

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **5th Grade** | Unit 1

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# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 501

## A NEW WORLD

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# A NEW WORLD

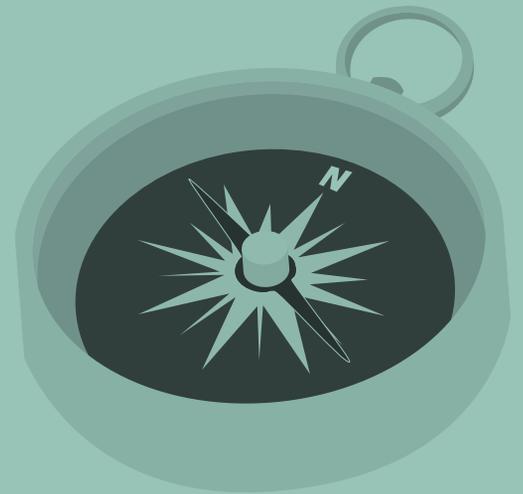
This year you will learn the story, the history, of our nation, the United States of America. You will learn how it was created, how it survived, what people led it and what it has accomplished in the world. It is an amazing story of a nation led by the hand of God. It is also your story. God created you to be an American and to do your part in the history of your nation. When you grow up you will become a voting citizen, a government employee, or maybe even an elected official. Learn the history of your nation so you can better understand your place in America.

The origin of something is its beginning or source. This LIFEPAC® will teach you about the origins of the United States of America. It will teach you about the men who came from Europe, explored this land, and stayed to build their lives here. You will learn about how they formed thirteen colonies under the control of Great Britain. When Britain began to rule unfairly, the colonies formed their own nation, the United States.

## Objectives

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Name the explorers who were important in American history and what they explored.
2. Name the nations that claimed land in America and what they claimed.
3. Describe how each of the British colonies were founded and by whom.
4. Describe what the British colonies were like before the Revolution.
5. Describe the French and Indian War and why it changed Britain's thinking about its American colonies.
6. Describe the conflicts with Britain that led the Americans to revolt.
7. Describe the beginning of the Revolutionary War and the birth of the United States of America.



# 1. EUROPEAN EXPLORERS

The culture of the United States and most of its people came from Europe. You read last year about the European sailors who explored our earth and mapped it. In this section, you will learn about those who did this work in North America, our continent.

Four nations explored and claimed land in what is today the United States. They were: Spain, France, the Netherlands, and England. Each nation claimed a portion of land and started colonies there to protect it. Eventually, England would take over both the Dutch and the French claims. The Spanish colonies would be taken by the United States years later.

This section will teach you about these nations and their explorers. You will learn what parts of America they claimed and how they settled it. This was the very beginning of the events that changed America from a wilderness, which was home to scattered Native American tribes, into a powerful, united nation.

## Objectives

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Name the explorers who were important in American history and what they explored.
2. Name the nations that claimed land in America and what they claimed.

## Vocabulary

**Study these new words.** Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

**nobleman** (nō' b ə l m ə n). A man who has high social standing by birth, rank, or title.

**Scandinavia** (skan' d ə n ā v ē ə). A region in northwestern Europe that includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and sometimes Finland and Iceland.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tèrm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /FH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



| Viking long house in Canada

## The Discovery of North America

**Native Americans.** The first people to discover America did so long before the Europeans began to explore. They were people from Asia who moved east from Babel, after God confused the languages. (Genesis 11:1-9). After many years of spreading east, some of these people crossed the Bering Sea on the ice or on a piece of land that is no longer there. These people settled the continents of North and South America. They became the many Indian or Native American tribes that still exist today. The Iroquois, Cherokee, Navajo, Apache, and Sioux people are some of the descendants of these first settlers.

**Vikings.** The Vikings were great sailors and pirates from **Scandinavia**. From about A.D. 700 to 1100 they raided all over Europe to steal treasures and take slaves. Their long wooden boats were fast and sturdy. They were able to travel throughout Europe and even into the vast Atlantic Ocean.

These Vikings explored the islands west of Europe. They colonized (sent people to live on) the island of Iceland northwest of Europe in about A.D. 870. From Iceland, they discovered the island of Greenland further west. A man named Eric the Red led people to colonize that island in about A.D. 985. One ship's crew while trying to reach Greenland sailed too far, and became the very first Europeans to see North America.

Eric the Red's son, Lief Ericson, led the first voyage to explore this new land in about A.D. 1000. He and his men probably landed in what is now Canada. They stayed one winter. Other Vikings followed them and tried to colonize the new lands. However, all the colonies were eventually abandoned, possibly because of attacks by the Indians. Icelandic sagas (stories) recorded Lief Ericson's journey, but the rest of Europe knew nothing about it. It would be almost 500 years before Europeans returned to America.



### ABOUT DATES

We date things by whether they happened before or after the birth of Jesus.

Something that happened before His birth is dated B.C. (**B**efore **C**hrist).

Something that happened after His birth is dated A.D. (**A**nno **D**omini—Latin for “In the Year of Our Lord”).

So, David became king of Israel in about 1000 B.C. (a thousand years before Jesus was born). Lief Ericson landed in America in about A.D. 1000 (a thousand years after Jesus was born).

B.C. is written after the date, but A.D. is written in front of it. If there are no letters with a date, it is A.D.



| Portuguese caravel

**Trade.** In the year 1400, the people of Europe knew very little about the world. They knew about Europe, the northern part of Africa and most of Asia (except for the far north). Antarctica and Australia were unknown. America was forgotten, except in the sagas of Iceland. However, the Europeans wanted to know more for a very important reason, spices!

Spices for food were very valuable in Europe in 1400. They were often worth their weight in gold. They came from the southeastern part of Asia (called the Far East or Spice Islands). The trade routes to get the spices from the Far East to Europe involved traveling over land and sea. The trips took a long time and were very expensive.

Europeans began to look for an all-water route to Asia in about 1400. Such a route would allow them to avoid the dangerous and expensive land crossings. They would be safer from thieves who attacked the caravans. They could send their own ships, fill them with spices and return on the open sea without having to pay tolls to anyone. Such a route would bring great wealth to the men and nations that used it.

Henry the Navigator, a Portuguese prince, began the exploration of the earth to find a water route to Asia. As you learned in LIFEPAC 401, he planned very carefully. He set up a school of navigation in his homeland to train sea captains and sailors. He organized voyages along the coast of Africa to explore, map, and search for a water route to Asia.



| Diaz and Da Gama routes to India

Prince Henry's ships began sailing down the west coast of Africa in about 1430. Each ship went further than the last one before returning to Portugal. In 1488, a Portuguese ship under the command of Bartholomeu Diaz sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, the bottom of Africa. Just ten years later, another Portuguese captain, Vasco da Gama, sailed around Africa to India and back to Portugal. A water route to the Far East had been found!



The new route brought changes to Europe. Spices became cheaper and more plentiful. Portugal and its merchants grew rich from the trade with the Far East. Portugal protected its new wealth by setting up forts along the coast of Africa to make sure other nations did not trade along "their" route. Other nations had already begun to search for their own route east.

Since most educated people knew the world was a sphere, several thought of sailing west, around the world to reach Asia. But, no one was certain how far west a ship would have to sail to get there. Ships usually sailed along coastlines. Sailing out into the open ocean, without any promise of land nearby was a frightening thought. Moreover, no one knew what dangers or monsters lay out away from land. It would take a brave and determined man to face such a great unknown.



**Choose the letter(s) that are true for each item or person.** Use all of the lettered choices.

- |             |                            |  |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| <b>1.1</b>  | _____ Native Americans     | a. Before Christ   |
| <b>1.2</b>  | _____ Eric the Red         | b. led people to colonize Greenland                            |
| <b>1.3</b>  | _____ Leif Ericson         | c. colonized Iceland   |
| <b>1.4</b>  | _____ Henry the Navigator  | d. Portuguese prince   |
| <b>1.5</b>  | _____ spices               | e. what Europeans wanted from the Far East                     |
| <b>1.6</b>  | _____ Vikings (as a group) | f. first people to discover America                            |
| <b>1.7</b>  | _____ B.C.                 | g. "In the Year of Our Lord"                                   |
| <b>1.8</b>  | _____ A.D.                 | h. first European to sail around the bottom of Africa          |
| <b>1.9</b>  | _____ Bartholomeu Diaz     | i. set up forts along the African coast to protect trade route |
| <b>1.10</b> | _____ Vasco da Gama        | j. reached Europe by a difficult land and sea route in 1400    |
| <b>1.11</b> | _____ Portugal             | k. <i>Anno Domini</i>  |
|             |                            | l. nation that controlled the first all-water route to Asia    |
|             |                            | m. founded a navigation school                                 |
|             |                            | n. first European to sail to Asia around Africa                |
|             |                            | o. first European to reach America                             |
|             |                            | p. crossed the Bering Sea                                      |
|             |                            | q. pirates and expert sailors                                  |
|             |                            | r. recorded the discovery of America in sagas                  |

**Columbus.** The man who finally had the courage to try sailing west to Asia was Christopher Columbus. Columbus was an experienced Italian sailor. He was a very proud man who believed God was guiding him to do great things. He made two important mistakes in planning this voyage. He thought Asia was much closer to Europe than it really is and he did not know America was in the way. In spite of the dangers and the unknown, Columbus still dared to try this trip.

The king of Portugal would not give Columbus ships for the adventure and neither would the rulers of France or England. However, after many years of waiting, the rulers of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, agreed to financially support the voyage. They gave Columbus three ships, the *Niña*, the *Pinta* and the *Santa Maria*. The ships sailed from Spain in 1492. You can remember that date with the rhyme:

*In fourteen hundred and ninety-two  
Columbus sailed the ocean blue!*



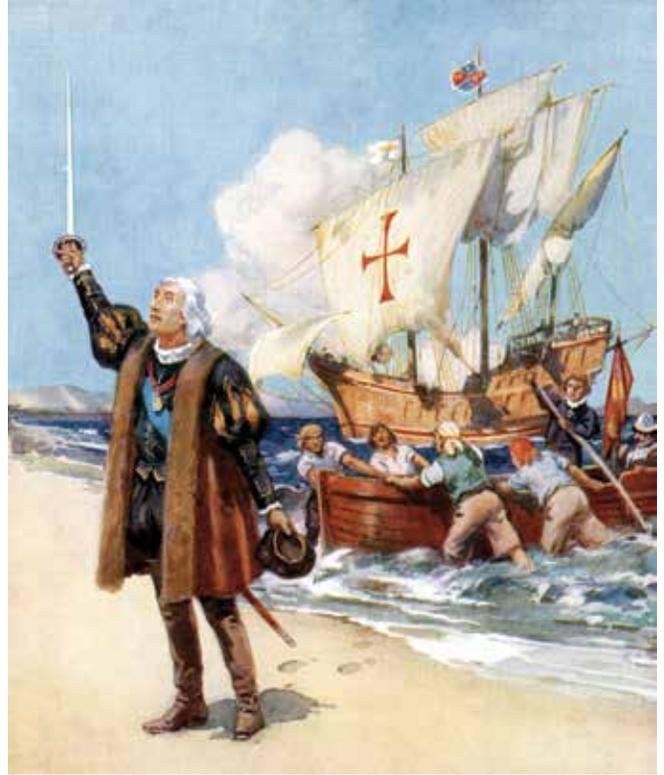
| Christopher Columbus with King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain



| The route Columbus planned to take

It was a long, difficult voyage for the men on the three ships. The sailors were ignorant, superstitious men. A few were afraid of falling off the edge of the earth or running into monsters. More practical men noticed that the wind that pushed the ships was only blowing west. How could they ever get home against the wind? The men became angry and threatening when they failed to reach land as quickly as Columbus said they would. Finally, in mid-October, 1492, after more than a month at sea, the adventurers spotted land!

On October 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of the islands of the Caribbean Sea. He named the island *San Salvador* (Holy Savior). He believed he was in the Indies Islands southeast of the Asian mainland. He called the natives he met "Indians;" the name stuck even after his mistake was discovered. The archipelago was eventually called the "West Indies" to distinguish them from those in Asia.



| Columbus strides ashore

Columbus searched hard for the trading cities of Asia. He was *sure* they were nearby. Instead, all he found were peaceful Indians and beautiful islands. Finally, in January 1493, Columbus gave up the search and returned to Spain with what he had: some gold trinkets, plants, animals and a few captured Indians.

He returned to a hero's welcome. The king and queen believed he had found a new route to the riches of Asia. Another voyage was quickly arranged to set up Spanish colonies and protect the new route. On this second voyage, Columbus established the first European colony in the Americas, Isabela, on the island of Hispaniola. But, he still could not find the spices and cities!

Columbus made two more voyages to America, for a total of four. He explored much of the West Indies, the coast of Central America and even briefly reached South America. He fought more and more with the Spanish colonists in America who did not like him or his ways. King Ferdinand (after Queen Isabella died) would not let him keep the powers and privileges he had been promised. Columbus died in Spain in 1506 still believing he had reached Asia.

Columbus was a daring man to make that first voyage across the unknown ocean. He was not the first person, or even the first European, to reach America. However, because of his bravery, Europe and America finally knew about each other and, this time, the discovery would not be buried in legends. Europeans would come to America to explore, to conquer, and to settle. What Columbus began would one day result in a nation called the United States.



### Complete these sentences.

- 1.12** Columbus sailed for the country of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.13** Columbus first landed on an island he named \_\_\_\_\_ in October of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.14** The two mistakes Columbus made were thinking \_\_\_\_\_ was closer to Europe and not knowing \_\_\_\_\_ was in the way.
- 1.15** The archipelago where Columbus first landed was named the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.16** The first European colony in the Americas was \_\_\_\_\_ on the island of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.17** Columbus believed he had sailed to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.18** The ships on Columbus' first voyage were the \_\_\_\_\_ , the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.19** Columbus sailed to America a total of \_\_\_\_\_ times.

## Spanish Explorers

Spain moved quickly to secure the new lands Columbus had found. Many Spanish **noblemen** came to the new lands hoping to become rich. They conquered the Indians and stole their wealth. Spain rapidly became a very rich nation because of the gold and silver in Mexico and South America. The Spanish *conquistadors* (conquerors) greedily searched for more wealth and mapped the land as they went. Whenever they explored an area they claimed the land for Spain. Their explorations gradually proved that this was not Asia, but a “New World.” Several of these men were important to American history.

**Ponce de León.** Ponce de León was a *conquistador* who came to America with Columbus on his second voyage. He heard a legend about a “Fountain of Youth” that would keep people who drank from it forever young. He believed it was on a peninsula north of the West Indies. He explored the peninsula, claiming it for Spain in 1513. He named the land *Florida* (flowery), but he never found his fountain. He tried to colonize Florida, but was driven out by hostile Indians.

**Magellan.** In 1519, a Portuguese captain named Ferdinand Magellan set out from Spain on a daring quest. He and his five ships were going to try to sail all the way around the world! Spain was becoming more and more certain that America was not Asia. A *conquistador* named Balboa had crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513 and seen the wide ocean on the other side. However, the rulers of Spain still had no idea how much further a ship had to go to reach Asia. If the New World and Asia were close together, it would still be a good trade route. Magellan was going to find out once and for all.

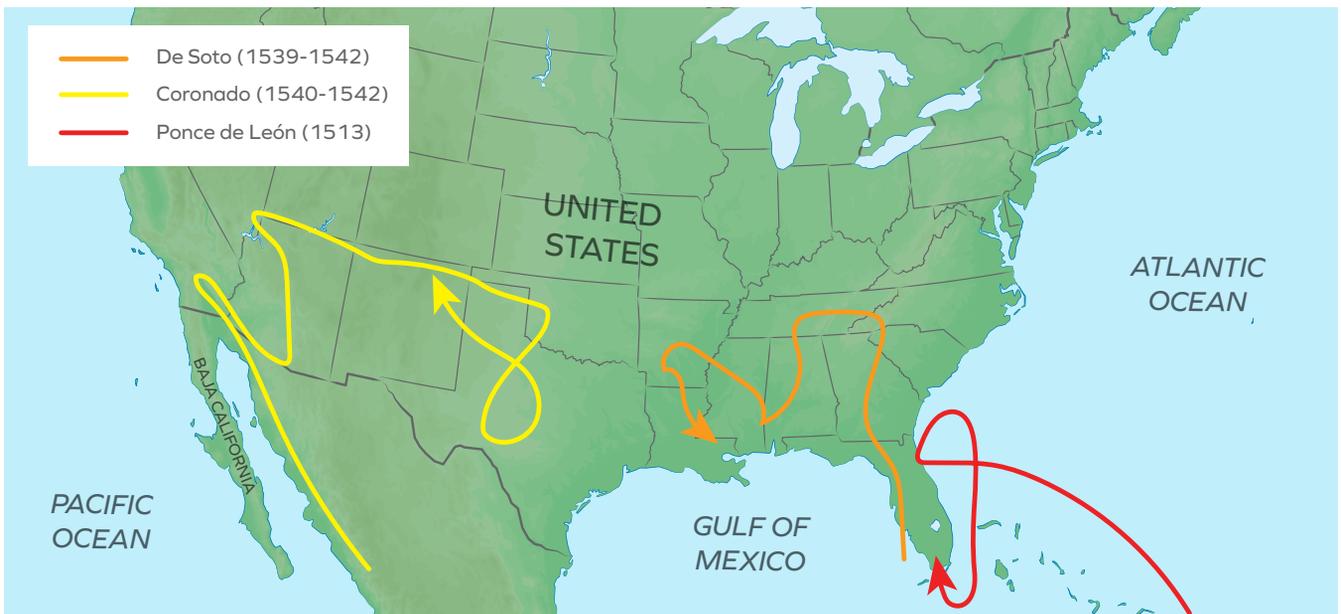


| A portrait of Magellan

He and his men sailed south along the coast of South America searching everywhere for a way across or around the continent.

They finally reached the southern end of it after almost a year. With great difficulty his three remaining ships sailed through the passage (named the Straits of Magellan) to the ocean beyond. The passage was stormy but the ocean on the other side was very calm. So, Magellan named it *Pacific*, which means peaceful.

Magellan and his men had no idea how big the Pacific Ocean was. It is the biggest ocean in the world! They thought they could sail a just little way to Asia. In fact, they sailed for almost 100



| Spanish explorers map

days without finding any place to get water or food. They got so hungry they ate leather and rats. However, they eventually reached Asia and stopped to recover on the Philippine Islands. There, Magellan was killed. Only one ship, the *Victoria*, returned to Spain around Africa with eighteen men aboard.

Magellan's voyage (1519-1522) proved that the New World was a separate land, far from Asia. It also proved that the earth was huge. Magellan's route, around the southern end of South America, was far too long and dangerous for normal trade. From that time on, Europeans began to search for a shortcut through America to Asia. They also began to look for ways to make money from the new lands. Very few Europeans cared that there were already people, Native Americans, living there. They thought the land was theirs to take, and they took it.

**De Soto and Coronado.** Two other conquistadors explored to the north, into what is now the United States. Hernando De Soto discovered the Mississippi River and explored parts of land between Florida and the river in 1538. Francisco Coronado went even further during the time between 1540 and 1542. After hearing a story about seven cities of gold, he explored the area of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. His men discovered the Grand Canyon, the Rio Grande Valley, and the pueblo towns of the local Native Americans, but no cities of gold.

The explorers did not find great riches in the north. So, they concentrated on building colonies in South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico. They left the north open for other nations to explore and claim. They did, however, build a few cities in the southern part of the United States, including the very first permanent European settlement. That was the city of St. Augustine, Florida, founded by the Spanish in 1565.



| A conquistador



### Match these people with their description.

- |      |                              |  |
|------|------------------------------|--|
| 1.20 | _____ Hernando De Soto       | a. Led the first voyage around the world                         |
| 1.21 | _____ Ponce de León          | b. Explored between Florida and the Mississippi River            |
| 1.22 | _____ Ferdinand Magellan     | c. Explored and named Florida, looking for the Fountain of Youth |
| 1.23 | _____ St. Augustine, Florida | d. Spanish nobleman who came to America to conquer and get rich  |
| 1.24 | _____ <i>conquistadors</i>   | e. First European settlement in the U.S.                         |
| 1.25 | _____ Francisco Coronado     | f. Explored Arizona, New Mexico & Texas                          |

## New France

Other nations that set up colonies in America usually did it many years after Spain. An English explorer, John Cabot, had discovered the Grand Banks, a wonderful fishing area near Canada just a few years after Columbus. Many nations sent their fleets there to fish. These ships came only for the fishing season and then left.

France was one nation that fished the Grand Banks. However, the French king saw how wealthy Spain was becoming in America and he hoped to also find a trade route through North America to Asia. (This route was called the *Northwest Passage* because it went north and west of Europe to Asia. Hundreds of explorers searched all over North America for it. It does exist, north of Canada, but it is so far north and so full of ice it could never be a good trade route.) The French king decided to start by sponsoring the exploration of the large gulf west of the Grand Banks.

**Cartier.** The king sent Jacques Cartier to do the work beginning in 1534. Cartier explored the gulf and found a huge river that came into it in the west. He named the river the St. Lawrence. Working over several years, Cartier explored down the river as far as what is now the city of Montreal, where river rapids stopped him. He and his men managed to stay in Canada during the harsh winter, but they were not able to start a colony.

**Champlain.** The man who finally founded a French colony in Canada was Samuel de Champlain. He earned the title the “Father of New France” for his hard work. He began exploring in 1603, looking for the Northwest Passage. He followed the St. Lawrence all the way

to its source at Lake Ontario. He explored the eastern end of that lake. He followed a tributary of the St. Lawrence (the Ottawa) west and then set out on foot when it turned north. He found and explored the northeast part of Lake Huron. He also explored Upstate New York and discovered Lake Champlain, which he named after himself.

Champlain established the city of Quebec in 1608. He made friends with the nearby Algonquin Indians to help protect the new settlement. The Algonquin's enemies, the

Iroquois, became enemies of the French. Later on, these powerful people would become allies of the British and would fight against the French.

**Furs.** New France became a profitable colony because of the trade in furs. Fur was very popular and valuable in Europe. The French settlers spread out and set up trading forts all over their land to trade with the Indians for furs. They explored far and wide to find new areas to get furs. Their forts were far apart and very few Frenchmen lived there. Thus, they held a large area of land with only a few people.

**Mississippi.** New France spread out along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. In time, the French colonists heard from the Indians about a great river south of the lakes called the Mississippi. Still hoping for a passage west to Asia, the French set out to find and explore the river.

The first expedition down the river was led by two men. Louis Jolliet was a fur trader/explorer. Jacques Marquette was a Catholic priest (France was a Catholic nation). They set out from Lake Michigan in 1673. They found the river and followed it south using canoes, which the French used a great deal in their explorations. They followed the river south to Arkansas. Then, realizing the river went south into Spanish territory, they turned back.

Another Frenchman, Sieur de La Salle, set off down the river in 1682. He explored all the way down to the river's mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. He claimed all the land drained by the river for France, all of the Mississippi River basin from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians! That is the *entire* center part of the United States. He named the land Louisiana after the king of France. New France now spread out around the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River.

The French quickly built forts along the rivers to protect their claim. There were no roads, so rivers were the only safe, fast way to travel. As long as the French controlled the rivers and waterways, no one could move into their lands. They started the cities of New Orleans, Detroit and Mobile among many others.



| European possessions in North America



**Complete these sentences.**

- 1.26 The passage through or around America to Asia was called the \_\_\_\_\_ Passage.
- 1.27 La Salle claimed all the land drained by the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
- 1.28 Champlain became friends with the \_\_\_\_\_ Indians but enemies of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.29 The first French colony in America was the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.30 \_\_\_\_\_ was the "Father of New France."
- 1.31 La Salle named the land he claimed for France \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.32 New France became profitable by trading in \_\_\_\_\_.



**Find and mark these items on the map.**

- 1.33 Quebec, Montreal, and New Orleans
- 1.34 Draw arrows to show the area explored by these men:
  - a. Cartier
  - b. Champlain
  - c. Marquette and Jolliet
  - d. La Salle





| New Netherlands

## New Netherlands

The Dutch East India Company was a business in the Netherlands that wanted to trade with Asia. In 1609, they hired an experienced English sailor named Henry Hudson to find a trade route for them. He went to America hoping to find the Northwest Passage.

He and his crew explored along the east coast of the United States between the Carolinas and Canada. Hudson was delighted when he found a large river that ran deep into the wild land. He followed the river for miles, but it only continued north, never turning west toward Asia. He eventually gave up and returned to the Netherlands. His explorations gave the Dutch a claim to New York around what was named the Hudson River.

The Dutch West India Company was organized to use the new lands. They sent families to settle the land, to farm, and to trade for furs. They founded the city of Albany up the river. They also purchased the island of Manhattan in the excellent harbor at the river's mouth. They paid the local Indians about \$24 worth of trade goods for it. There they founded the city of New Amsterdam.

The colony grew slowly, but steadily. Over the years the British built colonies north and south of New Netherlands. Eventually, the British would take over New Netherlands, renaming it New York.

## English Exploration

**Cabot.** England had many problems during the 1500s and did only a little exploring in America. John Cabot sailed to America for England just five years after Columbus' first voyage. He explored along the east coast of Canada and discovered the Grand Banks fishing area. He claimed the fish were so thick there that they could be scooped up in a bucket! He may also have explored down the east coast of the United States. He claimed the land he found for England, but nothing was done to protect the claim for many years.



| Sir Francis Drake

**Drake.** Sir Francis Drake was an English *sea dog*. During this time Spain and England were bitter enemies. The sea dogs were men who attacked Spanish ships and cities, bringing captured treasure back to England. Drake was among the most successful.

In 1577, he took five ships to America to plunder the Spanish colonies and look for the Northwest Passage. He went all the way around South America and into the Pacific Ocean. The Spanish colonies on the Pacific side were easy to attack because they never expected an English ship to come there! He only had one ship left, the *Golden Hind*, and he filled it with Spanish gold.

Drake explored up the Pacific coast of the Americas, going all the way up to what we know today as Canada. He landed near San Francisco and claimed it for England. Afraid of facing the Spanish to the south, he sailed west across the Pacific. He traded for spices in Asia and returned to England around Africa having sailed around the world!

The king of Spain was furious. He demanded that Elizabeth, the queen of England, punish Drake as a pirate. Instead, she went on board his ship and rewarded him.

**Hudson.** After working for the Netherlands, Hudson returned to America in 1610 working for England. This time, he sailed further north looking again for the Northwest Passage. He sailed south of Baffin Island in Canada and into one of the world's largest bays. It was named Hudson Bay in his honor.

He sailed around it until winter, trying to find a way to the Pacific Ocean. After suffering through the cold Canadian winter, his men refused to go on in the spring. The men forced Hudson and a few others to stay behind in a small boat. The ship returned to England and nothing more is known about what happened to Henry Hudson.

Hudson's explorations gave England a claim to the land north of New France in Canada. They would eventually establish trading posts there. The English also began to colonize the east coast of North America around the French and Dutch lands.

**The Lost Colony.** Almost a hundred years after Columbus' first voyage, the English tried to set up a colony in America. Sir Walter Raleigh sponsored a colony on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, in an area they named "Virginia." The colony was founded in 1587. The ships that were to bring it supplies were delayed for three years because of war in Europe. When they arrived in 1590, the colonists were all gone. The settlement was not destroyed, the people were just not there! No one ever found out what happened to them. The Lost Colony is an American history mystery.



### Name the place or person.

- 1.35 \_\_\_\_\_ English sea dog who sailed around the world attacking Spanish cities and ships
- 1.36 \_\_\_\_\_ City built by the Dutch on Manhattan Island
- 1.37 \_\_\_\_\_ Explorer working for the Dutch and the English who found a river in New York and a bay in Canada
- 1.38 \_\_\_\_\_ Island is where the Lost Colony was founded
- 1.39 \_\_\_\_\_ English explorer who found the Grand Banks in 1497
- 1.40 \_\_\_\_\_ Name for New Netherlands after it became English
- 1.41 \_\_\_\_\_ The Dutch paid about \$24 for this important island
- 1.42 \_\_\_\_\_ Company that colonized New Netherlands



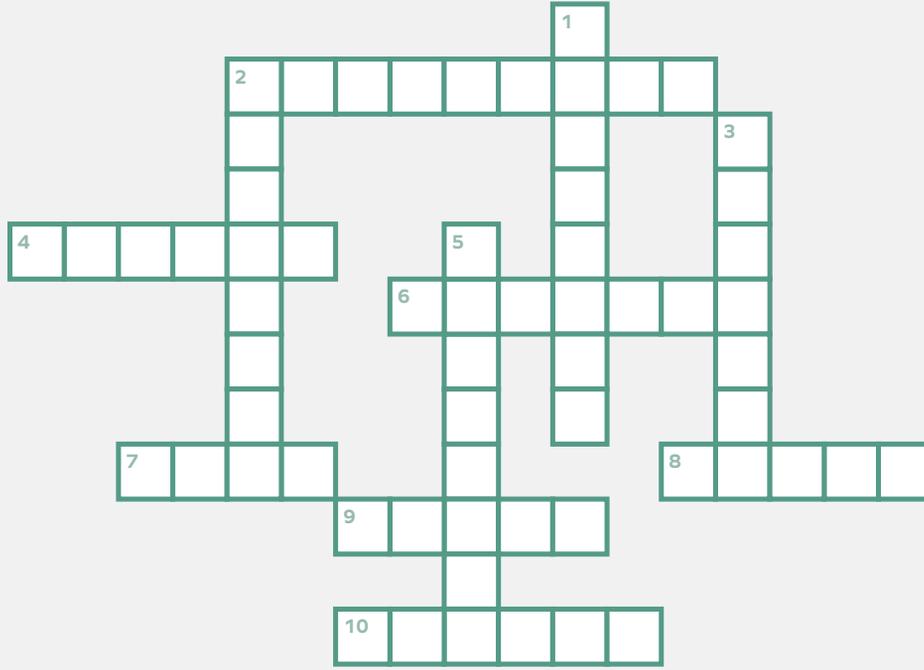
**Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test.** The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

### Review Clues

- ✓ Know the explorers and what they did.
- ✓ Know what the different nations did in the exploration of the world and America.
- ✓ Know which nation claimed each part of America.
- ✓ Know what the explorers were searching for.

# SELF TEST 1

**1.01** Complete this puzzle using the last names of the explorers. Do not leave spaces in the names (each answer, 4 points).



**ACROSS**

- 2. Founder of Quebec, explored Upstate New York, the west end of the St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario and Huron, "Father of New France," Samuel de \_\_\_\_
- 4. Sailed for the Dutch and the English, explored the main river of New York and the largest bay in Canada, Henry \_\_\_\_
- 6. Explored the Mississippi River with Jacques Marquette, Louis \_\_\_\_
- 7. Explored and named Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth, Ponce de \_\_\_\_
- 8. English sea dog who sailed around the world robbing the Spanish, Sir Francis \_\_\_\_
- 9. Sailed for England in 1497 and found the Grand Banks, John \_\_\_\_
- 10. Spanish conquistador, explored the land between the Mississippi River and Florida, Hernando \_\_\_\_

**DOWN**

- 1. Sailed for Spain, led the first voyage around the world, Ferdinand \_\_\_\_
- 2. Spanish conquistador, explored Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico looking for seven cities of gold, Francisco \_\_\_\_
- 3. Explored and named the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal, Jacques \_\_\_\_
- 5. Discovered the New World sailing for Spain in 1492 while trying to sail to Asia, Christopher \_\_\_\_

**Complete these sentences** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.02** The first European to reach America was the Viking \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.03** Europeans wanted an all water route to Asia so they could trade for \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.04** \_\_\_\_\_ the Navigator founded a school of navigation in Portugal and began exploring along the coast of Africa.
- 1.05** The three ships on Columbus' first voyage in the year \_\_\_\_\_ were the *Niña*, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.06** The first European settlement in the United States was the city of \_\_\_\_\_ in Florida, founded by the nation of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.07** European explorers searched for years for a passage around or through America called the \_\_\_\_\_ Passage.
- 1.08** New France became profitable from trade in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.09** The English "Lost Colony" was located on \_\_\_\_\_ Island in North Carolina.
- 1.010** The business that settled the New Netherlands was the Dutch \_\_\_\_\_ Company.
- 1.011** New Netherlands was renamed \_\_\_\_\_ by the British.
- 1.012** The very first people in America came across the Bering Sea from \_\_\_\_\_ long before the Europeans began to explore the world.
- 1.013** The first nation to find an all water route to Asia was \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Write true or false on the blank** (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.014** \_\_\_\_\_ Because of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus, Europe found out about America and began to colonize it.
- 1.015** \_\_\_\_\_ Magellan was the captain of one of the two ships that safely made it all the way around the world.
- 1.016** \_\_\_\_\_ The French claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River, all of what is now the central part of the United States.
- 1.017** \_\_\_\_\_ King Henry and Queen Elizabeth of France sponsored Christopher Columbus' voyages.
- 1.018** \_\_\_\_\_ Spain was the first European country to start a successful colony in North America.
- 1.019** \_\_\_\_\_ New France held a great deal of land with very few people along the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.
- 1.020** \_\_\_\_\_ The Dutch paid about \$24 in trade goods for Manhattan Island.



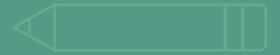
**Teacher check:**

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_





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HIS0501 – Jan '16 Printing

ISBN 978-1-58095-161-6



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