Henry Hudson

New World Explorer Lesson

splash! publications

Common Core!

By Amy Headley and Victoria Smith

Welcome!

On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Henry Hudson*, one of nine lessons in our *New World Explorers Unit*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

The Format

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching. The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

The Vocabulary

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

Core Standards: The "Big Ideas"

Core Standards help teachers prioritize instruction and connect the "big ideas" students need to know in order to advance. As a reading-based lesson, *Henry Hudson* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

At the same time that students are learning important factual content about *Henry Hudson*, they are meeting the Common Core Standards for English Language Arts and making connections to the "big ideas" in American History. Alignment to the 3rd-5th Grade Common Core Standards is clearly noted in the Lesson Plan. Below is the legend used to abbreviate the Common Core Strands:

Common Core Strand Code:
CC = Common Core
RL = Reading-Literature
RI = Reading Informational Text
RF = Reading Foundations Skills
W = Writing
SL = Speaking Listening
L = Language

The Lesson Plan

Before reading *Henry Hudson*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for ***Amsterdam, anchored, Asia, bay, captives, coast, colonist, England, errands, Europe, expeditions, founded, Greenland, harbor, historians, industry, island, kilometers, navigate, Newfoundland, New France, New World, North America, North Pole, pods, rival, strait, threatened, treason, voyages.***

After reading *Henry Hudson* students will:

- answer *Henry Hudson* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- use scale rulers to measure the distance of each of Hudson's four voyages.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Henry Hudson*.

The Henry Hudson Lesson is Aligned with these 3rd-5th Grade Core Standards:
CC.RI.1, CC.RI.2, CC.RI.3, CC.RI.4, CC.RI.7, CC.RI.10, CC.RF.3a, CC.RF.4a, CC.RF.4c, CC.L.4a, CC.L.4c, CC.L.6

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Illustrations and cover design by Victoria J. Smith

Want the Entire New Explorers Unit?

Our entire 9-lesson New World Explorers Unit is available under the American History category of our website at splashpublications.com

Vocabulary Card

word: _____

definition: _____

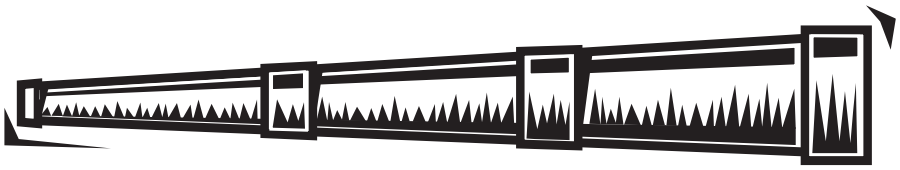
_____

Vocabulary Card

word: _____

definition: _____

_____



Vocabulary Card

word: _____

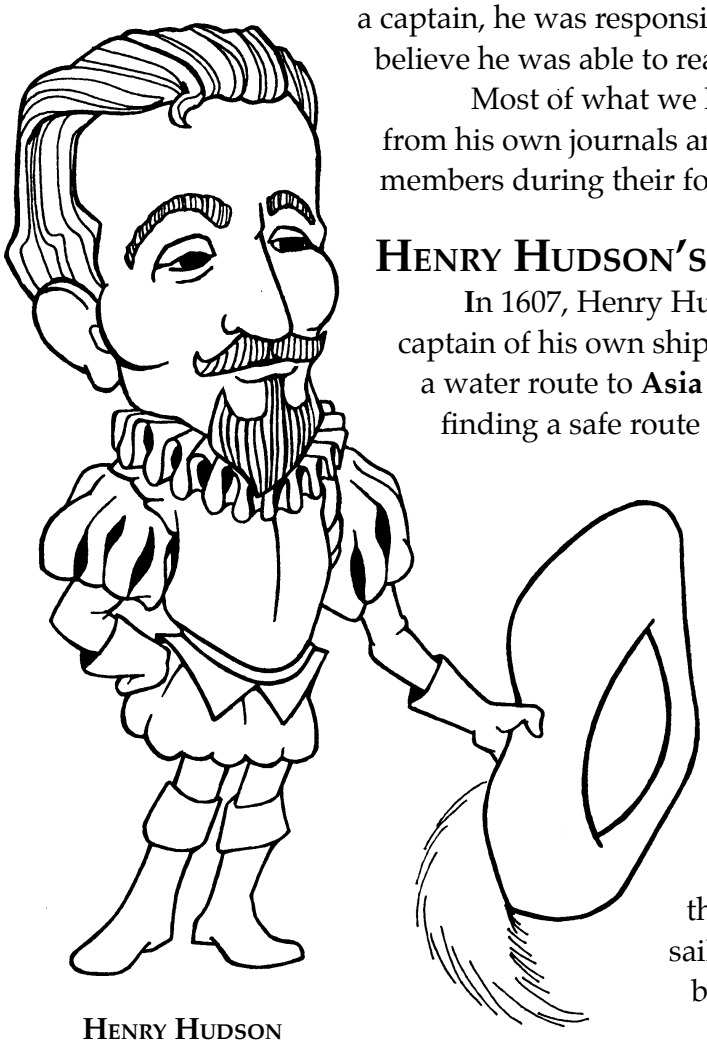
definition: _____

_____

Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson was born in England around the year 1570. As a young man in his teens, Henry worked as a cabin boy, running **errands** for the ship's captain and waiting on passengers and crew members. He worked his way up to captain, learning how to cook, sail, **navigate**, and read weather maps. As a captain, he was responsible for keeping a journal, so **historians** believe he was able to read and write.

Most of what we know about Henry Hudson's life came from his own journals and written records kept by his crew members during their four **voyages** with Henry Hudson.



Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson's First Voyage

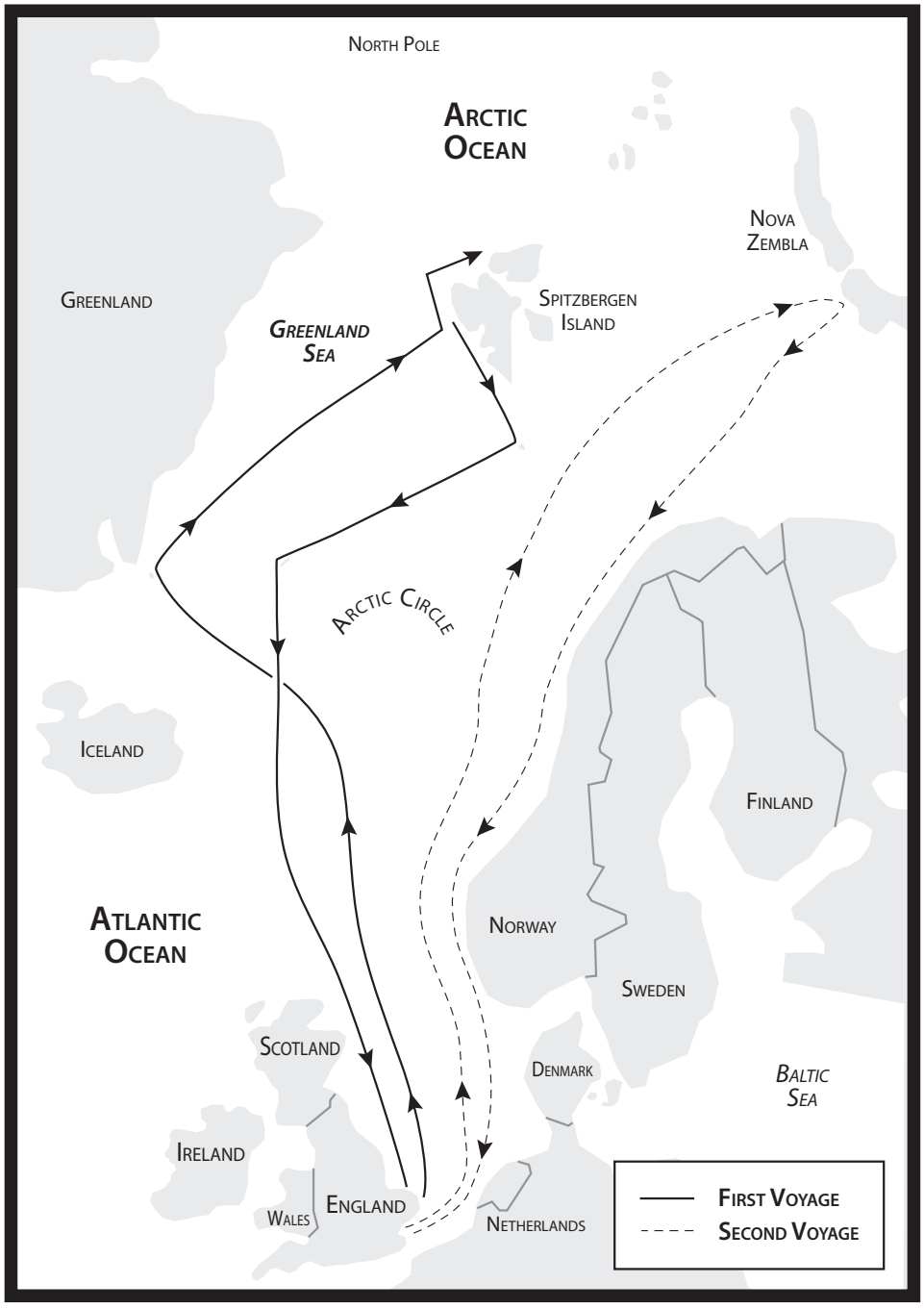
In 1607, Henry Hudson sailed from **England** as the captain of his own ship, the *Hopewell*. He was trying to find a water route to **Asia** through the **North Pole**. Remember, finding a safe route to Asia was very important for Spain, France, and England. In Asia, they could buy jewels, silk, and spices that were not available in **Europe**. Hudson wanted to be the first explorer to find the important route to Asia.

During Hudson's first voyage, he sailed northwest from England along the **coast** of **Greenland**. He was only 700 miles from the North Pole. He did not find the passage to Asia. He did, however, sail farther north than any other explorer before him. He also discovered seals, walruses, and **pods** of whales on Spitzbergen **Island** in the Arctic Ocean. This discovery would be important to English whale hunters in later years. In fact, Henry Hudson is often remembered as the grandfather of the whaling **industry**.

Henry Hudson's Second Voyage

In 1608, just three months after returning from his first voyage, Henry Hudson was ready to sail again. This time he sailed northeast from England. He traveled as far north as the Nova Zembla islands in the Arctic Ocean. Huge pieces of ice blocked his way. Once again, he was forced to return to England without any information about a waterway to Asia.

After two unsuccessful voyages in search of a water route to Asia, England was no longer interested in supporting Henry Hudson's **expeditions**. Not willing to give up, Hudson turned to the Dutch, England's biggest trading **rival**.



Sailing for the Dutch

In **1**609, Henry Hudson left **Amsterdam** on his voyage for the Dutch. Instead of sailing north through the icy Arctic waters like he had done before, he sailed his ship, the *Half Moon*, west toward **North America**.

On July 12, 1609, the *Half Moon* sailed along the coast of **Newfoundland** in **New France**.

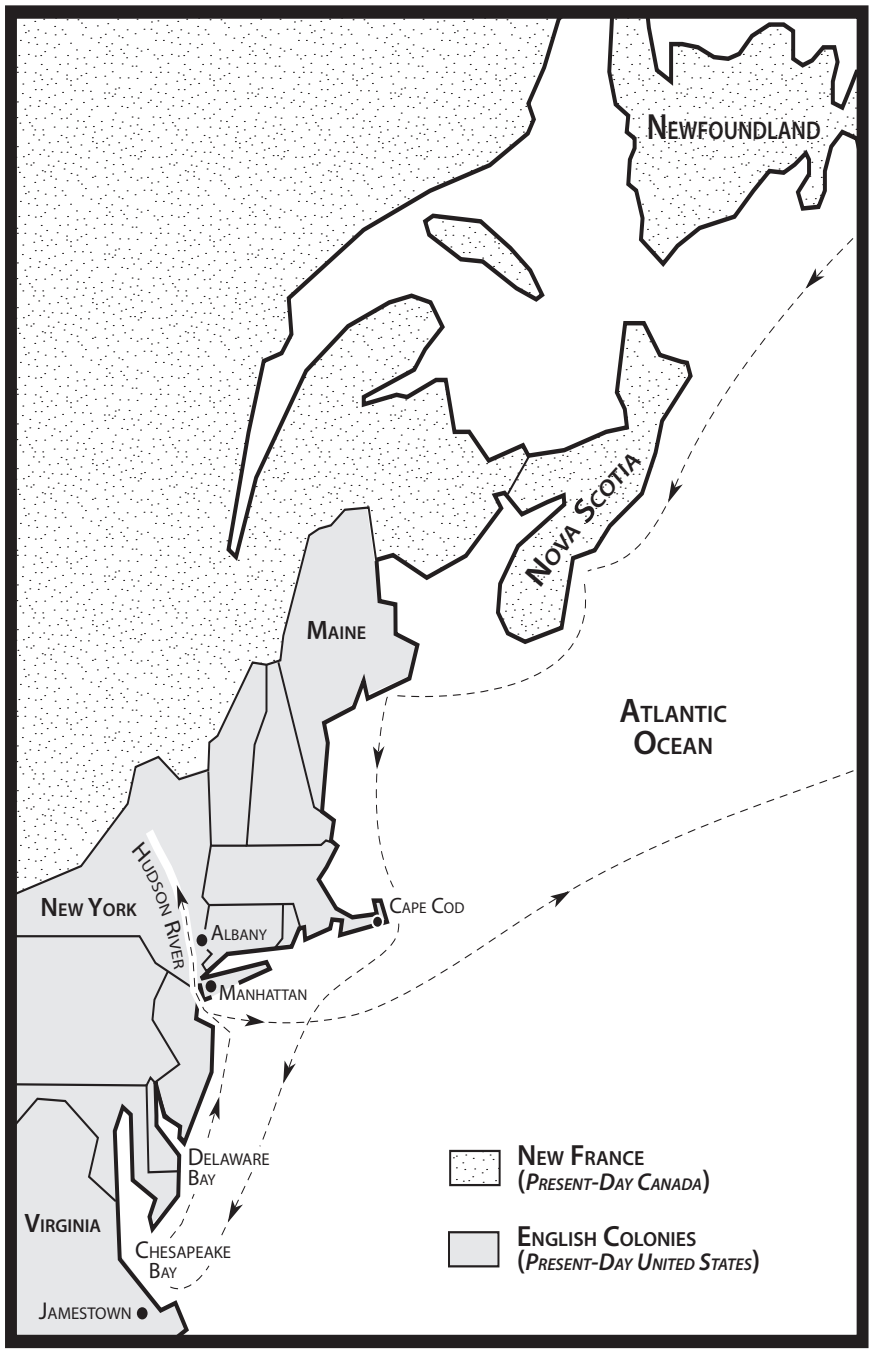
The crew continued sailing south, passing Nova Scotia. They reached the coast of present-day Maine where they were trapped in a thick fog for several days. After the fog lifted, Hudson and his crew went ashore and traded with the Native Americans.

Hudson continued sailing south, discovering Cape Cod, the Delaware **Bay**, and the Chesapeake Bay.

Before turning north, the *Half Moon* had sailed as far south as Virginia, where English **colonist** John Smith had recently **founded** Jamestown.

Hudson sailed up the Hudson River and claimed all of the land along the river for the Dutch.

The *Half Moon* **anchored** first in Albany and then off the northern tip of Manhattan Island in present-day New York. Both times, the crew went ashore to eat and trade with the Native Americans.



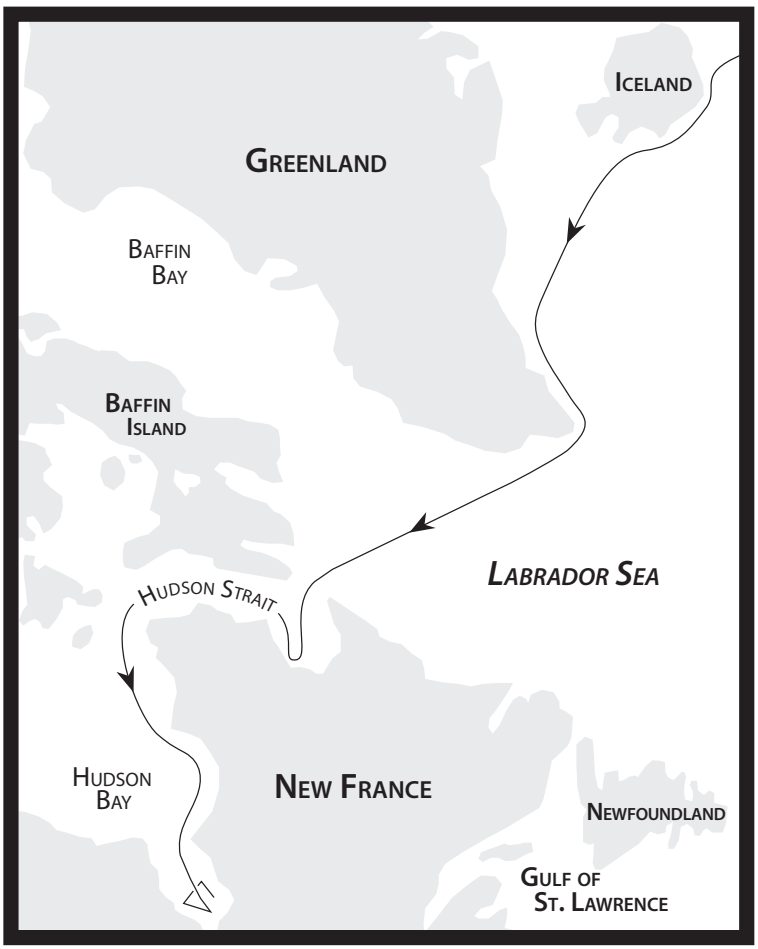
Henry Hudson planned to spend the winter in Newfoundland before searching again for a water route to Asia. His crew **threatened** to throw him overboard if he didn't take them home. On November 7, 1609, the *Half Moon* landed safely in England. Historians aren't sure why Hudson sailed to England instead of returning to Amsterdam.

Arrested for Treason

Less than a day after returning to England, Henry Hudson immediately made plans for a fourth voyage. Unfortunately, he wouldn't get the chance. He was arrested in England and found guilty of **treason** for sailing for the Dutch. He was held in England and never returned to Amsterdam. The Dutch were disappointed that Hudson had failed to find a safe water route to Asia, but they were excited about the land discoveries that Hudson had made in the **New World**. Dutch navigator Adriaen Block was sent to explore the new areas that Hudson had claimed for the Dutch. Block returned from his voyage with beaver furs and Native American **captives**. Block's explorations led to the first Dutch trading post in 1614, and New York's first permanent settlement in 1624.

Hudson's Fourth Voyage

In 1610, Henry Hudson was released from jail. Though he had been found guilty of treason, England still wanted to find a water route to Asia. Since Henry Hudson was the explorer with the most experience, he was permitted to make a fourth voyage. This time, he sailed for England.



Shortly after dawn on April 17, 1610, the ship *Discovery* set sail from England. *Discovery* was loaded with crew and only eight months worth of supplies. Henry Hudson had difficulty with his crew from the beginning. There were constant fights between crew members and threats made against their captain, Henry Hudson.

A month later the crew reached Iceland. Bad weather and heavy fog forced them to stay in a safe **harbor** for another month. By June, Hudson and his crew sighted Greenland. They tried to land several times, but thick ice blocked the way. Strong winds and rough waters pushed the *Discovery* south and made many of the men sick. They sailed around the southeastern tip of Greenland and into a narrow area of water that was later named Hudson **Strait**.

As the *Discovery* sailed into the Hudson Bay, Captain Hudson mistakenly thought he had finally reached the Pacific Ocean. Ice formed on the water, forcing Hudson's crew to spend the winter in the southern end of the Hudson Bay. The crew suffered from cold, hunger, and disease. They were so angry with Hudson that they put him, his son, and a few of his crew members in a tiny boat and sailed away without them. The remaining crew members sailed the *Discovery* back to England. Henry Hudson was never seen again.

Name _____

Henry Hudson

Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

1 After reading the first paragraph about Henry Hudson, you can conclude that –

- **A** he was a very lazy man
- **B** explorers who kept journals could read and write
- **C** he never became the captain of his own ship
- **D** he was born in the early 1500s.

2 During his first voyage, Henry Hudson –

- **F** sailed from France
- **G** found the water route to Asia through the North Pole
- **H** sailed farther north than any other explorer before him
- **J** sailed through the Pacific Ocean

3 What can you learn by studying the map of Henry Hudson's first two voyages?

- **A** Both voyages left from Greenland.
- **B** Only his second voyage sailed through the Arctic Circle.
- **C** Hudson's second voyage took him to Spitzbergen Island.
- **D** Henry Hudson was closer to Norway during his second voyage.

4 While sailing for the Dutch, Henry Hudson discovered all of the following <u>except</u> –

- **F** Cape Cod
- **G** the Chesapeake Bay
- **H** the Pacific Ocean
- **J** the Hudson River

5 After spending the winter in Newfoundland, Henry Hudson planned to –

- **A** search for the water route to Asia
- **B** stay in New France for a few years
- **C** kidnap Native Americans and take them back to Amsterdam with him
- **D** return to New York and build a Dutch colony

6 Which phrase describes how his crew felt about his plans?

- **F** ...went ashore to eat and trade with the Native Americans...
- **G** ...threatened to throw him overboard if he didn't take them home...
- **H** ...landed safely in England...
- **J** ...sailed as far south as Virginia, where colonist John Smith had founded Jamestown...

7 Henry Hudson made his fourth voyage for –

- **A** England
- **B** France
- **C** the Dutch
- **D** Italy

8 According to the map on the last page, Henry Hudson's fourth voyage –

- **F** ended north of Iceland
- **G** sailed through the Gulf of St. Lawrence
- **H** only made it to Greenland
- **J** ended west of New France

READING

Answers

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	**5**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
2	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ	**6**	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ
3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	**7**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
4	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ	**8**	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ

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Scale Mapping: Going the Distance

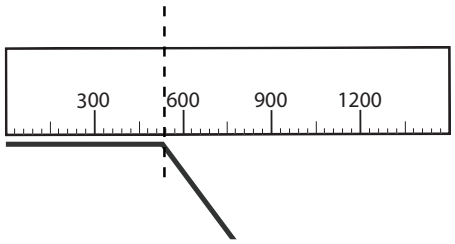
Henry Hudson completed three voyages for England and one voyage for the Dutch. In all, he sailed more than 20,000 miles or 32,000 **kilometers**.

A map helps us track Henry Hudson's voyages by giving us a small view of a big place. It would be impossible to show 20,000 miles or 32,000 kilometers on a map that sits on your desk or fits on this piece of paper. Map makers use **scale rulers** to measure the long distances from place to place.

The **scale ruler** below can be used to measure the miles traveled by Henry Hudson. Then, with some quick multiplication, we can find out how many kilometers he traveled.

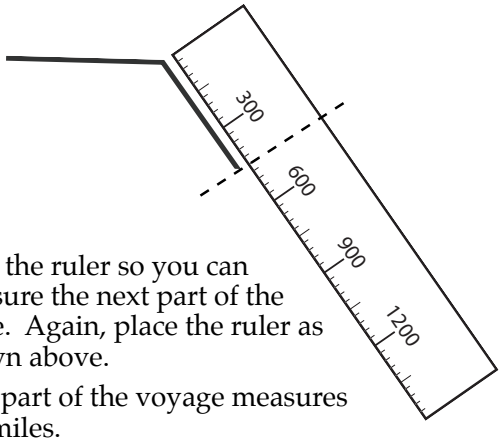
Each line on the ruler represents 30 miles traveled by Henry Hudson. Every ten lines on the ruler equals 300 miles. The 300-mile lines on the ruler have been clearly labeled. Laying the ruler along Henry Hudson's route drawn on a map will show you the distance that he sailed without ever leaving your classroom!

Measuring using a Scale Ruler:



- To measure the route using the scale ruler, place the ruler on the route as shown above.
- Make sure you line up the end of the ruler with the end of the route.
- Since we are measuring in miles, and each small line equals 30 miles, this part of the voyage measures 540 miles.

THEN



- Turn the ruler so you can measure the next part of the route. Again, place the ruler as shown above.
- This part of the voyage measures 450 miles.
- Add both measurements to find the entire length of the voyage.
- 540 miles + 450 miles equals 990 miles.

The route is 990 miles long! How many kilometers is this? Every mile is equal to 1.61 kilometers. So, multiply 990 X 1.61 to find out how many kilometers were traveled.

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
 & 990 \\
\times & 1.61 \\
\hline
 & 990 \\
+ & 59400 \\
 & 99000 \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{l}{1{,}593.90 \text{ kilometers}}
\end{array}
$$

Directions: In this activity, you will use a scale ruler to measure the distance traveled by Henry Hudson during each of his four voyages.

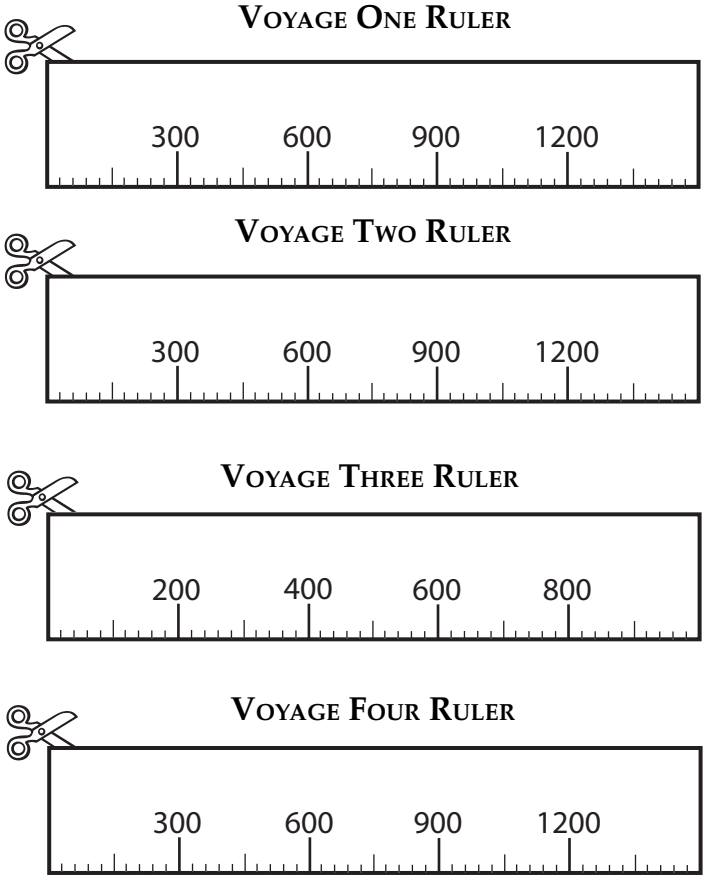
1. Cut out the scale rulers at the bottom of the page. (Be careful not to cut off the front of the ruler as this will affect your measurements.)

2. Use your scale rulers to measure the distance that Henry Hudson traveled during each of his four voyages. Turn the ruler as shown in the example so you can measure each curve of the routes.

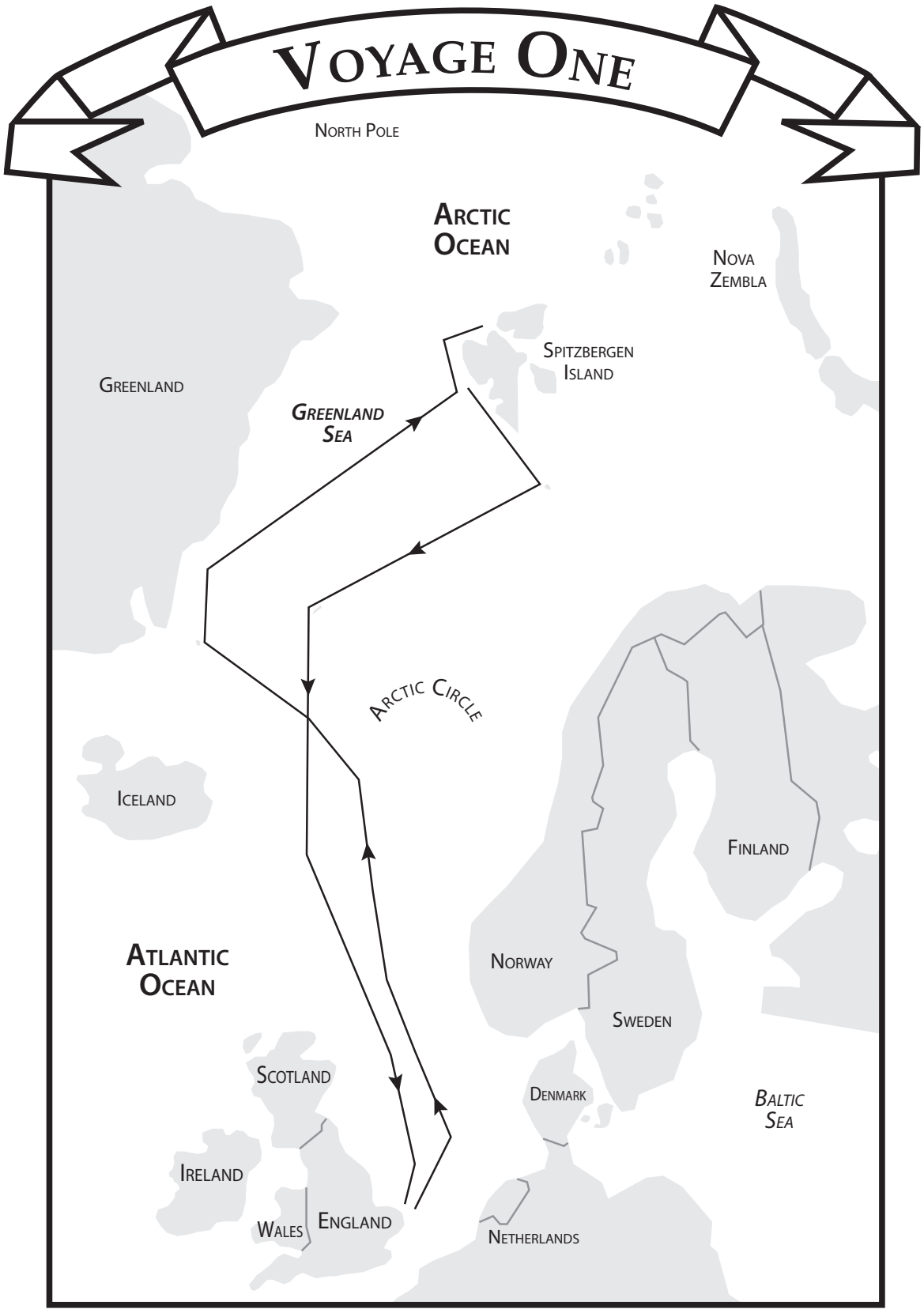
   Notice that the scale ruler is different for Hudson's third voyage. Each line on the ruler represents 20 miles. Every 10 lines on the ruler equals 200 miles.

3. On a separate piece of paper, add up the total number of miles traveled during each voyage. Put the correct answer in the box below the map.

4. Find out how many kilometers were traveled during each voyage by multiplying the number of miles by 1.61, just like in the example. Again, put the correct answer in the box below the map.



Voyage One



Voyage One Miles Traveled	Voyage One Kilometers Traveled

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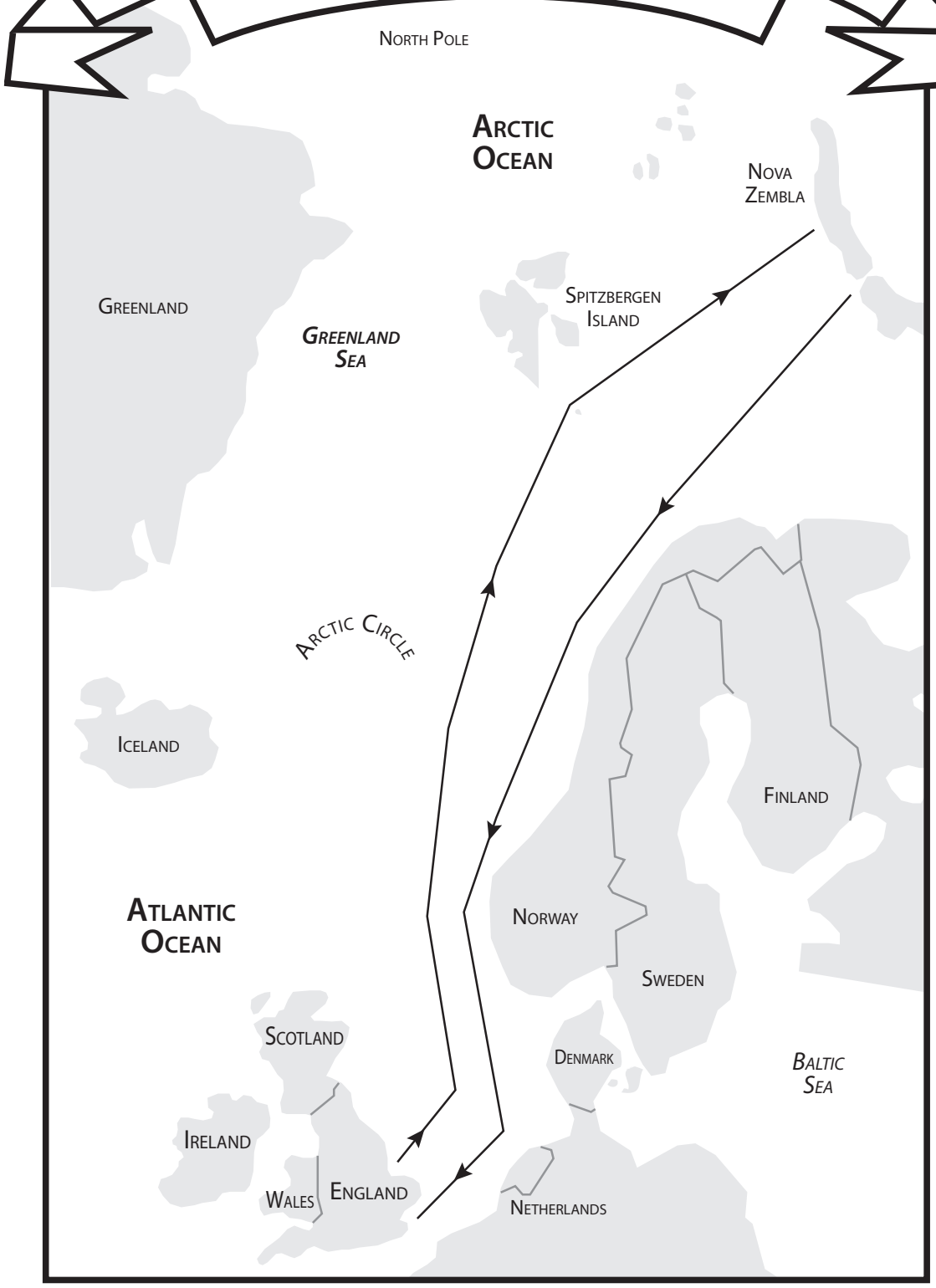
Voyage Two



Voyage Two Miles Traveled	Voyage Two Kilometers Traveled

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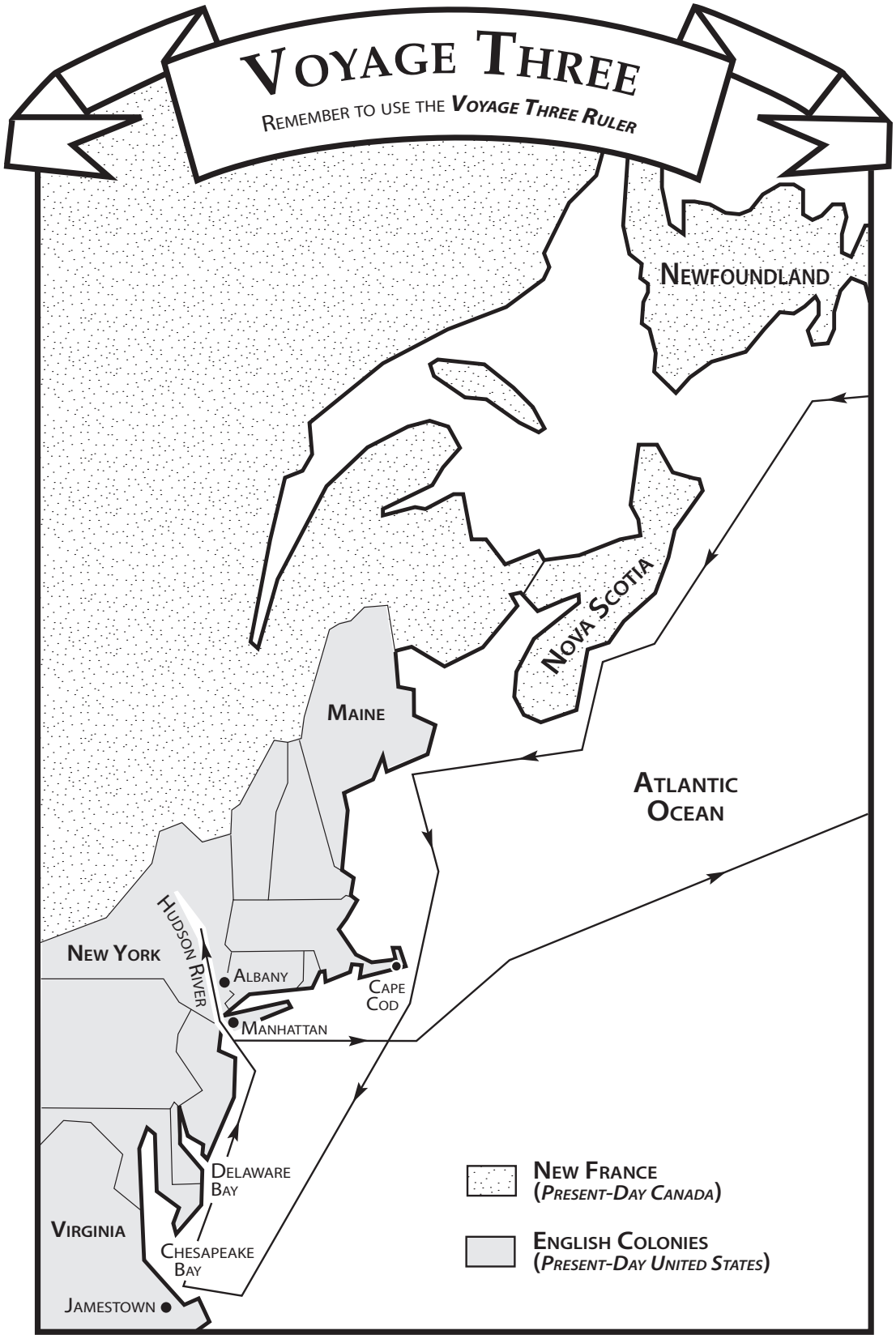
Voyage Three

Remember to use the *Voyage Three Ruler*



Voyage Three Miles Traveled	Voyage Three Kilometers Traveled

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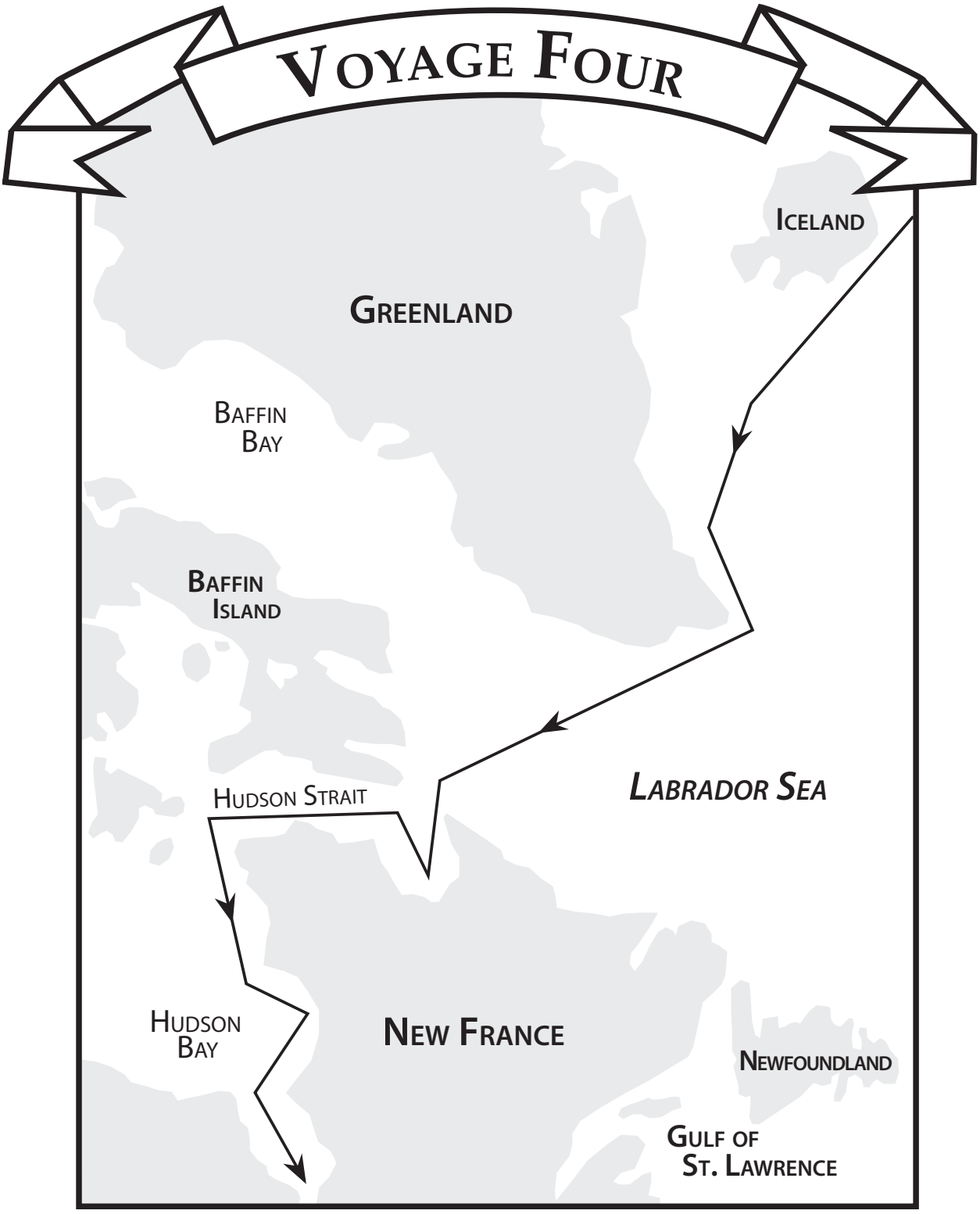
Voyage Four



Voyage Four Miles Traveled	Voyage Four Kilometers Traveled

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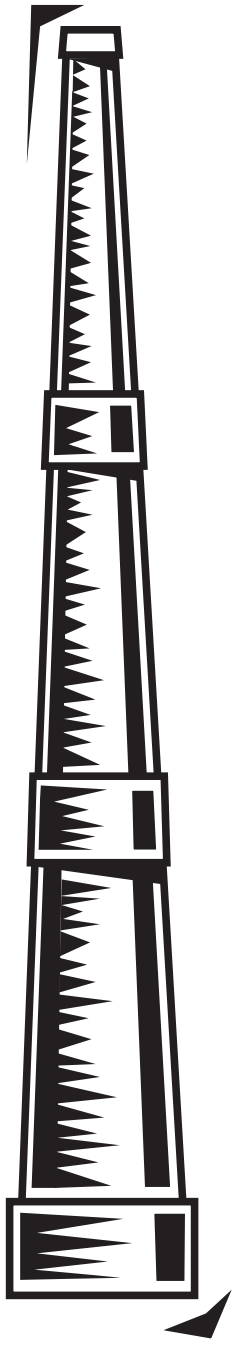
Name _____

Vocabulary Quiz

Henry Hudson

Directions: Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. _____ anchored
2. _____ bay
3. _____ England
4. _____ Amsterdam
5. _____ expeditions
6. _____ captives
7. _____ founded
8. _____ harbor
9. _____ navigate
10. _____ errands
11. _____ Greenland
12. _____ island
13. _____ colonist
14. _____ industry



A. short trips to deliver messages or important documents.

B. started or established.

C. the world's largest continent with more than half of the Earth's population.

D. journeys that are usually made by water.

E. a narrow strip of sea between two pieces of land.

F. prisoners who have been taken by force without permission.

G. a large island in east Canada.

H. journeys for the purpose of exploring.

I. a term once used to describe the continents of North America and South America.

J. people who study history.

K. a person who is ruled by another country.

L. sheltered area of water deep enough to provide ships a place to anchor.

M. the northernmost end of the Earth.

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15. _____ historians

16. _____ Asia

17. _____ Europe

18. _____ kilometers

19. _____ New World

20. _____ North Pole

21. _____ strait

22. _____ North America

23. _____ threatened

24. _____ pods

25. _____ Newfoundland

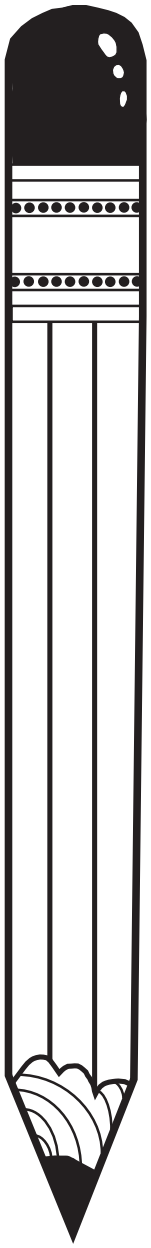
26. _____ rival

27. _____ New France

28. _____ voyages

29. _____ treason

30. _____ coast



N. secured a boat so it wouldn't float away.

O. business that provides a certain product or service.

P. an area of land that borders water.

Q. the world's largest island. Located northeast of North America.

R. units of length that are equal to .621 of a mile.

S. area of land that is completely surrounded by water.

T. groups of seals, whales, or dolphins.

U. the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

V. French colonies in North America from 1534 to 1763.

W. a region located on the southern part of the island of Great Britain.

X. a crime against your country's government.

Y. a body of water surrounded by land that opens to the sea.

Z. enemy.

AA. one of seven continents in the world. Bounded by Alaska on the northwest, Greenland on the northeast, Florida on the southeast, and Mexico on the southwest.

BB. the capital of the Netherlands.

CC. made plans to harm someone.

DD. to control the direction of a ship.

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Glossary

Am•ster•dam the capital of the Netherlands.

an•chored secured a boat so it wouldn't float away.

A•sia the world's largest continent with more than half of the Earth's population.

bay a body of water surrounded by land that opens to the sea.

cap•tives prisoners who have been taken by force without permission.

coast an area of land that borders water.

col•o•nist a person who is ruled by another country.

En•gland a region located on the southern part of the island of Great Britain.

er•rands short trips to deliver messages or important documents.

Eu•rope the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

ex•pe•di•tions journeys for the purpose of exploring.

found•ed started or established.

Green•land the world's largest island. Located northeast of North America.

har•bor sheltered area of water deep enough to provide ships a place to anchor.

his•to•ri•ans people who study history.

in•dus•try business that provides a certain product or service.

is•land area of land that is completely surrounded by water.

kil•o•me•ters units of length that are equal to .621 of a mile.

nav•i•gate to control the direction of a ship.

New•found•land a large island in east Canada.

New France French colonies in North America from 1534 to 1763.

New World a term once used to describe the continents of North America and South America.

North A•mer•i•ca one of seven continents in the world. Bounded by Alaska on the northwest, Greenland on the northeast, Florida on the southeast, and Mexico on the southwest.

North Pole the northernmost end of the Earth.

pods groups of seals, whales, or dolphins.

ri•val enemy.

strait a narrow strip of sea between two pieces of land.

threat•ened made plans to harm someone.

trea•son a crime against your country's government.

voy•ag•es journeys that are usually made by water.

Answers

Answers to Comprehension Questions

1. B
2. H
3. D
4. H
5. A
6. G
7. A
8. J

Answers to Vocabulary Quiz

1.	N	16.	C
2.	Y	17.	U
3.	W	18.	R
4.	BB	19.	I
5.	H	20.	M
6.	F	21.	E
7.	B	22.	AA
8.	L	23.	CC
9.	DD	24.	T
10.	A	25.	G
11.	Q	26.	Z
12.	S	27.	V
13.	K	28.	D
14.	O	29.	X
15.	J	30.	P

Answers to Going the Distance

Voyage One	Voyage Two	Voyage Three	Voyage Four
6,240 Miles	6,060 Miles	4,420 Miles	5,040 Miles
(+/- 300 miles)	(+/- 300 miles)	(+/- 200 miles)	(+/- 300 miles)
10,046.4 Kilometers	9,756.6 Kilometers	7,116.2 Kilometers	8,114.4 Kilometers
(+/- 480 kilometers)	(+/- 480 kilometers)	(+/- 320 kilometers)	(+/- 480 kilometers)