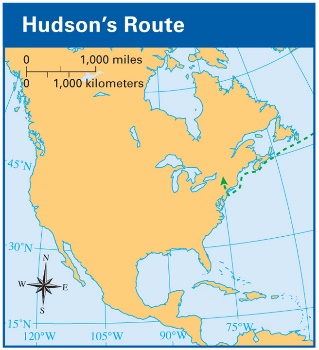
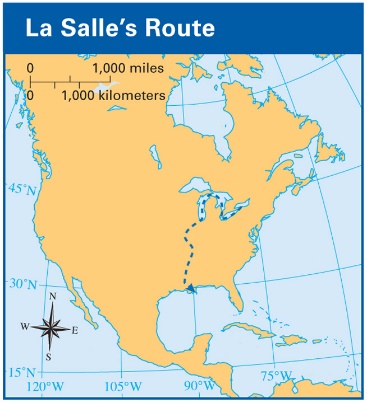
**Hudson and La Salle Textbook Information:**

Henry Hudson –

* Personal Background/Sponsor/Motives – England kept searching for a northern sea route to Asia, as did the country called Holland or the Netherlands. In 1609, the Dutch East India Company in Holland hired Henry Hudson, an English sea captain. (sailor – England and Holland – to find a route to Asia)
* Exploration Route – While sailing along the Atlantic coast of North America, Hudson and his men entered a narrow harbor. From there, Hudson saw a gigantic body of water leading north. Believing that this was the Northwest Passage, a faster sea route from Europe to Asia through North America, Hudson sailed up the waterway. When the water became too shallow for his boat, Hudson realized that it was only a river. Today, this is called the Hudson River.
* Exploration Dates/Impact – In 1610, the East India Company paid Hudson to cross the Atlantic again. In the spring, the crew rebelled. They set Hudson, his son, and seven others afloat in a small boat. Hudson was never seen again, but his voyage did give England a claim to eastern Canada. (1609-1610; claimed lands for a European nation and provided new information for maps)

Robert de La Salle -

* Personal Background/Sponsor/Motives – In the 1600s, the French began to settle on their land claims. In 1666, Robert de La Salle, a French nobleman, sailed to New France. La Salle dreamed not only of personal wealth but also of a French empire of trading posts, forts, and settlements. (nobleman, France, to find gold and silver)
* Exploration Route – In 1681, La Salle set out in a canoe to travel down the Mississippi River. When he reached the mouth of the Mississippi River, he named the vast region he had crossed Louisiana, for the French king.
* Exploration Dates/Impact – In 1684, La Salle sailed to North America with more than 200 settlers. After spending six months crossing the Atlantic, the ships missed the mouth of the Mississippi River and landed 500 miles to the west. La Salle founded a colony there, on the coast of what is now Texas. Soon, the settlers were starving, so La Salle set out for help. Convinced that La Salle was crazy, his own men murdered him. Although most of the colonists died, La Salle had given France a claim to the entire Mississippi Valley. (1666-1684; claimed lands for a European nation, provided new information for maps, and established a settlement)