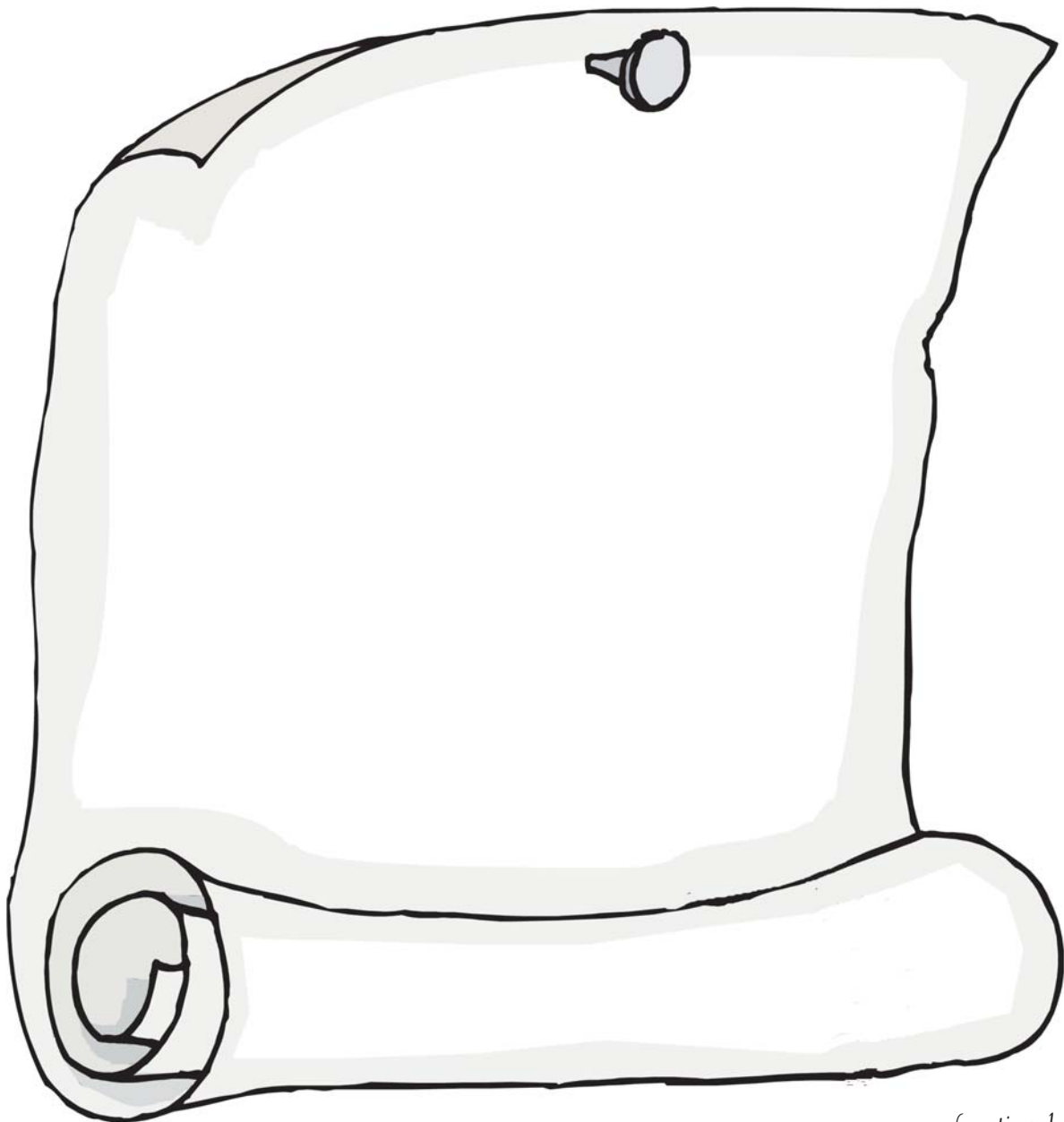




Inventions of Exploration

Directions: The progress made during Europe's age of exploration was possible only because the explorers had inventions, like the quadrant and compass, to help them. However, even though these inventions made the journeys possible, ocean voyages were still not easy. In this activity, you will come up with an invention that would have helped the explorers cross the oceans more easily. In the space below, draw a picture of what your invention looks like. Then explain what the invention is, how it works, and how it would have helped the explorers on their voyages.



(continued on next page)

Daring Explorers Who Sailed the Oceans

Just for Fun: Activity Sheet #2
(continued)



Name: _____

Date: _____

My invention is called the _____, and it is

This is how my invention works: _____

This is how my invention would have helped explorers: _____



Preparing for a Voyage—Part 1



Directions: Explorers had to plan carefully for their voyages. They never knew what to expect, and space for supplies was limited. Captains also had to hire a crew that was trustworthy and able, as well as officers to lead the men. Imagine you are the leader of an expedition across the Atlantic. You will need to get your ship ready for the voyage by buying supplies and hire a crew. Below is a list of items you might need for your trip and the cost of each item. You have 50 coins to spend, so spend them wisely! On the lines below, write down the items you purchased. Once you have chosen your items, go to Preparing for a Voyage—Part 2, and see if you are prepared to make it to uncharted lands.

Item	Coins
Cannon	10
Clock	10
Compass	10
Crew (inexperienced)	5
Crew (average)	10
Crew (skilled)	15
Food/water barrel	5
Fresh vegetables	10
Hammock	5
Officer (average)	5
Officer (experienced)	10
Trinket	5

Item Purchased

Cost

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Total Coins Spent: _____



Preparing for a Voyage—Part 2



Directions: The map below shows the sea route you must follow on your expedition. You will start your voyage in Spain. Follow steps 1-7 to make your voyage. Based on the supplies you chose for your voyage, you will move your ship along the route. If you have not reached the New World by the end of step 7, go back to Preparing for a Voyage—Part 1 and start over!

How to Play: Read the instructions in each step. For each space you are allowed to move forward along the route, place an X in the box using a pencil. For each space you must move back, erase an X.



Steps

1. You set sail from Spain on a nice, sunny day. Move forward two spaces.
2. You reach the open sea, but don't know which way to go. If you bought a **compass**, move forward two spaces. If you did not buy one, do not move this turn while your **crew** figures out what to do. If you did not hire a crew, go back to port and rethink your supplies!
3. A fleet from a rival country wants to stop your voyage. If you bought a **cannon**, move forward one space. If you do not have a cannon, move back one space.
4. A storm at sea! Your crew must work hard to keep the ship on course. Move according to what kind of crew you hired: **inexperienced crew**, do not move; **average crew**, move one space ahead; **skilled crew**, move two spaces ahead.
5. After the storm, some of your men are frightened and wish to turn back. Only your trusted officers can keep the men from taking over the ship. Move according to the officers you have: none, move back one; **average officer**, move forward one space; **experienced officer**, move forward two spaces.
6. The voyage has taken longer than expected, and supplies are running low, making it difficult for the hungry crew to work. Move forward one space for every **barrel of food and water** you brought.
7. *Tierra!* Your voyage should have reached the New World by now. If not, you are lost at sea! If you are lost at sea, go back to Part 1 and try again. This time, use your experience to choose the best items.



Word Search

Directions: Find each of the words from the word list in the puzzle below. Once you find the word in the puzzle, circle it and put a ✓ next to the word in the word list (see the example). Be sure to check your spelling!

Word List

- Amerigo Vespucci
- astrolabe
- caravel ✓
- Christopher Columbus
- chronometer
- compass
- explorers
- Ferdinand Magellan
- France
- Hispaniola
- India
- Jacques Cartier
- latitude
- longitude
- map
- Portugal
- Prince Henry
- scurvy
- Spain
- Vasco da Gama

B	R	D	R	M	M	Y	D	S	A	S	T	R	O	L	A	B	E	L
X	K	L	E	I	F	H	H	U	Z	V	F	T	M	C	B	C	G	O
T	Z	V	I	P	E	N	A	B	C	O	M	P	A	S	S	L	K	Q
I	C	R	T	G	R	X	G	M	C	A	B	G	V	Y	R	O	G	V
U	A	H	R	T	D	K	E	U	V	M	I	T	N	I	W	N	M	H
J	M	E	A	A	I	A	Y	L	N	E	S	C	I	Z	E	G	D	I
A	A	D	C	L	N	F	L	O	M	R	E	L	C	R	F	I	N	N
F	G	U	S	O	A	R	M	C	K	I	W	R	P	C	R	T	H	D
R	A	T	E	I	N	A	N	R	P	G	P	A	Q	H	R	U	V	I
E	D	I	U	N	D	N	S	E	R	O	M	O	S	N	P	D	A	A
T	O	T	Q	A	M	C	R	H	I	V	I	C	R	G	W	E	J	W
E	C	A	C	P	A	E	E	P	N	E	C	P	A	T	I	R	O	U
M	S	L	A	S	G	Y	R	O	C	S	D	X	V	R	U	C	X	F
O	A	G	J	I	E	V	O	T	E	P	X	H	U	S	A	G	N	A
N	V	D	P	H	L	R	L	S	H	U	Z	G	P	E	I	V	A	N
O	X	V	D	R	L	U	P	I	E	C	O	Z	F	V	R	C	E	L
R	T	W	N	N	A	C	X	R	N	C	X	J	W	S	D	C	T	L
H	X	D	M	L	N	S	E	H	R	I	T	B	S	N	Z	D	Q	H
C	W	G	E	B	P	S	O	C	Y	S	P	A	I	N	Y	T	H	C



Performance Assessment: Oral

A Royal Presentation

Directions: During the age of exploration, explorers often had a difficult time getting the ships, men, and supplies needed to discover uncharted lands. Most of the time the voyages were paid for and supported by kings and queens seeking ways to improve the wealth and status of their countries. However, the explorer had to convince the king or queen that the expedition was worthwhile before he or she would support an expedition. In this activity, you will choose one explorer from the book. Imagine you are that explorer and give a presentation to the class, telling them why you should be given the resources to lead an expedition. In your presentation, be sure to cover the points listed below.

Your presentation should include:

- why you are qualified to be an explorer
- what you hope to find on your travels
- what good your efforts will do for the king and queen (money, trade routes, etc.)
- why you want to explore
- a list of supplies you will need for your voyage

Bonus: Dress up in costume as the explorer for your presentation!





Performance Assessment: Visual

Explorers Then and Now

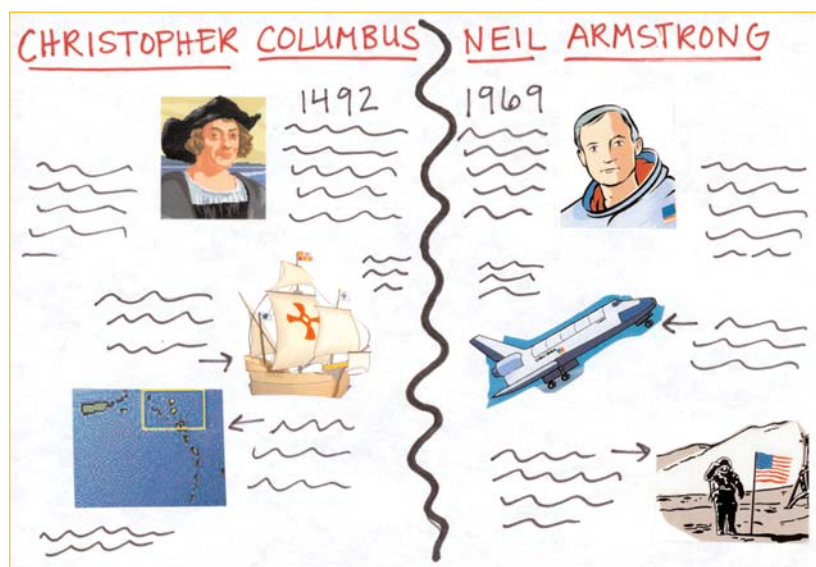
Directions: Choose an explorer you read about in the book and someone from modern times who you consider to be an explorer (an oceanographer, astronaut, traveler, etc). On a piece of poster board, make a collage comparing and contrasting the two explorers.

Important information to include:

- the explorers' names
- where they explored
- when they explored
- what tools they used to explore
- who they were supported by
- why they explored
- what they discovered
- how their explorations affected other people

You will need:

- pictures from old magazines and newspapers
- markers
- scissors
- white poster board (11" x 14" or larger)
- glue or paste
- glitter, buttons, stickers, and other decorations





Choose the Best Answer

Directions: Read each question and circle the best answer.

- The horizontal lines on a map that help sailors measure their position north or south of the equator are called lines of _____ .
 - longitude
 - latitude
 - the equator
 - chronometer
- Prince Henry the Navigator proved that the sea would not turn into boiling blood when he sailed past what?
 - Cape Bajador
 - La Navidad
 - Ceuta
 - Spice Islands
- What country turned down Columbus, forcing him to go to Spain to support his voyage?
 - France
 - Portugal
 - Italy
 - India
- When he sailed to the New World, Amerigo Vespucci was not a sailor, but a _____ .
 - patron
 - cook
 - mapmaker
 - writer
- When Vasco da Gama sailed around Africa to India, he found that the Indians already had strong trading ties with the _____ .
 - French
 - Taino
 - Arabs
 - Huron
- To keep Magellan from finding a route to the Spice Islands from Spain, the Portuguese hired workers to _____ .
 - load barrels with rats on his ships
 - provide false information about how much food was on his ships
 - steal his sails
 - throw rocks at sailors

(continued on next page)

Daring Explorers Who Sailed the Oceans

Take a Test: Activity Sheet #1 (continued)



Name: _____

Date: _____

7. What was Jacques Cartier looking for when he explored North America?
 - a. old Viking settlements
 - b. a place for his descendants to settle
 - c. a northwest passage through Canada
 - d. a supply of furs to make coats for the king of France
8. What fort did Columbus set up during his trip in 1492?
 - a. Genoa
 - b. Hispaniola
 - c. Palos
 - d. La Navidad
9. Vasco da Gama is thought to be the first European sea captain to use what to cross the Atlantic Ocean?
 - a. southeast trade winds
 - b. longitude
 - c. a quadrant and compass
 - d. a caravel
10. What did Magellan name the strait he passed through on November 1, 1519?
 - a. Strait of Mar Pacifico
 - b. Strait of All Saints
 - c. Strait of Magellan
 - d. Strait of South America



Mingle and Match

Directions: Cut apart the boxes below. Spread the words out on one side of a table and the descriptions out on the other side of the table. Match each word with its correct description.

Words

Prince Henry of Portugal	latitude
caravel	Jacques Cartier
Christopher Columbus	scurvy
quadrant	Huron
Amerigo Vespucci	Strait of Magellan
trinket	Arawaks
Vasco da Gama	Cape of Good Hope
strait	Queen Isabella
Ferdinand Magellan	gulf

Descriptions

native people of Hispaniola	sailed east around Africa to India
explored Canada for France	named the Pacific Ocean
a small inexpensive ornament	a water passage connecting two larger bodies of water
an instrument used to find a ship's latitude	large area of ocean partly enclosed by land
has two continents named after him	a native people of Canada
started a school of navigation	supported Columbus's voyages
first European to sail west toward Asia	located at the tip of Africa
a type of ship invented during the 1400s	horizontal grid lines
a disease caused by lack of vitamin C	located at the southern end of South America



Which Word Doesn't Belong?

Directions: In the word groups below, circle the word that does not go with the others. Then write the reason that word doesn't fit in the word group.

1. *quadrant* *chronometer* *compass* *hammock*
The word hammock does not fit in this group because a hammock is a bed for sailors and not a navigational instrument.

2. *Atlantic* *Indian* *Pacific* *Mediterranean*
The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

3. *biscuits* *fish* *rice* *scurvy*
The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

4. *gulf* *patron* *peninsula* *strait*
The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

5. *Hispaniola* *Ceuta* *Calicut* *Genoa*
The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

6. *Pinta* *Niña* *Isabella* *Santa Maria*
The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

Daring Explorers Who Sailed the Oceans

Take a Test: Activity Sheet #3
(continued)



Name: _____

Date: _____

7. *Columbus* *di Medici* *da Gama* *Cartier*

The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

8. *Queen Isabella* *Prince Henry* *King Ferdinand* *Francis I*

The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

9. *gold* *maps* *spices* *trinkets*

The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

10. *France* *India* *Portugal* *Spain*

The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

11. *Arawaks* *Hottentots* *Huron* *Mombasa*

The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____

12. *captain* *knight* *officer* *sailor*

The word _____ does not fit in this group because _____
