

Dominguez/ Escalante Expedition

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Objective: Students will investigate the route cause and effects of the Dominguez/ Escalante expedition into Utah.

Spain in Mexico

From the time of Columbus' discovery of the New World Spain had-

1513 Ponce de Leon

1513 Balboa

1519 Cortez

1531 Pizarro

1540-42 Coronado

1565 St. Augustine

Spanish Claims

As Spain sent explorers further into what is now the U.S they set up-

Spain claimed California, but-

In order to maintain the provinces in California a route from-

A route from Mexico City to Santa Fe had been established but from there no route was established. The-

Two Spanish friars were chosen to go north and find a new route to-

Father Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante

July 4 1776

July 4 1776 was the scheduled time of departure but it was delayed by a Comanche attack and Escalante got sick.

On July 29th the expedition led by 2 fathers and 12 Spanish colonials with 2 Indians began the expedition.

September 12th the-

They were led by two natives Joaquin and Silvestre.

From there they crossed the Uintah Basin, Strawberry Valley, Diamond Fork Canyon, and into-

Upon seeing the valley they found a paradise of abundant water, pasturage, croplands, game, fish, fowl, and friendly Timpanogots Utes.

They were thrilled with their discovery. They promised the Utes they would-

Leaving Silvestre they got a new guide named Jose Maria to help guide them.

The route they took south out of Utah Valley basically follows the-

They felt they needed to go-

October 5th Jose Maria deserted and went home.

An early season storm-

Dominguez and Escalante decided to return to-

The problem was the Grand Canyon separated them from home-

Just North of-

They arrived in Santa Fe on-

Even though the Padre's put forth a great review of Utah Valley Spain-

Was the mission a success or a failure?

Why was the mapping so important?
