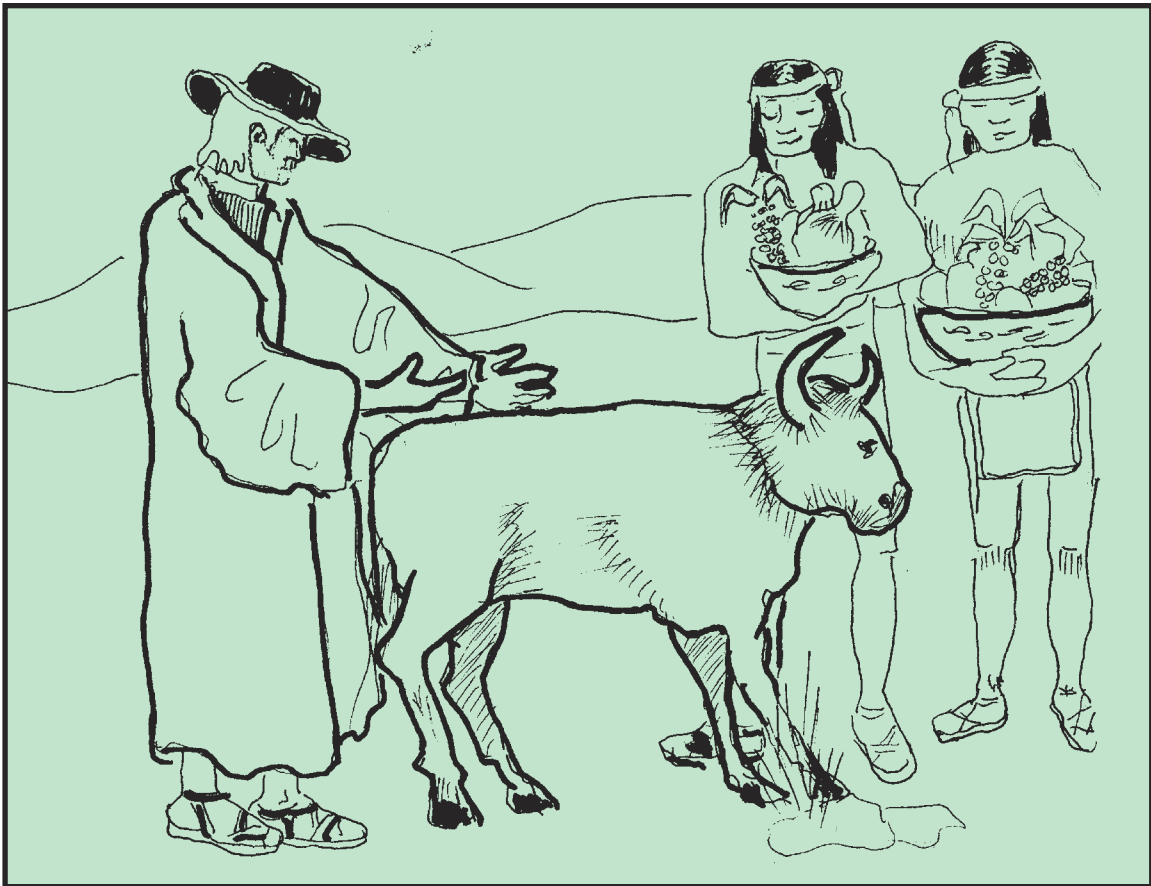


LESSON 1

SPANISH GIFTS



The meeting of the Indians and the missionaries brought profound changes. Through listening to a story and matching activities, students will classify, compare and contrast introduced and native goods and discuss how they both helped and hurt the Indians and the environment.



LESSON OVERVIEW

The meeting of the Indians and the missionaries brought profound changes. Through listening to a story and matching activities, students will classify, compare and contrast introduced and native goods and discuss how they both helped and hurt the Indians and the environment.

Subjects

Language Arts, Science and Social Studies

Standards

History and Nature of Science
Personal and Social Perspectives in Science
Life Science

Objectives

Students will:

1. Compare and contrast historical with present-day items.
2. Classify introduced versus native food items.
3. Discuss positive and negative implications of introduced goods.

Preparation

Review and make two copies of "Spanish Gifts - Blessing or Curse?" on *Master Pages 1.3 and 1.4*. Copy *Master Page 1.5* for each student.

Time

50 minutes

Vocabulary

crops, drought, European, frosts, immunity, imported, irrigate, livestock, O'odham and ramada.

SPANISH GIFTS

TEACHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Food gathering is one of the primary concerns of traditional cultures, whether it be by hunting-gathering or farming. The Spanish brought a new concept of agriculture that would affect the Indians' way of life forever. The question is, was it beneficial, detrimental, or had no effect?

Before historical contact in 1691, the people of the area now known as the Pimeria Alta grew a variety of summer crops along the Santa Cruz River and its tributaries and augmented their diet with hunting and gathering.

With the arrival of Father Kino and his successors, the introduction of cattle, horses and other domesticated animals, as well as year-round wheat and other crops, brought profound change to the people and the environment. It provided the native culture with a more varied and reliable supply of food, augmenting traditional sources.

The concept of ranching provided a meat source while the introduction of metal tools and other technologies made chores easier and faster to accomplish.

In exchange, the Spanish brought back to Europe foods from the new world such as chocolate and chili.

As with many cases of intercultural exchange, there were downsides. The introduction of ranching and technologies led to environmental degradation, and newly introduced plants competed with and displaced native species. Populations increased. The most difficult, however, was the introduction of diseases never before encountered. Epidemics such as smallpox and measles spread havoc and dread to Indians and Spanish. Unfortunately, it was the Indians who were more intimate with the Spanish who suffered most.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Ingredients for Curry from India,
Tomatoes for marinara sauce from Italy,
and Potatoes from Ireland

Part 1 - Jigsaw Reading

1. Review the Teacher Background information and “Spanish Gifts - A Blessing and a Curse” on *Master Pages 1.3 and 1.4*. Precut the six Jigsaw readings.
2. Divide the class up into six groups and assign each group one paragraph from “Spanish Gifts - A Blessing or Curse” on *Master Pages 1.3 and 1.4*. Each group's task is to read the paragraph and summarize its content to make a presentation to the rest of the class. (Have those who finish early outline or draw aids to help them in their presentation.)
3. When all groups have finished, have each group summarize their readings to the rest of the class.
4. Summarize the reading and discuss the implications, both negative and positive, of goods introduced by the Spanish.

Part 2 - Who Brought What?

1. Brainstorm and list on the board “Native” versus “Introduced” foods.
2. Hand out and have students complete “Who Brought What?” on *Master Page 1.5*.
3. Review and discuss answers.
4. Introduce and discuss the concept of a “blessing or curse” in relation to introduced products. How did they positively and negatively affect both culture and the environment?
5. Complete the activity by expanding the discussion to include the implications of past and present-day introductions by North Americans.

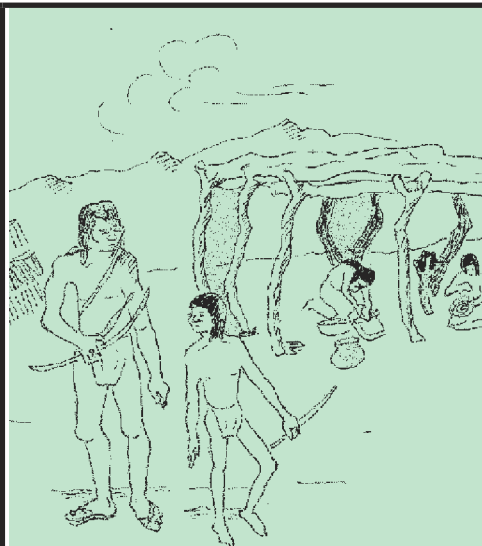
For advanced and upper grade students, consider giving each student or group the entire writing, “Spanish Gifts - A Blessing or Curse” on *Master Pages 1.3 and 1.4*. Modify part one as appropriate.

Enrichment

- Many of the things we eat today are combinations of native and introduced foods. Ask students to create a menu with at least three dishes, each using one or more native or introduced ingredients. For example:
(Wheat (introduced) + Cocoa (native) = Chocolate Cake.)

SPANISH GIFTS - A BLESSING AND A CURSE

The Sobaipuri or O'odham (Pima or River People) lived along the Santa Cruz River. They were farmers who used water from the river to irrigate summer crops of corn, squash, beans and cotton. They harvested local plants such as mesquite, devil's claw, and cactus. They also hunted rodents, birds, deer, pronghorn antelope and mountain sheep.



They depended on the river to live. A bad year might bring flooding, which destroyed crops, and in a dry or drought year the crops died from lack of water. Although the climate was usually mild, it got cold enough for frosts and the plants froze. The cold weather prevented year round planting of corn and other crops. They had no winter crop, so they were forced to travel to other areas in winter to hunt and harvest native plants.



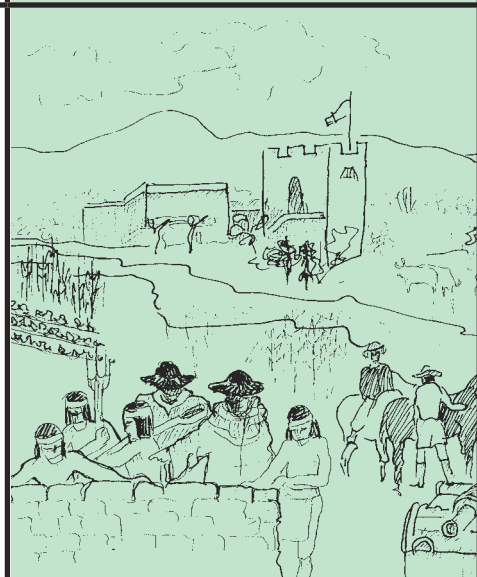
The O'odham heard from other tribes that Father Kino was kind, generous and very smart. He spoke of a new God to whom he wanted to introduce them. He gave them gifts such as colorful beads, horses, sheep, cattle and a plant called "wheat" that grew in the winter. He also brought lots of other good things to eat. These foods may have included sugar, chicken, oats, olives, grapes, pork, cabbage, barley and beets.



Goods brought by Father Kino, other priests, and the early settlers changed the way the O'odham lived. Introduced wheat and livestock meant that the people no longer needed to move around as much to find or hunt food. These new crops and animals provided year-round food. Other new foods--beets, grapes, and sugar--made their lives richer. Cattle, goats, sheep and pigs gave them lots of meat and oxen pulled the plows. European inventions such as metal knives and digging tools made their work easier.



Even though many of the changes were good, over time other things imported by the Europeans either hurt the people or their environment. More people settled in larger villages and needed to be fed. Instead of hunting during the winter they planted crops all year and floods sometimes ruined their crops. Other years, there wasn't enough water and the plants died. The livestock ate certain kinds of grass and left others. Eventually the best grassland was gone, replaced by grasses that even the livestock wouldn't eat.



The worst change came from disease. Without knowing it, the Europeans brought sickness to the Indians. Smallpox, measles and many more diseases had already spread through Europe. By the time the missionaries came, they had resistance, or immunity, to the diseases. We get sick and then we have medicine to help us get better. When the Indians got sick, they often died, sometimes whole villages.



WHO BROUGHT WHAT?

Below are lots of goods that were exchanged between the Indians and the missionaries. Can you decide who brought what? Circle all of the things which came from the missionaries. Underline those that were used by the Indians throughout the Americas before the Europeans came.

Example: Rice = Spanish Avocados = Indian

Agave	Cocoa	Onions	Squash
<u>Avocados</u>	Corn	Peanuts	Sheep
Bananas	Devil's Claw	Pigs	Sweet Potatoes
Barley	Grapes	Pineapple	Sugar
Beans	Horses	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Beets	Mesquite	Prickly Pear	Turkey
Cabbage	Oats	Pumpkins	Vanilla
Cattle	Olives	<u>Rice</u>	

HELPFUL AND/OR HARMFUL?

The European settlers introduced many new ideas and items. Some impacted the lives of the Indians in both helpful and harmful ways. Can you tell which ones might have been helpful or harmful? Draw a line between each thing they brought and the descriptions of how they might have helped or hurt.

(Hint: there may be more than one answer.)

Disease	Makes good wine.
Vegetables	Tastes great but not too good for you.
Cattle	Unwanted plants came with this fruit.
Grapes	A permanent source of food.
Sugar	Lots of people died from this.
Horses	Better than walking!
Wheat	Ate too much grass.
	Provided variety to their diet.

NOTES