

Quarter 4 /Unit 2

Title: Ships of Discovery

Suggested Time: 5 days (45 minutes per day)

Common Core ELA Standards: RI1, RI2, RI3, RI5, RI9, RI10, L2, L4, SL1, W2, W4

Teacher Instructions

Refer to the Introduction for further details.

Before Teaching

1. Read the Big Ideas and Key Understandings and the Synopsis. Please do **not** read this to the students. This is a description for teachers, about the big ideas and key understanding that students should take away **after** completing this task.

Big Ideas and Key Understandings

Centuries of ship building has impacted human lives around the world.

Synopsis

Ships of Discovery is an informational book about the types of boats explorers built and used when discovering new lands.

2. Read entire main selection text, keeping in mind the Big Ideas and Key Understandings.
3. Re-read the main selection text while noting the stopping points for the Text Dependent Questions and teaching Vocabulary.

During Teaching

1. Students read the entire main selection text independently.
2. Teacher continues to read the text aloud with students following along. (Depending on how complex the text is and the amount of support needed by students, the teacher may choose to reverse the order of steps 1 and 2.)
3. Students and teacher re-read the text while stopping to respond to and discuss the questions and returning to the text. A variety of methods can be used to structure the reading and discussion (i.e.: whole class discussion, think-pair-share, independent written response, group work, etc.)

Text Dependent Questions

Text-dependent Questions	Evidence-based Answers
People often settle along rivers, lakes and seas. What thoughts lead these settlers to build the first simple boat? (p. 4)	They were curious about what was beyond the horizon. They thought that traveling over water would be easier than traveling over land.
As water travel became more practical, explain how the newer boats were an improvement over the previous boats? (p. 4)	They were safer, carried more cargo and were more comfortable
Using the map on page 5, the boats made in Egypt were made to travel on which river?	The Nile
Egyptians have the oldest record of sea travel. After reading page 5, explain how the boats were made over 6,000 years ago. (p. 8)	The boats were made very different than they are today. They were carved out of the trunks of trees.
Over time people wanted to build bigger boats. Give examples from page 6 that explain why the people felt the need for larger boats. (p. 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *They wanted to move larger things over the waterways. *They wanted to carry people, as well as food, animals and other items to trade (the canoes did not work well for carrying large things) *Humans are driven to improve things *They wanted to explore places far from their homeland

<p>The text says, "Humans have been driven to improve things." What does the author mean by 'things'? (p.6)</p>	<p>Humans have worked to find solutions for problems to meet their needs. They needed to move bigger things = build bigger and better boats etc.</p>
<p>After reading page 7, explain what the process was to make the boats more streamlined (designed to move more easily through the water).</p>	<p>The boats were built using wooden beams to make a frame. The frame was then covered with wooden planks or bark from trees (some cultures even used animal skins stretched over the frames).</p>
<p>The Egyptians worked hard to improve the boats as their needs increased. After the frame, what did they do next to add to the design of the boat? (p. 7)</p>	<p>They covered the frame with large flat pieces of wood to create a hull (the outer shell). They used a sail, which reduced the need for people to row the boat.</p>
<p>The Polynesians built what is now the modern day catamaran. How was this different from other boats? (p.9)</p>	<p>The catamaran was built by connecting two canoes using large wooden poles to connect them. A deck was then built to span the poles</p>
<p>The Polynesian expansion map shows the route the sailors traveled. What islands did they call home? (p.10)</p>	<p>As skilled sailors the Polynesians traveled the Pacific Ocean, settling in Hawaii, New Zealand and Easter Island.</p>
<p>The Vikings built boats known as knarrs. What were they used for and how were they different from previous boats that were built. (p.11)</p>	<p>The knarrs were mostly used for trading. They were built to carry heavy loads. Their flat bottoms allowed for traveling safely across the open ocean.</p>
<p>Why was it difficult to tell if longships were coming or going? (p.12)</p>	<p>The front and back of longships looked the same allowing Viking attackers to easily change directions.</p>
<p>What was the Age of Discovery? (p.13)</p>	<p>Every European sailing country wanted to find (discover) new lands.</p>
<p>In the 1400s and 1500s shipbuilders built faster and safer ships. Describe the 'caravels' and tell why Christopher Columbus sailed one? (p.13)</p>	<p>Caravels had square sails in the front and middle masts with triangular-shaped sails on the back mast. Christopher Columbus used this because it was sturdy and small.</p>

Why didn't the Chinese reach America before Christopher Columbus? (p.16)	War with their Asian neighbors caused the Chinese to turn their attention away from exploration.
Captain James Cooke was not a great sailor, yet he was successful in sailing around the world. What actions did Cooke take to become successful? (p.18)	He knew he had to keep his crew healthy. They were fed a diet of limes and cabbage preventing them from dying of scurvy.

Vocabulary

	KEY WORDS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING	WORDS WORTH KNOWING General teaching suggestions are provided in the Introduction
TEACHER PROVIDES DEFINITION not enough contextual clues provided in the text	<p>Page 4 – settle, cargo</p> <p>Page 7 - streamlined</p> <p>Page 9 - catamaran, masts, sails, vessels</p>	<p>Page 5 – cultures</p> <p>Page 7 - streamlined</p> <p>Page 11 - accustomed, stable, claim</p> <p>Page 13 - exploration</p> <p>Page 18 - shallower</p> <p>Page 19 - coasts</p>
STUDENTS FIGURE OUT THE MEANING sufficient context clues are provided in the text	<p>Page 6 – canoes</p> <p>Page 7 – hull</p> <p>Page 9 - voyage</p> <p>Page 11 - knarrs</p> <p>Page 12 longships, knots</p> <p>Page 15- fleet</p> <p>Page 17 - galleons</p> <p>Page 18 - scurvy</p> <p>Page 19 - clipper ships</p>	<p>Page 4 – practical</p> <p>Page 9 - deck</p> <p>Page 11 - warriors, conquerors</p> <p>Page 14 - survivors</p> <p>Page 15 - meters</p>

Culminating Task

- *There are many different types of ships in this story, but the Clipper Ships were different from the previous ones. How is the Clipper Ship different/same from the other ships built? Using evidence from the story, write a short essay explaining the difference between the clipper ship and previous ships that were built.*

Answer:

(Clipper ships)

- Clipper ships were able to carry people across oceans
- Some had as many as 35 sails
- They were faster
- They were able to travel greater distances carrying people as well as supplies

(Other ships)

Accept any reasonable answer

Additional Tasks

1. Create a timeline of the history of ship building.

2. Read two other pieces of text that pertains to something being discovered . Re-read the line on page 6, "Humans have been driven to improve things". How are the text similar or different?

Note to Teacher

Name _____ Date _____

Ships of Discovery

1. People often settle along rivers, lakes and seas. What thoughts lead these settlers to build the first simple boat?

2. As water travel became more practical, explain how the newer boats were an improvement over previous boats?

3. Using the map on page 5, the boats made in Egypt were made to travel on which river?

4. Egyptians have the oldest record of sea travel. After reading page 5, explain how boats were made over 6000 years ago?

5. Over time people wanted to build bigger boats. Give examples from page 6 that explain why the people felt the need for larger boats?

6. The text says, "Humans have been driven to improve things." What does the author mean by 'things'.

7. After reading page 7, explain what the process was to make the boats more streamlined (designed to move more easily through water).

8. The Egyptians worked hard to improve the boats as their needs increased. After the frame, what did they do next to add to the design of the boat?

9. The Polynesians built what is now the modern day catamaran. How was this different from other boats?

10. The Polynesian expansion map shows the route the sailors traveled. What islands did they call home?

11. The Vikings built boats known as knarrs. What were they used for and how were they different from previous boats that were built?

12. Why was it difficult to tell if longships were coming?

13. What was the Age of Discovery?

14. In the 1400s and 1500s shipbuilders built faster and safer ships. Describe the 'caravels' and tell why Christopher Columbus sailed one?