

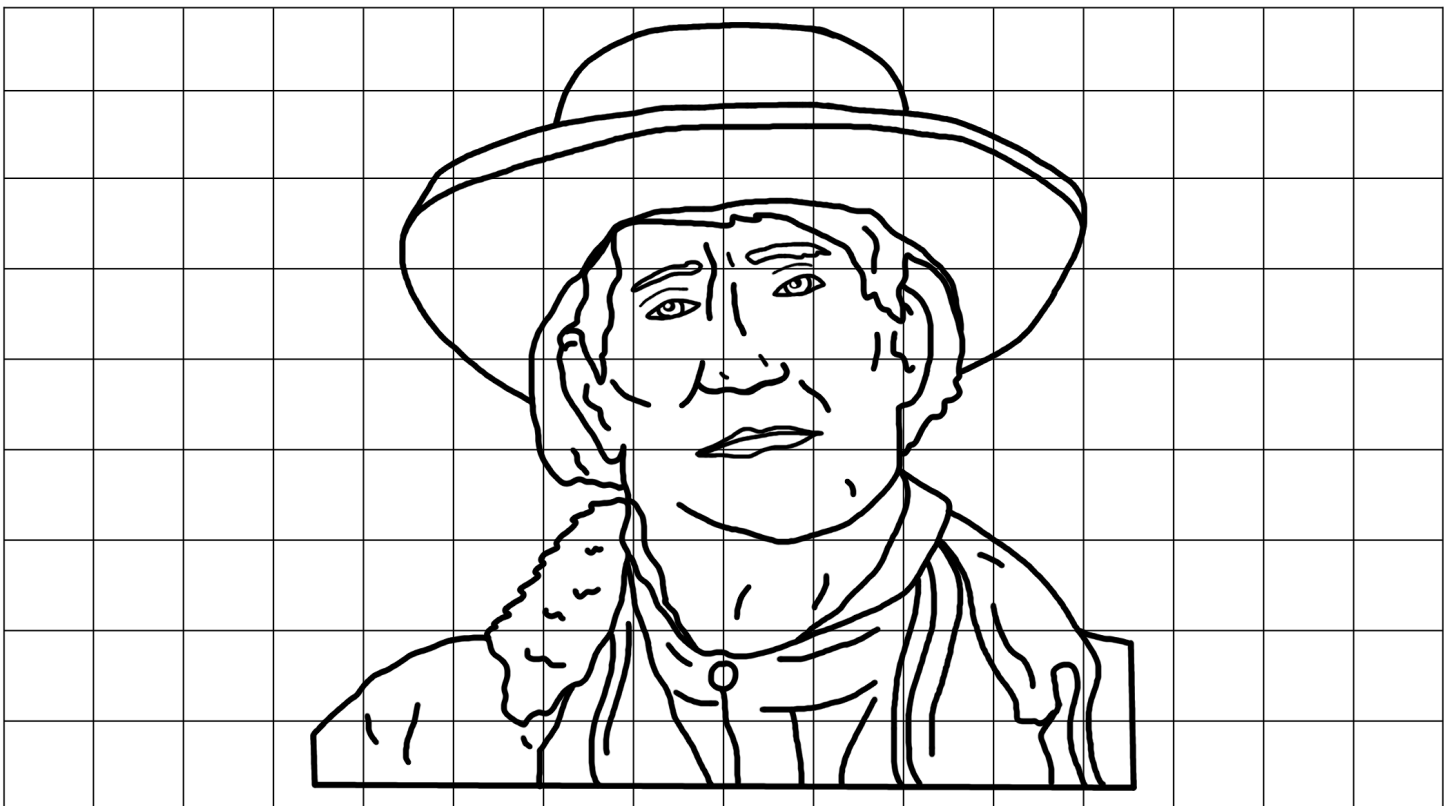
Jim Bridger

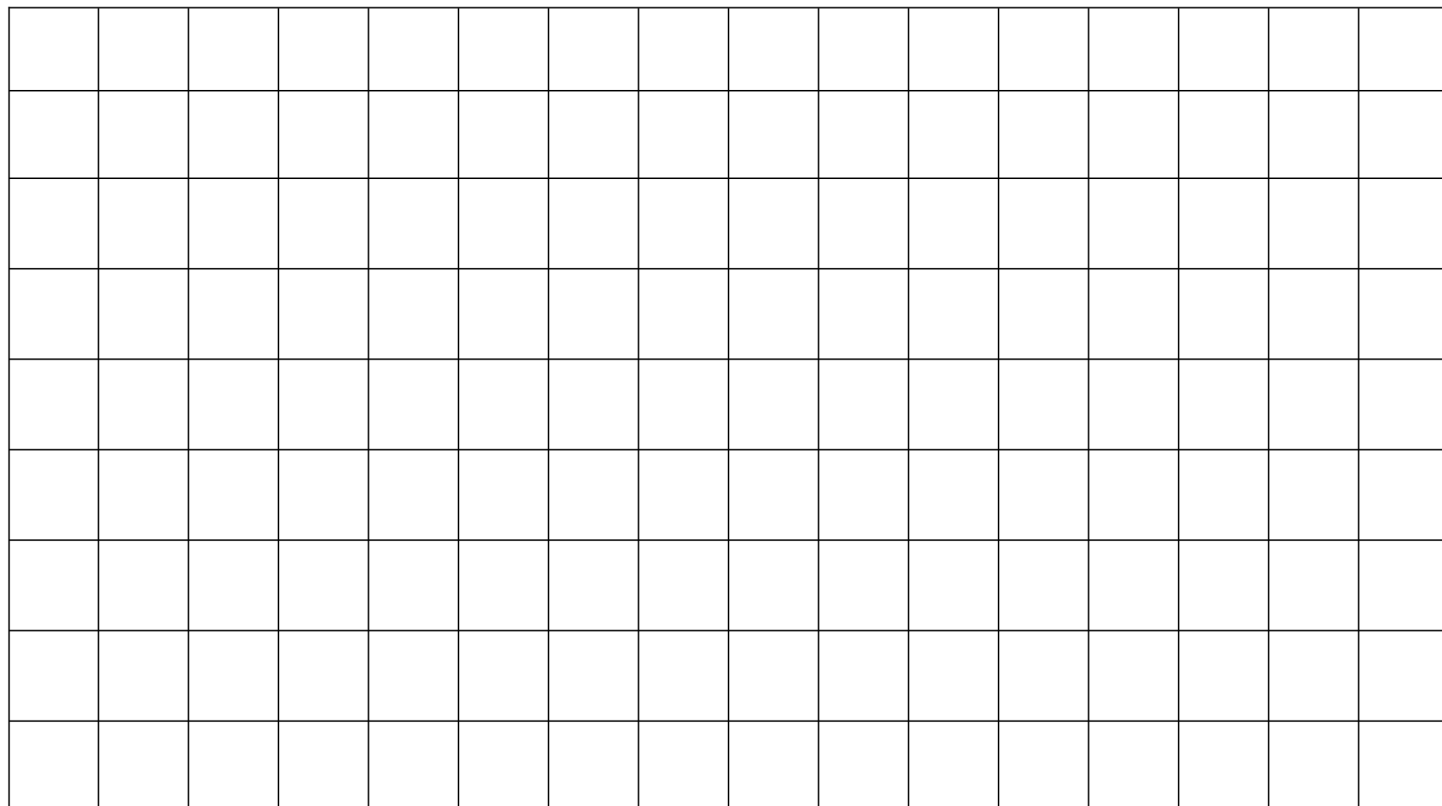
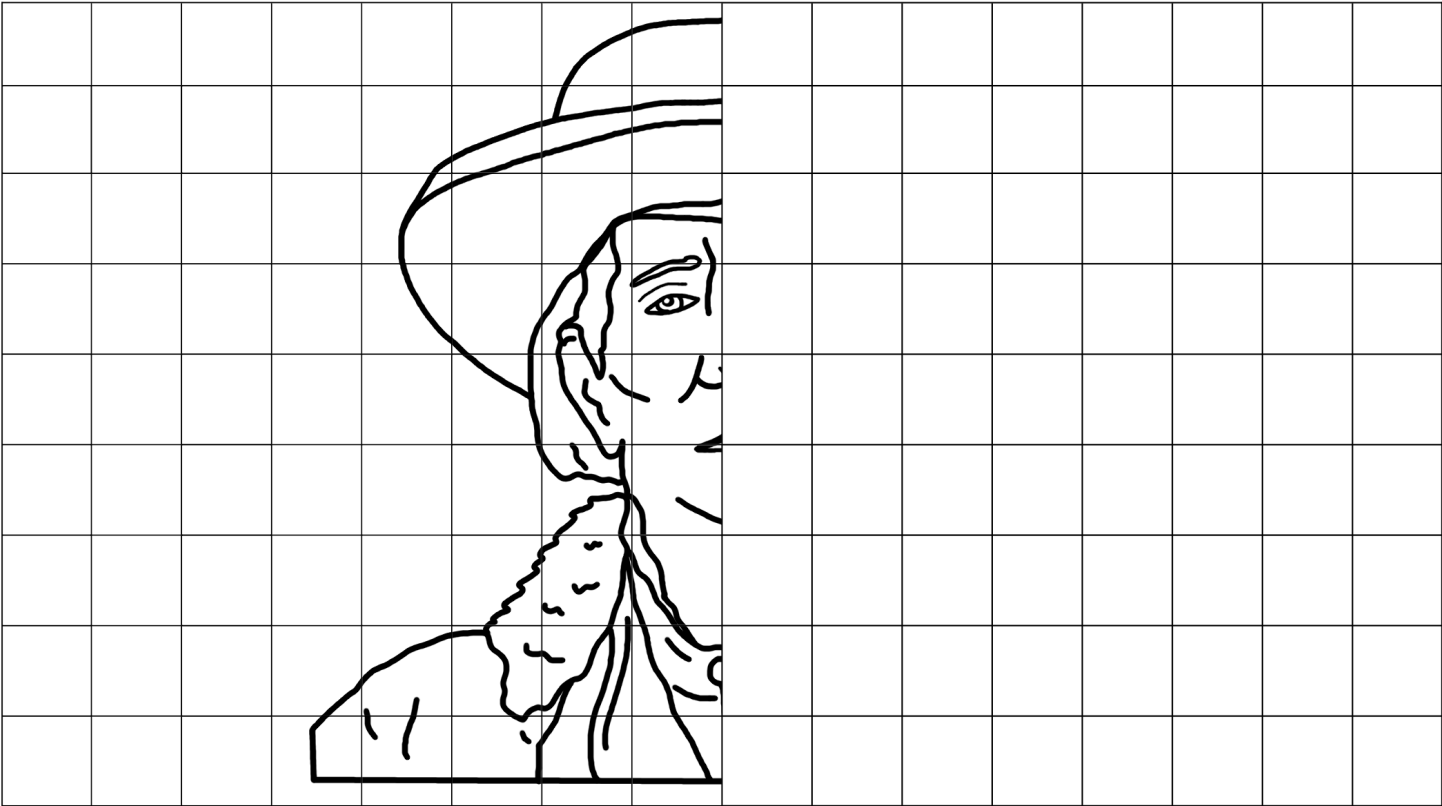
Jim Bridger was born in 1804 in Virginia. Bridger became a trapper and fur trader. It is thought that while he was looking for furs in the area of the Rocky Mountains, he became the first white person to see the Great Salt Lake. He traveled and explored for about twenty years between the border with Canada, the Missouri River, the southern border of Colorado, Idaho, and Utah. He was also one of the first white people to see the area that is now Yellowstone National Park. He later built Fort Bridger in Wyoming, which became a stop along the Oregon Trail to furnish supplies to travelers.

Because of the tremendous knowledge of the area's geography that he gained while trapping, Bridger helped when the overland stage routes were being planned. He became a guide for expeditions and for the army, and he also became the first person to determine the length of the Bozeman Trail from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to Virginia City, Montana. Jim Bridger died in 1881.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Jim Bridger on the next page like the one shown below:

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- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





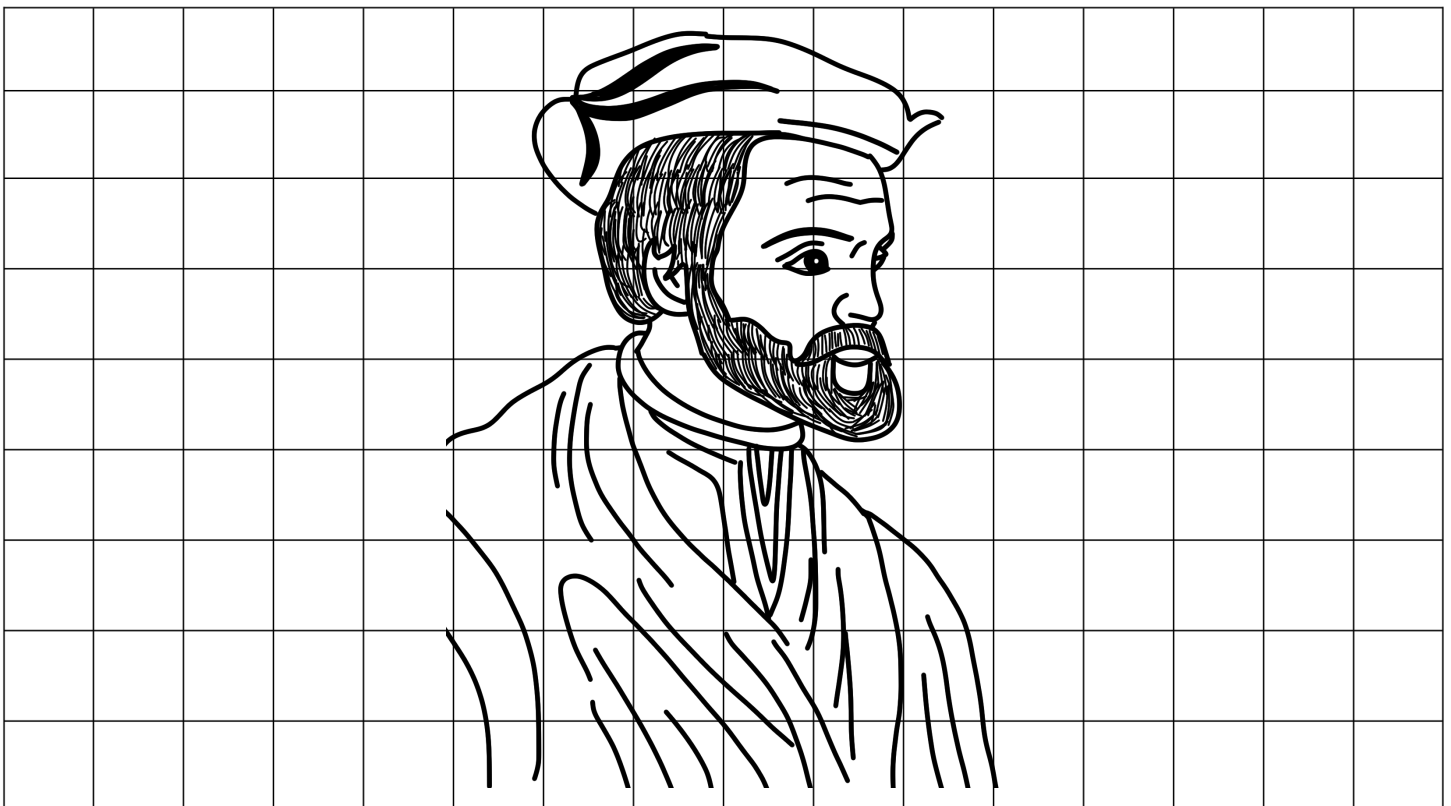
Jacques Cartier

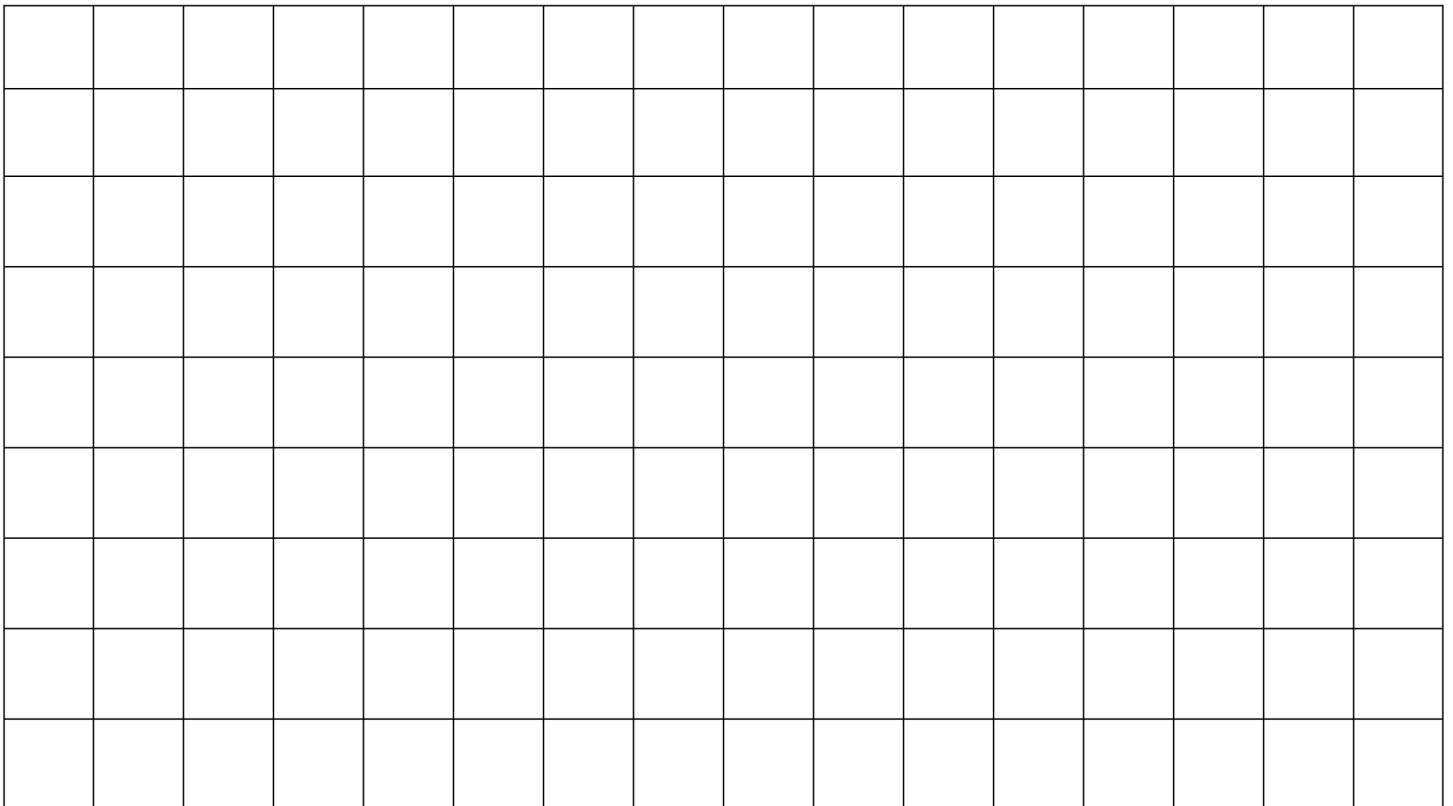
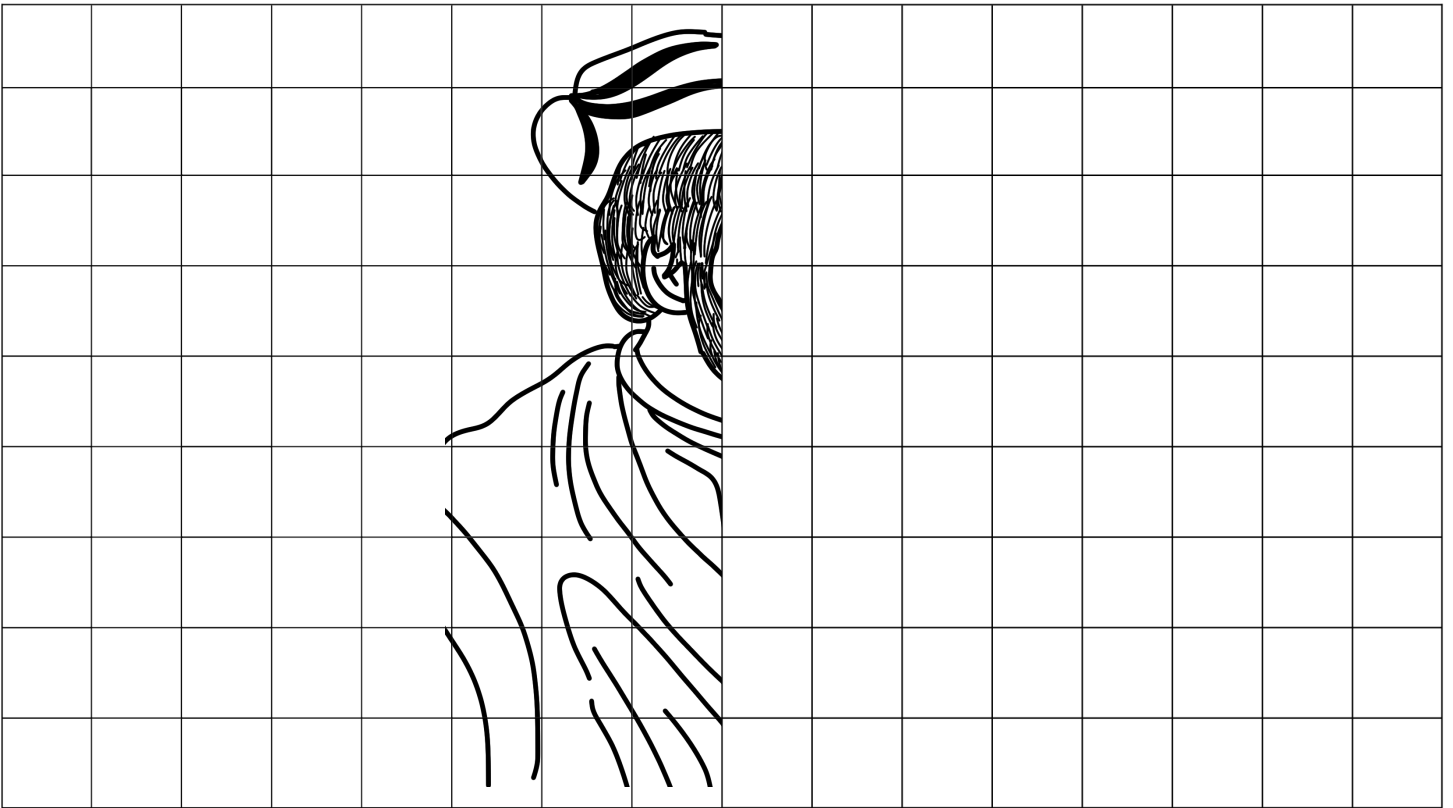
Jacques Cartier was born around 1491 in France and studied navigation in the French town of Dieppe. In 1534, King Francis I of France sent him to North America. He wanted him to search for riches and try to find the Northwest Passage. Cartier left France with two ships and sailed into the present-day Gulf of St. Lawrence. They landed on Gaspé Peninsula and claimed it for France. A group of Iroquois told him that riches could be found to the northwest. Cartier gave them gifts and built a good relationship with the people. The chief sent two of his sons with Cartier to France, and Cartier left some of his men with the chief. Cartier and his crew took corn back to France, which may have been the first corn ever seen in that part of Europe.

King Francis I sent Cartier back to the area the next year, and the chief's sons went home at that time. On this trip, Cartier found the St. Lawrence River. He sailed up the river and found an area that later became Montreal. He returned to the area in 1541 with the intention of starting a colony. Some of the crew began a settlement near an Iroquois village at what is now Quebec City. Cartier continued to search for riches, but when he found none, he returned to the settlement. Problems began between Cartier's crew and the Iroquois during the winter as the crew wanted more food and supplies from the Iroquois than they were willing to give. Cartier sailed back to France in the spring and made no future attempts to settle in North America. Jacques Cartier died in 1557.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Jacques Cartier on the next page like the one shown below:

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René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle

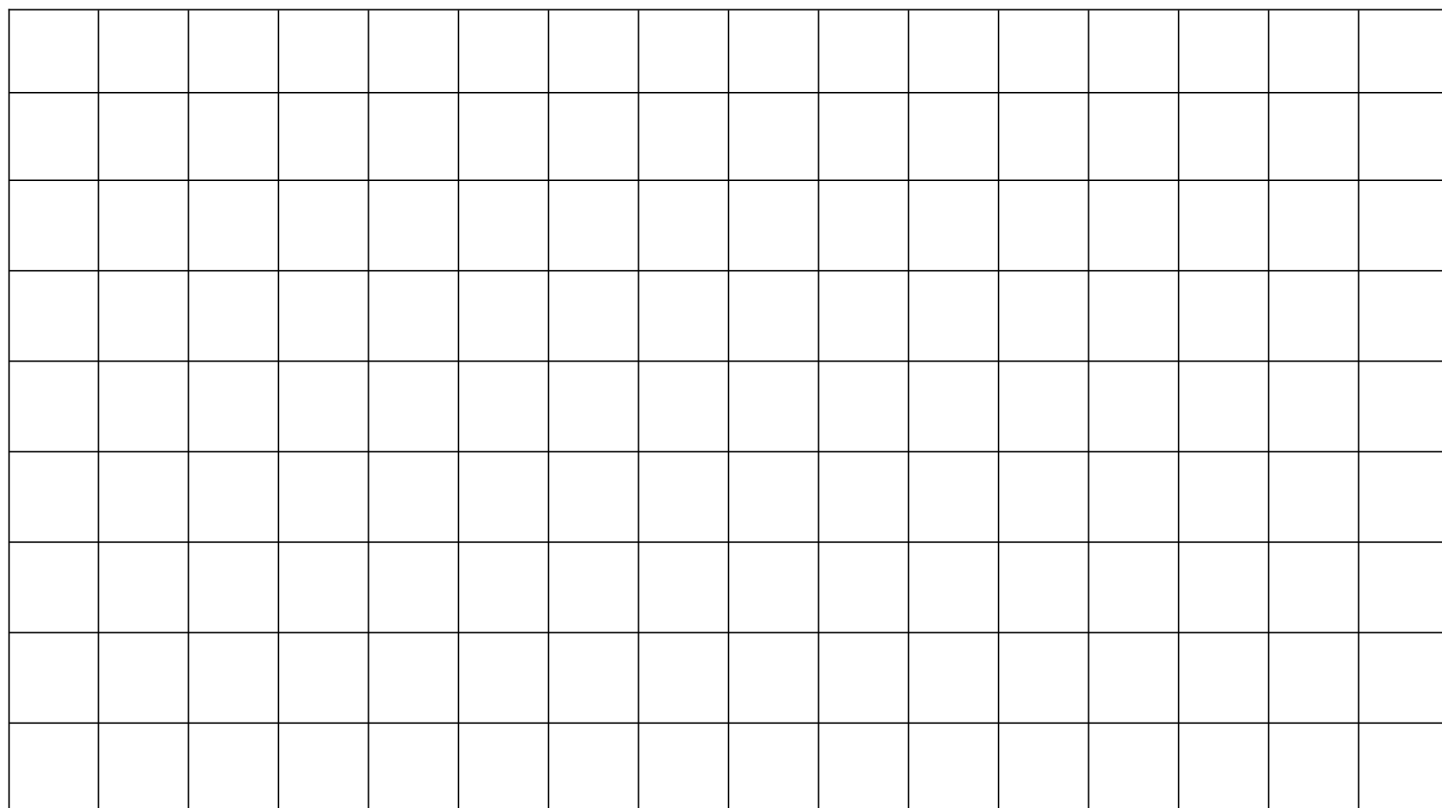
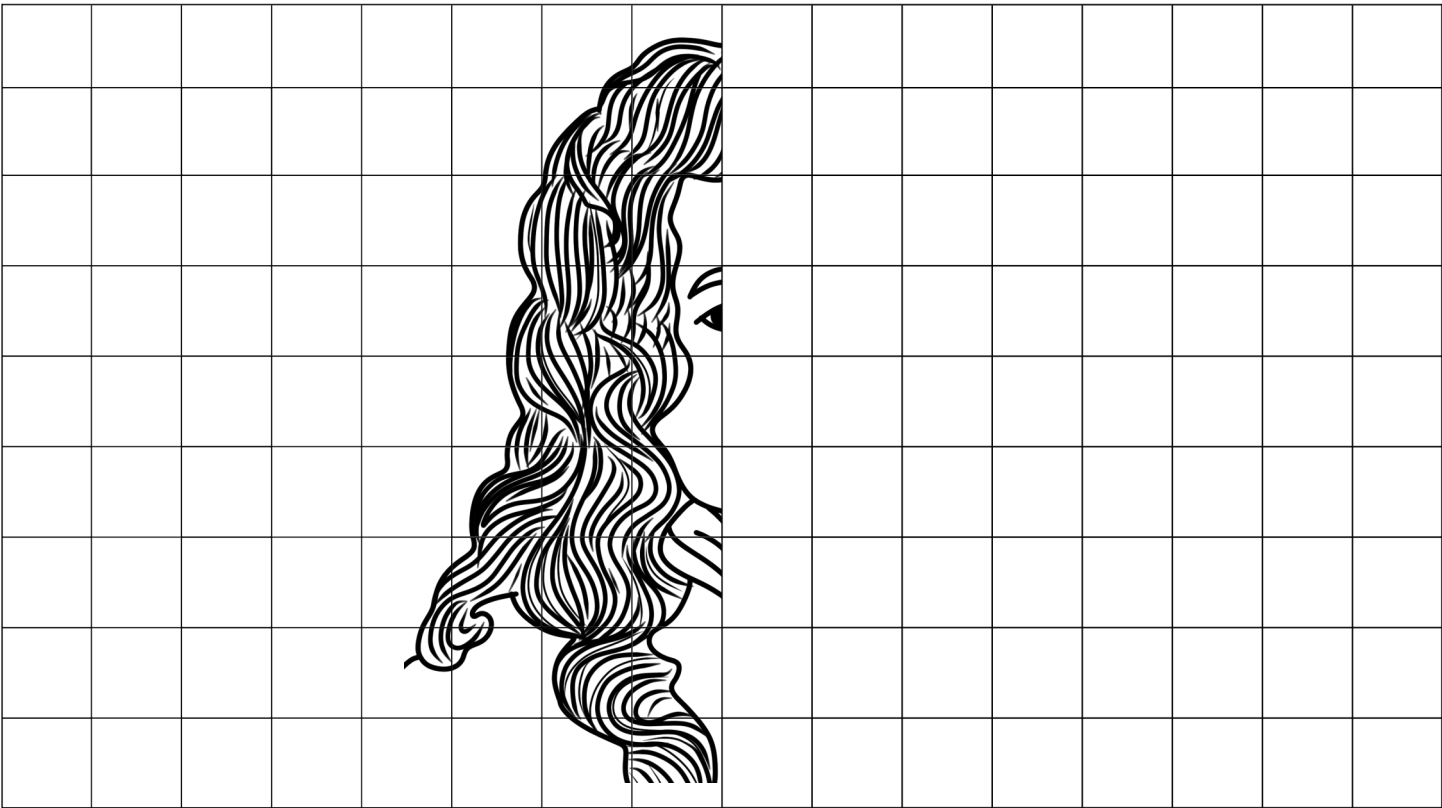
René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle was born in 1643 in France. In 1666, he sailed to a French colony in Canada where he became a fur trader. He was told by the Native Americans of two great rivers to the southwest. He thought they may be the passage explorers had been searching for to take them to the Pacific Ocean. He traveled through part of the wilderness of North America from 1669 to 1673, searching for the rivers. He returned to France in 1674, and King Louis XIV gave him land in the present-day area of Kingston, Ontario. In 1677, he again returned to France. The next year, he went back to Canada again, where he set about building a commercial vessel he hoped to use to trade when exploring the Mississippi River, but it wrecked before it could be used on the Mississippi.

He returned to Canada and explored the area of the Great Lakes in 1679. He established the first European settlement in present-day Illinois in 1680. He returned to Canada for supplies and, in 1681, started his expedition down the Illinois River attempting to reach the Mississippi River. He began traveling down the Mississippi River with his expedition on February 13, 1682, arriving at the Gulf of Mexico on April 9, 1682. He claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries for France. This included an area of land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains, and between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. He named the area Louisiana in honor of the king. La Salle died in 1687.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle on the next page like the one shown below:

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- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Samuel de Champlain

Samuel de Champlain was born around 1568. He learned navigation from his father, who was a sea captain. Champlain made several trips to the Spanish colonies while working on a French trading ship between 1599 and 1601.

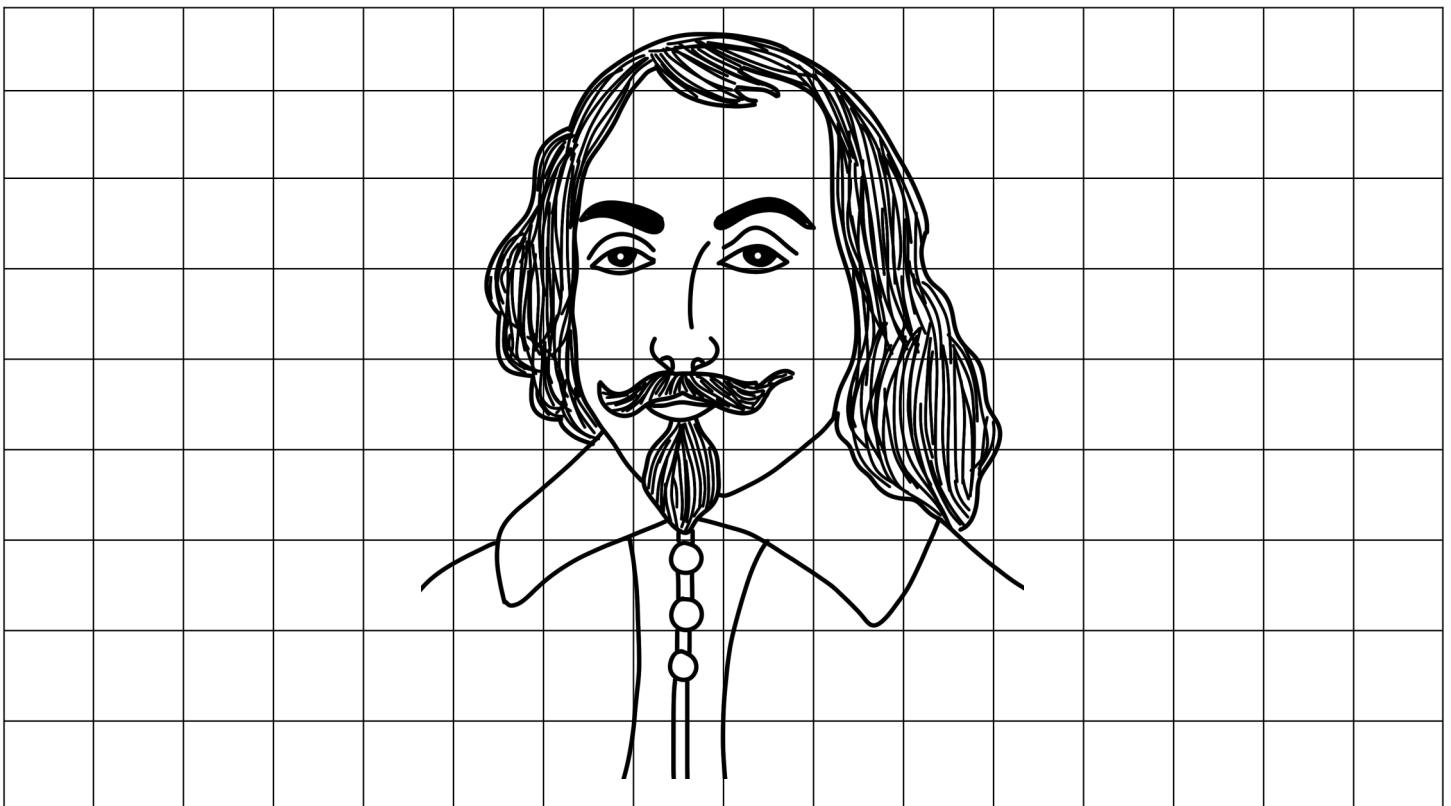
In 1601, while back in France, Champlain wrote a book about his travels and was one of the first to talk about building a canal across Panama. King Henry IV read Champlain's book and was interested in sending Champlain to find wealth for France in North America. He sailed to what is now Canada in 1603 and explored the St. Lawrence River, writing about Niagara Falls and exploring west to Lake Huron. He returned to North America in 1604 and explored the coast of New England and went with a group of colonists to settle Acadia.

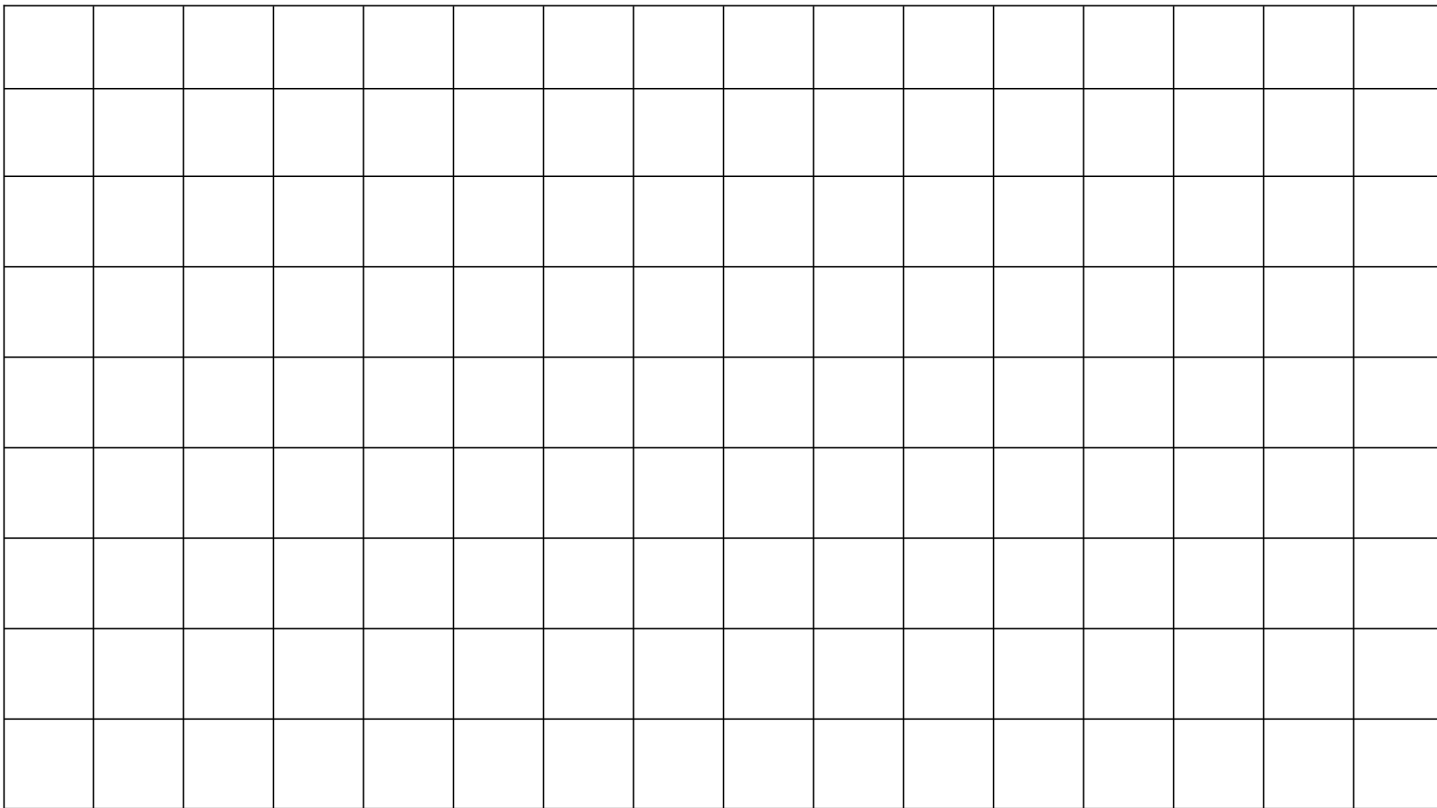
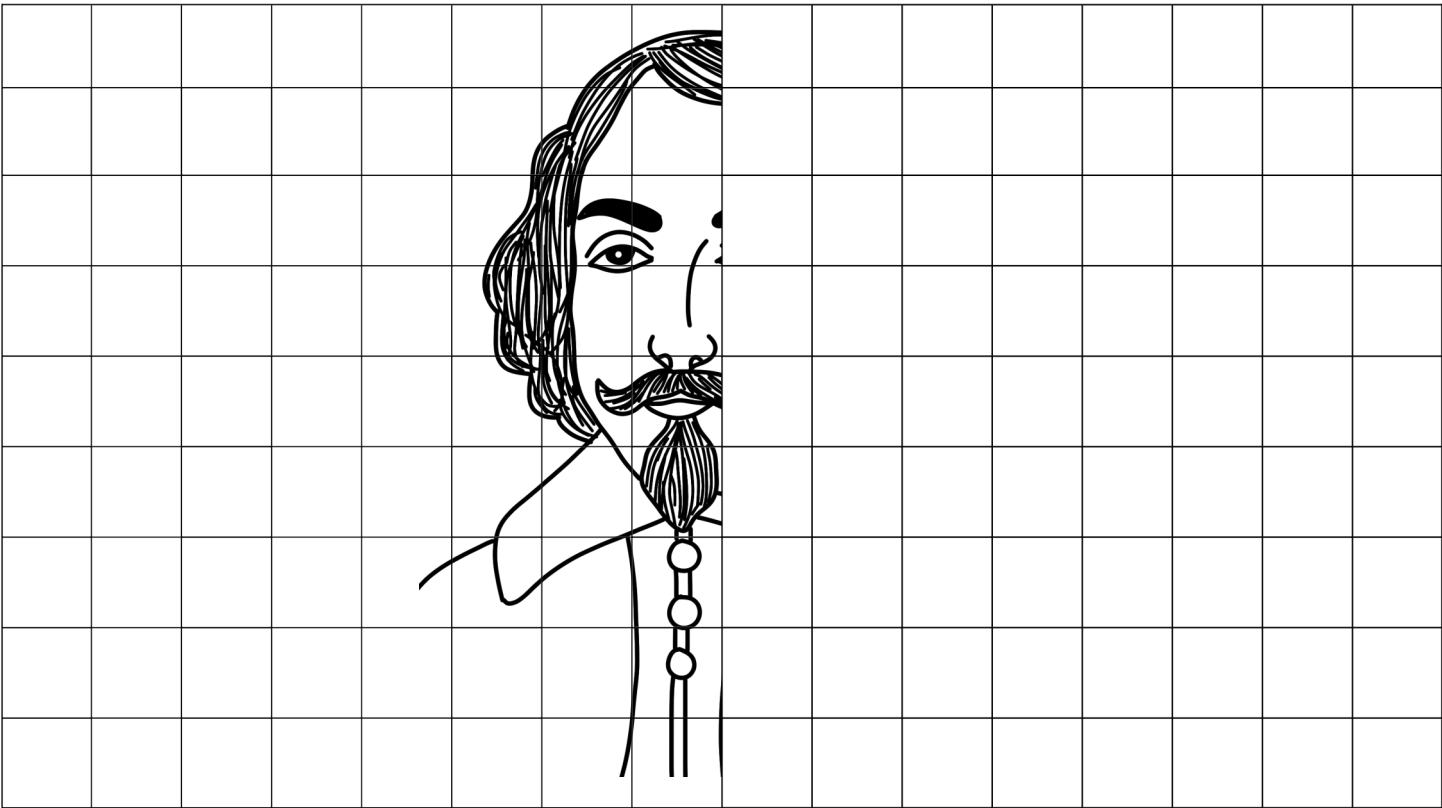
In 1608, Champlain returned to present-day Canada to set up a fur trading post. He named the site Quebec. While helping the Algonquin and Huron peoples in 1609 in a raid against the Iroquois, he reached a lake he named Lake Champlain.

Because of war between England and France, Champlain was taken prisoner in Quebec and taken to England. He was allowed to return to France in 1629. After a treaty returned the area of Quebec to France, Champlain returned to Quebec and lived there until his death in 1635.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Samuel de Champlain on the next page like the one shown below:

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- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





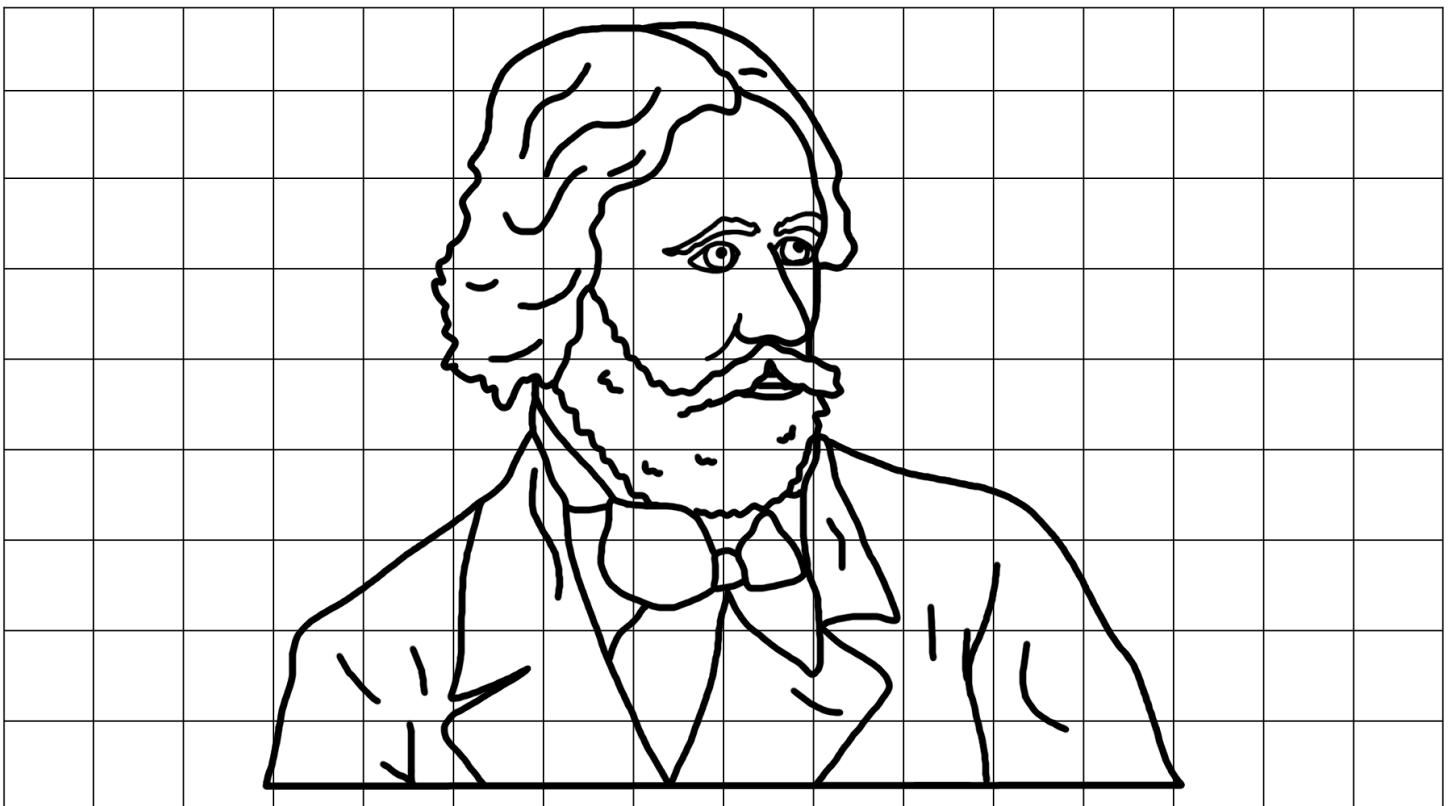
John Charles Frémont

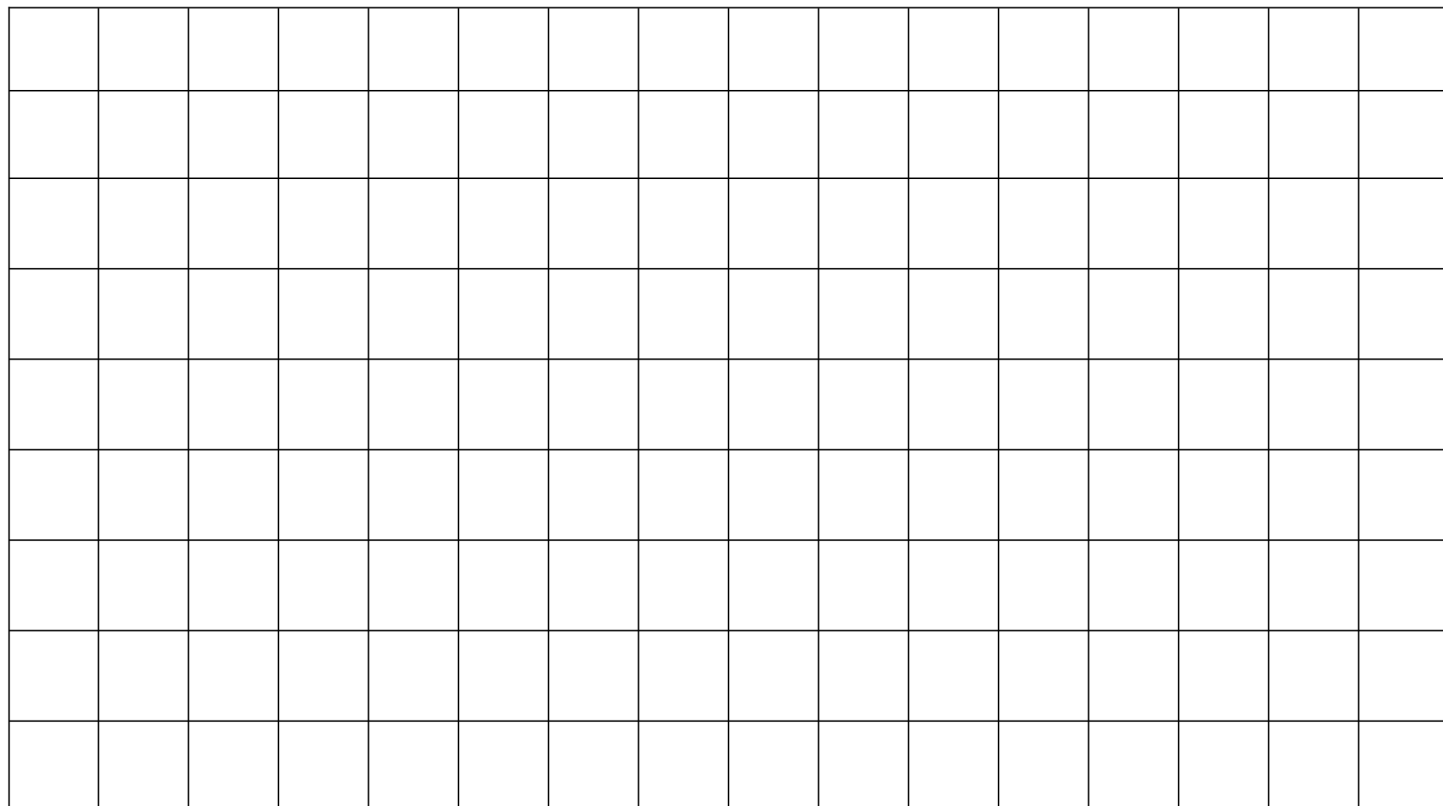
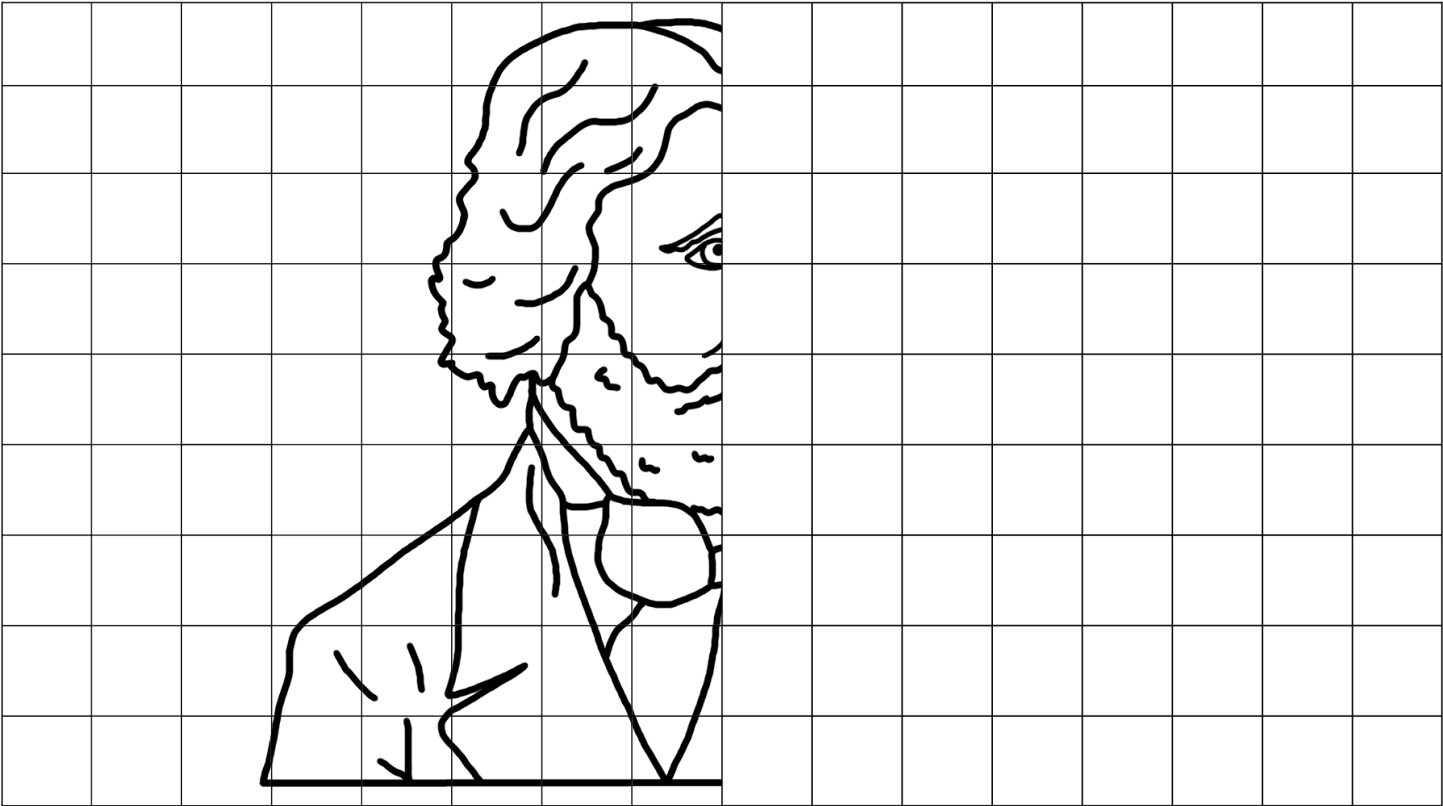
John Charles Frémont was born in 1813. He made an independent survey of part of the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and wrote about it, which gave him a reputation as an explorer. He explored part of the area of Oregon, visited Fort Vancouver, and moved to Nevada. He then went to California, which at the time belonged to Mexico, and explored the southwest. Before heading to the southwest, he crossed the Sierra Nevada in winter, which added to his fame as an explorer. He went back to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1844, and helped with the mapping of much of the American West.

Frémont tried to find a route for the transcontinental railroad but failed to find one that was suitable. He lived in California and represented the state in the U.S. Senate from 1850 to 1851. He was asked to run for president on the Democratic ticket but refused because the Democrats supported slavery. He ran as a Republican but lost. He died in 1890.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of John Charles Frémont on the next page like the one shown below:

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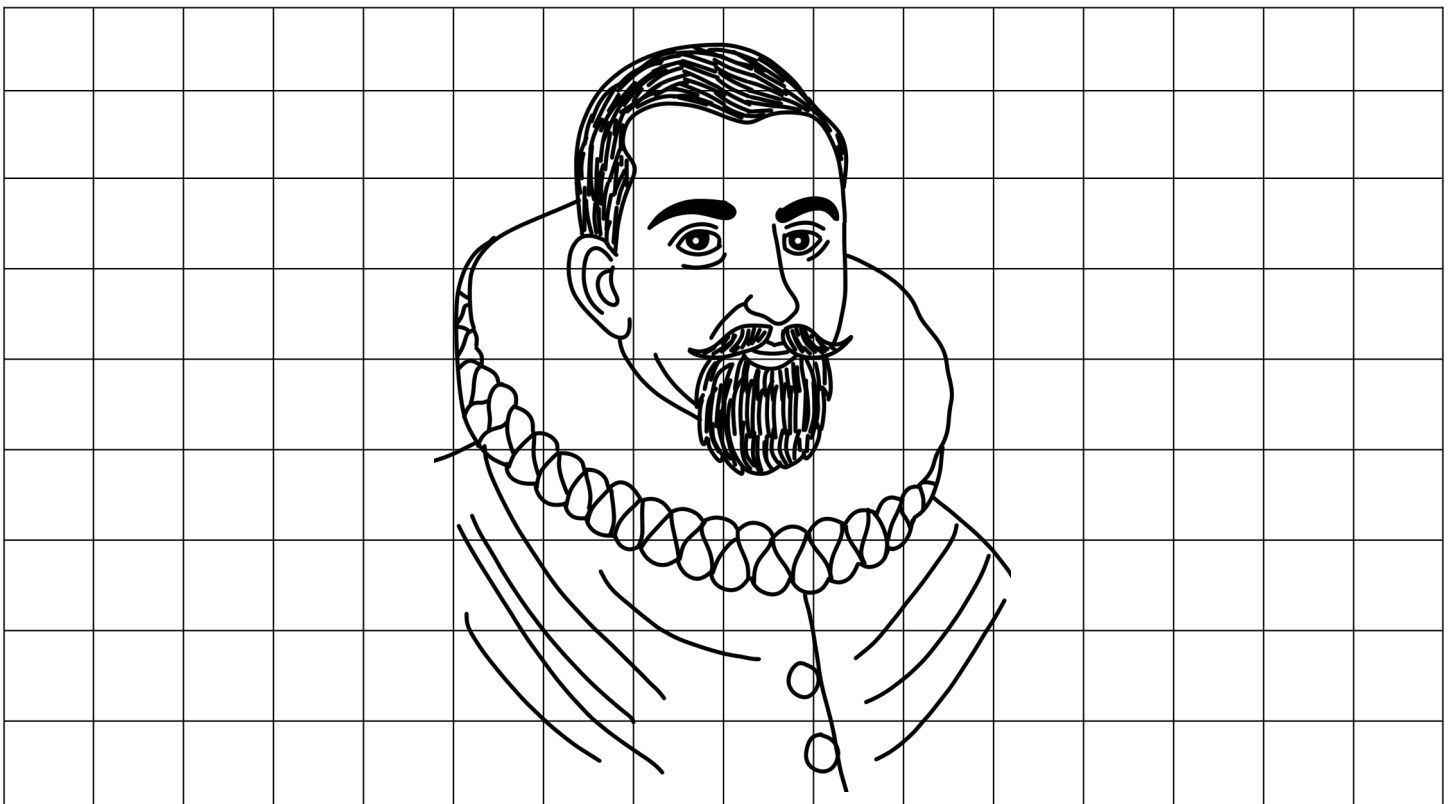
Henry Hudson

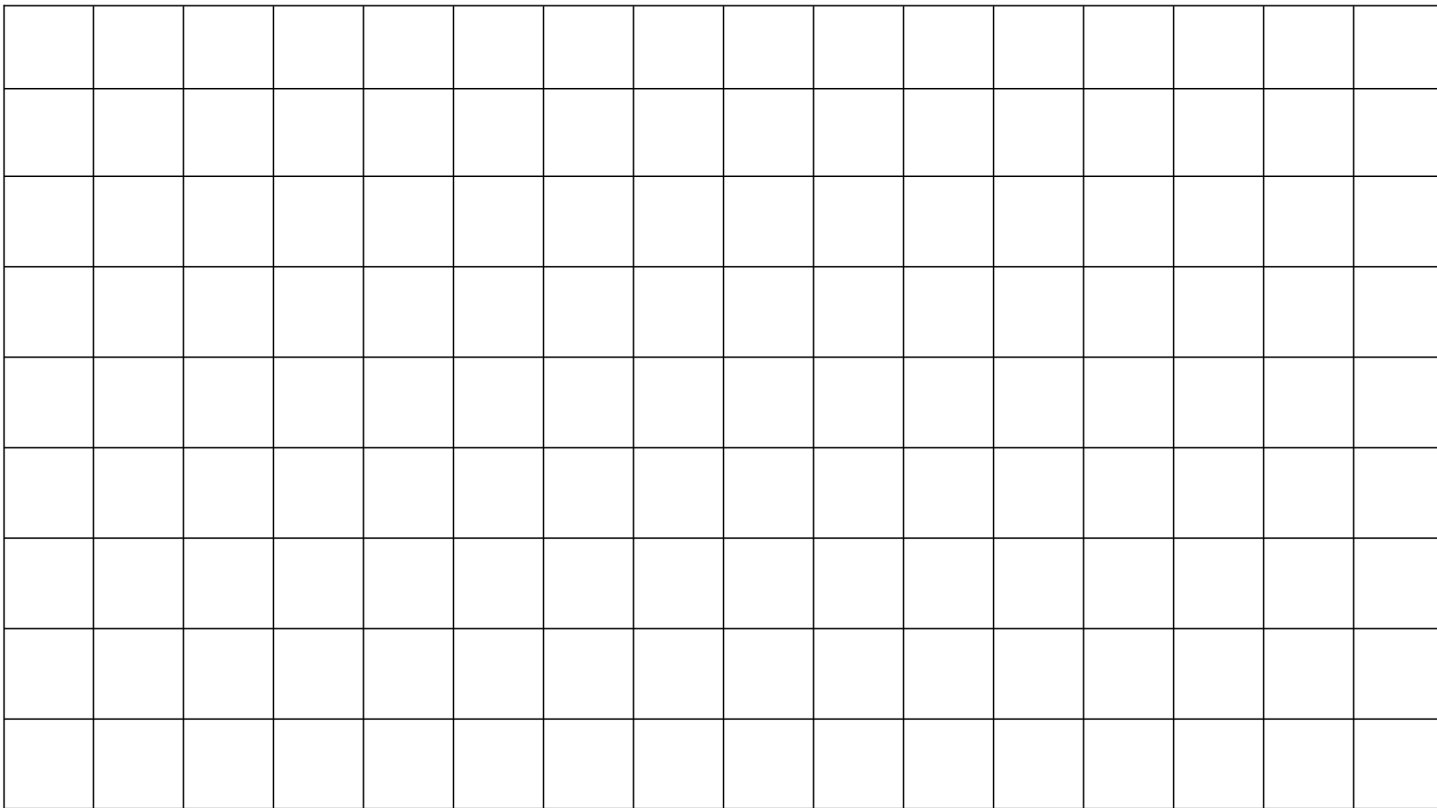
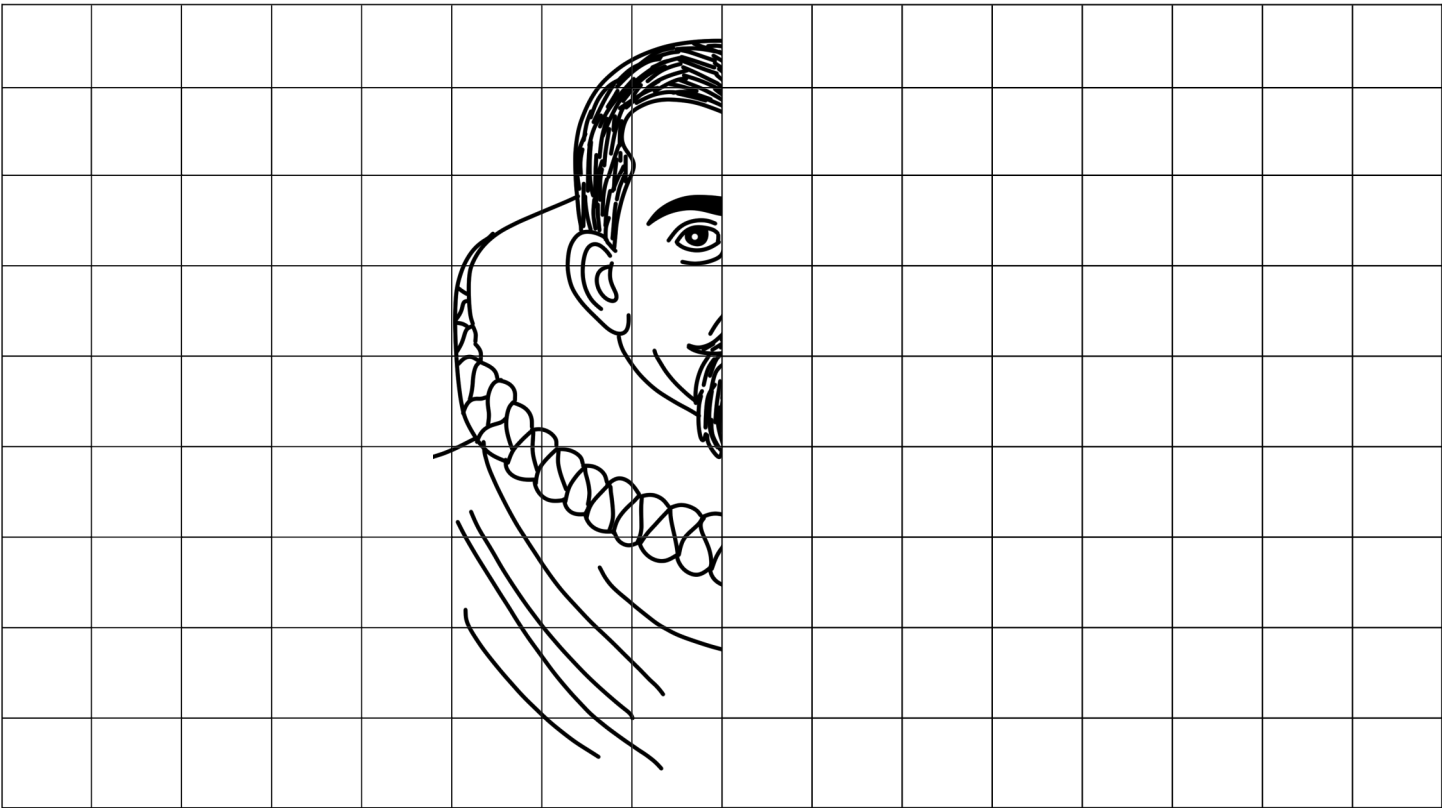
Henry Hudson was born around 1565. In 1607 he was hired to try to find a route to Asia by sailing north. At that time, it was not known that ice blocked the way through much of the Arctic Ocean. He sailed to Greenland in a ship named the *Hopewell* and came within about 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) of the North Pole. At this point, ice blocked his way. He tried again in 1608, but again was stopped by the ice. Hudson was then hired by the Dutch East India Company to find a way to Asia by going north of Russia. He knew the ice would make this impossible and decided to sail to North America instead. He sailed his ship, the *Half Moon*, to the coast of present-day North Carolina and then turned north, claiming land for the Netherlands. He traveled what is known as the Hudson River as far as Albany and, as he explored, came within about 100 miles (160 km) of a French exploring party led by Samuel de Champlain, although they never knew the other was there.

The English government did not want the Dutch to have claims in North America, so they stopped Hudson from sailing for the Netherlands. In 1610, he sailed the *Discovery* for a group of English merchants, again hoping to find the Northwest Passage. His route eventually took him to Hudson Bay. Hudson did not find an outlet to the Pacific Ocean and he and his crew were forced to wait through the winter before trying again. However, his crew mutinied and set Hudson, his son, and a few loyal crewmen adrift. The *Discovery* then returned to England. Henry Hudson and those with him were never heard from again.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Henry Hudson on the next page like the one shown below:

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Zebulon Pike

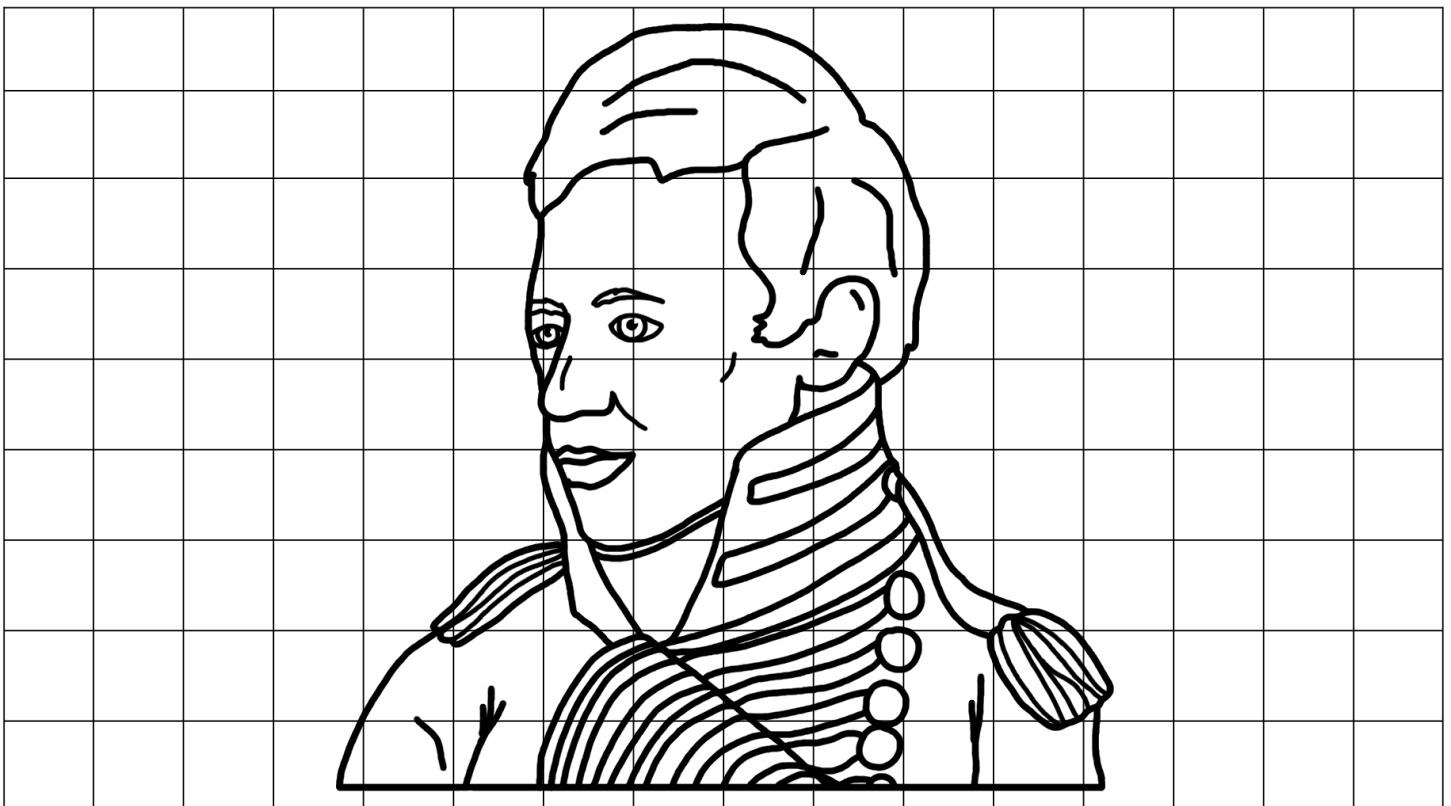
Zebulon Pike was born in New Jersey in 1779. He grew up on the frontier—which, at that time, was Ohio and Illinois. He joined the military at age 15. He married in 1801, and he and his wife Clarissa had a daughter who grew up and married a son of President William Henry Harrison.

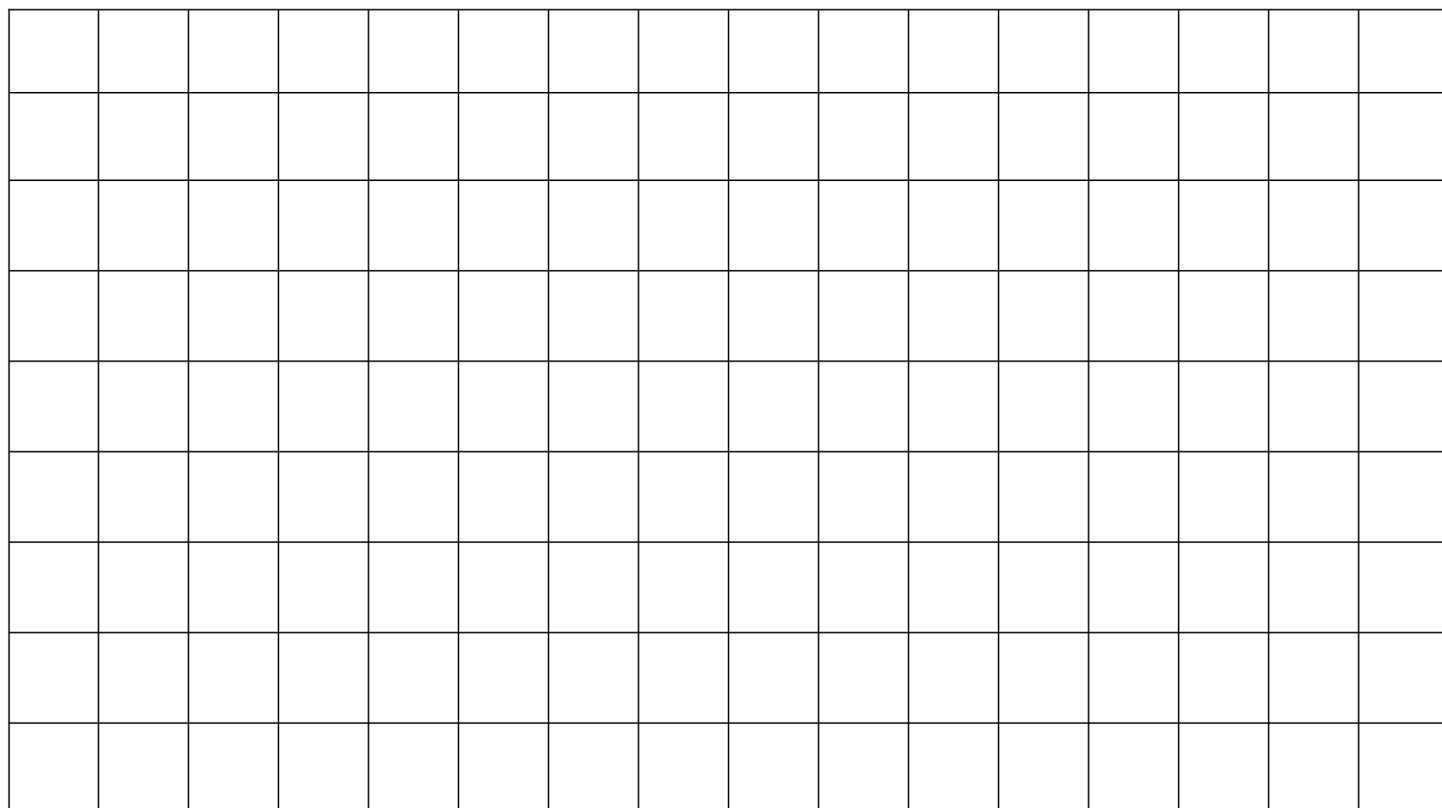
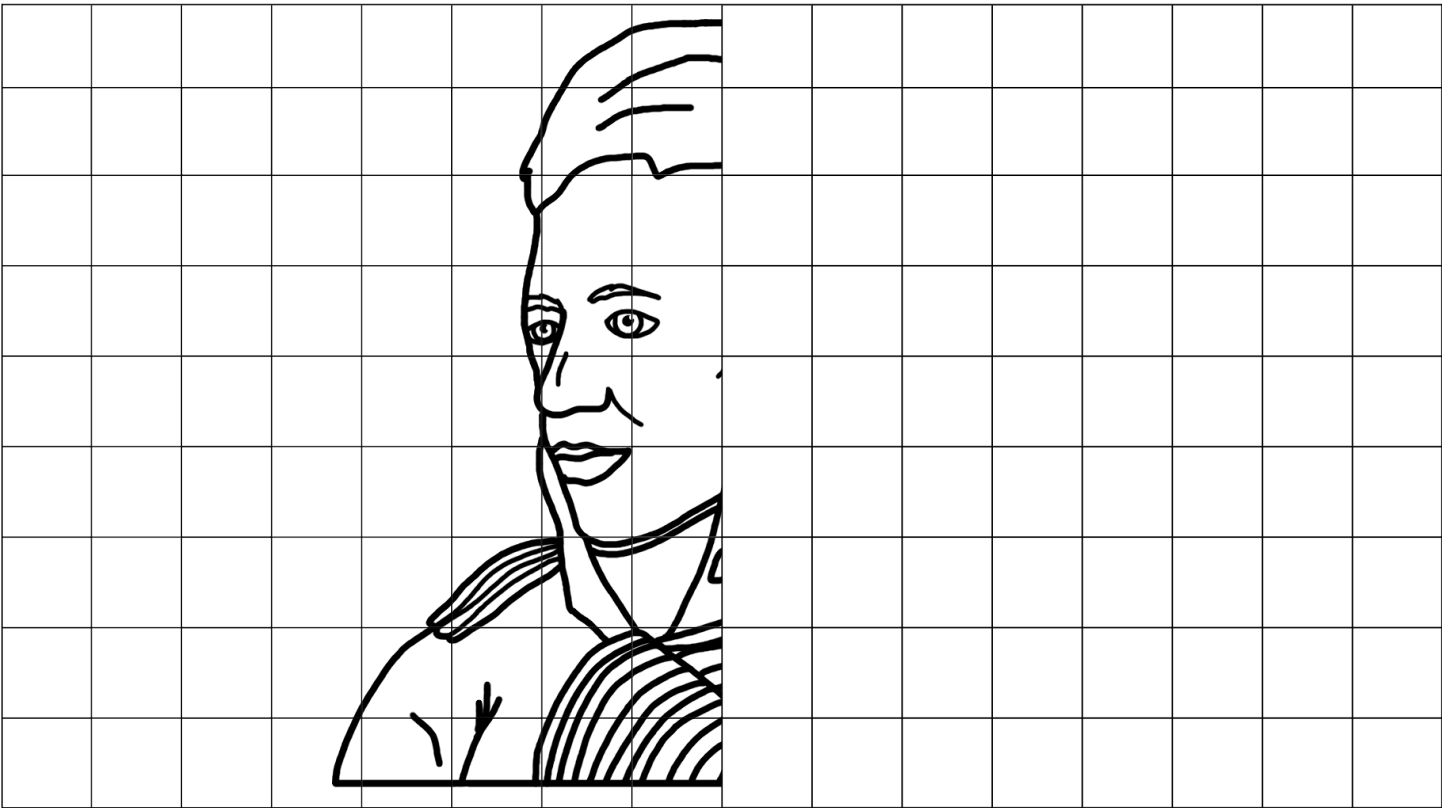
In 1805, he was sent on a mission to explore the upper Mississippi River. He continued his expeditions as the leader of President Jefferson's Pike Expedition in 1806-1807, and explored the southwestern United States. He and his men attempted to cross part of the Rocky Mountains, but after nearly two days of no food and facing waist-deep snow, they turned back from climbing what would later be called Pike's Peak. They traveled south and set up shelter, but they had crossed into Mexico. Historians aren't sure if it was intentional or accidental. He and his men were captured by the Spanish and sent to Chihuahua province where they were questioned by the governor. Pike and most of his men were released in 1807, but other soldiers were held longer.

Pike returned from the trip with information that was very helpful to those wanting to travel to and trade with these areas. He published a book in 1810 about his expeditions that was popular in the United States and Europe. It was even later translated into French, German, and Dutch. He was killed at the Battle of York in 1813 during the War of 1812.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Zebulon Pike on the next page like the one shown below:

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- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh was born around 1553. In 1581, he met Queen Elizabeth I, and she gave him the right to begin colonies in America. In 1585, the first expedition to start a colony landed on Roanoke Island, but this colony did not work out and the survivors returned to England in 1586.

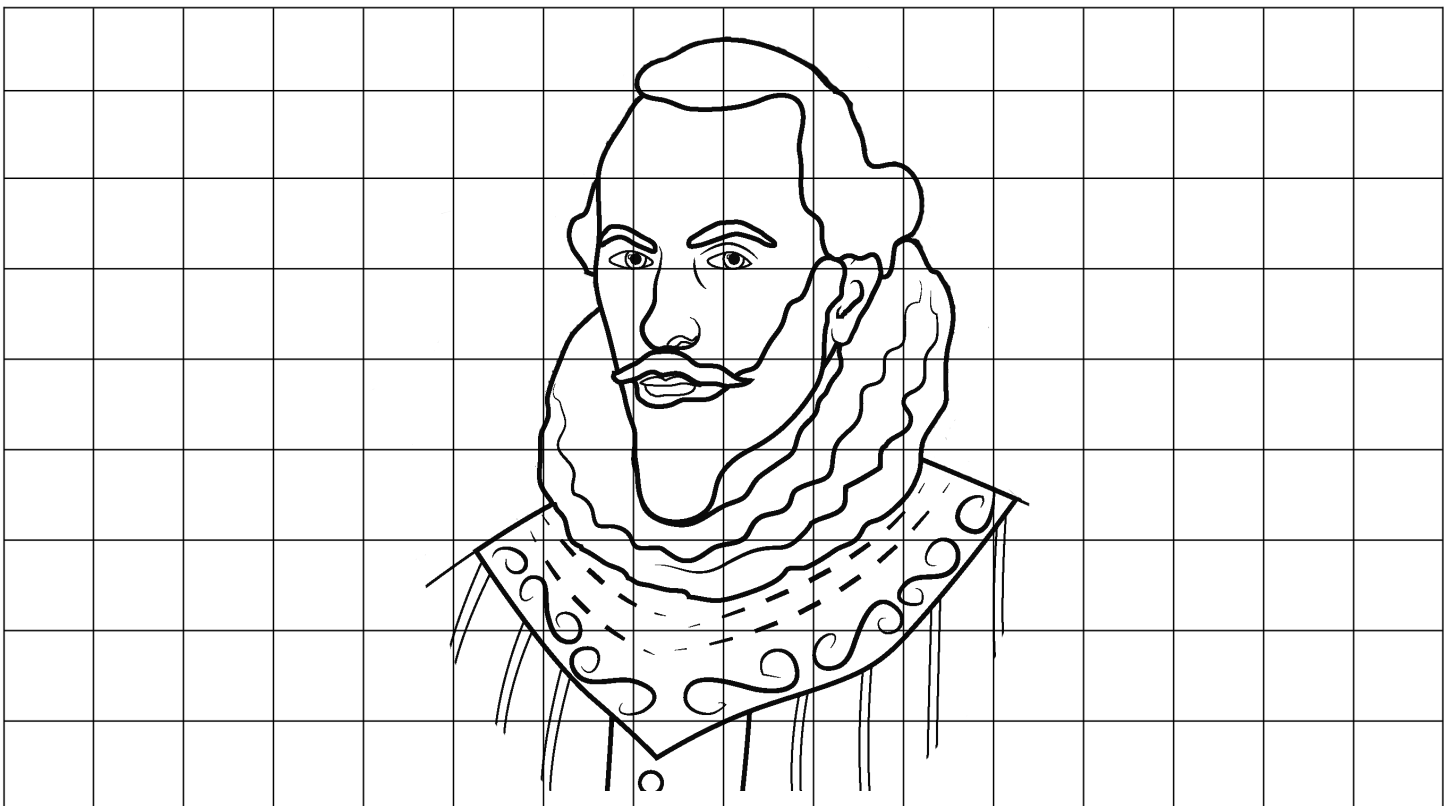
In 1587, Raleigh sent a second expedition to the same area, and the first English child born in America was born on Roanoke Island. However, by 1590, the colonists had disappeared mysteriously, and the colony of Roanoke became known as the Lost Colony.

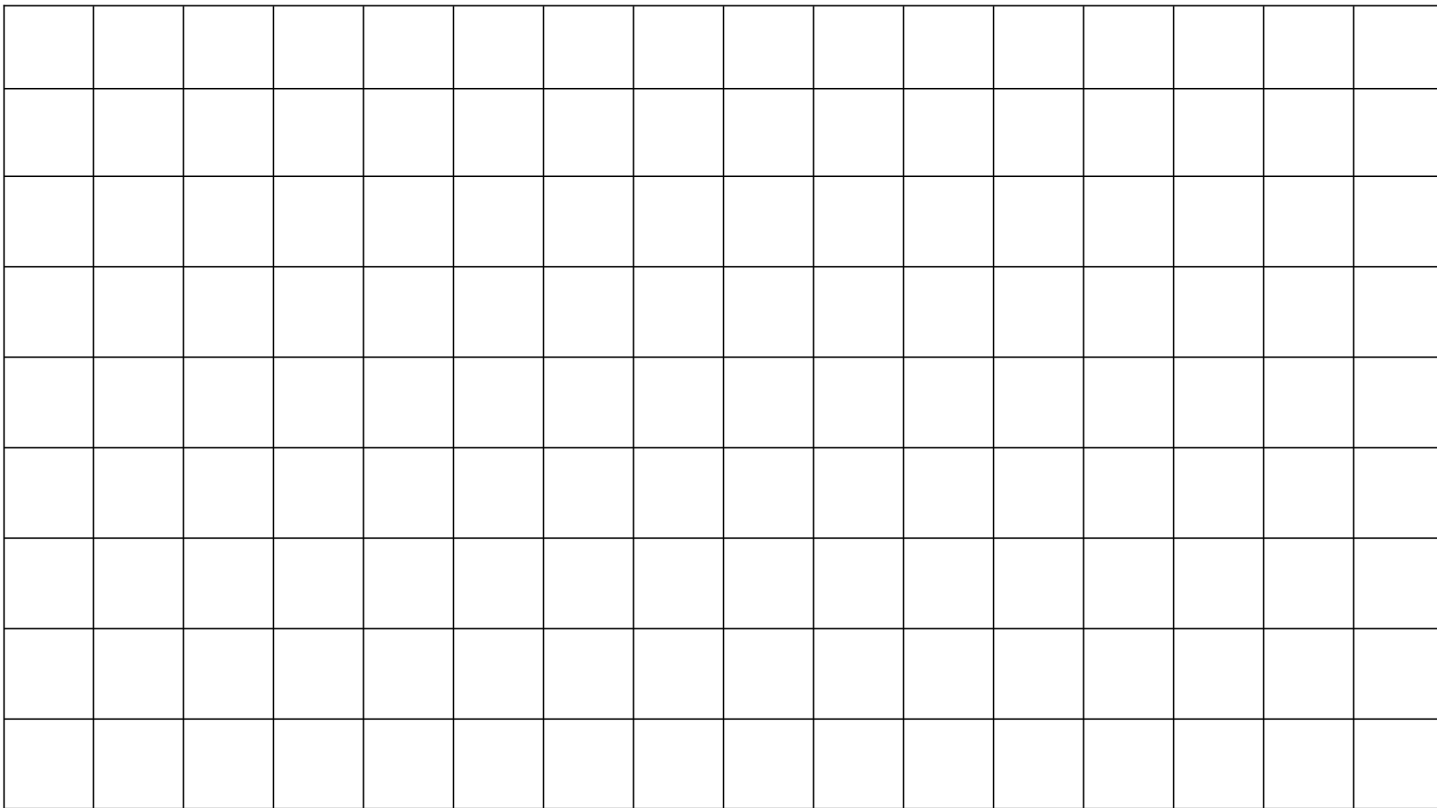
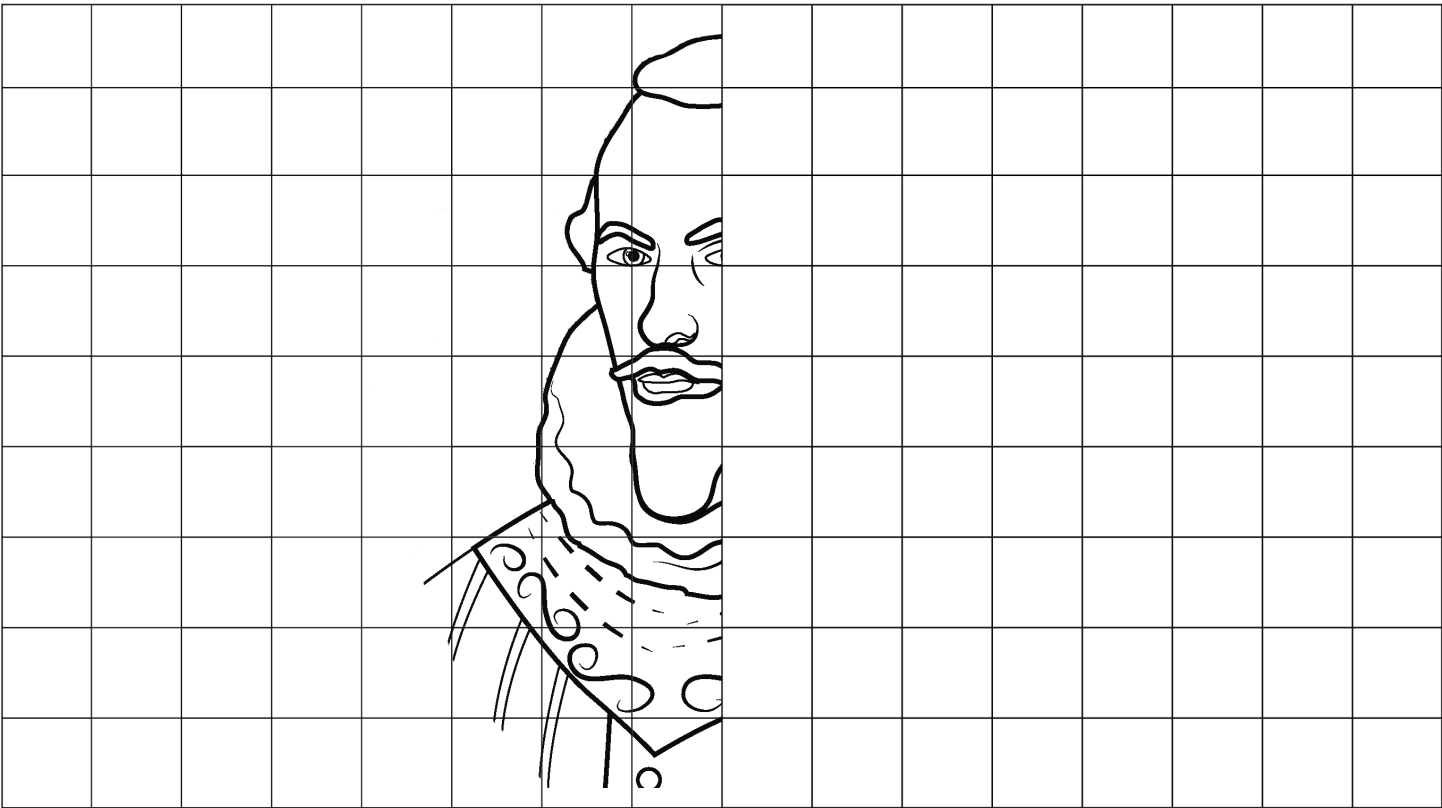
Raleigh had a small part fighting in the Spanish Armada. From his travels, some believe Raleigh was able to introduce the potato plant to Ireland. He later led an expedition to South America searching for El Dorado, which was supposed to be a kingdom of gold. This expedition failed.

He later led another expedition to search for gold in South America, but he was sentenced to death for disobeying orders and invading Spanish territory. He was executed in 1618.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Sir Walter Raleigh on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Sacagawea

Sacagawea was born around 1787. In 1804, her husband, who was French-Canadian, was hired as an interpreter for Lewis and Clark. However, he didn't speak the Shoshone language, so she joined him and the expedition as well.

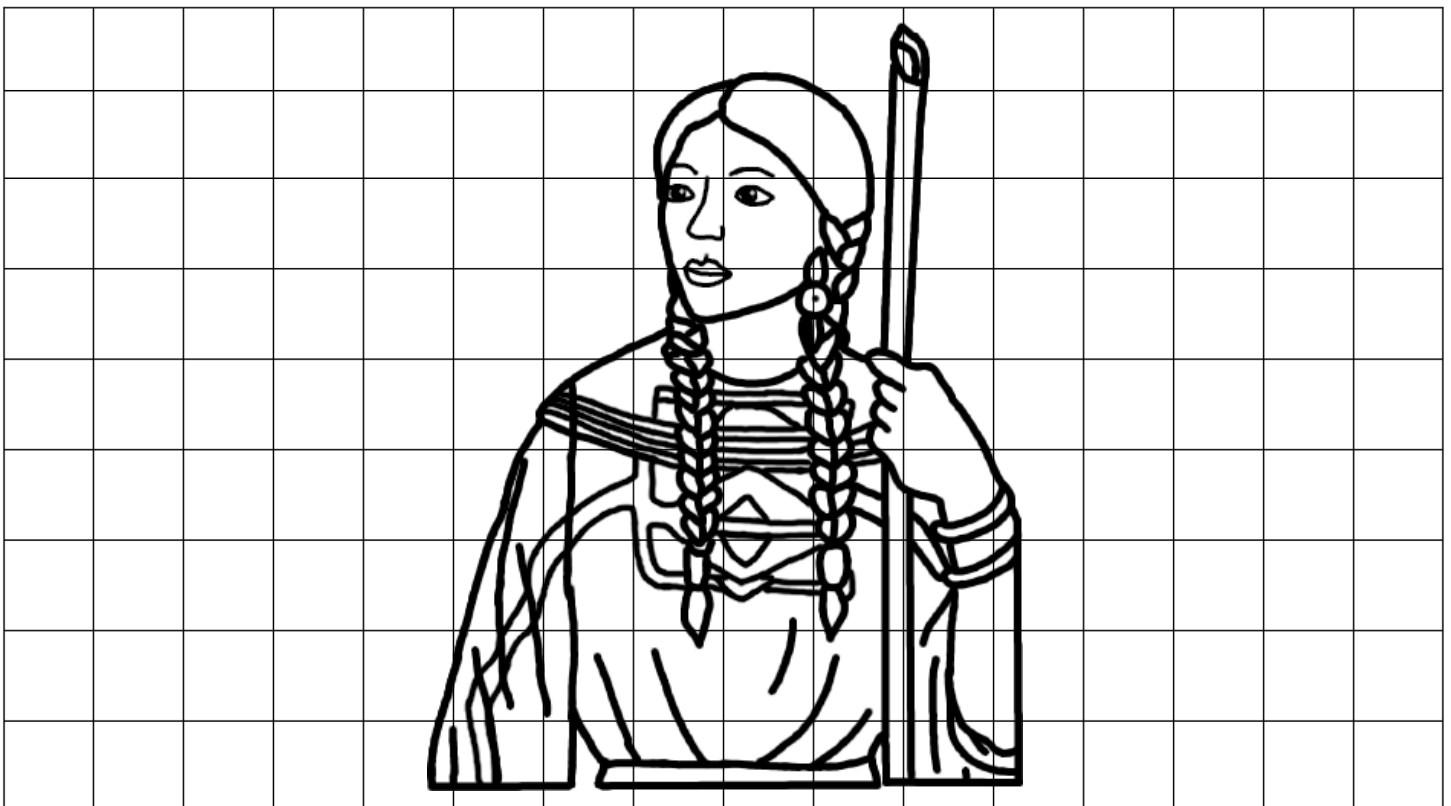
On April 7, 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition left to travel up the Missouri River. Sacagawea had given birth to a son not quite two months earlier. Sacagawea, along with the baby, accompanied the explorers. At one point, the boat she was traveling in almost capsized, but she was able to save many important materials that would have been lost without her help. Her presence was also helpful because when other tribes would see a woman and baby traveling with the explorers, they felt the travelers were peaceful.

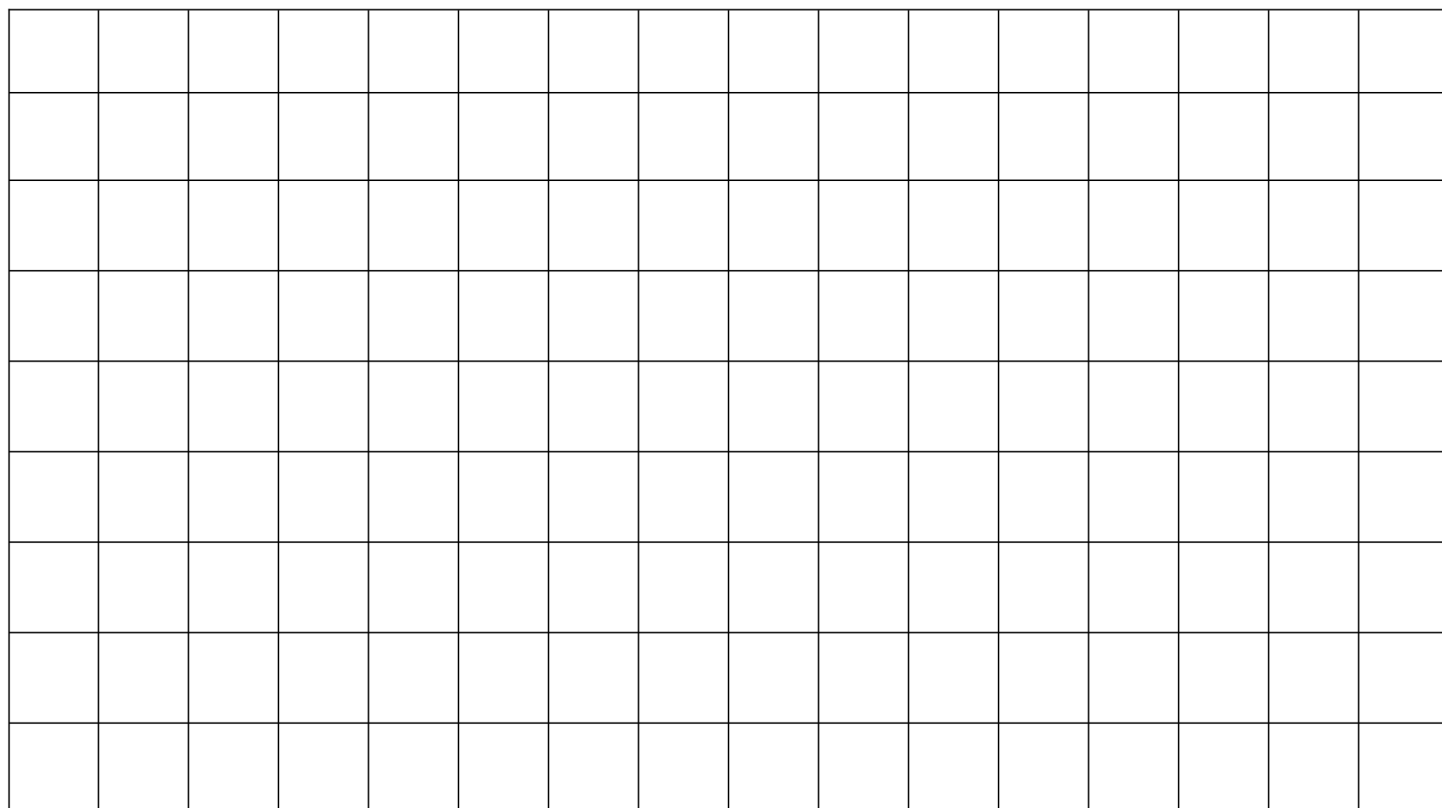
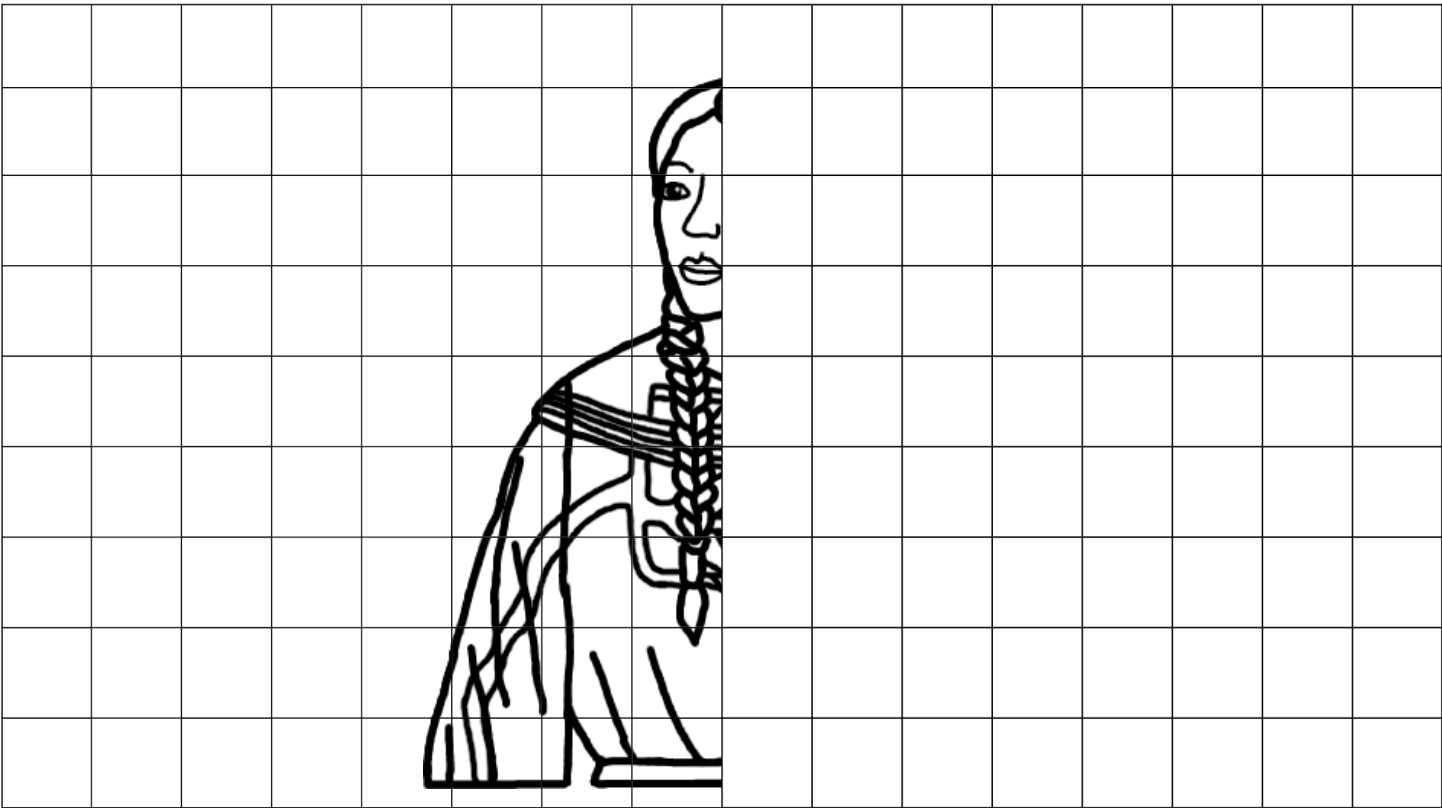
She also did an important job when they reached Shoshone land. She was able to help them negotiate for horses and a guide to cross the Rocky Mountains. She also helped them determine where to spend the winter when they reached the Pacific coast.

Although she was not the guide for the explorers, she recognized landmarks and helped them with key information. For example, she knew the Bozeman Pass was the best route between the Missouri River and the Yellowstone River as they made their return journey. It is believed Sacagawea died in 1812.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Sacagawea on the next page like the one shown below:

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- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





John Smith

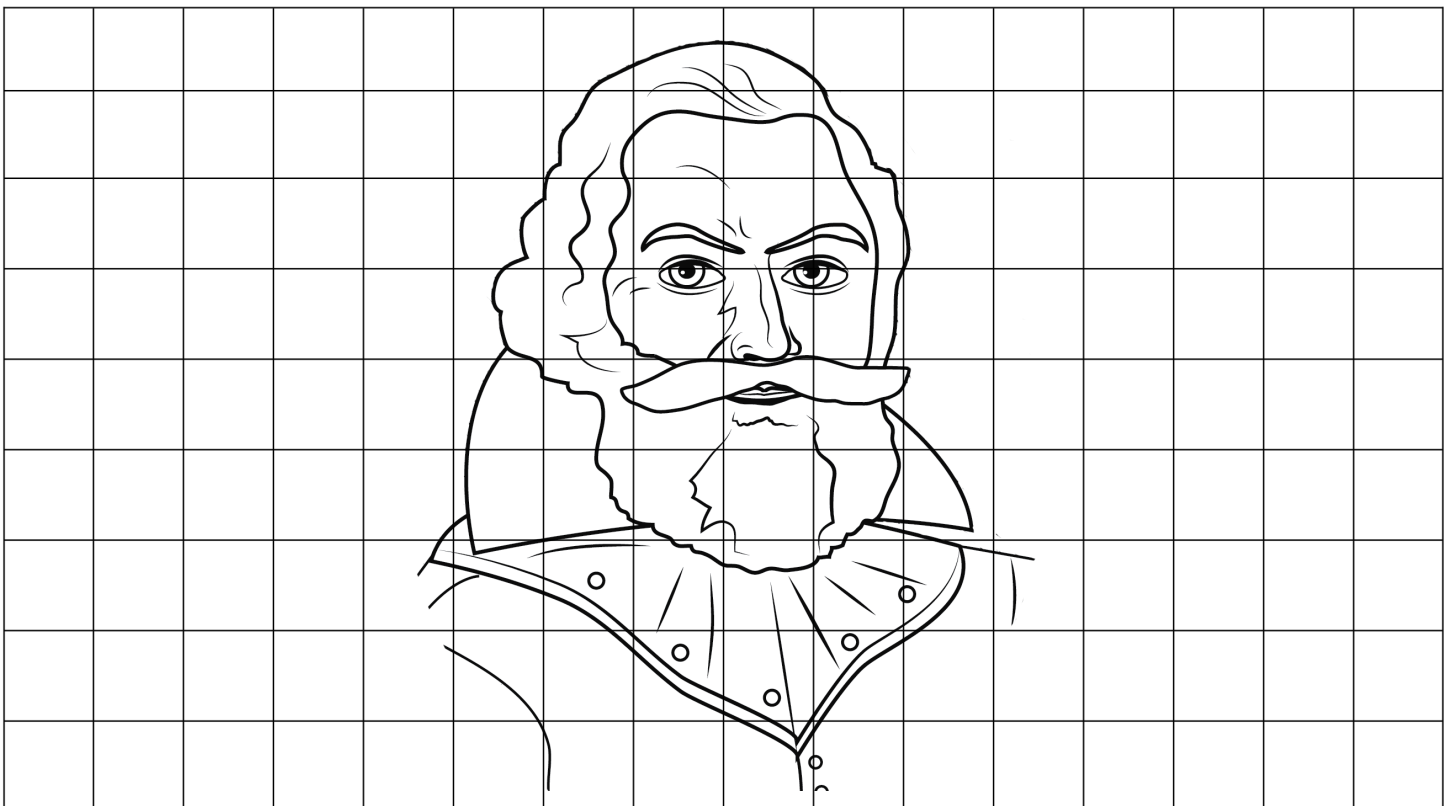
John Smith was born around 1580 in England. He had an adventurous life, becoming a soldier and fighting in Europe. In 1601, he fought with several European countries against the Ottoman Empire. He was captured by the Ottomans and sold as a slave. He was able to escape to Russia and then return to England in 1604 or 1605.

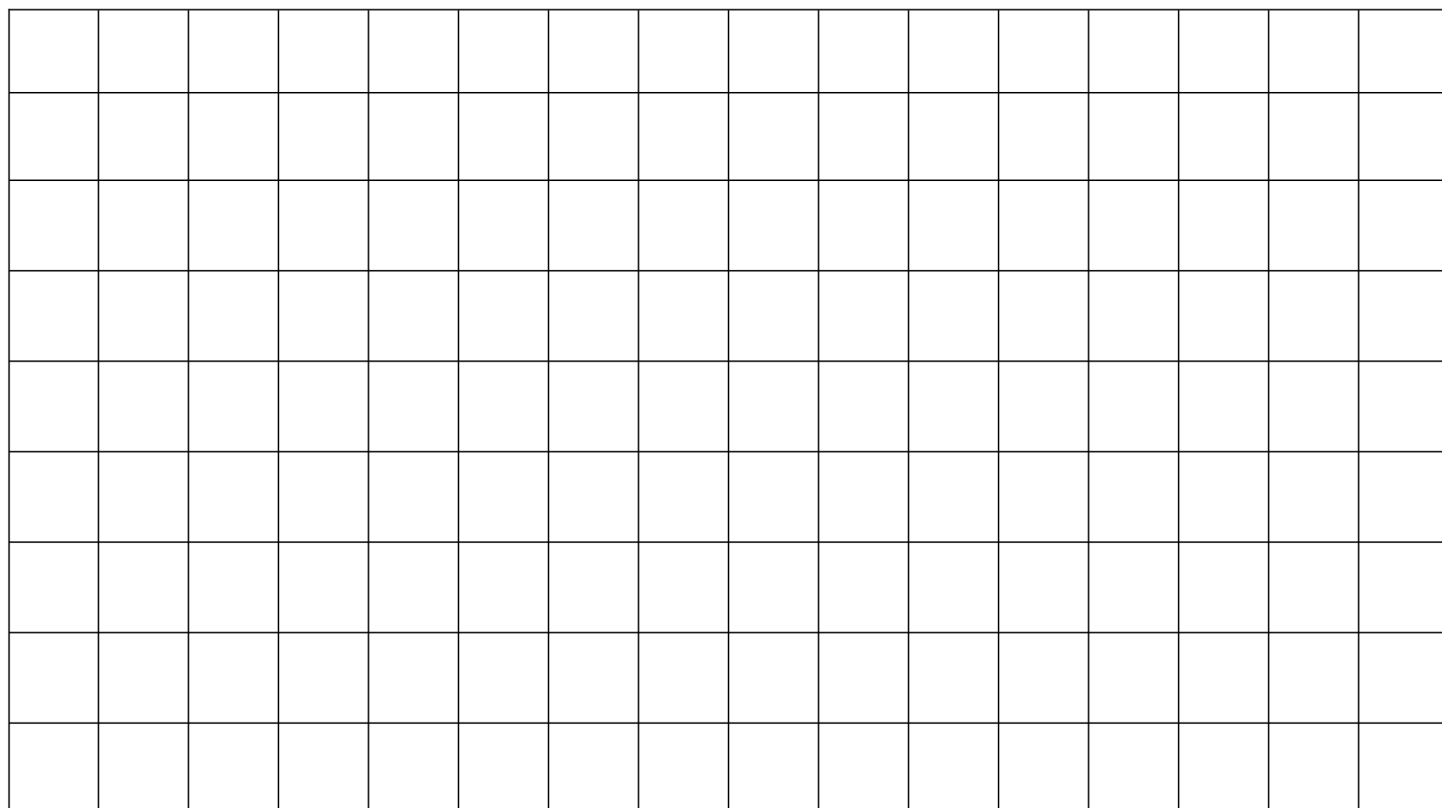
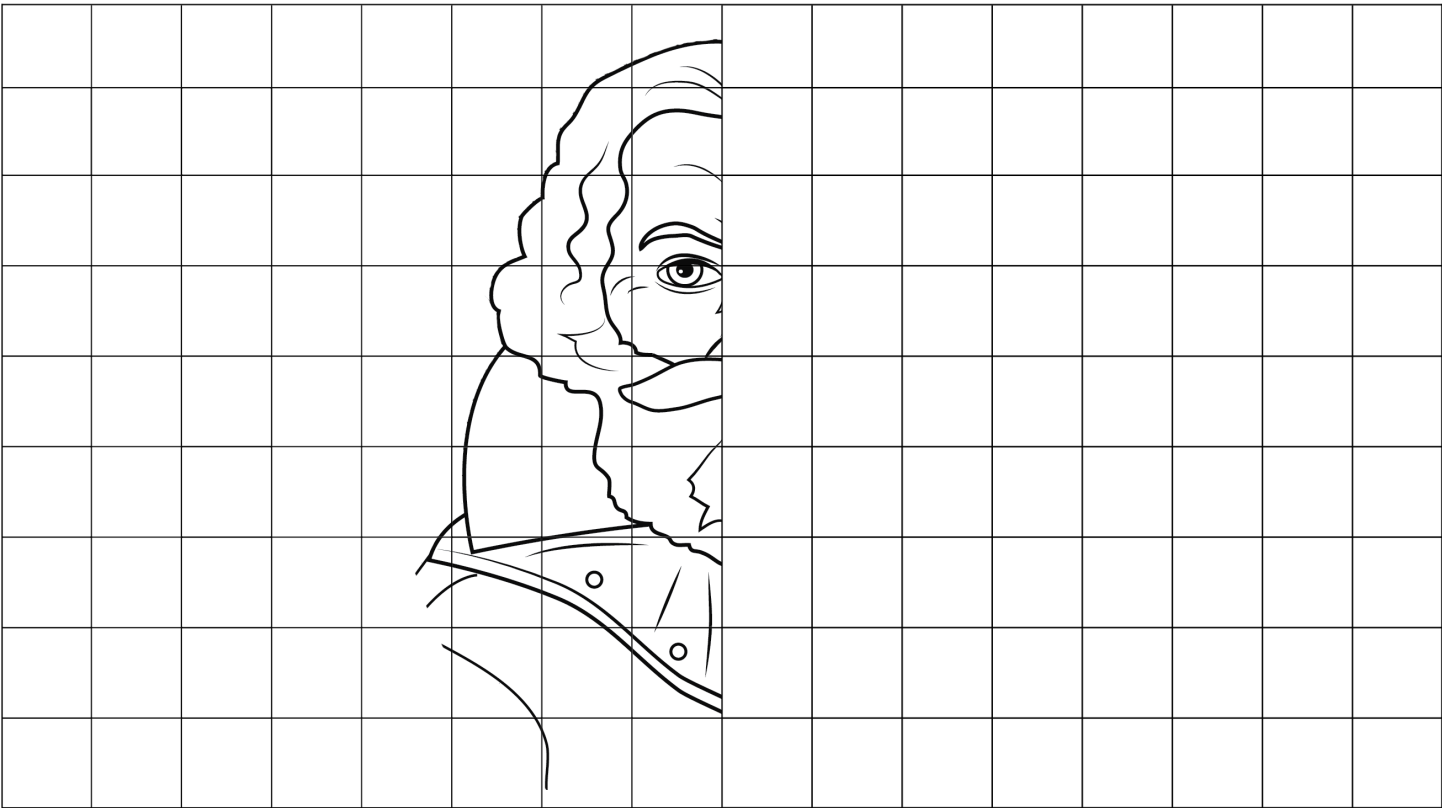
In 1606, he joined an expedition to start a new colony in the area named Virginia in America. They landed in Virginia in 1607 to begin their settlement, naming it Jamestown after King James I of England. John Smith was president of the colony in 1608 and 1609. He required colonists to work and kept order. Jamestown had almost no hunger or disease while Smith was president, but his harsh treatment of the Native Americans caused problems after he left.

In 1614, John Smith returned to America, but this time he explored the coast in the New England area. He later wrote books that contributed to the interest in colonization. He felt the natural resources available to colonists were very important, but he felt that exploring to gain riches was useless. He believed expeditions should be planned very carefully to help them succeed and that the people chosen as colonists should expect a hard life and be willing to work. John Smith died in 1631.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of John Smith on the next page like the one shown below:

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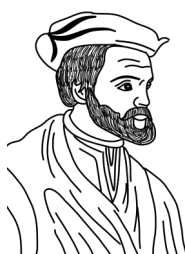


Identify the Famous Explorer

1. Which picture shows Sir Walter Raleigh? Circle it.



2. Which picture shows John Charles Frémont? Circle it.



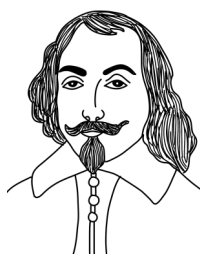
3. Which picture shows Sacagawea? Circle it.



4. Which picture shows Zebulon Pike? Circle it.

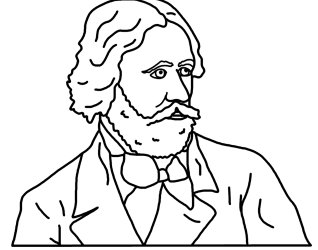
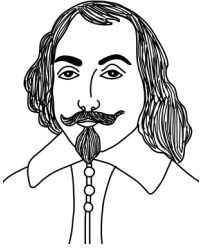


5. Which picture shows René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle? Circle it.



Identify the Famous Explorer (continued)

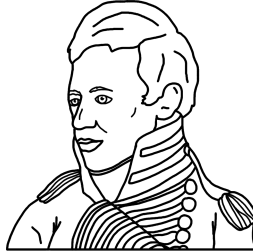
6. Which picture shows the Samuel de Champlain? Circle it.



7. Which picture shows Jim Bridger? Circle it.



8. Which picture shows John Smith? Circle it.



9. Which picture shows Henry Hudson? Circle it.



10. Which picture shows Jacques Cartier? Circle it.



Answer Key

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



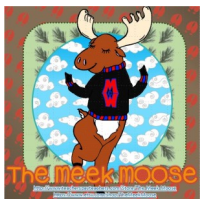
9.



10.



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