



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

# EXPLORERS

## CHAPTER 4

**Directions:** Use your textbook, *Washington, a State of Contrasts*, to answer the questions for each section below. Eventually there may be an open-note test or quiz based on your answers to this packet.

Remember to **read with a purpose** (keep words from the questions tucked away in your brain as you read), to **skim and scan text features** (titles, subtitles, pictures, captions, special features....) to guide your reading, and to **re-read passages** in order to increase your understanding.

### Chapter 4: Sea and Land Explorers: Pages 110-135

#### Chapter Overview: page 110

1.) According to the *Chapter Overview* on page 110, what countries were exploring the western coast of North America during the years 1543-1806?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.) List 6 names of important explorers from this time era:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.) Why were these countries sending out so many explorers?

#### Sea and Land Explorers: page 112

4.) On page 112, there is a picture of Christopher Columbus arriving in the "New World." According to the text, why is it that there was "nothing new about these continents,"?



- 5.) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first country to actively claim territory in the Americas.
- 6.) What other countries soon began to claim territories in the Americas as well?
- 7.) Which areas were the last regions in the Americas to be explored by Europeans?

**Spanish in the New World:** page 114

True/False: If the statement is true, write "T". If it's false at all, write "F".

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8.) Spain was not looking for new lands to claim and colonize.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9.) Spain was looking for a quicker route to America when it hired Christopher Columbus to set out on an expedition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10.) Demand for silk and other luxury goods like spices and tea was a cause for the demand to find a quicker route to Asia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11.) Columbus sailed west in 1492.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12.) When Columbus reached land in the west for the first time, he thought he was in India, so he called the local people Indians.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13.) Columbus originally landed in the Caribbean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14.) The "New World" was rich in silk, tea and spices, which is why Columbus rushed back to Spain to give his report to his leaders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15.) Indigenous peoples is a term for people native to that region or land.
- 16.) Who gave Christopher Columbus permission to sail west in search of a shorter trade route?
- 17.) Why did Columbus and his crew choose to stay temporarily in this "new land" and then claim it for Spain before returning to report his findings to his king?
- 18.) What country besides Spain was actively seeking to explore this trade route and the new territories? \_\_\_\_\_
- 19.) What did the Catholic Church fear between Spain and its exploration rival? \_\_\_\_\_
- 20.) What treaty in 1494 created the line of demarcation? \_\_\_\_\_



- 21.) What did the line of demarcation do?
- a.) it forestalled war with Portugal
  - b.) it split the world between Spain and Portugal
  - c.) it affirmed Spain's claim to North and South America
  - d.) it barred any other European power from claiming land there
  - e.) all of the above
  - f.) all of the above, except "a"

**Spanish Colonization and Exploration:** pages 114-115

22.) To "colonize" means the process of settling among and establishing control over the indigenous people of an area. In 1519, Spain began to colonize North and South America, starting in \_\_\_\_\_.

23.) Why did Spain wish to colonize the Americas?

24.) Explain how the Protestant Reformation influenced how other countries reacted to the line of demarcation.

25.) Feeling control of the colonies in jeopardy, Spain commissioned (gave funding for) further expeditions to explore North and South America. In 1543, Spain sent Bartolome Ferrelo to survey the \_\_\_\_\_. He only got as far as \_\_\_\_\_.

**A Clash of Cultures:** pages 116-117

In the chart below, record details about European Culture and Indian Culture. List at least 5 things for each side. (10 points total for #26-35)

European Culture	Indian Culture



36.) Was gold considered valuable to American Indian culture in the same way that Europeans valued it? (See page 117.) Explain.

**English in the Pacific Northwest:** page 118

37.) Why were the English particularly adept (good at) sailing?

38.) Like Spain, England saw trade and commerce (business) as important to gaining:

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

39.) During the 1500s, China was an important destination for trade but getting there was difficult and dangerous. However, European explorers believed that a safer and shorter trade route existed. This imagined route was called what?

\_\_\_\_\_

40.) This belief of a different route for trade dramatically increased exploration in the \_\_\_\_\_ where the mouth (beginning) of the passage was thought to be located. This brought many \_\_\_\_\_ explorers to this region.

**Sir Francis Drake:** page 118

True/False: If the statement is true, write "T". If it's false at all, write "F".

\_\_\_\_\_ 41.) Drake was the first British explorer to come to the Pacific Northwest.

\_\_\_\_\_ 42.) Drake was considered more of a pirate than an explorer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 43.) Drake stole gold from an English ship.

\_\_\_\_\_ 44.) Drake had a lengthy stay in the Pacific Northwest and recorded countless observations.

\_\_\_\_\_ 45.) Ultimately, Drake's voyage did more harm than good to the relationship between Spain and England.

**Spanish and British Competition:** pages 118-119

46.) Nearly 200 years after Sir Francis Drake explored the Pacific Northwest, Spain was no longer the only country colonizing the New World. England was now referred to as Great Britain and had colonies in what countries and continents around the world?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Spanish and British Competition:** pages 118-119

True/False: If the statement is true, write "T". If it's false at all, write "F".

- \_\_\_\_\_ 47.) Spain had a big interest in colonizing the Pacific Northwest because of its vast riches such as huge quantities of silver and gold.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48.) Spain was more concerned, though, with settling in California and the American Southwest for their gold and silver resources.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49.) Spain wanted to claim the Pacific Northwest to stop British expansion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50.) Great Britain wanted to settle in the Pacific Northwest for business reasons.

51.) What were two reasons Great Britain wished to settle in the Pacific Northwest?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**18<sup>th</sup> Century Spanish and British Explorers:** pages 120-121

Fill out the chart below for #52-58:

<b>Explorer(s)</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Reason for Expedition</b>	<b>Impact (good or bad)</b>	<b>Other Notes</b>
Juan Perez				
Bruno de Hezeta				
Juan Bodega y Quadra				
Francisco Eliza and Manuel Quimper				
James Cook				See also pg. 123
John Meares				
George Vancouver				



**The British Empire:** pages 122-123

59.) By the 1700s, Great Britain was the most powerful empire in the world. Why is it when Sir Frances Drake explored the Pacific Northwest, he did it for “England”, and when James Cook explored, he did it for “Great Britain”? (See the Focus On text feature on page 123.)

**Russian Exploration:** page 124

60.) In 1728, Russian ruler Peter the Great sent explorers \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_ to explore the \_\_\_\_\_  
Sea and \_\_\_\_\_.

61.) Bering and Chirikov had four goals in their expedition. What were their goals?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

62.) Which goals were Bering and Chirikov successful with?

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**United States Exploration:** Pages 124-125

63.) Name two things that the 1783 Treaty of Paris accomplished:

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64.) Nearly a decade later, in 1792, the U.S. was competing with Britain for control of the Pacific Northwest. Captain Robert Gray explored the Pacific coast looking for this passage, a water route through North America that would serve as a shorter, safer trade route to Asia. Did he ever discover the Northwest Passage? Yes / No (circle one)



65.) What are some things that Captain Robert Gray accomplished? (Circle all that apply.)

- Discovered Bullfinch Harbor
- Claimed the San Rogue River for the United States
- Sailed 25 miles up the San Rogue River
- Renamed the San Rogue River
- Circumnavigated the world

66.) What was the Columbia River named after? \_\_\_\_\_

67.) How did Robert Gray's exploration of the Columbia River affect America's political and economic interest in the Pacific Northwest?

**Places of Interest:** page 127 **Who Named What?**

Directions: Write the letter of the landform or region that corresponds with the explorer who named it or had some connection to the region. Some names may be used more than once.

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 68.) Captain Martin de Aguilar | a.) Columbia River         |
| _____ 69.) Bruno de Hezeta           | b.) Cape Disappointment    |
| _____ 70.) James Cook                | c.) Mt. Rainier            |
| _____ 71.) John Meares               | d.) Mt. Olympus            |
| _____ 72.) Robert Gray               | e.) Cape Foulweather       |
| _____ 73.) George Vancouver          | f.) Strait of Juan de Fuca |
| _____ 74.) Juan Perez                | g.) Cape Flattery          |
| _____ 75.) Charles W. Barkley        | h.) San Rogue              |
|                                      | i.) Cape Blanco            |
|                                      | j.) Port Orford            |
|                                      | k.) Nooka Sound            |



**The Lewis and Clark Expedition:** pages 128-135

76.) Not only was the Lewis and Clark Expedition the first major overland exploration of the Pacific Northwest, to this day it is considered the most successful and significant exploration of the United States. This expedition took place from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

77.) To understand the need for this expedition, a brief review of the history of the Louisiana Purchase is necessary. To sum up, the French owned land in what is now the United States. In the early 1800s, the U.S. sought to purchase that land from the French in order to keep commerce (business) flowing down the Mississippi River and access to the essential port of New Orleans. The French, with Napoleon Bonaparte as their Emperor, were fighting a series of wars in France and had no desire to battle over this section of land so far from their home country. Thus, Napoleon sold the land to the United States for \_\_\_\_\_ dollars. (See map on page 130.)

78.) Why did Napoleon decide to sell rather than fight to keep the Louisiana territory?  
(See *Focus On* on page 129.)

The Lewis and Clark Expedition had tremendous help along the way.

**Read page 131 and answer the following questions.**

79.) The Nez Perce were known for: (circle only one answer)

- a.) trading with whites
- b.) peaceful reputation
- c.) respected warriors
- d.) superior horsemanship
- e.) all of the above

80.) The Chinook Indians were known for: (circle only one answer)

- a.) trading
- b.) Chinook Jargon (language)
- c.) good relationships with whites
- d.) allowing the Lewis and Clark Expedition to build a fort on their land
- e.) all of the above

81.) York, a slave of William Clark, was known for: (circle only one answer)

- a.) being a friend to Clark
- b.) being allowed to vote during the expedition
- c.) being the first black man to travel across the U.S.
- d.) being denied his request to be freed
- e.) all of the above

82.) Sacajawea was known for:

- a.) being an interpreter for Lewis and Clark
- b.) being a young mother and the only woman on the expedition
- c.) being respected by the crew of the expedition
- d.) being the first woman and Indian to vote in America
- e.) all of the above





83.) Why did Thomas Jefferson send Lewis and Clark on their expedition to explore the lands of the Louisiana Purchase?

- a.) to discover all that could be useful to the U.S.
- b.) to prepare to fight Napoleon in war
- c.) to prepare to fight hostile Indians
- d.) all of the above
- e.) none of the above

84.) President Jefferson charged Lewis and Clark with recording descriptions of:  
(Name at least 7 things. See page 133.)

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. |    |

**Journey to the Pacific:** page 134

85.) The Lewis and Clark Expedition left on May 14, 1804, from St. Louis, and traveled to Fort \_\_\_\_\_, North Dakota. They spent a year there building a trading post and living with the Mandan Indians. From there, the expedition followed the \_\_\_\_\_ River to its headwaters near Three Forks, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Rocky Mountains:** page 134

86.) One of Sacajawea's most important contributions to the expedition was convincing the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe, of which her brother was a chief, to give the expedition nine \_\_\_\_\_. This enabled the group to cross the \_\_\_\_\_ before winter. Not only that, but the Nez Perce Indians then gave the expedition an additional 29 horses and showed them the easiest route to the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.

**The Legacy of Lewis and Clark:** page 135

87.) The expedition of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery (the army unit that comprised their crew) has a legacy in U.S. history. Give 3 examples of significant impacts they had on American history.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



*You're almost done!!*

**Based on pages 134-135, respond to the following statements:**

True/False: If the statement is true, write "T". If it's false at all, write "F".

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88.) Relationships between Indians and the Lewis and Clark expedition members was very peaceful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89.) Lewis and Clark were co-leaders, equally ranked in the army.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90.) Modern scholars can recreate the journey of Lewis and Clark because they left hundreds of artifacts along the way, essentially marking the trail.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91.) In Yellowstone River, Montana, Clark carved an inscription in a rock that can still be read today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92.) The members of the Lewis and Clark expedition spent the better part of a winter making salt from the Pacific Ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93.) Sacajawea was a former slave.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94.) Sacajawea was a new mother during the expedition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95.) Sacajawea knew many languages and translated for the expedition.

**Chapter Summary Questions:**

- 96.) Why did Europeans refer to North and South America as the New World?
  
- 97.) In what ways did explorers increase our geographic knowledge of the world?
  
- 98.) Why was map making one of the primary concerns of all explorers?
  
- 99.) What four countries sought to claim the Pacific Northwest?
  
- 100.) If you had to choose one explorer from Chapter 4 to study further and do a project or presentation about, who would you choose? Why?