About this Workbook

This Workbook is a close companion to the wonderful textbook published by the Catholic Textbook Project under the same title. I have written exercises for each subsection of each chapter. Some subsections have two or more exercises.

I have made sure that the entirety of the content of this workbook reflects the content presented in the textbook, as the purpose of this workbook is to review and consolidate the material covered in the textbook.

While writing it was a source of much delight, I am quite aware that perfection is not for us mere mortals on this side of Paradise; to teachers in school and in home alike, I say, have fun expanding the lessons as needed. I would like to note that, having taught many children who are visually oriented, I have attempted to include several instances where the student will be able to choose between writing sentences or working on detailed drawings.

I would like to thank my dear daughter, Isabel, for her support and help with the answer key. I would also like to thank my husband, who cooked many family dinners during the construction of this workbook. May God reward both of you!

I would also like to thank the publishers who invited me to write this workbook.

May God bless and enlighten all who pursue the study of History!

In the joy of the Risen Christ,

Ana Braga-Henebry

Easter 2010
Chapter 1  A New World

A Saintly Explorer

1. What did Saint Ita, the mother of Saint Brendan the Navigator, reply to the young boy who asked her what were the three things God loved the most?

   God loves the true faith that comes from a ______ heart. He loves the simple religious _______ and the generous kindness of Christian love. And three things He hates: a scowling ________________, stubborn wrongdoing and too much ______________ in money.

2. Underline all of the correct descriptions of Saint Brendan’s boat:

   Called a coracle  
   Made of steel  
   Smeared with animal fat  

   Looked like an upside down umbrella  
   Very large  
   Oxen hides stretched over a wooden frame
Vikings Explorers Discover a New World

*Eric the Red and Leif the Lucky*

1. True or false?

a. [_______________] Like other families, Eric the Red, his wife, and their children spent the evenings listening to stories called *sagas*, which told of great Viking heroes and their deeds.

b. [_______________] The Vikings had settled such faraway lands as Russia and northern France, and had even crossed into the Mediterranean Sea.

c. [_______________] Eric discovered the cold shores of a land before unknown to the Vikings. Eric called the new land “Land of Paradise” in order to attract settlers.

d. [_______________] Leif the Lucky went to Norway, spent a year in Kink Olav’s court and became a Christian. He then brought the faith to Greenland.

e. [_______________] Some locations in North America that the Vikings may have discovered include Vancouver, Alaska and California.

f. [_______________] The first land Leif reached when he left towards the west was not very encouraging. It was flat and stony, and Leif named it “Flat-Stone Land.”

g. [_______________] Leif gave the name “Vinland” to what is thought to be the northern tip of Newfoundland because of the squash vines that grew all over the plains.
**Vikings Settle Vinland**

1. Fill in the blanks:
   a. Thorfinn Karlsefni was the first Viking to attempt to settle ________________.
   b. Thorfinn followed the same route as ________________.
   c. During the first autumn, Thorfinn’s wife, Gudrid, gave birth to a ________________, whom they named Snorri. He was the first ________________ born in North America.

2. Label the countries **Iceland**, **Greenland** and **Canada** in the map below:
**White Indians**

1. Mark some of the clues that point to a possible presence of Welsh settlers in the United States.

a. [ ] The Mandan language, some said, was similar to Welsh.

b. [ ] The Mandans’ boats, too, were similar to Welsh boats.

c. [ ] The ruins of an old fortress that some say the Indians could not have built. In fact, the fortress looks very much like castles found in Wales.

d. [ ] Fruit trees were found to be the same as in Wales.

e. [ ] Some people claim to have found Welsh helmets and armor, as well as Roman coins, in Kentucky and Ohio.

f. [ ] There were traces of European dishes found.

g. [ ] A Cherokee Indian chief named Oconostota told him that “white people” had built the fortresses in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. Asked what these white people were called, Oconostota said his grandfather and father had called them “Welsh.”

2. Using the illustration and quote as a models, draw a Mandan boat.

“The Mandans’ boats, too, were similar to Welsh boats. They looked like teacups without handles!”
Admiral of the Ocean Sea

Westward, across the Sea

1. Match the historical character to the correct description:

a. Prince Henry the Navigator [ ] a Franciscan priest
b. Christopher Columbus [ ] a Portuguese captain who found a route to the Indies
c. John II [ ] was busy fighting a war with Granada
d. Bartolomeu Dias [ ] the son of the king of Portugal
e. Queen Isabella [ ] King of Portugal
f. King Ferdinand [ ] In 1476, he was shipwrecked off the coast of Portugal
g. Father Juan Perez [ ] Catholic Monarch

Voyage into Unknown Waters

2. Crossword puzzle:

Across
4. Columbus called the land San _______
5. The crew threatened to ____

Down
1. Columbus’ other ships were the Nina and the ______
2. Columbus’ sailors would greet the morning with ______
3. Few sailors went far from the ______
5. Columbus flagship was the Santa_____

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In Search of Japan and China

3. Help Columbus find the island of Hispaniola, where he first saw signs of gold:

Settlement of the “Indies”

4. Fill in the blanks:

a. When he returned, Columbus was honored as a _____________________.

b. In his next voyage west, Columbus had ____________________ ships instead of just three!

c. He found the settlement destroyed and built a new one called _____________________.

d. On his third voyage he found the continent of _____________________.

e. He was shipped back to Spain in ____________________ but later pardoned by Isabella.

f. He went on one last trip but failed to find a passage to _____________________.

Other Spanish Explorers

1. Short answers:

a. Did Spain send other explorers to the Indies besides Columbus? __________________________

b. What river was found in the northern coast of South America? _________________________

c. Because of Amerigo Vespucci’s book, what did people in Europe came to call all the newly discovered lands? ______________________________

d. What was Ponce de León looking for? _________________________________________

e. What is Pascua Florida in English? ________________________________________________

f. Vasco Núñez de Balboa saw a new ocean. What did he call it? ______________________

g. Balboa’s discovery showed that Columbus had found something very important. What was it? ______________________________________

2. Label the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans in the map below:
Chapter 2  Conquest of the New World

Hernán Cortés

To Mexico!

1. Underline all of the correct descriptions of a Conquistador:

   Wealth seeking adventurers who were not always bad men
   Went about conquering the islands in what is now called the Pacific Ocean
   Enslaved the Indians                     Not so concerned about the good of the Indians
   Came to the New World to conquer it for Spain               Their main goal was to find spices

2. Fill in the blanks:

   a. One of these conquistadors was ______________________, who had been a wild young man.

   b. Cortés set sail with _________ ships and more than _________ soldiers and sailors. Cortés was eager to win honor for himself and to find gold, and he also saw himself as a kind of __________________.

   c. When Cortés and the fleet landed in Mexico in ______________, they found that the Indians of this land lived in cities surrounded by fields of ____________ and had houses made of ____________.

   d. The Indians would have destroyed the Spaniards had it not been for their _______ and ___________.

   e. The Aztecs’ religion was ugly and __________________. Aztec priests offered up numerous human ________________ to their gods.

   f. Cortés had decided to stay in Mexico and conquer King __________________’s mighty city. Cortés ordered the ____________________________ of all but one of their own ships. Seeing their commander’s bravery, most of the army clamored “__________________________!”
The Return of the White God

1. Crossword puzzle:

Across
1. Cortes left _________ de Alvarado in charge and went to the coast to fight Velazquez' army.
4. La Noche Triste means Night of _____.
5. King of the Aztec people.
6. Tenochtitlán was built in the middle of a _____.

Down
1. Though he was Cortés’s _____, Montezuma still acted as king of Tenochtitlán.
2. According to legend, Quetzacoatl had white skin and a flowing ______.
3. Cortez and his men captured the ______ where many men, women and children had been sacrificed.
4. After Cortes' return there was a battle and the Aztec people threw ______ at their king, who soon died.

2. Trace and shade the territory of the Aztec people:
The Conquest of Mexico

1. True or false?

a. [_______________] Cortés ordered the building of small ships so that Tenochtitlán could be attacked from the lake. About seven months after the Night of Sorrows, Cortés was ready to return.

b. [_______________] Three days after Easter, 1520, the Spanish began their long, hard return to the city of Tenochtitlán.

c. [_______________] Between December 31, 1520, and April 1521, Cortés’s armies conquered the cities that surrounded the lake of Tenochtitlán.

d. [_______________] By capturing the land bridges to the city and sending out his small ships to prowl the lake around the city, Cortés had completely encircled Tenochtitlán by May.

e. [_______________] For three months the Portuguese slowly pushed their way into the city.

f. [_______________] Though they suffered from hunger and sickness, the new king, Guatemozín and his people refused to surrender.

g. [_______________] The Aztecs were finally defeated by the Spanish and their Indian allies. King Guatemozín escaped by canoe across the lake successfully.

The Rebuilding of Mexico

1. Draw a picture of Cortez, who was revered as powerful man, kneeling and kissing the hands of the poor and humble Franciscan friars who wore rough hooded habits and carried a wooden cross. Don’t forget the astonished faces of the Aztec Indians who still didn’t know about the love of God.
The Quest for the Cities of Gold

1. Match the historical character to the correct description:

   a. Pizarro  [ ] another Indian king as powerful as Montezuma
   b. Apalachee  [ ] Spanish adventurer
   c. Luis de Moscoso  [ ] new leader of DeSoto’s men
   d. Hernando de Soto  [ ] Pizarro’s second-in-command
   e. the Inca  [ ] fierce Florida Indians

The Seven Cities of Cibola

1. Match the numbers on the map with the correct geographical locations explored by de Soto and Coronado:

   [ ] Mississippi River  [ ] Gila River
   [ ] Rio Grande  [ ] Grand Canyon
Chapter 3  Conquistadors of Christ

Defender of the Indians

1. Underline the descriptions that would pertain to Las Casas:

   - first came to the New World in 1502
   - came over the sea from Spain with the new governor of Hispaniola
   - was probably a cruel master at first
   - behaved at first like any other colonist

A Turning Point for Las Casas

2. Fill in the blanks what the Dominican friar named Antonio de Montesinos said in a sermon in 1511 that probably changed de Las Casas’ heart:

   “Are these Indians not ________________?
   Do they not have rational ________________?
   Are you not obliged to _____________ them as you love yourselves?”

3. Now fill in the blanks to complete what Las Casas concluded:

   “When we preach to the Indians about the humility and poverty of
   ________________, and how He suffered for us, and how _____________
   rejoices in the_________________ and in those the world despises,
   [the Indians] think we are_______________ to them.”
**The Padre at the Spanish Court**

1. True or false?
   a. [_____________] Cardinal Ximenes listen to Las Casas’s complaints and took them to heart.
   b. [_____________] Las Casas received the title “King of the Indians”.
   c. [_____________] Little changed after Las Casas returned to Hispaniola.
   d. [_____________] Padre Las Casas came to believe that the only way to help the Indians would be to place them under the protection of the Church.
   e. [_____________] Las Casas’ mission in Venezuela was a success.
   f. [_____________] After a revolt, Las Casas became a Dominican friar.

2. Fill in the blanks:
   a. Though his colony had failed, Las Casas did not give up fighting for the rights of ________________.
   b. He traveled back and forth to ________________ to plead with the king for the Indians.
   c. He thought missionaries should go to the Indians without ________________ with them.
   d. The Franciscan priest “Motólinia”, which means ________________, thought the ideas of Las Casas were not ________________.
   e. Motólinia thought that without the soldiers protecting them, missionaries would be ________________ by the Indians.
   f. Who would preach the ________________ to them?
King Charles Helps the Indians

1. Short answers:

a. In 1544, what did Las Casas become? ________________________________________________

b. As a bishop, what did Las Casas refuse to give to colonists who treated their Indians as slaves?
_________________________________________________________________________________

c. In 1550, King Charles put an end to all conquests until what could take place?
_________________________________________________________________________________

d. What was the commission’s decision, which was made part of Spanish law in 1573?
_________________________________________________________________________________

e. Because of Las Casas efforts, King Charles and the subsequent Spanish monarchs looked upon the Indians as what? ________________________________________________________________

2. Help Las Casas reach his beloved Latin American Indians:
Empress of the Americas

The Bishop and the Men of Blood

1. Underline the descriptions that would pertain to Bishop Zumarraga:

Son of very wealthy parents  
Told by his superiors to obey the King  
His well directed convent impressed King Charles I  
Lived the quite life of a Franciscan for just 5 years  
Had not wanted to be a bishop

2. Match the historical character to the correct description:

a. Hernan Cortez  
   [ ] heard rumors that Cortez wanted to take New Spain
b. King Charles  
   [ ] one of the three men of the “Royal Audience”
c. Nuno de Guzman  
   [ ] Had governed New Spain since 1521
d. Fray Juan  
   [ ] bishop and “Protector of the Indians”

3. Fill in the blanks to complete the words Our Lady of Guadalupe said to Juan Diego the first time she appeared to him:

“Our Lady of Guadalupe said to Juan Diego the first time she appeared to him:

“Juanito, Juan Diegito!

I am the __________________________, Mother of 
the true God who created all things.

Go tell the _____________ of Mexico that I wish a  
_________________________ built here on this hilltop  
in my honor.

From this church I will show the people of this land  
that I am merciful to all who call upon me in  
______________.”
**Roses in December**

1. Finish and color the beautiful roses Juan Diego found in Tepeyac Hill!

![Roses Diagram]

**A Great Miracle**

1. Describe, with words or detailed drawings, what happened when Juan Diego came to see Bishop Zumarraga carrying all of the roses in his *tilma*:
Missions and Martyrs

Martyrdom in Kansas

1. Underline the descriptions that would pertain to Juan de Padilla:

   served as chaplain for Nuño de Guzmán’s expedition
   Franciscan friar
   Went with Coronado into New Mexico
   Protected the Indians from the cruelty of the bloody Guzmán
   For about ten years, labored among the Indians in what is now Panama
   became the superior of a Trappist monastery
   zealous and courageous

2. Fill in the blanks:

   a. The Franciscans labored among the Pawnee and Guia tribes, and many Indians came into the _______________. Fray Juan wanted to go farther east into the lands then called the Gran Quivira, which is now the state of _________________.

   b. The Captain warned Fray Juan of the ________________ that awaited him in the Gran Quivira. With his companions, Fray Juan marched into the plains of _________________.

   c. One day in November 1542, a band of ________________ appeared over the horizon. Fray Juan raised high a wooden ________________. The Indians shot ________________ that pierced the good friar, who knelt to the ground, still holding the cross.

   d. Fray Juan’s companions were able to escape ________________ from the Indians and later they returned to bury him. After many months of wandering, they reached Mexico City, where they told the story of the death of the man who was the first to shed his ________________ for Christ in North America.
The Lady in Blue

1. Crossword puzzle:

Across
2. Texas legend tells of a group of Indians who went to Santa Fe requesting _____.
4. _____ and his men climbed the mesa and captured 500 Indians.
5. Santa Fe means Holy _____.
6. In Europe, the friars met sisters wearing a blue _____.
8. Indians of New Mexico lived in _____.

Down
1. Acoma was built atop a _____.
3. The _____ founded the city of Santa Fe.
7. The Texas Indians said they learned their prayers from a lady dressed in _____.
New Mexico Burning

1. Match the columns:

a. Fray Francisco Letrado [ ] Indian “medicine man”
b. Shaman [ ] Spanish governor of New Mexico
c. Juan Francisco de Treviño [ ] died with a crucifix in his hand, praying for his murderers
d. Popé [ ] shaman who worked to overthrow the Spanish
e. August 10, 1680 [ ] went back to NM with 300 soldiers and settlers
f. Governor Diego de Vargas [ ] Spaniards and Christian Indians died in Popé’s rebellion

2. Help the refugees from the Isleta Pueblo follow on the journey to El Paso on the Rio Grande, called the Jornada del Muerto.
Into California

*Miracle on St. Joseph’s Day*

1. Underline the descriptions that would pertain to Fray Junípero Serra:

   - Left his home on the island of Sicily
   - Franciscan missionary
   - Worked among pagan Indians in the Sierra Gorda region
   - In 1767, he became the father-president of the Franciscan missions in Baja California
   - Joined Portolá in an expedition into Alaska

2. Describe, with words or detailed drawings, what was sighted in Fray Junípero Serra’s San Diego mission on Saint Joseph’s feast day in 1770:
The California Missions

1. Fill in the missing missions (use map on page 59):

![Map of Spanish Missions in California]

2. Fill in the blanks:

a. The friars at the Missions not only instructed the Indians in the ____________, but taught them how to ____________ and do various crafts, such as carpentry, leather tanning, and masonry. The Indians also learned how to play European musical ________________.

b. California Indians were very _________________. They lived by ________________ and ________________ acorns and other nuts. Their greatest art was ________________, that had beautiful, intricate designs. These baskets were so tightly woven that they could hold ____________.

c. Problems in the California missions included soldiers being cruel to ________________, European ________________ for which Indians had no immunities, and ________________ attacks.

d. Fray Junípero ________ spent the remainder of his life in ________________, visiting the ________________ he had established, preaching the Gospel, administering the ________________, and protecting the rights of the Indians. He died on August 28, ________________, and his funeral was attended by weeping Indians whom he had loved and served.