston's illness which caused him to get his financial house in order; 1807
3. Daydreaming bookworm, didn't buckle down responsibly the way his brothers did
4. Morally upright, possessing a stern fortitude (probably a Christian)
5. encouraged greed
6. encomiendas, plunder from Indian cities, labor of Indians
7. plantation, planter
8. Moors
9. Karankawas
10. trust and hope in God
11. they were welcomed and treated well on their journeys
12. stimulated interest in the area
13. Fray Marcos
14. Coronado
15. they were angry, disappointed
16. armed conflict with Indians
17. to lure them out into the plains so they would get lost and die
18. the plains Indians were not good "serf" material
19. Onate
20. Small, fast, could live just fine on grass alone
21. fruit and berry pickers in the Rockies

22. Buffalo

23. pushed south into the hill country

Discussion/Essay

1. Houston's loss of his father (who before his death was often away from home) must have influenced this strong willed, sensitive boy. He needed to be ruled by someone he respected, and his brothers weren't it. Sam Houston was both an extrovert and an introvert, with a gift to rule and sway men, and in his youth therefore, he was not easily ruled. The students may need a little help to get a grasp of his personality since they haven't read much yet.
2. These Indians exhibited intelligence in comparing the behavior of Cabeza de Vaca and his companions with that of the other Spaniards. Point by point, they contrasted the actions of Cabeza de Vaca with the others', finding several points of contrast. They discerned fundamental differences in their behavior.
3. Coronado and his men acted on the assumption that the New World had been given to Spain by the Pope, and that they had a civil and religious authority over these Indians they had never even met. These Indians were obligated to become the vassals of Spain and of the Pope, and if the Spaniards truly believed this, then their attitudes would reflect this.
4. Certain Indian tribes, most notably the Apaches and the Comanches, greatly benefitted by the horse. The Comanches were an unimportant tribe before they acquired the horse. Afterward, they invaded and controlled much of north Texas, and the Apaches were pushed aside. Because they made raids on settlers, sometimes hundreds of miles away, the Comanches especially made it difficult to settle Texas.