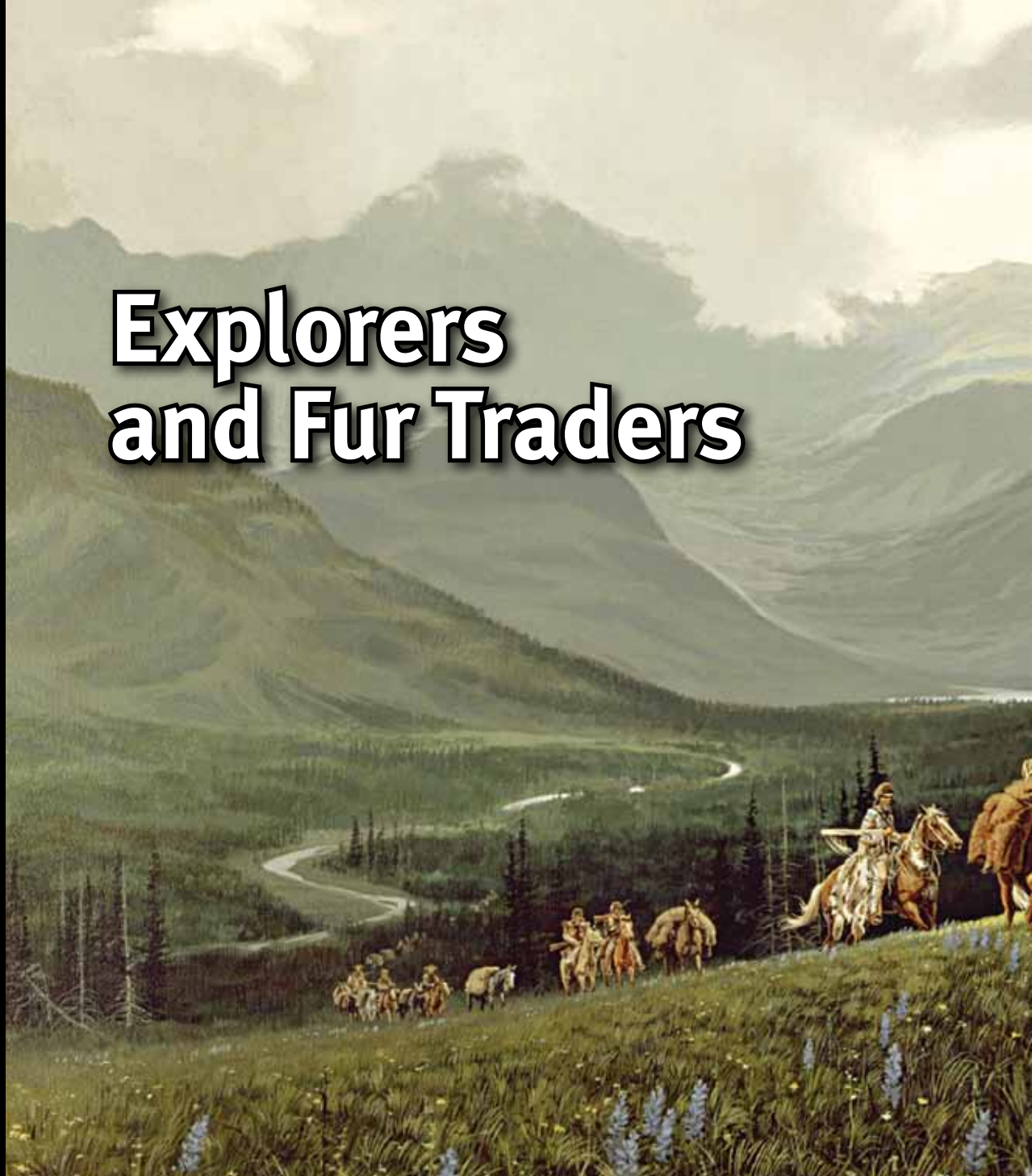


## The BIG Question?

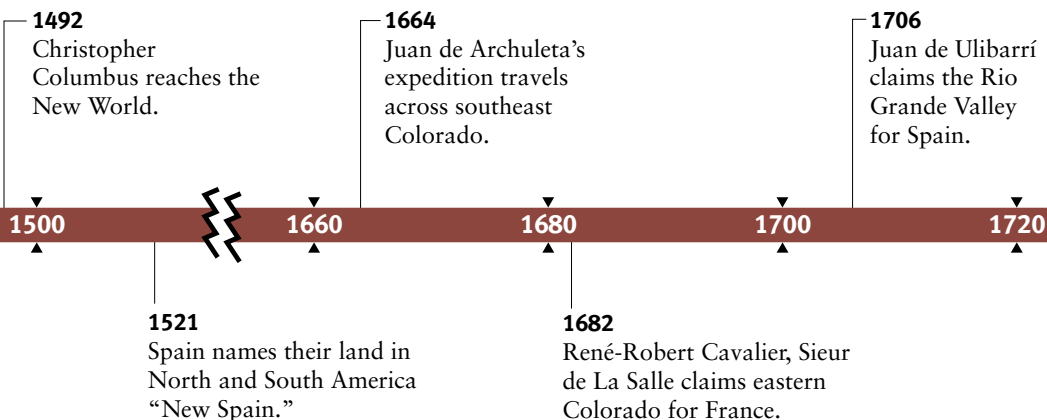
How did early explorers and traders shape our history?

# Explorers and Fur Traders

*Fur traders and trappers had hard jobs. What do you think was the most difficult part of their jobs?*



### Timeline of Events



# Chapter

# 3

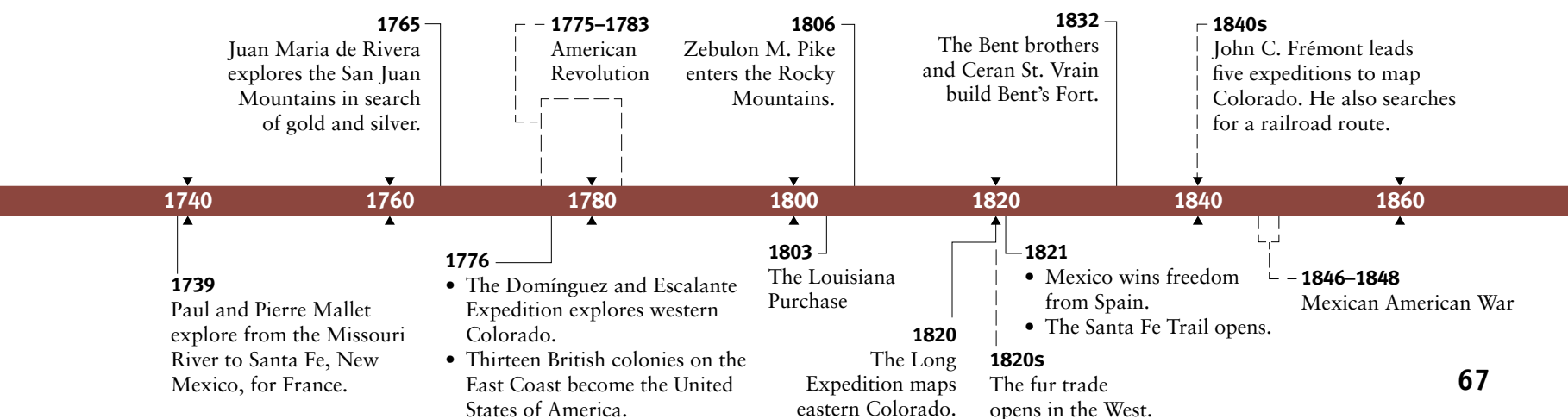


## Become a Better Reader

### MAKE CONNECTIONS

*Good readers make connections as they read. You might connect the text to something you already know or something happening around you. Making connections helps you remember what you read.*

*In this chapter, you will learn about the explorers and fur trappers and traders who came to the land we call Colorado. They each shaped our history in different ways. Look for connections between what you already know and what you learn in this chapter.*



# LESSON

# 1

# The Spanish

## Key Ideas

- The Spanish were the first non-Indian people to explore Colorado.
- Early explorers told people about their travels.
- European explorers brought change to the American Indians.

## Key Terms

colony  
empire  
expedition  
explorer



## Become a Better Reader

### Text-to-Self Connections

American Indians lived for thousands of years in the place we call Colorado. They also lived throughout the rest of North and South America. In fact, as many people lived in the Americas as lived in other parts of the world. But for a long time, people in other parts of the world did not know these lands even existed.

Then the world of the Indians began to change. New people came from far across the ocean. Spain, France, and England sent men to learn about the land. **Explorers** traveled to new lands to explore and claim them. They hoped to find new routes for trade and great riches. These treasures would bring wealth to their countries.

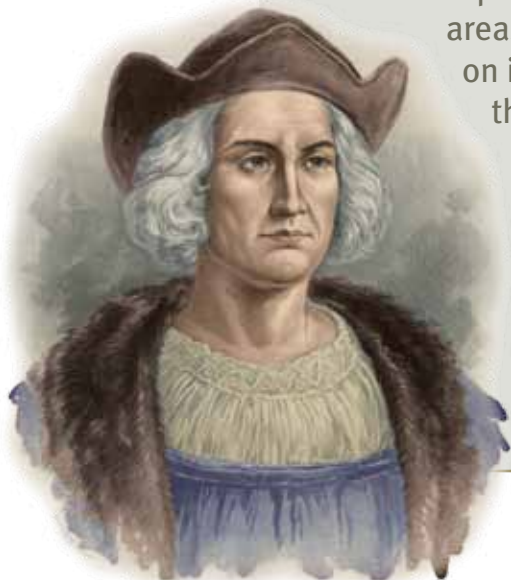
Christopher Columbus became one of the first Europeans to land in the Americas. After Columbus, Spain sent other explorers to the Americas. Spain also sent armies to Central and South America. Soon Spain had a large **empire**, or group of territories, under its control. Spain called the lands New Spain. New Spain included most of the land we call Colorado.

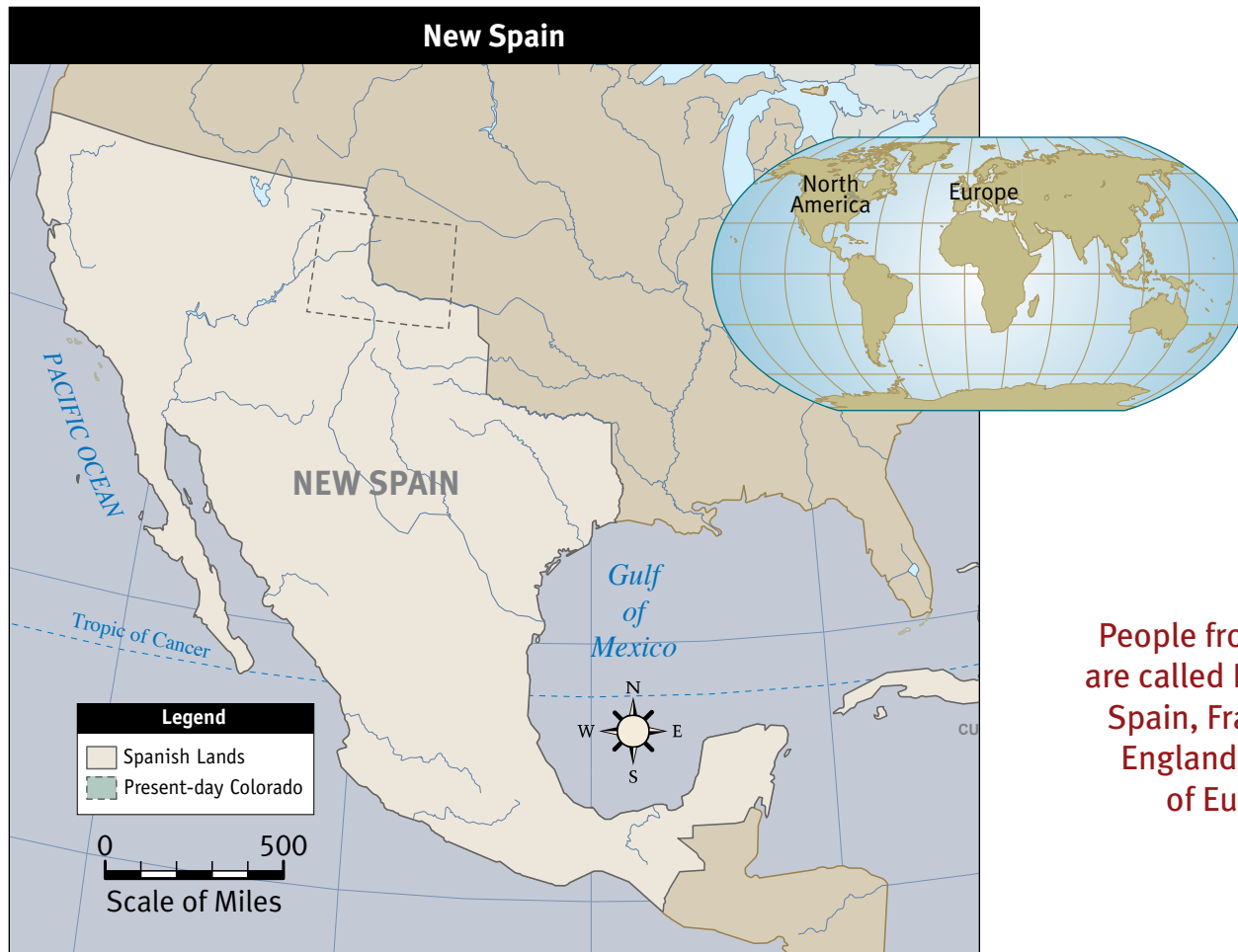
## Christopher Columbus

Queen Isabella of Spain sent Christopher Columbus on a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. She sent him to find riches and claim land for Spain. Spain also wanted to teach people about the Catholic faith.

The Spanish were the first Europeans to claim large areas of the Americas. Columbus and his crew landed on islands in the Caribbean Sea. Columbus reported that many native people lived there. Even though people were already living there, he claimed the islands for Spain. That means Spain now “owned” the islands.

To people in Europe, the Americas were a “New World.” The rulers wanted to start colonies there. A **colony** is a settlement under the control of another country.





People from Europe are called Europeans. Spain, France, and England are part of Europe.

### Trouble for American Indians

When the Spanish arrived in the New World, they claimed the land for Spain. They did not want to be friends with the American Indians. Instead, the Spanish attacked Indian villages, taking whatever they wanted. The Indians fought back, but the Spanish had more powerful weapons. They had cannons, guns, and metal swords.

The Spanish killed many Indians and enslaved many more. They forced the Indian slaves to work very hard. Some had to dig in the earth to search for gold. Others worked on farms. Some Indians escaped. They ran as far away as they could. However, the Spanish followed them and tried to bring them back.

### Moving North from Mexico

The Spanish in Mexico began to hear stories from the Indians about cities of gold in the North. They sent explorers to look for the cities. They also wanted to find land for farms and ranches.

## The French in North America

By this time, the French had claimed land in the Mississippi Valley. Like the Spanish, the French wanted more land. To do this, French explorers became friendly with some American Indian tribes. They moved further west with the help of Comanches and other plains tribes. The French traded horses and weapons with the Indians. But the Spanish would not trade these things with Indians. They knew horses and weapons would give Indians more power. Even though they never found the cities of gold, the Spanish wanted to stay in control of the Indians and the land.

René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle claimed northeastern Colorado for France. Earlier, he claimed the Mississippi Valley and all its rivers for France. This territory was named Louisiana.

## Juan de Archuleta

Juan de Archuleta was one of the first Europeans to journey into what is now Colorado. He led a group of men to find some runaway Pueblo Indian slaves. He was not searching for the cities of gold. Archuleta chased the Indians to a group of Apache villages. The Spanish called this place El Quartejejo. It is east of today's Pueblo, Colorado. When Archuleta returned, he told others about the land he saw.

Archuleta also said he saw Pawnee Indians with French goods. This showed that the French were in the area. The Spanish did not want the French to claim land in New Spain.

## Missions

As a part of their empire, the Spanish built missions. A mission was a small community where people lived and practiced their religion. Young priests from Europe came across the ocean to build the missions. They taught the Indians about the Catholic religion. The priests wanted the Indians to dress, live, and speak like the Spanish. Indians often helped the priests by showing them how to get food. They also helped as travel guides.



*The Spanish built missions such as this in New Spain. Do you think this mission was built all at the same time? Why or why not?*

## Juan de Ulibarrí

Several years after Archuleta, Juan de Ulibarrí also traveled to the land we now call Colorado. He and 40 soldiers marched hundreds of miles to catch runaway Indians. Everywhere Ulibarrí went, he claimed the land for Spain. Finally, the search led him to El Quartejejo.

While there, the Apaches told Ulibarrí about Pawnee attacks on their villages. The Apaches showed the Spanish weapons and tools they had taken from Pawnees during battle. They were more proof that the French had reached the western plains. When Ulibarrí returned, he told leaders about the land in the Arkansas River region. He also reported what he had learned about the Pawnees and the French.

## Juan Maria de Rivera

Many years later, Juan Maria de Rivera explored the region we now call southwest Colorado. He led an *expedition* through the San Juan Mountains in search of gold and silver. The group's travels ended at the Gunnison River near present-day Delta. Rivera found only some shiny traces of gold. But he did not find enough to keep digging.

Rivera returned to New Mexico with samples of what he found. These tiny samples did not show that the land was rich with gold and silver. The greatest result of Rivera's travels in Colorado was the new knowledge he gained of the region. Other explorers would benefit from the notes and maps Rivera made.

### Linking the Past to the Present

Even though they looked, Spanish explorers never found gold in the Colorado mountains. But the gold was in the earth right under their feet! Two hundred years later, miners found it. But they never found the cities of gold. The stories of those cities were not true. The Indians might have made them up to get the Spanish to go somewhere else.

### The Apaches and the Spanish Work Together

For years, Indian tribes fought with each other over hunting grounds. The Utes and Comanches became friends because they were part of the same language group. They worked together to attack Apache villages. They even attacked Indian villages in New Mexico that were ruled by the Spanish. The Pawnees, who were friendly with the French, also attacked the Apaches. As a result, the Apaches often shared information with the Spanish. In return, the Spanish helped protect (keep safe) the Apaches.

French brothers Paul and Pierre Mallet explored the plains from the Missouri River to Santa Fe. They first explored and named the Platte River. The word *platte* means flat in French. This is the first known journey of the region by non-Indian people.



# Domínguez and Escalante

Eleven years after Rivera, two important Spanish explorers set out on an expedition. These explorers were also Catholic priests. Their names were Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre Veléz de Escalante. Spain wanted the men to find a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Monterey, California. If they could make a trail, they could have even more control over the land. Spanish men and women could start farms and ranches. They could send messages, supplies, and soldiers back and forth between the two towns. Domínguez and Escalante also hoped to convert, or change, Indians to the Catholic religion.

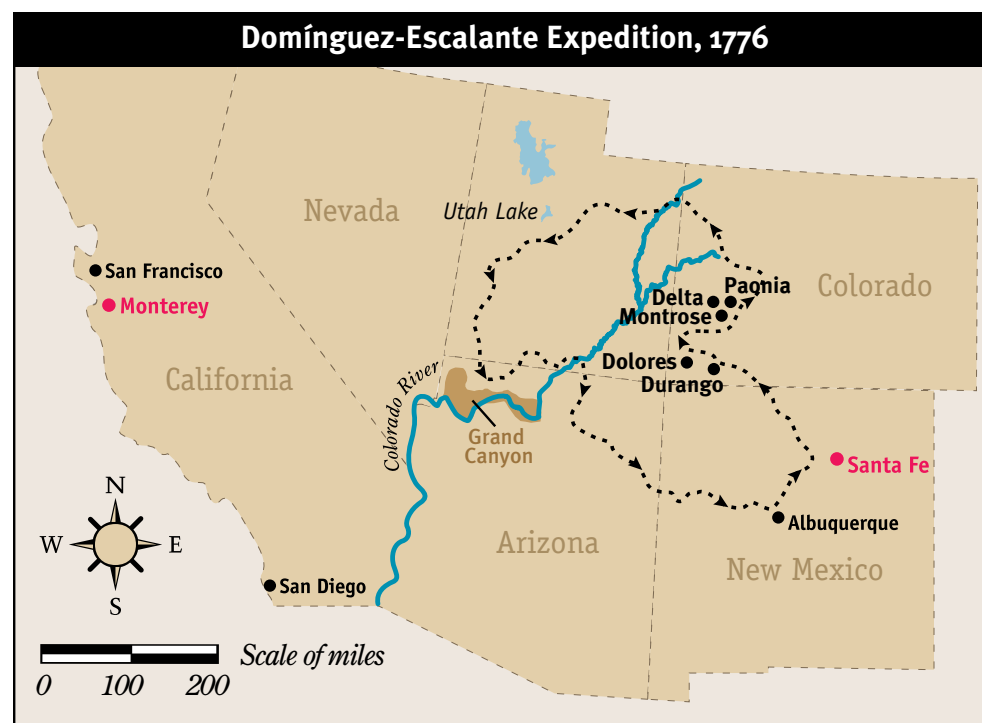


The explorers were searching for a route from Santa Fe to Monterey. Find those two places on the map. What major river did they cross on their way back?

## The Journey

One hot July day, Domínguez and Escalante left Santa Fe. They took 12 men and pack animals with them. They followed many rivers to the Western Slope of the Rocky Mountains. Here, they met the Yutas. This was their name for the Ute Indians.

One Ute guide led them to the good hunting grounds of Grand Mesa. Another guide was an 11-year-old Indian boy called Joaquin. He helped the group travel as far as Utah Lake.





*A Ute guide shows Father Escalante a Colorado valley. Imagine you are a Ute boy or girl in the late 1700s. What would you think if you saw explorers coming? What questions would you ask yourself?*

The group looked for places for Spanish people to live. They searched for water to drink and wood for building. They found nuts and berries that people could eat. They took note of which birds and animals lived in the area. As they traveled, the priests had a helper draw maps. They wrote about what they did and what they saw in journals.

### **Turning Back**

Bad winter storms stopped Domínguez and Escalante from reaching California. The saddened priests turned around and went back to Santa Fe. The journals and maps they made helped other explorers who came later.

“[The Utes] live on the lake’s abundant fish. . . . Besides this, they gather the seeds of wild plants in the bottoms and bake a gruel from them, which they supplement with the game of jackrabbits, and fowl. . . . They have interesting crafted baskets and other utensils for ordinary use.”

— Father Escalante’s journal



## Linking the Past to the Present

Spanish explorers named places in Colorado. Many of these names are still used today:

Alamosa (cottonwood)

Colorado (reddish in color) River

Conejos (rabbit)

Durango (waterhole)

Huerfano (orphan)

Las Animas (spirits or souls)

Mancos (hand)

Rio Grande (big river)

San Juan (Saint John) Mountains

San Luis (Saint Louis)

Sangre de Cristo (blood of Christ) Mountains

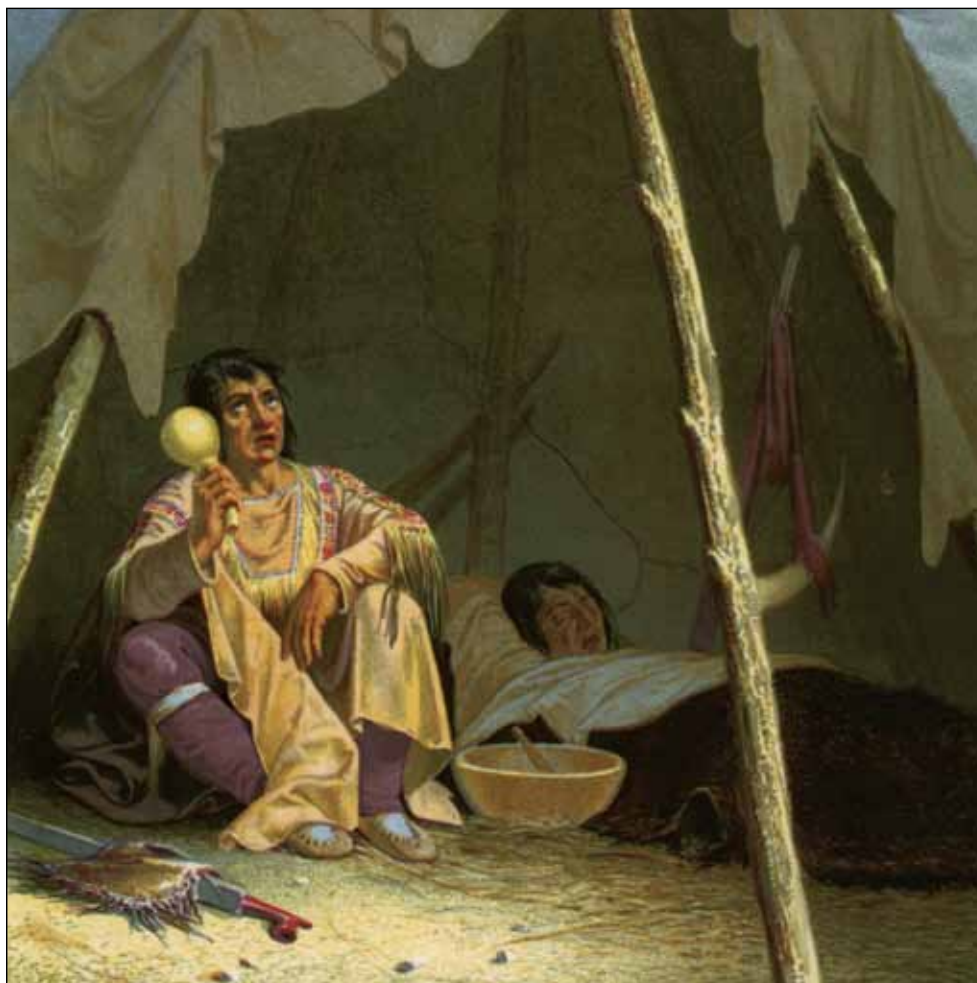
*Colorado's Ute Indians worried about the pale-faced newcomers.*

## A New Culture Brings Change

European explorers, especially the Spanish, brought change to Colorado and the Americas. You learned in Chapter 2 that they brought horses to the New World. By the late 1600s, some Colorado Indians had horses. The Spanish also brought other animals such as cats, pigs, goats, sheep, cattle, and chickens. However, they also brought sicknesses such as measles and smallpox. The native people had never been around these germs before. Sometimes, everyone in a village died.

American Indians introduced the Spanish to new things, too. The Spanish learned about potatoes, tomatoes, corn, coffee, vanilla, and chocolate. They sent these things back to Spain.

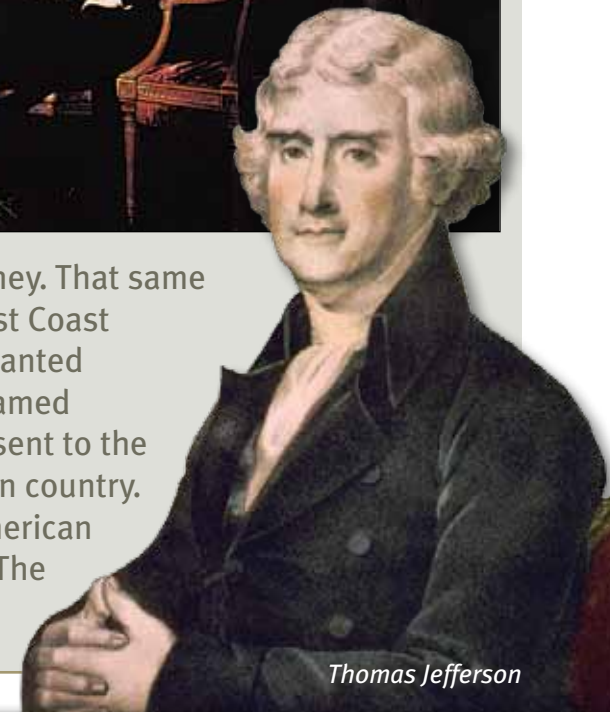
The Spanish did not understand the Indians' cultures. They saw the Indians as rough and wild. They believed this gave them the right to enslave the Indians.



## The American Revolution



It was 1776 when Domínguez and Escalante started their journey. That same year, a new country was born. Thirteen British colonies on the East Coast were ruled by the British king. The people living in the colonies wanted independence (freedom). In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a man named Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It was sent to the king. It said the colonies were breaking free and forming their own country. The new country was called the United States of America. The American Revolution was a war between Great Britain and the 13 colonies. The United States fought long and hard to win independence.



*Thomas Jefferson*

## LESSON 1 What Did You Learn?

### Places to Locate

Delta  
El Quartejejo  
Europe  
New Spain  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

### People to Know

Juan de Archuleta  
Christopher Columbus  
Domínguez  
and Escalante  
Juan Maria de Rivera  
Juan de Ulibarrí

### Events to Remember

Explorers come to the Americas from Europe.  
The Spanish claim land and name it New Spain.  
Both the Spanish and French claim lands in Colorado.

### Lesson Review Activity

Explain how each of the People to Know are related to the Events to Remember.

## Key Ideas

- The Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the size of the United States.
- Early American explorers made maps and notes about Louisiana Territory.
- Southern and western Colorado became part of the United States as a result of the Mexican American War.

## Key Terms

canyon  
translator


 Become a Better Reader

Text-to-Text Connections

After the American Revolution, leaders in the United States began making plans for their new country. At this time, only the land east of the Mississippi River was part of the United States.

## *The Louisiana Territory*

In 1803, a surprising event happened. The United States bought 500 million acres of land west of the Mississippi from France. The sale was called the Louisiana Purchase. It almost doubled the size of the United States.

President Thomas Jefferson decided to send explorers to learn about the land. He asked them to find out what kinds of people, plants, and animals lived in the West.

President Jefferson asked Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark to explore the northern part of Louisiana Territory. Two years later, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike also led an expedition. His group explored the southern boundaries between the Louisiana Territory and New Spain. This area included some of the land we now call Colorado.



# The Pike Expedition

It was July when Pike left St. Louis, Missouri, with 20 soldiers. A doctor and a translator went, too. A **translator** is someone who speaks and understands other languages. Pike's translator spoke English, French, and Spanish. He also knew many Indian languages. The translator helped the group speak to people who did not speak English.

## An Impossible Peak

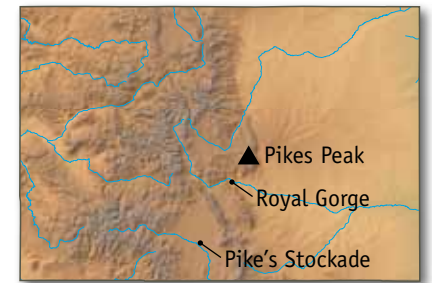
At first, Pike and his men traveled west through many Indian villages. Near the end of October, they made their way along the Arkansas River. Finally, the group was in sight of the Rocky Mountains.

As they got closer, one mountain stood out from the rest. Pike and three others decided to climb the mountain. But deep snow and very cold weather made their climb difficult. After several days, Pike decided the mountain was impossible to climb. Although he never reached the top, the peak was later named in his honor. Today, it is called Pikes Peak.

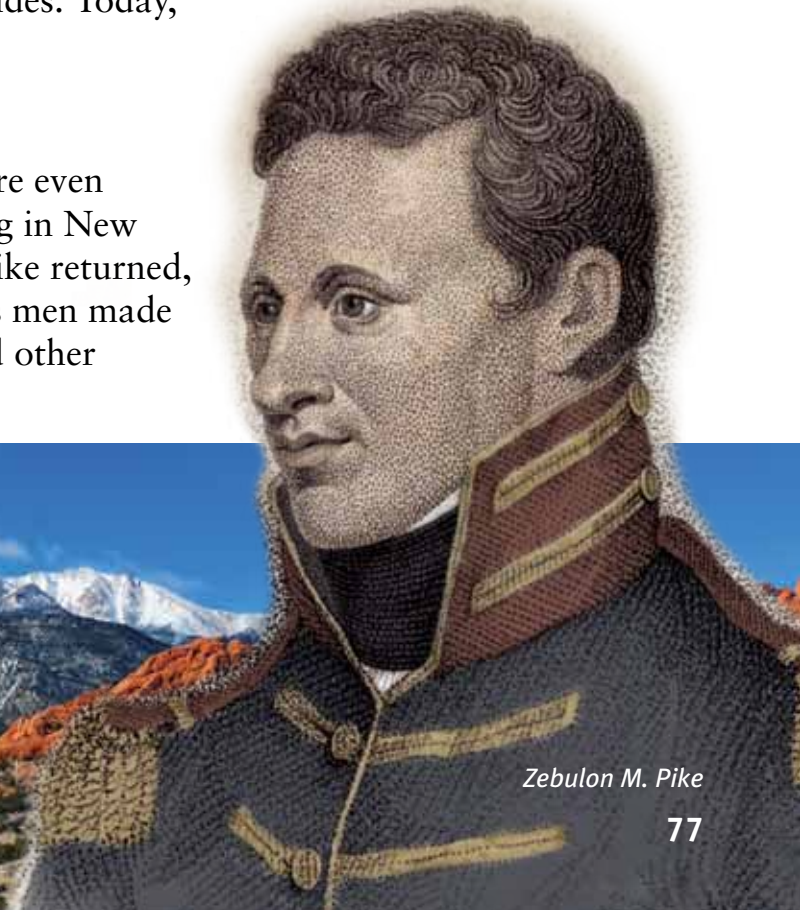
Pike's group kept following the frozen Arkansas River. It led them into a narrow **canyon**, or valley. The steep rock walls of the canyon rose more than 1,000 feet on both sides. Today, this awesome canyon is called the Royal Gorge.

## Pike's Report

Pike and his men got lost many times. They were even arrested at Pike's Stockade by the Spanish for being in New Spain. But they finally made it back home. After Pike returned, he wrote a report about his expedition. He and his men made maps of the land they explored. This report helped other American explorers who came later.



By Christmastime, Pike's group had run out of food. Their clothing was worn and not warm enough for Colorado winters. They killed eight buffalo to eat. They made coats from the warm buffalo hides. At night, they built fires to stay warm.



Zebulon M. Pike

## *The Long Expedition*

Fourteen years later, Major Stephen H. Long led another expedition into the Rocky Mountains. With him came soldiers, scientists, mapmakers, and artists. They wanted to find the source of the South Platte River.

By July, Long's group stopped to camp where the city of Denver now sits. They followed the South Platte River into the Rocky Mountains. They named the highest peak after Major Long. When they reached Pikes Peak, three men made the difficult climb to the top. It took them several days. They camped on the steep mountain at night. They had to use poles and sticks to keep from rolling downhill!

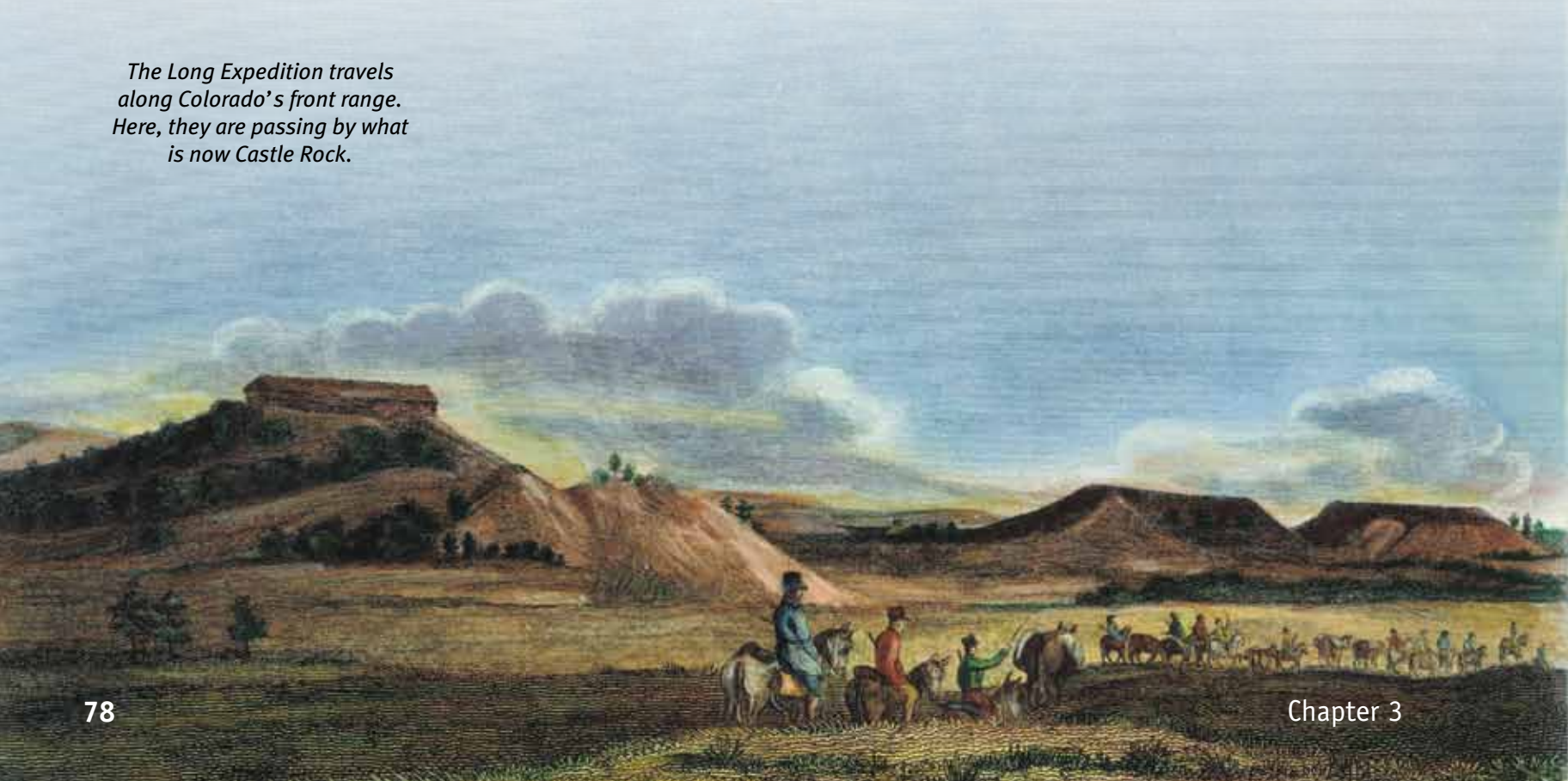


*Stephen H. Long*

### **Seeing Colorado**

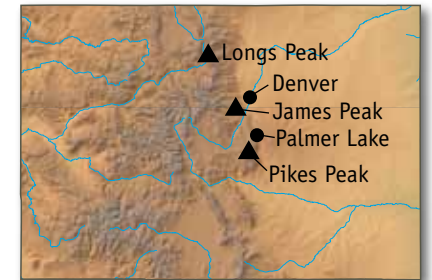
Dr. Edwin James was the first to write about his climb to the top of Pikes Peak. He was a scientist and the Long Expedition's doctor. He drew pictures of many plants and flowers he saw. James discovered a beautiful blue-and-white flower growing near present-day Palmer Lake. This flower, the columbine, is now our state flower. James Peak, not far from present-day Boulder, was later named in his honor.

*The Long Expedition travels along Colorado's front range. Here, they are passing by what is now Castle Rock.*





*Long's Peak*



## After Long's Journey

After Long returned, he published a map. It called the eastern plains of Colorado “the Great American Desert.” He said the land was too dry for farming. Long suggested leaving this land to the Indians and buffalo. Because of this, many people did not want to move to the region for years to come.

### Mexican Freedom

South of what is now Colorado, the people in Mexico wanted to be free from Spain. They did not like being under Spanish control. They fought against it for many years. Finally, Mexico won its independence.

Some of Mexico's lands were part of what is now Colorado. In exchange for living and farming land, the Mexican government gave land to Mexican people. Some raised sheep and cattle on their land. Others wanted to farm. The Mexican government did not want Americans to take over Mexican lands. They hoped Mexican settlers would help protect these lands.



*Columbine*

## *The Frémont Expeditions*

John C. Frémont was one of the most famous explorers of the American West. Many people called him “the Great Pathfinder.” A pathfinder is a person who finds a path in a new place. Frémont was asked to lead five expeditions across the West.

Frémont’s father-in-law, Thomas Hart Benton, was a powerful man in the U.S. government. Benton hired Frémont to explore and create maps of the West. He asked him to look for a railroad route through the mountains. Frémont’s wife, Jessie, helped him turn his notes into exciting reports. People loved reading about his adventures. His reports were published and became very popular.



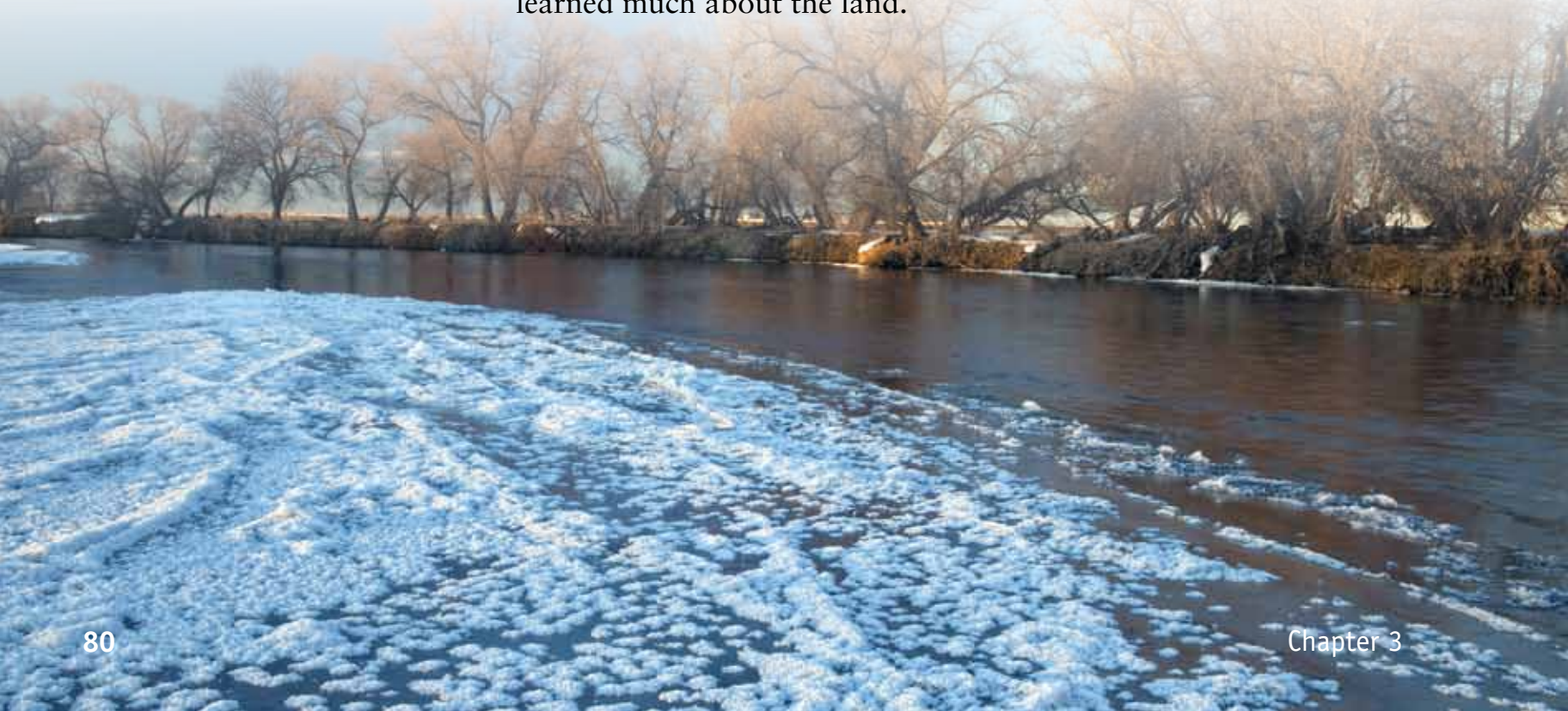
*John C. Frémont*

### **Help from the Cheyenne Indians**

A group of Cheyenne Indians joined Frémont’s first expedition. The Cheyennes saved the group from being killed by Arapahos. Because the two tribes were friends, the group was spared. Frémont’s group traveled upstream along the South Platte River. In the end, the men failed to find a railroad route on this journey.

Over the next few years, the group went on two more expeditions. Although no railroad route was found, the men learned much about the land.

*South Platte River*





*John C. Frémont followed John Gunnison's trail through Black Canyon. Do you think Black Canyon has changed very much since Frémont's journey here?*

## **A Bad Decision**

A group of rich businessmen hired Frémont to take a fourth expedition. Frémont began this trip in winter. Indians who knew about the mountains and the weather warned him not to go. Frémont ignored the Indians. He thought he knew better.

He marched out of the San Luis Valley and into the San Juan Mountains in November. It was a terrible mistake. In the end, 11 men and all their mules froze to death.

## **Exploring the Western Slope**

Five years later, Frémont led one more expedition. This time, he followed a trail that had been made by another explorer, Captain John Gunnison. The journey had taken Gunnison through the Black Canyon to the Colorado River. But Indians in Utah had killed Gunnison before he completed his expedition.

The way Frémont described the land was different from how Pike or Long described it. Fremont wrote: "The soil of all this country is excellent, admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and would support a large population." Because of his reports, Americans began to share Frémont's hopeful view of the West.

## **What Do You Think?**

Why do you think Frémont's report on the West was so different from earlier explorers?



The Mexican American War was from 1846–1848. Can you find the American soldiers in this picture? What symbol helped you?



## *Mexican American War*

A war started during Frémont’s third expedition. The war was between Mexico and the United States. Mexico owned all the land in the Southwest. But the United States wanted to own this land, too.

When the war ended, the United States had won. Thousands of acres of Mexican land became part of the United States. The land we know as Colorado was later divided between four different territories. Some of the land became part of the Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas territories.

## LESSON 2 What Did You Learn?

### Places to Locate

James Peak  
Longs Peak  
Louisiana Territory  
Mississippi River  
Pikes Peak  
Royal Gorge

### People to Know

Thomas Hart Benton  
John C. Frémont  
Edwin James  
Stephen H. Long  
Zebulon M. Pike

### Events to Remember

The Louisiana Purchase almost doubled the size of the United States. American explorers made maps and notes that helped others learn about the land. Much of Colorado became part of the United States as a result of the Mexican American War.

### Lesson Review Activity

Tell how each of the People to Know had an effect on the land we call Colorado. As you tell about each person, include the Places to Locate or Events to Remember that might relate to them.

Three years after Mexico won freedom from Spain, a new business started in the West. It was the fur trade, the first industry in Colorado. An **industry** is a type of business that makes something. After explorers returned from expeditions, people heard their stories. Soon others headed west to look for the animals described by explorers.

## Fur Trappers

Trappers hunted animals and skinned them for their pelts. A **pelt** is an animal skin with the fur attached. Trappers could make a lot of money selling beaver pelts. In those days, a hat made from beaver fur was the best hat a person could buy.

Making money was the goal of every trapper. It was the perfect job for men who liked adventure and being outdoors. Trappers came from many different places and cultures. Some were from France or Canada. Others were from England, Mexico, or the United States. Many men, along with some women and children, came west to trap beavers.

## Mountain Men

Mountain men were trappers who spent a lot of time hunting in the mountains. They lived off the land. They learned how to get what they needed from nature. Sometimes they traded food and supplies with each other. Sometimes they hunted where American Indians lived. Mountain men and friendly Indians shared many things.

Friendly tribes taught mountain men how to hunt animals. They also showed them where to hunt and which plants to eat. Mountain men showed their Indian friends how to use metal knives, steel traps, and guns. Many mountain men married Indian women. This was a good way to create friendships with American Indians. An Indian wife prepared hides and pelts for sale. These women helped their husbands make money in the fur trade.

*What clues show that this mountain man hunted and traveled for long periods of time?*

### Key Ideas

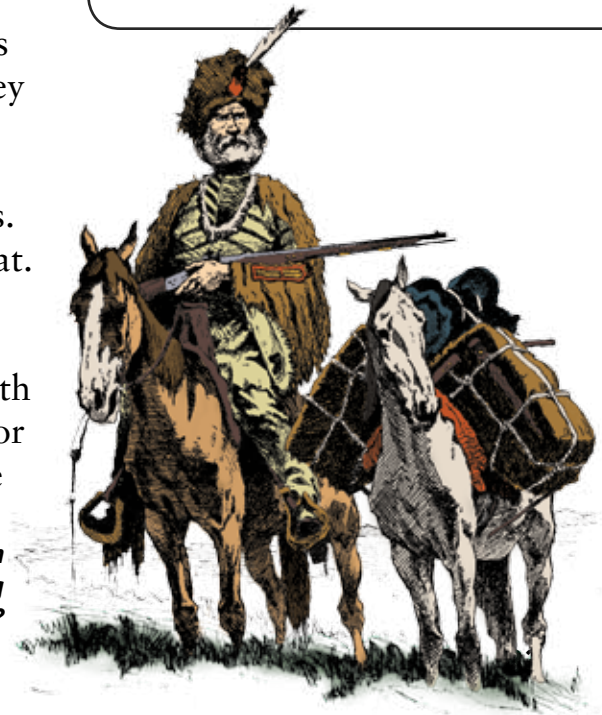
- The fur trade was the first industry in Colorado.
- People built forts and trading posts so they could trade year round.
- The fur trade changed the way Indians lived.
- When the fur trade ended, mountain men found new ways to make a living.

### Key Terms

barter  
industry  
pelt  
rendezvous

### Become a Better Reader

#### Text-to-World Connections



# RENDEZVOUS



**M**ountain men, friendly Indians, and traders had a special gathering once a year. They shared stories, traded goods, and competed in contests with one another. They called the gathering a **rendezvous**. Rendezvous is a French word. It means a meeting that takes place at a fixed place and time. Usually, they were held in a green mountain valley.

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## Bartering

---

The rendezvous gave trappers a chance to make money and have fun. Buyers from big fur companies came to buy beaver, buffalo, and other animal hides. Wagons filled with goods and supplies came from the East. Some were filled with boots, rifles, and coffee.

Others carried sugar, gunpowder, tobacco, and whiskey. The people **bartered** for the things they needed. This means they traded for things rather than buying them with money.

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## Fun and Games

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Gambling was a very popular part of the rendezvous. Indians and mountain men loved to bet on everything from foot races to horse races. Sometimes a rendezvous lasted one whole week. When it was over, people went back to their work. They looked forward to next year's rendezvous. Stories of the mountain men rendezvous became legends of the American West.

## Forts and Trading Posts

As the fur trade grew, trappers and traders had to do business more than once a year. This gave some people a new idea. They decided to build forts and trading posts where people could trade all year. They built these posts near rivers and trails throughout the West.

Bent's Fort became one of the first forts in what is now Colorado. William and Charles Bent built it with their partner, Ceran St. Vrain. It became the place where trappers traded goods with the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians. Traders from Missouri and Mexico also came to Bent's Fort on the Santa Fe Trail.

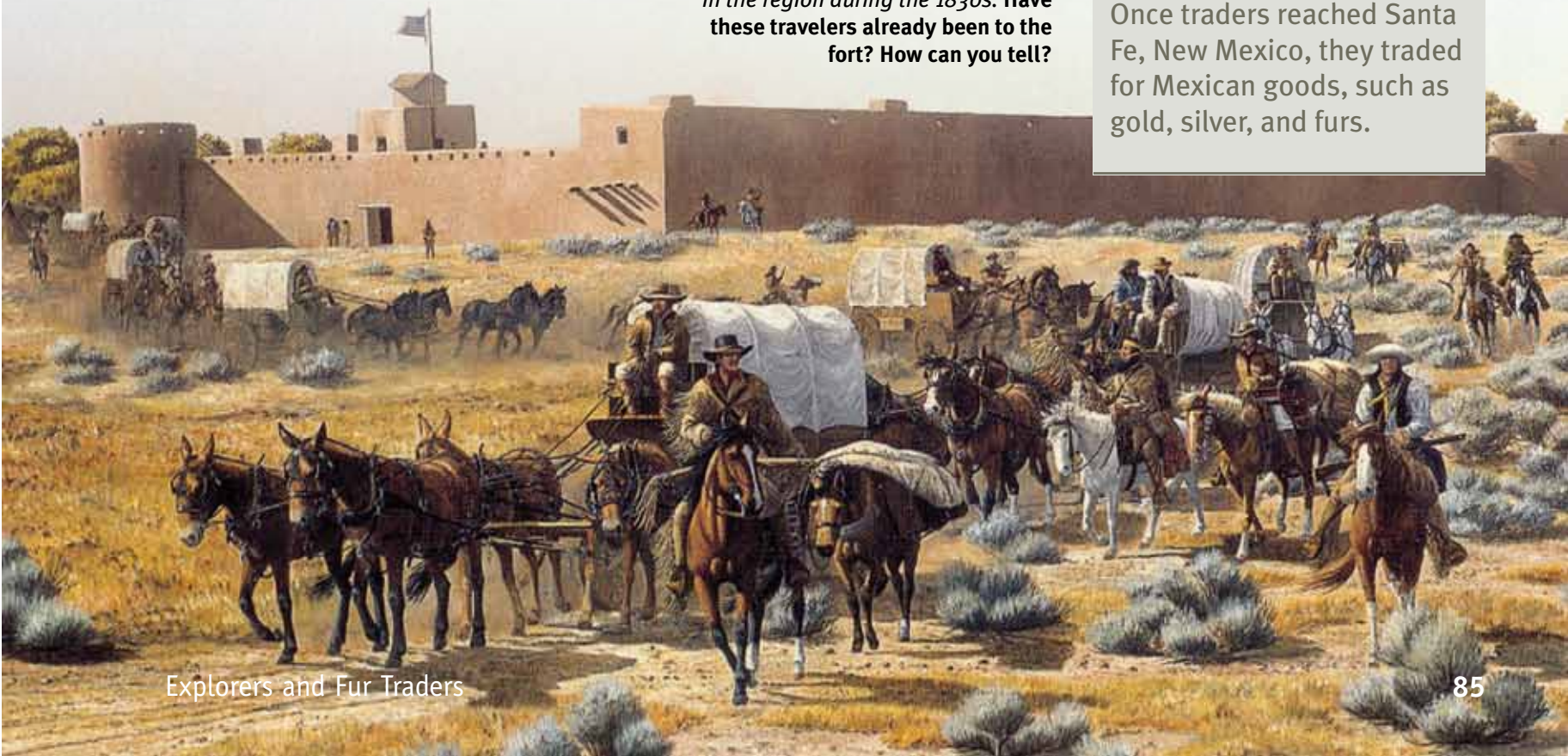
Trading for buffalo robes grew into a big business at Bent's Fort. Food, boots, and hats could also be found there. Other items included Indian blankets, baskets, pottery, and beaded buckskins. The fort had an open courtyard surrounded by many rooms. Travelers could spend the night, eat, and care for their horses or oxen there.

*Bent's Fort was the biggest trading post in the region during the 1830s. Have these travelers already been to the fort? How can you tell?*



### The Santa Fe Trail

Most traders started their journey west from Missouri. They traveled along a road called the Santa Fe Trail. It was a long dirt road that passed through prairies and deserts. Traders carried all kinds of U.S. goods, such as shoes, tools, and dishes. Once traders reached Santa Fe, New Mexico, they traded for Mexican goods, such as gold, silver, and furs.





# COLORADO P O R T R A I T



**James P. Beckwourth**  
1798–1866

James Beckwourth was born into slavery. He attended school as a boy and learned the trade of a blacksmith. While still a young man, Beckwourth moved to the American West. Fur trapping offered the kind of freedom he was looking for. Like many trappers, he made friends with the Indians. He lived with the Crow tribe for many years. Beckwourth married the daughter of a Crow chief. He even became a Crow war chief.

Beckwourth was very successful during the fur trade years. He traded with fur companies, with Indians, and with Mexicans. He worked with the Bent brothers at their fort. Later, he was one of the first traders at Fort Pueblo.

## More Forts

Several other forts and trading posts were built along rivers and trails. Four forts once sat along the South Platte River. Two of the four have been rebuilt. Fort Lupton and Fort Vasquez are now museums you can visit. Fort Uncompahgre was built in western Colorado along the Gunnison River.



## *The Fur Trade and American Indians*

For a long time, American Indians hunted buffalo, beavers, and other animals for food and hides. Their tradition was to use every part of an animal. Nothing was wasted. But then Indians learned they could trade beaver furs and buffalo robes for guns, metal pots, and cloth. Indians started to kill animals for only their pelts. These new goods changed the way Indians lived. Some even started to depend on them. The old ways of living began to disappear.

But not all American Indians wanted trappers on their land. Some of them thought trappers had no love or respect for nature. The Indians did not want their traditions to change. This is why American Indians sometimes attacked trappers.

*The title of this painting is Unwelcome Visitor. Who is unwelcome in this picture? Why?*



# Go to the Source



## Study a Fur Trapper's Tool

This trap was used by fur trappers to catch beavers. Study the tool and answer the questions.



### LOOK

- What is the trap made of?

### THINK

- How do you think this trap worked to catch a beaver?

### DECIDE

- Do you think it was one of the first traps ever made? Or do you think this was a modern tool used by later fur trappers? Explain your answer.

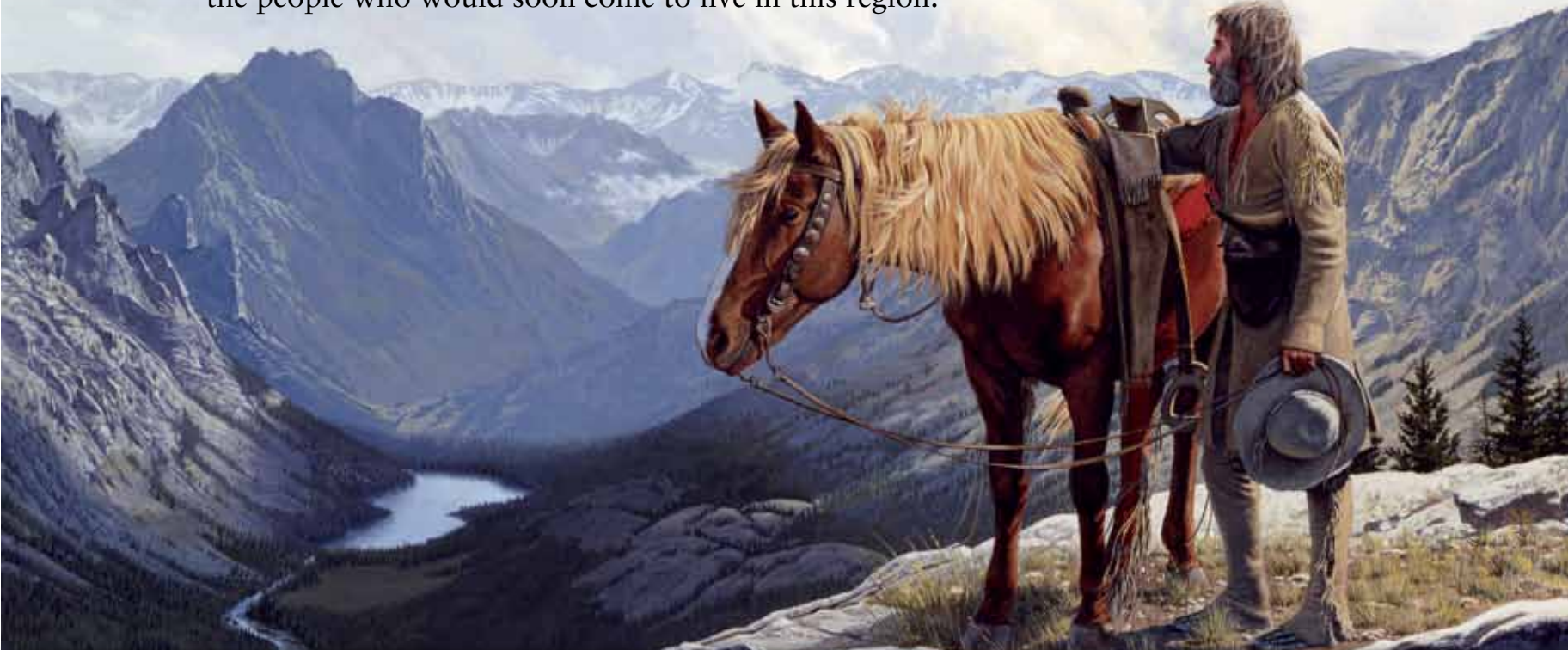
# The End of the Fur Trade

The fur trade was important in Colorado for only about 20 years. Then beaver hats were no longer the fashion. People began to want silk hats instead. Also, trappers killed so many beavers that few were left.

Mountain men had to find new ways to make a living. Some trappers started hunting buffalo and bears for fur. From the fur, they made blankets, coats, and rugs. Some worked as guides for explorers, such as Frémont. Others became translators for the U.S. Army.

Over the years, trappers learned about the land. They explored and found trails. These things would be important to the people who would soon come to live in this region.

*A mountain man overlooks a valley. What do you think he could be looking for?*



## LESSON 3 What Did You Learn?

### Places to Locate

Santa Fe Trail

### People to Know

James P. Beckwourth  
Charles and William Bent  
fur trappers  
mountain men  
Ceran St. Vrain

### Events to Remember

People began to move west because of the stories told by explorers. Mountain men and American Indians affected each other's ways of living.

### Lesson Review Activity

Draw a picture to represent each of the People to Know. Then describe how they each relate to the Events to Remember.



# COLORADO

## Social Studies Skills

### Create a Timeline

At the same time that explorers and fur traders were exploring Colorado, other exciting things were happening throughout the United States and the world. Now it is your turn to learn about some of these national and worldwide events. Were similar events taking place in Colorado, the United States, and the world?

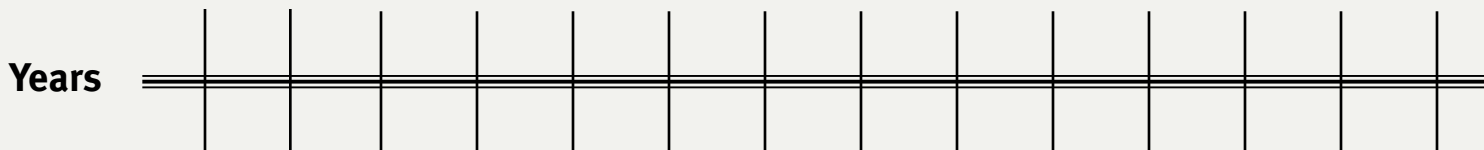
Review the timeline at the beginning of the chapter on pages 66–67. Use the Internet and other sources to research three events in the United States and three events in the world that were happening during the same time period.

Use the graphic organizer example to help you create your own timeline of United States and world events. Start your timeline with the year 1660. Divide the timeline into 20-year segments like the timeline on the chapter opener. Place the events you have chosen within those time segments. Be sure your events fit in the right time segments. Include the following elements on your timeline:

- A title for the timeline
- The date the timeline begins
- The date the timeline ends
- A date for each event
- A title for each event
- Three pictures to represent three of the events on the timeline

**Timeline Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Events



### Events

The space between marks equals \_\_\_\_\_ years.

# Chapter Review 3



## Become a Better Reader

### Make Connections

Good readers make connections when they read. As you read, think about how the text is like something you already know. You might connect the text to your life. You might connect it to another text. You might even connect it to events happening around you.

Choose a picture book from the library. Use sticky notes to mark connections you make as you read. Label the sticky notes T-S for text-to-self, T-T for text-to-text, and T-W for text-to-world connections. Share one of your strongest connections with a partner.



## Technology Tie-In

### Find Sources Online

Visit the Library of Congress American Memory website (<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/>). This site contains collections of primary and secondary sources related to American history. Search the collections for sources related to the topics from the chapter. For example, you might use the terms *Domínguez* and *Escalante* for your search. Gather five pictures related to the chapter. Bookmark, save, or, if possible, print your sources. Present your sources to the class. Use them to share what you learned about the events from the chapter.

## Review What You Read

### Lesson 1

1. Who were the first non-Indian people to explore the land we call Colorado?
2. Name two early explorers from Lesson 1 and describe their expeditions.
3. What were some of the changes that Europeans brought to the American Indians?

### Lesson 2

4. How did the Louisiana Purchase help the United States?
5. What did early American explorers do to share what they learned about Louisiana Territory?
6. Who won the Mexican American War? What were the results of the war?

### Lesson 3

7. What was the first industry in Colorado?
8. How were forts and trading posts used by trappers and traders?
9. How did the fur trade change the way Indians lived?
10. Give an example of how mountain men made a living after the fur trade ended.