

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Christopher Columbus Questions

1. Which of the following was an EFFECT of the Columbus Expedition?
  - a. Columbus found Rlchest in the New world
  - b. The King and QUeen of Spain Agreed to pay for his expedition
  - c. The establishment of Spanish Colonies in North America
  - d. The Discovery of the Atlantic Ocean
2. Which paragraph tells about the frustration Columbus experienced trying to get a nation to finance his trip?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
3. Who agreed to finance Columbus's expedition?
  - a. Portugal
  - b. France
  - c. England
  - d. Spain
4. What did the text say Columbus thought he could find on his trip?
  - a. Money
  - b. Fame
  - c. Sea route to Asia
  - d. A wife
5. What did Columbus discover?
  - a. A wide
  - b. A sea route to Asia
  - c. Gold
  - d. North America

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### Ponce De Leon Questions

1. When was Ponce De Leon Born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where was Ponce De Leon in 1493
  - a. Spain
  - b. Traveling to America
  - c. Traveling to Africa
  - d. Europe
3. What does bloodthirsty mean? (paragraph 2)
  - a. He was scared
  - b. He would do anything to have it
  - c. He was worried
  - d. He wanted it
4. What would the fountain of youth do if you drank from it?
  - a. Make you beautiful
  - b. Make you healthy
  - c. Make you young
  - d. Make you live forever
5. What did Ponce De Leon discover?
  - a. The Fountain of Youth
  - b. North America
  - c. Spain
  - d. Florida

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### Age of Exploration Questions

1. Which country was the first to send explorers to search for a sea route to Asia
  - a. Spain
  - b. England
  - c. Portugal
  - d. France
  
2. Who was the first sailor to sail through the Indian Ocean to India?
  - a. Columbus
  - b. Nunez De Balboa
  - c. De Gama
  - d. Cortes
  
3. Columbus Believed the reached \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. What country established the first permanent European Settlement in the New World
  - a. Spain
  - b. England
  - c. France
  - d. Portugal
  
5. Which of the following best explains why the age of exploration occurred?
  - a. ENgland and Spain wanted to expand their empires
  - b. Spain had claimed North and South America
  - c. Europe wanted cheaper ways to get spices from Asia

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### Tools of the Trade Questions

1. Which of the following is not a tool used for exploration
  - a. Astrolabe
  - b. Irrigation System
  - c. Magnetic Compass
  - d. Octant
  
2. Which tool helps to determine the position of the sun to tell location
  - a. Astrolabe
  - b. sextant
  - c. Magnetic Compass
  - d. Octant
  
3. Which tool used a metal needle to tell direction
  - a. Astrolabe
  - b. sextant
  - c. Magnetic Compass
  - d. Octant
  
4. Why were lanterns needed by Explorers

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Name:

**M R N U S S B A U M**

**AT THOUSANDS OF TESTS IN ONE**

Due Date:

### **Christopher Columbus MAIN IDEA Focus**

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. His career in exploration started when he was very young. As a teenager he traveled the seas and eventually made Portugal his base. Columbus came to believe that the East Indies (present day Indonesia and surrounding islands) could be reached by sailing west through the Atlantic Ocean. He appealed to the kings of Portugal, France and England to finance a westward trip to the Indies, but all denied his request. After ten years of monumental efforts but fruitless results, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain agreed to finance Columbus in the hopes of acquiring great wealth. On August 3, 1492, Columbus, crew, and three ships, the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria, left Palos, Spain and headed westward.

After stopping in the Canary Islands off the coast of Africa, Columbus' ships hit the open seas. Covering about 150 miles a day, the trip was long and arduous. The crew was afraid of sea monsters and grew more restless every day land was not sighted. Columbus offered a reward for the first person to sight land. On October 12, a crew member aboard the Pinta sighted one of the Bahama Islands. Columbus set foot on what he believed was one of the Spice Islands, a group of islands in Asia (now known as Indonesia), where valuable spices and riches came from. He named the land San Salvador. Columbus failed to find the riches he expected, and continued to search for China. He next visited Cuba and Hispaniola (Dominican Republic). He encountered native peoples who he named "Indians" because he believed they were inhabitants of the Indies.

Columbus returned to Spain a hero. He was named viceroy of the Indies. He soon returned to the New World but never found the riches he expected. Some began to believe that Columbus had found "a new world" rather than a shortcut to the Indies.

Christopher Columbus made one of the greatest discoveries in the history of the world - North America. Though he probably wasn't the first explorer to see the continent, and he believed until his death that the islands he encountered were in the Asian continent, his discoveries were instrumental in the establishment of Spanish colonies in North America. Today, we celebrate Columbus Day in October to commemorate his discoveries.

## **JUAN PONCE DE LEON Reading Comprehension**

Juan Ponce de Leon was born in 1460 in Santeveras, Spain. De Leon was an explorer and fighter from an early age. He helped fight the Muslims in southern Spain in the early 1490s. He was on board Christopher Columbus's second expedition to the Americas in 1493. Rather than returning to Spain, the adventurer remained at an island called Santo Domingo (now called the Dominican Republic).

De Leon was soon appointed as the governor of the Higüey region of Santo Domingo. Like many Spanish explorers, he was bloodthirsty for gold. When he heard rumors that a nearby island called Borinquen (now Puerto Rico) was full of gold, he invaded the island and brutally conquered the natives. He was soon appointed governor of the island but lost his title in 1511 because of his extreme brutality towards the natives.

De Leon's misfortunes as governor did not stop him from looking for gold and the Fountain of Youth. During his search, he conquered many islands, including Bimini. After returning to Puerto Rico, de Leon took three ships and 200 men on a mission to explore lands to the north. De Leon hoped to find the Fountain of Youth, a mythical spring that was said to make anyone who drank its water young forever. After making several stops at Caribbean islands, de Leon and his men reached the east coast of Florida (St. Augustine) on April 2, 1513. He named the land "Pascua de Florida," or Feast of Flowers because he discovered it on Palm Sunday. He claimed all of the land for Spain.

On April 8, 1513, de Leon and his men left northern Florida and sailed south along the Gulf Stream. After a fight between his men and natives in southern Florida, he sailed to Cuba. He tried to sail back to Bimini but could not find it. De Leon soon returned to Puerto Rico, where he sacked a rebellion of natives against Spanish rule. After returning to Spain, he was named Captain General by the king on September 27, 1514.

De Leon did not return to the New World until 1521 when he once again tried to find the island of Bimini. Instead, de Leon and his men landed on the Gulf Coast of Florida where they were met by hostile Indians who shot his men with arrows. De Leon himself was wounded and died a short time after sailing to Havana, Cuba, in July of 1521.

## **AGE OF EXPLORATION Reading Comprehension**

The Age of Exploration started in the 1400s. Europeans were desperate to get spices from Asia. Spices were used to preserve foods and keep them from spoiling. Spices, however, were expensive and dangerous to get. European rulers began to pay for explorations to find a sea route to Asia so they could get spices cheaper.

Portugal was the first country that sent explorers to search for the sea route to Asia. After Bartholomew Dias and his crew made it to Africa's Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama and his crew became the first to sail around Africa and through the Indian Ocean to India in 1497. Spain, however, would soon take over the lead in exploration. When Portugal refused to finance Christopher Columbus's idea to sail west to find the shortcut to the Indies, Columbus convinced Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to finance it. On October 12, 1492, Christopher Columbus and his crew reached the island of Hispaniola. Although Columbus believed he had reached Asia, he had actually discovered the entire continent of North America and claimed it for Spain.

Spain quickly colonized North America. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida, and the first European settlement in the New World was later established at St. Augustine. Hernando Cortes crushed the Aztec empire in Mexico and claimed it for Spain. Francisco Pizarro did the same to the Incan Empire in South America. Other explorers such as Francisco Coronado and Hernando de Soto claimed other portions of North America for Spain. Vasco Nunez de Balboa even claimed the entire Pacific Ocean for Spain. As the Spanish empire grew, explorers forced native populations into slavery and made them convert to Christianity. Meanwhile, France began to explore North America. Explorations by Giovanni Verrazano and Jacques Cartier resulted in French claims of much of Canada and the north Atlantic coast. England would soon attempt to make its presence known by financing pirates such as Francis Drake to plunder Spanish settlements and steal gold from Spanish sea vessels. England also established a settlement in North Carolina in 1587. Territorial disputes and constant pirating resulted in a series of major wars between the competing nations. In 1588, the British Army defeated the vaunted Spanish Armada. The British victory proved a serious blow to Spanish influence in the New World.

Although Spain still controlled much of the New World after defeat, England and France were able to accelerate their colonization. England soon established successful colonies throughout the eastern portions of the United States, and France had colonies in Canada and the middle portions of the United States. By the mid 1700s, new territorial disputes between England and France eventually resulted in England gaining control over much of North America after the French and Indian War. English colonies flourished in North America until 1776 when the colonists declared their independence. The Revolutionary War ensued and resulted in independence for the colonists. The United States of America was formed.

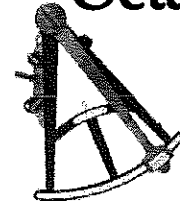
## Tools of the Trade

# Navigating the World

There are two things that a navigator must know as he is traveling across the world. First, where he is. Second, where he is going. The European explorers of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries used a number of tools to solve the first of these two problems. They determined their latitudinal and longitudinal (which was more difficult) location by noting the position of the sun, moon, and stars. Instruments like the **astrolabe** and **octant** helped the early explorers effectively make their calculations. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, the **sextant** had become the instrument of choice.

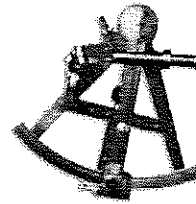
The second problem, determining where they were going, was solved by one trustworthy instrument—the compass. The compass used the magnetic field of the earth to accurately plot directions. By the 1500s, every European ship setting sail into the unknown was armed with a compass.

## Octant



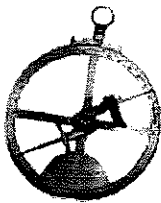
*used to determine location based on the position of the sun in relation to the horizon (used until 1767, when it was replaced by the "sextant")*

## Sextant



*used for measuring the exact position of the sun and stars for navigational purposes (similar concept to the "octant," but more accurate)*

## Astrolabe



*dates back more than 1,000 years—it was one of the first navigational tools to use the position of the sun when determining location*

## Compass



*uses a metal needle to determine earth's magnetic field—it has been the world's most important navigational instrument since the 14<sup>th</sup> century*

Other things you might find on the ship...

⇒ **Lanterns** — It was always dark below deck and at night, and there were no light bulbs in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Lanterns were a must for sailors to do their jobs on expeditions that could last several months.

⇒ **Weapons**— Sailing was a dangerous business, especially when the ship stumbled across unfriendly natives or even pirates. The workers on the ships would have simple weapons (swords, knives, shotguns, etc.) to protect themselves from these threats.

⇒ **Bells** — Sailors didn't have watches, so they relied on bells to signal the time while out at sea. The ringing could also be used as a distress call, or to give warning. Bells were so important, they were seen as a central part of the ship's identity.

⇒ **Flags**— Flags were extremely important for the early explorers. They displayed the nationality of the ship, and they were flown with great pride. The flags could also be used to signal warnings, or to ask for help.

⇒ **Tools**— During an expedition, sailors weren't just sitting on the deck relaxing in the sun. They were hard at work, and they needed a variety of rigging gear, pocket knives, and other tools. They also needed various supplies like blacksmith tools and sewing needles.