**Unit 3: Age of Exploration**

**Today’s Schedule:**

- Do now
- Vikings
- Exit-slip
- *Who Discovered America First* (worksheet)
  
  — I can explain a Vikings way of life.

**Exploring the World The Viking Explorers 18:48**

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**Do Now:**

- The Age of Exploration was a time when...

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**The Vikings**

Viking Explorers Exploration and Settlement in North America 2:11

- Came from Scandinavia
- Explored North America around 1000 A.D.
- Explored about 500 years before Columbus
- Came for land
- Traveled in long-ships
- Told stories called sagas
- Remembered as pillager and raiders

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**Vikings Cont.**

- The Vikings developed a unique style of ship, the long-ship
- These ships could travel faster than most ships at that time
- Eric the Red established a colony in Greenland, who was kicked out of Iceland for fighting with a neighbor.

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**Lief Ericson’s Vinland**

- Eric the Red’s son, Leif Ericson traveled from Greenland into what is today Canada
- What Leif saw amazed him
- He saw forests, meadows of marsh grass, and rivers that held large salmon
- He named this land Vinland because of all of the vines that grew there
Today's Schedule:

- Do now
- Motivations for Exploration
- Technologies of the Age of Exploration
- Exit-slip
- Asian Trade Goods (worksheet)
- My Travels... By Marco Polo (worksheet)

Do Now:

- Describe how the Vikings were the first to explore America.

Motivations

- People wanted to explore during the 1400's-1600's because of God, Glory, and Gold.

The Age of Exploration

- Europeans began exploring the world by ocean
- People wanted--Spices, silk, gold, gems-- from Asia
- New Knowledge and technology make exploration overseas possible

Marco Polo

- Was an Italian merchant
- 1271—Traveled across Asia through China (when he was a teenager)
- He returned to Italy (17 years later)
- Wrote a book called Travels
- His accounts of his travels were the first written record of porcelain, coal, gunpowder, printing, paper money, silk, and spices

"Marco" "Polo" The game is believed to be based on the expeditions of Marco Polo the explorer. In order to keep various ships together, the first boat would shout "Marco" and the boat behind would shout "Polo." This would continue until the last ship is reached, where it would start again, only in reverse from the rear.

- The story has made its rounds in common history and eventually turned into a child’s game, typically played in a pool with eyes closed.
Johannes Gutenberg
- Invented the printing press using moveable type
- Revolutionized European book-making in 1440
- Made more books available, books were now available to everybody not just the rich

Astrolabe
- A device that enabled navigators to learn their ships location
- Charted the position of the stars
- Invented by the Muslims

Compass
- A device that allowed navigation to become much more precise
- It uses the Earth's magnetic field to indicate direction
- Invented by the Chinese

Caravel
- Used by the Spanish and Portuguese in the 15th and 16th Centuries
- Had triangular sails that made it possible to sail against the wind
- Could sail faster than any other ship at its time
- Invented by the Portuguese

Exit slip:
- Describe one technology that made European Exploration possible.
Today's Schedule:

- Do now
- Portuguese Empire
- Explorers from Portugal
- Exit-slip
- Prince Henry the Navigator (worksheet)
- The Next Big Idea (worksheet)

- I can explain the Portuguese Empire in the Americas.
- I can explain the major explorations of the Portuguese explorers.
- I can explain the goals of Europeans explorations.

Do Now:

- How did Marco Polo’s book inspire people to explore and find new trade routes?

Prince Henry the Navigator

- Prince Henry laid the groundwork for a new era of exploration
- He was fascinated by what lay beyond the known boundaries of the world
- In 1420, Henry opened a navigation school on the southwestern tip of Portugal
- He brought in geographers, astronomers, and mathematicians to share their knowledge

Bartholomeu Dias

- Explored from 1487-1488
- First to sail around Africa

Vasco da Gama

- First to complete a sea route to Asia
- 1497-1498

Portuguese Empire

- Events moved quickly after the voyages of Dias and da Gama
- Pedro Álvares Cabral, following da Gama’s route, swung out so wide that he landed in Brazil, giving the Portuguese an American colony
- Meanwhile, Portuguese fleets made annual trips to India returning with cargoes that made Lisbon the marketplace of Europe
Today's Schedule:

- Animated Hero Classics Christopher Columbus 27:41
- Do now
- Animated Hero Classics: Christopher Columbus
- Exit-slip
- Christopher Columbus: In His Own Words (worksheet)

— I can describe the voyage of Christopher Columbus and how it led to Spanish colonization of the Americas.

Do Now:

• How did Dias and da Gama open Portugal for trade and colonization?

Christopher Columbus

• Sailed for Spain
• Promised to bring Christianity to any lands he found
• King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella promised Columbus a share of any riches he found.

Exit-slip:

• Explain Columbus’s voyages to the Americas.
**Today’s Schedule:**
- Do now
- Columbian Exchange (worksheet practice)
- Exit-slip
- Prepare to Persuade (worksheet)- in class
- Columbian Exchange (worksheet)

  — I can explain how the Columbian Exchange affected Europeans and Native Americans.

**Do Now:**
- Who financed Columbus’s voyages?
- What did Columbus promise Queen Isabella?

**Exit-slip:**
- How did the Columbian Exchange affect both the Europeans and Native Americans?

**Today’s Schedule:**
- Do now
- Amerigo Vespucci
- Ferdinand Magellan
- Exit-slip
- Reading a Timeline (worksheet)
- Ferdinand Magellan (reading)

  — I can describe how competition among European governments led to exploration.

**Do Now:**
- Who started the Columbian Exchange?
- Who was the first explorer to sail to India?
**Today’s Schedule:**

Exploring the World Spanish Explorers of North America 18:52

- Quiz (Do now)
- Spanish explorers
- Spanish Settlements in America
- Exit-slip
- *Conquistadors in the Americas* (reading)
  - I can explain the Spanish Empire in the Americas.
  - I can explain the major explorations of Spanish explorers.
  - I can explain the functions of the Spanish settlements in the Americas. (pueblo, presidio, and mission)

**Do Now:**

- How did Amerigo Vespucci and Ferdinand Magellan contribute to the Age of Exploration?

**Amerigo Vespucci**

- America is named after Vespucci
- Concluded that the Americas were not apart of Asia

**Ferdinand Magellan**

- First to circumnavigate the globe
- Died in the Philippines
- 18 crew members were left by the end of the voyage

**Pueblo**

- First settlements built by the Spanish
- Indian villages became the sites of Spanish towns
- A pueblos usually had a central plaza surrounded by homes, a church, and some businesses
- Pueblos served as trading posts and as centers of local government
Missions

- Missions were settlements established by priest to convert Native Americans
- Missions would be build around a central church (ex. Alamo)

Presidios

- A Spanish military fort
- Built to protect Spanish settlers

Why the Spanish succeeded in conquering the Native Americans

- Weapons--They had strange weapons--guns and cannons
- Animals--They rode horses and had huge, ferocious dogs
- Diseases--Were brought unknowingly by the Europeans

Today’s Schedule:

- Do now
- The French in America
- Review unit
- Exit-slip

- I can explain the French Empire in the Americas.
- I can explain the major explorations by French explorers.
- I can explain how the different economic goals of European powers resulted in different interactions with Native Americans.

Do Now:

- Describe the three types of Spanish settlements.
Northwest Passage

In the mid-1700s, France controlled much more of North America than England.

French in America

- Claimed much of present day Canada and United States
- French came to the New World to find the Northwest Passage to the East
- Later they came to develop the fur trade
- Made native Americans their friends and business partners; this became known as "coureur de bois"

Today's Schedule:

- Pass out study-guide
- Postcard Activity

Today's Schedule:

- Take up study-guide
- Test

Today's Schedule:

- Open Response Practice
- RAP
Today's Schedule:

- Take up folders
- Open Response

Social Studies

The arrival of the Spanish in the Americas brought about a clash of peoples and cultures. Historians refer to this movement as the Colombian Exchange.

A. Describe the Colombian Exchange.
B. Explain the significance of the Colombian Exchange to both the Native Americans and the Europeans.