

# Question

What reasons did conquistadors have for exploration in the New World?

# Spanish Missions in Georgia





What do you think of  
when you hear the word  
“MISSIONS”?

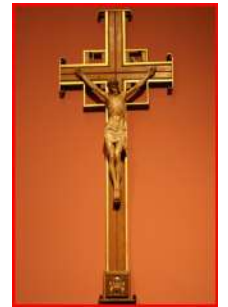
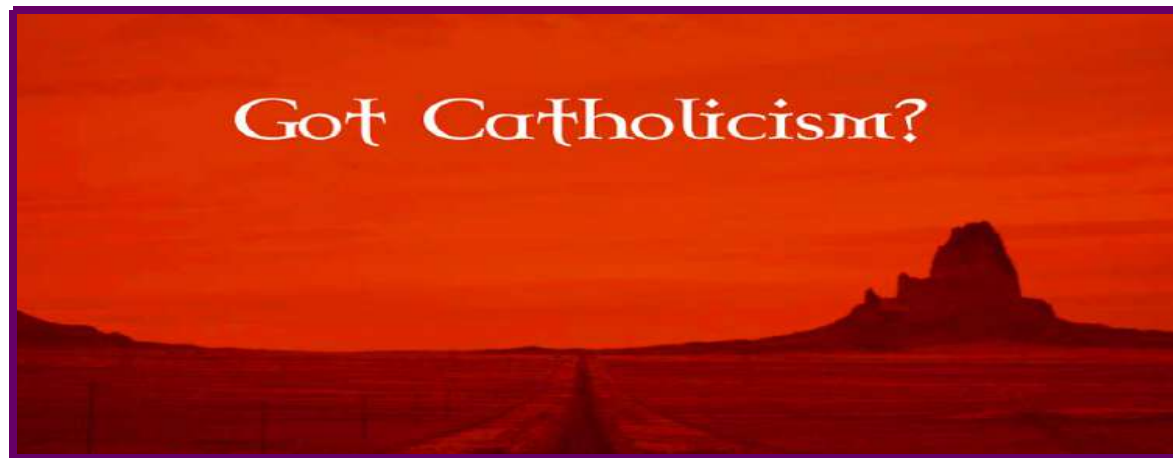


# Spanish Missions



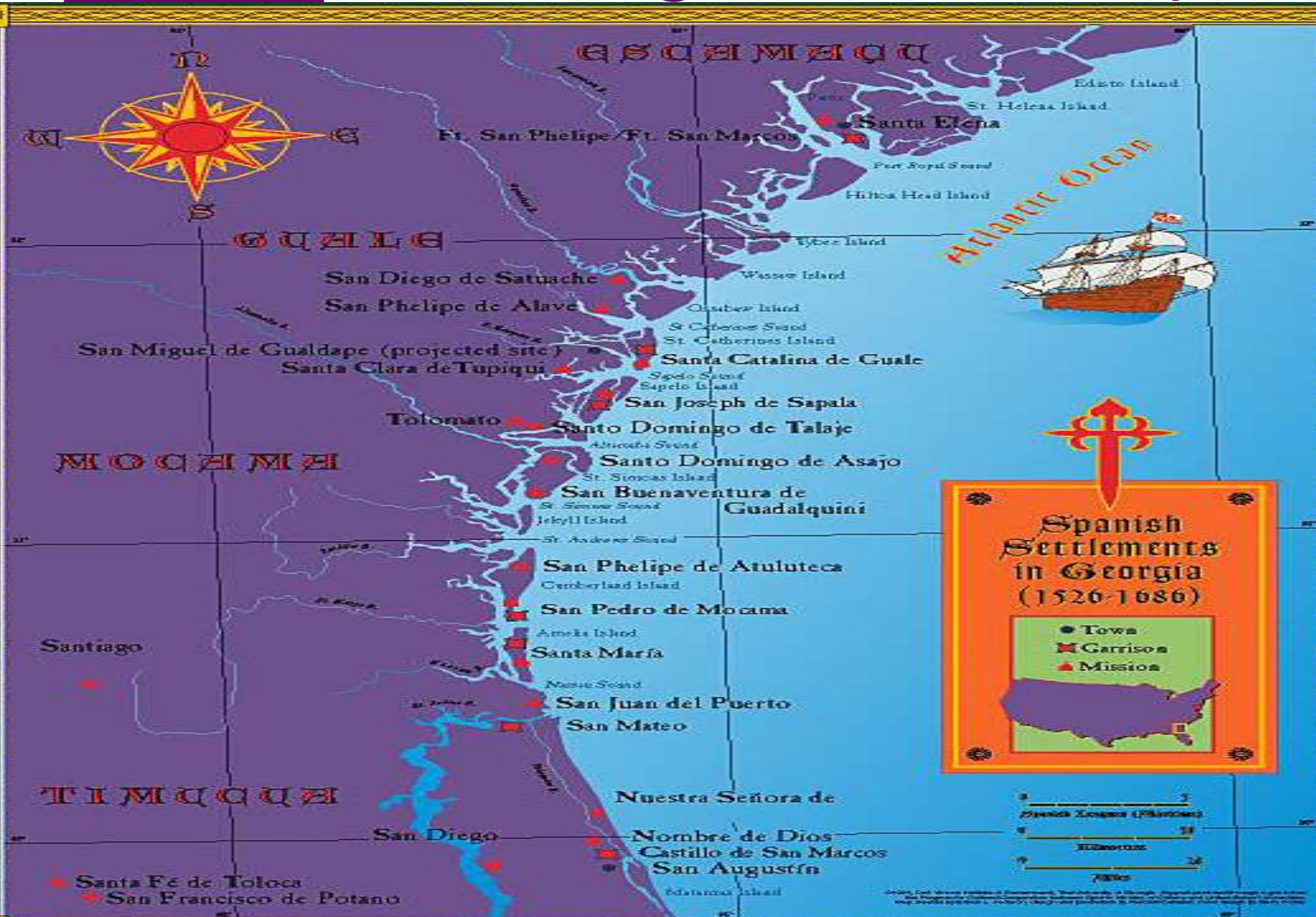
# What were Spanish Missions?

- **Spanish missions** were created for the purpose of converting natives to the Catholic religion and for instructing them in how they should behave as new Catholics.





# Where in Georgia were they?



# When were they there?

- 1568-1684 in Georgia...to be exact

So...from the mid 1500s - late 1600s

# Why did the Spanish want missions in Georgia?

- The Spanish wanted to keep control of the land they claimed was theirs:
  - Juan Ponce De Leon – 1513
  - Hernando De Soto - 1540





# Was Spain the only country with claims for land that would become Georgia?

- The French were the actually first to try to colonize the Southeast in 1562!

- Protestants of France ("**Huguenots**") were rebelling against Catholics. The queen was determined to end the bloodshed and thought that a colony in the New World could serve as a safe place for the persecuted Huguenots as well as a base for raiding the treasure fleets of Spain.

# Was Spain the only country with claims for land that would become Georgia?

These French settlements on land which Spain considered to be hers aroused Spanish **ANGER!**



# Who was the first Spaniard to try and settle in Georgia?

- Send in Pedro Menendez de Avilles!!!
- 1565 - Menendez established the city of St. Augustine (the oldest city in the United States!)
- 1566 - Menendez made a trip up Georgia's coast, landed on the island of St. Catherines, & found an old Indian chief named Guale (pronounced "Wallie") with whom he made friends.



# Who was the first Spaniard to try and settle in Georgia?

- Leaving his nephew and a few other Spaniards there, he departed but returned a few weeks later with a group of **50 people** to create a settlement.
- His agents in the new territory were priests and soldiers.
  - **Priest** - converting the Indians to the Christian faith
  - **Soldiers** - there to protect the mission

# How did the Native Americans feel about settlers?

- Many examples of violence between Spanish and Natives for the first 100 years of Spanish missions.
- One of the most famous examples of violence was in 1597 - Juanillo's Rebellion
- This is one of the most well known events of Indian Resistance of European settlement.

# "Juanillo's Rebellion."





# Juanillo's Rebellion (Juanillo's Revolt)

## Native Americans vs Spanish.

- Juanillo was the chief of the Tolomato people in the Guale (Wallie) Chiefdom in Georgia.
- Spanish had colonized in La Florida and were encroaching on the Chiefdom.
- Missionaries forbid many Indian practices and traditions. This upset the Natives.

# Juanillo's Rebellion (Juanillo's Revolt)

- Juanillo killed a friar (holy man, missionary).
- He encouraged other chiefs to kill missionaries settling on their land.
- Juanillo was eventually killed by other Natives who supported the Spanish missionaries.

# Yamasee War

## Native Americans vs English

There were other examples of Indian resistance to Europeans, including the Yamasee War.





# Yamasee War

- Many Native American Tribes revolted against English for many reasons.

- Reasons included:

Land encroachment by Europeans

Trading system abuse

Indian slave trade

Depletion of food

Increased debt for Indians

Increased wealth for settlers

# Yamasee War

- Native Americans killed hundreds of settlers and destroyed settlements.
- Settlers fled to more established colonies.