

Name _____

Date _____

Vocabulary: Fill in the Blank**Directions:** Fill in the blank with the vocabulary word that is defined in each statement.

1. A(n) _____ is a close association to advance the interests of a group.
2. A(n) _____ is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas.
3. People who buy goods from a producer and sell them to other traders or consumers are called _____.
4. One who goes on a voyage to support a religious cause is known as a(n) _____.
5. _____ is another name for a mapmaker.
6. A journey for a specific purpose is a(n) _____.
7. _____ is a Spanish word for a conqueror.
8. Resistance to disease is known as _____.
9. _____ is the name for a long ceremonial pipe.
10. A(n) _____ is a group of people who settle in another land but who are still under the rule of their native land.

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Discovery of a New Land, page 1

Directions: Read the description written by the ship recorder, describing Columbus's first landing in the Bahamas in 1492. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Presently many inhabitants of the island assembled. What follows is in the actual words of the Admiral in his book of the first navigation and discovery of the Indies. "I," he says, "that we might form great friendship, for I knew that they were a people who could be more easily freed and converted to our holy faith by love than by force, gave to some of them red caps, and glass beads to put round their necks, and many other things of little value, which gave them great pleasure, and made them so much our friends that it was a marvel to see. They afterward came to the ship's boats where we were, swimming and bringing us parrots, cotton threads in skeins, darts, and many other things; and we exchanged them for other things that we gave them, such as glass beads and small bells. In fine, they took all, and gave what they had with good will. It appeared to me to be a race of people very poor in everything. They go as naked as when their mothers bore them, and so do the women, although I did not see more than one young girl. All I saw were youths, none more than thirty years of age. They are very well made, with very handsome bodies, and very good countenances. Their hair is short and coarse, almost like the hairs of a horse's tail. They wear the hairs brought down to the eyebrows, except a few locks behind, which they wear long and never cut. They paint themselves black, and they are the color of the Canarians, neither black nor white. Some paint themselves white, others red, and others of what color they find. Some paint their faces, others the whole body, some only round the eyes, others only on the nose. They neither carry nor know anything of arms, for I showed them swords, and they took them by the blade and cut themselves through ignorance. They have no iron, their darts being wands without iron, some of them having a fish's tooth at the end, and others being pointed in various ways. They are all of fair stature and size, with good faces, and well made. I saw some with marks of wounds on their bodies, and I made signs to ask what it was, and they gave me to understand that people from other adjacent islands came with the intention of seizing them, and that they defended themselves. I believed, and still believe, that they come here from the mainland to take them prisoners. They should be good servants and intelligent, for I observed that they quickly took in what was said to them, and I believe that they would easily be made Christians, as it appeared to me that they had no religion. I, our Lord being pleased, will take hence, at the time of my departure six natives for your Highnesses that they may learn to speak. I saw no beast of any kind except parrots, on this island."

1. Why did Columbus say he wanted to form a "great friendship" with the native inhabitants?

2. What gifts did Columbus give the natives? _____



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Discovery of a New Land, page 2

3. What gifts did the natives give Columbus? _____

4. How did Columbus describe the natives? _____

5. What type arms did the natives have? _____

6. Why did some natives show signs of having been wounded? _____

7. What did Columbus plan to do with the natives when he returned to Spain? _____

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La Salle Claims Louisiana

Directions: When La Salle reached the mouth of the Mississippi River, he stopped to formally claim the land for France. The translation of the speech La Salle made at that ceremony appears below. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible, and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, I, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two, in virtue of the commission of his Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take in the name of his Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits, and all the nations, peoples, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams, and rivers, within the extent of the said Louisiana, from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio . . . as also along the river Colbert, or Mississippi, and the rivers which discharge themselves thereinto, from its source beyond the country of the Nadouessioux . . . as far as its mouth at the sea, or Gulf of Mexico, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms, upon the assurance we have had from the natives of these countries, that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the said river Colbert; hereby protesting against all who may hereafter undertake to invade any or all of these aforesaid countries, peoples, or lands, to the prejudice of the rights of his Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations dwelling herein. Of which, and of all else that is needful, I hereby take to witness those who hear me, and demand an act of the notary here present.

1. When did La Salle claim Louisiana for France? _____
2. What name did he use for the Mississippi River? _____
3. La Salle made his claim in the name of the king. Write the name of the king as La Salle expressed it.

4. La Salle claimed "this country of Louisiana." He also claimed many geographic features. List five.

5. Why did he believe it was important that they were the first Europeans to make this claim?

6. What does this statement say about La Salle's attitude toward the inhabitants of this "country"?

7. La Salle talks of mines, minerals, and fisheries. How does this explain what the economy of the area would become?

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European Explorers and Traders, page 1

Directions: The 4 W's and the historical significance (HS) can help us understand history and its role in our lives. Identify the following from your textbook reading as to Who was involved (names); What happened (chronicle); Where did it occur (location); When did it happen (dates for the era/time frame); and Historical Significance: Why is it important (meaning).

Who: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Hernando Cortés

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Christopher Columbus

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Hernando de Soto

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Jean Baptiste Bernard de La Harpe

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: John Cabot

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____



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European Explorers and Traders, page 2

Directions: Continue to identify the following from your textbook reading.

Who: Marco Polo

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Bienville

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Pánfilo de Nárvaez

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Friar Juan de Padilla

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Louis Jolliet and Father Marquette

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Juan de Oñate

What, Where, and When: _____

Historical Significance: _____

Who: Mallet Brothers and de La Bruyere

What, Where, and When: _____

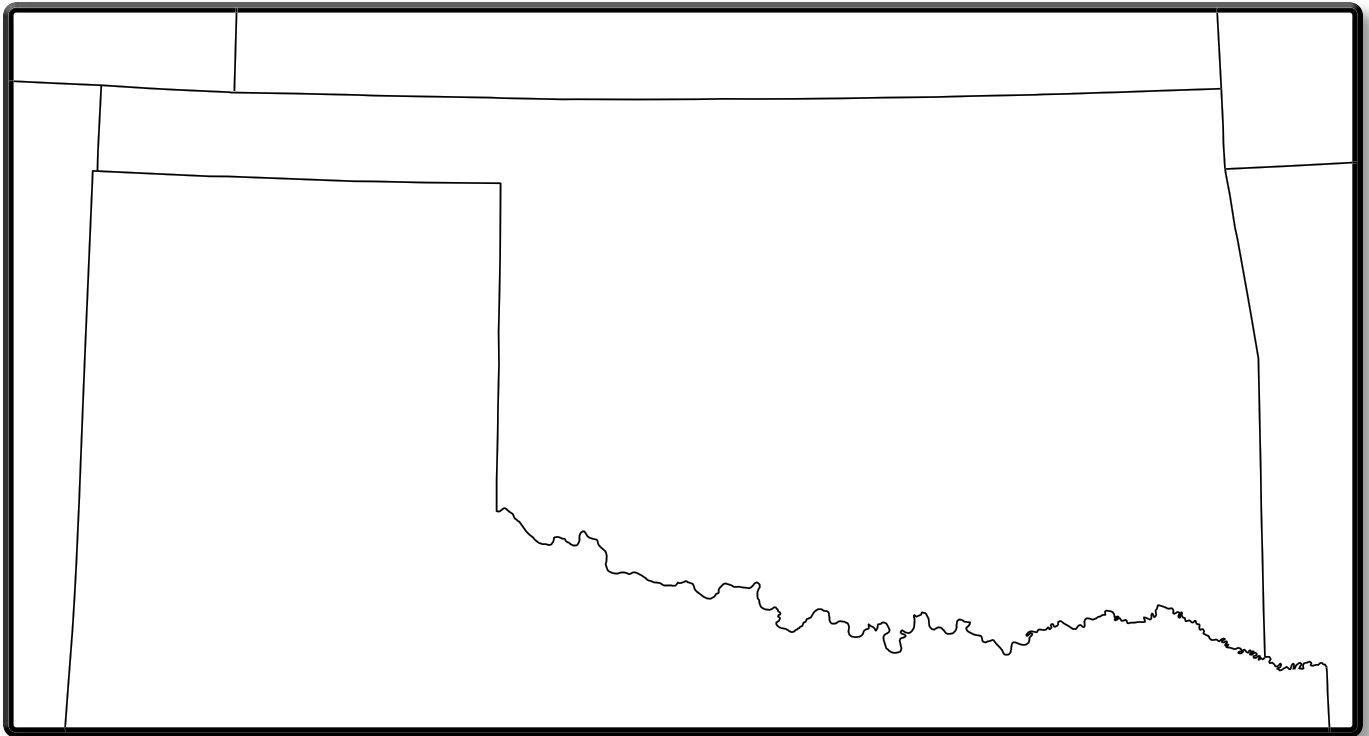
Historical Significance: _____

Name _____

Date _____

Map It! Oklahoma Explorers

Directions: On the Oklahoma map below, locate the area explored by each of the European explorers listed under the map. Using a different color marker for each explorer, mark an X both on the map and next to the explorer's name below to create a map legend.



- _____ 1. Francisco Vásquez de Coronado
- _____ 2. Jean Baptiste Bernard de La Harpe
- _____ 3. Juan de Oñate
- _____ 4. Mallet Brothers and de La Bruyere
- _____ 5. Do Campo route
- _____ 6. Claude-Charles Du Tisne



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Internet Activity—Fourteen Flags over Oklahoma

Directions: Using your favorite search engine, type in the topics “Fourteen Flags over Oklahoma” and “Oklahoma State Flag.” Using the information you find there, answer the following questions.

1. Who designed the flag of Oklahoma? When? How and when was it modified? _____

2. Since explorers first came to the New World, how many flags would have flown over our state? _____

3. Give information about the representation and significance of each flag that has flown over Oklahoma.

#1 _____

#2 _____

#3 _____

#4 _____

#5 _____

#6 _____

#7 _____

#8 _____

#9 _____

#10 _____

#11 _____

#12 _____

#13 _____

#14 _____