

Exploration by Vikings, 986



Bjarni Herjolfsson

[Erik the Red](#) was a [Viking](#). He was **banished** from **Iceland** for killing another Viking in a fight. He moved to a much larger island west of Iceland and called it **Greenland**.

Eric the Red had a **son** named **Leif Eriksson**. He grew up hearing [stories](#) about a land to the west of Greenland. When he went exploring to look for the land told in stories, he retraced **Bjarni's Herjolfsson's** route.

Exploration by China, 1421



Admiral Zheng

Their mission was 'to proceed all the way to the end of the earth to collect tribute from the barbarians beyond the seas' and unite the whole world in Confucian [harmony](#).

Exploration by Spain 1492-1504



Christopher Columbus

The European powers were trading heavily with the West Indies (Pacific). At the time of Columbus' first voyage all trade was overland through the Middle East with intermediaries between the Europeans and the sources of the merchandise they sought. That made trade very slow, unpredictable, and expensive. If they could reach the source of the things they sought by sea, and not trade through intermediaries, they could buy exactly what they wanted, when they wanted it, and not pay the markup incurred by using [traders](#) as intermediaries. They were not looking for new lands, in fact they had no idea all that land existed. They were trying to improve an already existing business.

The country that could find a direct route to the far east would have an advantage over all the other countries [trading](#) with the East. That is what Spain was looking for, an advantage over all the others. They got lucky and found a lot more. In fact, a direct route to the West Indies wasn't found until 4 years after Columbus first voyage

Portugal Exploration 1500



Pedro Alvares Cabral
Explorer

Purpose of exploration: for conquest and colonization and to find a shorter trade route. Many stories of gold were being told, so they were also seeking wealth in gold and territory.

Exploration by England 1497, 1577, and 1609.



John Cabot

- In 1497 John Cabot and his men explored the shores of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Labrador and gave fishing rights to the English.
- England claimed the whole east coast of North America because they claimed that Cabot was the first to reach the North American mainland.



Sir Francis Drake

- It was English admiral Sir Francis Drake who set out in 1577 to explore the Strait of Magellan.
- He did so, investigating the coast of South America (he and his crew plundered coastal Chile and Peru in the process), before continuing into the South Pacific and heading northward.
- He eventually reached the coast of present-day California, which he named New Albion (a name that did not stick), and claimed it for Queen Elizabeth I.
- In 1580, he was the first Englishman to travel around the world. He was knighted by the queen one year later.



Henry Hudson

- Henry Hudson wanted to find a passage across the continent of North America.
- He was unable to find the Northeast or the Northwest Passage he sought. He did however add to Europe's knowledge of the Arctic and North America.
- He discovered the Hudson Bay in 1610.

French Exploration 1524



Giovanni da Verrazzano Explorer

The French first came to the New World as explorers, seeking a route to the Pacific ocean and wealth.

English Colonization 1607



John Smith Founder of Jamestown

"Here every man may be master and owner of his owne labour and land...If he have nothing but his hands, he may...by industrie quickly grow rich."

JOHN SMITH

- The settlers established Jamestown on May 24, 1607; it became the first permanent English settlement in North America.