Name _____

# THE PUEBLO REVOLT OF 1680

Use these facts and The Southwest and Plains readings. In 1599 Oñate's army attacked Acoma Pueblo, killing hundreds of people. Under the encomienda, Pueblo families had to give corn and cloth to colonists every year, and many were forced to work without pay. In the 1660s and 1670s drought brought famine, disease and more Apache raids. Priests raided kivas, and in 1675 the governor arrested 47 Pueblo religious leaders, including Popé. From Taos Pueblo, Popé planned the revolt in secret, sending runners with knotted cords to count down the days. About 400 colonists were killed, and the rest fled to El Paso. The Spanish came back in 1692, but they did not bring back the encomienda and were less harsh about Pueblo religion.

## ◆ CAUSES, OLDEST FIRST ◆

### 1598 (1)

**Oñate's colony**

Who came to the Pueblo lands in 1598, and what did they come to do?

### 1599 (2)

**Acoma is punished**

What happened at Acoma Pueblo? What message did it send?

### 1610s-1670s (3)

**Missions, forced work and tribute**

What did the encomienda force the Pueblos to do?

### 1660s-1670s (4)

**Drought, hunger and raids**

What made life even harder in the 1660s and 1670s?

### 1675 (5)

**Pueblo religion attacked**

How did the Spanish treat Pueblo religion? What happened in 1675?

**LED TO**

### 1680

TURNING POINT

**The Pueblo Revolt (August 10, 1680)**

Who planned the revolt? How did the Pueblos plan it in secret, and what happened?

**WHICH LED TO**

How long did the Pueblos stay free of Spanish rule?

What changed after the Spanish came back?

How did the revolt change life far away on the Plains?

1. **Which cause do you think did the most to lead to the revolt? Give two facts from this sheet.**

2. **Horses reached the Plains because of the revolt. Name two ways they changed Plains life.**