2013 Summer Curriculum Institutes for SCSU TAT Alumni

Social Studies Explorers Unit

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Introduction

The 5th grade Social Studies curriculum for the New Haven Public School District does not follow a scripted/packaged curriculum. The Social Studies teacher pulls from a group of resources. These resources will be listed in the resource section. Presently, she uses the State of Connecticut Grade Level Expectations to guide her lesson objectives and long term curriculum goals. However, because of the recent changes and mandates by the Connecticut Department of Education we realize that changes will soon be made to incorporate the new Common Core Standards. Additionally, because the Common Core addresses both speaking and listening skills it has become paramount that we provide opportunities for our ELLs to demonstrate their language proficiency. This summer curriculum project has created an opportunity for our team to revisit our practices and take part in collegial conversations about how to modify both our materials and practices to best meet the needs of our ELL/bilingual population

The modified content was pulled from the Scholastic Student Practice Book Grade 4/5, titled, Map Skills for Today and from the Evan-Moor Grade 5 Daily Geography Practice. The reason we chose Scholastic is that it includes online access to teaching ideas, videos and worksheets that support the related social studies topics. We are suggesting a different approach to showing the videos. Whereas most teachers typically use a video as an end of the unit celebration, it would be more beneficial to English Language Learners to view a video prior to or as an introduction to the topic being studied. The videos allow teachers to stimulate the student’s schema, and to build background knowledge related to the topic. The modifications were made to the Readings, Vocabulary Cards, Exit Slips, Assessment and Significant Task in an effort to make it more accessible to English Language Learners without reducing the complexity of the content but rather to reduce the linguistic complexity. We simplified where language complexity was an issue and elaborated text to clarify questions and concepts. By front loading target vocabulary it allows for a deeper and more individualized understanding of concept words, it thereby reduces the stress of language processing overload. In doing this it allows our ELLs more opportunities to participate in academic discussions, reading and writing within the social studies classroom.

Mastery of content specific academic language is our end goal and using academic language in their writing, peer discussions and speaking during oral presentations will help them to master the new common core standards.
About Explorers of North America

In the 1400s most Europeans knew little about the world outside of their own villages. Educated people knew of three continents – Europe, Africa, and Asia. They knew there were new lands to be discovered across the oceans.

The Europeans had discovered that new navigational tools would help them find their way across oceans. The magnetic compass indicated north, south, east, and west. The cross staff measured the distance between the horizon and the North Star to find latitude.

Europeans had learned about an Arab ship called a caravel. It had a rudder for steering. It also had triangular sails called lateens that let the ship sail in any direction. Older square-rigged sails let the ship sail only with the wind. Portuguese shipbuilders borrowed ideas from the caravel and created a larger, stronger ship called a carrack.

Europeans had several reasons for exploring new lands. They wanted to spread their Christian faith and expand their countries by owning new lands.

Another important reason for exploration was trade. Europeans found out that Arabs bought fine silk, spices, and perfumes from eastern Asia. The Europeans wanted these goods, so they bought Asian goods though the Arabs but were charged high prices.

The Europeans decided to find their own route to eastern Asia so they could buy their goods for cheaper prices. At the time, Europeans called this part of Asia “the Indies.”

In 1271 an Italian merchant named Marco Polo traveled east by land and reached the Indies four years later. Polo later returned to Europe and explained that part of the Indies borders an ocean. Europeans started looking for ways to reach the Indies by water. Sailing would be quicker than by land, and the ships could carry plenty of goods.

In the 1400s Prince Henry of Portugal figured out that ships could sail east to reach the Indies. Prince Henry paid sailing crews to find the route, but his men didn’t get farther than the western coast of Africa.

In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias of Portugal sailed around the tip of Africa. He did not make it to the Indies. The exploration race was on.
*Modified Reading

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Europeans had several reasons for exploring new lands. They wanted to spread their Christian faith and expand their countries by conquering new lands.

Another important reason for exploration was trade. Europeans found out that Arabs bought fine silks, spices, and perfumes from eastern Asia. The Europeans wanted these goods, but the Arabs charged them higher prices.

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In 1271 an Italian merchant named Marco Polo traveled east by land and reached the Indies four years later. Polo explained that part of the Indies bordered an ocean. Europeans started exploring ways to reach the Indies by water. Sailing would be quicker and ships could carry plenty of goods.

In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias of Portugal sailed around the tip of Africa. He did not make it to the Indies. The exploration race continued.
Explorers of North America

Fast Facts

• During the 1400s and 1500s, explorers had a difficult time finding a crew because some men thought the world was flat and they would fall off the edge of the earth.
• Many maps of the 1400s and 1500s showed Europe in the center, surrounded by oceans full of sea monsters waiting to devour sailors.
• In 1416 Prince Henry of Portugal founded a navigational school in Sagres, Portugal, that sailors attended.
• The Chinese actually discovered the first simple compass 2,000 years ago.
• The first kind of telescope was invented at the same time in England, Italy, and Holland. Explorers of the 1600s found this telescope vital for sighting landmarks at great distances.
• Sailors had to go months without fresh foods, so they lacked Vitamin C. This vitamin C deficiency caused a terrible disease called scurvy. Scurvy caused nausea, weakness, loss of hair and teeth, and then death. More sailors died of scurvy than any other cause.
• Sailors spent many months at sea without sighting land. They would sometimes plan to kill the captain and turn back. This was called mutiny, and it was the worst crime. The penalty was death.
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About CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

During the 1400s, some European explorers were trying to find an eastward sea route to the Indies so they could buy silks and spices. A sea captain from Italy, named Christopher Columbus, decided to sail in the opposite direction. He thought that a westward sea route would be shorter.

Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain agreed to pay for Columbus’s trip. The queen and king wanted to make money for Spain by trading goods with the Indies. They also wanted to spread their Christian faith.

In late spring of 1492, Columbus set off from Palos, Spain, with a crew of 89 men and three ships. The Santa Maria was a caravel. The Niña and the Pinta were both carracks. After stopping at the Canary Islands to repair the Pinta, they set sail again on September 6.

The ships headed west across the Atlantic Ocean. Several days later, they no longer saw land. Columbus’s crew became afraid because they thought they were getting too far from home. Columbus calmed the sailors by telling them they had traveled fewer miles than they actually had.

On October 11, 1492, the explorers came upon an island. There they met friendly people. Columbus thought he had reached the Indies, so he called these people “Indians.” These native people called their island Guanahani. Columbus claimed the island for Spain and renamed it San Salvador. When Columbus left the island, he took six Indians with him.

Still believing he had landed in the Indies, Columbus sailed south to find Japan. He landed on a large island. The native people called their island Cuba. Columbus thought this was an Indian name from Japan.

On December 6, Columbus sailed east and came upon another island, which he named Hispaniola. Today, Haiti and Dominican Republic make up this island.

Columbus headed back to Spain in January. He left behind 39 of his own men to set up a town in Hispaniola. Columbus reached Spain in March. The people of Spain, as well as the queen and king, cheered him.

Columbus sailed west three more times. On each voyage, he believed he had reached the Indies. In fact, part of the area he explored in the Americas is still called the “West Indies.” Columbus never knew he had actually found new lands that Europeans hadn’t known about.
**Modified Reading**

### About Christopher Columbus

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I, Christopher Columbus, need a hardworking crew of sailors to come with me westward to find the Indies. You must be willing to work hard and also be willing to sail to unknown lands.

Please apply for one of the jobs below before August 3, 1492!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Title</th>
<th>Job Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>artists</td>
<td>Draw pictures of scenery, people, and objects the crew discovers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boatswains</td>
<td>In charge of sails, rope, rigging, and anchors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(boh’zuns)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captains</td>
<td>Leaders of the ships. I, Columbus, will be the captain of the Santa Maria. But I need two people to be captains of the Nina and Pinta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpenters</td>
<td>Repair the ship and build new ones when needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooks</td>
<td>Prepare the food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctors</td>
<td>Help people when they are sick or hurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first mate</td>
<td>Carries out the captain’s orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaning</td>
<td>Keep the boat clean and mop the floors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mapmakers</td>
<td>Draw up maps of the lands discovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musicians</td>
<td>Play instruments and sing with the crew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers</td>
<td>Help the captain navigate the ship and make decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sail makers</td>
<td>Mend the sails and repair the ropes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writers</td>
<td>Help the captain keep his ship’s log, write messages, and write about what happens on the trip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priests</td>
<td>In charge of religious events and services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ship’s boy or girl</td>
<td>Help other people on the ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stewards</td>
<td>Look after the food and equipment stored on the ship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Christopher Columbus

Fast Facts

• Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy. His name is Italian was Cristoforo Colombo.
• Columbus was the oldest of five children. His father was wool weaver.
• Columbus first went to sea when he was 14 years old.
• In 1476 he settled in Lisbon, Portugal. There is a legend that he reached Portugal by swimming ashore clinging to an oar after being attacked by pirates.
• Columbus and his brother, Bartholomew had a business drawing and selling maps.
• Columbus had 2 sons, Diego and Ferdinand.
• In 1485 Columbus moved to Spain. There he called himself Cristobal Colon.
• Columbus thought his “short route” to the Far East would be 2,400 miles (3,862km). Actually, it was four times as far!
• In addition to the officers and sailors, Columbus’s expedition included a translator three physicians, servants for each captain, a secretary, and an accountant.
• The main meal aboard ship was stew of salted meat or fish, hard biscuits, and watered wine.
• The sailor had no sleeping quarters, so they huddled on deck in good weather or found a spot below deck during storm.
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ABOUT JACQUES CARTIER

In the early 1500s, France decided to find a short route to the Indies by trying a northern route around America. This route was called the Northwest Passage.

In 1534 a Frenchman named Jacques Cartier set off from St. Malo, France, to find the passage. He had two ships and a crew of 62 men. Cartier headed northwest. He reached Newfoundland and sailed around its northern tip to Labrador. On land, he set up a cross and claimed the area for France. He named the land New France.

After leaving Labrador, Cartier sailed southwest and discovered a gulf. The gulf was later named the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Cartier explored lands around the gulf. He brought furs from the native tribes, who told Cartier their country was named Canada.

Cartier kept looking for the Northwest Passage. Finally he discovered a river flowing west from the gulf. He thought it might lead to the Pacific Ocean. But it was late summer, and the weather would soon become cold. With no time left to explore this river, Cartier headed back to France.

In July of 1535, the King of France sent Cartier back to explore the river. This time, Cartier had three ships and a crew of 100 men. He finally reached the river, which was later named the St. Lawrence River. As he sailed west along the St. Lawrence, the water became shallow. He had to leave behind his largest ships and set off in small boats. Cartier ended up in an area that is now called Montreal. There he met a tribe of friendly Huron Indians.

The French explorers turned back when they didn’t find a Northwest Passage. They traveled the river back to where they had left their ships. Men who had stayed behind with the ships had built a fort. In this area, later named Quebec, Cartier and his crew spent a very cold winter. Many men became ill with scurvy. The Indians taught Cartier and his crew how to cure scurvy, so his men were saved. When the weather warmed, Cartier and his men sailed back to France.

A new French king gave Cartier money to sail back and set up a colony in the new country. The colony failed, mostly because of the freezing weather of Canada’s winters.

During the next 20 years, France was at war and lost interest in Canada and finding the Northwest Passage.
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Jacques Cartier

Fast Facts

• It took Cartier and his crew 20 days to cross the Atlantic.
• Cartier discovered that Newfoundland was an island, not a peninsula as was previously thought.
• Friendly Indians acted as guides for Cartier’s explorations.
• The Indians show the French how to cure scurvy with a tea made from bark and needles of the white cedar tree.
• The Indian name for the St. Lawrence River means “The River That Walks.”
• The Hurons told stories about a land in the north full of gold and other treasure. This was not true, but the French liked stories of riches and the Hurons liked telling stories.
• The Huron chief let two of his sons sail to France with Cartier.
• Cartier took large quantities of pyrite and quartz back to Frank thinking they were gold and diamonds.
• Cartier's men also brought back corn. This was probably the first corn ever seen in northern Europe.
• Cartier died on his estate in France at age of 66.
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About JOHN CABOT

Like Spain, England wanted to trade with the Indies. In 1497 England’s King Henry hired John Cabot to find a quick route there.

Both Columbus and Cabot figured out they could sail west to reach the Indies. Columbus had already found what he believed were islands off the east coast of China. Cabot’s plan was to reach the mainland. He would do this by sailing farther north than Columbus had.

In May 1497, Cabot set sail from Bristol, England. There were 18 people on board his small wooden ship named the Matthew. Sailing ships depend upon the wind to move them across the water. Farther south, the wind tends to blow westward, but in the north, the winds blow eastward. Because Cabot was sailing westward against the wind, his ship sailed slowly.

Several weeks later, a sailor saw a seagull. They sailed toward a pine-covered coastline. When Cabot reached the shore, he claimed the land for England. He named it New Found Land – or Newfoundland. Cabot thought he had landed in the northeast part of Asia.

Cabot and his crew continued sailing south down the coast. In the shallow waters, called shoals, the sailors found swarms of codfish. Cabot is believed to have sailed as far south as Boston, Massachusetts. He was sure that China and Japan were just to the south. Cabot sailed home for England to share the news of his discoveries. The trip was quicker because the eastward – blowing winds pushed the Matthew along. He reached Bristol, England on August 6, 1497.

In 1498 Cabot once again sailed five ships west toward what he still thought was the Indies. The voyage is an historical mystery. One ship, heavily damaged by storms, returned to England. What happened to Cabot and the other four ships is unknown.

Like Christopher Columbus, John Cabot never realized his mistake. Instead of reaching the Indies, the two European explorers had landed upon a new continent.
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John Cabot

Fast Facts

• John Cabot was born near Naples, Italy, at about the same time as Christopher Columbus.
• His name in Italian was Giovanni Caboto.
• Cabot lived in Venice for a time, where he married a woman named Mattea. They had three sons: Ludovico, Sebastiano, and Sancio.
• Cabot was living in Bristol, England, in 1492 – when Christopher Columbus made his historic voyage to America for Spain.
• When Cabot returned from his first voyage and announced that he had reached Asia, he was called “The Great Admiral.” The king of England paid him a reward.
• Cabot claimed the places he landed for England. This gave the English the right to establish colonies in North America.
• Cabot’s son, Sebastian, was also an explorer. He explored the coast of South America for Portugal.
• Cabot’s son, Sancio, died with him during the unsuccessful voyage of 1498.
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About Sir Frances Drake

Francis Drake was born in Devon, England, in the 1540s. As a young boy, he worked on English ships.

In 1577 England’s Queen Elizabeth sent Drake on a secret voyage to America. She wanted him to make surprise attacks on Spanish ships and lands in the new continent. England didn’t like that Spain controlled much of the New World.

In November of 1577, Drake set sail with five ships and 150 men. He headed toward the Strait of Magellan, a narrow 350-mile-long (563 km) waterway at the southern end of South America. When Drake reached this area, there was a storm. He thought his two smallest ships wouldn’t make it through. He took the crew of these two ships onto the other three larger ships. The two little ships were burned. The remaining three ships sailed onward. The storm became violent. One ship sank, and the other sailed back to England. One Drake’s ship, the Golden Hind, made it through the Strait of Magellan.

Drake turned his ship north and sailed up the western side of South America. Midway up present-day Chile, Drake came upon a Spanish town called Valpariso. There, he raided a Spanish ship and stole gold, silver, and jewels. Drake continued sailing north, raiding Spanish towns and ships as he went. He was so quick that the Spanish couldn’t warn the next settlements in time.

Drake and his crew continued sailing north. They ended up just north of San Francisco Bay, along California’s coast. There the English met friendly Indians and traded with them. Drake claimed this land for England and called it New Albion. Today, this area is known as Drake’s Bay.

In July 1579, Drake headed back to England. He didn’t want to take the southern route back by the Spanish settlements and risk being attacked. Instead, he took a western route across the Pacific Ocean. After sailing around the southern tip of Africa, he reached England in September of 1580. He was the first Englishman to have sailed around the world.
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Sir Francis Drake

Fast Facts

• Drake went to sea at the age of 12 or 13 as an apprentice on a small trading ship. When he died, the ship’s owner left the ship to Drake.
• It took Drake three years, from 1577 to 1580, to sail around the world.
• Queen Elizabeth I of England knighted Drake. He was then known as Sir Francis Drake.
• To the English, Drake was a hero. The Spanish saw him as a pirate.
• Drake was brave and sometimes heartless in battle. He was kind to his crew, but demanded loyalty and respect from them.
• Drake, as commander of a large group or warships, played an important part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.
• Drake died at sea in 1596. His body was placed inside a lead casket and slipped overboard.
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- Drake, as commander of a large group of warships, played an important part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- Drake died at sea in 1596. His body was placed inside a lead casket and slipped overboard.
About Henry Hudson

By the 1600s, Europeans had found southern routes to the Indies. However, they had not found a northern route.

In 1603 the Dutch started a trading business called the Dutch East India Company. One of their goals was to search for a Northwest Passage to the Indies. The company found an experienced sailor named Henry Hudson to lead the search.

In 1609 Hudson set off from the Netherlands with a crew of 20. They sailed in a ship called the *Half Moon*. As they traveled north, the weather grew colder and colder. Hudson abandoned his search for the Northwest Passage, turned the ship around, and sailed southwest toward America.

The *Half Moon* sailed past Newfoundland and down the eastern coast of America. Where New York is today, Hudson found a harbor and a river that flowed into it. Thinking the river might be the Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean, Hudson sailed up it. When the river became too shallow, he realized it was not the passage. He turned the *Half Moon* around. While he sailed along this river, Hudson traded metal for furs from local Indian tribes. The Dutch soon set up trading posts along this river, which was later named the Hudson River.

In 1610 England hired Hudson to find the Northwest Passage. Hudson sailed off to northern Canada in a ship called *Discovery*. He was sure he had found the Northwest Passage when he discovered a 450-mile-long passageway. The passageway, later called Hudson Strait, lead to a large bay, now called Hudson Bay. Hudson kept searching the shores of the bay for a water route to the Pacific Ocean. When winter set in, the bay froze over. The *Discovery* froze in the ice. Hudson and his crew spent a hard winter in a log hut.

In June of 1611, when the weather warmed, Hudson set sail. The crew thought Hudson was sailing back home to England, but they soon realized he was sailing west to continue searching for the Northwest Passage. Wanting desperately to go home, the angry crew put Hudson, his son, and seven other loyal crewmen into a small boat with no oars, and left them in the bay. Hudson and the other in the boat were never heard from again.
About Henry Hudson

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Henry Hudson

Fast Facts

• Henry Hudson’s date of birth is unknown. Date estimates range from 1550 to 1575 – quite a difference!
• Hudson had three sons. His son John sailed on all four of Hudson's voyages.
• Hudson sailed as far south as present day North Carolina. He also explored Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay.
• When the Discovery survivors reached England, they were imprisoned.
• Hudson's wife, Katherine, persuaded the Dutch East India Company to send a rescue ship to find her husband and son. The ship never found a trace of the men.
• Katherine sought compensation from the Dutch East India Company for the loss of her husband and son. Company records called her “that troublesome and impatient woman.”
• Katherine tried unsuccessfully to have a monument erected to honor Hudson.
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Exit Slips
Explorers – Exit Slip - Advanced

Name the three main reasons why people explore.

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

Explorers – Exit Slip – Intermediate

Name the three main reasons why people explore.

1. To find g__________

2. To spread their faith in G_____

3. To receive g__________ for their journey
Explorers – Exit Slip – Emergent

Name the three main reasons why people explore. Use the Word bank to help you.

- glory, gold, God

1. To find ____________

2. To spread their faith in ____________

3. To receive ____________ for their journey
Explorers – Exit Slip - Advanced

1. What is the difference between exploring and conquering a land? (2 points)

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

2. Do you think America was explored or conquered by Columbus? Explain your thinking. (2 points)

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

1/4 – 25% Beginner
2/4—50% Getting Better!
3/4—75% Good!
4/4–100% Genius!
Explorers – Exit Slip - Intermediate

1. What is the difference between exploring and conquering a land? (2 points)

The difference between exploring and conquering a land is that when you explore, you are ________________________________________________ and when you conquer, you ________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________.

2. Do you think America was explored or conquered by Columbus? Explain your thinking. (2 points)

I think America was __________________________ by Columbus because he
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
Explorers – Exit Slip - Emergent

1. Draw a line to match the meaning of each word. (2 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>discovered</td>
<td>Explorers were taking the land from the natives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conquered</td>
<td>Explorers bought new land where no one lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explorers bought new land for the country they sailed for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Do you think America was explored or conquered by Columbus? (2 points)

Circle the correct answers.

I think America was ______ explored ______ conquered by

Columbus because he

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wanted to go on a vacation</th>
<th>wanted to find the gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wanted to spread his faith in God</td>
<td>wanted to buy the island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wanted to waste the king and queens money</td>
<td>wanted to find a new route to the Indies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY
STUDY
CARDS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bay = bahía</th>
<th>caravel = carabela</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a body of water forming an indentation of the shoreline, larger than a cove but smaller than a gulf.</td>
<td>• a small 15th and 16th century ship that’s fast and easily maneuverable in the wind due to multiple sails and rigging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carracks =</th>
<th>Gulf = golfo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a merchant vessel having various rigs, used especially by Mediterranean countries in the 15th and 16th centuries</td>
<td>• a part of an ocean or sea extending into the land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>island = isla</th>
<th>peninsula = peninsula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Any land area surrounded entirely by water</td>
<td>• A body of land surrounded by water on three sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>strait = estrecho</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tribe of Indians = Tribu de Indios</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a narrow channel connecting two large bodies of water</td>
<td>• local division of an aboriginal people, that share the same language, customs, and beliefs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>shoals</strong></th>
<th><strong>scurvy</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a shallow place in the sea.</td>
<td>• A disease caused by deficiency of vitamin C, characterized by spongy and bleeding gums, bleeding under the skin, and extreme weakness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment
Assessment – Explorers – Advanced

Directions: Using information about the various explorers we studied, answer the following questions. Make sure you use complete sentences. Also, add evidence from two explorers per question using the Fast Facts Pages.

1. Why do people choose to explore?

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

2. Were the Americas discovered or conquered?

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
3. How would life never be the same after European exploration to the new world? Explain your thinking using evidence from the Fast Facts Pages.
Assessment – Explorers – Intermediate

Directions: Using information about the explorers, answer the following questions. Make sure you complete the sentences. Also, add evidence from two explorers per question using the Fast Facts Pages.

1. Why do people choose to explore?

People chose to explore for three main reasons. Those reasons were ________________, ________________, and ________________. They chose those reasons because __________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

In the Fast Facts about _______________________, it proves that ______________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

In the Fast Facts about _______________________, it proves that ______________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

This makes me think ____________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

2. Were the Americas discovered or conquered?

I think the Americas were ___________________________. I think this because

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

In the Fast Facts about _______________________, it proves that __________

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

In the Fast Facts about _______________________, it proves that __________

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

This makes me think ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
3. How would life never be the same after European exploration to the new world? Explain your thinking using evidence from the Fast Facts.

Life would never be the same after European exploration of the new world because
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
The Native American beliefs are different than the Europeans because ______
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
In the Fast Facts about _______________________, it proves that __________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
In the Fast Facts about _______________________, it proves that __________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
This makes me think _________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
Assessment – Explorers – Emergent

Directions: Using information about the explorers, answer the following questions. Use the Fast Facts Pages.

1. Circle the reasons why people choose to explore?
   gold, gas, God, glue, glory, grapes

2. Draw a line to match the meaning of each word.

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. How would life never be the same after European exploration to the new world?
   Write NA by the words that describe the Native Americans.
   Write E by the words that describe the Europeans.

_____ These people believed in using things that came from the land and replacing it.
_____ These people believed in taking land that did not belong to them.
_____ These people believed in finding gold, spreading their faith, and receiving glory for their journey.
_____ These people believed in welcoming strangers to their land.
Explorers of North America

- Explorers had a difficult time finding a crew because some men thought the world was flat and they would fall off the edge of the earth.
- Maps of the 1400s and 1500s showed Europe in the center, surrounded by oceans full of sea monsters.
- In 1416 Prince Henry of Portugal founded a navigational school in Sagres, Portugal.
- The Chinese discovered the compass 2,000 years ago.
- The first telescope was invented at the same time in England, Italy, and Holland.
- Sailors go months without fresh foods, they lacked Vitamin C. This vitamin C deficiency caused scurvy. Scurvy caused nausea, weakness, loss of hair and teeth, and then death.
- Sailors spent months without sighting land. Sometimes plan to kill the captain and turn back. This was called mutiny. The penalty was death.

Christopher Columbus

- Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy.
- In 1476 he settled in Lisbon, Portugal.
- Columbus and his brother, Bartholomew had a business drawing and selling maps.
- In 1485 Columbus moved to Spain.
- Columbus thought his “short route” to the Far East would be 2,400 miles (3,862km). Actually, it was 9,666 miles!
- Columbus’s expedition included a translator three physicians, servants for each captain, a secretary, and an accountant.
- The main meal aboard ship was stew of salted meat or fish, hard biscuits, and watered wine.
- The sailor had no sleeping quarters, so they huddled on deck in good weather or found a spot below deck during storm.
**Henry Hudson**

- Henry Hudson's date of birth is unknown. Estimates range from 1550 to 1575.
- Hudson had three sons. His son John sailed on all four of Hudson's voyages.
- Hudson sailed as far south as North Carolina and explored Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay.
- When the Discovery survivors reached England, they were imprisoned.
- Hudson’s wife, Katherine, persuaded the Dutch East India Company to send a rescue ship to find her husband and son. The ship was never found.
- Katherine sought compensation from the Dutch East India Company for the loss of her husband and son.
- Katherine tried unsuccessfully to have a monument erected to honor Hudson.

**Jacques Cartier**

- It took Cartier and his crew 20 days to cross the Atlantic.
- Cartier discovered that Newfoundland was an island, not a peninsula.
- Indians acted as guides for Cartier’s explorations.
- Indians show the French how to cure scurvy with a tea made from bark and needles of the white cedar tree.
- St. Lawrence River means “The River That Walks.”
- The Hurons told stories about a land in the north full of gold and other treasure.
- The Huron chief let two of his sons sail to France with Cartier.
- Cartier took pyrite and quartz back to Frank thinking they were gold and diamonds.
- Cartier’s men also brought back corn.
- Cartier died in France at age of 66.
John Cabot

- John Cabot was born near Naples, Italy, same time as Christopher Columbus.
- Cabot was living in Bristol, England, in 1492 – when Columbus made his historic voyage to America for Spain.
- Cabot returned from his first voyage and announced that he had reached Asia, “The Great Admiral.” The king of England paid him a reward.
- Cabot claimed the places he landed for England.
- Cabot’s son, Sebastian, explored the coast of South America for Portugal.
- Cabot’s son, Sancio, died with him during the unsuccessful voyage.

Sir Francis Drake Fast Facts

- Drake went to sea at the age of 12 as apprentice on a small trading ship. The ship’s owner left the ship to Drake.
- It took Drake three years to sail around the world.
- Queen Elizabeth I of England knighted Drake.
- To the English, Drake was a hero. The Spanish saw him as a pirate.
- Drake was brave and heartless in battle, but kind to his crew, but demanded loyalty and respect from them.
- Drake played an important part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- Drake died at sea in 1596.
Fast Facts

**Explorers of North America**

- During the 1400s and 1500s, explorers had a difficult time finding a crew because some men thought the world was flat and they would fall off the edge of the earth.
- Many maps of the 1400s and 1500s showed Europe in the center, surrounded by oceans full of sea monsters waiting to devour sailors.
- In 1416 Prince Henry of Portugal founded a navigational school in Sagres, Portugal, that sailors attended.
- The Chinese actually discovered the first simple compass 2,000 years ago.
- The first kind of telescope was invented at the same time in England, Italy, and Holland. Explorers of the 1600s found this telescope vital for sighting landmarks at great distances.
- Sailors had to go months without fresh foods, so they lacked Vitamin C. This vitamin C deficiency caused a terrible disease called scurvy. Scurvy caused nausea, weakness, loss of hair and teeth, and then death. More sailors died of scurvy than any other cause.
- Sailors spent many months at sea without sighting land. They would sometimes plan to kill the captain and turn back. This was called mutiny, and it was the worst crime. The penalty was death.
Christopher Columbus

- Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy. His name is Italian was Cristoforo Colombo.
- Columbus was the oldest of five children. His father was wool weaver.
- Columbus first went to sea when he was 14 years old.
- In 1476 he settled in Lisbon, Portugal. There is a legend that he reached Portugal by swimming ashore clinging to an oar after being attacked by pirates.
- Columbus and his brother, Bartholomew had a business drawing and selling maps.
- Columbus had 2 sons, Diego and Ferdinand.
- In 1485 Columbus moved to Spain. There he called himself Cristobal Colon.
- Columbus thought his “short route” to the Far East would be 2,400 miles (3,862km). Actually, it was four times as far!
- In addition to the officers and sailors, Columbus's expedition included a translator three physicians, servants for each captain, a secretary, and an accountant.
- The main meal aboard ship was stew of salted meat or fish, hard biscuits, and watered wine.
- The sailor had no sleeping quarters, so they huddled on deck in good weather or found a spot below deck during storm.

Henry Hudson

- Henry Hudson's date of birth is unknown. Date estimates range from 1550 to 1575 – quite a difference!
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- Katherine sought compensation from the Dutch East India Company for the loss of her husband and son. Company records called her “that troublesome and impatient woman.”
- Katherine tried unsuccessfully to have a monument erected to honor Hudson.
Jacques Cartier

- It took Cartier and his crew 20 days to cross the Atlantic.
- Cartier discovered that Newfoundland was an island, not a peninsula as was previously thought.
- Friendly Indians acted as guides for Cartier's explorations.
- The Indians show the French how to cure scurvy with a tea made from bark and needles of the white cedar tree.
- The Indian name for the St. Lawrence River means “The River That Walks.”
- The Hurons told stories about a land in the north full of gold and other treasure. This was not true, but the French liked stories of riches and the Hurons liked telling stories.
- The Huron chief let two of his sons sail to France with Cartier.
- Cartier took large quantities of pyrite and quartz back to Frank thinking they were gold and diamonds.
- Cartier's men also brought back corn. This was probably the first corn ever seen in northern Europe.
- Cartier died on his estate in France at age of 66.

John Cabot

- John Cabot was born near Naples, Italy, at about the same time as Christopher Columbus.
- His name in Italian was Giovanni Caboto.
- Cabot lived in Venice for a time, where he married a woman named Mattea. They had three sons: Ludovico, Sebastiano, and Sancio.
- Cabot was living in Bristol, England, in 1492 – when Christopher Columbus made his historic voyage to America for Spain.
- When Cabot returned from his first voyage and announced that he had reached Asia, he was called “The Great Admiral.” The king of England paid him a reward.
- Cabot claimed the places he landed for England. This gave the English the right to establish colonies in North America.
- Cabot's son, Sebastian, was also an explorer. He explored the coast of South America for Portugal.
- Cabot's son, Sancio, died with him during the unsuccessful voyage of 1498.
Sir Francis Drake

- Drake went to sea at the age of 12 or 13 as an apprentice on a small trading ship. When he died, the ship’s owner left the ship to Drake.
- It took Drake three years, from 1577 to 1580, to sail around the world.
- Queen Elizabeth I of England knighted Drake. He was then known as Sir Francis Drake.
- To the English, Drake was a hero. The Spanish saw him as a pirate.
- Drake was brave and sometimes heartless in battle. He was kind to his crew, but demanded loyalty and respect from them.
- Drake, as commander of a large group of warships, played an important part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- Drake died at sea in 1596. His body was placed inside a lead casket and slipped overboard.
Significant Task
Significant Task – Historical Perspective Diary

We studied 5 explorers. You need to choose one explorer and write a total of 4 diary entries.

This MUST be TYPED!

The entries should be written in a complete sentences and organized paragraphs using proper capitalization and punctuation.

It must include:

1. Dates of the events taking place
2. Opening: Dear Diary, Captain’s Log, or Dear Journal
3. Historical Evidence – At least 3 pieces, taken from any of the sources that we used.
4. Include the explorer’s feelings and perspectives during the events
5. Closing: Sincerely, Your Captain, or something creative
Diary Entry Checklist

Your entry must contain:

• Date
• Historical figure or Captain’s Log
• Historical Vocabulary
• Historical Evidence 2 pieces
• Discovery/ Historical event
• Predict ion
• Sign it
• Creativity
• Flow of ideas/ Historical Time line

Score out of 100:

Diary Entry Checklist

Your entry must contain:

• Date
• Historical figure or Captain’s Log
• Historical Vocabulary
• Historical Evidence 2 pieces
• Discovery/ Historical event
• Predict ion
• Sign it
• Creativity
• Flow of ideas/ Historical Time line

Score out of 100:
### Narrative - Perspective Writing (Diary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Level 5 (Advanced)</th>
<th>Level 4 (Goal)</th>
<th>Level 3 (Proficient)</th>
<th>Level 2 (Basic)</th>
<th>Level 1 Below Basic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical Content</strong></td>
<td>The way you express your accurate knowledge of history</td>
<td>• Considerable historical detail is provided; events are fully described and very specific.</td>
<td>• Diaries contain historically accurate information.</td>
<td>• Historical detail is thinly provided; account needs elaboration and more specifics.</td>
<td>• Almost no historical detail is provided; account is incomplete and vague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voice &amp; Perspective (Point of View)</strong></td>
<td>The way the writer brings the topic to life</td>
<td>• Imagines an historical character’s point of view. The perspective is very realistic and personal - shows how the character thinks and feels.</td>
<td>• The voice is recognizable in the diary but may fade in and out. • Shows how the character thinks and feels</td>
<td>• The tone is OK but the diary could have been written by anyone. Need to reveal more about how the character thinks and feels.</td>
<td>• The diary does not offer an historical character’s point of view. The perspective is unrealistic and impersonal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conventions</strong></td>
<td>The mechanical correctness of the piece</td>
<td>• Spelling correct even on more difficult words. • Grammar and usage contribute to clarity and style.</td>
<td>• Spelling is generally correct on common words. • Grammar errors infrequent.</td>
<td>• Several errors in grammar, capitalization, spelling &amp; punctuation, but message of diary still understandable.</td>
<td>• Many errors in grammar, capitalization, spelling &amp; punctuation make the diary hard to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Writing Process</strong></td>
<td>Using your writing folder as instructed</td>
<td>• Thorough evidence of a lot of time and effort put into the writing process (brainstorming, drafting, editing, revising).</td>
<td>• Evidence of a sufficient time and effort put into the writing process.</td>
<td>• Some time and effort put into the writing process, but was not very thorough.</td>
<td>• Little time and effort put into the writing process. Instructions were not followed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>