

GUIDED READING**CHAPTER 8: EXPLORING AND SETTLING WESTERN VIRGINIA****Section 1: Early Explorers in Western Virginia**

Directions: Use the information from pages 303-316 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. In 1606, King _____ of _____ granted charters to two separate land companies, which collectively became known as the _____ Company.
2. In December 1606, the London Company sent _____ ships to Virginia to start a settlement on Roanoke Island. Bad weather drove the group of 105 persons north. They found themselves on a peninsula in the _____ River.
3. In May 1607, this site became the location for the settlement of _____, the first _____ English settlement in what is now the United States.

English Explorations in Western Virginia

4. The _____ of western Virginia proved to be a tremendous barrier to exploration.
5. By the late 1640s, as more people came into Virginia, _____ were built to protect the coastal settlements and the growing _____ trade.
6. Although Abraham Wood already had a profitable _____-trading business with the Indians, he wanted to expand his territory and ensure that _____ claimed as much land as possible.
7. Wood and Edward _____, a merchant, traveled to the origin of the _____ River. _____ kept a record of the trip, called “The Discovery of _____.”

John Lederer

8. Between 1669 and 1671, _____ physician John Lederer was the first European to document reaching the crest of the _____ Mountains and enter what is now _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

9. Although he is probably best remembered for his _____, Lederer also made a _____ of western Virginia.

Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam

10. At that time, anyone who discovered a _____ or a _____ could claim all the lands drained by it.

11. Several others accompanied Captain Thomas Batts, the leader of the (1671) expedition. These included _____, who kept a journal; _____, who may have been a relative of Abraham Wood; _____, an Appomattox Indian who served as a guide; and _____, perhaps a former indentured servant.

12. Traveling through the mountains, Batts and Fallam eventually came to the _____ River. Two weeks later, running out of _____ and the Indians' fear of a change of _____ stopped them.

13. They claimed the territory and marked several trees with _____.

14. Their charting of the New River strengthened England's claim to the _____ Valley, which includes the _____ Valley.

James Needham and Gabriel Arthur

15. The Occaneechi had a _____ (the sole possession or control of something) on the trading activity.

16. Abraham Wood hoped James Needham could establish trade directly with the _____.

17. On their second try, the explorers succeeded in reaching the Cherokee in present-day _____. Needham was able to work out a _____ agreement. The treaty eliminated the _____ as middlemen.

18. Arthur stayed behind in Tennessee with the Cherokee so he could learn their _____.

19. Sometime later, Arthur was permitted to go with a trading party to what was then Spanish West _____. Arthur is believed to be the first European to see the _____ River.

Name: _____

Date: _____

20. Later, Arthur did return to _____, accompanied by several Cherokee and a load of _____.

French Exploration in Western Virginia

21. While the English were exploring western Virginia from the _____, the French were exploring it from the _____.

22. One explorer, Robert Cavalier Sieur de _____, heard from the Indians about a river called the _____ that flowed to the _____. His group sailed downstream as far as the Falls of the Ohio at present-day Louisville, _____.

23. As a result of La Salle's journey, _____ claimed the Ohio Valley.

A Temporary Stop to Exploration

24. Governor William _____ angered western settlers by refusing to send _____ to protect them after a series of _____ attacks in 1675.

25. Nathaniel _____, a young planter, organized his own _____ and led a successful expedition against the _____.

26. In September 1676, Bacon and his followers attacked and burned _____.

27. From the time of Bacon's 1676 _____ until the year _____, Virginia did not officially engage in exploration.

Alexander Spotswood

28. In 1716, lieutenant governor Alexander Spotswood personally set out on a journey hoping to expand Great Britain's _____, establish new _____, and counter _____ expansion in the area.

29. Spotswood brought along Frenchman John Fontaine to serve as the party's _____.

30. Spotswood encouraged settlement of the area by picturing it as an agricultural _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

31. The governor presented each of his companions with a _____. On the reverse side was written “_____.”

Explorations Lead to Conflicts

32. Both the _____ and the _____ claimed the Ohio and Mississippi valley regions. Both sides wanted to control the _____ trade with the Native Americans.

33. In 1742, Sir William Gooch, a governor of Virginia, commissioned a group led by John _____ and John Peter _____ (or Salley) to explore as far west as the _____ River.

34. They arrived at the _____ River on May 6. They continued, finally reaching the _____ River on June 7.

35. On July 2, a company of _____ and _____ surprised them. They were made prisoners and taken to _____. Salling was imprisoned in _____ but the others were taken to _____ for trial. Howard and his followers were released and permitted to travel to _____. After two years, Salling escaped from the _____ and made his way back to _____.

Céloron de Blainville

36. Frenchman Pierre Joseph Céloron de Blainville led around 250 men to the banks of the Ohio, where they buried engraved lead _____ as proof of _____ ownership.

37. One plate, buried at the mouth of the _____ River in 1749, was found by a boy in the year _____.

Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist

Name: _____

Date: _____

38. Two of the most important _____ explorers were Dr. Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist. The _____ Land Company employed Dr. Walker, while Gist was an employee of the _____ Land Company.

39. A 1750 trip took Walker through the _____ Gap (which he named).

40. Gist was a _____, one who measures and maps out the _____, _____, _____, and so on of an area of land.