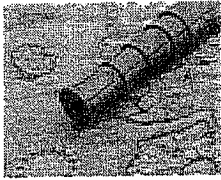


# Social Studies

## Chapter 3: The Age of Exploration



Name: Key

P.78

### I. A Legendary Land

#### A. Stories of an Unknown Land

1. between Europe and Asia
2. Vikings settled in Iceland and Greenland
3. they then traveled to the Americas
4. evidence proves it's true

#### B. The Greenlanders' Saga

1. **saga** - Adventure story that tells about the brave deed of people of long ago
2. Leif Eriksson - set out sailing west to find this land in 1,000 A.D.
3. found a land of no mountains, but had trees and **knolls** - Small, round hills (Canada)
4. built houses of mud and then wood and stone in Vinland where they fished and hunted
5. had an unfriendly **encounter** - meeting, and quit  
going over to America and left

#### C. Europeans and Exploration

1. **exploration** - searching the unknown
2. people didn't explore much after the Vikings
  - a. sea monsters and boiling water
  - b. square sails requiring wind
  - c. very few maps (inaccurate - wrong)
  - d. nobles of kingdoms and villages were too busy fighting one another (no central government)

#### D. The Known World

1. Martin Behaim of Germany
  - a. **cartographer** - map maker
  - b. made first globe in 1492

Greenland  
Iceland

Canada  
Vinland



- c. it was a map in the shape of a ball ("Earth apple")
2. very inaccurate
- a. left out North America
  - b. left out South America
  - c. left out Australia
  - d. left out Antarctica
  - e. Africa was too small
  - f. the whole world was too small!
3. No Europeans knew about the rest of the world that was out there!

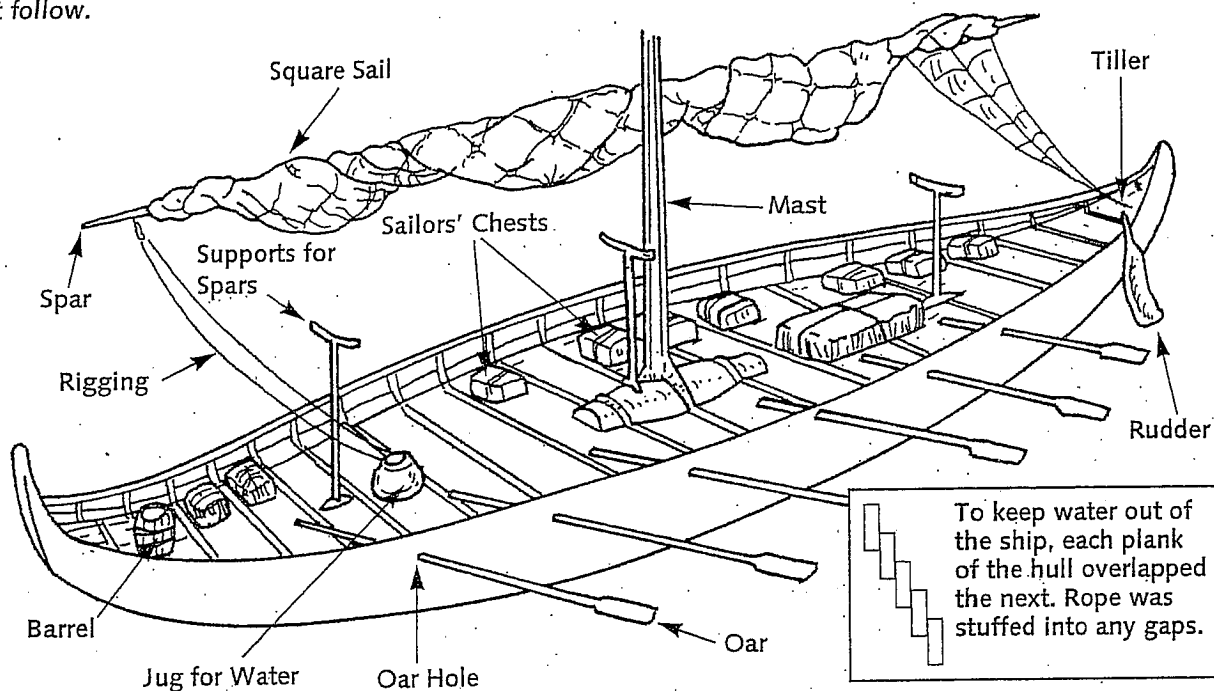


# A VIKING SHIP

The Vikings were daring sailors. They set sail without compasses against strong winds and currents. They sailed in open ships such as the one shown below.

*Interpret Visuals*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



1. How was the Viking ship made watertight? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Name two sources of energy that made the ship move. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. List three adjectives that describe the Viking ship. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If you were a Viking, what reasons would you have to set sail in such a ship without a compass or a map to cross the Atlantic Ocean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

P. 84 II. European Exploration

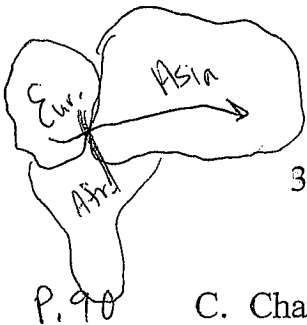
A. Marco Polo (Venice, Italy in Europe)



1. only 17 years old - 1271
2. took four years on horses and camels through mountains and deserts to reach China - **caravan**
3. traded in China (Cathay); land of many riches and the Indies (islands off the coast of China)
4. visited India and Persia and heard stories of Japan
5. returned to Venice 24 years later a rich man
6. told many stories of his travels (some true, some not)
7. others went to Asia to do the same

B. Trade Routes to the East

1. Europeans traded with Asia a lot on the Silk Road
  - a. gold
  - b. jewels
  - c. SILK
  - d. perfumes
  - e. Spices most of all
    - 1.) pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg
    - 2.) hid the taste of rotten meat (no fridges!)
2. then traded in the Middle East
  - a. Asia was too far and took too long
  - b. went to Middle East (North Africa and Southwest Asia) instead of Far East (Asia)
  - c. traded with others coming from Asia
  - d. returned home and sold goods for lots of money
3. Turks ended the trade
  - a. took control of Constantinople in the Middle East
  - b. closed the trade route for Europeans



P. 90 C. Changes in Europe

1. **monarchs** - kings and queens
  - a. ruled instead of the nobles
  - b. strong leaders
  - c. formed countries like Portugal, Spain, France, and England
  - d. had time and money to support exploration
2. **Renaissance** - rebirth
  - a. age of knowledge, art, and science
  - b. eager to learn and explore
  - c. eager to find a new route to Asia

d. new technology



1.) faster ships - new triangular sail

2.) better **compass** - instrument used to find direction with the needle always pointing north

3.) sextant, chronometer, and astrolabe - tool that measures height of the sun to figure north and south distances

4.) gunpowder - gave them confidence

5.) better maps and globes

D. Portugal Leads the Way

1. to find water route to Asia

2. Prince Henry

a. started a school for **navigation** - study of how to plan and control the course of a ship (SECRET)

b. nicknamed "Prince Henry the Navigator"

c. planned over 50 voyages but never sailed

d. decided to sail south around Africa and then east

3. traded in Africa

a. nuts

b. fruit

c. gold

d. slaves

1.) Africans and Natives Americans had slaves for years

2.) Portugal was buying 800 /year

4. Bartholomeu Dias

a. first to sail around tip of Africa's Cape of Good Hope

b. sailors met storms and got hungry, sick and tired

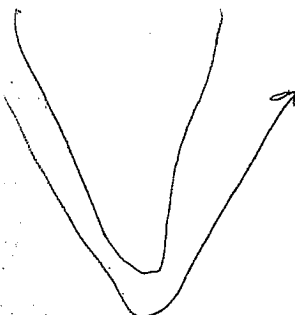
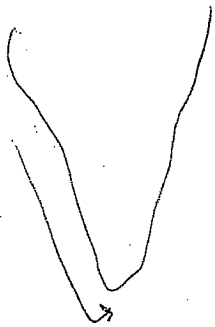
c. returned to Portugal

5. Vasco da Gama

a. sailed around Cape of Good Hope to India

b. had made it around Africa to Asia !

c. returned with many riches

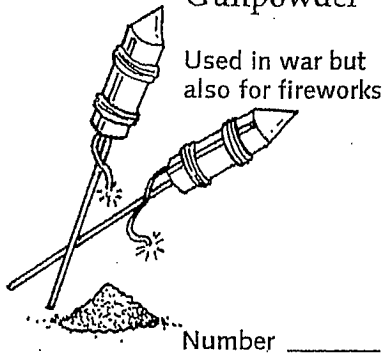


# MARCO POLO and the Riches of Asia

## Apply Critical Thinking Skills

**DIRECTIONS:** Examine the goods that Marco Polo saw in Asia. Then complete the following activities.

**Gunpowder**

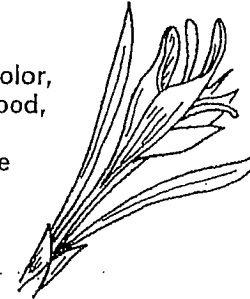


**Bookmaking Process**

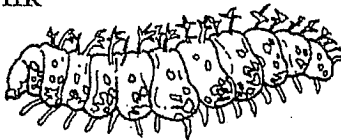


**Saffron**

Used for color, to flavor food, and as a natural dye



**Silk**

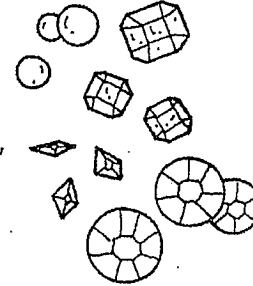


**"Black Stones"**



**Jewels**

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls



1. Marco Polo was impressed with things the people in Asia wore. Which of the items above did Asians wear to show their great wealth? \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the spaces provided, label the goods from 1 to 6, with 1 being the item you think most encouraged Europeans to find new routes to Asia and 6 being the item you think least encouraged them.
3. If you had been a trader in the 1400s, which of the goods would have encouraged you to look for a route to Asia? Explain why you chose this item. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### III. "I, Columbus: My Journal"


#### A. Intro.

1. Christopher Columbus
  - a. sailor from Italy
  - b. read of Marco Polo and riches in Asia
2. Spain pays for the trip
  - a. he kept asking Isabella and Ferdinand to fund a Voyage West to China
  - b. they were too busy trying to make all of Spain Catholic
  - c. forced out the Muslims and Jews
  - d. funded a voyage when he promised to spread Catholicism
3. heading out
  - a. August 3, 1492
  - b. 89 sailors
  - c. three ships - Niña, Pinta, and Santa María
  - d. two months in, he wrote in his journal:

#### B. Wednesday

1. 177 miles in one day
2. crew complained and he cheered them on

#### C. Thursday

1. traveled west-southwest 
2. Pinta spotted reeds and manmade wood board
3. saw a light to the west at 10:00 at night
4. 2:00 Pinta fired a cannon - had seen land!

#### D. Friday

1. saw naked people (Tainos) and went ashore
2. "claimed" the land for the King and Queen
3. called the land San Salvador
4. it was actually Guanahani
5. people spoke well and only had spears (stone)
6. planned to make them Catholics and take 6 back to Spain to learn the language
7. traded with the "poor" people
  - a. natives had dugouts, parrots, cotton, spears
  - b. traded for beads and bells

#### E. Saturday

1. tried to find gold (they wore it in their noses)
2. island - large, flat, green, trees, lagoon, good weather
3. headed out to find Japan

# *The Log of* **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**

Columbus's log shows that he was aware of more than just the sea. His original log, which was given to the king and queen of Spain, was lost. But a copy, passed down from Columbus to his sons and grandson, is our link to Columbus's original log.

### *Interpret Primary Sources*

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following accounts from Columbus's log. Then answer the questions that follow.

*Thursday, 20 September, 1492.* Very early this morning three little birds flew over the ship, singing as they went, and flew away as the sun rose. This was a comforting thought, for unlike the large waterbirds, these little birds could not have come from far off.

*Sunday, 23 September, 1492.* I saw a dove, a tern, another small river bird and some white birds. . . . The crew is still grumbling about the wind. When I get a wind from the southwest or west it is inconstant, and that, along with a flat sea, has led the men to believe that we will never get home.

*Monday, 24 September, 1492.* I am having serious trouble with the crew. . . . They have said that it is insanity . . . on their part to risk their lives following the madness of a foreigner. . . . I am told by a few trusted men (and these are few in number!) that if I persist in going onward, the best course of action will be to throw me into the sea some night.

(Reprinted by permission of The McGraw-Hill Companies.)

1. Why was Columbus comforted when he saw the little birds?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Use context clues to find the definition of *inconstant*. In your own words, what does inconstant mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why would an inconstant wind make the crew believe that they would not get home?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Imagine being on board Columbus's ship. On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the three entries from Columbus's log as though you were one of the crew.



P.100 IV. Early Voyages of Exploration

A. Vespucci Challenges Columbus

1. Columbus thought he's reached the Indies
  - a. called the people Indians
  - b. died thinking he'd reached Asia
2. John Cabot
  - a. claimed he reached Asia, too
  - b. actually landed in Canada
3. Amerigo Vespucci
  - a. didn't believe they'd reached Asia at all
  - b. Portugal sent him South along the coast of present day South America
  - c. saw nothing like Marco Polo had described
  - d. Ptolemy (Egyptian astronomer) agreed that Asia couldn't be that big
  - e. figured he had sailed three times farther west than Columbus thought
  - f. formed a **conclusion** - decision or idea reached by thoughtful study
    - 1.) this was a new land, the "New World"
4. Waldseemuller makes first map with America in 1507

B. Balboa Reaches the Pacific (1513)

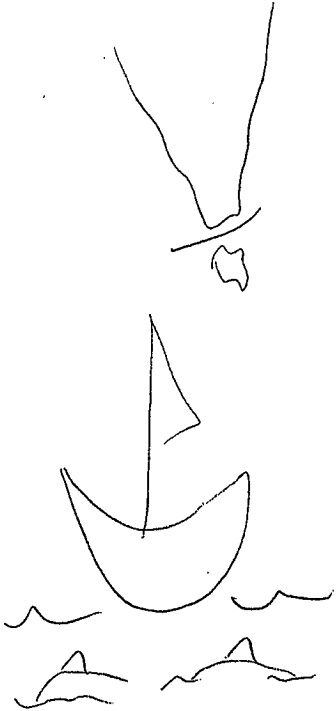
1. Isthmus of Panama
  - a. connects North and South America
  - b. Spanish and African soldiers with Native American guides guide him
2. Vasco Nunez Balboa
  - a. climbed the mountain and saw the Pacific Ocean (means "peaceful")
  - b. claimed it for Spain
  - c. this proved that Columbus was wrong (wasn't Asia)



C. Magellan's Crew Sails Around the World

1. Ferdinand Magellan
  - a. set off in 1519

- b. 250 sailors
- c. paid for by Spain
2. **expedition** - journey taken for a special reason
  - a. trying to reach Asia
  - b. sailed to South America
  - c. went up many rivers and back down
  - d. lost a ship and many men
3. Strait of Magellan
  - a. reached the Pacific and headed west
4. little food that was left rotted
  - a. ate wormy biscuits
  - b. drank yellow, putrid water
  - c. also ate rats, sawdust, and leather
5. many died
  - a. hunger
  - b. Scurvy - sickness caused by not getting enough vitamin C
  - c. sharks followed to eat the dead thrown overboard
6. reached the Philippine Islands (1521)
  - a. stayed for weeks
  - b. Magellan died in a battle
  - c. only 18 sailors sailed around Africa to return to Spain
7. "Victoria" sailed around the world (but had to go around the Americas first!)



# The Costs of EXPLORATION

## Compare Costs

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the information below and study the comparison table. Then complete the activities that follow.

How can we understand the costs of Columbus's voyage when prices and values have changed over the centuries? One way is to compare costs by using the value of gold. The maravedi was a copper coin used in Spain in the 1400s. Each maravedi would have about a value of just over 13 cents. The table at the right shows the costs of the first voyage in maravedis and United States dollars.

COSTS OF COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY		
	MARAVEDIS	U.S. DOLLARS*
Salaries of all officers	268,000	34,840
Wages of all sailors	252,000	32,760
Maintenance	319,680	41,558
Rental cost, <i>Santa Maria</i>	172,800	22,464
Furnishings, arms, trading supplies	155,062	20,158
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,167,542</b>	<b>151,780</b>
*maravedis × \$0.13 = U.S. dollars		

- Put a dollar sign (\$) next to the most expensive part of the voyage. Then put an X next to the least expensive part of the voyage.
- Compare the salaries of the officers and the wages of the sailors. Did it cost more to pay the officers or the sailors? Circle the one that cost more.
- Columbus offered a reward of 10,000 maravedis to the first person to sight land. What is this amount in U.S. dollars? \_\_\_\_\_
- The average yearly wage of a sailor on Columbus's voyage was 3,000 maravedis, or \$390. Columbus's yearly salary was 50,000 maravedis, or \$6,500. If you were a sailor on Columbus's voyage, considering your average yearly wages, would the 10,000 maravedi reward make you want to continue to look for land? (Columbus eventually claimed the reward for himself.) Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

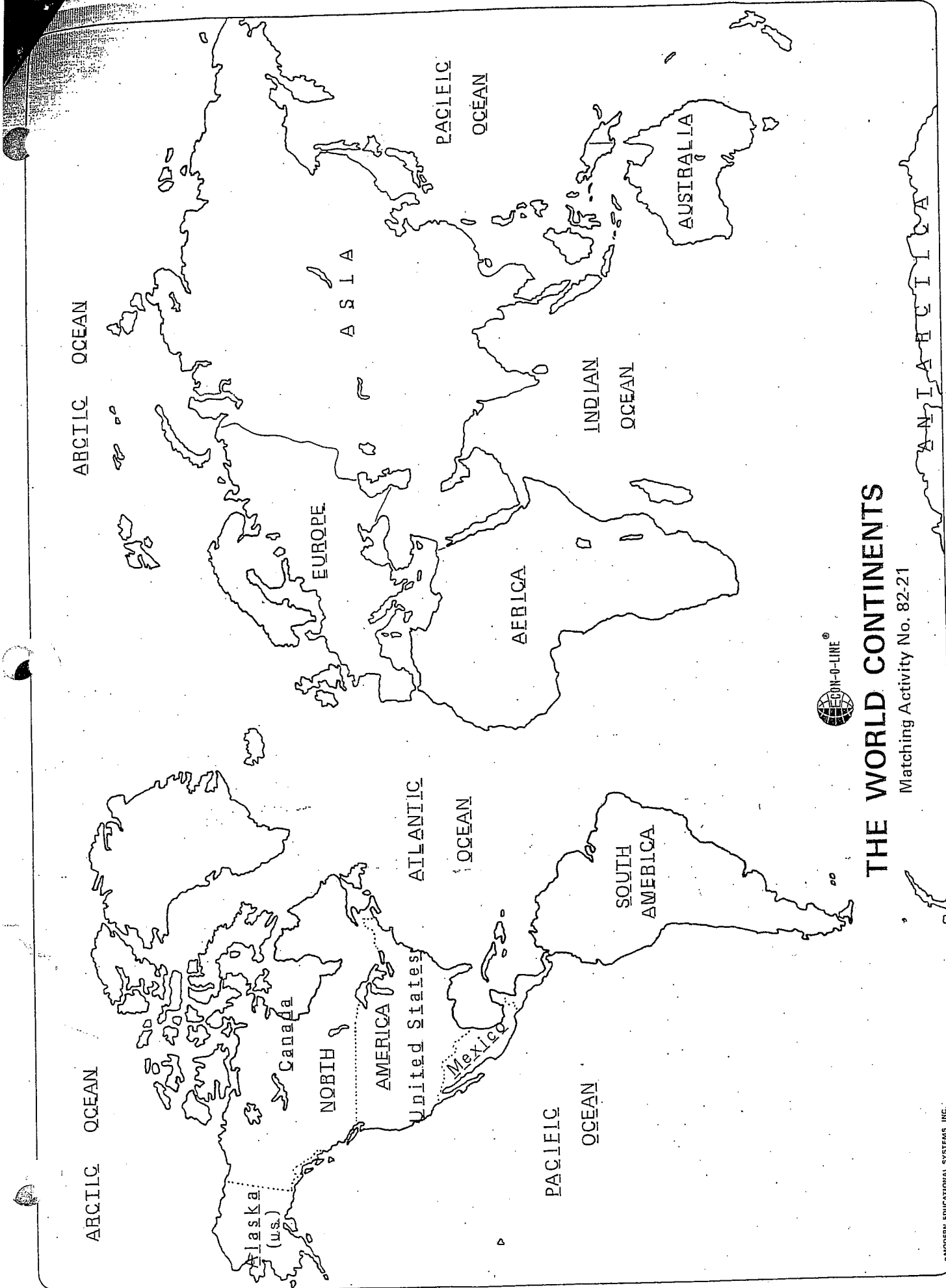
# HOW TO FORM A Logical Conclusion

Columbus died believing that he had reached Asia. Other explorers, however, proved him wrong. Among those explorers were Vespucci, Balboa, and Magellan. These explorers found new facts to prove that Columbus had landed on a different continent.

## Apply Critical Thinking Skills

**DIRECTIONS:** Decide which explorer could have made each statement below. In the space provided, write a V for Vespucci, a B for Balboa, or an M for Magellan. Then draw an X through any statement that does not support the conclusion that these explorers had landed on a different continent.

1.  I found a new way of measuring east and west distances on a map.
2.  book I was Portuguese, sailing under the Spanish flag.
3.  I was killed in a fight on the Philippine Islands.
4.  I learned that I had sailed more than three times as far as Columbus thought he had sailed.
5.  Many of my crew died of scurvy and hunger.
6.  I found a huge ocean on the western side of what Columbus had thought was Asia.
7.  I climbed a mountain peak on the Isthmus of Panama.
8.  I studied Ptolemy's work and found that if Asia were as far east as Columbus had thought, it would cover half the Earth.
9.  In the areas I explored, I saw no evidence of what Marco Polo had seen in Asia.
10.  I found that you could reach Asia by sailing west around the world.
11.  I supported Vespucci's findings by crossing the Isthmus of Panama.
12.  My ships sailed for more than three months across the Pacific.
13.  My exploring party included Spanish and African soldiers.
14.  I set sail in September 1519.



# THE WORLD CONTINENTS

Matching Activity No. 82-21

