

**Unit One**

How Europeans Discovered and Explored the New World

**Chapter 1**

Europeans Find a New World

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 17

1. God wills it!
2. a) The Mohammedans had interfered with visits by the Christians to the places where Our Lord lived, preached, performed His miracles, died on the Cross and had been buried.  
b) The people of Europe feared that the Mohammedans would push into parts of Europe, as they had already conquered parts of Spain.
3. The Crusaders carried pepper, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and other spices which helped to preserve food back from the East. They brought back the knowledge of how to preserve food with sugar. They brought back precious stones, finely woven cloths, exquisite silks, fine rugs and carpets from Persia, as well as glassware and chinaware.
4. Venice and Genoa, two cities in Europe, carried on the most trade with the Arabs.
5. Europeans bought the goods from the Far East, and they sent leather, iron, furs, woolens, copper, and tin to the East from Europe. Market places became established to buy and sell the goods. Towns grew up around these market places and the towns became cities.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 21

1. It is cheaper to move goods by sea than by land. It would lower prices for the Europeans if they could establish a sea route to Asia.
2. Europeans hesitated to venture out far into the Atlantic Sea, as they did not know how far it extended or whether it would take them to the East.
3. The discovery of the compass, brought back from the East, and the astrolabe, which told how far north or south of the equator a ship was, were two inventions that helped sailors navigate the unknown sea.
4. Prince Henry had a deep love of the sea. He had three reasons for seeking a sea route to the East: He wished that his country of Portugal would take part in the rich trade with the Orient. As a navigator, he wanted to know more about the unexplored sea that he loved. As a devout Christian, he wished to send missionaries to the orient so that people there could hear the Gospel.
5. The first person to sail around the southern tip of Africa was a Portuguese captain, Bartholomeu Dias.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 23

1. Columbus realized that the world was round. It seemed to him that it should be possible to reach the East by sailing west.
2. Queen Isabella wished to be a part of winning souls for Christ, and she wished her country to take part in the riches gained in trade with the East.
3. Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain on August 3, 1492 and landed on the island of San Salvador on October 12, 1492.

4. The island of San Salvador is located in what we call the Bahamas, in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Columbus referred to the natives he found there as Indians, because he thought he had succeeded in reaching India.

**CHAPTER REVIEW, Page 24**

WHAT AM I?

1. The Suez Canal
2. Compass
3. Orient
4. Astrolabe
5. Spice Islands
6. Longitude
7. Holy Sepulchre
8. Santa Maria
9. Crusades
10. Latitude

WHO AM I?

1. Prince Henry
2. Bartholomeu Dias
3. Kublai Khan
4. Friar Juan Perez
5. Johann Gutenberg
6. Queen Isabella
7. Pope Urban II
8. Columbus
9. Mohammed
10. Marco Polo

WHY SO?

1. The Christians feared the Mohammedans because they had stopped pilgrimages to the Holy Land and had already taken over parts of Spain. Today, the errors of Islam, atheism, and modernism threaten Christianity.
2. At the time of the Crusades, almost everyone in Europe was Catholic. It is unlikely that the world would be considered as united today as it was in the 11th century.
3. Geographically the Italian cities of Venice and Genoa were located close to the Mediterranean Sea. They used that location to develop trade along the coast of the Mediterranean.
4. Goods shipped from the East were sold first to the Arabs; then the Arabs carried them to the sea; then the Italians had to buy them and sell them to the rest of Europe. These many exchanges of goods made the costs very expensive.
5. It is easier to ship by water than to ship overland.
6. In 1400, most Europeans did not understand the location or size of the Atlantic Ocean. They knew the Mediterranean and were frightened by the unknown Atlantic.
7. Columbus felt he had reached India when he landed in the "new world." He called the natives Indians because of this.
8. Columbus went to a priest for help, he named one of his ships after the Blessed Mother, he prayed openly during the voyage, and he named the land on which he landed in honor of the Holy Redeemer.

**Chapter 2**

Europeans Explore the New World

found there made the New World worth owning.

**CHAPTER REVIEW, Page 37**

WHAT AM I?

1. Island of the True Cross
2. Recollects
3. Northwest Passage
4. Immaculate Conception
5. Line of Demarcation

WHO AM I?

1. Balboa
2. da Gama
3. Magellan
4. Champlain
5. Hudson
6. Pope Alexander
7. Marquette
8. La Salle
9. Lalemant
10. Cartier

WHY SO?

1. Spain and Portugal were both Catholic countries and regarded the Pope as the right authority to make a decision about their claims in the New World.
2. Vasco da Gama succeeded in reaching India and he brought back goods that sold for 60 times what the voyage had cost.
3. Water trade is much cheaper than shipping over land. Portugal's geographic location made it the trade center for the Far East.
4. People did not know Columbus had discovered the new continent. It was named for a map maker.
5. Balboa's discovery proved that Columbus had not in fact reached India, but that a land mass between the two bodies of water further separated them from the East.
6. Spain and Portugal were happy with what they had found in the way of riches in the New World. They had found gold, mines, and were able to raise valuable crops.
7. French Missionaries went to Canada to bring the True Faith to the natives.
8. Europeans decided that the search for a Northwest Passage was hopeless.
9. England had absorbed both Dutch and Swedish claims in North America.
10. Spain had started the first settlements in the New World, which gave her an advantage.

**UNIT REVIEW, Page 38**

CHECK YOURSELF

KEY DATES TO HISTORY

1095: New products, ideas and knowledge of the lands to the East brought interest in lands in the other parts of the world to those in Europe.  
 1271-95: People were fascinated by the tales of the orient and of the marvelous goods seen by Marco Polo, things which cost a fraction of their prices in Europe.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 28

1. Pope Alexander VI settled Spanish and Portuguese claims to the newly discovered lands with the Line of Demarcation in 1493.
2. John Cabot, sailing for England, was the first explorer to reach mainland North America.
3. Pedro Cabral claimed the east coast of South America for Portugal.
4. The success of Vasco DaGama in reaching India by sailing around Africa, and the Spaniards in crossing the Atlantic Ocean meant that the great days of Venice and Genoa on the Mediterranean had come to an end.
5. Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean, with the New World between it and the Atlantic Ocean, made Europeans realize for the first time that Columbus had not reached Asia, but a new land.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 34

1. Magellan's voyage proved that the East could be reached by sailing west.
2. Verrazano explored the Atlantic coast of North America from North Carolina to Newfoundland. His account contains the first description of New York Harbor and the Hudson River in New York.
3. Jacques Cartier founded the first permanent French settlement in Canada, naming it Mount Royal, which we call Montreal today.
4. Henry Hudson sailed and explored originally for the Dutch, and then for his own country, England.
5. Father Pierre Marquette, Louis Joliet and Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle—all Frenchmen—explored the Mississippi River.
6. Originally, the Mississippi was named River of the Immaculate Conception.
7. Champlain founded Quebec. He felt that it would be a base from which to:
  - a) find a northwest passage to China and India,
  - b) develop a fur trade with the Indians,
  - c) send out missionaries to convert the pagan tribes to the true Faith.
8. Henry Hudson's voyage and exploration established the basis for England's claims in North America.
9. Upon arriving safely home to Spain, Magellan's crew went at once to the shrine of Our Lady of Victory to give thanks.
10. The French Jesuit missionaries went to Canada to convert the Indians of New France.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 37

1. By 1700, four European nations claimed land in the New World: Spain, Portugal, France and England.
2. The rule of exploration meant that land belonged to the first explorer to claim it; this was originally used to decide who owned new lands.
3. In 1700, the country of Spain had the most extensive empire in the New World.
4. Portugal claimed the smallest amount of land.
5. The vast amount of land and the valuable resources

**Unit Two**

How Europeans Founded Colonies in the New World

**Chapter 3**

The Spanish and the Portuguese in the New World

1492: Although he was mistaken about where he had landed, the idea that one could reach the East by sailing west was kept alive when Columbus returned to Spain.

1513: Balboa's discovery lead Europeans to re-think their ideas about the location of the East and the land masses between the huge bodies of water.

1519-1522: Europeans now had an idea of how large the world is and how much land there was in the New World.

1608: France, which would become one of the most important European influences in settling North America, established its first claim and provided the Catholic Faith to inhabitants of the New World.

1682: The discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, with all the lands drained by that river, gave France an enormous claim to the lands of North America.

**UNIT TEST, Page 40**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. (a) Recollects
2. (a) Panama Canal
3. (b) Spain
4. (a) Union of all Catholics
5. (b) Get more goods from the East
6. (a) Atlantic Ocean
7. (b) Wanted to pay less
8. (a) Cabot
9. (c) America
10. (b) the best route to the Indies was to sail west
11. (c) Holland
12. (b) place to plant colonies
13. (c) convert the savages to the true Faith
14. (b) showed that there was probably no Northwest passage
15. (a) convert them

**ORDER OF EVENTS**

1. Crusades begin: 1095
2. Marco Polo returns from Orient: 1295
3. Columbus discovers America: 1492
4. Vasco da Gama completes his sea journey to India: 1498
5. Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean: 1513
6. Magellan completes his voyage around the world: 1522
7. Cartier explores the St. Lawrence River: 1534
8. Champlain founds Quebec: 1608
9. Jesuit missionaries arrive in New France: 1615
10. LaSalle reaches the mouth of the Mississippi River: 1682

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**CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 45**

1. Spanish is spoken in most of South America.
2. The first Spanish settlements in the New World were the islands of the Caribbean: Cuba, Hispaniola, the Bahamas, the first areas where Columbus had landed.
3. Had Columbus continued to sail directly west, he would have landed on North America.
4. The foundation of the Church by Spaniards in the New World was the cathedral in Haiti, just one year and three months after Columbus had discovered the island.
5. Two reasons the Spanish established an empire in the New World were to bring salvation to the souls of natives through the truths of the Catholic Faith and to seek the gold rumored to be plentiful there.
6. The ruler of the Aztecs, Montezuma, felt that Cortez may have been the god who had promised to return some day and rule the land.
7. Cortez was able to destroy the temples of the heathen gods and erect Christian churches in their places. He also gained much more land, gold and silver for the home country, Spain.
8. Pizarro conquered the Incas and destroyed their empire by shameless slaughter and dishonesty. He was greedy for the gold and used guns, a new weapon, to kill over 2000 natives.
9. Later Spanish settlers developed the country of Peru when they discovered the rich soil and became successful plantation and ranch owners.
10. Missionaries, often times going out ahead of soldiers and traders, brought the Faith to South America.

**CHECK YOU KNOWLEDGE, Page 47**

1. (d) in all three parts of the New World
2. (a) Easter Sunday
3. (c) make permanent settlements along the Gulf of Mexico.
4. (c) large territorial claims with small settlements.
5. (c) St. Augustine

**CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 49**

1. In the New World, the Spanish empire was divided by the Isthmus of Panama. The area north of the Isthmus, with the capital of Mexico City was known as New Spain and the area south of the Isthmus with its capital of Lima was called Peru.
2. It is clear to see that the Spanish interest in the New World was deeply motivated by the spreading of the Faith when we consider the number of Spanish missionaries who were sent.
3. Other countries of Europe, predominantly France, Holland and England, allowed pirates to capture Spanish ships carrying treasures from the New World colonies to Spain, as a result of their jealousy of Spain's riches.

- After the defeat of the Armada, England rules the seas. This meant that Spanish explorers were no longer free to sail back and forth, while the English navy could send explorers and colonists to the New World without any threat from Spain. Spain's power in the New World diminished.
- Spain kept her colonies for two centuries after the defeat of the Armada.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 52

- Spanish merchants benefitted greatly from the trade regulations decreed by Spain for the colonies.
- The Spanish Empire had slaves from two groups of people: Indians and Negroes. In some sections of South America and the West Indies, Negro slaves were brought in to do the hard labor.
- The ruling class in the colonies were those who had been born in Spain.
- The Mestizos and the slaves, both Indian and Negro, did most of the hard work in the colonies.
- Indians lived peaceful, healthy and Christian lives in the Spanish missions.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 54

- Columbus died in 1506. The school in Mexico City is known to have existed in 1522.
- Schools were established as early as 1522, with the College of Santa Cruz being founded in 1534 and Universities in Mexico City and Lima founded in 1553.
- Construction on the beautiful cathedral in Mexico City was begun in 1573.
- We have crops such as orange, lemon, and grapefruit thanks to the Spanish influence in the New World. Today, many cities still boast of the missions which were built by the Spanish. We have many words in our language which are derived from the Spanish: lasso, patio, corral, plaza, rodeo, and fiesta. Many of our predominant cities have Spanish names: Santa Fe, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Las Cruces.
- The greatest gift Spain gave to the New World is the Catholic Faith.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 55

- It was thirty-one years after the discovery of Brazil by Pedro Cabral before Portugal was settled.
- Sugar cane, gold and diamonds made the land of Brazil rich in opportunity and easy to colonize.
- The area of Brazil is ninety times larger than Portugal. There are five times as many people in Brazil as there are in Portugal.
- Although tiny, the country of Portugal still has had great influence on Brazil, its former colony. All people, white, Negro, and Indian, live together in harmony.
- The people in Brazil still speak Portuguese and almost all are Catholic.

CHAPTER REVIEW, Page 56

WHAT AM I?

- Spanish Main
- Invincible Armada
- Viceroy
- Creoles
- Aztecs
- Peons
- True Cross
- hacienda
- Incas
- Mestizos

WHO AM I?

- Vazquez de Ayllon
- Ponce de Leon
- Hernando de Soto
- Francis Drake
- Francisco Pizarro
- Hernando Cortez
- Pedro Menendez
- Juan de Padilla
- Francisco Coronado
- Montezuma

WHY SO?

- Most people in Latin American countries are Catholic due to the Spanish missionaries who were sent out with the explorers and brought the True Faith to the New World.
- Both the fact that Pizarro had killed the king of the Incas and that he had guns, a new and terrible weapon to the Incas, caused them to submit to the rule of Pizarro.
- Spain valued the chance to spread the Faith to the New World, and she valued the vast amounts of gold and silver which her traders were bringing home.
- The Catholic Faith, its teachings, and the influence of the Spanish missionaries guided the Spaniards in their treatment of the Indians.
- The country which controlled the sea would control the traffic and commerce between the New World and Europe.
- The Spanish empire included 200 cities and villages, plantations, mines and 3,000 Catholic missions before the English or the French had been able to establish a single settlement. Their desire for gold was second to the wish to spread the Faith.

Chapter 4

The English Come to America

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE, Page 61

- Three reasons why England could not succeed in establishing colonies as soon as John Cabot had discovered the New World are: England had neither the supplies nor troops to protect settlers from colonists who had come from other countries; King Henry VIII had separated from Rome and established himself as head of the church, leading to much religious strife at home; England was involved in