

Name: _____

H-SS 5.2.1 Describe the entrepreneurial characteristics of early explorers (e.g., Christopher Columbus, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado) and the technological developments that made sea exploration by latitude and longitude possible (e.g., compass, sextant, astrolabe, seaworthy ships, chronometers, gunpowder).

Why did Europeans sail to new places?

SET THE SCENE Would you set sail in dangerous seas without a clear idea of where you were going? In the 1400s, many European sailors did just that as they searched for new sea routes to Asia. What do you think caused them to take such risky journeys?

Preview the Lesson

Vocabulary

navigation (n.) a science used by sailors to find their place and plan their route

magnetic compass (n.) a tool that shows which direction is north

astrolabe (n.) a tool that helped sailors use the sun and stars to find their location

expedition (n.) a long and carefully organized trip

entrepreneur (n.) a person who starts a new business

latitude (n.) a distance north or south of the equator, usually measured in degrees

longitude (n.) a distance east or west of the prime meridian, usually measured in degrees

Vocabulary Activity The suffix *-ion* means "the act of." Circle the words above that have the suffix *-ion*.

People

Marco Polo
Christopher Columbus
Queen Isabella
King Ferdinand
Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
Bartolomeu Dias
Vasco da Gama



Reading: Cause and Effect

A *cause* is what makes something happen. An *effect* is what happens as a result of the cause. Signal words such as *because* and *since* can help you find causes and effects. As you read page 22, underline the sentences that include words that signal cause and effect.





1295 Marco Polo returns to Europe from Asia.

Europe Expands Trade with Asia

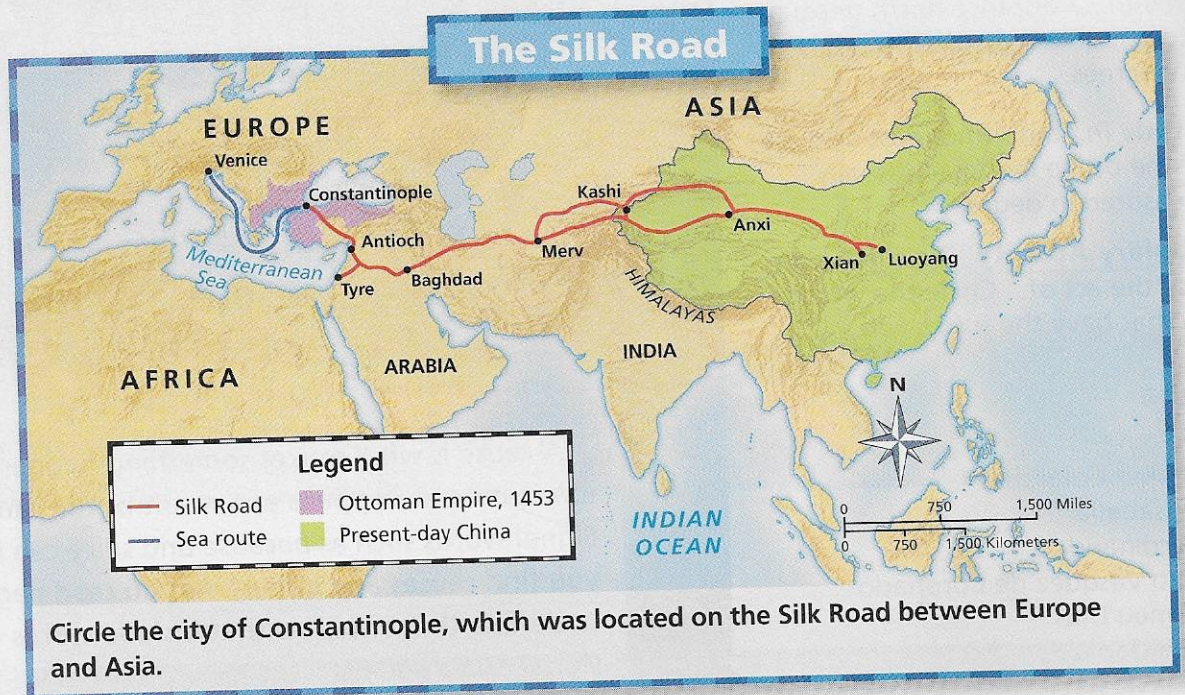
In 1295 most Europeans knew little about Asia, or “the East.” But that year a merchant named Marco Polo returned to Europe after many years in Asia and wrote a book about its unique cultures. Because of Polo’s book, European interest in Asia began to grow. Over time, trade for Asian goods, such as spices and silk, increased and became an important part of Europe’s economy.

Trade between Asia and Europe was difficult and costly, though. Many goods moved along land routes called the Silk Road. Traders on the Silk Road faced bad weather, illness, and thieves. Because of these risks, the farther goods traveled, the more costly they became.

Trade became even harder in 1453. That year the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and blocked trade through the city. But Europeans still wanted Asian goods. Prices increased as the supply of goods dropped. Since Europeans wanted to continue their trade with Asia, they began looking for new routes to the East.

1. Cause and Effect **What factors caused Europeans to seek new trade routes to Asia?**





1453



1492 Christopher Columbus sets out to reach Asia by sailing west.

Ideas About Sea Travel Change

Until the 1400s, sea travel by Europeans was limited. Why? Most of the maps used by European sailors were poor and their ships were unsteady. These problems made it too risky to sail long distances.

By the 1400s, trade with Asia had brought new technologies in navigation to Europe. **Navigation** is a science used by sailors to find their place and plan their route. The **magnetic compass**, a tool that shows which direction is north, came to Europe from China. The **astrolabe** was a tool that helped sailors use the sun and stars to find their location. It came to Europe from Arabia. Europeans also began to build ships called caravels, which had better sails. Because of these new technologies, Europeans felt it was now possible to search for new sea routes to Asia.

Exploration Brings Hopes of Riches

Many sailors became eager to lead expeditions to find new trade routes. An **expedition** is a long and carefully organized trip. For example, Christopher Columbus believed he could reach Asia by sailing west, something no European had ever done before. However, much like **entrepreneurs** (ahn truh preh NOORS), or people who start new businesses, sailors needed people to sponsor, or pay for, these trips. Kings and queens often agreed to sponsor an expedition when they felt it would bring them wealth and power. In 1492 Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain agreed to sponsor Columbus's expedition because they wanted to control new routes to the riches of Asia. Successful expeditions could also bring wealth to the explorers. A later Spanish explorer, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, explored southwestern North America because he heard rumors that the region contained cities made of gold.

2. Cause and Effect **How did trade affect European navigation?**



Technologies such as the magnetic compass (left) and gunpowder came to Europe from China.

3. Cause and Effect **Underline why kings and queens were willing to sponsor expeditions.**

Summary

Many factors and events affected trade with Asia in the 1400s. What effects did the desire to continue trade with Asia have on Europe?

Name: _____

H-SS 5.2.2 Explain the aims, obstacles, and accomplishments of the explorers, sponsors, and leaders of key European expeditions and the reasons Europeans chose to explore and colonize the world (e.g., the Spanish Reconquista, the Protestant Reformation, the Counter Reformation).

Who were the explorers and what did they find?

Preview the Lesson

Vocabulary

cartographer (n.) a person who makes maps or charts

colony (n.) an area or place that is ruled by a distant country

reform (v.) to change

convert (v.) to change someone's or one's own beliefs

emperor (n.) the ruler of an empire

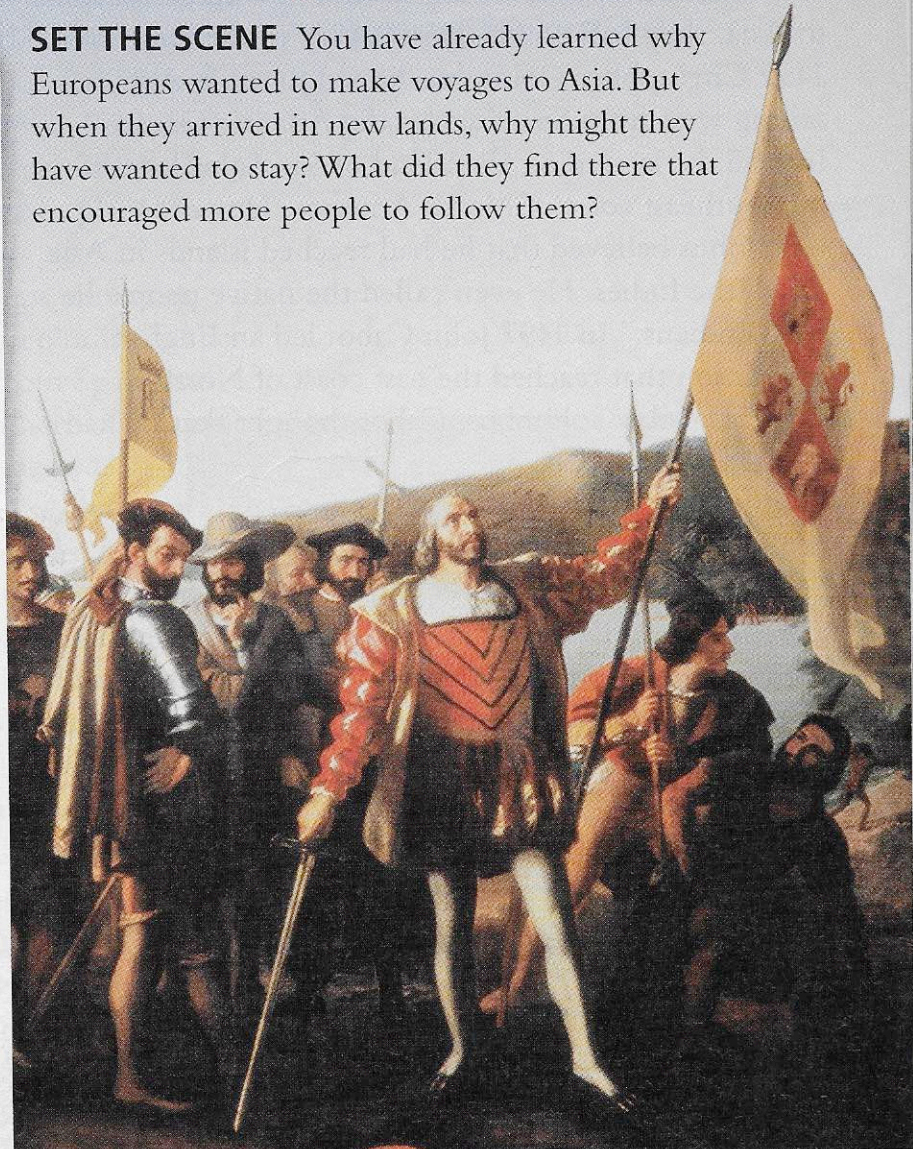
circumnavigation (n.) the act of sailing around something

Vocabulary Activity The word part *circum-* means "around." You have learned the word *navigation*. How does knowing what *circum-* means help you understand the meaning of *circumnavigation*? Write your answer below.

People

- Amerigo Vespucci
- Vasco Núñez de Balboa
- Hernando Cortés
- Francisco Pizarro
- Henry Hudson
- Jacques Cartier
- Samuel de Champlain
- Ferdinand Magellan

SET THE SCENE You have already learned why Europeans wanted to make voyages to Asia. But when they arrived in new lands, why might they have wanted to stay? What did they find there that encouraged more people to follow them?



Reading: Cause and Effect

Remember that a cause is what makes something happen and an effect is what happens as a result of the cause. As you read the lesson, circle the signal words that help you find causes and effects.



Isthmus of
Panama

1492 Christopher Columbus
lands on San Salvador.

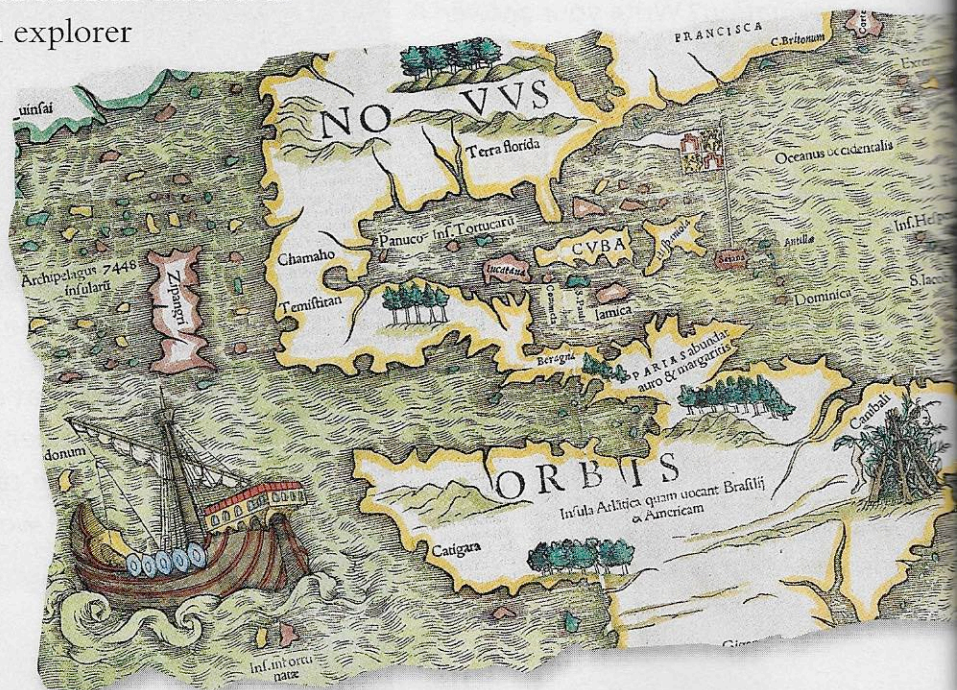
The European Discovery of America

When Europeans set sail to find new trade routes to Asia, they had no idea of what lay to the west. In 1492 Christopher Columbus hoped to reach Asia by sailing west from Spain across the Atlantic Ocean. Instead, he landed on the island of San Salvador, off the southeast coast of North America. However, Columbus believed that he had reached islands in Asia called the Indies. He even called the native people he met “Indians.” In 1497 John Cabot led an English expedition that reached the east coast of North America. Like Columbus, Cabot thought that he had reached Asia.

Europeans soon realized that these lands were not really part of Asia. In 1501 Amerigo Vespucci led a Portuguese expedition to lands south of where Columbus had landed. Vespucci came to believe that these lands were in fact unknown to Europeans. In a letter, Vespucci called these lands a “New World.” In 1507 a **cartographer**, or person who makes maps or charts, suggested naming this land after Vespucci. Because of this, the New World became known as *America*. Then in 1513 Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama. He became the first European to see the Pacific Ocean from the west coast of the Americas.

This map shows the *Novus Orbis*, or “New World.” Over time, these lands become known as *America*, after Amerigo Vespucci.

1. Cause and Effect **How did Columbus’s voyages affect European exploration?**



1513




The Goals of Exploration Change

When Europeans realized that new lands lay to the west, the goals of exploration changed. Countries began wanting not only new routes to Asia. They also wanted to claim land and resources in the Americas. Over time, European countries set up colonies to help secure their claims. A **colony** is an area or place that is ruled by a distant country.

Differences between religious groups also made Europeans want to explore and set up colonies in the Americas. For 400 years, Christians from Spain had been taking land in Europe from another religious group called Muslims. This period was called the *Reconquista*, or reconquest. As the Spanish began exploring the Americas, they wanted to make sure that these lands would be controlled by Christians too.

Differences between European Christian groups also led to exploration and colonization. Some Christians, called Protestants, broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in the 1500s. This period was known as the Protestant Reformation because these people wanted to **reform**, or change, parts of the Catholic religion. Catholic countries such as Spain soon began a Counter Reformation. *Counter* means “to go against.” One of the goals of the Counter Reformation was to convert people in new lands to Catholicism. To **convert** is to change someone’s or one’s own beliefs. Because of their differences, Catholics and Protestants competed for power in Europe and the Americas during the Age of Exploration.

2.  Cause and Effect **How did the Americas change the goals of European exploration?**



This Protestant was trying to convert American Indians.

1520

1525



1521



Spain Conquers Wealthy Empires

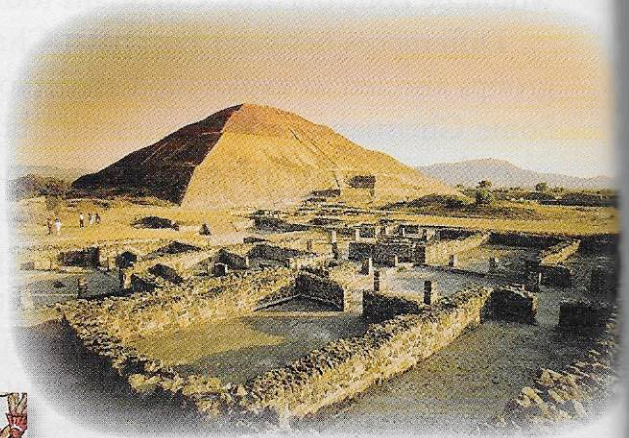
Spain and Portugal were among the earliest European countries to sponsor exploration. Portugal explored lands in eastern South America. However, because Vasco da Gama found an eastern route around Africa to Asia in 1497, Portuguese expeditions focused on those two continents. Spain chose to gain land and wealth in the New World.

In 1519 the Spanish conquistador, or conqueror, Hernando Cortés began taking over the wealthy Aztec Empire in what is now Mexico. Cortés and his army marched on Tenochtitlan, the Empire's capital city. His army consisted of Spanish soldiers and American Indians who did not like being ruled by the Aztecs. They quickly captured Moctezuma (mahk teh ZOO mah), the **emperor**, or ruler of an empire. The Aztecs fought back, but by 1521 Cortés controlled all Aztec lands.

Another Spanish conquest took place in South America. In 1530 Francisco Pizarro began conquering the Inca Empire in what is now Peru. The conquistador and a small army captured the Inca emperor Atahualpa (at tah HWAHL pah). The Incas gave Pizarro a room filled with gold and silver in exchange for their ruler's freedom, but he did not let Atahualpa go. By 1533 Pizarro had also captured the Inca's capital, Cuzco.

3. In what ways were the actions of Cortés and Pizarro examples of Spain's goals in the New World?

Draw Conclusions



The Pyramid of the Sun (*above*) is an example of the wealth and power of the people who were living in the Valley of Mexico. European weapons and armor helped Spanish soldiers (*left*) conquer the Empire.



1534 Jacques Cartier explores the St. Lawrence River.

1533 Francisco Pizarro conquers the Inca Empire.



The Search for Western Routes to Asia

While Spain and Portugal explored Central and South America, other European countries sent expeditions to areas farther north. Many of these expeditions tried to find a water route through North America that would lead to the Pacific Ocean and thus to Asia. This route was called the Northwest Passage. No ship successfully sailed such a route until the 1900s, but the attempt to find it led European countries to explore and claim new land in North America. Henry Hudson tried to find the Northwest Passage when he led expeditions to North America for the Netherlands in 1609 and then for England in 1610. France also became interested in searching for a Northwest Passage. Jacques Cartier was looking for a Northwest Passage in 1534, but he found the St. Lawrence River instead. Samuel de Champlain sailed to the area in 1608 and claimed much of northeastern North America for France.

Eventually, Spain became the first country to reach Asia by sailing west. In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan began an expedition that sailed south around South America and west into the Pacific Ocean. He reached Asia in 1521, where he was killed in a battle with native people. His crew continued the journey and arrived back in Spain in 1522. Not only had they finally found a westward route to the riches of Asia, but they had completed the first circumnavigation of the world.

Circumnavigation is the act of sailing around something.

4. Cause and Effect In the text, underline the reason why some countries sent expeditions to North America.



Magellan's expedition began with five ships and about 250 men. Only one ship and 18 men completed the nearly three-year voyage around the world.

Summary

Explorers set sail for a number of reasons. Of all the explorers and expeditions you have read about, which one do you think was the most important? Why?

Name: _____

H-SS 5.2.3 Trace the routes of the major land explorers of the United States, the distances traveled by explorers, and the Atlantic trade routes that linked Africa, the West Indies, the British colonies, and Europe.

What explorations were made by land?

SET THE SCENE When Europeans first arrived in the Americas, they explored coastal areas. Over time, they wanted to gain control of lands deeper in the continent. Where did their desire for riches and new trade routes lead them, and what did they find?

Preview the Lesson

Vocabulary

mission (*n.*) a place set up by a religious group to teach religion and other ways of life to native people

trading post (*n.*) a place where people meet to trade goods

tributary (*n.*) a river that flows into a larger river or lake

slavery (*n.*) the practice of owning people and forcing them to work without pay

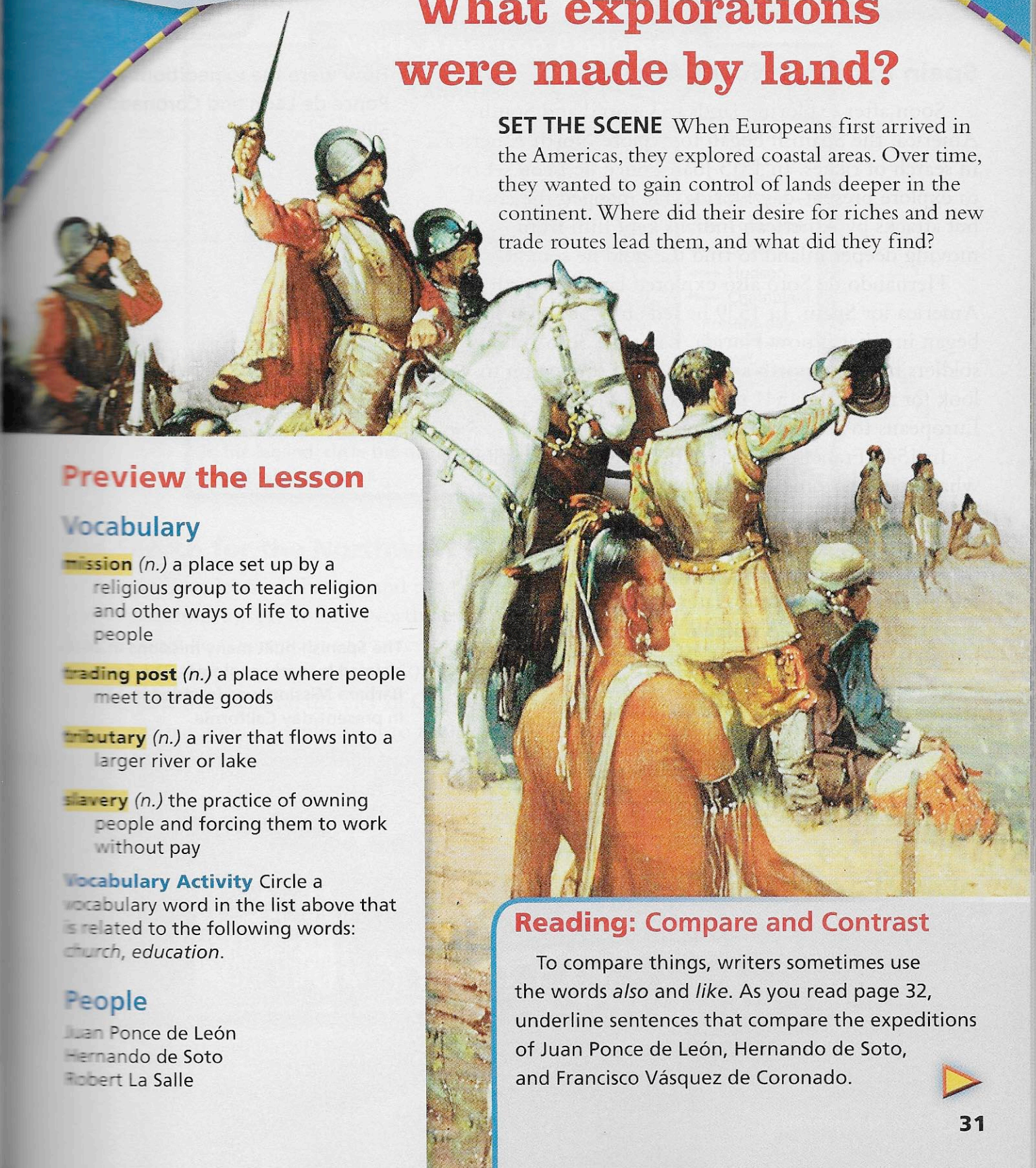
Vocabulary Activity Circle a vocabulary word in the list above that is related to the following words: *church, education.*

People

Juan Ponce de León
Hernando de Soto
Robert La Salle

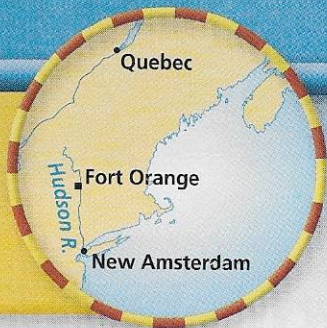
Reading: Compare and Contrast

To compare things, writers sometimes use the words *also* and *like*. As you read page 32, underline sentences that compare the expeditions of Juan Ponce de León, Hernando de Soto, and Francisco Vásquez de Coronado.



1525

1550



1513 Juan Ponce de León explores present-day Florida in search of gold.

1541



Spain Explores North America

Soon after exploring lands in Central and South America, the Spanish began to explore North America in search of riches. In 1513 Juan Ponce de León set out to explore present-day Florida. He mapped the coast, but attacks by American Indians kept him from moving deeper inland to find the gold he sought.

Hernando de Soto also explored land in North America for Spain. In 1539 he led an expedition that began in what is now Florida. Later, de Soto and his soldiers marched north and west from the region to look for riches. In 1541 they became the first Europeans to see the Mississippi River.

In 1540 Francisco Vázquez de Coronado explored what would become Mexico and the southwestern United States. He was seeking cities of gold that an earlier explorer had said were in the area. Like Ponce de León, Coronado never found what he was looking for. However, the Spanish later started missions in the areas they explored. A **mission** is a place set up by a religious group to teach religion and other ways of life to native people.

1. How were the expeditions of Ponce de León and Coronado alike? *Compare and Contrast*



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The Spanish built many missions in areas claimed by early explorers. The Santa Barbara Mission was founded in 1782 in present-day California.



1575

1600

1625



1608 Samuel de Champlain founds trading post at Quebec.

1609 Henry Hudson explores present-day New York.

North American Explorers



The Search for the Northwest Passage

As you have learned, France and the Netherlands sent expeditions to search for a Northwest Passage to Asia. Samuel de Champlain of France explored land along the St. Lawrence River. In 1608 he founded a trading post that became the city of Quebec. A **trading post** is a place where people meet to trade goods. Later, Robert La Salle of France traveled south along the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1682 he claimed all the lands around the Mississippi River and its tributaries for France. A **tributary** is a river that flows into a larger river or lake.

Explorers from the Netherlands also searched for a Northwest Passage. In 1609 Henry Hudson traveled up the Hudson River in present-day New York. Later, the Netherlands built towns and forts along the river, including New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, where the present-day cities of New York and Albany are located.

2. Who helped France claim lands around the Mississippi River?

Main Idea and Details



Summary

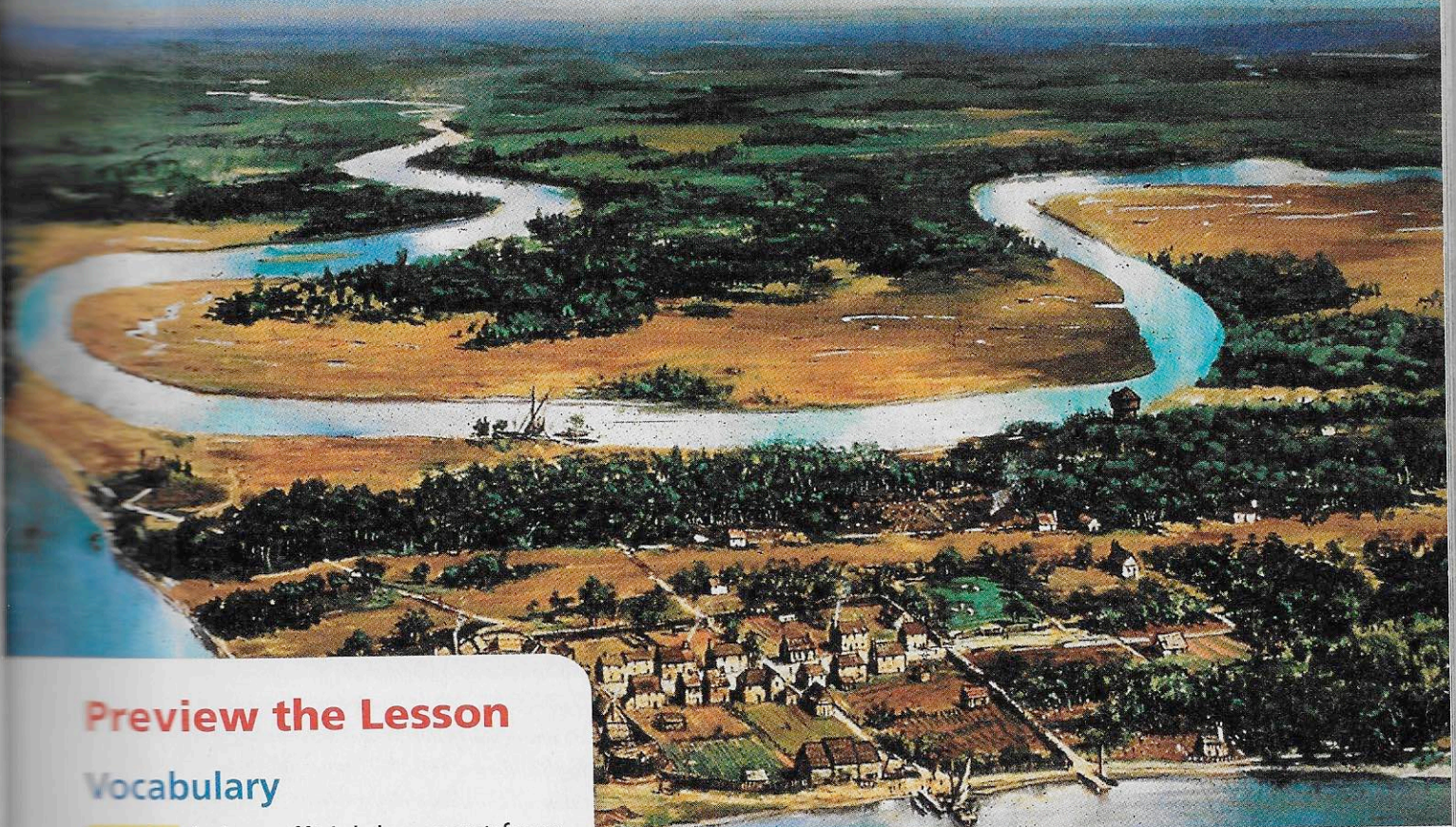
In the 1500s, Europeans began exploring large areas of North America. What were some of the causes for their explorations?

Name:

H-SS 5.2.4 Locate on maps of North and South America land claimed by Spain, France, England, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Russia.

Where in the Americas did European countries claim land?

SET THE SCENE Do you know who the first people were to live in your area? How long ago did they move there? People choose to go to new places for different reasons. As Europeans came to the Americas, where did they look for places to settle?



Preview the Lesson

Vocabulary

charter (*n.*) an official document from an authority to do something

settlement (*n.*) a place to live that is set up in a new area

Vocabulary Activity Word parts can be used to help you figure out the meaning of a word. In the vocabulary list above, circle the root word in *settlement*. Underline the suffix.

Reading: Make Generalizations

Generalizations are statements that are true most of the time. To signal a generalization, writers use words such as *often* or *usually*. As you read page 36, circle the words that signal generalizations about how Europeans set up colonies in the Americas.



European Land Claims

As European countries claimed land in North and South America, people began to move to and settle on this land. Forming colonies was part of the process of settling new land. Because most land claims were owned by a country's ruler, settlers usually had to get a charter from their king or queen in order to set up a colony. A **charter** is an official document from an authority to do something. Some charters also included information about the boundaries of the colony, how the colony would be ruled, and who could live there.

When settlers arrived in the Americas after sailing across the Atlantic Ocean, they had to decide where they would build settlements for their colony. A **settlement** is a place to live that is set up in a new area. People often chose to set up their settlements near the ocean or along rivers. This allowed them to use ships to move people and supplies easily. It also provided them with access to fish and other food sources.

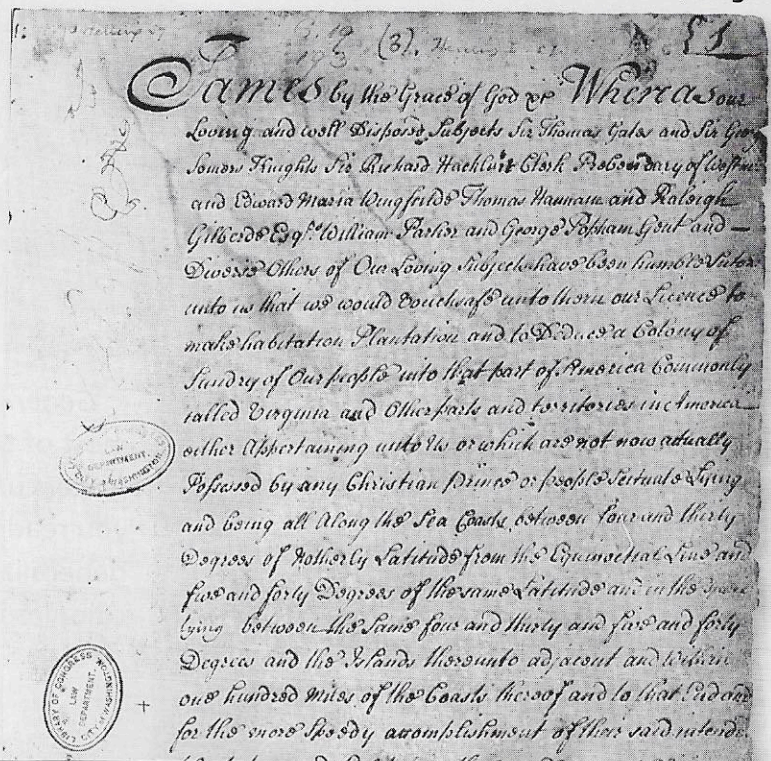
The map on page 37 shows early land claims and settlements by European countries in the Americas. As you look at it, think about some of the explorers' routes that you have already learned. You may notice that a country's land claims and settlements often followed its path of exploration. For example, Spain controlled much of present-day Central America and South America. England, France, and the Netherlands started colonies in eastern North America. Portugal claimed eastern South America, near their African trade routes. Later, Sweden and Russia also started small colonies in North America.

1. Why did colonists in the Americas often build their homes near bodies of water?

Make Generalizations



This document is a later copy of the 1606 charter that established the English colony at Jamestown, Virginia.



Early European Land Claims



Summary

European countries began to build settlements in the lands they claimed. Describe where these countries claimed land in the Americas.