

Teacher Guide

HOW TO USE:

There are a total of 5 learning folders. Each folder includes:

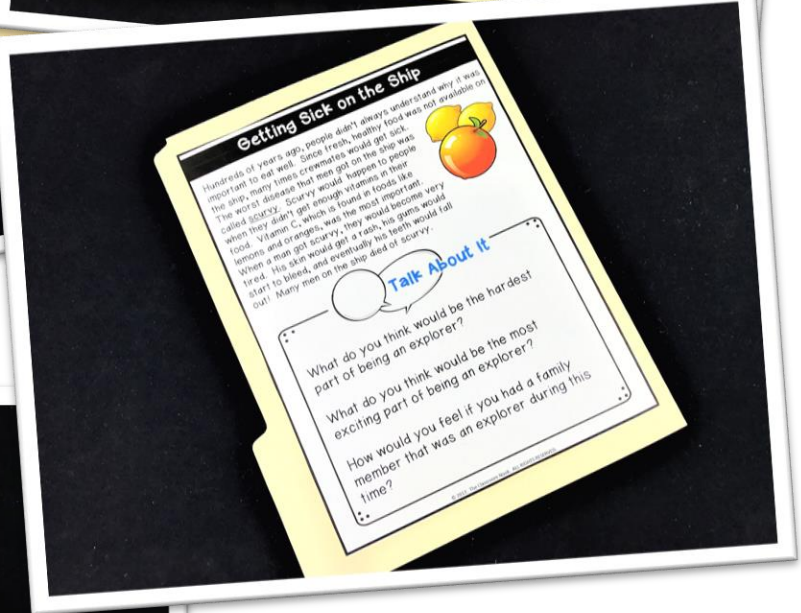
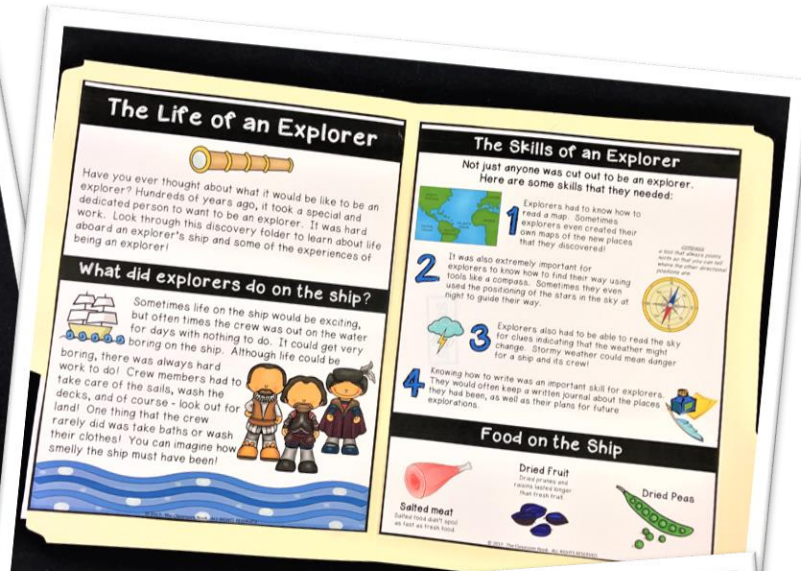
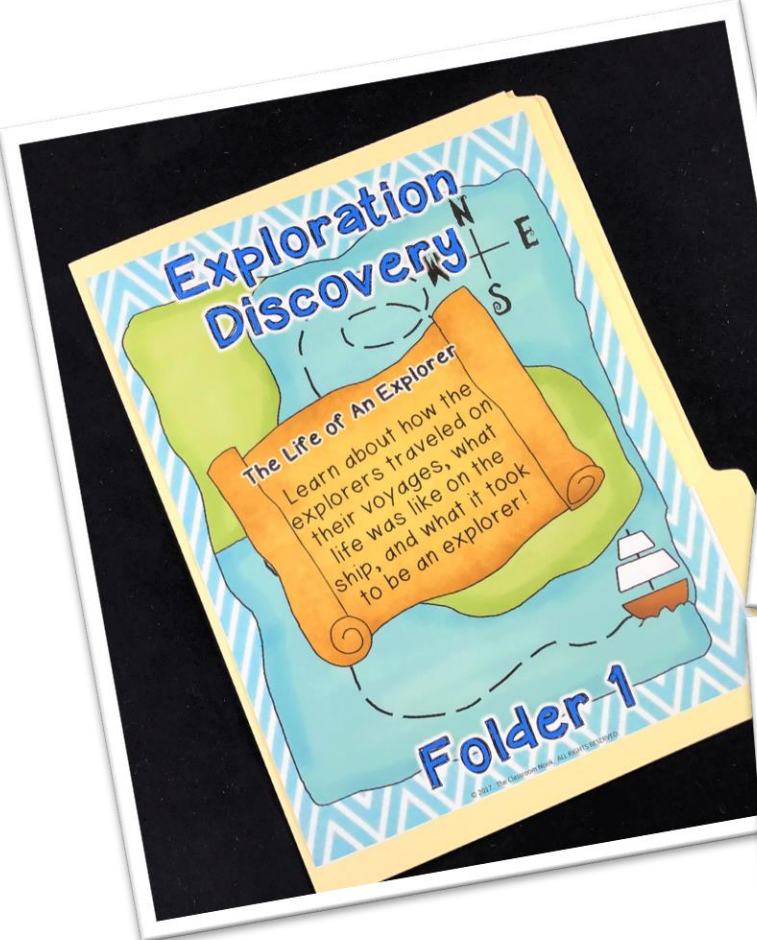
- a cover page
- 3 informational pages for students to explore about each topic
- an extension activity for applying what students have learned from each folder

Students are to get in small groups and rotate through each folder. Together they will read the information in the folder and complete the activity that goes along with each folder (answer keys provided, as needed).

When groups have completed their folder, the class will rotate to the next folder.

Allow 1-2 days for students to complete all learning folders & activities.

How to Assemble Discovery Folders:



1. Glue each cover page on the front of the file folders (you will need 5 folders, total)
2. Glue the 3 informational sheets on the inside and back of each folder.
3. Inside the folder, place activities (such as a the "parts of the ship" from folder 1, shown left) inside the folder.

Exploration Discovery

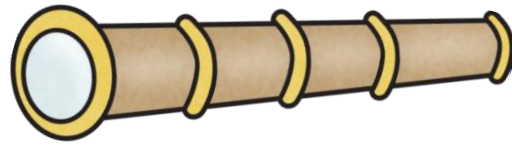
The Life of An Explorer

Learn about how the explorers traveled on their voyages, what life was like on the ship, and what it took to be an explorer!



Folder 1

The Life of an Explorer



Have you ever thought about what it would be like to be an explorer? Hundreds of years ago, it took a special and dedicated person to want to be an explorer. It was hard work. Look through this discovery folder to learn about life aboard an explorer's ship and some of the experiences of being an explorer!

What did explorers do on the ship?



Sometimes life on the ship would be exciting, but often times the crew was out on the water for days with nothing to do. It could get very boring on the ship. Although life could be boring, there was always hard work to do! Crew members had to take care of the sails, wash the decks, and of course - look out for land! One thing that the crew rarely did was take baths or wash their clothes! You can imagine how smelly the ship must have been!



The Skills of an Explorer

Not just anyone was cut out to be an explorer.
Here are some skills that they needed:



1

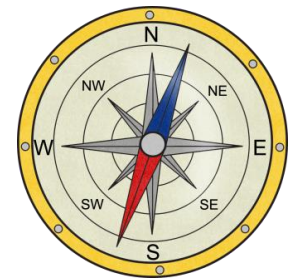
Explorers had to know how to read a map. Sometimes explorers even created their own maps of the new places that they discovered!

compass:

a tool that always points north so that you can tell where the other directional positions are.

2

It was also extremely important for explorers to know how to find their way using tools like a compass. Sometimes they even used the positioning of the stars in the sky at night to guide their way.



3

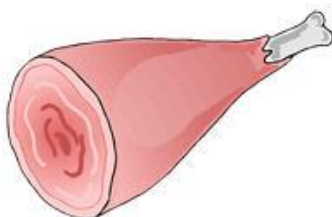
Explorers also had to be able to read the sky for clues indicating that the weather might change. Stormy weather could mean danger for a ship and its crew!

4

Knowing how to write was an important skill for explorers. They would often keep a written journal about the places they had been, as well as their plans for future explorations.



Food on the Ship



Salted meat

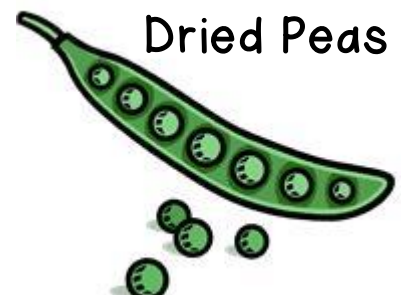
Salted food didn't spoil as fast as fresh food.

Dried Fruit

Dried prunes and raisins lasted longer than fresh fruit.



Dried Peas



Getting Sick on the Ship

Hundreds of years ago, people didn't always understand why it was important to eat well. Since fresh, healthy food was not available on the ship, many times crewmates would get sick. The worst disease that men got on the ship was called scurvy. Scurvy would happen to people when they didn't get enough vitamins in their food. Vitamin C, which is found in foods like lemons and oranges, was the most important. When a man got scurvy, they would become very tired. His skin would get a rash, his gums would start to bleed, and eventually his teeth would fall out! Many men on the ship died of scurvy.



Talk About It

What do you think would be the hardest part of being an explorer?

What do you think would be the most exciting part of being an explorer?

How would you feel if you had a family member that was an explorer during this time?

Place the labels below in a baggie or small envelope and place inside the discovery folder along with the "Parts of a Ship" sorting mat. Students can work together as a group to place the labels in the correct spot on the mat.

Stern:

the back of the ship

Bow:

the front of the ship

Sail:

thick material that flies above the ship to catch the wind and control the ship's direction

Main Deck:

the middle part of the ship where crew members can gather

Mast:

a tall, vertical pole that supports the sails

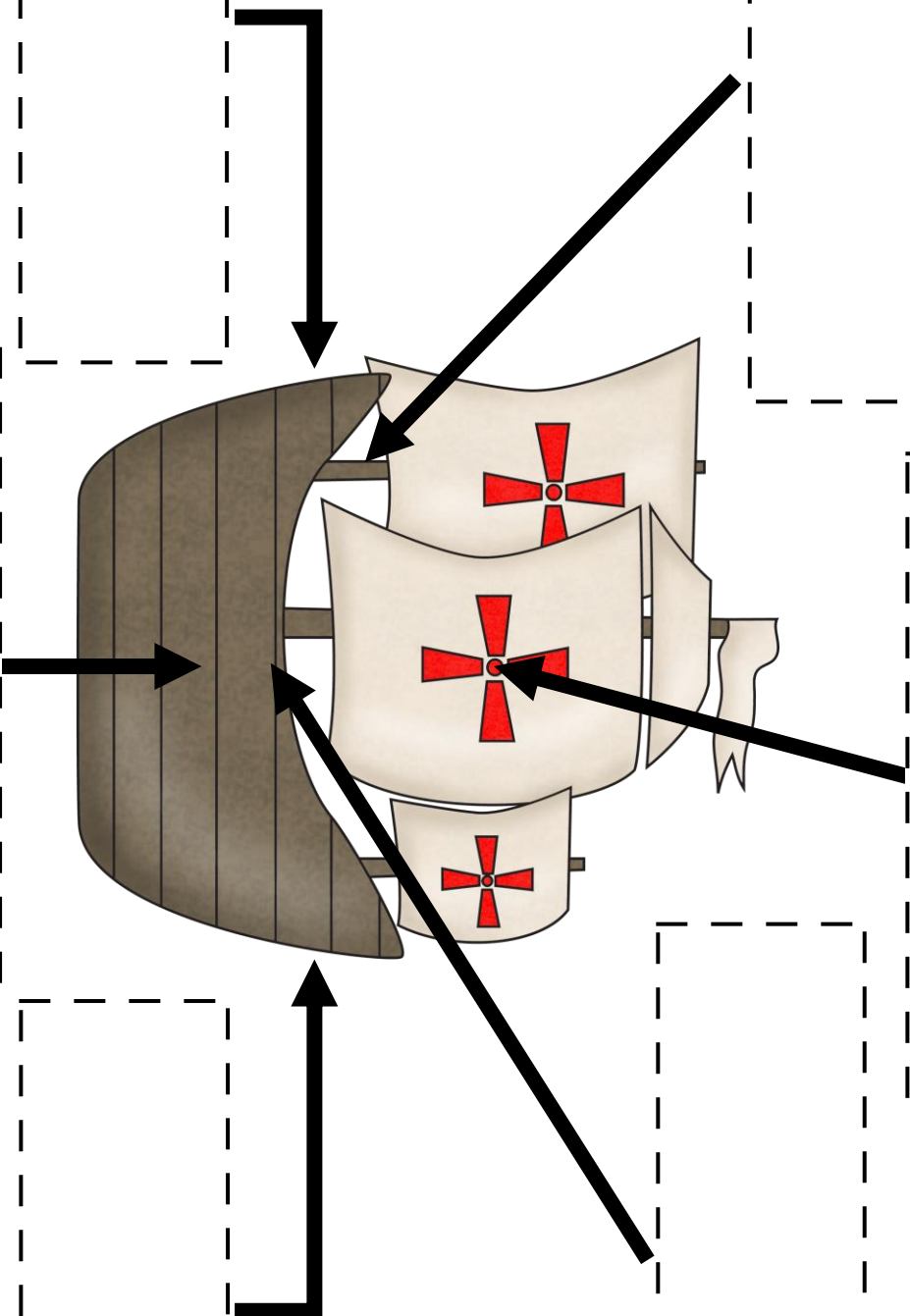
Sleeping Quarters:

the area below the main deck where crew members sleep

If desired, provide the answer key with the folder for students to check their work.

Parts of a Ship

Work together as a group to label the parts of a ship by reading the descriptions of each part. Place the label over the dotted boxes.



Exploration Discovery

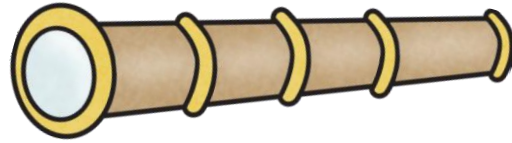
Maps

Learn about the
different countries
that sent explorers
out on voyages.



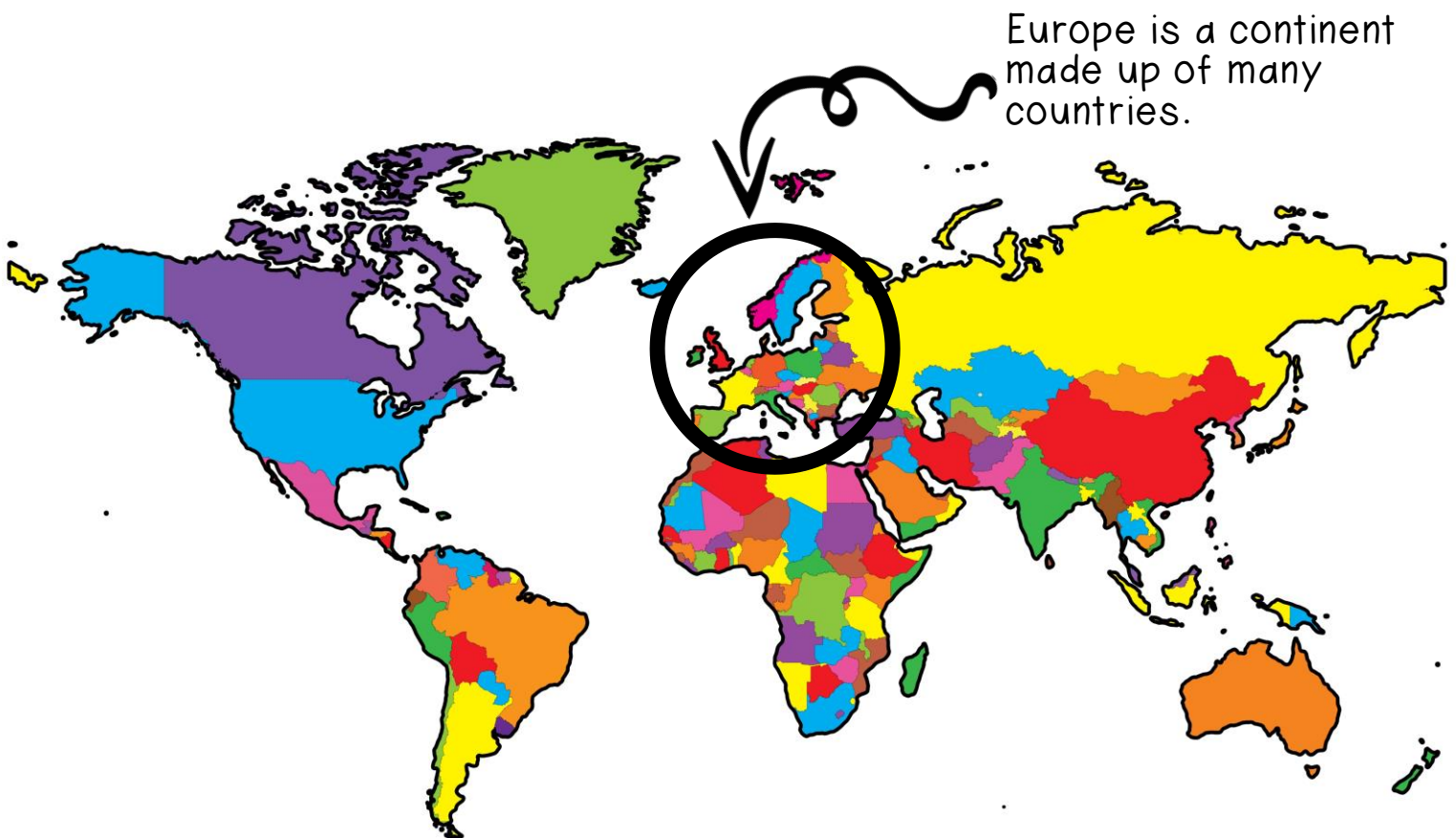
Folder 2

Maps



Many countries in Europe were excited about the thought of discovering new lands! During the Age of Exploration, countries would pay to send explorers out to sea in hopes to become the first country to discover unknown places!

An Overview



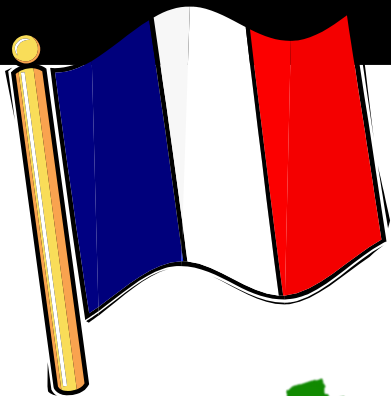
Many countries in Europe were all in a race to discover new land and resources. If a country discovered a new area of land first, that country could become more powerful.

Spain



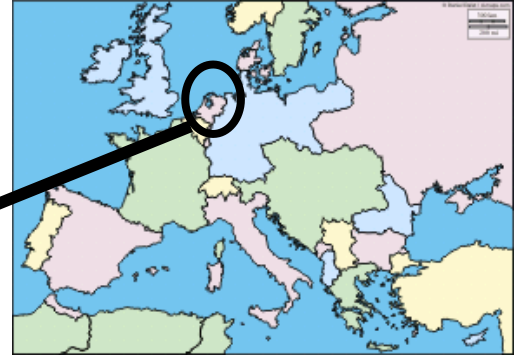
Right at the beginning of the Age of Exploration, Spain had been at war with other countries and wanted to prove that they were still strong. They thought that discovering new lands and water routes would prove their power and help make them rich.

France



France did not begin sending out explorers right away during the Age of Exploration. However, once the country began hearing about the land that other countries were discovering, they were excited to join in on the race!

Netherlands



The Netherlands was late to join the race to Asia. In the early 1600's the Netherlands developed a strong country of trade. They founded the Dutch East India Company in 1602. The company was formed in order to find a quick water route to Asia and claim new land for its country.

England



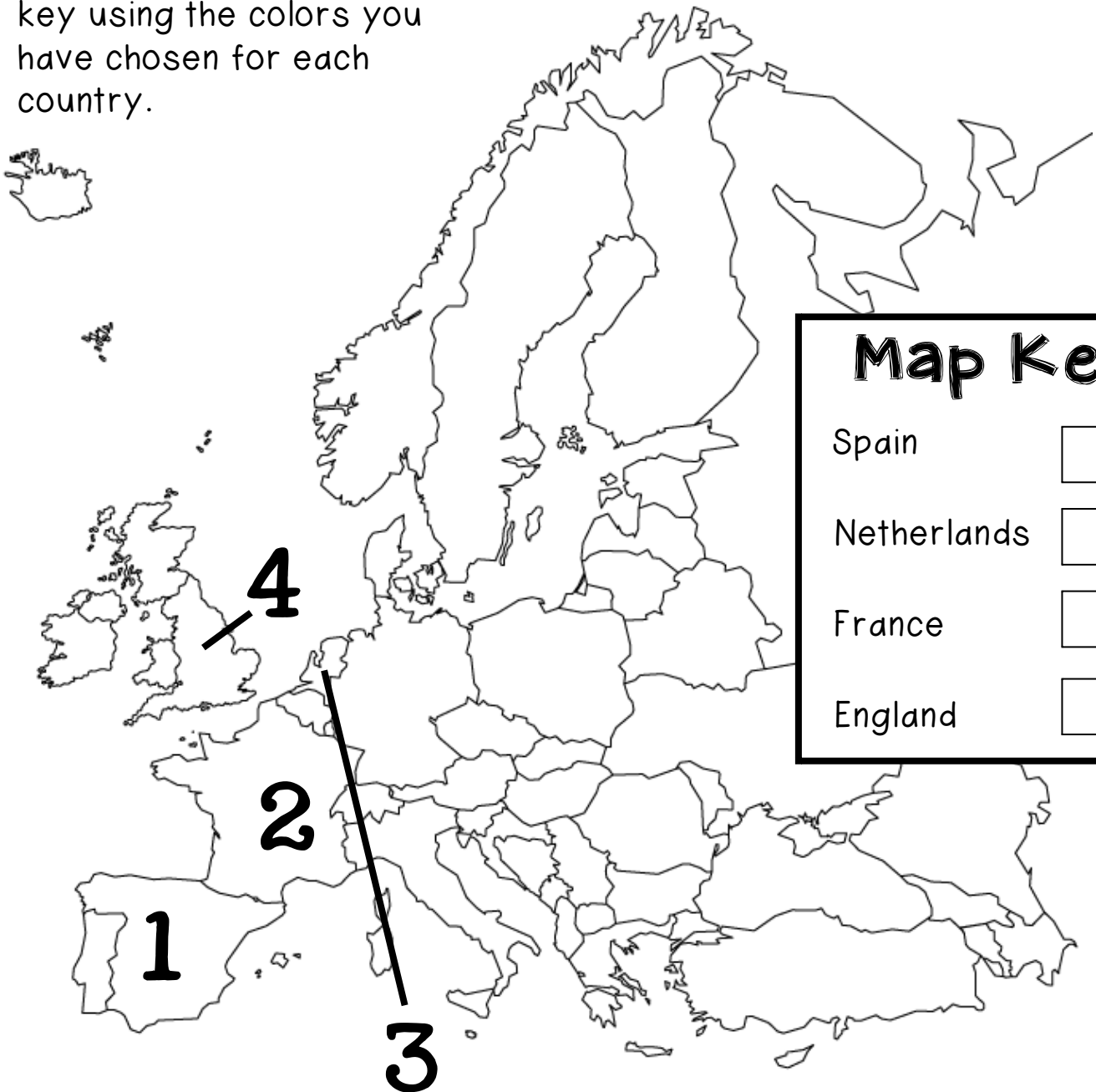
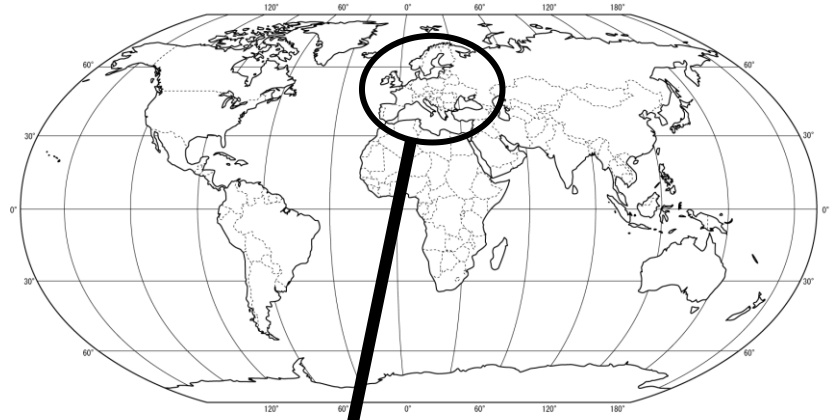
England is an island surrounded completely by water on all sides. It is located in the northern part of Europe. During the Age of Exploration, England sent out its first explorer in 1497.

Place enough copies of the map on the following page for each student to complete while at folder 2. Also, have on hand crayons or markers for students to use for coloring in the map.

Name: _____

Europe

1. Color each European country (1-4, shown on map) a different color. Use the folder information to help you identify each country on the map.
2. Then, complete the map key using the colors you have chosen for each country.



Map Key	
Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>
France	<input type="checkbox"/>
England	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exploration Discovery

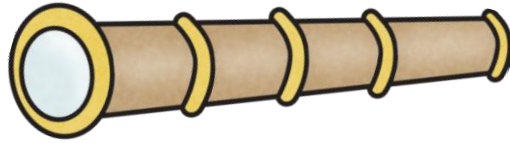
Reasons for Exploration

Discover why
countries were eager
to send out explorers
into unknown waters.



Folder 3

Reasons for Exploration



During the Age of Exploration, several countries in Europe were on a mission! Read through this learning folder to find out the reasons why explorers were sent out by different countries, and what they hoped to find.

Reason 1: Spices

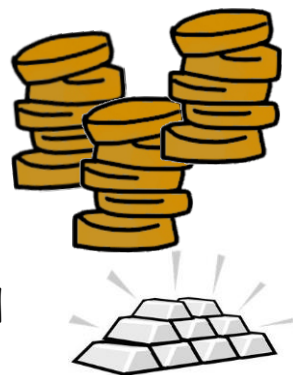
There were no refrigerators during the Age of Exploration, so people could not store fresh foods for very long. To prevent food from spoiling, people would use spices to preserve, or keep, their food from going bad.



Unfortunately for Europeans, these preserving spices didn't grow anywhere in Europe. They were only found in Asia in countries like China, Japan, and India. In order to have these spices in Europe, they had to be brought back to European countries across thousands of dangerous miles by either foot or sea. Finding a quicker route to Asia would help them get spices more easily.

Reason 2: Gold, Silver, & Precious Stones

Before the Age of Exploration, European countries had fought many wars. Fighting in these wars was expensive because countries had to pay for weapons, food, and uniforms for their soldiers. Rulers thought that Asia was loaded with gold, silver, and precious stones. By finding a quick way to Asia, countries could collect these gems and bring them back.



Reason 3: Quicker Travel Routes



Pathway 1:

Many European countries wanted an easy way to get to Asia. One way they knew they could get there was by going around the continent of Africa by boat. However, this route proved to be dangerous and long. Many times, explorer's ships were sunk or invaded by pirates!

Pathway 2:

People could also travel by foot across Europe into Asia. However, this route was also dangerous and took a very long time!

The Search for a **NEW** Pathway

People began looking for new ways to get to Asia. Some explorers began wondering if they could find a new path going west instead of east. They thought that if they traveled west, through the Northwest Passage, they would eventually circle the earth and end up in Asia. They had no idea about the land that they would run into instead!

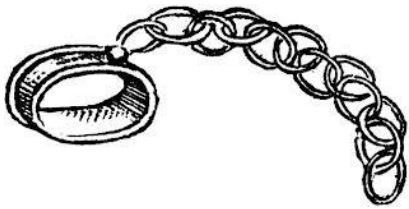
Reason 4: More Land



For Europeans, more land meant more power. The more land that a country could claim for themselves, the more control they had of the world. Explorers were on a race to claim as much land as they could for their country. Once a country claimed a piece of land, they could start building villages on that land.

Reason 5: Trade

A quicker route to Asia would mean easier ways to trade with other countries. Trading was a way to make money as well as a way to bring new items into a country. Some trading relationships were good. For example, Europeans would trade their guns with Native Americans to be used for easier hunting. In exchange for the guns, Natives would trade animal furs that could be made into clothes and hats. Animal fur was very popular in Europe and could be sold to make money.



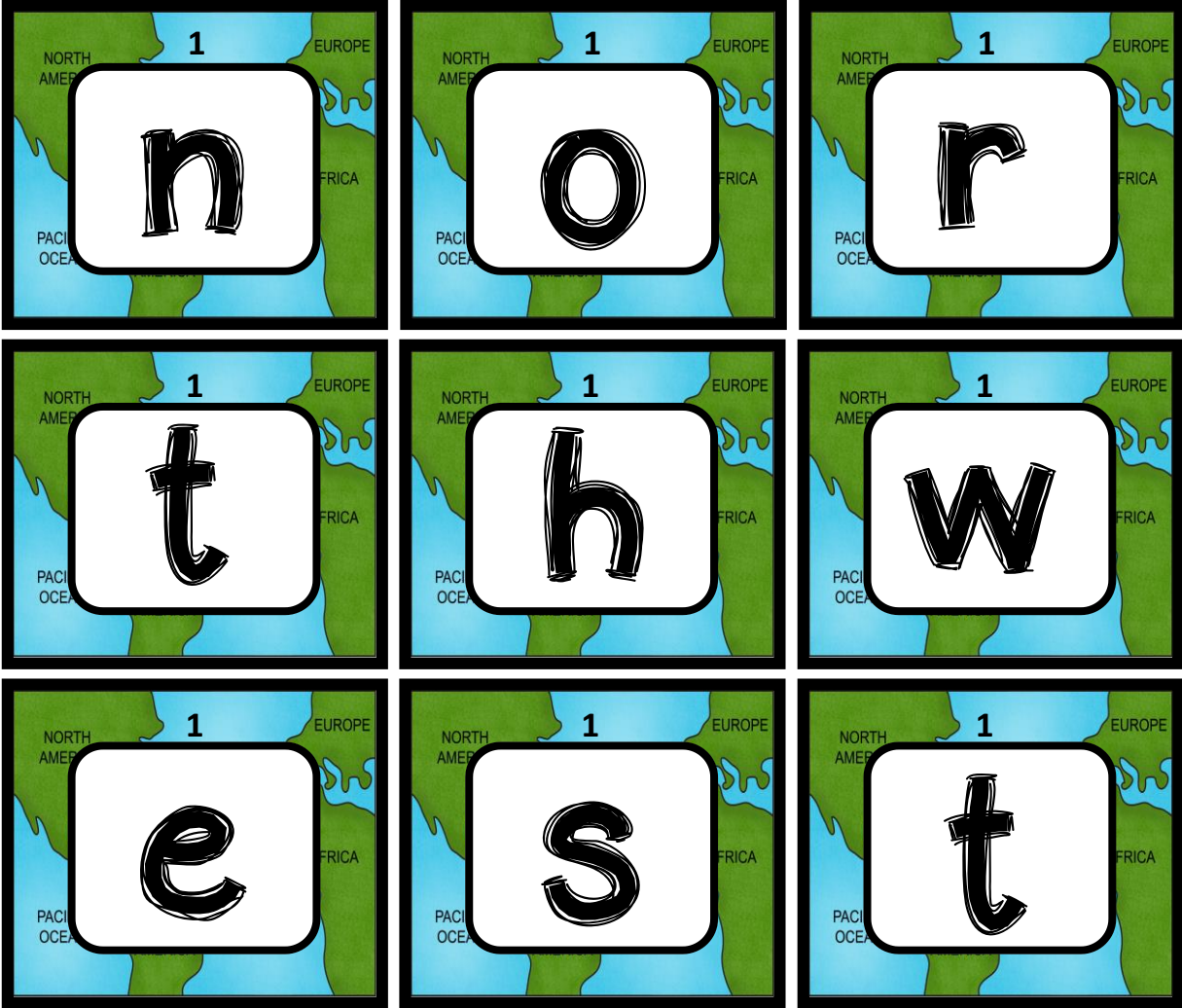
Unfortunately, some bad trading happened as well. Some Native Americans were kidnapped and traded to other countries as slaves.

Talk About It

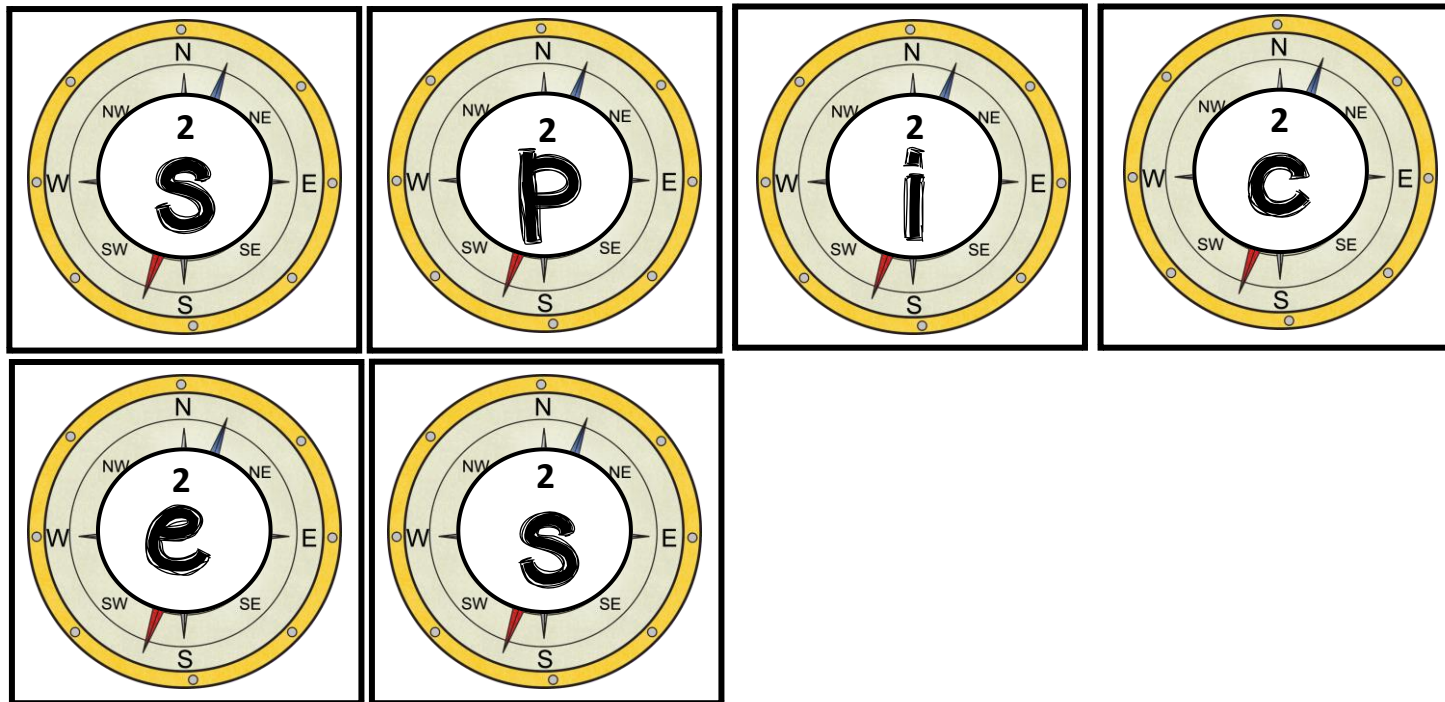
How would exploring new land help a country?

Print and cut out the letter tiles on the next few pages. Place tiles in an envelop or baggie. Each set of letter tiles creates a word related to reasons for exploration. Make enough copies of the recording sheet for each student and place in the folder. Students can work together to unscramble the words and complete the recording sheet.

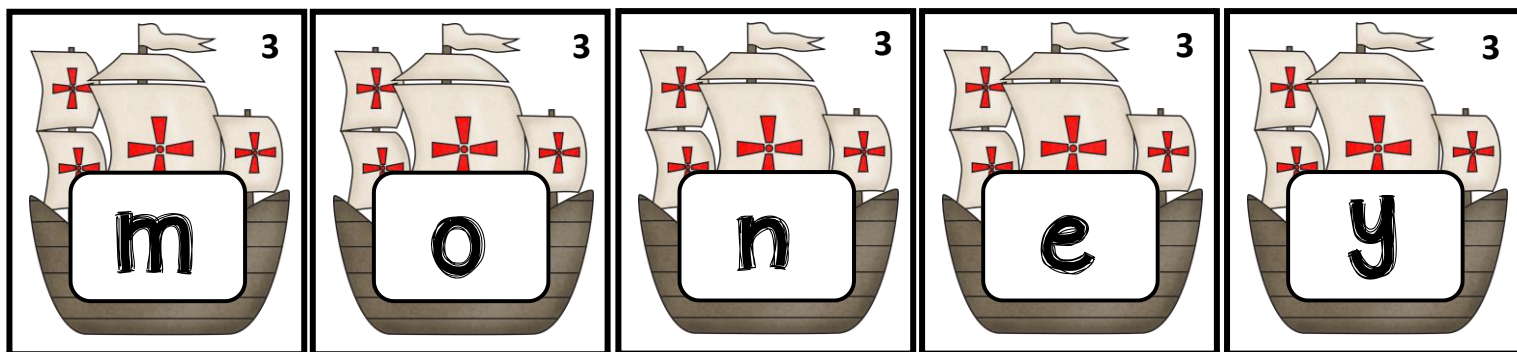
Word 1: northwest



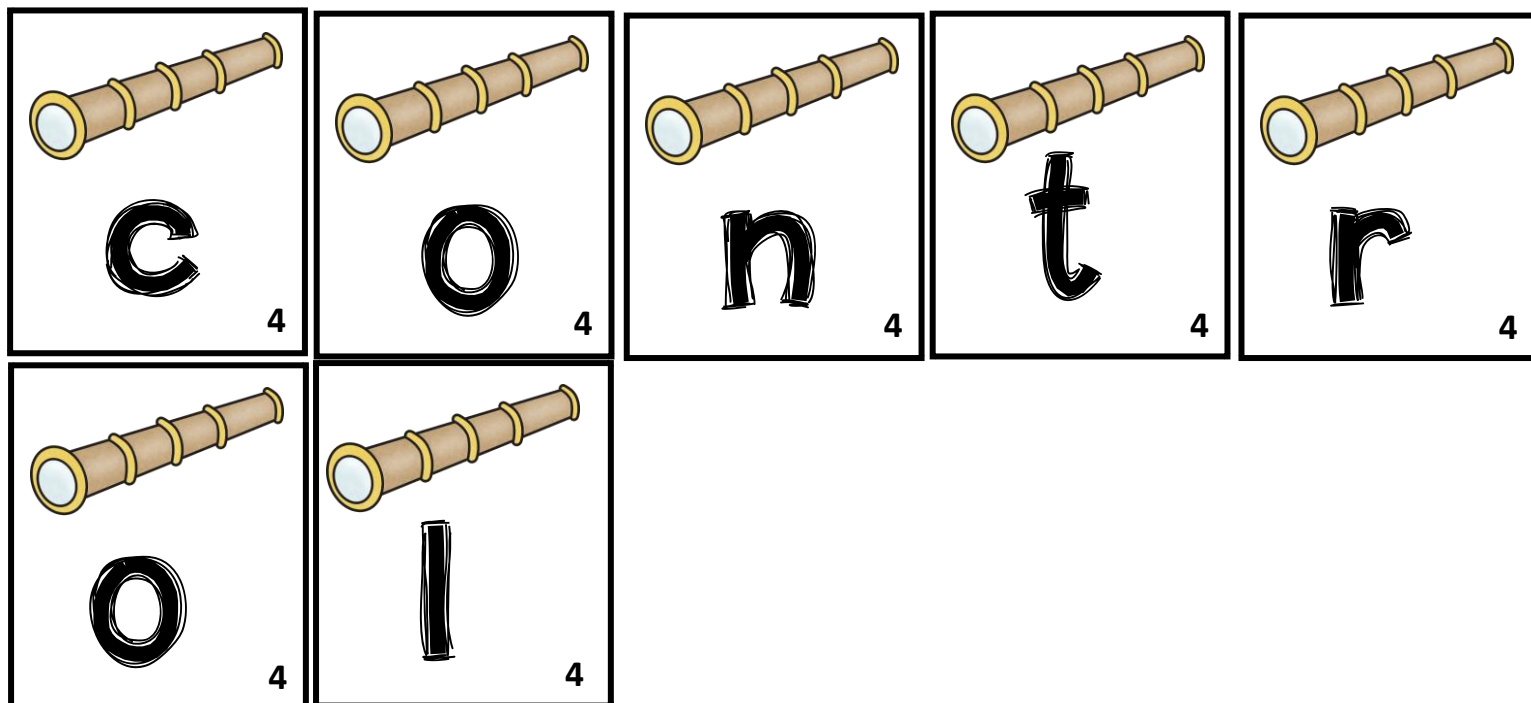
Word 2: spices



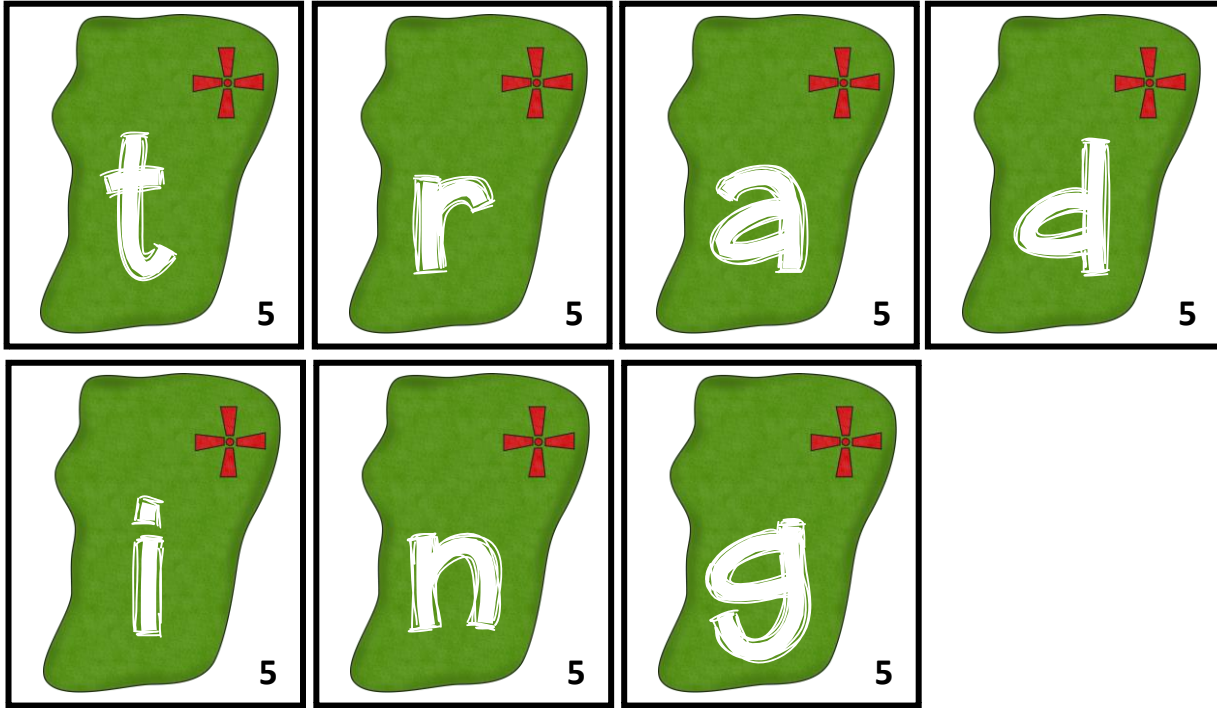
Word 3: money



Word 4: control

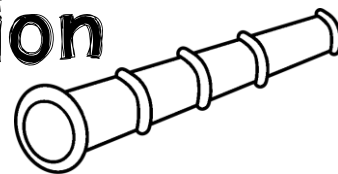


Word 2: spices



Name: _____

Reasons for Exploration



Using the letter tiles with your group, unscramble the 5 different words. Once you have unscrambled the word tiles, write your words below. Then, plug those same words into the sentences below to make the sentence complete.

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

Word 3: _____

Word 4: _____

Word 5: _____

Many Europeans thought that if they could find a new passage in the _____ to Asia, they would be able to travel faster and safer.

One reason that Europeans wanted to explore was to be able to begin _____ items such as furs with other countries.

Most Europeans thought that Asia was filled with gold, silver, and other precious stones. Getting ahold of those gems would make their country a lot of _____.

Since people in the 1400-1600's couldn't keep their food fresh for very long, they wanted _____ that were only found in Asia to preserve their food.

Countries in Europe wanted to explore new lands in order to gain _____ of these new lands.

Exploration Discovery

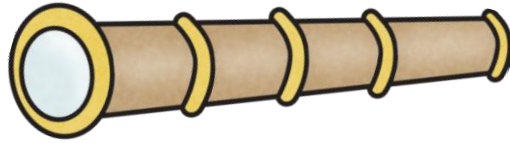
The New Land

Although the explorers were looking for Asia, they stumbled on a very different land than what they were expecting. Learn about how the explorers learned about the new land and used its resources.



Folder 4

The New Land



The explorers were not expecting to find a new world on their journeys! When they did, they weren't even sure what they had found. In this discovery folder, you will learn about how the explorers survived in the new world and how they began to set up a new life there.

A Home Away From Home

When explorers set out on their journeys, they were leaving their home for months at a time. They had to bring with them everything they would need for living. However, quite often their trips would last longer than expected, especially when they ran into continents they didn't even know existed! On top of all that, Europe's land was much different than the new world.

What Europeans were used to in their home country:

Europeans knew the land well. They knew how to get from place to place.

In Europe, cities and towns were closer together.

In their home county, Europeans had a home to keep them safe.

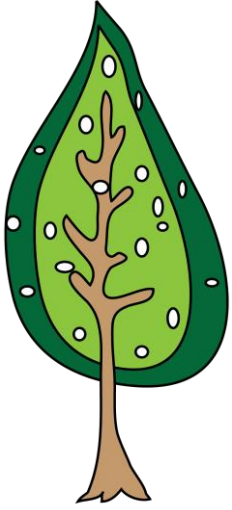
What Europeans had to get used to in the "new world:"

Europeans had to explore around the new land. It was very unfamiliar.

In the new world, villages were spread out more, making travel longer.

Europeans didn't have homes when they first arrived, so they had to make their own shelter.

The First Winter



Europeans were not prepared for the weather differences that they would face in the new world. Winters were especially harsh. Many of the first Europeans died their first winter there. In fact, in one French settlement of 32 people, only 9 survived the first cold winter. Food was hard to find in the winter months. For some Europeans, the Native Americans who were used to the climate of the new world, were able to offer some help and assistance.

New Waterways

Explorers traveled across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe over to North America. There were several entrances from the Atlantic Ocean into different waterways that led further into the land. By taking these waterways, explorers could learn more about the land and its resources.



Setting Up Trading Posts Along the Water

Exploring and learning about new waterways led to the Europeans setting up trading posts along the water. Beaver-fur clothing was a very popular fashion in Europe during the Age of Exploration. There were many places in the new world that had beavers, especially along water where beavers lived. Europeans began setting up trading posts along the water where they would trade beaver fur. Trading companies began popping up all over places like the Hudson Bay area, which is located by modern day Canada.



Trading in the new world:



Talk About It

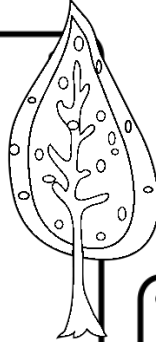
Imagine you were arriving in a new place. How would YOU familiarize yourself with the new area?

Name: _____

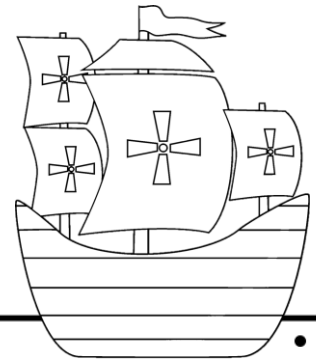
The Land

Directions: In this discovery folder you learned about how the Europeans learned to use the land and its resources. Create an illustration to represent each word or phrase below. Include a caption to describe your illustration.

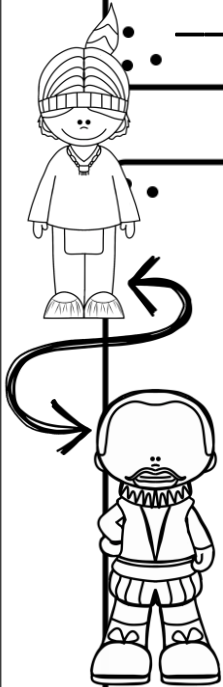
harsh winters



waterways



trade



What do you think would have been the most challenging thing about being in an unfamiliar land? Why?

Exploration Discovery



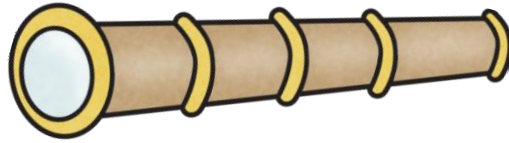
Europeans & Native Americans

Not only were Europeans surprised to find land where they did, but they also were shocked to find people already living there! Take a look inside to learn about the relationships between Europeans and Natives.



Folder 5

Europeans & Native Americans

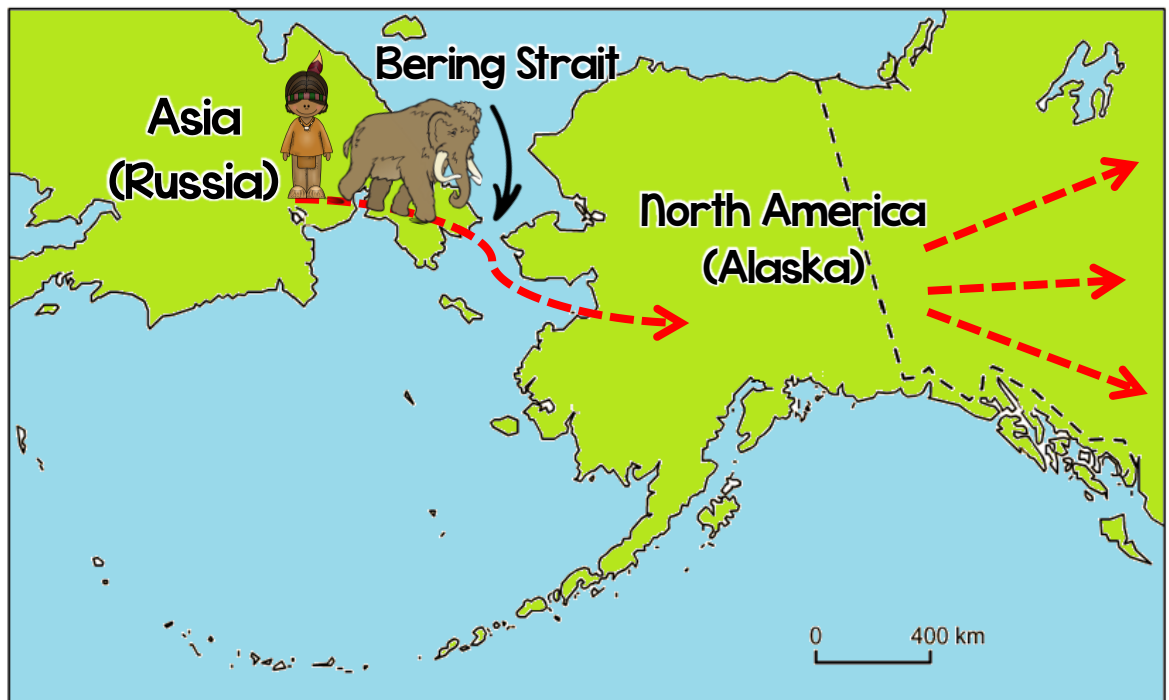


Imagine living in your house and then having someone barge in and claim that they discovered it! That's what happened to the Native Americans who had been living in the new world before Europeans came and found it. Read through the folder to see how the Native Americans were treated by their new visitors.

Who was here first?

Many years before the Europeans began exploring, Native Americans had already come to what is now North America. During the Ice Age, a time when little food grew, Native Americans went in search for food and traveled over a piece of land called the Bering Strait. This piece of land, which is now covered by water, connected Asia to Alaska in North America. As Native Americans made their way in North America, they began spreading out into different parts of the land. They set up tribes and villages and settled in.

The word *native* means the first group of people to live in an area.



Before & After

BEFORE...

Before Europeans arrived, Native Americans depended completely on the land for what they needed. They used animals and resources that they found in nature to make their clothes, tools, food, and anything else they needed to survive. Native Americans only did what was necessary to live. However, all that changed when Europeans stepped off their ships into the new world.



...and After

Europeans did not speak the same language as the Native Americans and had a hard time communicating with them. Europeans thought that Natives were wild people. They sometimes tried to force their European values on the Natives by teaching them about their religion and ways of living. This often caused fighting and conflict. The Natives didn't *want* to learn a new way to live. In addition, Europeans thought it was perfectly fine to claim land for their own, while the Natives believed that land couldn't be claimed or owned by any one man or country. Natives believed land was very special and should not be ruined.

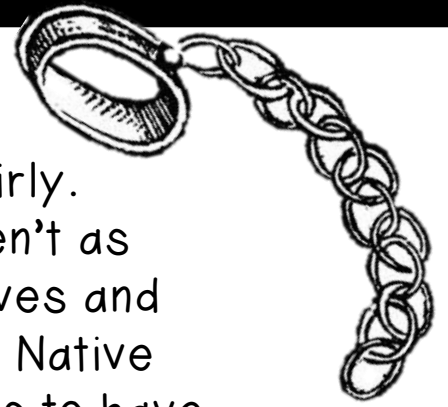
More Beavers!



Once Europeans arrived in the new world, they learned many things about the Native Americans already living there. They were especially interested in the beavers that the Natives hunted. They wanted the beavers for the fur. The fur could be made into clothes and hats and then sold back in their home countries. In exchange for the furs, Europeans would give Natives pots, pans, weapons, and guns. However, as Europeans demanded more furs, some areas began to run out of beavers. This caused the Natives to fight with their neighbors for more land that had beavers living there.

An Unfair Trade

Some groups of explorers had a positive relationship with Natives by trading with them fairly. However, there were some Europeans who weren't as friendly or fair. Some Europeans captured Natives and took them as slaves. They would then trade the Native slaves with other countries. This caused Natives to have a negative view of Europeans.



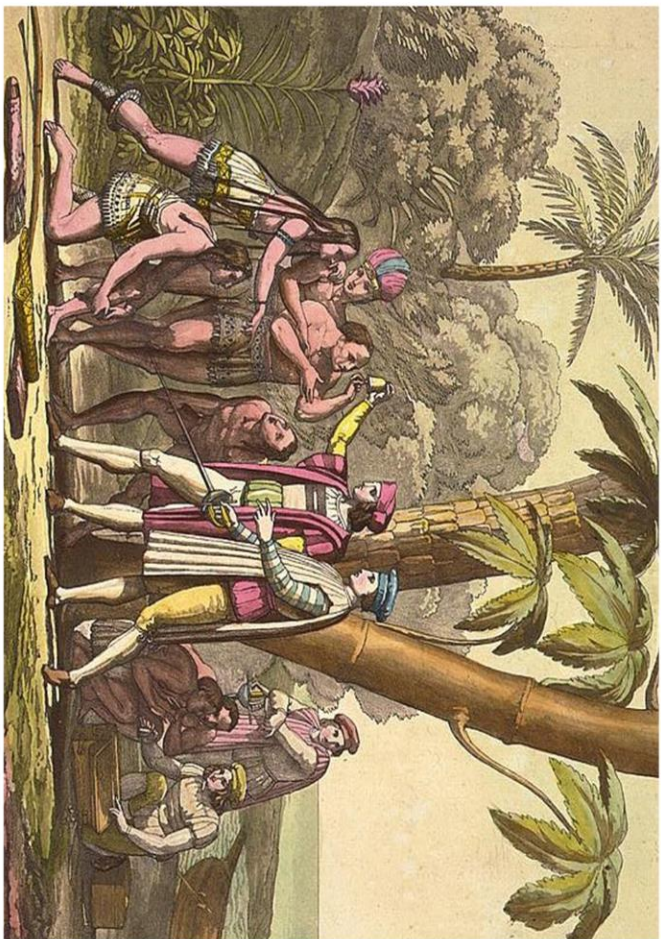
An Unwanted Trade

Although Europeans and Native Americans learned to depend on each other for different things that they needed and wanted, Europeans gave Natives something they didn't want: *disease*. Europeans brought over disease with them on their ships and got many Natives sick as well. Europeans didn't know how to cure the Natives of the disease, so many of them died.



Talk About It

Use the discussion and picture cards to further discuss the relationships between the Native Americans and Europeans.



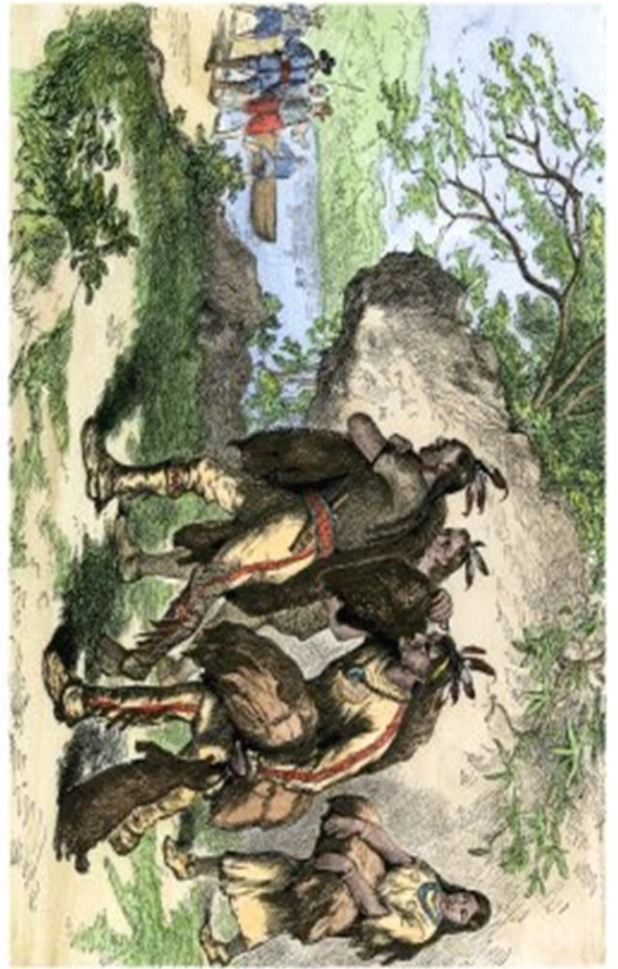
1. What do you think the Natives are looking at?
2. Do the Natives look scared or curious in the picture? Explain.



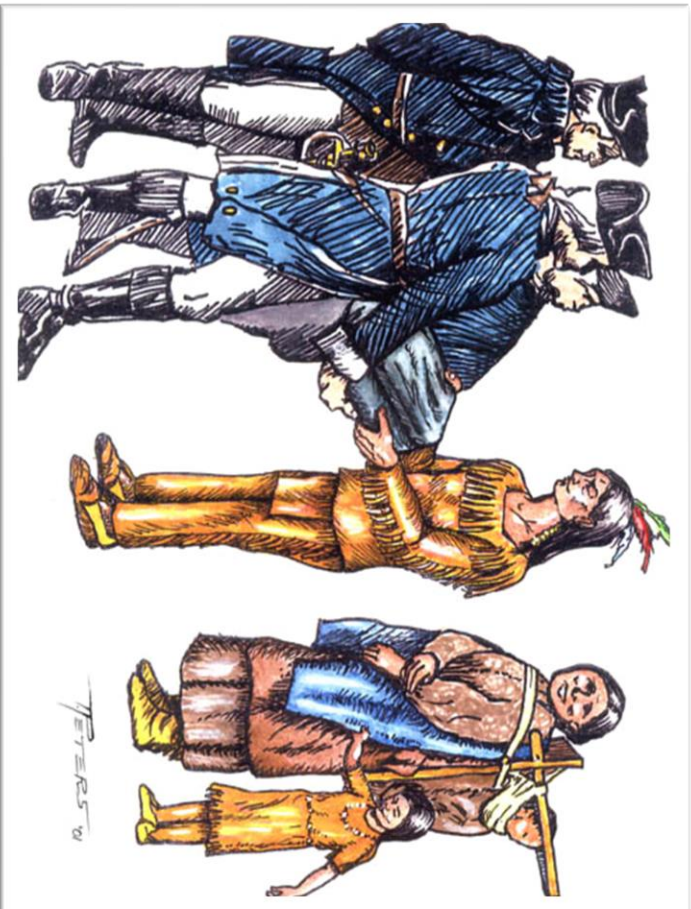
1. Who do you think will win this fight? Why?
2. Does the fight seem fair? Why or why not?
3. What do you think they are fighting over?



1. Where do you think the people in the picture are?
2. What action is taking place here?



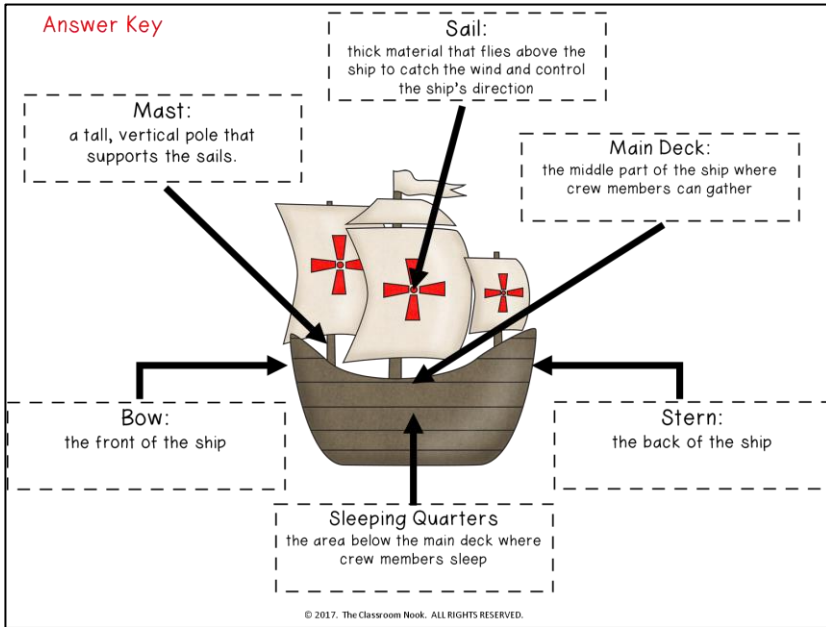
1. Who has just arrived on the land?
2. What do you think the people on the right side of the picture will do?



1. What do you think the Natives and the Europeans are discussing in this picture?
2. What action is taking place?



1. Describe the scene of this picture.
2. What might the Europeans and Natives be saying to each other?
3. Is this appear to be positive or negative interaction?



Folder 1

Name: _____

Europe

- Color each European country (1-4, shown on map) a different color. Use the folder information to help you identify each country on the map.
- Then, complete the map key using the colors you have chosen for each country.

Map Key

Spain

Netherlands

France

England

© 2017. The Classroom Nook. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Reasons for Exploration

Using the letter tiles with your group, unscramble the 5 different words. Once you have unscrambled the word tiles, write your words below. Then, plug those same words into the sentences below to make the sentence complete.

Word 1: northwest

Word 2: spices

Word 3: money

Word 4: control

Word 5: trading

Many Europeans thought that if they could find a new passage in the northwest to Asia, they would be able to travel faster and safer.

One reason that Europeans wanted to explore was to be able to begin trading items such as furs with other countries.

Most Europeans thought that Asia was filled with gold, silver, and other precious stones. Getting ahold of those gems would make their country a lot of money.

Since people in the 1400-1600's couldn't keep their food fresh for very long, they wanted spices that were only found in Asia to preserve their food.

Countries in Europe wanted to explore new lands in order to gain control of these new lands.

© 2017. The Classroom Nook. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Folder 3

Name: _____

The Land

Directions: In this discovery folder you learned about how the Europeans learned to use the land and its resources. Create an illustration to represent each word or phrase below. Include a caption to describe your illustration.

harsh winters

answers will vary

waterways

answers will vary

trade

answers will vary

What do you think would have been the most challenging thing about being in an unfamiliar land? Why?

answers will vary

© 2017. The Classroom Nook. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Folder 4

(Folder 5 – N/A)