

Christopher Columbus- 1492 Italy

He wanted to sail west to reach the Indies. He wanted to find jewels, spices and silk. He first landed in Americas in 1492. He thought he was in the Indies and named the people Indians.

Who did Columbus get to finance his voyage? King and Queen of Spain

What were Columbus's three ships? Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria

Why were the sailors ready for mutiny? They were restless and afraid when they didn't find land because they didn't think Columbus had a good plan.

Where did Columbus first land? Bahamas.

Did Columbus die a proud man? Explain. No, after 4 trips, he did not find the riches so the King no longer wanted him to sail. He died sick and disheartened and he never knew he found a New World.

Amerigo Vespucci- 1497 Italy

He wanted to explore the New World after he met Christopher Columbus. In 1507, America was named after him.

Who funded his voyages? Spain funded his first two voyages. Portugal funded his third voyage.

What did he discover for Portugal? Present-day Rio de Janeiro.

Believing he had discovered a new continent, he called South America the New World.

How did he encourage more exploration? He became master navigator in Spain where he recruited and trained other navigators.

How did he die? Malaria

Ferdinand Magellan- 1519 Portugal

He wanted to find a way to reach Asia by sailing west around Americas to continue trading with Asia. He did! His crew was known for being the first to sail around the world.

What ocean did he name? Pacific, which means peaceful

How did some of his sailors die? Hunger, scurvy, battle

How did Magellan restore his authority when some of his officers got resentful?

He put some to death and marooned (or left) others on the deserted coast.

Was Magellan on that ship that traveled around the world? Explain.

No, he got killed but the rest of the crew continued.

Why was his expedition important?

It proved the world was round and that you could travel around it

It gave mapmakers a true indication of the size of the world.

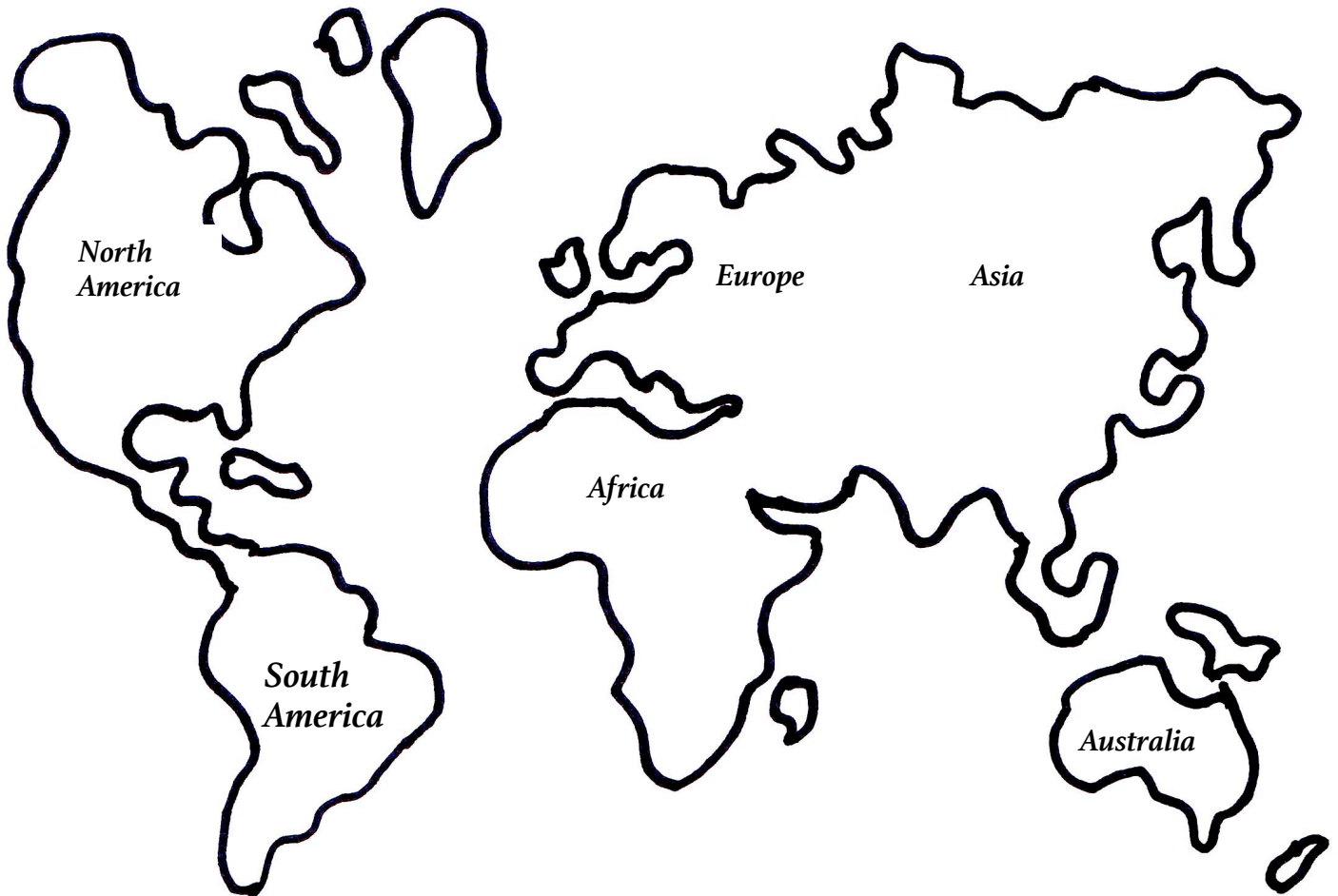
Asia was much farther away and smaller than Columbus thought.

Name _____

Map of Exploration

Directions:

For each explorer, choose a color and draw the route of their voyage. Then create a map key.



Map Key:



Leif Erickson

About AD 1000

Growing up on Greenland

Watch out for that iceberg! Eric the Red shouted the order to the rowers. Exiled from Iceland, he was searching for a new home for his family. Young Leif, his son, kept staring at the huge iceberg while they slowly and carefully rowed past it in their Viking ship. Soon the fjord opened up and Leif could see green grassland both to the right and left. The men stopped rowing and the ship gently grounded on the beach. They all went ashore. For the first three years, they lived in seclusion. There were no other inhabitants around, and they focused on their family and environment, learning and taking what the new land offered.

Come West - to Greenland

After three years, Eric the Red returned to Iceland and told of the bounty which he had found in the new land to the west, the land he named Greenland. Stimulated and excited by his tales, hundreds of people packed up their families and belongings and followed him to their new home.

Leif becomes a Christian

Leif grew to be a large man, one known for his fair judgment and honesty. Having been reared under his father's adventurous hand, Leif had a strong urge to travel and explore. One of his first trips was eastward to Norway, the homeland of his family. He arrived and was well received by King Olav. Leif and his men stayed there for the winter, and were taught the foundations of Christianity.

New land to the west!

Some years before AD 1000, another Viking relayed exciting news of a new land to the west. Leif, an adventurer in his own right, bought a ship, gathered a crew of 35 and sailed westward. With **favorable** weather and winds, Leif and his crew were soon following the outlines of the new lands that they had heard of. They continued onward, stopping only briefly at the other two lands, until they reached the third new land.

Vinland is Good

There, they came ashore and had forests to provide wood for their homes and boats. They found their winter to be frost-free, and agreed they had plenty of grass to feed the animals. Also, the rivers and lakes were filled with salmon and a large variety of other fish. And the earth! It seemed to be black and rich, where they could easily grow their crops and there were grape vines everywhere! So pleased was Leif by the bountiful land, he named it Vinland.

Leif the Lucky

In the spring, Leif and his men returned to Greenland. There were native attacks and found better trade with Europe. On his return journey, Leif came upon a wrecked trading vessel whose crew he rescued; for this deed he received the entire rich cargo and the nickname Leif the Lucky.



Name _____



Leif Erickson

Questioning Before You Read: What question comes to mind before you read this article?

I wonder _____

Questioning While You Read: While you are reading, what question comes to mind?

I wonder _____

Questioning After You Read: After you read, what question comes to mind?

I wonder _____

Determine Importance: What do the headings tell you in this article?

Visualization: In the article, it talks about the earth being black and rich. What reminds you of the color black?

The earth was as black as _____

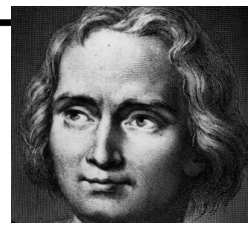
Text-to-Self Connection: Tell about something in the article that is familiar to you.

Inference: What do you think Leif did with the rich cargo he received for rescuing the wrecked vessel and crew?

Synthesize: What was your opinion of Vikings before you read this article? Did your opinion change? Explain.



Christopher Columbus



Biography:

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. He later lived in Lisbon where he worked as a trader. He learned how to make maps and navigate a ship. Christopher Columbus is the explorer who is credited for discovering America. Of course, there were already people living in America at the time who we call Native Americans. There even was a European, Leif Ericsson, who had been to the America's before. However, it was Columbus' voyage that started the exploration and **colonization** of the Americas.

A Shortcut to China

Columbus and his brother, Bartholomew, knew that there were great riches to be had in China and Indies. However, traveling overland by the Silk Road was dangerous and a sea route around Africa seemed much too long. Columbus thought he could sail straight to China by crossing the Atlantic Ocean. It would turn out that Columbus was wrong. The Earth was much larger than he thought and there was another land, the Americas, between Europe and Asia.

Three Ships and a Long Voyage

Columbus spent years trying to convince someone to pay for his voyage. He first tried to get King John II of Portugal to pay for his journey, but the King was not interested. Finally, he was able to convince Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain to pay for the trip. He set sail on August 12, 1492 with three ships named the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. The voyage was long and difficult. At one point his men threatened to mutiny and wanted to turn back. They didn't think that he had a good plan. Columbus promised them he would turn back in two days if they didn't find land. In his journal, however, he wrote that he had no intention of turning back.

Finding Land

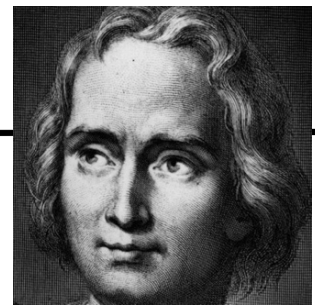
On October 12, 1492 land was spotted. It was a small island in the Bahamas that Columbus would name San Salvador. He met natives there that he called **Indians** because he was convinced that he had landed in the Indies. After making his discovery, Columbus was **eager** to return home to Spain and claim his riches. Only the Pinta and the Nina were able to return to Spain, however, as the Santa Maria wrecked off the coast of Hispaniola. Upon returning home, Columbus was treated like a hero. He presented some of the things he had found including turkeys, pineapples, and natives he had captured. The King of Spain was pleased enough to fund future expeditions.

More Voyages

Columbus would make three more voyages to the Americas. He explored more of the Caribbean and even saw mainland America. He had some difficulties in being the local governor and was even arrested for his behavior and for mistreating some of the colonists. Columbus died on May 20, 1506. He died thinking he had discovered a shortcut to Asia across the Atlantic Ocean. He never knew what an amazing discovery he had made.



Name _____



Christopher Columbus

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Determine Importance: What do the headings tell you in this article?

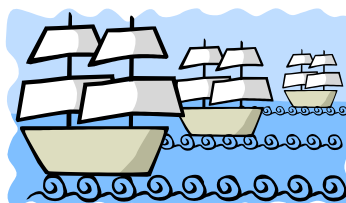
Visualization: In the article, it talks about Bahamas being a small island. What reminds you of a small size?

The island was as small as _____

Text-to-Self Connection: Tell about something in the article that is familiar to you.

Inference: Do you think Christopher Columbus died a happy man? Why or why not?

Synthesize: What was your opinion of Columbus before you read this article? Did your opinion change? Explain.



Ferdinand Magellan



Biography:

Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail all the way around the world. He also discovered a passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean that is today called the Straights of Magellan.

Growing Up

Ferdinand Magellan was born in 1480 in northern Portugal. He grew up in a wealthy family and served as a **page** in the royal court. He enjoyed sailing and exploring and sailed for Portugal for many years. Magellan had traveled to India by sailing around Africa, but he had the idea that there may be another route by traveling west and around the Americas. The King of Portugal did not agree and argued with Magellan. Finally, Magellan went to the King Charles V of Spain who agreed to fund the voyage.

Setting Sail

In September of 1519 Magellan set sail in his **attempt** to find another route to Eastern Asia. There were over 270 men and five ships under his command. They first sailed across the Atlantic and to the Canary Islands. From there they sailed south to Brazil and the coast of South America.

As Magellan's ships sailed south the weather turned bad and cold. On top of that, they had not brought enough food. Some of the sailors decided to **mutiny** and tried to steal three of the ships. Magellan fought back, however, and had the leaders executed and others marooned.

Finding the Passage

Magellan continued to sail south. Soon he found the passage he was **seeking**. Today it is called the Straights of Magellan. Finally he entered into a new ocean on the other side of the new world. He called the ocean the Pacifico, meaning peaceful. Now that they were on the other side of South America, the ships sailed for China. There were only three ships left at this point as one sunk and the other disappeared. Magellan thought it would only take a few days to cross the Pacific Ocean. He was wrong. It took nearly four months and they almost starved to death. Some died of scurvy and hunger. Many sailors ate rats and sawdust to survive!

Magellan Dies

After stocking up on supplies, the ships headed to the Philippines. Magellan became involved in an argument between local tribes. He and around 40 of his men were killed in a battle. Unfortunately, Magellan would not see the end of his historic journey. Only one of the **original** five ships made it back to Spain. It was the Victoria. It returned in September of 1522, three years after first leaving. There were only 18 surviving sailors, but they had made the first trip around the world! One of the survivors wrote detailed journals throughout the voyage recording all that happened. He told of the exotic animals and fish they saw as well as the terrible conditions they endured.

Information gathered from:

http://www.ducksters.com/biography/explorers/ferdinand_magellan.php



Name _____



Ferdinand Magellan

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Questioning After You Read: After you read, what question comes to mind?

I wonder _____

Determine Importance: What do the 5 **boldfaced** words mean in this article?

Visualization: Magellan says the Pacific Ocean was peaceful. What is something peaceful?

The Pacific Ocean was as peaceful as _____

Text to Self Connection: Tell about something in the article that is familiar to you.

Inference: From Magellan's actions throughout the article, describe his characteristics.

Synthesize: Did you know that you can survive on eating rats and sawdust? Explain your thoughts.



