

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

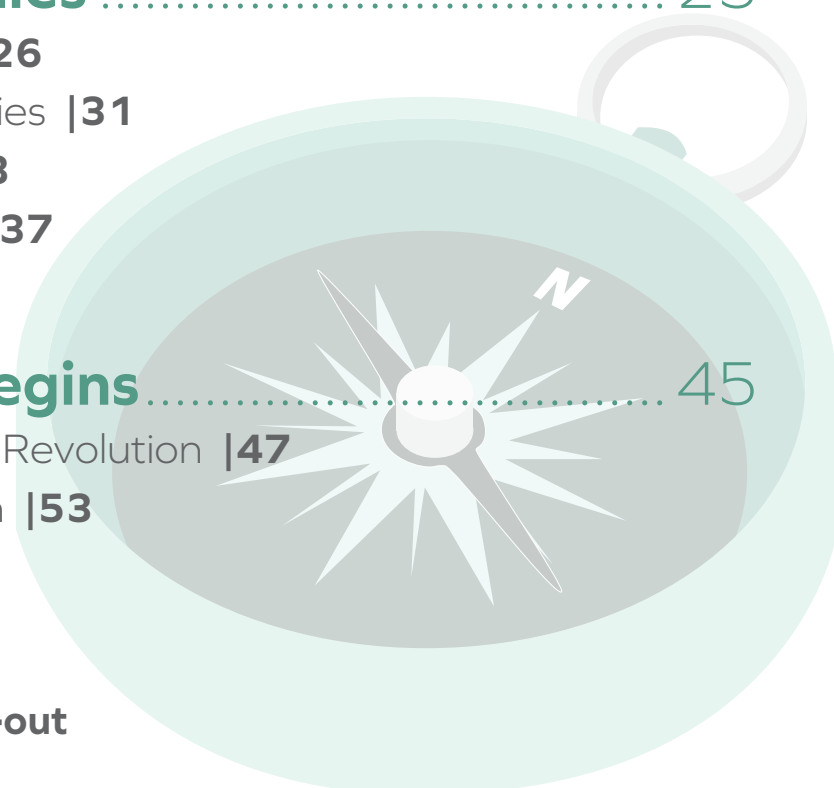
STUDENT BOOK

▶ **5th Grade | Unit 1**

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 501

A NEW WORLD

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A NEW WORLD

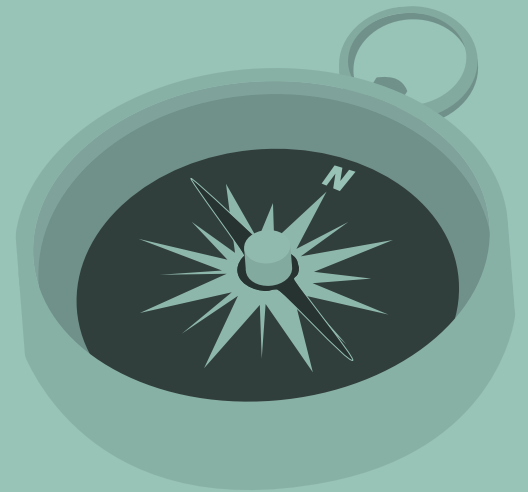
This year you will learn the story, the history, of our nation, the United States of America. You will learn how it was created, how it survived, what people led it and what it has accomplished in the world. It is an amazing story of a nation led by the hand of God. It is also your story. God created you to be an American and to do your part in the history of your nation. When you grow up you will become a voting citizen, a government employee, or maybe even an elected official. Learn the history of your nation so you can better understand your place in America.

The origin of something is its beginning or source. This LIFEPAC® will teach you about the origins of the United States of America. It will teach you about the men who came from Europe, explored this land, and stayed to build their lives here. You will learn about how they formed thirteen colonies under the control of Great Britain. When Britain began to rule unfairly, the colonies formed their own nation, the United States.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Name the explorers who were important in American history and what they explored.
2. Name the nations that claimed land in America and what they claimed.
3. Describe how each of the British colonies were founded and by whom.
4. Describe what the British colonies were like before the Revolution.
5. Describe the French and Indian War and why it changed Britain's thinking about its American colonies.
6. Describe the conflicts with Britain that led the Americans to revolt.
7. Describe the beginning of the Revolutionary War and the birth of the United States of America.



1. EUROPEAN EXPLORERS

The culture of the United States and most of its people came from Europe. You read last year about the European sailors who explored our earth and mapped it. In this section, you will learn about those who did this work in North America, our continent.

Four nations explored and claimed land in what is today the United States. They were: Spain, France, the Netherlands, and England. Each nation claimed a portion of land and started colonies there to protect it. Eventually, England would take over both the Dutch and the French claims. The Spanish colonies would be taken by the United States years later.

This section will teach you about these nations and their explorers. You will learn what parts of America they claimed and how they settled it. This was the very beginning of the events that changed America from a wilderness, which was home to scattered Native American tribes, into a powerful, united nation.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Name the explorers who were important in American history and what they explored.
2. Name the nations that claimed land in America and what they claimed.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

nobleman (nō' b ə l m ə n). A man who has high social standing by birth, rank, or title.

Scandinavia (skan' d ə n ā v ē ə). A region in northwestern Europe that includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and sometimes Finland and Iceland.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tèrm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /FH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



| Viking long house in Canada

The Discovery of North America

Native Americans. The first people to discover America did so long before the Europeans began to explore. They were people from Asia who moved east from Babel, after God confused the languages. (Genesis 11:1-9). After many years of spreading east, some of these people crossed the Bering Sea on the ice or on a piece of land that is no longer there. These people settled the continents of North and South America. They became the many Indian or Native American tribes that still exist today. The Iroquois, Cherokee, Navajo, Apache, and Sioux people are some of the descendants of these first settlers.

Vikings. The Vikings were great sailors and pirates from **Scandinavia**. From about A.D. 700 to 1100 they raided all over Europe to steal treasures and take slaves. Their long wooden boats were fast and sturdy. They were able to travel throughout Europe and even into the vast Atlantic Ocean.

These Vikings explored the islands west of Europe. They colonized (sent people to live on) the island of Iceland northwest of Europe in about A.D. 870. From Iceland, they discovered the island of Greenland further west. A man named Eric the Red led people to colonize that island in about A.D. 985. One ship's crew while trying to reach Greenland sailed too far, and became the very first Europeans to see North America.

Eric the Red's son, Lief Ericson, led the first voyage to explore this new land in about A.D. 1000. He and his men probably landed in what is now Canada. They stayed one winter. Other Vikings followed them and tried to colonize the new lands. However, all the colonies were eventually abandoned, possibly because of attacks by the Indians. Icelandic sagas (stories) recorded Lief Ericson's journey, but the rest of Europe knew nothing about it. It would be almost 500 years before Europeans returned to America.



ABOUT DATES

We date things by whether they happened before or after the birth of Jesus.

Something that happened before His birth is dated B.C. (**B**efore **C**hrist).

Something that happened after His birth is dated A.D. (**A**nno **D**omini—Latin for “In the Year of Our Lord”).

So, David became king of Israel in about 1000 B.C. (a thousand years before Jesus was born). Lief Ericson landed in America in about A.D. 1000 (a thousand years after Jesus was born).

B.C. is written after the date, but A.D. is written in front of it. If there are no letters with a date, it is A.D.



| Portuguese caravel

Trade. In the year 1400, the people of Europe knew very little about the world. They knew about Europe, the northern part of Africa and most of Asia (except for the far north). Antarctica and Australia were unknown. America was forgotten, except in the sagas of Iceland. However, the Europeans wanted to know more for a very important reason, spices!

Spices for food were very valuable in Europe in 1400. They were often worth their weight in gold. They came from the southeastern part of Asia (called the Far East or Spice Islands). The trade routes to get the spices from the Far East to Europe involved traveling over land and sea. The trips took a long time and were very expensive.

Europeans began to look for an all-water route to Asia in about 1400. Such a route would allow them to avoid the dangerous and expensive land crossings. They would be safer from thieves who attacked the caravans. They could send their own ships, fill them with spices and return on the open sea without having to pay tolls to anyone. Such a route would bring great wealth to the men and nations that used it.

Henry the Navigator, a Portuguese prince, began the exploration of the earth to find a water route to Asia. As you learned in LIFEPAC 401, he planned very carefully. He set up a school of navigation in his homeland to train sea captains and sailors. He organized voyages along the coast of Africa to explore, map, and search for a water route to Asia.



| Diaz and Da Gama routes to India

Prince Henry's ships began sailing down the west coast of Africa in about 1430. Each ship went further than the last one before returning to Portugal. In 1488, a Portuguese ship under the command of Bartholomeu Diaz sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, the bottom of Africa. Just ten years later, another Portuguese captain, Vasco da Gama, sailed around Africa to India and back to Portugal. A water route to the Far East had been found!



The new route brought changes to Europe. Spices became cheaper and more plentiful. Portugal and its merchants grew rich from the trade with the Far East. Portugal protected its new wealth by setting up forts along the coast of Africa to make sure other nations did not trade along "their" route. Other nations had already begun to search for their own route east.

Since most educated people knew the world was a sphere, several thought of sailing west, around the world to reach Asia. But, no one was certain how far west a ship would have to sail to get there. Ships usually sailed along coastlines. Sailing out into the open ocean, without any promise of land nearby was a frightening thought. Moreover, no one knew what dangers or monsters lay out away from land. It would take a brave and determined man to face such a great unknown.

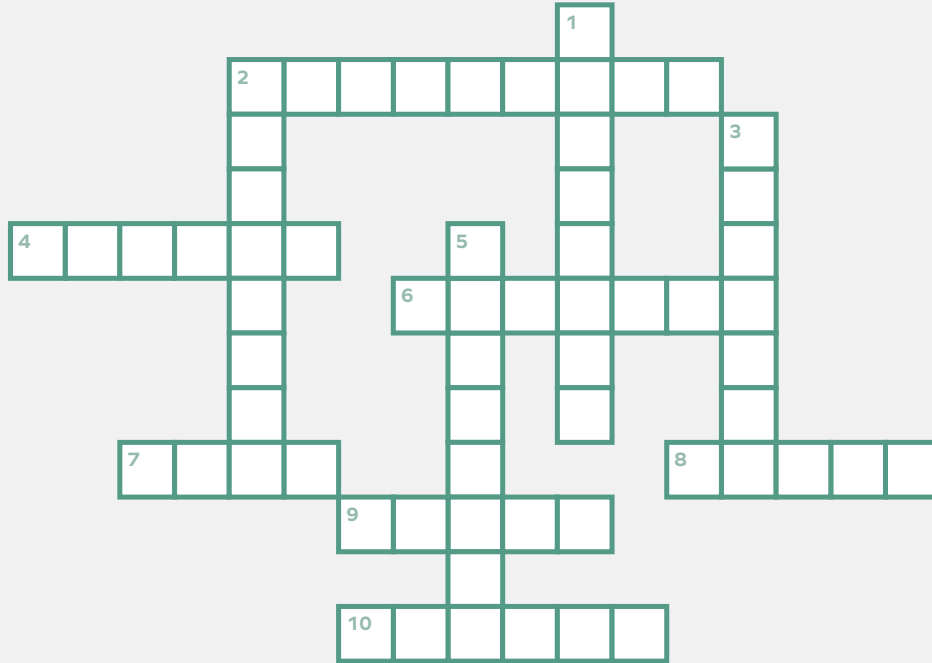


Choose the letter(s) that are true for each item or person. Use all of the lettered choices.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1.1 | _____ Native Americans | a. Before Christ |
| 1.2 | _____ Eric the Red | b. led people to colonize Greenland |
| 1.3 | _____ Leif Ericson | c. colonized Iceland |
| 1.4 | _____ Henry the Navigator | d. Portuguese prince |
| 1.5 | _____ spices | e. what Europeans wanted from the Far East |
| 1.6 | _____ Vikings (as a group) | f. first people to discover America |
| 1.7 | _____ B.C. | g. "In the Year of Our Lord" |
| 1.8 | _____ A.D. | h. first European to sail around the bottom of Africa |
| 1.9 | _____ Bartholomeu Diaz | i. set up forts along the African coast to protect trade route |
| 1.10 | _____ Vasco da Gama | j. reached Europe by a difficult land and sea route in 1400 |
| 1.11 | _____ Portugal | k. <i>Anno Domini</i> |
| | | l. nation that controlled the first all-water route to Asia |
| | | m. founded a navigation school |
| | | n. first European to sail to Asia around Africa |
| | | o. first European to reach America |
| | | p. crossed the Bering Sea |
| | | q. pirates and expert sailors |
| | | r. recorded the discovery of America in sagas |

SELF TEST 1

1.01 Complete this puzzle using the last names of the explorers. Do not leave spaces in the names (each answer, 4 points).



ACROSS

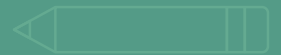
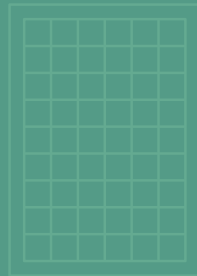
- 2. Founder of Quebec, explored Upstate New York, the west end of the St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario and Huron, "Father of New France," Samuel de ____
- 4. Sailed for the Dutch and the English, explored the main river of New York and the largest bay in Canada, Henry ____
- 6. Explored the Mississippi River with Jacques Marquette, Louis ____
- 7. Explored and named Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth, Ponce de ____
- 8. English sea dog who sailed around the world robbing the Spanish, Sir Francis ____
- 9. Sailed for England in 1497 and found the Grand Banks, John ____
- 10. Spanish conquistador, explored the land between the Mississippi River and Florida, Hernando ____

DOWN

- 1. Sailed for Spain, led the first voyage around the world, Ferdinand ____
- 2. Spanish conquistador, explored Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico looking for seven cities of gold, Francisco ____
- 3. Explored and named the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal, Jacques ____
- 5. Discovered the New World sailing for Spain in 1492 while trying to sail to Asia, Christopher ____

Complete these sentences (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.02** The first European to reach America was the Viking _____ .
- 1.03** Europeans wanted an all water route to Asia so they could trade for _____ .
- 1.04** _____ the Navigator founded a school of navigation in Portugal and began exploring along the coast of Africa.
- 1.05** The three ships on Columbus' first voyage in the year _____ were the *Niña*, the _____ and the _____ .
- 1.06** The first European settlement in the United States was the city of _____ in Florida, founded by the nation of _____ .
- 1.07** European explorers searched for years for a passage around or through America called the _____ Passage.
- 1.08** New France became profitable from trade in _____ .
- 1.09** The English "Lost Colony" was located on _____ Island in North Carolina.
- 1.010** The business that settled the New Netherlands was the Dutch _____ Company.
- 1.011** New Netherlands was renamed _____ by the British.
- 1.012** The very first people in America came across the Bering Sea from _____ long before the Europeans began to explore the world.
- 1.013** The first nation to find an all water route to Asia was _____ .



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