Routes and Results

Explore why Europeans traveled and how their arrival changed lives.

4.C.3.2 "Summarize the goals and consequences of European expeditions of North America. Explain how Spain, France, and England were motivated to explore the continent by a desire to expand their wealth and culture..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each reason Europeans explored North America. Circle one benefit of contact and number two harmful results.

What Happened After the Voyages?

1. In 1535, Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River for France, looking for a route to Asia and new trade. In 1541, Hernando de Soto's Spanish expedition reached the Mississippi River while seeking riches. English sailor Henry Hudson searched for a water route to Asia on voyages paid for by Dutch and English backers. European rulers also wanted land, natural resources, and to spread their culture and Christianity.

2. French fur traders exchanged metal tools and cloth for animal pelts with Native peoples. Some Native groups gained useful goods and chose to build trade ties. Many Native nations had their own rules for sharing and using land. European settlers often claimed land as private property. As settlers took more land and hunted for resources, Native communities lost access to places and animals they needed.

3. The Columbian Exchange carried plants, animals, people, and diseases between the Americas and Europe, Africa, and Asia. Crops from the Americas, such as corn, gave people overseas new foods. Europeans brought horses, which some Native nations used for travel and hunting. But diseases such as smallpox killed many Native people, who had little immunity. European colonizers also enslaved Native people and brought enslaved Africans across the ocean to work.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Compare Cartier's and de Soto's goals. Name a place each expedition reached.

2. How was Hudson's goal like Cartier's, even though their voyages had different backers?

3. How could settlers' idea of private land cause trouble for Native nations?

4. Give one helpful and one harmful result of the Columbian Exchange for Native peoples.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence journal entry from the point of view of a Native fur trader meeting European newcomers. Include what you trade and gain, a difference in how your community and settlers use land, and one worry about the future.

ANSWER KEY

Routes and Results

GRADE 4 · 4.C.3.2

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each reason Europeans explored North America. Circle one benefit of contact and number two harmful results. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Compare Cartier's and de Soto's goals. Name a place each expedition reached.	**Cartier sought a route to Asia and new trade and sailed up the St. Lawrence River. De Soto sought riches and reached the Mississippi River.**
2	How was Hudson's goal like Cartier's, even though their voyages had different backers?	**Both searched for a water route to Asia. Cartier sailed for France, while Dutch and English backers paid for Hudson's voyages.**
3	How could settlers' idea of private land cause trouble for Native nations?	**Settlers claimed land that Native nations used under their own rules. Native communities then lost access to places and animals they needed.**
4	Give one helpful and one harmful result of the Columbian Exchange for Native peoples.	**Some Native nations used horses for travel and hunting. Diseases such as smallpox killed many Native people.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Today I traded animal pelts for a metal tool. My community has rules for sharing and using this land, but settlers say some of it is their private property. If they take more land, we may have fewer places to hunt. I also worry about the diseases newcomers bring.

Accept other passage-supported goals, benefits, and harms. For the journal entry, look for a believable first-person viewpoint that includes trade, different approaches to land, and a concern grounded in the passage.