

# Build a Museum of Exploration

7 Galleries

70 Moments  
from History

The Rest is  
Up to You!



By Bonnie Rose Hudson



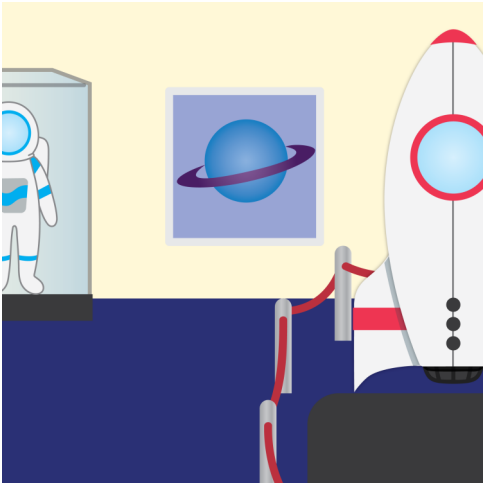
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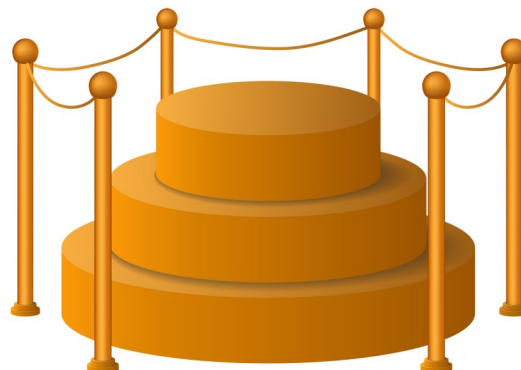
Have you ever wanted to build your own museum? Imagine how much fun it would be to get to choose each and every item you display! We're going to build our own museum that celebrates exploration throughout history. I'll give you some ideas to get you started, and then you get to take it from there!

On the next few pages, you'll find some printable cards. With a parent's permission, print as many cards as you need. They will hold up better on cardstock paper, but you can use plain paper if you like. Then cut each card out. There are different types of cards; some have display stands, some have picture frames, and some are blank. Use whichever ones you like. On the front of each card, draw a picture of the item on display. If it's OK with your parents and you would rather print a picture that you can cut out and glue on the card, that's OK, too. On the back of each card, write something about the object on display. Imagine the back of your card is like the text at a museum that tells the visitors what the item is and why it is special.

Like most museums, this museum is divided into galleries. Since this museum is all about exploration, the galleries are divided by continent, with one of the galleries including space for special types of exploration.

Next in this pack, you'll find some dates and facts about exploration. These are just to get you started. You can add as many dates and facts to each list as you like! For each fact, imagine something that might have been left behind to put in your museum. Could there be a compass, a map, or a part of a ship's sail? Maybe there was a journal, a photograph, or a drawing. It can be anything you can imagine—but be sure it existed (you couldn't have a photograph of Zhang Qian exploring Asia in 138 BC because there weren't any cameras then!).

When you are done, give your family and friends a tour of your exploration museum by holding one card up at a time and reading to them what you wrote on the back. Have fun building your museum!





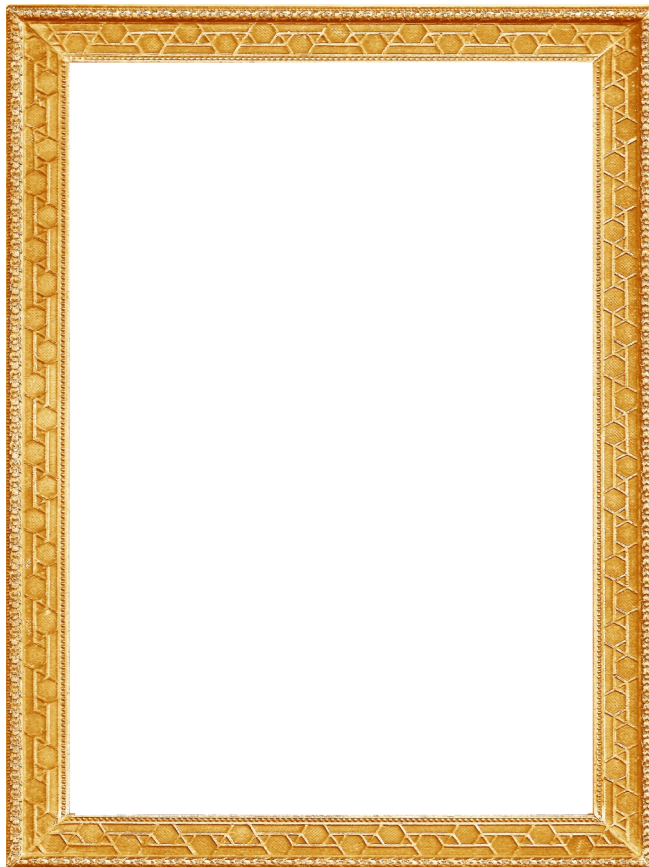
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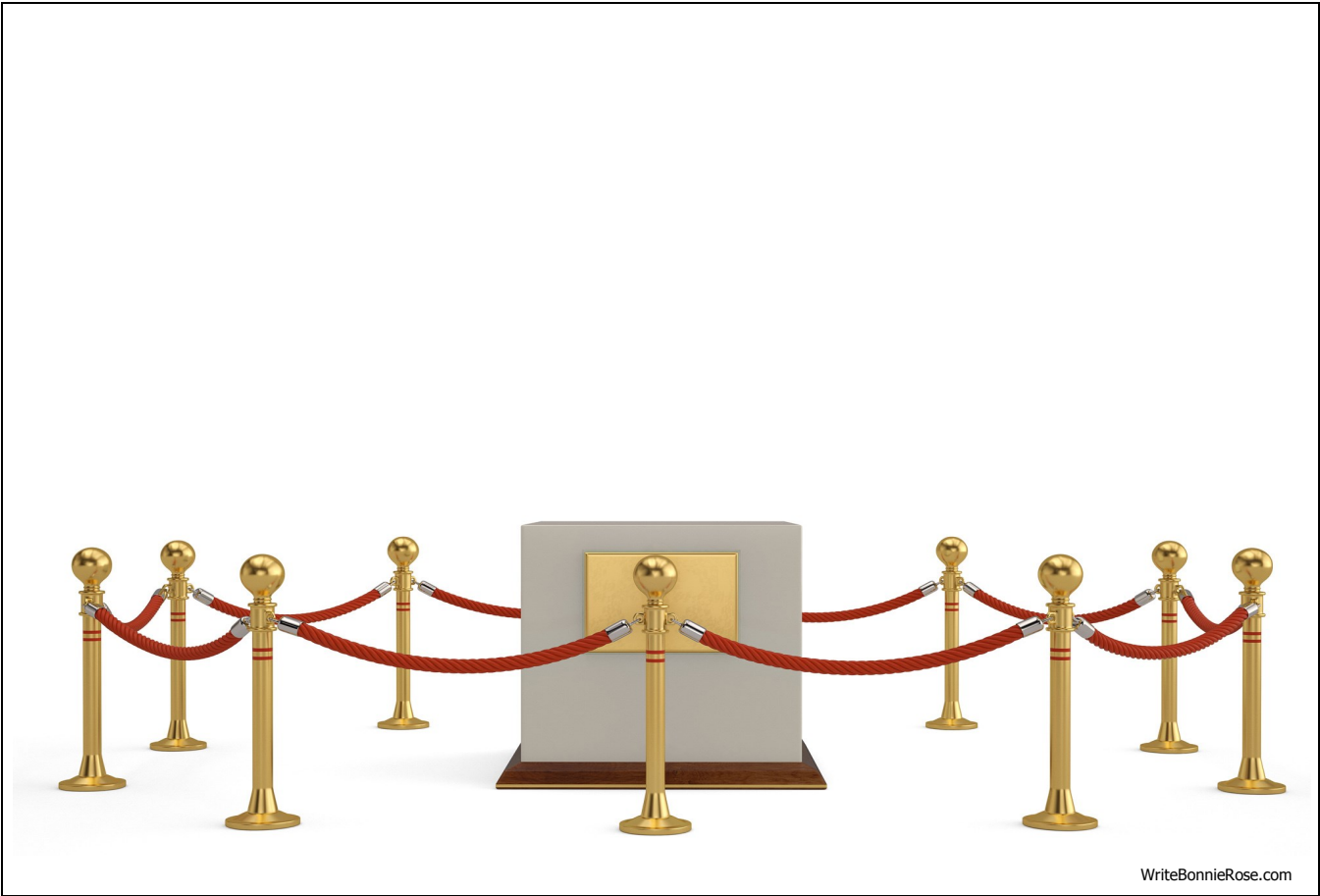
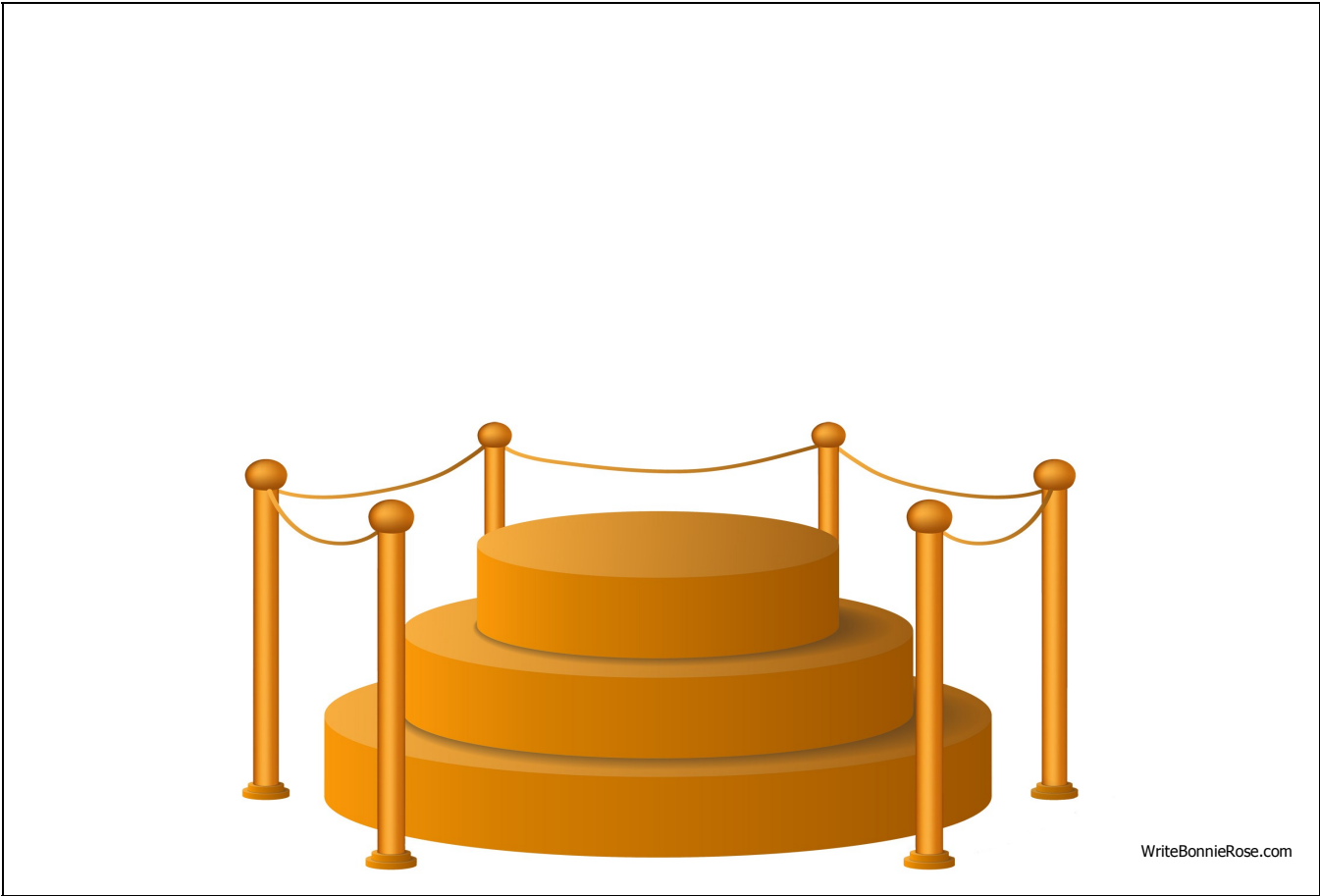
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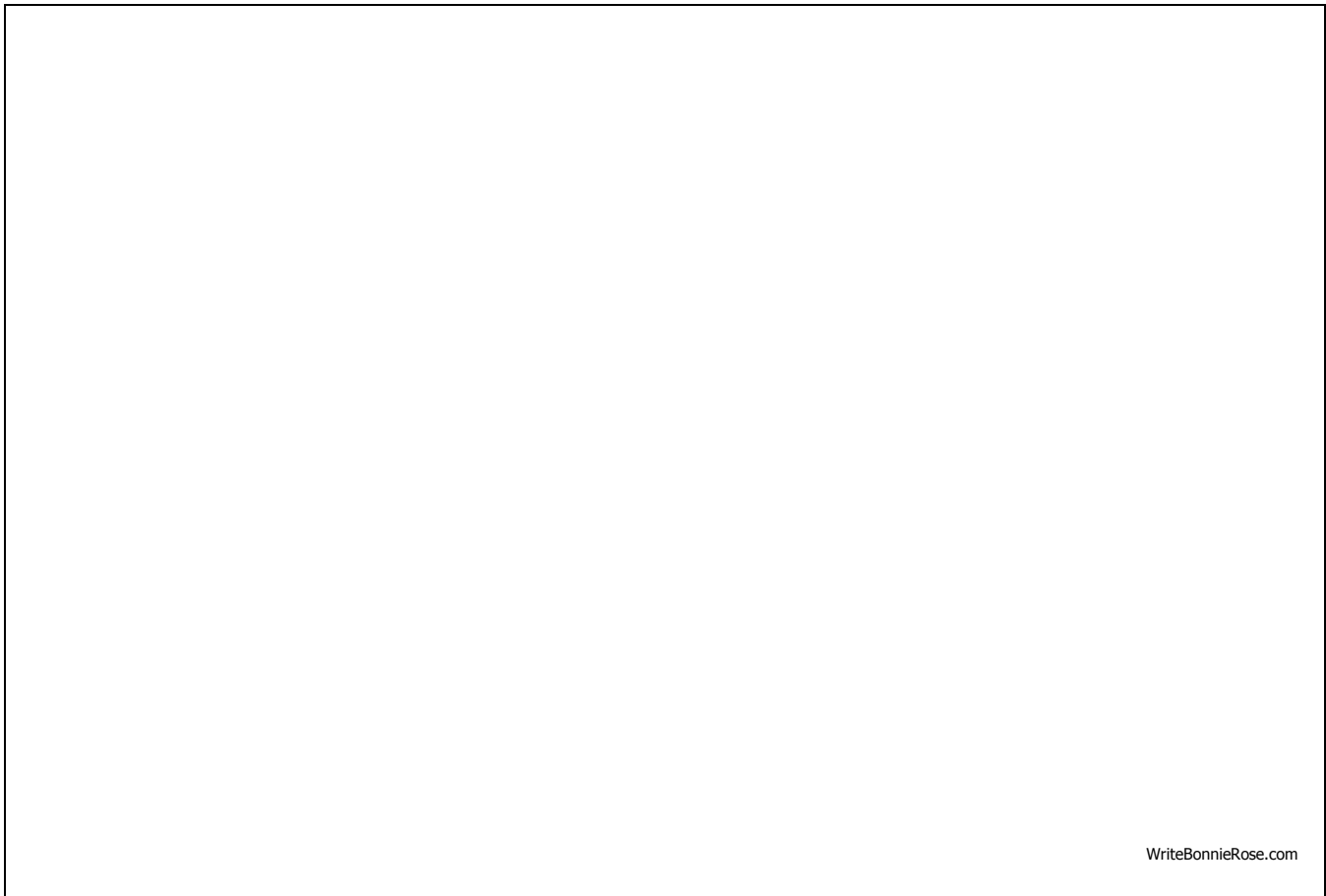


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# Exploration

Here is a list of important dates in exploration you can use to get started thinking of items to display in your museum. These are just the facts. It's up to you to learn a little bit more about some or all of them, find out what made these people and events historic, and create museum display cards for the ones you choose.

There are LOTS more important dates in exploration than what fits on this list. Do some research on your own and see what other dates you can find. You can make notes about what you discover on the notebooking pages included in this pack. Then create display cards for the facts you find in your research.

Have fun!

## Gallery 1—Africa

- 1616 Caspar Boccario reported the existence Lake Nyasa.
- 1770 James Bruce reached the source of the Blue Nile river at Lake Tana in present-day Ethiopia.
- 1796 Mungo Park reached the Niger River in Mali, western Africa.
- 1830 Richard Lemon Lander sailed down the Niger River to its mouth in the Gulf of Guinea.
- 1848 Mount Kilimanjaro was first discovered by German missionaries Johannes Rebmann and Johann Ludwig Krapf.
- 1853 David Livingstone began his journey to travel across Africa from coast to coast, the first European to do so.
- 1855 David Livingstone sighted Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River and named it for Queen Victoria.
- 1858 John Hanning Speke and Richard Francis Burton were the first Europeans to reach Lake Tanganyika.
- 1858 John Hanning Speke was the first European to reach Lake Victoria.
- 1889 Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller first climbed the Kibo summit of Mount Kilimanjaro.



## Gallery 2—Antarctica

- 1820 Edward Bransfield sighted and charted high mountains on the Antarctic mainland.
- 1820 Nathaniel Palmer reported landing on the coast of Antarctica, an area he called Palmer Land.
- 1823 James Weddell discovered the Weddell Sea.
- 1838 Charles Wilkes began commanding an exploring and surveying expedition that resulted in his reporting land at a number of points in the region later known as Wilkes Land.
- 1909 Sir Douglas Mawson, along with T.W.E. David, reached the south magnetic pole.
- 1911 Roald Amundsen and his expedition reached the South Pole.
- 1933 Finn Ronne accompanied Admiral Richard E. Byrd's second Antarctic expedition, one of nine times he visited Antarctica.
- 1947 Edith Ronne and Jenny Darlington became the first women researchers to be part of a polar expedition.
- 1947 Phillip Garth Law made his first of twenty-eight visits to Antarctica.
- 1958 Sir Vivian Ernest Fuchs and his expedition completed the first land journey across Antarctica.

## Gallery 3—Asia

- 138 B.C. Zhang Qian began his exploration of Central Asia.
- 1271 Marco Polo began his trading expedition from Europe to Asia.
- 1325 Friar Oderic of Pordenone becomes the first European to visit Tibet.
- 1405 The Chinese explorer Zheng He began expeditions to the East China Sea, South China Sea, and Indian Ocean.
- 1498 Vasco Da Gama reached Kozhikode (also known as Calicut), India, after sailing around the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1581 Yermak Timofeyevich conquered Tartar territory, opening the way for the exploration of Siberia between the Ural Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.
- 1866 Marie Joseph Garnier, along with Doudart de Lagrée and their team, began exploring and mapping the Mekong River.
- 1899 Sven Anders Hedin began his exploration of the Gobi Desert.
- 1953 Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first to climb to the top of Mount Everest.
- 1975 Dougal Haston and Doug Scott were the first people to reach the top of Mount Everest by climbing the southwest face of the mountain.

## **Gallery 4—Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania**

- 1642 Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew were the first Europeans to sight New Zealand.
- 1770 Zachary Hicks was the first European to sight the eastern coast of Australia.
- 1798 Matthew Flinders and George Bass began their voyage around present-day Tasmania.
- 1803 Matthew Flinders completed his voyage around Australia, proving the mainland was not divided by a strait.
- 1829 Charles Sturt discovered and named the Darling River in Australia.
- 1841 Edward John Eyre and his expedition reached Albany, in the colony of Western Australia, completing their journey and opening a route from South Australia to Western Australia.
- 1862 John McDouall Stuart and his expedition reached the Indian Ocean near the site of the current city of Darwin after traveling north from Adelaide.
- 1874 John and Alexander Forrest reached Adelaide, Australia, making the first expedition from the west coast of Australia to the Overland Telegraph.
- 1875 Ernest Giles reached Perth after a five-month journey from Beltana, South Australia, that included crossing, and naming, the Great Victoria Desert.
- 1960 Jacques Piccard and U.S. Navy Lieutenant Donald Walsh dove into the Mariana Trench using a vessel called a bathyscaph.

## **Gallery 5—Europe and Other**

- 1522 The remaining crew and ship from Ferdinand Magellan’s voyage around the world completed the voyage and reached Spain.
- 1786 Michel-Gabriel Paccard and Jacques Balmat were the first to reach the top of Mount Blanc in the Alps.
- 1831 Sir James Clark Ross discovered the north magnetic pole.
- 1865 Edward Whymper was the first to scale the Matterhorn from the Swiss side.
- 1888 Fridtjof Nansen and his expedition were the first to cross the huge ice cap of Greenland from east to west.
- 1909 Matthew Alexander Henson reached the North Pole with Robert Peary.
- 1961 Cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin became the first person to travel in space.
- 1965 Astronaut Edward H. White II was the first American to make a spacewalk.
- 1969 Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were the first men to land on the moon.
- 1979 Sir Ranulph Fiennes began his first north-south circumnavigation around the world.

## **Gallery 6—North America**

- 1513 Juan Ponce de León arrived off the coast of Florida and claimed it for Spain.
- 1521 After an attack by Hernán Cortés and his men, the city of Tenochtitlan (present-day Mexico City) fell to the Spanish conquerors.
- 1535 Jacques Cartier reached the Gaspé Peninsula during his second voyage to Canada.
- 1559 Tristán de Luna y Arellano founded the colony of Santa María Filipina in the area of present-day Pensacola Bay, Florida.
- 1576 English explorer Sir Martin Frobisher began the first of three voyages made to present-day northeastern Canada.
- 1608 Samuel de Champlain founded the present-day city of Quebec, Canada.
- 1682 René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle completed his trip down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, claiming all the land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries for France.
- 1804 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark began their expedition that reached the northwestern United States.
- 1808 After exploring down the river, Simon Fraser reached the mouth of the river known today as Fraser River in British Columbia, Canada.
- 1913 Hudson Stuck and Harry P. Karstens, along with their expedition, became the first people to climb to the top of the South Peak of Denali (formerly Mount McKinley) successfully.

## **Gallery 7—South America, Central America, and the Caribbean**

- 1492 On his first voyage to find a route to China, Christopher Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador.
- 1500 Pedro Álvares Cabral and his crew sighted southeastern Brazil.
- 1513 Vasco Núñez de Balboa was the first European to see the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean.
- 1516 Juan Díaz de Solís landed in Argentina with his expedition and claimed it for Spain.
- 1535 Francisco Pizarro founded the colony of Peru for Spain.
- 1542 Francisco de Orellana completed his exploration of the Amazon River system.
- 1722 Jacob Roggeveen was the first European to land on Easter Island.
- 1898 William Martin Conway climbed Mount Aconcagua, the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.
- 1906 Percy Harrison Fawcett explored Bolivia.
- 1913 Cândido Rondon was one of the leaders of an expedition that explored a tributary of the Madeira River.

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