

Clip art by Mark Hill

Columbus sailed the blue in 1492.



Christopher Columbus
1492

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Sailing the Ocean Blue

I'd enjoy sailing the ocean blue to get to these 6 places.

TeachWithAHeart.com

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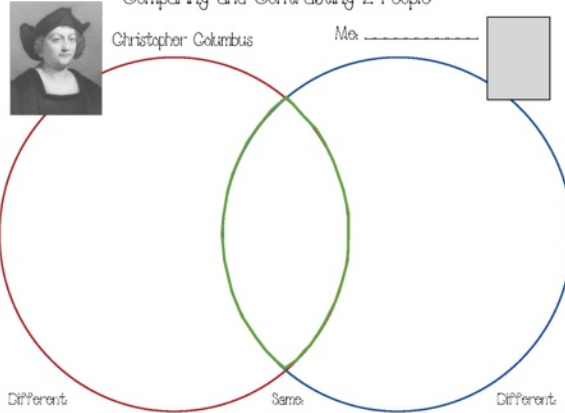


Let's Go Exploring
A Class Book
By



TeachWithAHeart.com

Comparing and Contrasting 2 People



Think up 6 words that effectively describe Christopher Columbus. Write the words in the boxes.

Adjective Practice

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Christopher Columbus

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TeachWithAHeart.com

Clip art by Philip Martin

Trace and then write.

Happy Columbus Day!



Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria

1492, 1492, 1492, 1492

If I were captain of a ship, and an explorer, I'd like to ...

.....

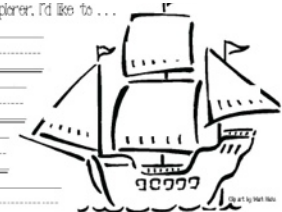
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Columbus Writing Activities

Trace and then write.

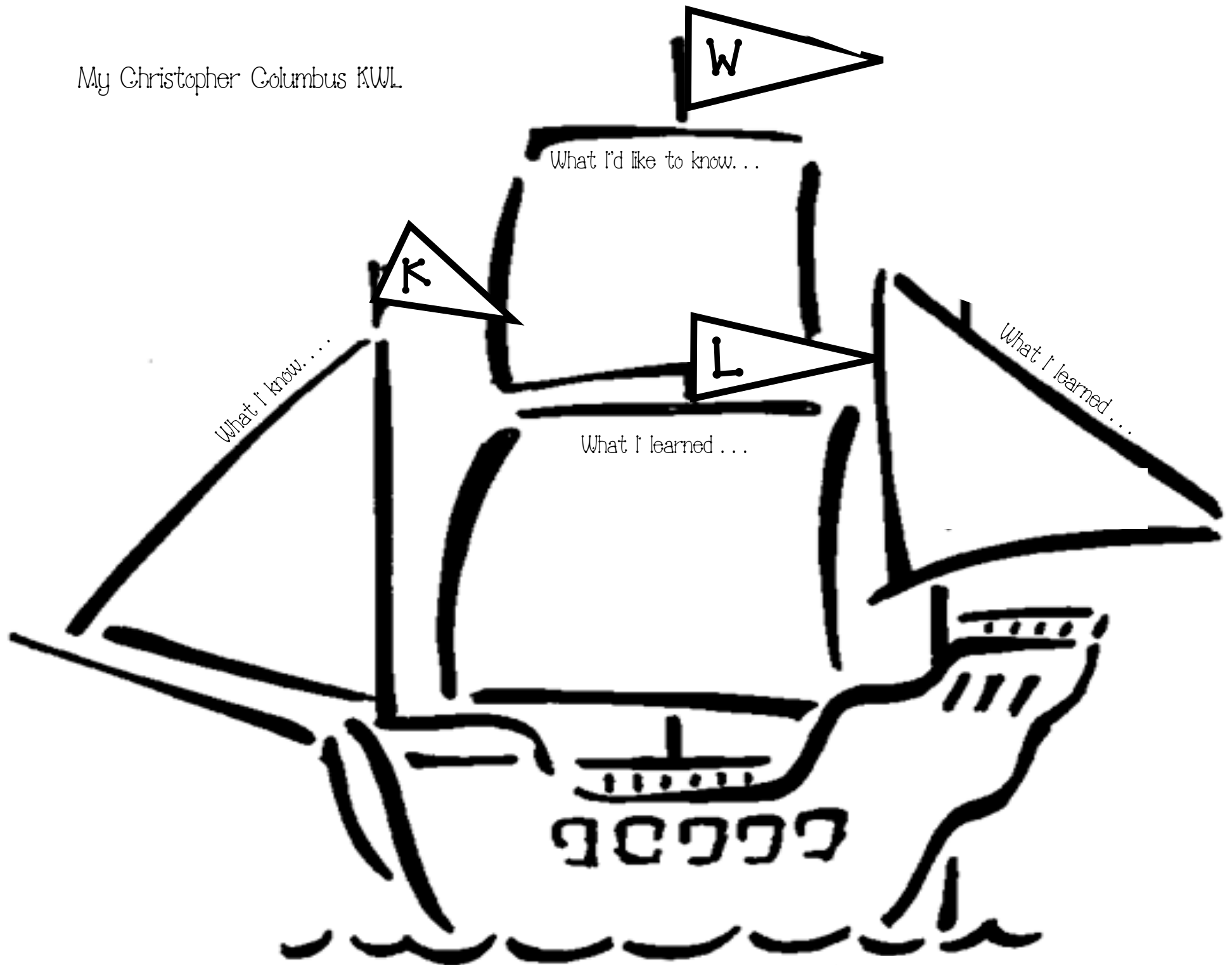


Happy Columbus Day!

Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria

1492, 1492, 1492, 1492

My Christopher Columbus KWL

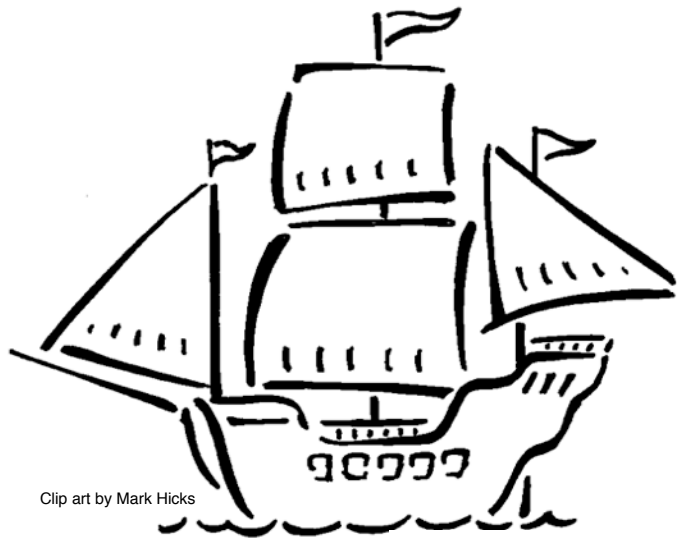


Think up 6 words that effectively describe Christopher Columbus. Write the words in the boxes.

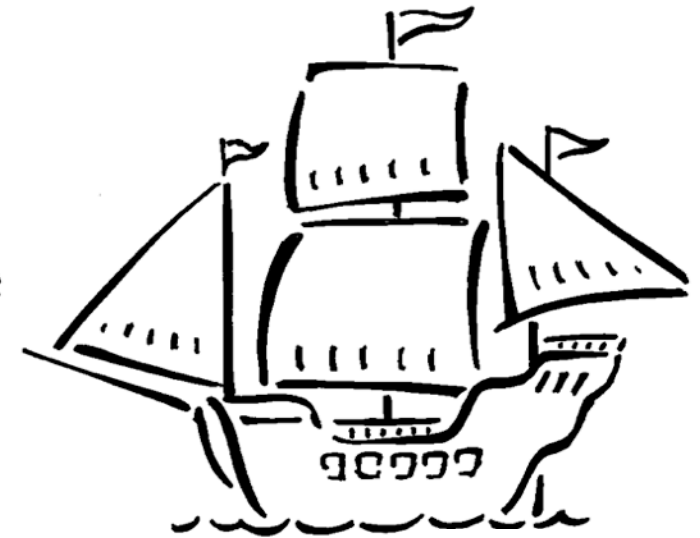
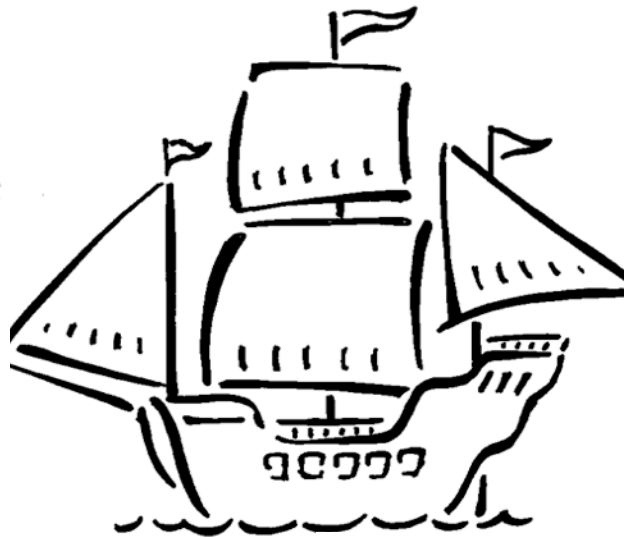
Adjective Practice

Christopher Columbus





Clip art by Mark Hicks

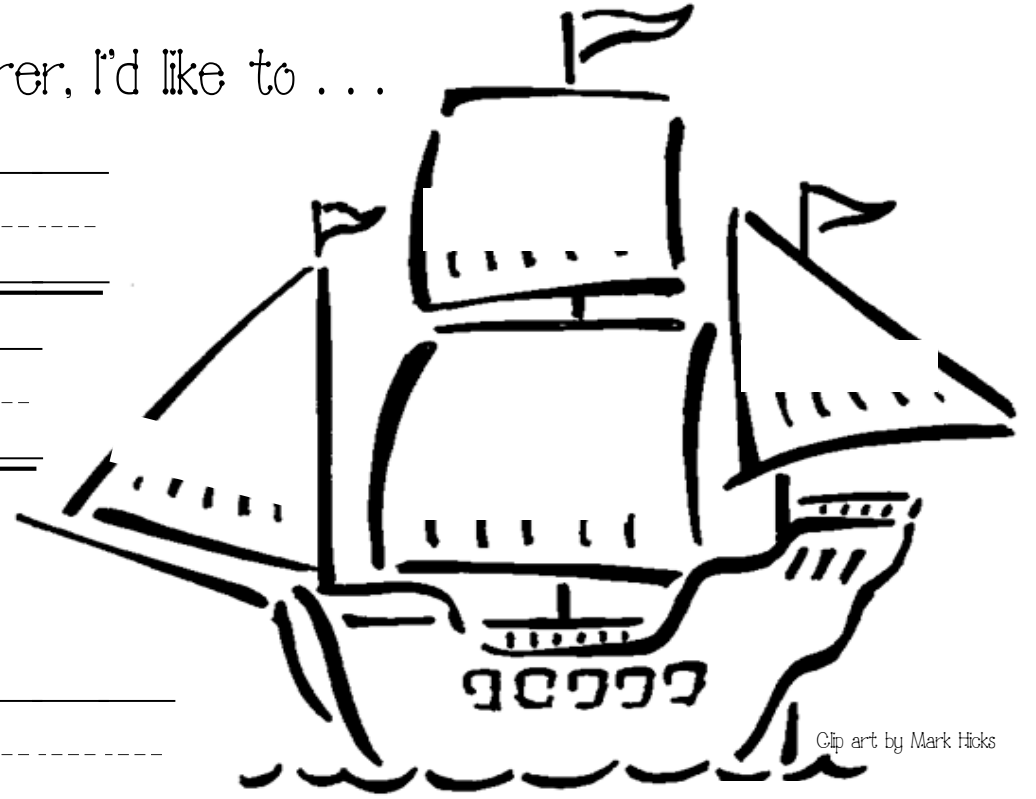


Let's Go Exploring

A Class Book By:

Handwriting practice lines consisting of three sets of horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, and bottom) for writing practice.

If I were captain of a ship, and an explorer, I'd like to ...

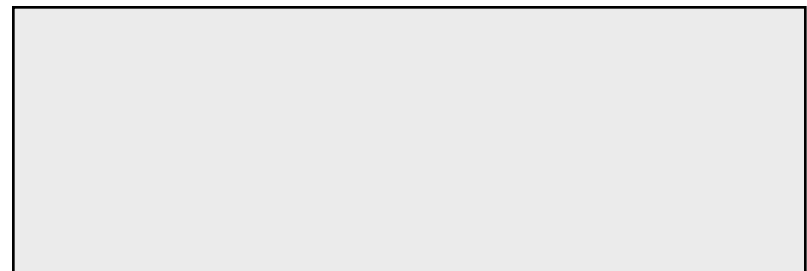
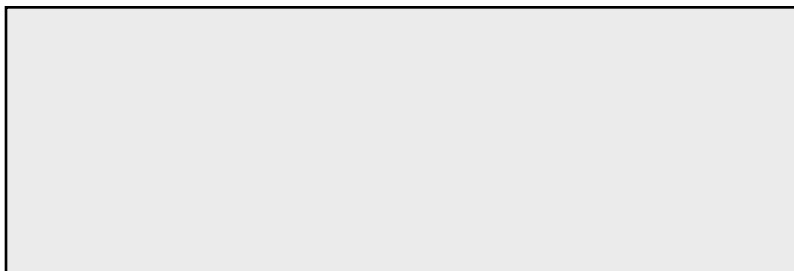


Clip art by Mark Hicks

Sailing the Ocean Blue

TeachWithMe.com

I'd enjoy sailing the ocean blue to get to these 6 places.





Let's Go Exploring

A Class Book

By _____



In 1492 Columbus sailed the blue. I'd like to set sail too.

I'd like to explore



because

My ship's name is

My travel date is

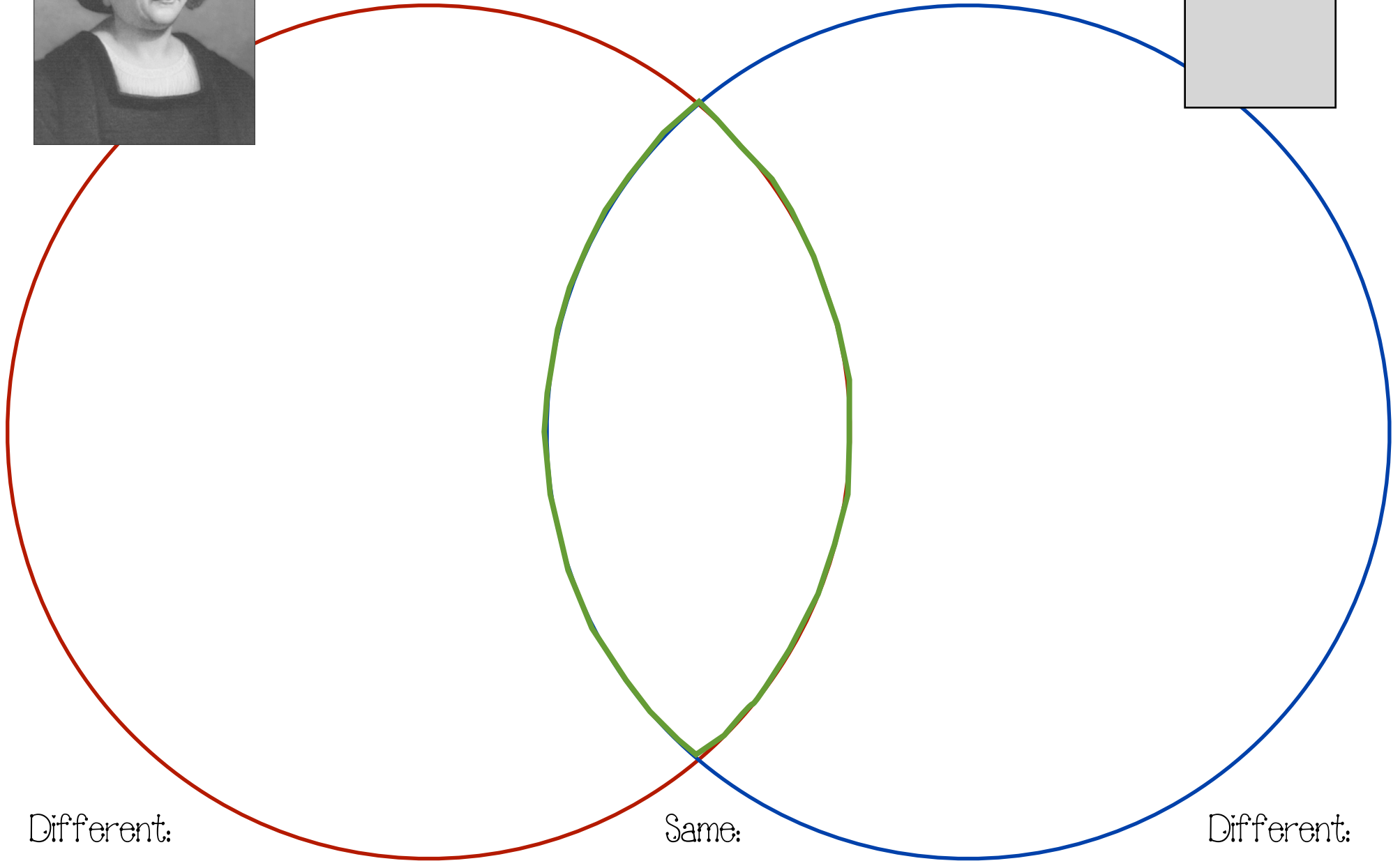
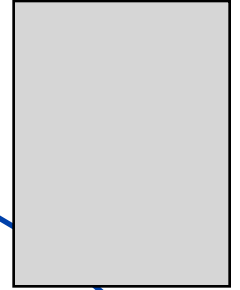
I'm in search of

Comparing and Contrasting 2 People



Christopher Columbus

Me:



Christopher Columbus



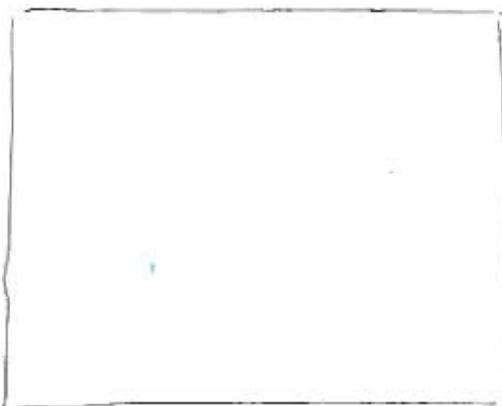
Christopher Columbus



Columbus sailed the blue in 1492.



Christopher Columbus
1492



Queen Isabella said,
“See ya!
Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria!”



Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria



Students CUT out the pictures and glue them to the correct page.

Fast Facts For Reading Comprehension



- Columbus Day is observed in many countries; in the United States of America, Columbus Day is always celebrated on the second Monday in October. According to Wikipedia Hawaii, Alaska and South Dakota do not observe Columbus Day.

- To show how popular Columbus is in our current day, I found a site that boasts 590 monuments erected of this explorer. You can check it out at: <http://columbus.vanderkrogt.net/>

- The first monument for Columbus was erected on the 300th anniversary of the discovery, in 1792, Baltimore, Maryland. At this time there was a serious movement

affoot to rename the United States of America "Columbia." That goal was not achieved, but the capital district was given the name District of Columbia, and several cities across the United States were named Columbus or Columbia.

- Christopher Columbus was an Italian sailor/explorer who was working for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain looking for riches like gold, silver, spices, lands to claim for Spain and a faster ocean trade route to Asia.

- He is credited in discovering the Americas in 1492. There are arguments that a Norseman, Lief Ericson, preceded him.

- He first made landfall on an island in the Bahamas which would be named San Salvador.

- During the times of Columbus, many people thought the world was flat, and that if you sailed to the ends of the earth you would fall off!

- Christopher Columbus Day celebrates this man and his discovery of the Americas which led to its European colonization.

- Columbus's voyages led to the first lasting European contact with the Americas, inaugurating a period of European exploration, conquest, and colonization that lasted for several centuries. They had, therefore, an enormous impact in the historical development of the modern Western world. Columbus himself saw his accomplishments primarily in the light of spreading the Christian religion. Columbus's religion was Roman Catholic.

- Columbus became a metaphor for discovery, adventure, bravery, daring and perseverance. He set into motion a series of historical events that resulted in an entirely new world.

- He was born in 1451 in Genoa, Liguria and died on May 20 1506 in Valladolid, Spain.

- His occupation was "Maritime explorer for the Crown of Castile." His titles were Admiral of the Ocean Sea and Viceroy and Governor of the Indies. He was also a cartographer, which is a maker of maps.

- His wife's name was Filipa Moniz. Christopher Columbus had 2 sons, Diego and Fernando. He had 3 brothers, Giovanni Pellegrino, Giacomo and Bartolomeo Columbus.

- Christopher Columbus's name in Genoese was Christoffa Corombo, in Spanish Cristóbal Colón and in Latin it was Christophorus Columbus.



- Columbus went to sea as a teenager, participating in several trading voyages in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas.
- His first voyage into the Atlantic Ocean in 1476 nearly cost him his life as the commercial fleet he was sailing with was attacked by French privateers off the coast of Portugal. His ship was burned and Columbus had to swim to the Portuguese shore and make his way to Lisbon, Portugal, where he eventually settled and married Felipa Perestrello. After their son, Diego, was born in about 1480, his wife died soon after and Columbus moved to Spain. He had a second son, Fernando with Beatriz Enriquez de Arana.

• Columbus gained knowledge of the Atlantic currents flowing east and west from the Canary Islands, by participating in several other expeditions to Africa. He believed that a route sailing west across the Atlantic would be quicker and safer. Columbus devised a plan to sail west to get to the East. He estimated the earth to be a sphere approximately 63% its actual size and the distance between the Canary Islands and Japan to be about 2,300 miles. Many contemporary nautical experts disagreed. While they disagreed with Columbus on matters of distance, they concurred that a westward voyage from Europe would be an uninterrupted water route.

- Rejected by the Portuguese king for a three-ship voyage of discovery, Columbus took his plan first to Genoa and then to Venice but was rejected there too. He then went to the Spanish monarchy of Isabella of Castille and Ferdinand of Aragon, in 1486. Their nautical experts were also skeptical and initially, Columbus was rejected.
- Columbus continued to lobby the royal court and later, in January of 1492, the monarchs agreed to finance his expedition. In August of 1492, Columbus left Spain in the Santa Maria, with the Pinta and the Niña along side.

Fast facts were gained from over 2 dozen Internet Sites containing information about Columbus. Facts differed in where Columbus's remains are, as well as what happened to the Santa Maria, so they are not listed here.