

A portrait of Henry Hudson, a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a dark, high-collared garment with a white ruffled neckpiece. The background is a dark, textured blue.

# Henry Hudson

By: Macayla Sheppard



# Portrait

Henry Hudson (1565-1611) was an English explorer and navigator who explored parts of the Arctic Ocean and northeastern North America. The Hudson River, Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay are named for Hudson.

Little is known about Hudson's early life. Hudson was hired by the Muscovy Company in 1607, to find a waterway from Europe to Asia. Hudson made two trips (in 1607 and 1608), but failed to find a route to China. In 1607, he sailed to Spitsbergen (an island north of Scandinavia in the Arctic Ocean) and discovered Jan Mayen Island (a tiny island off eastern Greenland). In 1608, he sailed to Novaya Zemlya (an island north of Russia in the Arctic Ocean).

Hudson was then hired by the Dutch East India Company in 1609, to try to find the Northwest Passage farther south. On this trip in a ship called the Half Moon, Hudson sailed to Nova Scotia, and then sailed south. He found what is now called the Hudson River. Hudson is credited with discovering the location which is now New York City (although da Verrazano had previously sailed by the area in 1524). Hudson sailed into New York's harbor on September 3, 1609 and noted what an excellent harbor it was. Hudson sailed up the river about 150 miles (240 km) and noted the abundance of rich land, but realized that this was not a waterway to India. His reports resulted in many Dutch settlements in the area.



# Biographical Overview

- Henry Hudson
- September 12, 1570
- England
- June 22, 1611
- In 1609 Hudson left Holland to find a northern sea route to Asia.



HENRY HUDSON

# Flag

The **Flag of England** is the St George's Cross (heraldic blazon: *Argent, a cross gules*). The red cross appeared as an emblem of England in the Middle Ages, specifically during the Crusades (although the original symbol used to represent English crusaders was a white cross on a red background) and is one of the earliest known emblems representing England. It also represents the official arms of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and it achieved status as the national flag of England during the 16th century.

# Main Events of Exploration



- 1. 1607 - Under the Muscovy Co. of England, Hudson sailed to find the Northeast Passage to China.
- 2. 1609 - Under the Dutch East India Co., Hudson sailed to find easterly passage to Asia. The went to find Southwest Passage to the Pacific.
- 3. 1610-1611 - Under British East India Co., Hudson sailed to the north reaching Iceland and then Greenland, thinking he had found the Northwest Passage. Hudson was trapped in the ice in James Bay during the winter but come spring, continued to explore. The crew mutinied in 1611, leaving Hudson, his son, and some crew members adrift in a boat. No one ever heard of him again.



# Transpiration and Crew

- On May 1, 1607, Hudson, his son, and 11 other crew members sailed from England on the Hopewell. He and his crew went past Greenland toward the North Pole. They were working for an English trading company and were hoping to find a quicker way to get from England to the Far East, by way of the Arctic Ocean. In the next two years, he tried twice more to find a "northeast passage" but failed and returned to England. The trading company would not send him on any more explorations.

# Other Transpirations

A painting of a Dutch East India Company ship, the Half Moon, sailing on the ocean. The ship is a three-masted sailing vessel with a dark hull and a white upper section. It is shown from a side-on perspective, moving towards the right. The background is a warm, orange-yellow sky, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The ship's sails are partially visible, and the sea is a dark, choppy blue.

The HALF MOON was owned by Dutch East India Company and sailed by Henry Hudson.. Hudson sailed northeast in April 1609. When blocked by ice, he disregarded explicit orders and sailed his ship, the Half Moon, across the Atlantic to search for a Northwest Passage. On this voyage he sailed up the Hudson River as far as Albany, thus giving the Dutch their claim to the area. Stopping in England on the way back to Holland he and all of the other Englishmen were detained and forbidden to serve the Dutch.



# Picture of Ship

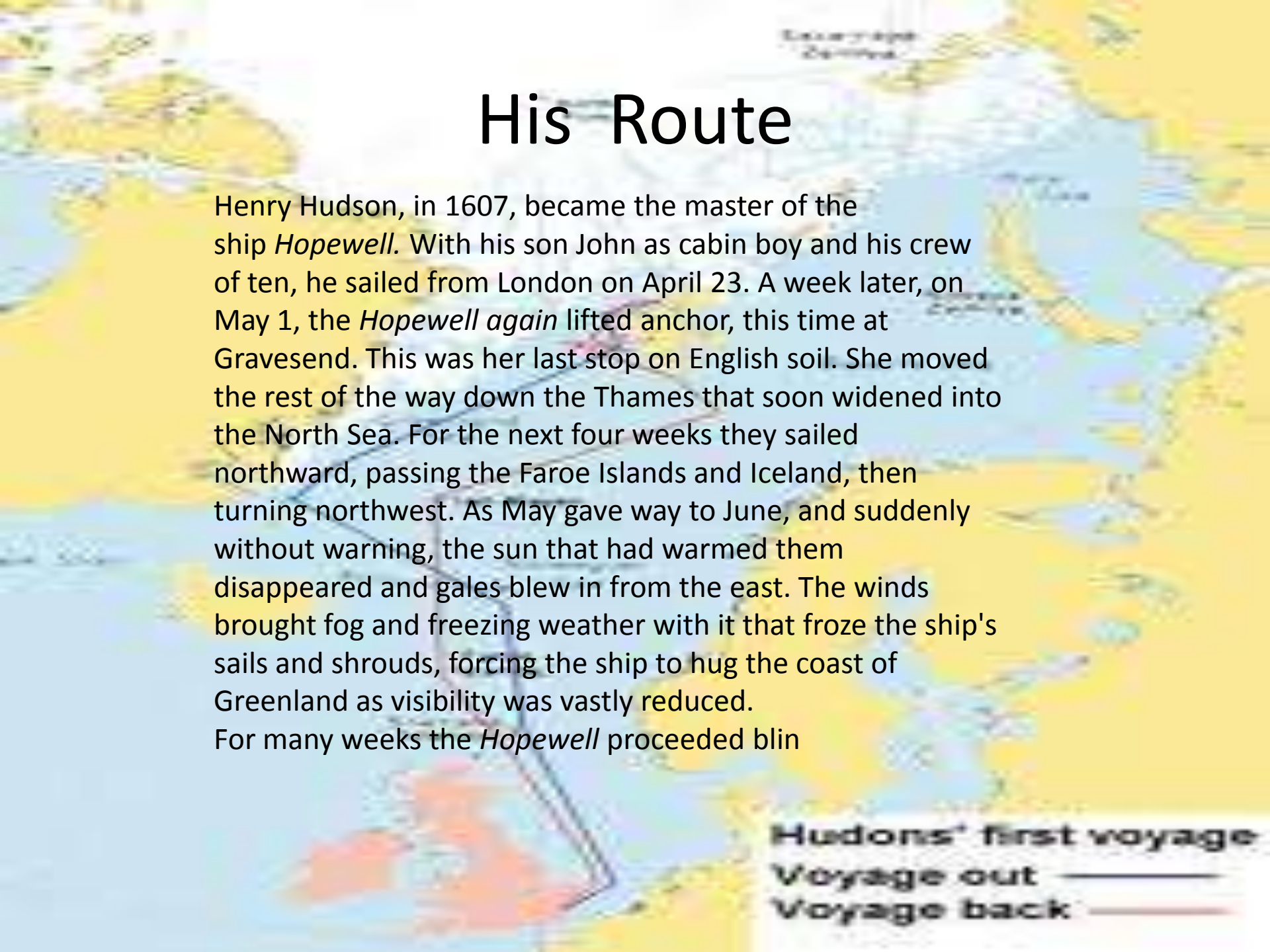
Henry Hudson made his first voyage west from England in 1607, when he was hired to find a shorter route to Asia from Europe through the Arctic Ocean. After twice being turned back by ice, Hudson embarked on a third voyage--this time on behalf of the Dutch East India Company--in 1609. This time, he chose to continue east by a more southern route, drawn by reports of a possible channel across the North American continent to the Pacific. After navigating the Atlantic coast, Hudson's ships sailed up a great river (which would later bear his name) but turned back when they determined it was not the channel they sought. On a fourth and final voyage, undertaken for England in 1610-11, Hudson spent months drifting through the vast Hudson Bay and eventually fell victim to a mutiny by his crew. Hudson's discoveries laid the groundwork for Dutch colonization of the Hudson River region, as well as English land claims in Canada.





# His Route

Henry Hudson, in 1607, became the master of the ship *Hopewell*. With his son John as cabin boy and his crew of ten, he sailed from London on April 23. A week later, on May 1, the *Hopewell* again lifted anchor, this time at Gravesend. This was her last stop on English soil. She moved the rest of the way down the Thames that soon widened into the North Sea. For the next four weeks they sailed northward, passing the Faroe Islands and Iceland, then turning northwest. As May gave way to June, and suddenly without warning, the sun that had warmed them disappeared and gales blew in from the east. The winds brought fog and freezing weather with it that froze the ship's sails and shrouds, forcing the ship to hug the coast of Greenland as visibility was vastly reduced. For many weeks the *Hopewell* proceeded blind

A map of the North Atlantic Ocean showing the route of Henry Hudson's first voyage in 1607. The map includes the British Isles, the North Sea, and parts of North America. A legend in the bottom right corner indicates that a black line represents the 'Voyage out' and a red line represents the 'Voyage back'. The 'Voyage out' route starts in the English Channel, passes the Faroe Islands and Iceland, and then turns northwest towards Greenland. The 'Voyage back' route follows a similar path but is shown in red. The map also shows the coastline of North America, including the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Hudson River.

Hudson's first voyage  
Voyage out ———  
Voyage back ———

# Bibliography

- Internet

I got my research from

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_hudson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_hudson)





# What I Have Learned

Henry Hudson was the English navigator who crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1609 and became the first European to sail up what is now the Hudson River in New York. Little is known about Hudson's early life. In 1607 he was hired by the English Muscovy Company to lead the ship *Hopewell* on an expedition north of the European continent, in an effort to discover a northeastern sea passage to the spice islands of the South Pacific. He reached Greenland and Spitsbergen before his path was blocked by ice. On his second voyage, a year later, he made it as far as the archipelago of Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic Ocean. Still convinced that there might be a separate passage to the northeast, the merchants of the Dutch East India Company hired Hudson in 1609 to lead an expedition on the ship *Halve Maen* (*Half Moon* in English). Hudson had other ideas, however, and sailed in the other direction, across the Atlantic to North America. He explored along the coast of Nova Scotia and down to what is now New York Harbor, sailing up the Hudson River as far north as Albany. Hudson's fourth voyage, aboard *Discovery* (1610-11), was financed by English merchants seeking the Northwest Passage across America to the Far East. He made it as far as Hudson's Bay before mutineers put him and eight others (including his son) adrift on a small boat in the bay in June of 1611. Although no record exists of their fate, the men were already sick and without provisions, and it is assumed Hudson and the others did not survive.

# Questions

- When and where was Henry Hudson born?
- Where is Henry Hudson from?
- What country did he explore for and when did the exploration take place?
- What kind of transportation was used to navigate his exploration?
- Who paid for the expeditions?
- Was it a country or private business?
- What was the purpose of his voyage?
- What problems and or people were encountered?
- What route did he take?





# Thank You

- I hope you enjoyed my PowerPoint. I put all my effort in this project and I hoped it entertained you!!!