

Flint Sit-Down Strike

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then write the answers to numbers 3, 4, and 5.

1. The purpose of a labor union is to _____.

- (A) keep everyone organized
- (B) bargain with employers
- (C) speed up the work
- (D) manufacture automobiles

2. To *collapse* is to _____.

- (A) go on strike
- (B) be overheated
- (C) sit down
- (D) fall down from illness

3. What were the pros and cons of assembly line work in 1936?

4. Why was 1936 a difficult time for workers to consider going on a sit-down strike?

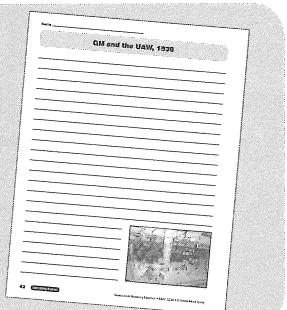
What do you think was the biggest thing they accomplished?

5. What data supports the conclusion that the autoworkers were happy with the outcome of the strike?

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Tell what corporation managers and autoworkers thought about the Wagner Act. Give two sides.



Spanish Conquistador

Level 1

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Level 2

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

<p>Name _____</p> <p>Tell in the circle by the correct answer.</p>	<h2>Cortes and New Spain</h2>	
<p>1. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>2. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>3. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>4. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>5. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>6. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>7. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>8. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>9. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p> <p>10. The King of Spain had a son named _____.</p>	<p>1. Ferdinand</p> <p>2. Charles</p> <p>3. Philip</p> <p>4. Juan</p> <p>5. Alfonso</p> <p>6. Juan</p> <p>7. Alfonso</p> <p>8. Juan</p> <p>9. Alfonso</p> <p>10. Juan</p>	
<p>Cortes and New Spain</p>		<p>11. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands in the New World. They wanted to rule them with Spanish _____.</p> <p>12. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>13. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>14. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>15. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>16. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>17. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>18. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>19. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>20. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p>
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<p>31. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands in the New World. They wanted to rule them with Spanish _____.</p> <p>32. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>33. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>34. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>35. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>36. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>37. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>38. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>39. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p> <p>40. The King of Spain wanted to rule his new lands with Spanish _____.</p>		
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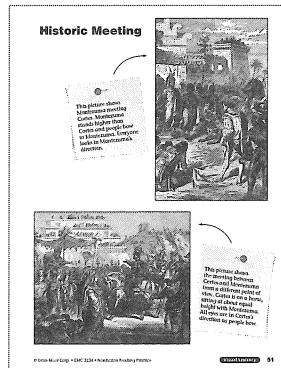
Level 3 ■ ■ ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Assemble the Unit

Reproduce and distribute one copy for each student:

- Visual Literacy page: Historic Meeting, page 51
 - Level 1, 2, or 3 Reading Selection and Reading Comprehension page and the corresponding Words to Know list
 - Graphic Organizer of your choosing, provided on pages 180–186
 - Writing Form: Summary, page 52



Introduce the Topic

Read aloud the captions and discuss the pictures on page 51.

Explain that both pictures depict the meeting between Cortes

and Montezuma, but they have differences, as explained in the

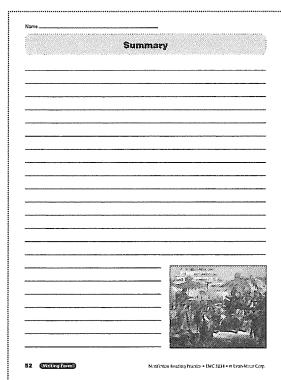
captions. Point out to students that history can be told from many different perspectives.

Read and Respond

Form leveled groups and review the Words to Know lists with each group of students. Instruct each group to read their selection individually, in pairs, or as a group. Have students complete the Reading Comprehension page for their selection.

Write About the Topic

Writing About the Topic
Read aloud the leveled writing prompt for each group. Tell students to use the Graphic Organizer to plan their writing. Direct students to use their Writing Form to respond to their prompt.

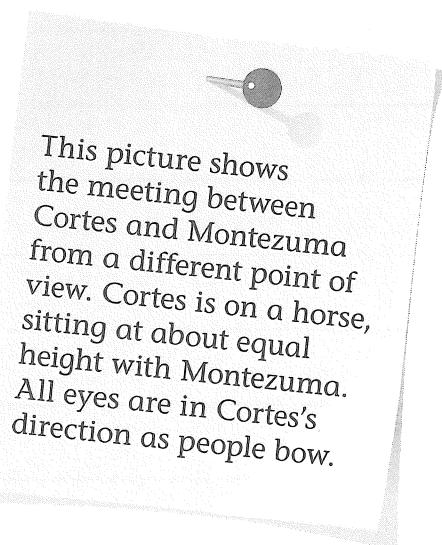
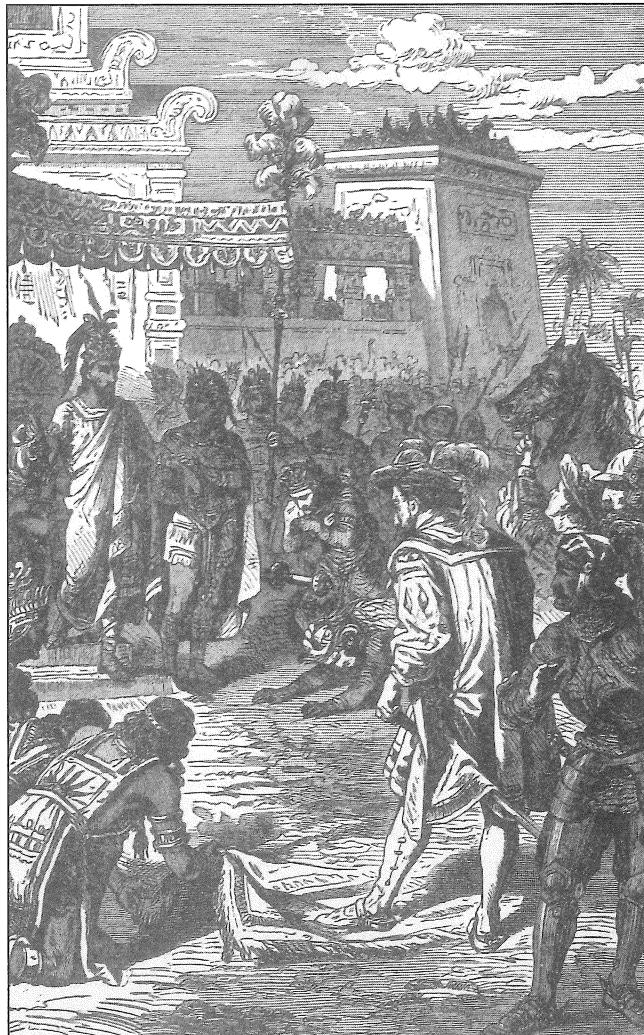


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Historic Meeting



This picture shows Montezuma meeting Cortes. Montezuma stands higher than Cortes and people bow to Montezuma. Everyone looks in Montezuma's direction.



Name _____

Summary



Words to Know

Conquest for Spain

conquest

European

explorers

route

empire

monarchs

treasury

actually

decades

conquistadors

conquered

Tenochtitlan

missionaries

religion

Words to Know

Cortes and New Spain

expand

empire

monarchs

treasury

route

conquistadors

reign

Tenochtitlan

abandon

appointed

missionaries

religion

Words to Know

North American Conquest

conquest

route

monarchs

voyage

treasury

decades

conquistadors

conquered

expand

empire

expedition

Tenochtitlan

legend

abandoning

Spanish Conquistador ■

Spanish Conquistador ■■

Spanish Conquistador ■■■



Conquest for Spain

During the 1400s, European explorers tried to find an eastward sea route to the “Indies” (Asia) so they could buy silks and spices. A sea captain from Italy named Christopher Columbus had a different idea. He would sail west to find a shorter route.

Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain paid for Columbus’s trip. They wished to claim new lands for the Spanish empire. They wanted to spread their Christian faith. The monarchs also wanted to earn money through trade. They needed to find gold to refill their treasury after years of war.

After Columbus

Columbus returned to Spain and was honored for finding a route to the Indies. No one knew at the time, but he had actually found lands that were unknown to Europeans. In the decades after Columbus, Spanish explorers called “conquistadors” sailed west, too. Their purpose was for “God, gold, and glory.” These soldiers conquered North and South America for Spain.

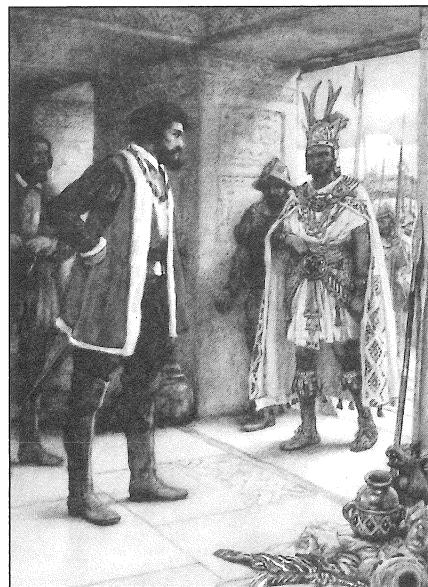
Hernan Cortes

Hernan Cortes was a conquistador sent to conquer the Aztec empire in 1519. There were stories about Aztec gold. With 11 ships, 600 sailors, and some horses, Cortes sailed west from Cuba. When he landed in Mexico, friendly native people gave him gifts, including gold. They sent a message to Montezuma, the Aztec ruler. Montezuma thought Cortes must be the god told about in stories, who would come from the east. Montezuma sent Cortes more gifts of gold and asked him to leave. When Cortes saw the gold, though, he wanted even more.

Cortes and his men set out for the Aztec capital. Along the way, Cortes had the men burn most of his ships. In this way, they would not be able to go back. He loaded one ship with Montezuma’s gold and sent it to Spain.

Montezuma had a beautiful palace in Tenochtitlan, the capital. Inside the palace was a secret room filled with gold treasure. Cortes’s men discovered the room. Montezuma realized that Cortes was not a god, only a man who wanted gold. A bloody battle broke out. In the end, Cortes and his army won the battle and conquered the Aztecs. Cortes got the gold he was after.

Tenochtitlan was renamed Mexico City. The country was renamed New Spain. Cortes was appointed governor. Spanish missionaries spread their Christian religion to the native tribes. By 1524, New Spain was the richest and largest area owned by Spain. Spain had become the most powerful nation in Europe.



Hernan Cortes meets the Aztec ruler Montezuma in 1519.

Conquest for Spain

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then write the answers to numbers 3, 4, and 5.

1. A person who overcomes and takes control of a place by force is a _____.
Ⓐ conquest
Ⓑ conquer
Ⓒ conquistador
Ⓓ conquered
2. Ferdinand and Isabella _____.
Ⓐ ruled Spain in 1492
Ⓑ were conquistadors
Ⓒ sailed west to New Spain
Ⓓ sent gifts of gold to Montezuma
3. How did Columbus think differently than most early European explorers?

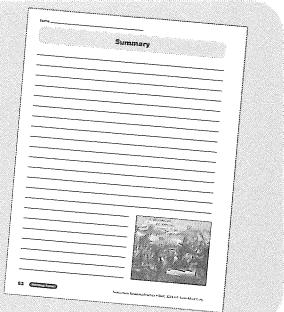
4. Based on what you have read, tell what kind of person Montezuma must have been.

5. What did conquistadors such as Cortes achieve for Spain?

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Summarize why Christopher Columbus was an important figure in history.



Cortes and New Spain

Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain wished to claim new lands to expand the Spanish empire. They wanted to spread their Christian faith. The monarchs also wanted to make money through trade. They needed gold to refill their treasury, which had been drained during ten years of war.

The Spanish monarchs agreed to pay for Christopher Columbus's voyage to find a new trade route to the "Indies" (Asia). Columbus reached what he thought were the Indies in 1492, and he returned to Spain the next year. In the following years, Spanish explorers called "conquistadors" sailed to the New World. These soldiers conquered North and South America for Spain. Their purpose was for "God, gold, and glory."

Hernan Cortes

Hernan Cortes was one of the earliest conquistadors. During the reign of King Charles, he was sent to conquer the Aztec empire and get Aztec gold. Cortes had 11 ships, 600 sailors, and horses with him when he left Cuba in 1519. When he landed in Mexico, friendly native people brought him gifts, including gold. When the Aztec ruler, Montezuma, heard about Cortes, he thought Cortes must be a god, and sent more gifts of gold. He also asked Cortes to leave. When Cortes saw the gold, though, he wanted more. He set out for the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan.

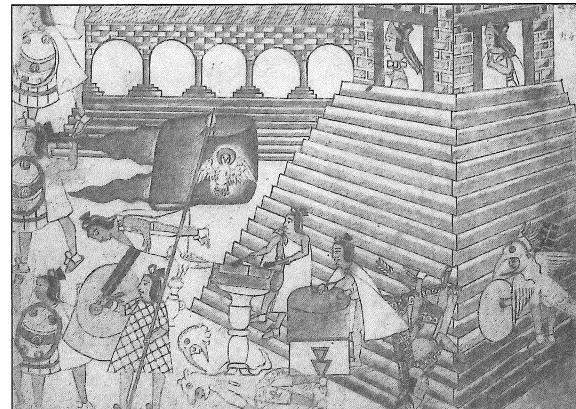
At Veracruz, his men began building a fort, and Cortes had them burn most of his ships. In this way, they would not be able to abandon him. He loaded one ship with gold Montezuma had given him and sent it to Spain.

Montezuma at Tenochtitlan

Montezuma greeted Cortes at his palace in the beautiful city of Tenochtitlan. The palace had a secret room filled with gold treasure. Montezuma realized that Cortes was not a god, just a man who wanted gold. A bloody battle broke out. In the end, Cortes and his army won the battle and conquered the Aztecs. Cortes got the gold he was after.

New Spain

The capital city was renamed Mexico City. The country was renamed New Spain. Cortes was appointed governor. Spanish missionaries spread their Christian religion to the native tribes. By 1524, New Spain was the richest and largest area owned by Spain. Spain had become the most powerful nation in Europe.



Aztec warriors defended Tenochtitlan.

Cortes and New Spain

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then write the answers to numbers 3, 4, and 5.

1. Tenochtitlan was _____.
Ⓐ a powerful Aztec ruler
Ⓑ the capital of the Aztec empire
Ⓒ Montezuma's secret treasure
Ⓓ an Aztec palace
2. A person who overcomes and takes control of a place by force is a _____.
Ⓐ conquest
Ⓑ conquer
Ⓒ conquered
Ⓓ conquistador
3. How does the author set the stage for the story of Hernan Cortes?

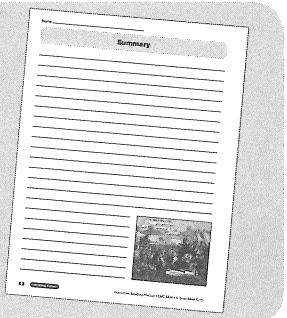
4. In what ways were Cortes and Montezuma alike?

5. What did the conquistadors achieve for Spain?

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Summarize why Montezuma was an important historical figure.



North American Conquest

Christopher Columbus made his first voyage to the New World in 1492, looking for a route to the “Indies” (Asia). The king and queen of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, wanted to trade for silks and spices in the Indies. They also wanted to spread their Christian faith. The Spanish monarchs agreed to pay for Columbus’s voyage. They hoped he would help them refill their treasury, which had been drained during ten years of war.

After Columbus

In the decades that followed Columbus’s travels to the Indies, Spanish explorers called “conquistadors” sailed to the New World. These soldiers conquered North and South America for Spain. Their purpose was for “God, gold, and glory.” The conquistadors spread the Christian faith to the native people, took their gold, and claimed their land to expand the Spanish empire.

Aztec Empire

Word had spread about a huge and wealthy Aztec empire in Mexico. The Spanish ruler Diego Velasquez wanted to conquer the Aztecs and get their gold. He chose Hernan Cortes to lead the expedition.

In 1519, Cortes set sail from the southern coast of Cuba. He had 11 ships, 600 sailors, and horses with him. They sailed west and landed on the eastern coast of Mexico. There, friendly native people gave Cortes gifts, including gold. They sent a message to Montezuma, the Aztec ruler, in the capital city of Tenochtitlan. Montezuma thought Cortes might be the great god whom legend said would appear one day from the east. Montezuma sent gifts of gold and asked Cortes to leave. When Cortes saw the gold, however, he wanted more.

Cortes made plans to go to Tenochtitlan. First, he and his crew began building a fort at Veracruz. To keep his soldiers from abandoning him, Cortes had most of his ships burned. He loaded one ship with Montezuma’s gold and sent it to Spain.

Conquest

Tenochtitlan was a beautiful city. Montezuma greeted Cortes at his palace, which had a secret room filled with treasure. When Cortes’s men discovered the treasure, the Aztecs became worried that the explorers would take their gold. A bloody battle broke out. In the end, Cortes and his army won the battle and conquered the Aztecs. Cortes got what he had come for—gold.



Juan Aunión / Shutterstock.com

Cortes burned his ships so his men could not desert him.