

Exploration Chronicle

COLUMBUS FINDS A NEW WORLD Headed for Asia; claims new land for Spain instead

by Christian Gecina and Patrick McGovern

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who discovered a new land while trying to discover an easier way to Asia.

He was sent to get “rare spices” and stones for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.

The discovery Columbus made is important to us today because he opened the Caribbean to trade and discovered spices unknown to Europe. He died on May 20, 1506.



A DEADLY LEGACY

...When [Columbus] got there the Indians thought he was a god.

What they thought was a blessing soon became a nightmare. Columbus took the Indians and used them for slaves. They were beaten and abused.

-Paige Johnson

HENRY PUTS POWER, MONEY TO WORK

by Jillian Woodward and Peter Ellefson

Prince Henry of Portugal was known as the Navigator. He never sailed on the expeditions; he paid men to sail

because he had power and money.

Henry developed an academy for sailors. He taught them navigation, mapmaking, and shipbuilding. This academy would help the sailors to guide their ships better and to come up with new ship designs.

His crew sailed around the west coast of Africa. This expedition took two years, from 1444 to 1446.

Prince Henry eventually found a route to the Indies, which was a very important accomplishment to him and his crew.



BALBOA SPIES PACIFIC OCEAN

by Connor Noland and
Stephanie Hildreth

Vasco Nunez de Balboa was a farmer but wasn't good at it, so he became a sailor because he was inspired by Columbus.

Balboa found the isthmus of Panama. He climbed a peak and became the first European to look out on the shore of what would be named the Pacific Ocean.

Balboa's enemies in Spain were jealous of his success, so they accused Balboa of treason. And the crew thought he was crazy.

So the king turned against Balboa and had him beheaded in 1519.

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DIAS ROUNDS CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Portuguese sailor establishes safe resting places for future explorers

by Sydney Kinney and Alexis Bovalino

Bartolomeu Dias was a Portuguese explorer that sailed to the southern tip of Africa. He discovered the Cape of Hope and opened trade there. He also found safe places to rest.

He started his journey in Portugal in late July of 1487. He sailed to the mouth of the Congo River, Walfish Bay, Angra Dequena, Port Nolloth,

and the Great Fish River. On his way back from sailing Africa's tip, he found the Cape of Good Hope. At each of these places, Dias established trading posts and safe resting places for later sailors.

On a second journey to the Cape of Good Hope, Bartolomeu Dias died on May 29, 1500.



DA GAMA sails to india, BRINGS SPICES TO EUROPE

by Natalie Patura and Taylor Graham

Vasco da Gama is important to history because he proved that the Indian Ocean is connected to other oceans by going through it to India. He brought back Indian spices and revealed them to the world.

Da Gama sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, on July 8, 1497, stopping on the way to Africa. He had many problems with Muslim traders, and left

India on August 29, 1498. He returned to Portugal in 1499.



His second trip to India lasted from 1502 to 1503. King Manuel I had sent him on both trips, and when the king died, King John sent da Gama on his third and final trip.

On December 24, 1524, da Gama died of an illness in India.

HELLO, CANADA!

Giovanni Caboto, otherwise known as John Cabot, explored for England. He sailed to North America in search of a northwest passage to Asia. He explored the Canadian coastline in 1497.

John Cabot was born in 1450 and died in 1499. He asked the King of England for a royal charter to find new lands.

On his second trip to the New World, Cabot and his crew mysteriously disappeared.

-Tanner McGeary
and Jacob Mohon

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HUDSON SPIES WHAT'S NOW NEW YORK

English-born, Dutch-hired explorer was looking for NW passage

by Emily Kurtz and Erika Shank

Henry Hudson, an English explorer and navigator, founded what is now one of the greatest cities in the world, New York City.

In 1607, Hudson was first hired by the Muscovy Company to try to find a waterway to India. But he failed to find it.

Hudson was then hired by the Dutch East India Company to again find the Northwest Passage in 1609. On this trip, he found what is



now the Hudson River.

On his journies, Hudson encountered Native Americans, who he had a strong relationship with. Hudson sailed to Greenland, Nova Scotia, and many other places in modern-day Canada.

When Hudson was on a trip into Hudson Bay in 1611, his crew left him, his son, and seven crew members on a small boat in the middle of the bay. They were never seen again.

CHAMPLAIN EXPLORES and MAPS MOST OF NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

by Kaitlyn Karczewski and Jordan Calior

Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer who mapped most of northeastern North America. He founded Quebec in Canada, and started a fur trade.

He brought 32 colonists to Quebec, but only nine of the colonists survived the first winter. But in spring more colonists arrived and

Champlain ended up starting a French colony.

From 1604 to 1607, Champlain sailed around and charted most of the coast of Nova Scotia, to the Bay of Fundy, and south the coast of Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard. In 1605, in the middle of his voyage, he founded Port

Royal.

After his voyage in 1609, Champlain befriended the Huron Indians and helped them fight the Iroquois. he soon became governor of Quebec.

Champlain sadly died from a stroke on December 25, 1635.

