

Exploration and Settlement

Unit 2

Big Idea

- Cooperation (act of working together) and Conflict (disagreement or fight)
 - Cultural differences and competition for land led to conflicts among different groups of people in the Americas
- What to know
 - Why did Europeans begin to explore different areas of the world?
 - What explorers led key expeditions and what routes did they follow?
 - How did new settlers and colonists impact Native American groups?
 - Why did different people come to the English colonies and where did they settle?

People

- Christopher Columbus
 - Thought he was in Aisa, but was in the Americas in 1492
- Estevanico
 - Survived shipwreck off of Texas, and walked for years across the Southwest trying to get to Mexico
- John Smith
 - Mapped and named the New England Region
- Tisquantum
 - Enslaved in Spain, when later escaped and went to England and learned English
- Anne Hutchinson
 - Started a new settlement after leaving Massachusets
- Pocohontas
 - Brought food to the Jamestown settlers working for peace between Native Americans and Colonists
- Ben Franklin
 - Born in Boston but moved to Philadelphia
- Olaudah Equiano
 - Able to purchase his freedom



Chapter 3

- The Age of Exploration

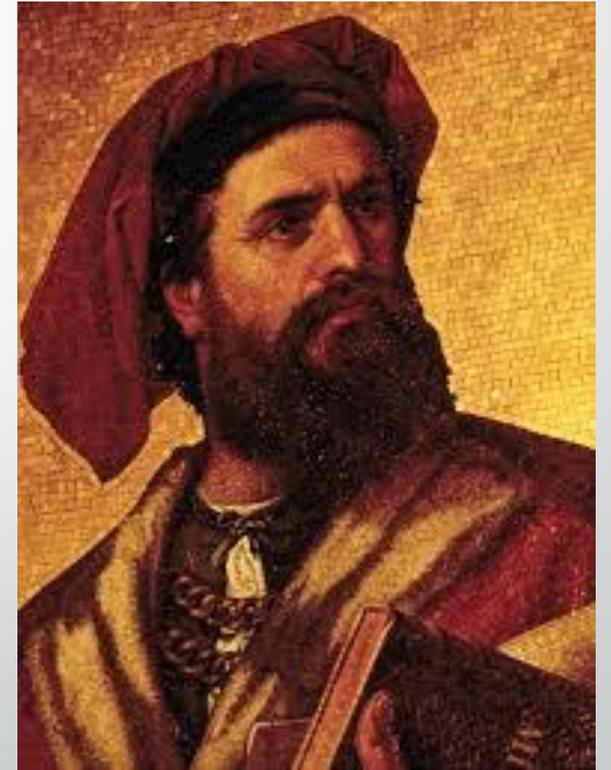
Lesson 1

Exploration and Technology

- 1400's was the time of the Renaissance (rebirth) of science and art.
- Johannes Gutenberg helped with the ideas by developing a printing press in 1450.
- One of the most popular books was called "The Travels of Marco Polo"
 - Written 200 years earlier – Talked about Marco Polo's voyage to Cathay (China was called then)
 - They were able to read about Chinese inventions such as gunpowder and the compass
 - Marco polo wrote about riches – this interested the Europeans
 - They wanted to buy and then resell silks and spices
 - They then began to travel the land routes to Asia having to cross mountains and deserts
 - At the time they had no way to travel by sea , no maps, and no technology
 - Sailors and scientists began to try and fix the problem

Lesson 1

Exploration and Technology



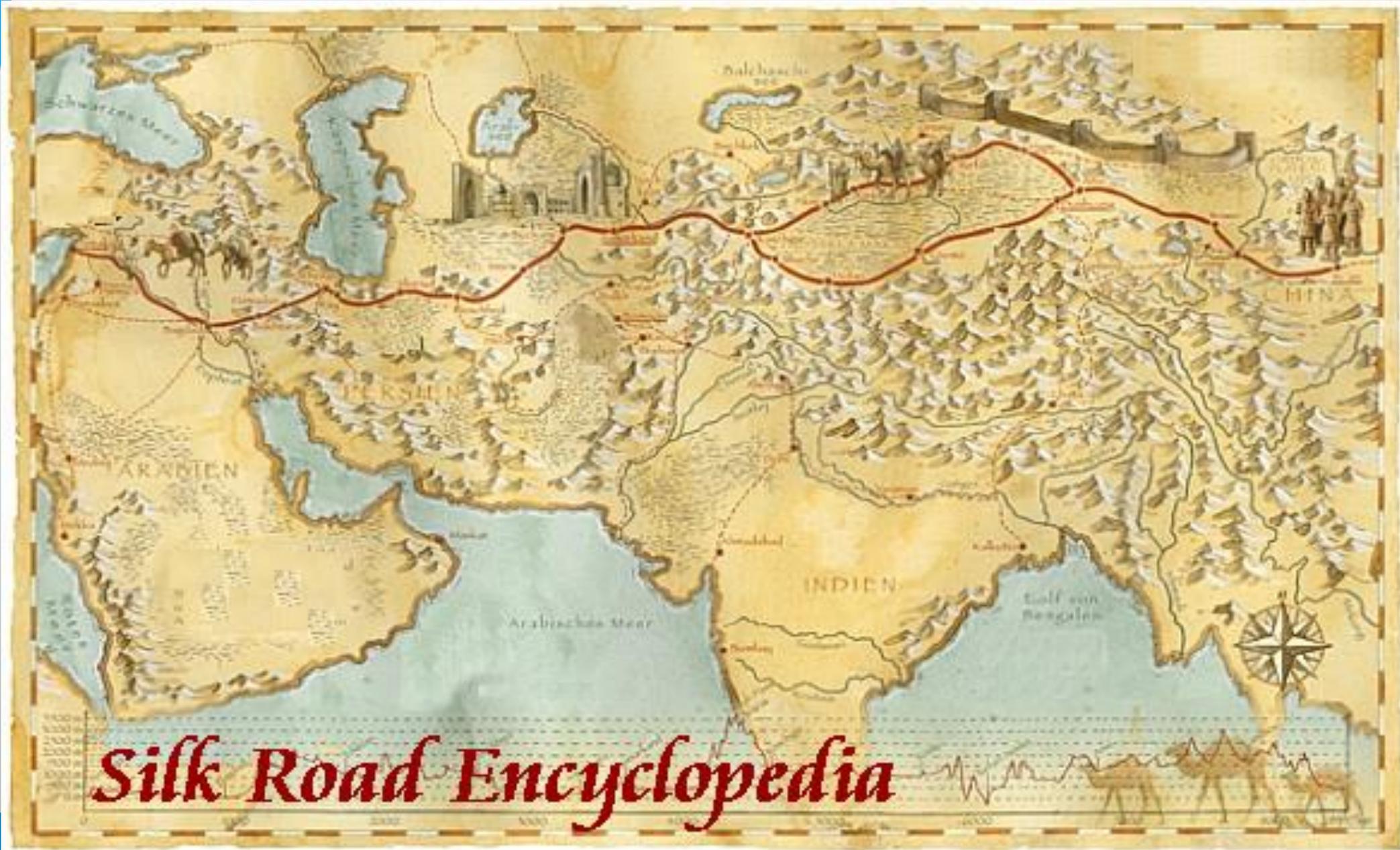
Lesson 1

- 1418 – Prince Henry of Portugal helped solve some problems by opening a school of Navigation.
- The aim of the school was to make better ships, maps and tools for navigation
- Mapmakers used the journals of early explorers and made better maps
- Compass (find longitude) and Astrolabe (position of the sun, moon, and stars and the latitude) was used to figure out directions
- Sailors learned how to sail a ship called the caravel (a long narrow ship)
 - Carried more good and traveled quickly
- These tools made it possible to start exploring the ocean for a sea route to Asia
 - They sailed south around Africa and then east across the Indian Ocean



Lesson 1

- Europeans knew about Asia because of the Marco Polo book.
- They had been using the “silk road” (a land route between China and Italy)
- At this time Asia was known as “the Indies”
- Europeans also traded with Africa
 - The cities of Gao, Timbuktu, and Jenne were the centers of rich empires (lands ruled by the nation that won control of them)
- Europeans did not know there were other continents at this time other than Europe, Asia, and Africa.



Lesson 1

- Leif Erickson
 - Led a group called the “Vikings” from Norway. They sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean, stopping in Greenland.
 - After time, they sailed to Canada and Newfoundland.
- Vikings
 - Fought with Native Americans and as it grew worse they decided to leave
 - Reached North America about 500 years before Christopher Columbus did.



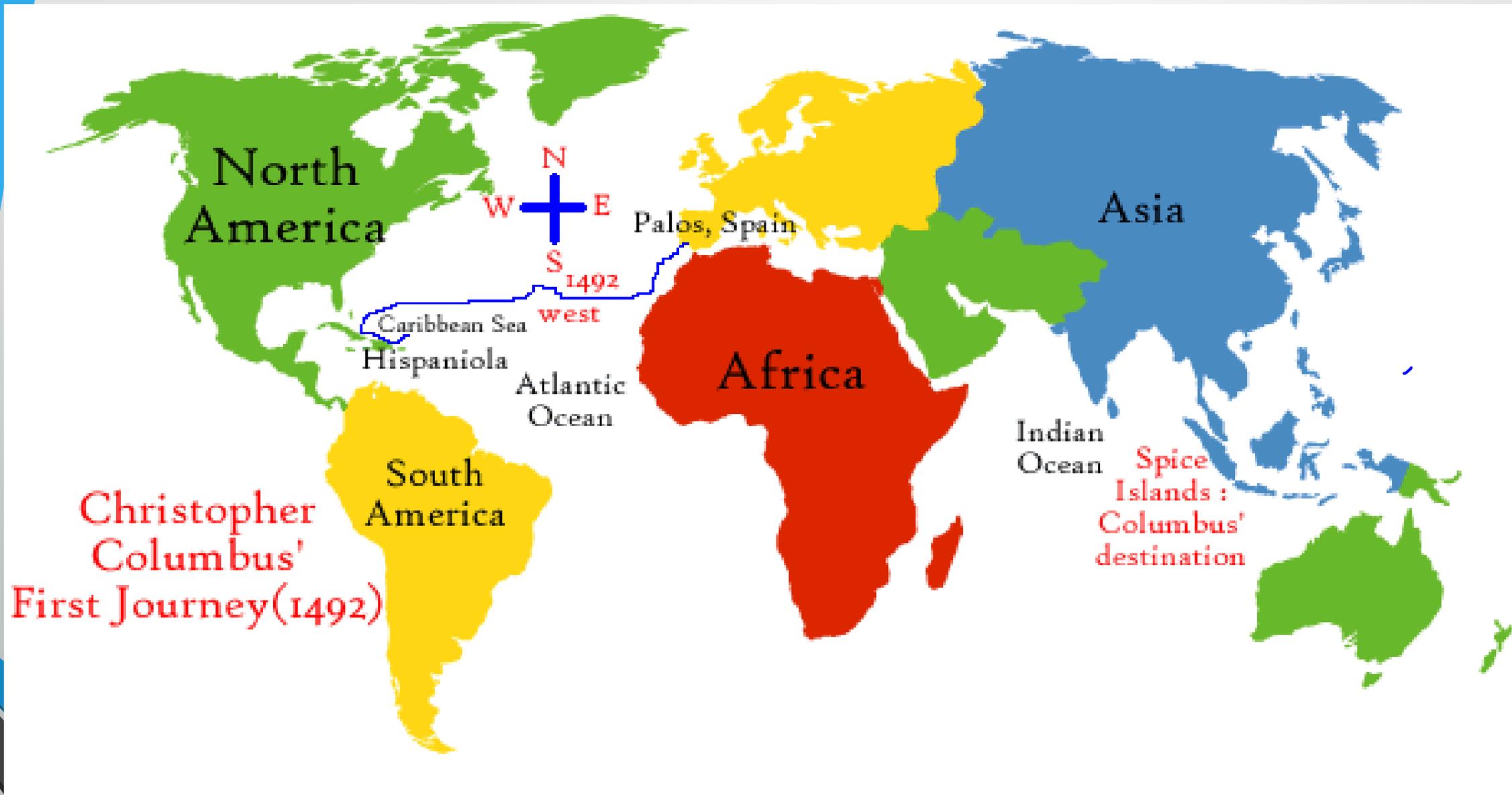
Lesson 1



- Christopher Columbus
 - Columbus believed he could reach Asia by sailing west across the Ocean Sea (Atlantic Ocean)
 - Was not able to prove this until he had money for a ship, crew, and supplies. (pg. 112)
 - Asked the King of Portugal - King said NO
 - Explorers were called **entrepreneurs – a person who sets up and runs a business**
 - 1485 he asked King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain – They said NO because of a fight to push Muslim people out of Spain was going on, they wanted Spain to be all Catholic (called Reconquista)
 - 1492 Spain was united under Catholic beliefs – Columbus then asked again and this time promised them a **benefit – reward gained** ... This benefit was riches and new lands and said he would take Catholic beliefs to Asia and they said YES

Lesson 1

- August 3, 1492 – Columbus had a crew of 90
- They sailed from Spain on three ships
 - Nina, Pinta, and the Santa Maria
- They sailed for 2 months and ran into many problems caused from storms damaging their ship, and no wind making them go other ways.
- When they started getting angry, they noticed a change in weather seeing many birds flying south. Columbus then followed them hoping to get to land.
- On October 12, they finally saw LAND! They ended up traveling about 4,100 miles across the Atlantic to an island in the Caribbean Sea.



Christopher Columbus' First Journey (1492)

Spice Islands : Columbus' destination

Lesson 1

- They anchored off an island Columbus named San Salvador.
- Columbus believed he was in Asia and was now in the Indies, this is why he called the people he met “Indians”
- He did not find silk or spices, however found gold items and animals and plants – he also captured and took some Taino people to Spain
- When they got back to Spain, they were treated like heroes
- When King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella saw what they brought back they paid for another expedition
- During this one Columbus was supposed to find riches, start settlements, and convert the people to Catholic



Lesson 2

- Columbus went back three times to what he thought was the Indies, he never found riches, but showed it possible to sail across the Atlantic, causing several other people to want to set sail and claim lands and riches of their own.

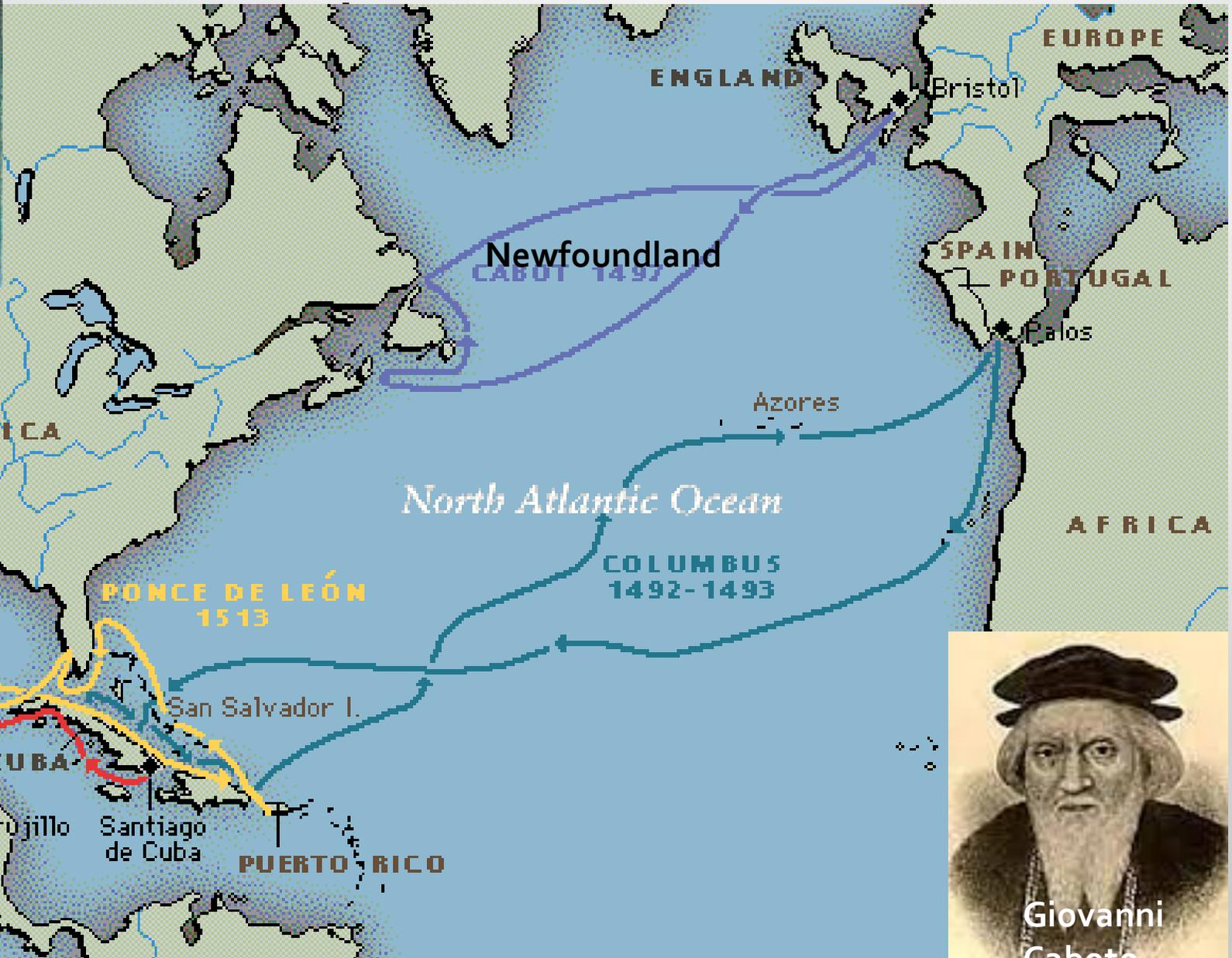
Newfoundland

- England

- King Henry VII heard of Columbus's success and paid an Italian Sailor, Giovanni Caboto to lead an expedition sailing west across the Atlantic
- English called him John Cabot—His son Sebastian also joined him on the journey
- King Henry wanted to be able to compete with other European nations for land and wealth
- May 1497 Cabot and 18 other members sailed west much further north than Columbus's first route.
- June 24 they reached land, and when they got there, claimed the land for England
- Like Columbus, Cabot thought he had reached Asia. Many people believe that it was the coast of present day Newfoundland and Labrador, now part of Canada.



King Henry VII



Giovanni Caboto

Lesson 2

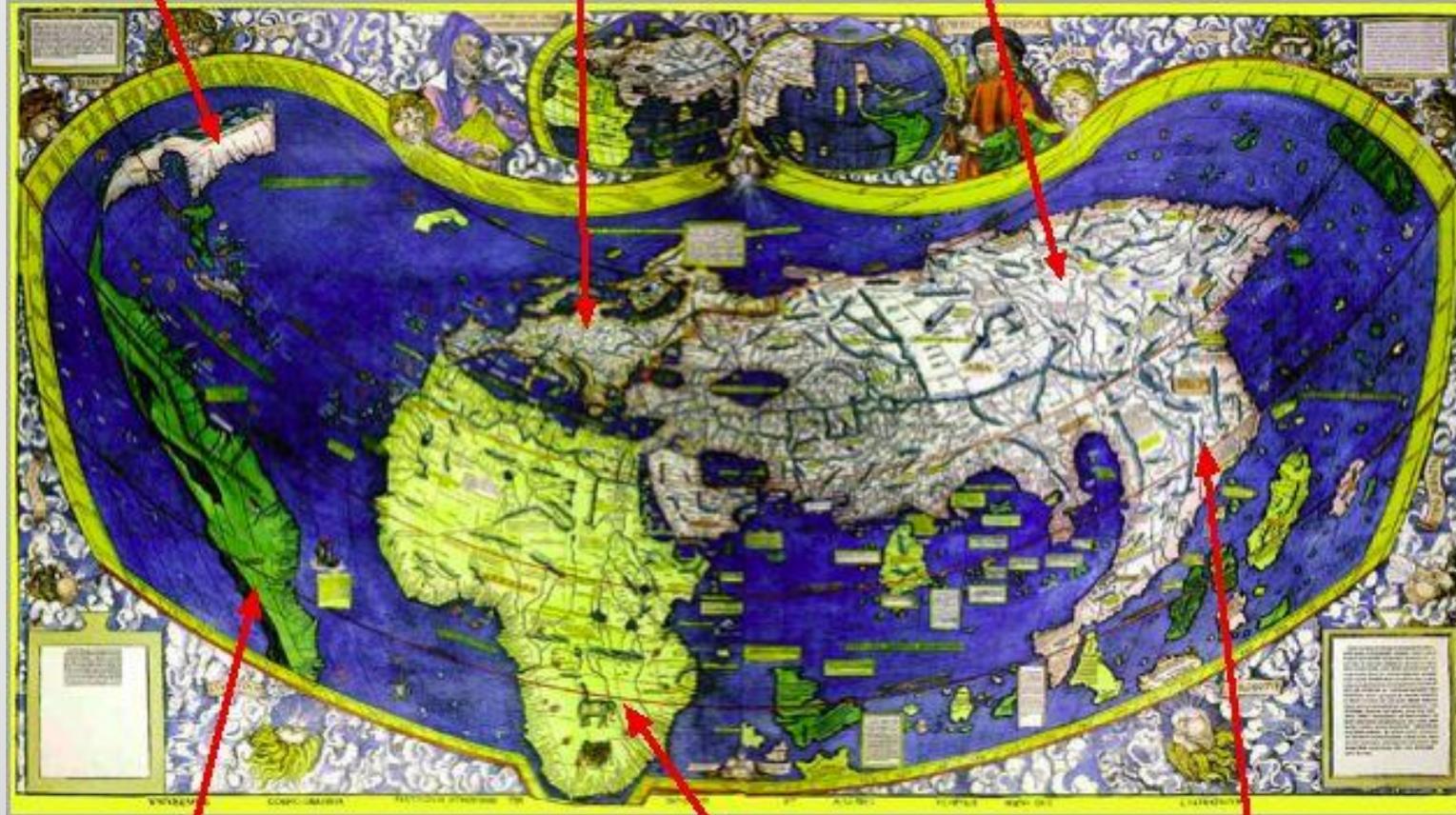


- Amerigo Vespucci
 - From Italy
 - 1499, sailed to a place just south of where Columbus landed
 - 2 years later he sailed down the coast of South America
 - He could not find any signs that he was in Asia because nothing was matching that of Marco Polo's description. He then thought maybe Earth was larger than people thought.
 - This would mean Asia was farther from Europe than Columbus thought
 - 1507 – German mapmaker Martin Waldseemuller published a world map that included these new lands (These lands are now South America)

North America

Europe

Asia



South America

Africa

China

Martin Waldseemüller was a German printer and **map maker**. In **1507**, he printed a **huge world map**. The map included **North and South America**. The two continents were drawn **long and narrow**. He used information from **Columbus, Cabot, and Vespucci** to make the map.

Lesson 2

- As people kept finding lands, they started exploring more and more, however none of them found China
- Vasco Nunez de Balboa – one of the first Europeans to settle in Americas.
 - Set up a farm on island of Hispaniola but was not a good farmer and lost a bunch of money causing him to escape and hide on a ship going to Columbia
- When he arrived, he met the survivors of a failed Spanish settlement and helped them take land from Native American groups and settled in Panama
- 1513 – Balboa and others made their way west across the Isthmus of Panama, connects North and South America. ***Isthmus – a narrow strip of land that connects two large land areas***
- They reached the Pacific Ocean and proved Vespucci right about an unknown continent.



Lesson 2

- Ferdinand Magellan
 - Portuguese Explorer
 - Proved Vespucci was right
 - 1519 left Spain with 5 ships and 250 people
 - Passed through a waterway at the tip of South America, and were then in the same ocean Balboa had seen. Magellan named it the “Pacific” because it was peaceful compared to the Atlantic
- Took him 3 months to cross the Pacific
- Many sailors died of illness and hunger
- One ship made it back to Spain in 1522 – they were the first to have traveled around the world

Lesson 2



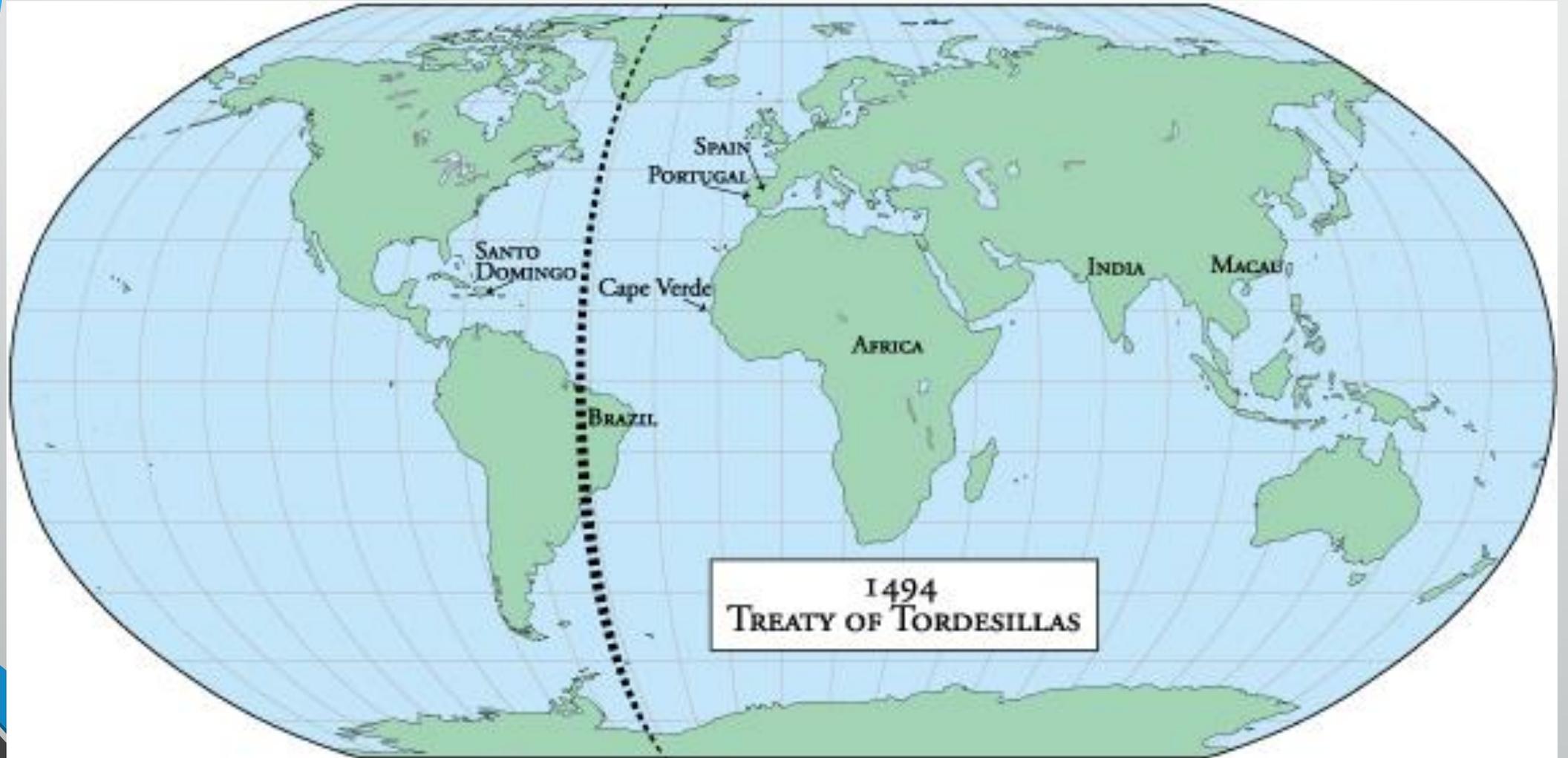
VOYAGE OF THE VICTORIA



Lesson 2

- More and More lands were being claimed. Some had multiple countries claiming it.
- 1493 Spain and Portugal asked Catholic Church leaders to settle this and they drew a line on a map through the Atlantic. Portugal got the land to the east and Spain got the land to the West
- 1494 – Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal – agreement between countries saying they agreed to move the dividing line farther west. This gave Portugal the country of what is now Brazil.

Lesson 2



Lesson 3

- Juan Ponce de Leon
 - King of Spain encouraged them to keep exploring and offered large sums of money, **grants**, to those who led the explorations
 - These people became known as **conquistadors**
 - Ponce de Leon set out to find Bimini because its water is said to make old people young
 - He came up on the state of Florida instead and named it La Florida and claimed it for Spain.
 - 1521 he returned to Florida to start a settlement
 - Calusa tribe was already there and defended their land hurting Leon and eventually he died
 - Never found the water, instead was known as the first Spanish explorer to set foot on the US

Lesson 3



Lesson 3



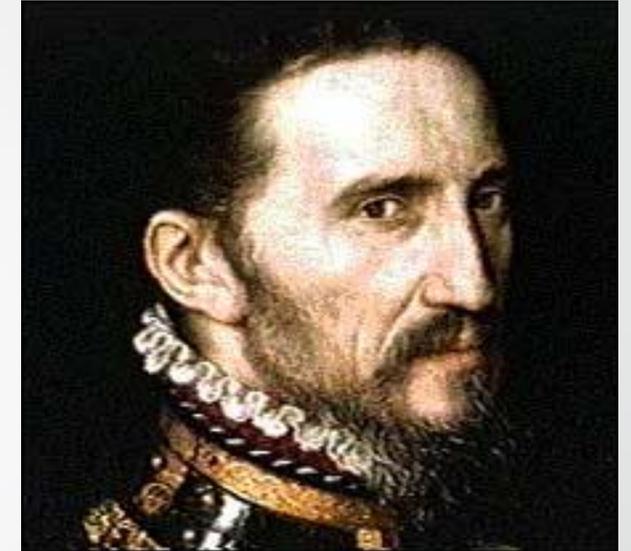
- Hernando Cortes
 - 1519 – Spain sent him to find gold in the Aztecs land – now Mexico
 - Had about 650 soldiers with him
 - Marched to Tenochtitlan – Empire covered 80,000 square miles – 5 million people lived here, however not everyone agreed with the Aztec Empires strict rules so they helped the Spanish people
 - Aztec Empire Motecuhzoma thought Cortes was a god, and welcomed him
 - Cortes then took him in as a prisoner and fighting started
 - 1521 Cortes conquered Aztecs and Spanish built Mexico city (capital of Spain’s Empire)
- Look at illustration pg. 128



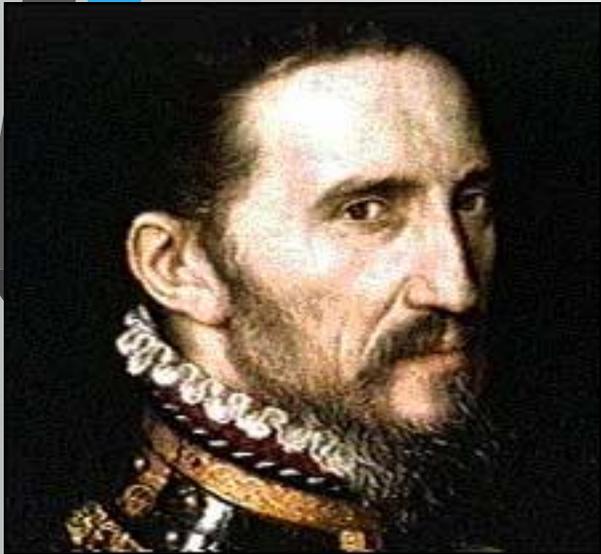
Lesson 3



Lesson 3



- After Cortes found gold, they went on looking for more
- Marcos de Niza
 - Priest
 - Went on an expedition with an enslaved African (Estevanico)
 - Estevanico was killed, De Niza returned saying he saw a golden city
- Franciso Vasquez de Coronado
 - 1540 – set out with 300 soldiers, enslaved Africans, and 1,000 enslaved Native Americans to find the golden cities
 - Never found anything (gold or riches) but claimed land in the Southwestern part of the U.S. (Mexico, Southwest, and Florida) known as New Spain then.



Lesson 3



• Francisco Pizarro

- 1531 – led 180 soldiers to the western coast of South America, and met people from the Inca Empire led by Atahualpa
- Priest with Pizarro tried to change their religion to Christianity but they said no and attacked the Incas
- Spanish took Atahualpa prisoner and Incas had no leader
- Pizarro then traveled to Cuzco, capital of Inca Empire and took control

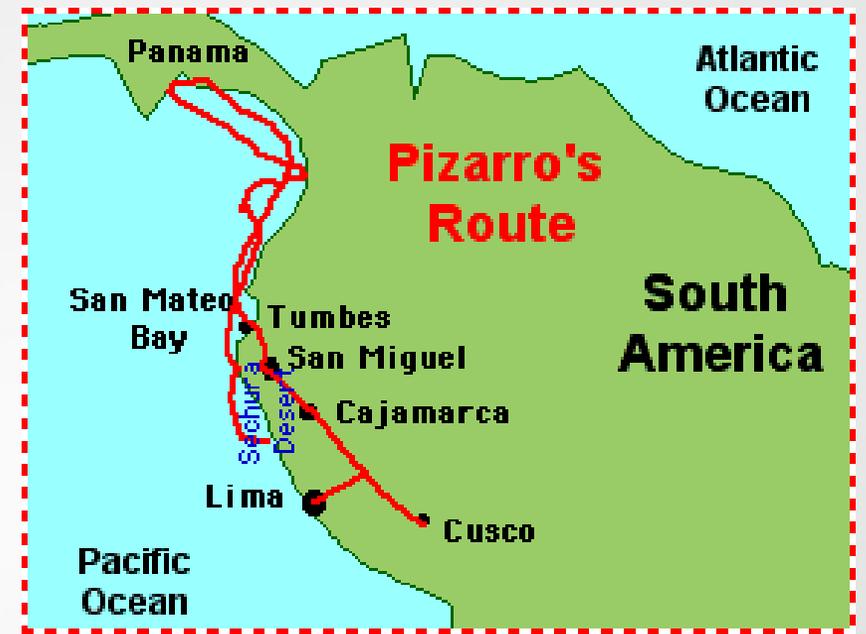
• Hernando De Soto

- Explored southeastern U.S
- 1539 – took 600 men and sailed from Cuba to Tampa Bay – First Europeans to see Mississippi River
- Met many soldiers - normally ending in bloody battles
- 1542 Soto died and of the 600 men only about 300 survived – claimed much of the southern half of what is now the U.S.





Lesson 3



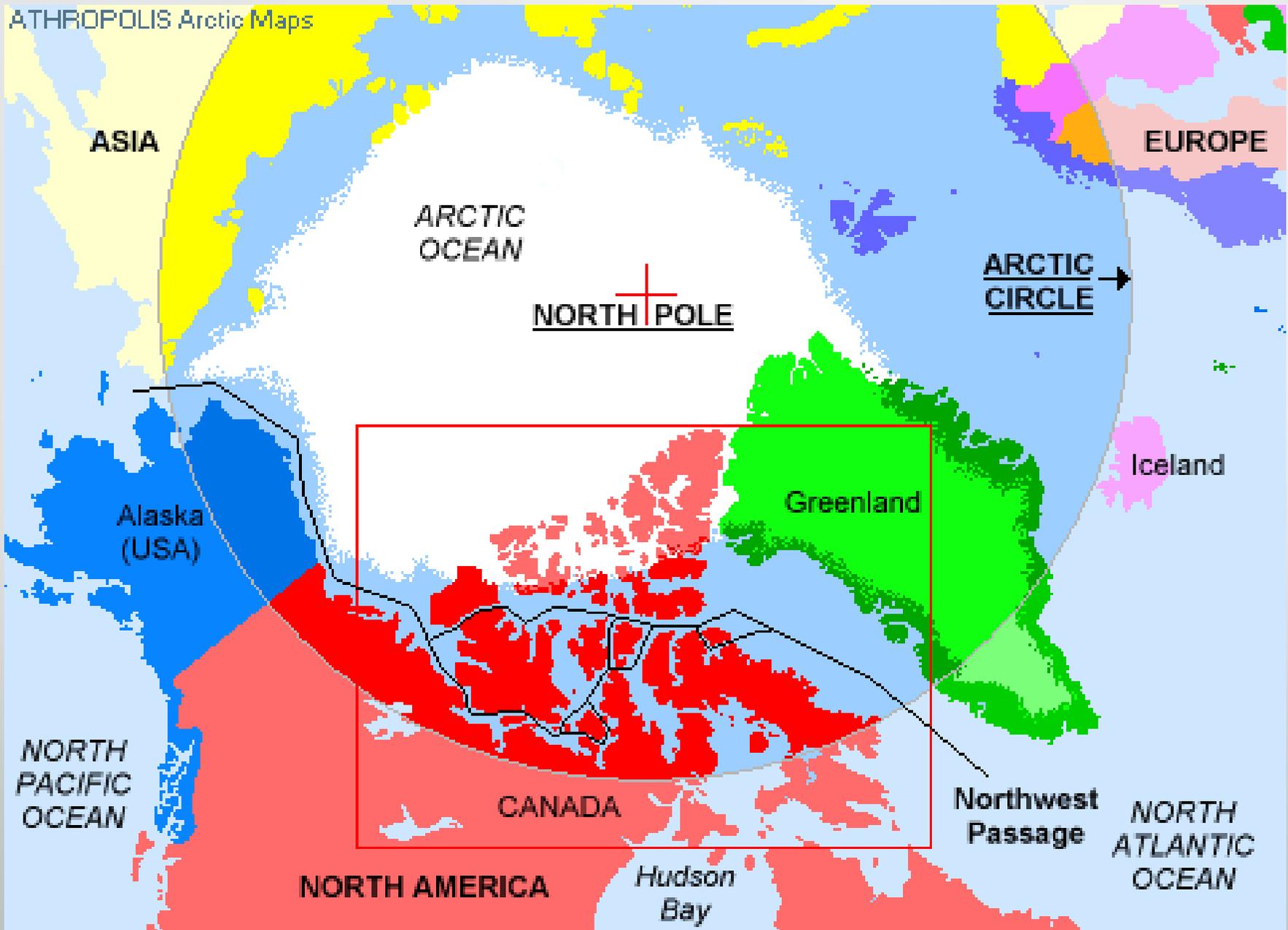
Lesson 3



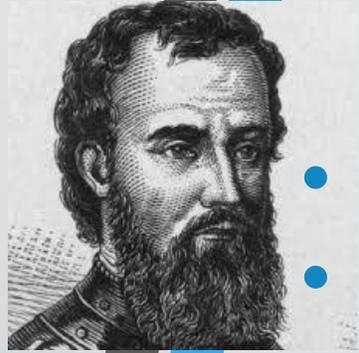
- Changes began in Europe while all the exploration was going on in the Americas
- Questioning about the power of the Catholic church began
 - 1517 German Priest Martin Luther began to call open reforms (changes in the Catholic Church)
 - Reformation (movement to change)
 - Luther forced out of the church but gained supporters
 - Protestants – those who protested the actions of Catholic leaders- they began new churches (Lutheran Church)
 - Catholic church then started making changes and tried keeping its power through efforts called **Counter-Reformation**
 - Banned books that went against the teaching, people who protested the laws were punished
 - Tried to spread powers to America and sent **missionaries – religious teachers** to convert them – forcing Native Americans to join

Lesson 4

- 1500's Spain ruled over a large and rich empire
- Spanish ships returned from Americas with treasure chests of gold and silver
- Other European rulers were still searching for a shortcut to Asia to gain wealth and power
- Northwest Passage – waterway in North America thought to connect the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
 - Search for this passage began in the 1500's and lasted for hundreds of years



Lesson 4

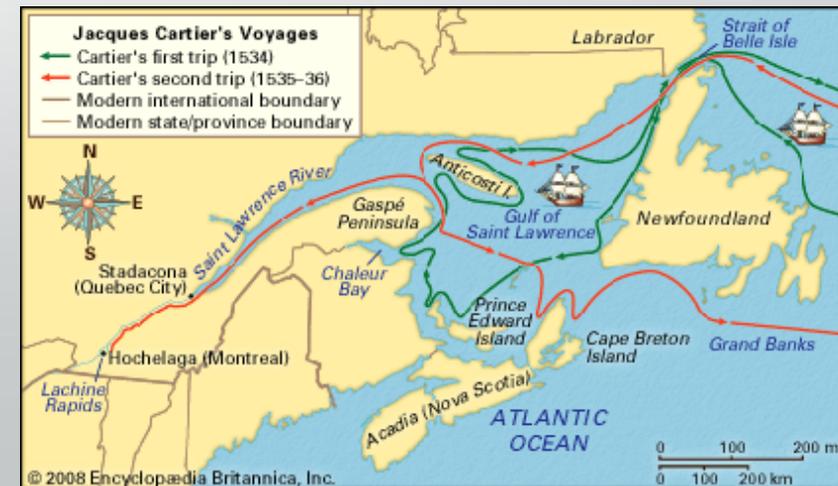
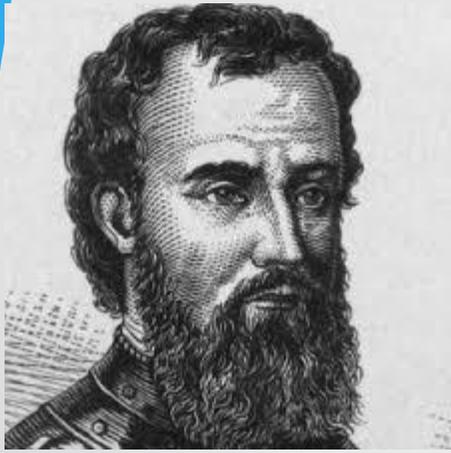


- French King wanted to find land so sent 2 people
- 1524 – Italian sailor Giovanni da Verrazano sent to find Northwest Passage
 - Left in January of 1524
 - Landed on the coast of what is now North Carolina in March.
 - He sailed no farther north than Newfoundland Pg. 138 quote
 - Found no passage

- 1534 Jacques Cartier a navigator was sent to find it

- Between 1534 and 1541, Cartier made three trips to North America
- Trip one he reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and claimed it for France
- Traveled up the River of second voyage
- 1541 Cartier visited the river again but did not find the passage. He found nothing no passage or gold but Europeans knew more about North America because of him.





Lesson 4

- 1600's Kings and Queens along with trading companies set out to find the Northwest Passage

- Henry Hudson – English explorer – made 4 voyages

- Voyage 1 and 2 – made it to an island east of Greenland.

- Voyage 3 – Dutch East India Company paid for this voyage

- Hudson spent a month exploring a river in what is now New York – known as the Hudson River- Claimed it for the Dutch

- Voyage 4 -1610 English company paid for it

- Sailed along the northern coast of North America to a bay – known as the Hudson Bay – Claimed it for England

- Spent 3 months exploring the bay – by November the ship was frozen in ice

- After a cold winter and lots of suffering his crew **mutinied – rebelled**

- They set Hudson and eight other adrift in a small boat and they were never seen again.



HENRY HUDSON'S VOYAGES

