

European Explorers

Quiz One

Study Guide

Vocabulary:

- 1). Age of Exploration: A 300 year period of time in the 1400s, when sailors from Europe started to look for new trade routes to the Far East, hoping to get rich and (during this time) most of the world was visited and mapped by European explorers.
- 2). exploration: To explore; traveling to learn and to discover.
- 3). explorer: A person who travels to learn and to discover.
- 4). 15th century: The period of time from 1400–1500 A.D. The fifteenth century after the birth of Christ.
- 5). caravel: A small, fast type of sailing ship used by most European explorers in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- 6). continent: One of the main land masses on earth

Use the vocabulary words in the sentences below.

1. Marco Polo was the first European _____ to travel the length of Asia.
2. Christopher Columbus was fascinated with Marco Polo's _____ of China and India.
3. In 1492, Columbus sailed from Spain with three ships. Two of the ships, the Niña and the Pinta were small _____.
4. _____ helped mapmakers draw more accurate maps of the world which included North and South America.
5. Early mapmakers like Martin Behaim, had no idea that two _____ existed when he was asked to make a new kind of map (the 1st globe). Pg 121 – 123
6. We are learning about 6 European Explorers from the _____.

Use your European Explorers Lap Book to fill-in-the-blanks and answer the questions.

Marco Polo

Brought back _____ of cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, ginger, pepper, saffron, poppy, and incense to Europe

1st European who traveled the length of _____

**What other treasures (GOODS) did Marco Polo bring back to Europe after his travels in China and India?

Christopher Columbus (mini-book)

Christopher Columbus's Youth

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, _____ in 1451.

Why go to America?

Columbus was sure he could reach the Indies by traveling _____. He wanted to go to the Indies to get _____ and _____.

Financing the Trip

Columbus went to the king and queen of _____; King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. He asked them for money to try out his idea of traveling _____ to reach the East. Queen Isabella refused Columbus at first. Later King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella gave Columbus three ships, a crew of about ninety men, and some _____. The three ships were the Niña, Pinta, and Santa María.

The Voyage

**What year did Columbus make his first voyage? _____

The Land

On October 12, after 71 days at sea, _____ was sighted. They claimed the island which they named _____ for _____.

**Where did Columbus THINK he had landed? _____

**How many weeks did it take Columbus and his crew to see land? _____

Future Voyages

He found San Salvador and then _____ which he called Juana, but he found few riches on his voyages.

**How many voyages did Columbus make before he died? _____

Christopher Columbus

_____ explorer whose name meant Christ bearer

Believed the world was round and thus _____ could be reached by sailing across the _____

Named the island he landed on _____ and the people Indians because he thought he had found _____

Sailed on three ships named Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria

Sailed in 1492

European Explorers
Quiz Two (Cabot, Vespucci, and Leon)
Study Guide

Use your lap book and other reading passages to fill-in-the-blanks and answer the questions for each of these explorers.

John Cabot

- In 1497, he sailed from _____ to explore North America at the request of King Henry VII of _____.
- He landed near Labrador, _____, or Cape Breton Island and explored the North American Atlantic Coastline.
- First modern European explorer to set foot on the mainland of North America.

In 1497, John Cabot and his men explored the shores of _____, Nova Scotia, and Labrador and gave fishing rights to the English. _____ claimed the whole east coast of North America because they claimed that Cabot was the first to reach the North American mainland.

1. What was John Cabot's real name? _____

2. What country sponsored (or hired) John Cabot to make his exploration?

3. What area of North America did he explore?

4. What obstacles did John Cabot have?

5. What was the purpose of John Cabot's exploration?

6. What was his main achievement?

Amerigo Vespucci

- In AD 1501 sailed from Italy to the _____
- Unlike Columbus, he realized that this was a New World and not _____.
- Due to his claims that a New World was found, a mapmaker named the new country _____ in his honor, and the name caught on.

1. Name two places that Vespucci explored:

2. Explain how America got its name:

Juan Ponce de León

- First Spanish landing on the _____ of North America
- Spanish explorer who established a settlement in _____ and became governor there
- Named the area _____ which means flowers due to all the flowers he found growing there
- In 1513 sailed with three ships to look for riches and the _____
- Died in Havana, Cuba from wounds given to him by _____ warriors

1. What country sponsored (or hired) Juan Ponce de Leon to make his exploration?

2. What area of North America did he explore? _____

3. What obstacles did Juan Ponce de Leon have?

4. What was the purpose of Juan Ponce de Leon exploration?

5. What was his main achievement? _____

Vocabulary:

Use your vocabulary definitions to complete these sentences using your vocabulary words.

1. The _____ of people were traveling to Asia to find the goods they had read and been told were there, like silk, jewels, and spices.
2. Europeans traveled _____ _____ _____ to travel to China.
3. European Explorer's were eager to travel to the _____ _____ such as India, China, and Japan.
4. Cabot was hoping to find a new _____ _____ by sailing northwest, he was looking for a Northwest Passage to Asia.
5. The natives in the New World became _____ with the explorers by exchanging their goods for European goods.
6. _____ helped explorers and cartographers make more accurate maps that included the continents of South America and North America.

European Explorers
Quiz Three (Balboa, Cartier, Hudson)
Study Guide

Test on December 11

Use your flip book in your lap book to fill-in-the-blanks. Use your graphic organizer in your lap book to answer the questions for each explorer.

Vasco Núñez de Balboa

- In 1513, he left Spain to explore the Isthmus of _____ and to find a fast route from the Atlantic to the _____.
- The world now realized that a vast ocean lay _____ the New World and Asia.
- Founded the first European settlement in South America (town of Santa Maria de la Antigua del Darien)
- Married the daughter of the local Indian chief
- Charged with _____ against Spain (He was innocent and had been framed by a friend, Arias de Avila.)
- Publicly _____ in January 1519

Vasco Núñez de Balboa

Balboa led an expedition across Panama looking for _____, but discovered the _____ instead. It took 24 days for his group of 190 Spaniards and 1000 natives to cross the 45 miles of jungle. On September 29, 1513, they reached the Pacific Ocean and claimed all the land that touched the Pacific Ocean for _____.

1. What was Balboa's purpose for exploring? _____
2. What obstacles did Balboa encounter? _____
3. What was Balboa's main achievement? _____
4. How did Balboa die? _____

Jacques Cartier

- _____ explorer
- Led three expeditions to Canada 1534, 1535, and 1541
- He was looking for a route to the Pacific Ocean _____ North America
- The Huron-Iroquois gave him directions.
- Discovered the _____ in Montreal
- Named Canada

Jacques Cartier

In 1534, Cartier tried to find a _____ passage to the East Indies through North America. He could not find a river that would take ships _____ from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Instead he discovered the St. Lawrence River. The St. Lawrence River ended much sooner than Cartier expected. It ended on a high hill which Cartier named Mont Real or King's Mountain in honor of the King of France. Mont Real later became _____. Cartier named the area New _____ and claimed it in _____.

the name of the King of France. This discovery opened Canada for Europeans wanting to settle in North America. **Cartier** took colonists to Cape Rouge near Quebec. The colony was a failure. After this France lost interest in Canada. It would be more than 70 years before another Frenchman came to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

1. What was Cartier's purpose for exploring? _____
2. What obstacles did Cartier encounter? _____
3. What was Cartier's main achievement? _____

Henry Hudson

- _____ explorer and navigator
- explored parts of the _____ Ocean and _____ North America
- hired for two trips (1607 and 1608 by the Muscovy Company to find a waterway from Europe to China
- **hired by the Dutch East India Company in 1609 to try to find the Northwest Passage**
- found the _____ River
- reports of rich land led to Dutch settlements in the area of New York
- He died in 1611 after his crew mutinied and left him and his son along with seven crew members adrift in a small, open boat in Hudson _____.

Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson wanted to find a passage across the continent of North America. He was unable to find the Northeast or the Northwest passage he sought. He did; however, add to Europe's knowledge of the Arctic and North America. He discovered the Hudson _____ in 1610.

1. What was Hudson's purpose for exploring? _____
2. What obstacles did Hudson encounter? _____
3. What was Hudson's main achievement? _____
4. What happened to Hudson? _____
5. What landmarks are named after Hudson? _____

USE EACH OF THE VOCABULARY WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

Vocabulary:

1. **century:** 100 years
2. **navigation:** The science of locating where ships are at sea.
3. **porcelain:** Very fine thin objects of pottery made in China.
4. **printing press:** A machine for printing on paper.
5. **silk:** The fine, soft, shiny fiber spun by silkworms to form their cocoons; it can be woven into beautiful cloth.
6. **spices:** Plant products, such as leaves, seed, and bark, that have strong flavors and are used to season food.