A Journey's Effects

Read how de Soto's journey changed lives in Alabama.

SS24.3.9b "Describe key parts of Hernando de Soto's expedition through Alabama and explain its effects on Alabama's Indigenous peoples."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle the first mentions of Coosa, Mabila, and Tuskaloosa, number the circles in travel order, and underline two details that show effects on Indigenous people.

De Soto Travels Through Alabama

1. In 1540, Hernando de Soto led Spanish soldiers into what is now Alabama. They were searching for riches and traveled through lands where Indigenous people already lived. In Coosa, a group of Indigenous towns, people had farms and leaders of their own. De Soto's group demanded food and made some people carry supplies. This left families with less food and took people away from their work.

2. Farther west, de Soto met Tuskaloosa, an Indigenous leader. De Soto demanded people to carry the soldiers' supplies. Tuskaloosa led the group toward a town called Mabila. There, Indigenous fighters tried to stop the soldiers. A fierce battle followed in 1540. Many Indigenous people died, and the town burned. Spanish soldiers also died, but the loss of Mabila's homes and people deeply hurt its community.

3. After the battle, de Soto's group continued west and left Alabama. The people who stayed had to face what the soldiers had done. Survivors of Mabila lived with lost relatives and burned homes. In Coosa, families had faced demands for food and workers. These events show that the expedition was not just a trip across land. It changed daily life in Indigenous communities.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What did de Soto's group do in Coosa, and how did it affect families?

2. What did de Soto demand after meeting Tuskaloosa, and how was this like what happened in Coosa?

3. What happened at Mabila, and how did it affect the community?

4. How were the effects of the expedition in Coosa and Mabila different?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a three-sentence museum label about de Soto's trip through Alabama. Describe two places or events in the order they happened, then explain how Indigenous communities were affected. Use your own words.

ANSWER KEY

A Journey's Effects

GRADE 3 · SS24.3.9b

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle the first mentions of Coosa, Mabila, and Tuskaloosa, number the circles in travel order, and underline two details that show effects on Indigenous people. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What did de Soto's group do in Coosa, and how did it affect families?	**The group demanded food and made some people carry supplies. Families had less food, and people were taken from their work.**
2	What did de Soto demand after meeting Tuskaloosa, and how was this like what happened in Coosa?	**He demanded people to carry supplies. His group had also made people carry supplies in Coosa.**
3	What happened at Mabila, and how did it affect the community?	**Indigenous fighters battled the Spanish soldiers. Many Indigenous people died, and the town burned, leaving families without loved ones and homes.**
4	How were the effects of the expedition in Coosa and Mabila different?	**In Coosa, families lost food and workers. In Mabila, many people died and homes burned during a battle.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

De Soto's soldiers passed through Coosa, where they took food and made people carry supplies. Later, Indigenous fighters faced the soldiers at Mabila, and the town burned during the battle. Families lost food, homes, and loved ones because of the expedition.

Accept answers that accurately connect events to effects on Indigenous people. For the museum label, check for three sentences, two events in travel order, and an explanation of the effects.