

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 3: European Quest for New Land

Section 1 Early European Explorers

Directions: Use the information from pages 68 - 81 to complete the following.

1. Scandinavian _____ were possibly the first _____ to visit the Americas.
2. This corresponds with the time _____ attempted to establish Vinland in the same area.
3. Somewhat later, in the 1400s, several European countries set their sights on finding new _____ routes to the _____ (eastern Asia).
4. Trade between _____ and _____ had been going on for centuries.
5. Mediterranean ports such as _____ and _____ and a land route known as the _____ were important in this exchange of goods.
6. The long journey involved a number of _____, or traders who bought goods from producers and then sold them to other traders or consumers.
7. The _____ of moving the items from the Far East to Europe were high.
8. A shorter _____ would lower prices, and it would provide an edge in the constant struggle for world _____.
9. _____ was a merchant born in Venice, Italy, about 1254.
10. At the age of _____, he traveled with his father to the Far East, an adventure that lasted _____ - _____ years.
11. In 1299, Polo _____ the _____ of his journey to the writer Rustichello of Pisa.
12. The book _____ was widely published and translated into many languages.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. During the early 1400s, _____ the _____ of Portugal sent ships along the western coast of Africa in an unsuccessful search for an eastern passage to the _____.
14. _____, an Italian sea captain, believed that the best route to the Far East lay to the _____.
15. Like other experienced navigators of his day, Columbus believed that Earth was _____.
16. Columbus tried to get support for his _____ (a journey for a specific purpose, such as exploration) from the rulers of _____, _____, and _____.
17. Finally, _____ and _____ of Spain agreed to finance his voyage.
18. Columbus gathered crews for the three ships that would make the journey: the _____, the _____, and the _____.
19. Finally on _____, _____, the ships landed on an island Columbus named _____.
20. Today we call this land east of Florida the _____.
21. Because Columbus believed he was just off the coast of India, he called the people living there _____.
22. Italian Giovanni Caboto, better known as _____, also sailed west but under an _____ flag.
23. In 1497, he landed at _____ in present-day Canada.
24. The ocean trade route from Europe to India was finally discovered by _____, a 20-year old Portuguese navigator.
25. In 1499, _____, an Italian navigator, sailed along the coast of South America and became convinced that it was a new continent.
26. His journals caught the attention of the German _____ (mapmaker) Martin Waldseemuller, who on his 1507 world map named the new land _____ in honor of Vespucci.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. In 1519, _____, a Portuguese explorer who sailed for Spain, set sail with five ships.
28. It was the first expedition to circumnavigate, or circle, the _____.
29. Although Magellan did reach the _____ by sailing west, his route was long and dangerous.
30. Europeans wanted a shorter route. They hoped to find a _____ route to Asia through the North American continent.
31. They called the hoped-for route the _____.
32. In 1513, Juan _____ landed at what is now Florida, and Vasco Nunez de _____ crossed the Isthmus of Panama to reach the _____.
33. (An _____ is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas.)
34. In 1519, the daring _____ (Spanish conqueror) _____ landed in present-day Mexico.
35. By 1521, he had conquered the _____ Indians, killed their ruler _____, and claimed a treasure of gold and silver for _____.
36. Reports of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," where houses were made of _____ and _____, led to another expedition.
37. Mexican Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza appointed Francisco Vasquez _____ to conquer the area north of _____ in 1540.
38. They encountered Zuni, Pueblo, and Hopi villages, often resulting in _____ (minor, short-term fights), but no gold.
39. _____ Juan de Padilla had traveled with the Coronado expedition as an ordained _____.
40. Padilla chose to return to the Wichita village (Quivara) to continue _____ efforts among the Indians.
41. A _____ is one who is sent on a religious mission.
42. Another Spanish navigator and conquistador who had read Cabeza de Vaca's report was _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

43. DeSoto hoped to be the first to find the _____ and _____.
44. The _____ of gold brought Spanish explorer Juan de Oñate to the land of _____ in 1601.
45. Oñate was charged with settling _____ in 1595, mainly to spread _____, but many of his group hoped to find silver and get rich.
46. This group of explorers, missionaries, and colonists traveled up the _____, or _____, from Mexico.
47. While the Spanish came to the New World looking for silver and gold, the _____ came looking for _____ and _____.
48. Eventually the French founded _____ on the St. Lawrence River as a _____ in 1608.
49. (A _____ is a group of people who settle in another land but who are still under the rule of their native land.)
50. France wanted to expand its trading area in the New World by finding the _____.
51. Louis _____ and Father Jacques _____, a Jesuit missionary, led an expedition down the _____ in 1673.
52. Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de _____ had a trading post in _____.
53. He hoped to establish a string of trading posts down the _____.
54. LaSalle claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River for French King _____, naming it _____ (which means "Land of Louis") and marking it with a log cross.
55. In 1719, Jean Baptiste Bernard _____ established a trading post along the _____.
56. He bought the site from the chief of the _____ (a tribe in the Caddo Confederacy) for _____ pistols and some merchandise.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

57. La Harpe and a small party explored much of eastern _____.
58. Chief Touacara and other _____ chiefs welcomed a _____ with the French.
59. The Indians wanted _____ and _____ to defend their villages and such trade goods as metal _____, cloth and woven _____, _____, and beads.
60. An _____ is a close association to advance the common interests of the parties, in this case trade.
61. John Cabot's 1497 voyage to the _____ gave _____ a claim to North America.
62. Believing that the country that _____ North America would become even more powerful, England began settling the east coast in the 1600s.
63. By the end of the 1600s, England had _____ colonies along the _____ Coast.

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Chapter 3: European Quest for New Land

Section 2 European-Indian Contact

Directions: Use the information from pages 82 - 85 to complete the following.

1. Archaeological discoveries have proven that many _____ were involved in trade networks for centuries.
2. Many tribal _____ began to change with the arrival of the _____.
3. An _____ includes all the activities involved in the _____, _____, and _____ of goods and services.
4. As mentioned earlier, there was a great demand for _____ and _____.
5. That was because one of the most fashionable items of the day was the tall _____.
6. The Indians saw the European desire for _____ and _____ as a way to get _____ and _____ for protection and fighting, as well as other items they didn't have.
7. Perhaps the one thing that had the most immediate and significant impact on Indian life was the _____.
8. They called the creatures " _____ " and " _____ ".
9. The horse changed Indian life _____ and quickly.
10. Traveling by horse, the Indian could venture further in search of _____ and _____ to the village after hunting.
11. A man's wealth and standing within the _____ were often measured by the number of _____ he owned.
12. It was even said that _____ women rode like _____ (mythical creatures that were half human, half horse) and handled _____ with deadly skill.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. The European explorers also took back to Europe various _____ and small _____ native to North America.
14. One of these was the _____, which became a fad among the European aristocracy.
15. The Europeans brought some _____ from the Old World (Europe) to the New World.
16. These included rye, radishes, _____, _____, rice, peaches, oats, _____, _____, _____, and wheat.
17. European explorers were fascinated by the “ _____ ” (pipes) the natives carried with them at all times and the _____ they smoked.
18. American Indians had been growing, chewing, and smoking _____ for thousands of years.
19. Smoking a _____ (a long ceremonial pipe) was an honored ritual.
20. Even though Europeans distrusted some native customs, they soon began to use tobacco for _____ purposes and for _____.
21. Later, tobacco became a major _____ from the English colonies in North America.
22. Many Indians were killed by the explorers, but many were victims of _____ brought by Europeans.
23. Native Americans had no natural _____ (resistance) to these diseases, which they had never encountered.
24. Even before the _____ landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, fishermen infected local tribes with what may have been _____.
25. _____ spread to the Plains tribes in early 1800s.