

## *FAMOUS EXPLORERS*

*5 PART SERIES*

*SIR FRANCIS DRAKE*

*HERNANDO DE SOTO*

*MARQUETTE and JOLIET*

*FRANCISCO CORONADO*

*HENRY HUDSON*

### **Consider Visiting These Web Sites:**

<http://www.mcn.org/2/oseeler/drake.htm>

<http://legends.dm.net/pirates/drake.html>



### **film ideas, inc.**

308 N. Wolf Rd.  
Wheeling, IL 60090

Tel: 1-800-475-3456  
E-mail: [filmid@ais.net](mailto:filmid@ais.net)  
Web Site: [www.filmideas.com](http://www.filmideas.com)

Copyright © 2002

**film ideas, Inc.**

Presents

# FAMOUS EXPLORERS

5 Part Series



Sir  
Francis  
Drake

*INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE*

## INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. The Famous Explorer Series features famous adventurers who have left their legacy on the history of the North American continent and other continents of the world.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to help teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

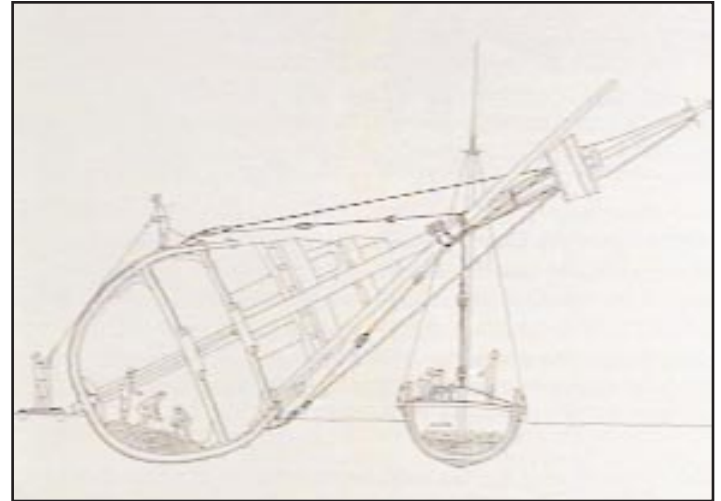
The instructional guide provides:

Vocabulary  
Biography  
Chronology / Q & A  
Discussion Points / Activities  
Geography

**Permission granted to copy the  
exercises provided in this guide.  
For educational use ONLY.**

E-Guides available at  
[www.filmideas.com](http://www.filmideas.com)

The picture below illustrates The Golden Hind at Drakes Bay. It was here that Drake and his crew repaired the ship and met with the Coast Miwoks Indians. On the solid black line write the name of this ship repairing process. If needed review the vocabulary words on pgs. 2 & 3.



## GEOGRAPHY of *Sir Francis Drake*

After studying the maps on pgs. 10 & 11 fill in the blanks.



A) Map of \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - Drake captures one of Spain's richest treasure ships the *Nuestra Senora De La Concepcion*.

2.,3.,4.- \_\_\_\_\_ - Drake successfully raids many Spanish ships.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ - Drake discovers the southern tip of South America where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intersect.



B) Map of \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - located 30 miles north of San Francisco, California it became the first English claim in North America.

## Sir Francis Drake

One of 12 children, as a young boy Francis lived in poverty. When his father moved the family near the sea they lived in an old abandoned boat and it was here that Francis began his love of the sea and his longing for adventure.

As a daring but still young sailor, Francis gained the notice of Queen Elizabeth of England, who encouraged his forays as a privateer. She wanted him to harass the Spanish galleons and raid their gold because Spain was now their enemy. Spain ruled the open seas and her ships returned from foreign lands laden with gold and silver.

Francis' seamanship and skills made him successful against the Spanish, bringing him even more notice to the queen. She ultimately made him Vice Admiral of her navy, knighted him, and sent him back to sea where he triumphantly defeated the Spanish Armada.

During his travels around the world, Sir Francis Drake made land in Oregon, California, North Carolina, and Florida. He is credited with being the first Englishman to sail around the world. In America we remember his exploits at Drakes Bay, a short distance north of San Francisco.

## VOCABULARY of *Sir Francis Drake*

**ARCHIPELAGO:** String of Islands.

**ARMADA:** Spanish word for fleet.

**BARTOLOMEU DIAS:** First European to sail around Africa's southern tip which he named Cape of Good Hope.

**CAREENING:** When a ship is turned over onto its side so the bottom can be repaired.

**COAST MIWOKS:** Friendly Native American Indians who warmly greeted Drake and his crew at Nova Albion (Drakes Bay) located about 30 miles north of San Francisco, California.

**COMPASS:** Navigational instrument invented in the 1400's which helps ships locate their position at sea.

**DRAKES BAY:** An inlet located about 30 miles north of San Francisco, California. Drake named the area Nova Albion meaning "New England". It became the first English claim in North America and was the bay where the bottom of Drake's Flagship the Golden Hind was repaired.

**DRAKE PASSAGE The:** Drake's discovery of the southern tip of South America allowed ships to bypass the dangerous Strait of Magellan and navigate along calmer waters where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intersect.



C) Map of Indonesian Islands.

After leaving Nova Albion, (Drakes Bay) near San Francisco California, Drake and crew sailed 68 days across the Pacific Ocean to the Spice filled Islands of Indonesia.



D) Map of Europe.

1. Harbor of Cadiz near the Strait of Gibraltar where Queen Elizabeth I sent Drake and a fleet of 24 ships to destroy the Spanish Armada who were preparing to invade England.

## GEOGRAPHY of *Sir Francis Drake*

Study the maps on Pg. 10 & 11 which indicate significant locations during Drake's long and treacherous expeditions.



A) Map of South America.

1. Ecuador - Drake captures one of Spain's richest treasure ships the Nuestra Senora De La Concepcion.
- 2., 3., 4.- Ports of Callao, Arica, and Valparaiso - Drake successfully raids many Spanish ships.
5. The Drake Passage - Drake discovers the southern tip of South America where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intersect.



B) Map of North America.

1. Drake's Bay - located 30 miles north of San Francisco, California it became the first English claim in North America.

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN:** Spanish explorer who became the first person to sail west around the globe. He discovered the Strait of Magellan located near the southern tip of South America which allowed ships to navigate where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intersect.

**GOLDEN HIND:** A 16th century word for "deer" and name given to Drake's flagship on his voyage to the New World.

**JOHANN GUTENBURG:** German inventor of the printing press in 1450.

**MOLUCCAS The:** A region known today as the Islands of Indonesia.

**NORTH STAR:** Only star in the night sky that does not move. This observation began the science of navigation and allowed early explorers to travel across great distances.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH I:** Queen of England (1558-1603) during the life of Sir Francis Drake.

**PRIVATEER:** Crew members of an armed private ship commissioned to harass enemy warships.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE:** English explorer and privateer, was the most famous of the Renaissance Era seafarers. He circled the globe from 1577-1580 and explored the coast of California and was the first to sail into San Francisco Bay.

**STRAIT:** Is a narrow strip of water between two areas of land. Example the Strait of Magellan.

## CHRONOLOGY of *Sir Francis Drake*

**1400's:** Compass and other instruments are invented to help ships locate their positions at sea.

**1450:** The invention of the printing press by German Johann Gutenberg.

**1488:** Bartolomeu Dias becomes the first European to sail around Africa's southern tip.

**1500's:** King Henry VII founded the Church of England.

**1521:** Fernando Magellan discovers "The Strait of Magellan"

**1540:** Portrait of Drake notes the year he is born. However this is only an assumed date since no official record can prove Drake's year of birth.

**1558:** Elizabeth I becomes the Queen of England.

**1567:** Drake is assigned his first English fleet command as captain of the ship *Judith*.

**1572:** Drake successfully captures Spanish ships loaded with gold and silver along ports in the Carribean.

**1577:** Drake commands a fleet of 5 English ships on a secret mission to raid Spanish ships in Peru and Panama.

**1578:** Drake's flagship *The Golden Hind* discovers *The Drake passage*.

**1580:** Drake returns to England after sailing for three years over a distance of 36,000 miles and becomes the first Englishmen to circumnavigate the globe.

**1581:** Drake is knighted by Queen Elizabeth I, becomes mayor of Plymouth, and serves as a member of parliament.

**1584:** England redesign their ships which travel faster and carry more cannons than their Spanish counterparts

**1587:** Drake commands a fleet of 24 ships to the Strait of Gibraltar seeking to destroy the Spanish Armada.

**1596:** Drake while assigned on an expedition to the West Indies becomes ill and dies. His body is buried at sea off the coast of Panama.

## Discussion Points /Activities

1. Imagine you are an explorer like Sir Francis Drake and are assigned to journey across uncharted territory. Discuss how you would prepare yourself for the voyage. Perhaps imagine traveling during different time periods and along different types of terrain. For example, how would we today explore the unknown discoveries of space? Or how early nomads migrated through deserts in the Middle East or other countries? What different technologies and other resources would be used to successfully complete the mission? Discuss the similarities and differences among other well-known explorers throughout American and world history.

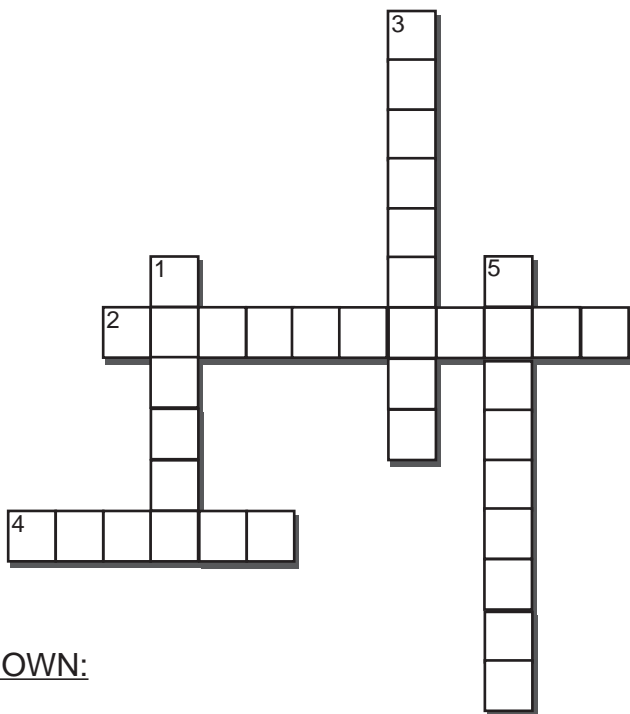
2. Draw a map (if you like, use a computer) of the expeditions Drake commanded. Describe his encounters at each location marked on your map.

3. During 15th century Europe the invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg had a profound impact on the lives of many people. Describe other inventions throughout history which have revolutionized the way people live. Is there anything you can invent to help make the people in your school or community more efficient?

4. England rose to great prominence because of Drake's navigational, sailing and leadership skills. He helped Britain become one of the most powerful empires in the history of the world. Research other explorers and explain how they affected the growth and establishment of their countries. How were they similar and different to Drake?

5. If possible visit a maritime museum to witness the history of the sea and its adventurous sailors. How have the ships and navigational instruments changed?

Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2, 3 & 5 to complete the crossword.



**DOWN:**

- 1) Spanish word for fleet.
- 3) Commissioned to harass enemy warships.
- 5) Ship is turned over onto its side so the bottom can be repaired.

**ACROSS:**

- 2) String of Islands.
- 4) narrow strip of water between two areas of land.

**ANSWERS:**  
**DOWN** - 1) Armada, 3) Privateer, 5) Careening  
**ACROSS** - 2) Archipelago, 4) Strait

## Other Renaissance Explorers

**BARTOLOMEU DIAS:** First European to sail around Africa's southern tip which he named Cape of Good Hope.

**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS:** Italian explorer who in 1492 discovered the Island of San Salvador in the Caribbean Sea.

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN:** Spanish explorer who became the first person to sail west around the globe. He discovered the Strait of Magellan located near the southern tip of South America which allowed ships to navigate where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intersect.

**SIR WALTER RALEIGH:** Fellow English explorer of Drake who founded the first English settlement in North America at Roanoke Island.

**VASCO DE GAMA:** Explorer from Portugal who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and started the popular and profitable spice trade.

**DRAKE'S FAMOUS DISCOVERIES and ACHIEVEMENTS:**

**THE DRAKE PASSAGE:** SEE Vocabulary Pg 2.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE CHANNEL:** Located in the West Indies along the British Virgin Islands.

**DRAKES BAY:** SEE Vocabulary Pg.2

**SUCCESSFUL BATTLES WITH SPAIN AT:**

- Central American Ports in Panama
- Caribbean Ports in The West Indies
- South American Ports in Valpariso, Callao, Arica, Peru & Ecuador
- Mexican Port of Guatulco
- Spanish North American headquarters at Saint Augustine
- Defended England against a Spanish invasion off the French coastal city of Calais

## Q & A for *Sir Francis Drake*

1. From the earliest days of exploration to exploration in the 21st century name areas of the earth and beyond where humankind has visited.
2. During the earliest days of exploration sailors never left sight of the land. Why?
3. What instrument invented in the 1400's helped sailors navigate and determine their location at sea?
4. During the 1500's Spain and England became bitter rivals. Explain some of the reasons for their hostile relationship.
5. Describe the humble beginnings of Drake's early childhood life?
6. How did the printing press change Europe during the 1500's? Who invented this revolutionary machine?
7. The 15th and 16th centuries were known as the "Age of Discovery". Besides Drake name other explorers during this time period.
8. During his life Drake achieved many successes as an English explorer. Can you name and describe some of his achievements as an explorer?
9. Name some of the flagships Drake commanded during his valiant navigational career.

**Fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:**

### ANSWERS LIST :

Lunar Star • Queen Elizabeth V • Golden Eagle • West Indies Coast Miwoks • Golden Hind • Queen Elizabeth I  
Drake Passage • North Star • Apache

9. A) \_\_\_\_\_ assigned Drake to many explorations for England and it was during her reign Drake's sailing skills began to mature.
- B) Drake's discovery of the southern tip of South America allowed ships to bypass the dangerous Strait of Magellan and navigate along calmer waters where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intersect. This discovery became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- C) \_\_\_\_\_ were friendly Native American Indians who warmly greeted Drake and his crew at Nova Albion (Drakes Bay).
- D) The flagship \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied Drake and his crew on a voyage to the New World. Its a 16th century word for "deer".
- E) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the only star in the night sky that does not move. This observation helped early explorers to navigate over great distances.