**The Age of Exploration**

**The Early Middle Ages**

* During the Middle Ages, many Europeans thought the world was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a great ocean and knew little about the world.
  + Only \_\_\_\_ Continents: Europe, Africa and Asia
  + Map-makers called the ocean the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
  + Sailors told stories of sea monsters with “horns, flames, and huge eyes 16 0r 20 feet across.”
* During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Europeans were introduced to luxury goods from Asia.
  + Goods were carried on a trade route through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Mongol Empire disrupted trade.

**The Search for Spices**

* The most valuable items were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Used for: preserving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, flavoring food, medicine, and perfume.
  + **Moluccas** = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Kings and Queens were looking to increase their wealth and knew that huge profits could made by trading with China and other Asian lands.
  + Muslim and Italian merchants controlled these trade routes
  + So they had to find a new route to reach Asia.

**Motives for Exploration**

1. Trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Asia
   * Silk and Spices
2. **God, Glory, Gold**
3. Improved technology
   * Cartographers = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_makers
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = used horizon to determine latitude and longitude
   * Compasses = determine location.
   * Caravel = stronger and faster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Portuguese Exploration**

Portugal was the first country to send out explorers.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the Age of Exploration.
  + Founded a school of Navigation to train cartographers and sailors.
  + Wanted to find new sources of gold, spread Christianity, and find new trade routes.
* Key Portuguese Explorers include:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: wanted to spread Christianity and find new sources of gold, died in 1460
  + **Bartholomeu Dias**: 1488 rounded the tip of Africa; “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
  + **Vasco da Gama**: 1497 led 4 ships around the Cape of Good Hope and reached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; many died on the voyage of disease and scurvy

**Impact of Portuguese Exploration**

Portugal’s explorers changed Europe’s understanding of the world in several ways.

1. Portugal founded trading posts in Western Africa and brought back gold and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Portugal took control of the eastern sea routes to Asia and formed monopolies on spices and silk
3. Portugal formed colonies in Brazil forcing natives to work as slaves on sugar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and convert to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Early Spanish Exploration**

* In the late 1400s, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were determined to make Spain a powerful force in Europe.
  + Began to sponsor exploration and claim new lands for Spain.
* Key Spanish Explorers:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: discovered the West Indies.
  + Magellan: discovered the Strait of Magellan; first to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Impact of Early Spanish Exploration**

Early Spanish exploration significantly changed European’s view of the world.

1. Revealed the existence of a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – the Americas!!
2. Began Spanish settlement in the New World
   * Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from discovery of the new world – finding precious minerals, and establishing plantations and colonies.
   * Natives were forced to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * Natives were enslaved and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     + Before Columbus: 1 or 2 million Taino
     + After Columbus: only 500 Taino.

**Line of Demarcation**

* Spain and Portugal were rivals over the new land
* Pope Alexander VI set a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dividing the non-European world into two zones
  + Spain = lands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of line
  + Portugal = lands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of line
  + 1500- Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovers Brazil for Portugal
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(1494)** established the specific terms of the Line of Demarcation.

**Later Spanish Explorers**

* After Columbus’s voyages, Spain was eager to claim lands in the New World.
  + Goal was to explore and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “New Spain”
  + Turned to adventurers called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + The Conquistadors were allowed to establish settlements and seize the wealth of natives. In return the Spanish government gave them 1/5 of the treasures they found.
* Key Spanish Conquistadors:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: explored and conquered the lands of the Aztec in Mexico.
  + Francisco Pizarro: explored and conquered the lands of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Peru.

**Impact of Later Spanish Explorers**

The explorations and conquests of the conquistadors transformed Spain.

1. Wealth from the America’s made Spain one of the world’s richest and most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_countries
2. Conquistadors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – millions died from slavery and disease.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: many goods were exchanged between the new world and Europe.
   * New World sent gold, silver, corn, potatoes, chocolate, and tobacco to Europe.
   * Europeans sent horses, sheep, pigs, guns and germs to New World.

**European Exploration of North America**

* The English, Dutch, and French explored the coast of North America unsuccessfully for the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
  + Route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean through the Arctic islands.
* John Cabot: 1497 (England) trying to find the Northwest Passage
* Giovanni da Verrazano: 1524 (France) explored the Atlantic coast from NC to Canada.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: 1609 (England) tried to find the “Northwest Passage”, but instead explored the Hudson River.

**Impact of European Exploration of North America**

* Unlike the Spanish conquistadors, northern explorers did not find gold or any other treasures. As a result, they did not establish colonies at first.

1. Europeans started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and established trading posts in North America.
2. English exploration led to war between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * English “sea dogs” raided Spanish ports and ships to take their gold.
3. King Philip II sent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a fleet of ships, to invade England. It failed and England became the richest and most powerful country in the World.