

Social Studies Early European Explorers Study Guide

October 6, 2017

QUIZ information: There will be a quiz that will cover three reasons for exploration, obstacles explorers faced, and vocabulary. Students should be able to choose one explorer and know the country he sailed for, reason for exploration, and accomplishments. The quiz will be not be announced ahead of time. It is important students review the study guide daily.

What country did the following explorers sail for?

1. **England** - John Cabot
2. **Spain** - Vasco Nunez de Balboa
3. **Spain** - Juan Ponce de Leon
4. **Spain** - Christopher Columbus
5. **England/Holland** - Henry Hudson
6. **France** - Jacques Cartier
7. **obstacles** - something that blocks one's way or prevents or hinders progress.
8. **accomplishments** - something difficult that you succeed in doing, especially after working hard over a long period of time
9. **explorations**-- the action of traveling in or through an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it
10. **native/indigenous people** – the first group of people to live in an area
11. **compass**- a tool used for locating north, south, east, west
12. **conquistador** - conqueror
13. **Age of Exploration** – a time during the 1400's -1600's when many countries began exploring the earth
14. **artifacts** -- an object made by humans in the past
15. **navigational** - science used by sailors to plot their course and determine their location
16. **expedition** - journey made of a special purpose
17. **Northwest Passage** – Water route that explorers hoped would flow through North America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
18. **Columbian Exchange** - movement of people, animals, plants, diseases, and ways of life between the Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere following the voyages of Columbus
19. **mutiny** - rebel against
20. **John Cabot** sailed for England. Cabot looked for Northwest Passage, but couldn't find it. He faced bad weather and dissention. He sailed to Canada and found rich fishing areas.
21. **Vasco Nunez Balboa** - Spanish explorer who was the first European to reach the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean. He was such a bad farmer that he had to leave the island he lived on to escape his debtors. He fought and conquered many Native American tribes.
22. **Christopher Columbus** – Italy did not want to fund Columbus' exploration. Italian-born explorer who sailed to the Americas in 1492 for Spain. He did not have maps to help navigate to their destination. The trip was long and hard; the crew was frightened. He was the first European to establish lasting contact between Europe and the

Americas. He was so sure he was in the East Indies that he called the people he had encountered on the island of Guanahani “Indians.”

23. **Henry Hudson** - English sea captain who explored North America in search of a Northwest Passage in the early 1600s. He attempted to cross the Arctic Ocean; however, icebergs hindered his passage. He discovered three waterways that were named after him; the Hudson River, Hudson Bay, and Hudson Strait. His crew mutinied and sent him adrift in a large bay. He was never seen again.
24. **Jacques Cartier** - French explorer. He faced freezing weather and icy waters. His crew got ill and was given assistance by the Huron Tribe. He explored the St. Lawrence River in Canada, helped France get rich with fur trade, and discovered Newfoundland.
24. **Juan Ponce de Leon** explored for Spain. He was looking for a Fountain of Youth. He claimed Florida for Spain. He died in a battle with Native Americans.

***** Be able to list one positive and one negative effects of European explorers’ interaction with Native Americans. *****

Effects of exploration	Positive	Negative
Native Americans	<p>Introduced to new medicines, foods and skills.</p> <p>Learned how to use cattle, pigs, and horses for farming.</p> <p>Learned how to grow wheat, rice, sugar, coffee, and bananas.</p> <p>Able to trade many goods such as furs, beads, brass, and rum.</p>	<p>Europeans spread diseases such as smallpox, chicken pox, whooping cough, and measles. These diseases killed thousands of Native Americans because they had no immunity, or resistance to them.</p> <p>Some Native Americans became enslaved.</p> <p>Some Native Americans were asked or forced to give up their customs or religion.</p>
Europeans	<p>Introduced to new foods, medicines, and skills.</p> <p>Learned how to grow potatoes, corn squash, pumpkins, and beans.</p> <p>Europe’s economy became stronger with the new supply of American gold and silver.</p> <p>Able to trade many goods such as tools, firearms, and iron kettles.</p> <p>European empires grew as they acquired/settled new land.</p>	<p>Did not find the amount of gold they thought they would.</p> <p>Many times Europeans were not welcomed and encountered Native Americans who fought them for use of the land.</p>