European Exploration and Settlement
European Exploration and Settlement in the New World
Vocabulary

New World-

The Columbian Exchange-

Slavery-

Conquistadors-

Colony-

Christopher Columbus-

Hernando Cortes-

Francisco Pizarro-

Juan Ponce de Leon-

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

Pueblo-
Missionaries-

Trappers

_Coueurs de bois_—
The Great Columbus Debate:

Let's see what's on the Discovery Channel.

If Columbus had lived in the '90s.

Hero or Villain?
**Christopher Columbus: Hero or Villain?**

**Complete this section BEFORE you read:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What do you already know about Columbus?</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What do you think the political cartoon about Columbus is saying?</th>
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**Complete this section WHILE you read:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What are the three opinions expressed about Columbus in the reading?</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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Complete this section AFTER you read:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Columbus's discovery had many positive effects on people, like:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbus's discovery had many negative effects on people, like:</td>
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Do you think Columbus should be considered a hero or villain? Why? 

________________________________________________________________________
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WHEN COLUMBUS DIED IN 1506, the event didn’t even make the evening news. Of course there wasn’t any evening news, but the point is, when the man died, no one really noticed. Columbus was no celebrity.

Now that the explorer has starred in major classrooms across America, people are realizing they don’t really know too much about him. Since he wasn’t that popular in his own lifetime, no one bothered to paint a portrait of him, interview him—or even ask him for an autograph. Just about the only traces of his life are a ship’s log kept during his first voyage, and a biography by his son Ferdinand that is full of exaggerations.

So in the past 500 years, artists and historians have done a lot of guessing about Columbus. In the process, dozens of paintings and biographies have been produced. And rarely does he look the same from one to the next.

On the following pages, you’ll see 12 images of Columbus. Each artist had a theory about what kind of man he was—a scholar, a religious man, a political consultant, or even a criminal. You’ll also read three short biographies of Columbus. Like the images, each biography offers a different view. In the first, Columbus is a hero; in the second, a lucky bumbler; and in the third, a greedy businessman. The events described in each probably did happen. But the interpretations are up for debate.

Which is the real Columbus? Probably some combination of all three. Then again, maybe only one thing’s certain: There’s more than one way to paint a picture—and to tell a story.

BIography 1
FATHER OF FREEDOM

“The farther one goes, the more one learns,” said Christopher Columbus, the greatest of explorers. These words lie the secret of heroism. Columbus spent his life expanding horizons, pushing the limits of human knowledge. He had no fear of the unknown, only a desire to uncover its secrets. On the strength of his ambition, he led the way into the future, to discover and create a truly new world.

Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa (in modern-day Italy), the son of a modest weaver. He could easily have learned his father’s trade and spent the rest of his life at home making cloth of cotton and wool.

Instead, determined to learn about the world, Columbus signed on with every merchant ship he could find. From the age of 15 to 25, he lived for the sea, taking dangerous journeys down the coast of Africa and possibly as far north as Iceland. “Wherever ship has sailed,” he wrote, “there I have voyaged.”

When did the burning desire to go west across the ocean first seize Columbus? On his northern voyages he may have heard tales of ancient Viking journeys to a land called Vinland (probably Newfoundland). Or he may simply have spent many hours at sea gazing at the horizon and wondering what lay beyond.

When he was 25, Columbus moved to Lisbon, Portugal, where his brother worked as a mapmaker. There the explorer-to-be devoted himself to learning. He had no real schooling, but he had something better—curiosity. He read ancient Greek philosophy, medieval astrology, and anything that had to do with the shape of the world. “I have seen,” Columbus reported, “and truly I have studied, all books—histories, chronicles, and philosophies.”

ADMiral of the Ocean Sea

With the help of ancient Greek geographers, Columbus calculated that it was possible to cross the Ocean Sea—the body of water thought to separate western Europe from the riches of eastern Asia. Most of his associates laughed at his conclusions. And when Columbus brought his plan before King John II, the ruler of Portugal laughed too.

Not to be discouraged, Columbus traveled to Spain to meet with King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. Again, he was rejected. But in 1492, after six agonizing years, Columbus finally persuaded the royal couple to sponsor his voyage. Captain Columbus—soon to be Admiral—would sail the Ocean Sea.

The rest of the story is, of course, well known. The Admiral never made it to Asia. But he found something much more important—a new world. Columbus’s spirit lives on in that world—a world that is guided by the thirst for knowledge, and that gives everyone the chance to pursue a vision. Thanks to the spirit of that first explorer, all the people in America have the right to be their own Columbus.
BIOGRAPHY 2
A LUCKY ADVENTURER

Christopher Columbus is history's most talked-about bumbler. He was a restless wanderer, always traveling because he never felt connected to any country. He had no real loyalties and no great talents. What he had was a desire for adventure, and more important, a moment of colossal luck—a moment that quickly passed, but one that the world never forgot.

Columbus's fascination with fool-hardy adventure probably started early in his life. At 14, in Genoa, he started hanging out with merchant sailors, a rootless bunch of adventurers who cared about little else besides boats, rum, and money. At 25, Columbus showed up—probably broke—at his brother's doorstep in Portugal. Brother Bartholomew was a mapmaker, so he regularly spent time with sea captains, hoping to pick up new information on the shape of the African coastline or the outline of northern Europe.

As Columbus eagerly listened, the captains may have speculated that Asia was just a short sail west. After all, they had surely heard the rumors about two Chinese corpses that washed up on the shores of Ireland. And what about the sailors in the Ocean Sea who had found wood marked with strange—probably Asian—carvings?

Such tall tales were enough to encourage Columbus to risk his neck sailing west to Asia. He dug into countless old books, searching for support for his scheme. Anything that suggested Asia might be within reach, he latched on to. Anything that counseled caution, he ignored. Soon, he began to pester anyone of importance to help him arrange a meeting with the rulers of Europe.

Right Time and Right Place

It just so happened that Columbus was in the right place at the right time. In the late 1400s, the rulers of Europe were looking for a new way to reach Asia. For centuries they had been getting fine silks and spices by traveling east overland to Arabia and to India. But during the last 100 years, the powerful Ottoman Empire had taken over these routes to Asia, demanding much higher prices for the goods.

When Columbus appealed to the king and queen of Spain, they eventually agreed. Sure the plan was crazy, but the rulers had to compete with Portugal. There the king (who had already rejected Columbus) was sponsoring a voyage to Asia by way of the southern tip of Africa.

Aboard the Santa Maria, luck took over once again. Columbus was aiming northwest, for Japan. Only thanks to strong winds that carried him south did he manage to "discover" the Bahamas.

But that's where Columbus's luck ended. During his first voyage, he ran a ship aground while sleeping off a celebration. Then he started a colony of 39 men, all of whom were killed by the Tainos (the European term for the inhabitants of Hispaniola). In later expeditions, he turned the finances of the first successful colony, Hispaniola, into chaos. On his last voyage, the navigator was shipwrecked on Jamaica for almost a year. Unashamed, he returned to Europe, insisting that he had found not only Asia, but also the Garden of Eden.

The year after Columbus's death came the final reminder of the explorer's mistakes. In 1507, the New World was named "America," after his rival, Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci. If only Columbus had realized that he had stumbled into a New World, we might be living in Columbusland.
BIOGRAPHY 3
THE GREEDY FORTUNE HUNTER

"Gold is most excellent. He who possesses gold may do all he wishes in this world." These were the words of Christopher Columbus—the man we have come to know as a heroic adventurer. In fact, there was nothing heroic about Columbus; he was, quite simply, greedy. And the European invasion of the Americas was nothing more than a quest for profit—a quest that has led to the death of millions and the destruction of the environment.

It's no great surprise that Columbus turned out the way he did. He grew up in Genoa, a port city full of merchants and bankers. It was a city driven by money and the search for new ways of making it—regardless of the cost to others. Chances are that some of the ships Columbus sailed on in his youth returned from Africa with cargos of chained men, ready to be sold into slavery.

But it appears Columbus wasn't making enough money to satisfy himself. He went to Portugal in 1476 and became obsessed with the writings of Marco Polo, an Italian who traveled in Asia in the 1200s. One can imagine Columbus's eyes widening as he read Polo's account of Cathay (China), the kingdom of the Great Khan, where houses had roofs of gold and costly spices grew everywhere.

Dreaming of riches, Columbus conceived an "enterprise," a business deal. He became a salesman, and made his presentation to anyone in a position of influence.

Columbus drove a hard bargain. He wanted 10 percent of any riches produced in the lands he might discover; he wanted to govern those lands; and he wanted the title of Admiral of the Ocean Sea, which would be passed on to his descendants.

Deception and Cruelty

Portugal turned him down—most explorers demanded nothing besides the cost of the voyage. But Columbus didn't care whose flag he sailed under. He simply did what any businessman would do; he went to the competition.

In Spain his presentation was probably full of boasts and exaggerations. But the Spanish took the bait, and Columbus set sail.

From here on, the story becomes one of deception, greed, and cruelty. Even the day the ships arrived in the Bahamas is marked by injustice. A reward had been offered to the first sailor to sight land. But when Juan Rodriguez Bermejo cried out, "Tierra!" from his lookout post on October 12, Columbus claimed he had seen a sight the night before, and kept the reward for himself.

After the landing, things got worse. Trying to squeeze the islands dry, Columbus enslaved the Indians. He demanded that each adult Taino bring in gold every three months. There was scarcely any gold on the island, so most of the Indians came to him empty-handed. They left with no hands at all: Columbus cut them off.

The Admiral, as he was now called, was also cruel to his own people. When the settlers on Hispaniola grew hungry and sick, Columbus still commanded them to hunt for more gold. He withheld people's salaries and even ordered colonists hanged for crimes as minor as stealing fruit.

The discredited explorer spent the final years of his life haggling over his right to 10 percent of the revenues from the New World. As he suffered through a horrible illness, what may have caused him the most pain was the thought of riches lying just beyond his grasp.
Native Americans and European Explorers Meet

**EARLY CONTACTS**
Vikings =

**ENCOUNTER IN THE CARIBBEAN**
Columbus =

**CULTURAL EXCHANGE**
Native Americans and Explorers started =
Exchange included =

**FOOD AND FARMING**
Explorers learned new foods:
All over the world:

**LANGUAGE**

**TECHNOLOGY**
OTHER INFLUENCES

Native American culture has influenced arts, sports, and government.

Arts:

Sports:

Government:
Should We Go?

1. Why did the explorers go to new places?

European explorers were usually looking for
The 3 GREAT G's: Gold, God, Glory!

What does “Gold, God, and Glory” mean?
Gold: ___________________________
God: ____________________________
Glory: __________________________

2. The obstacles faced by the explorers in North America:

1. Poor Maps and Navigational Tools
2. Disease and Starvation
3. Fear of the unknown
4. Lack of adequate supplies

Which obstacle do you think was the most challenging? Explain why.

________________________________________

2. The accomplishments of the early explorers in North America:

1. Exchanged goods and ideas.
2. Improved navigational tools and ships.
3. Claimed territories.

Which accomplishment do you think was the most important? Explain why.

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________
Exploration resulted in the mixing of cultures, a process known as

Native people converted from native belief systems to

Trade across the ocean

Loss of culture.

Indian groups were conquered, resulting in killing, and

General Impacts of Exploration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Landed</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marco Polo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vikings</td>
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Water route to Asia! A despot, the English, French, and Dutch looked for an all-

search of the Americas. He arrived in 1519. This led to

Europeans Reach the Americas

sold from Spain in 1492. Cortes sailed from Spain in
European Exploration  
Constructed Response Questions

Directions: Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the information in the chart at the right and on your knowledge of social studies.

1. What were two economic goals of European colonial expansion?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPANSION (1487-1609)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Causes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Growth of urban population and wealth generated markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Desire for spices and luxury goods (silk, jewels)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Need for sea routes to Asia (Ottomans and Turks blocked overland routes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Development of better navigational techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development of better geographic knowledge and maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• National monarchs needed wealth to consolidate power and compete with other powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Desire to spread Christian faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effects</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Europeans exploited the wealth of the Americas, Africa, India, Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Colonial empires and political competition grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Slavery and the slave trade spread globally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Forced labor systems emerged on colonial plantations in the Americas and Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mesoamerican civilizations destroyed (Aztec, Inca)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• European diseases killed many indigenous (native) people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cultural diffusion accelerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Capitalism expanded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large numbers of Europeans migrated to other regions (especially the Western Hemisphere)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What were TWO negative consequences of these economic goals?
Answer the following questions and then use them as a guideline to summarize the important information for your book cover.

1) What are the Middle Ages?

2) When and why did Europeans begin to look beyond their boarders?

3) Explain feudalism:

4) What were the Crusades?

5) What people were involved in the Crusades?

6) Explain at least two effects of the Crusades.
Answer the following questions and then use them as a guideline to summarize the important information for your book cover.

1) As people started leaving their home country to visit other countries during the Crusades, many new technological advances were made. Describe the following technological advances:

   a) magnetic compass:

   b) astrolabe:

   c) printing press:

2) Next to each invention below write the ethnic group or name of the person who introduced this new technology.

   a) magnetic compass:

   b) astrolabe:

   c) printing press:

3) Explain what the Renaissance (rebirth) was and when it occurred.
NAME: ____________________________

**Trade Routes – page 64-67**

Answer the following questions and then use them as a guideline to summarize the important information for your book cover.

1) Where were the new strong rulers who gained control of many lands during the Renaissance from?

2) What were these rulers looking to do?

3) Because the Arab and Italian merchants controlled the trade routes across the Mediterranean Sea, what did the European explorers need to do in order to be successful?

4) What was unique about the caravel that helped Portuguese sailors go further and further south?

5) Name at least three goods that were traded between Portuguese explorers and the Africans?

6) What happened to some Africans in 1441?
Answer the following questions and then use them as a guideline to summarize the important information for your book cover.

1) Read the section titled “Conquest of the Aztecs and Incas” and answer the questions:
   What happened to the two empires?
   How did the Spanish do it?

2) Read the section titled “Impact on Native Americans” and answer the questions:
   What was an important health impact for Native Americans?
   What serious impact was there on the animals?
   What religious changes did Native Americans face?
   Did the Native Americans and Europeans share the land?
   How did trade between the Native Americans and Europeans impact their lives?
Answer the following questions and then use them as a guideline to summarize the important information for your book cover.

1) Read the section “Setting Up a Government”, and answer the questions:
   
   What was the name of the code of laws they enacted?
   
   Describe the three types of settlements and how they worked.

2) Read the section “Building New France”, and answer the questions:
   
   What made New France successful?
   
   How did the colonists earn their living?
   
   What help did they receive?

3) Read the section “Building New Netherlands”, and answer the question:
   
   Who was the first man to establish a colony for the Dutch?
   
   Where was the colony and how did he “get” the land?
   
   How did the Dutch make their money?
Europeans Reach the Americas

- The English, French, Dutch looked for a new water route to Asia.
  - This led to the sloop, the sailing ship
- Cities settled in Spain in search of gold. They arrived in 1519.
- Sailed from Spain in 1492

Settlements Established

- The Dutch began island
- Established trade colonies
- Fur trade colony
- Established and run
- Established how Spanish colonies should be

Impact on Native People's Lives

- Native People converted from native belief
- Indian lands were
- Traded across the ocean
- Indian groups were conquered; resulting in killing
- Loss of culture.

New Technology

- Compass
- Press

Trade Routes

- Water route to find all
- Europeans wanted to find all
- After the travels of
- Crusades
- Trade increased
- The Middle East to fight against the European Christians traveled to
- Cultures mixed
Motivating forces for exploration

- Economic-
- Religious-
- Competition-

Obstacles to exploration

- Poor ________ and navigational tools
- ______________________ and starvation
- Fear of the ______________________
- Lack of ______________________ supplies

Accomplishments of exploration

- Exchange of goods and ______________________
- Improved ______________________ tools and ships
- Claimed ______________________

Essential Understanding: Major European countries were in competition to extend their power into North America and claim the land as their own.
Regions of North America explored by Spain, France, and England-

➢ Spain
  o Francisco ____________________________ claimed the ____________________________ United States for Spain.

➢ France
  o Samuel de ____________________________ established the French settlement of ____________________________.
  o Robert La ____________________________ claimed the ____________________________ River Valley.

➢ England
  o John ____________________________ explored eastern ____________________________.

Regions explored by Portugal-

The Portuguese made voyages of discovery along West ____________________________.

Essential Understanding: Major European countries were in competition to extend their power into North America and claim the land as their own.
Cultural Interactions

➢ Spanish
  o ____________________ and ____________________
    American Indians
  o Brought ____________________ to the New World
  o Brought European ____________________

➢ French
  o Established ____________________
  o Spread ____________________ religion

➢ English
  o Established ____________________ and claimed
    ____________________ of land.
  o Learned ____________________ techniques from American Indians.
  o ____________________ with American Indians

➢ American Indians
  o Taught ____________________ techniques to European settlers
  o Believed land was to be ____________________ not owned.

**Essential Understanding:** The interactions between American Indians and Europeans sometimes led to cooperation and other times resulted in conflict.
Areas of cooperation in economic interactions

1. Europeans brought _______ and _______ farm tools
2. __________________________
3. __________________________

Areas of conflict

1. __________________________
2. __________________________ for trade
3. Difference in __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________ differences

**Essential Understanding:** The interactions between American Indians and Europeans sometimes led to cooperation and other times resulted in conflict.
Directions: Choose four different colors to indicate where each explorer traveled in North America.

SOL: 4a

 Coronado
 LaSalle
 Champlain
 Cabot
The Portuguese and West African Exploration

The demand from Europeans for goods from Asia continued to grow throughout the 1400s and 1500s. The problem was that the Europeans could not get these goods easily. We have learned that land routes became very expensive to travel which sparked the search for a water route to Asia. These searches led Europe to discovering new lands, new riches, and new people to trade and interact with. Like France, England, and Spain, Portugal was also looking for a water route to Asia. They were going to travel south around Africa. While sailing around Africa they discovered a wealth of goods that West African empires had to offer. They were home to rich cultures and civilizations that had long been linked by trade to the Middle East, India, and China.

Ghana, Mali, and Songhai each dominated West Africa in 300 to 1600 A.D. These West African countries became powerful by controlling trade in West Africa. Ghana was called the "land of gold" because its land had an abundance of gold. Ghana lacked an important resource—salt. Arab traders would carry goods between Mediterranean ports and Ghana, trading salt from the Sahara for the gold.

Mali, another West African Empire, began to grow in trade as well. Mali continued to trade gold, animal hides, and kola nuts. As Arab traders brought the goods into Mali and Ghana they also brought with them their religion to West Africa. This religion is known as Islam and the followers were known as Muslims. Timbuktu, the capital of Mali, became the center for learning throughout the Muslim world.

The third West African Empire was Songhai. The largest and most powerful of the West African Empires. By the end of the 1400s Songhai had taken control of the gold—salt trade and most of Mali. Songhai began to trade gold and ivory for salt, weapons, cloth, and other manufactured goods.

As you can see, African people and African goods played an important role in arousing European interest in world resources. This interest led to the interaction between different cultures, and caused ideas, cultures, and resources to spread around the world.

Directions: You are to use the story "The Portuguese and West
African Exploration" to answer the following questions.

1. Portugal was going to travel ____________ around Africa to get to Asia.

2. Ghana, Mali, and Songhai became powerful West African empires by controlling ______________ in West Africa.

3. Ghana was called the ______________ because it had an abundance of this precious medal.

4. Ghana was rich in gold, but lacked what important resource? __

5. Arab traders would bring salt from what location to Ghana?

6. Arab traders brought what religion to West Africa? ________

7. ______________ the capital of Mali, became the center for learning throughout the Muslim world.

8. ______________ was the largest and most powerful West African Empire.

9. Followers of Islam are known as?

10. What were the three most powerful West African Empires during the Age of Exploration?
Spanish Exploration—Francisco Coronado

A motivating factor for European exploration was wealth. France was able to make money with animal furs. Spain was looking to make money with gold. Spanish rulers heard stories of cities made of gold and other precious gems. They were the Seven Cities of Cibola. These cities were to exist in present-day southwestern United States. It was the job of Francisco Coronado to find the Seven Cities of Cibola and claim it for Spain.

In 1540, Coronado left Mexico with his expedition team and traveled north to search for the famous Seven Cities of Cibola. Coronado and his team searched endlessly for the cities. After months of searching they finally reached Cibola (present-day New Mexico). Instead of finding streets paved in gold, they saw mountains, deserts, and very little to eat.

Coronado soon realized that the Seven Cities of Cibola was just a myth. He then decided to continue his search of what this territory had to offer. He traveled through present day Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Coronado and his team came across the Continental Divide and the Grand Canyon.

Even though Coronado was not able to find the Seven Cities of Cibola, he was able to claim the southwest United States for Spain. The expedition also brought the Spanish into contact with the Pueblo Indians.
Spanish Exploration

Across
4. Coronado and his team came across the Continental Divide and the _______
6. What part of the United States was Coronado able to claim for Spain
7. What Native Americans did Coronado come into contact with?
8. Coronado traveled through ______, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.
9. wanted to make money by finding what precious metal? only 4 letters

Down
1. He was the Spanish explorer sent out to find the Seven Cities of Cibola
2. How did France make their money?
3. The Seven Cities of Cibola was just a ____ (not true)
4. Cibola is in present-day ________
In the early 1500s, France was trying to find a shorter route to the Indies by traveling north around America. This route they were looking for was called the Northwest Passage. In looking for this Northwest Passage, the French were able to lay claims to land in North America.

Earlier French explorers had traveled to North America and explored parts of Canada including the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, and Montreal. While exploring this territory the French discovered a resource that they felt was very valuable, furs. The French realized that the animals found in this region could be trapped and skinned; and when the fur was sold, it would bring a large profit.

Our first explorer will travel with the fur-trading expeditions to lay French claims in North America. This explorer is Samuel de Champlain. Champlain traveled with the fur-traders along the St. Lawrence River and explored the Great Lakes region from New York down to Lake Champlain (which he named). In addition to exploring this territory, he was able to establish the French settlement of Quebec.

As the fur trade increased, so did the need for a relatively simple way to ship the pelts from the northern wilderness to the southern ports and European markets. This was established in 1682 when Robert La Salle traveled down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the entire Mississippi River Valley for King Louis XVI. La Salle named this region Louisiana in honor of the French King. The French now had access to a wide variety of lakes and rivers that extended from northeastern Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The French were able to use the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, Ohio River, and Mississippi River to transport their precious cargo.
French Exploration

Name __________________________
Date __________________________
Block _____ Entry ________

Directions: Using your "French Exploration" story, read each of the questions below and fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. France was trying to find a shorter route to the Indies by traveling _____________ around America.

2. What was the name given to the route that the French were looking for that would take them to the Indies by traveling north around America? ____________________________________________

3. What resource did the French find very valuable in Canada? ________

4. What explorer explored the Great Lakes region from New York to Lake Champlain? ____________________________________________

5. Samuel de Champlain established the French settlement of _____________

6. What explorer sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico? ____________________________________________

7. Robert La Salle claimed ____________________________ River Valley for France.

8. Who was the French King during La Salle’s exploration? ________________

9. What region did La Salle name in honor of the French King? ____________________________________________

10. With the help of Robert La Salle, the French now had access from northeastern ____________________________ to the Gulf of Mexico.