Unit 3: European Explorers

http://mryoungtms.weebly.com/european-explorers.html

https://quizlet.com/class/5155476/
Motivations, Obstacles, and Accomplishments of European Explorers

People have always explored the world around them and early Europeans were no different. By the 1400s, the European countries of Spain, France, and England were in competition to claim the newly discovered continent of North America. These countries were motivated to find great riches, spread Christianity, and expand their empire and culture.

As the European explorers set out to claim North America as their own, they faced many obstacles. The first obstacle was poor maps and poor navigational tools. There were very few maps. The maps they had were individually drawn and were often inaccurate, or wrong. There were few navigational tools. Other than the compass which helped the explorers identify direction and the cross-staff that helped them locate latitude, early explorers had to observe birds, schools of fish, winds, and cloud types to help them navigate across the Atlantic Ocean.

A lack of adequate supplies was the second obstacle the explorers faced. Rough seas and ferocious storms sometimes slowed them down or blew them off course, adding weeks and even months to their journey. There were not enough supplies on board to last more than a few weeks.

The lack of adequate supplies created a third obstacle, disease and starvation. Sailors often became sick due to bad water supplies and a lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. When food supplies ran low, sailors were forced to eat rats or sawdust.

A fourth obstacle to exploration was a fear of the unknown. Many sailors were convinced that they would sail over the edge of the world or be eaten by giant sea-monsters. Others feared the fierce storms of the open ocean and the very real dangers of wrecking on rocky coastlines or running aground on underwater sand bars.

Although the obstacles were great, European explorers had many accomplishments. Exploration of North America brought an exchange of goods and ideas between the Europeans and the American Indians. It also resulted in improved navigational tools and ships. Most importantly, however, were the huge areas of land or territory claimed for the major European powers.
What motivated people to explore?

➢ Economic- __________________________________________________
➢ Religious- __________________________________________________
➢ Competition- __________________________________________________

What obstacles did the explorers face?

❖ Poor ____________ and navigational tools
❖ ________________________ and starvation
❖ Fear of the ________________________
❖ Lack of ________________________ supplies

What did the explorers achieve (accomplish)?

▪ Exchange of goods and ______________________________
▪ Improved ______________________________ tools and ships
▪ Claimed ______________________________
Motivations, Obstacles, and Accomplishments of European Explorers
**European Exploration in North America**

As the European explorers reached North America, they explored and settled different areas of the vast continent. **Francisco Coronado** was a Spanish explorer who set out to find the seven cities that were said to be filled with gold and treasure. Although he never found them, he did succeed in claiming the southwest United States for Spain.

**Samuel de Champlain** was a French explorer who helped colonize the continent of North America in what is present-day Canada. In an attempt to establish a fur trading post, he created the first permanent French settlement and named it **Quebec**. Another French explorer by the name of **Robert La Salle** claimed the entire Mississippi River Valley, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, for France.

**John Cabot** made the first voyage to the continent of North America for England. His exploration of eastern Canada gave England a claim to lands in North America.
Directions:
1. Color the exploration route of each European explorer a different color.
2. Make a map legend in the space provided.
3. Label each area and list the country, explorer, and land claimed by that explorer.
European Explorers and Native America Interactions

As more and more land in North America was claimed by European Explorers, interactions, both positive and negative, increased.

The Spanish explorers began to conquer and enslave the American Indians already living there. They also brought Christianity to the New World and tried to convert the American Indians to their religion. In addition to religion, the Spanish explorers also brought European diseases, like smallpox, that killed many American Indian populations.

The French also interacted with the American Indians living on the lands they claimed for France. They established trading posts where American Indian hunters could trade animal furs such as beaver for metal hatchets, knives, blankets, and traps. The French, like the Spanish, also wanted to spread Christianity in North America.

The English quickly established settlements and claimed ownership to all they could see. They also learned farming techniques from the American Indians and began to add beans, pumpkins, squash, and corn to their diet. In addition, they also traded with the American Indians, exchanging metal weapons and tools for deerskins and furs.

In return, the American Indians also had contact with the European Explorers. When the Europeans were hungry, Indians taught them how to farm in North America. American Indians were also fascinated with the metal tools and weapons of the Explorers and were willing to trade for them. Additionally, the American Indians had a different view of land. They thought land was to be used and shared, not owned.

European explorers and American Indians cooperated in the areas of trade, farming and farm tools, and the sharing of weapons. Areas of conflict between the two groups involved competition for trade, differences in cultures and languages, the introduction of devastating diseases, and the issue of land ownership. While the early Europeans wanted to claim North America as their own, the American Indians believed that land was to be shared or used but not owned.
Directions: Fill in the following graphic organizer about the interaction between American Indians and European Explorers.

- Spanish
- French
- English

American Indians

Cooperation in Economic Interactions

Areas of Conflict
Portuguese Exploration in West Africa

Spain, England, and France were not the only European countries interested in claiming new territories and great riches. **Portugal** also made voyages of discovery in West Africa. Let’s learn about the regions explored by Portugal.

**Topic:**

Three West African empires, one after another, dominated West Africa from 300 to 1600 A.D. These three empires were Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. Located in the western region of Africa, south of the Sahara Desert, near the Niger River, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were surrounded by gold and salt mines. As a result, they became powerful by controlling trade in West Africa.

**Main Idea:**

**Trading** was an important part of life in Africa. African empires traded with each other to meet their needs. One of their greatest needs was salt. During the time of the explorers, salt was needed to flavor and preserve food. Because there was no refrigeration, many foods like meats quickly spoiled. Instead of trying to keep these foods cool, people covered them with salt. The salt dried out the food and allowed it to be stored for a while before being eaten. This made salt very valuable. It was so valuable that other African kingdoms were willing to trade gold for it!

**Main Idea:**

The great empires of West Africa traded with European nations and other African kingdoms. The large supplies of gold and salt began to cause European countries like **Portugal** to become more and more interested in the coast of West Africa. The Portuguese carried goods from Europe to West African empires where they traded metals, cloth, and other manufactured goods for gold. As a result, **African people and African goods** began to play an important role in increasing European interest in world resources.

**Main Idea:**
Portuguese Interaction with West African Society

1. Portugal traded their materials for _________ and _________.

2. West African empires traded their materials for _________, _________, and other manufactured goods.

3. The three West African Empires were located along the ___________ River.

4. The three empires dominated West Africa in turn from about _________ to _________ AD.
Motivations for the explorations
• Economic—Gold, natural resources, and trade
• Religious—Spread Christianity
• Competitions for empire and belief in superiority of own culture

Obstacles to the explorations
• Poor maps and navigational tools
• Disease and starvation
• Fear of the unknown
• Lack of adequate supplies

Accomplishments of the explorations
• Exchanged goods and ideas
• Improved navigational tools and ships
• Claimed territories (see countries below)

Self-Quiz: Use foldable on page 4 of this packet. Learn motivations first. Then move on to obstacles and finish with accomplishments.

Regions of North America explored by Spain, France, and England
1 England: John Cabot explored eastern Canada.
2 France: Samuel de Champlain established the French settlement of Québec
3 France: Robert La Salle claimed the Mississippi River Valley
4 Spain: Francisco Coronado claimed the Southwest of the present-day United States

Map: Using a printed or hand drawn map of North America, try to place the explorer name, country and area of North America explored on the map without looking at notes. Repeat until successful.
Cultural interaction
• Spanish
  – Conquered and enslaved American Indians
  – Brought Christianity to the New World
  – Brought European diseases to American Indians
• French
  – Established trading posts
  – Spread Christian religion
• English
  – Established settlements and claimed ownership of land
  – Learned farming techniques from American Indians
  – Traded with American Indians
• American Indians
  – Taught farming techniques to European settlers
  – Believed that land was to be used and shared but not owned

Areas of cooperation in economic interactions
• Europeans brought weapons and metal farm tools.
• Trade
• Crops

Areas of conflict
• Land
• Competition for trade
• Differences in cultures
• Diseases
• Language differences

Flashcards: Use notecards or electronic note cards to create flash cards. Place heading on one side and bulleted information on the other. Practice with one card at a time. Work with one card until you can remember before moving on to the next.

Interaction with West African Society
The Portuguese made voyages of discovery along the coast of West Africa.

Ghana, Mali, and Songhai dominated West Africa one after another from 300 to 1600 A.D.

Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were located in the western region of Africa, south of the Sahara Desert, near the Niger River.

Ghana, Mali, and Songhai became powerful by controlling trade in West Africa.

The Portuguese carried goods from Europe to West African empires, trading metals, cloth, and other manufactured goods for gold.

Binder Page: Study page 9-10. Be sure to know each West African Empire and order of dominance. Be able to locate the empires. Be able to answer the questions.
**Unit Review:** Go to the website: [http://www.solpass.org/us1.php](http://www.solpass.org/us1.php) Choose an activity use the then log in: **choose:** Tabb MS  **password:** tabbtigers
**EUROPEAN EXPLORATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivating Forces</th>
<th>Obstacles</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic - Gold, natural resources, and trade</td>
<td>Poor maps and ____________</td>
<td>Exchanged ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious - Spread of</td>
<td>Disease/starvation</td>
<td>Improved ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitions for empire and belief in ____________ of own culture</td>
<td>Fear of</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lack of adequate</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Claimed territories</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>EXPLORERS</th>
<th>REGIONS EXPLORED</th>
<th>CULTURAL INTERACTIONS WITH FIRST AMERICANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>Southwest United States</td>
<td>Conquered and enslaved American Indians (First Americans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brought to the New World</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Brought European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>→ Samuel de Champlain</td>
<td>French settlement of</td>
<td>Established ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spread religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→</td>
<td>Mississippi River Valley</td>
<td>Established settlements and claimed techniques from First Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>→ John Cabot</td>
<td>Eastern__________</td>
<td>Traded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AREAS OF COOPERATION WITH FIRST AMERICANS**

- Technologies (transportation of weapons and farm tools)
- Trade
- ____________

**AREAS OF CONFLICT WITH FIRST AMERICANS**

- Land
- Competition for ____________
- Differences in cultures
- ____________
- Language difference

**HISTORY TRIVIA**

Names three cultures that date back to 300 to 1600 A.D. in West Africa.

- ____________
- ____________
- ____________

What country impacted European trade by making voyages of discovery along West Africa during this time period?

- ____________

**Hint:** Explorers from this country carried goods from Europe to West African empires, trading metals, cloth, and other manufactured goods for gold.