

Unit 2 - Explorers

Christopher Columbus

(c. 1451-1506)



① Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Italy. He first began sailing as a teenager, participating in several voyages to trade goods. Legend has it that after a ship he was on was attacked, Columbus swam to Portugal, and settled there, where he got married and had a son.

② Columbus had become interested in sailing as a young man, and studied navigation. Like all educated Europeans, Columbus knew that

the earth was round. He thought that he could find a shorter route to Asia by sailing across the Atlantic Ocean. He needed money for this journey, so he asked King John III of Portugal to support his exploration. When the king refused, Columbus went to Spain to ask Queen Isabella & King Ferdinand to support his expedition. After many years, Isabella finally agreed, and Columbus was on his way.

③ On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail with three ships: the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. He sailed west, across the Atlantic Ocean, and on October 12, 1492, his ships made landfall. Columbus believed that he had landed on the islands off the coast of Asia, but he was actually on one of the islands that is now part of the Bahamas. He claimed the island for Spain, taking gold, artifacts and several natives back to Spain with him.

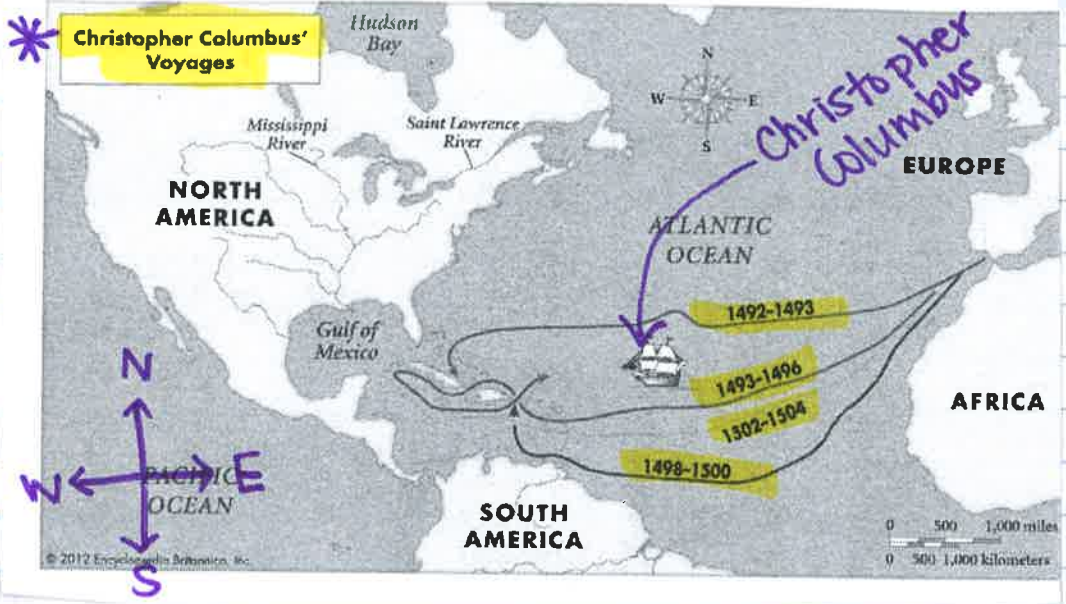
④ Columbus went on three more voyages to the New World, taking more Europeans with him to establish colonies. Columbus tried to govern one of the new colonies, but was a bad ruler. He enslaved many of the native people, forcing them to find gold for him.

⑤ Some of the colonists took one of his ships, returned to Spain, and complained to the queen. While Columbus was in the new colony during his third voyage, the queen sent a new governor to replace him. The new governor sent Columbus back to Spain in chains. Once he arrived in Spain, he was freed, but his reputation was ruined.

⑥ On his final expedition, Columbus was marooned in Jamaica. This means that he was abandoned by his crew and left alone. After a year, he was rescued and returned to Spain. Columbus no longer had the support of Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand. He was forced to give up his hopes of becoming rich and governing a permanent colony on the islands. At the time of his death in 1506, Christopher Columbus still believed that he had reached Asia on his voyages.



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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria

4 FACTS

He ~~explorer~~ wanted to explore the western hemisphere.

He was trying to get get to Asia. He didn't know the Americas existed

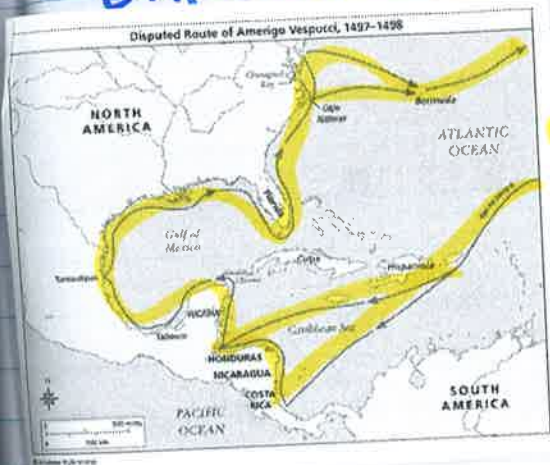
Poor maps made it difficult for explorers to travel.

He actually explored areas in the Caribbean Sea.

Explorer - Ferdinand Magellan

- Magellan was the first person to lead a voyage (expedition) around the globe.
- He discovered the Strait of Magellan at the tip of South America.
(strait - narrow strip of water)

Explorer - Amerigo Vespucci



• Vespucci was from Italy.

• His observations of the land in the "Americas" did not match what he knew about Asia.

• A mapmaker named the new land America after Amerigo Vespucci.

Explorer - Robert de LaSalle



• Famous French explorer

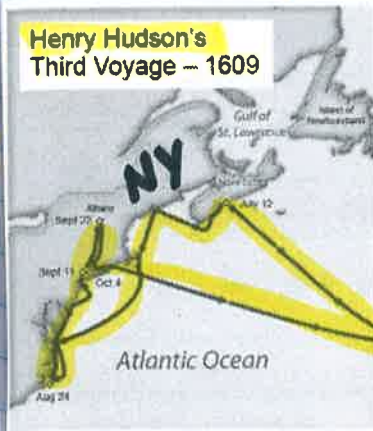
• Traveled to Canada (Quebec) as a French explorer.

• He thought the Ohio River led him to China!

He found the Mississippi River and claimed land for France:

- Louisiana
- New Orleans
- St. Louis
- St. Lawrence

Explorer - Henry Hudson



Hudson's 3rd Voyage led him to the claiming of New York.

He was an explorer from England. He sailed for England and then later 1. He explored parts of the Atlantic Ocean and northeastern a. The Hudson River, Hudson Bay and Hudson are are all named after him. Hudson sailed for the Dutch, going into New York's abundance of rich land. His reports resulted in many Dutch settlements became New York.

a lot of

↓ settlers came from the Netherlands

Explorer- Jacques Cartier

er was a French explorer who led 3 expeditions to Canada. He was looking for a route to the Pacific through North America (a Northwest Passage) but did not find one. Cartier paved the way for French exploration of North America. He sailed inland, going 1,000 miles up the St. Lawrence River. He tried to make a settlement in Quebec (Canada), but was abandoned after a terribly

* Jacques Cartier made 3 voyages that helped France claim Canada.



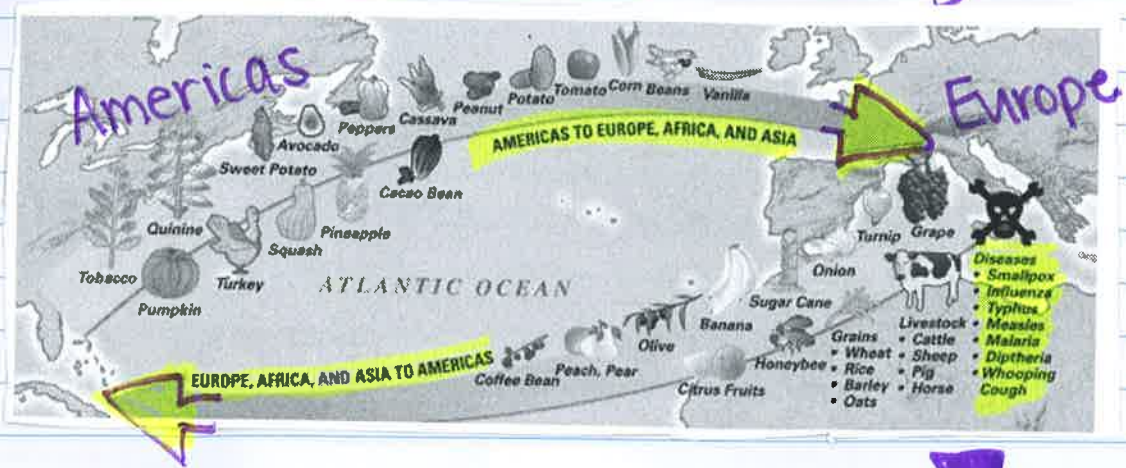
Explorer - Hernando de Soto



Hernando de Soto
march along
the Mississippi
River.

was a Spanish explorer who sailed the
ocean and was the first to explore Florida and the southeastern
part of Spain in 1536 and was granted the right to conquer (claim)
the area. They spent 4 years searching for gold and
exploring Florida, and brutally interacting with native like the Cherokees,
Appalachians, and Choctaws. de Soto died during the

Columbian Exchange



*The worst effect of the Europeans exploration was disease

*Europeans grew crops in the Americas and sent them to Africa

Europe, Asia This was part of the Columbian Exchange

*Europeans had a desire to find valuable goods.

Spanish Exploration



Map Key

Spanish Mission → effort to spread Christianity.

- The Spanish wanted to convert Indians to Roman Catholicism (Catholic)

Explorer - Hernando Cortez

- had a military campaign that destroyed the Aztec Civilization.

Spanish colonists created settlements.

- changed their agriculture practices
- established large plantations

+ rice

x sugar cane

x coffee

x tobacco

er is	Amerigo Vespucci	Ferdinand Magellan	Robert de La Salle	Hernando de Soto	Henry Hudson	Jacques Cartier
	Italy	Spain	France	Spain	Dutch	France
	Northwest passage to Asia	A passage to Asia (spice island)	Northwest Passage	gold and silver	A passage to Asia	Northwest Passage to Asia
est. ring	Discovering The Americas	Discovering the Strait of Magellan; first around the globe	Quebec • Mississippi River • New Orleans, Louisiana • St. Louis • St. Lawrence River	Discovered Florida	Discovering Hudson River Hudson Bay Hudson Strait * New York	Paving the way for French exploration.