

# Social Studies

## Chapter 2: The Age of Exploration

Name: Key

### I. Early Explorers and Technology

#### A. A Legendary Land

1. between Europe and Asia
2. Vikings settled in Iceland and Greenland
3. Leif Eriksson - set out sailing west to find this land in 1,000 A.D.
4. found a land of no Mountains, but had trees (Canada)
5. built houses of mud and then wood and stone in Vinland where they fished and hunted
6. had an unfriendly **encounter** - Meeting, and going over to America and left

#### B. 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

#### C. The known World

1. Martin Behaim of Germany
  - a. **cartographer** - map maker
  - b. made first globe in 1492
  - c. it was a map in the shape of a ball ("Earth apple")
2. very inaccurate
  - a. left out North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica
  - b. both Africa and the whole World were too small!

#### D. Marco Polo

1. from Venice, Italy and only 17 years old in 1271
2. took four years on horses and camels through mountains and deserts to reach China - **caravan**
3. traded in China (land of many riches) and the Indies (islands off the coast of China), 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)

#### E. Trade Routes to the East

1. Europeans traded with Asia a lot on the silk Road
  - a. gold, jewels, silk, perfumes, spices most of all (hid the taste of rotten meat because there were no fridges!)
2. then traded in the Middle East
  - a. Asia (the far East) was too far and took too long

- b. went to Middle East (North Africa and Southwest Asia) instead
- d. returned home and sold goods for lots of money
- 3. Turks took control of Constantinople in the Middle East and closed the trade route for Europeans

#### F. Changes in Europe

- 1. **monarchs** - kings and queens, ruled instead of the fighting
  - a. formed countries like Portugal, Spain, France, and England
- 2. **Renaissance** - rebirth
  - a. age of knowledge, art, and science
  - b. eager to learn and explore and find a new route to Asia
  - c. 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

#### G. 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, fruit, gold, 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

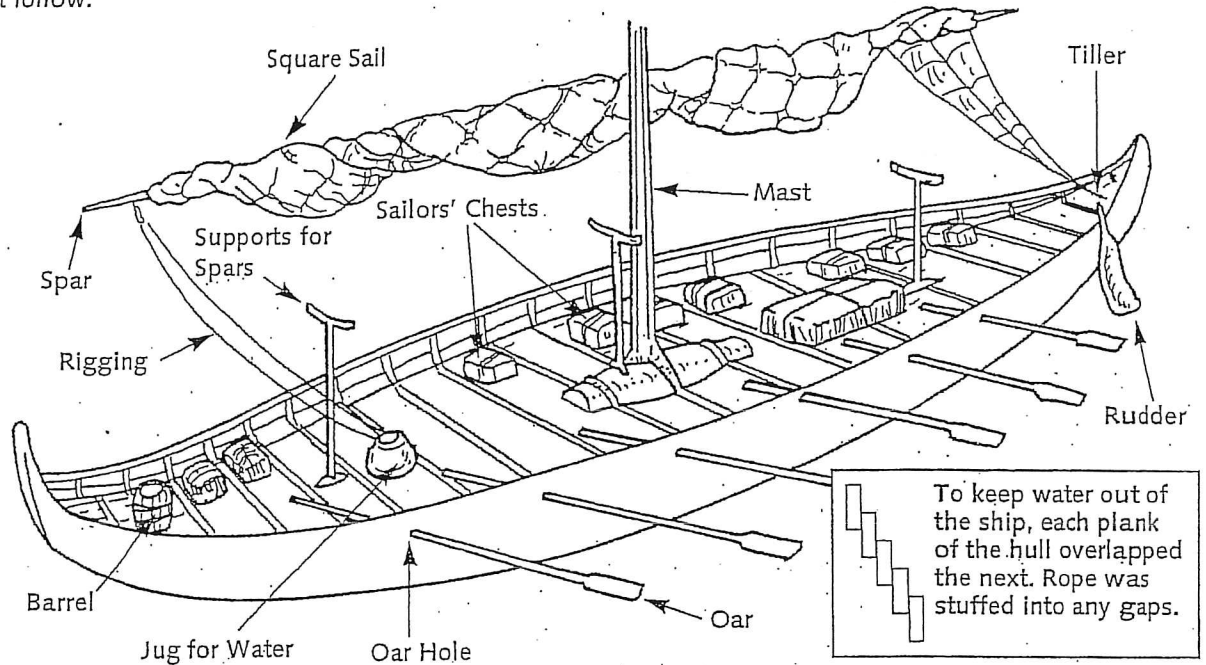
- a. sailed around Cape of Good Hope to India
- b. had made it around Africa to Asia!
- c. returned with many riches

# 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? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 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.

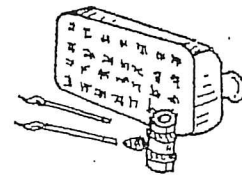
**Gunpowder**

Used in war but also for fireworks



Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Bookmaking Process**

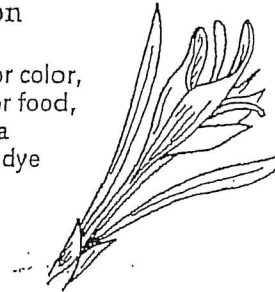


Stamping process used in China before it was developed in Europe

Number \_\_\_\_\_

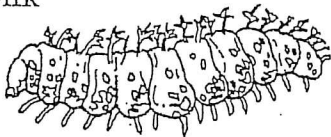
**Saffron**

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



Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Silk**



Silk threads produced by silkworms and woven into fabrics

Number \_\_\_\_\_

**"Black Stones"**

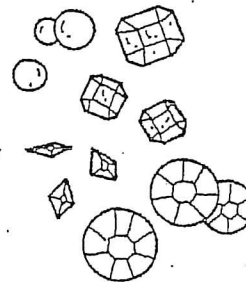


(believed to be coal)  
Used for fuel

Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Jewels**

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls



Number \_\_\_\_\_

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. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## II. Spanish Explorers

### A. Christopher Columbus Discovers America

1. sailor from Italy
2. read of Marco polo and riches in Asia
3. he kept asking Isabella and Ferdinand, king and queen of Spain to fund a Voyage West to China
4. heading out on August 3, 1492 with 89 sailors and three ships - Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria
5. lied to his Crew about how far they had gone
6. Pinta spotted Reeds and manmade wood board
7. saw a light to the west at 10:00 at night
8. 2:00 Pinta fired a cannon - had seen land!
9. saw naked people (Tianos) and went ashore the next day
10. "claimed" the land for the King and Queen
11. called the land San Salvador
12. planned to make the natives Catholics and take 6 back to Spain to learn the language
13. traded with the "poor" people
14. headed out to find Japan (wrong side of the planet!)

### B. Vespucci Challenges Columbus

1. Columbus called the people Indians and died thinking he'd reached Asia
2. John Cabot claimed he reached Asia but 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 thought - full study; this was a new land, the "New World"
4. Waldseemuller made the first map with America in 1507

### C. Balboa Reaches the Pacific (1513)

1. Isthmus of Panama connects North and South America
2. Spanish and African soldiers with Native American guides guided him
3. 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 (it wasn't Asia after all)

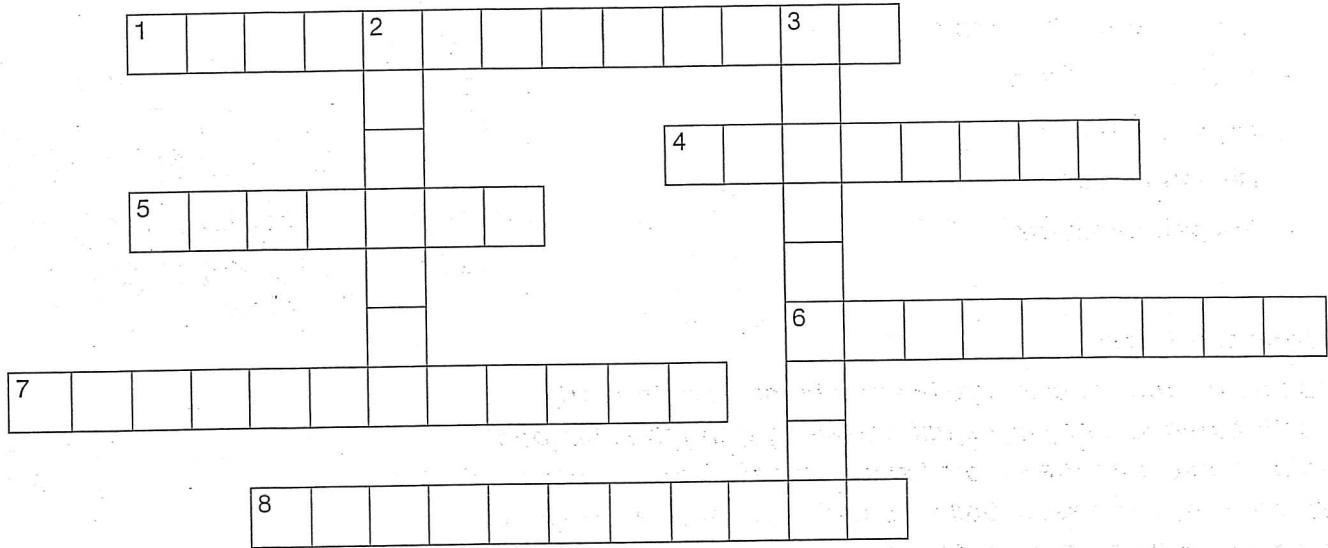
### D. Magellan's Crew Sails Around the World

1. Ferdinand Magellan set off in 1519 with 250 sailors 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. reached the Pacific of Magellan 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!)

# Navigational Crossword Puzzle

Fill in the crossword puzzle with the vocabulary words using the clues provided.



**ACROSS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the imaginary line designated as being the starting point for measurement of longitude, or 0 degrees

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the measurement of position based on distance north or south of the equator

5. \_\_\_\_\_ a more accurate tool for determining latitude than the astrolabe

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the measurement of position based on distance east or west of the prime meridian; measurement requires accurate timekeeping

7. \_\_\_\_\_ the name of the inventor credited with inventing the first accurate chronometer

8. \_\_\_\_\_ an instrument invented in the 18<sup>th</sup> century that allowed navigators to keep time accurately while at sea despite the movements of the ship

**VOCABULARY:**

- astrolabe
- chronometer
- prime meridian
- equator
- latitude
- John Harrison
- sextant
- longitude

**DOWN**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the imaginary line dividing Earth into northern and southern hemispheres

3. \_\_\_\_\_ an instrument used to help calculate latitude before the invention of the sextant

### III. Columbian Exchange

#### A. Conquests of the Americas

1. Hernando Cortés conquers the natives
  - a. King Motecuhzoma ruled in Tenochtitlan in 1519
  - b. Cortez arrives – the white god ?
  - c. sent by the Spanish
  - d. searching for gold
  - e. brought over the first horses
  - f. joined up with Aztec enemies
  - g. took Motecuhzoma prisoner and killed him
  - h. destroyed the empire within 2 years with Spanish weapons horses, steel armor and European diseases
  - i. Spanish capitol built on top of the ashes - Mexico City
  - j. these **conquistadors** (conquerors) became wealthy and famous
2. Francisco Pizarro (60 years old) conquers the Incas
  - a. sailed from Panama to west coast of South America
  - b. wandered the Andes, stealing from the natives
  - c. found the Incan Empire
  - d. Pizarro tried to befriend emperor Atahualpa
  - e. Atahualpa showed up with Thousands of people and many riches
  - f. then was asked to accept Christianity and the King of Spain as his master
  - g. Atahualpa refused and was taken prisoner
  - h. his people offered riches for his return
  - i. Pizzaro accepted and then killed him anyway
  - j. conquered the empire
  - k. turned natives into slaves

#### B. The Search for Gold and Riches

1. Spain wanted the riches of North America as well
2. Juan Ponce de León
  - a. explored and conquered Puerto Rico
  - b. went searching for the Fountain of Youth in Florida
  - c. landed on the **mainland** - main part of continent (first to step in present day U.S.)
  - d. called it La Florida - filled with flowers
  - e. Leon was killed by the Calusa Indians
3. Hernando De Soto
  - a. explored the Southeast
  - b. first to reach the Mississippi River
  - c. ran into the Mound builders
    - 1.) fought and killed between 2,500- 11,000
    - 2.) the natives fought to die rather than be defeated
  - d. after 3 years, De Soto died and was buried in the Mississippi River
4. The Seven Cities of Gold
  - a. there were **rumors** - stories without proof



- b. Esteban was on an expedition as a scout and sent back bigger and bigger crosses, indicating he'd found cities of gold
- c. Vasquez de Coronado went North looking in but found none
- d. returned to Mexico after traveling 3,500 miles
- e. only 100 of his 1,000 men returned with him
- f. **claimed** many lands for Spain along the way - declared ownership

C. Building New Spain

- 1. **colony** - settlement ruled by another country
- 2. **colonists** - people who live in a colony (settlers)
  - a. **missionaries** - teach their religion (Christianity)
  - b. some worked in mines
  - c. others set up **plantations** - huge farms
- 3. the Columbian Exchange:

From the Western Hemisphere		From the Eastern Hemisphere		
<u>Corn</u>	Squash	Cattle	<u>Horses</u>	Oxen
Tomatoes	<u>peanuts</u>	<u>pigs</u>	Bananas	<u>trees</u>
Potatoes	Cacao ( <u>chocolate</u> )	Sheep	<u>coffee</u>	beans
<u>turkeys</u>	Beans	<u>Plows</u>	Grain	Fruits and Veggies

- 4. enslaved the natives to do their work
  - a. died from hunger and overwork
  - b. diseases killed many
    - 1.) measles
    - 2.) influenza
    - 3.) small pox
    - 4.) scarlet fever
  - c. Bartolome de Las Casas fought for laws to protect natives
  - d. Pope led a revolt of the pueblos in new Mexico
- 5. slavery
  - a. Europeans had been trading for slaves for years
  - b. Africa had slaves for a very long time (prisoners of war)
  - c. worked as house servants
  - d. earned freedom (and even helped the explorers in America)
  - e. servants and freed men became slaves once again in the Americas
- 6. the slave Trade
  - a. traded goods for slaves in Benin
  - b. no longer only prisoners of war
  - c. many died on the ship before reaching Americas
  - d. chains and cruel treatment and diseases
  - e. jumped into the ocean
  - f. survivors worked long, hard hours
  - g. 130,000 enslaved Africans in New Spain by 1650
- 7. Spain quickly became the most powerful country in Europe!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# HOW TO USE A MAP to Show Movement



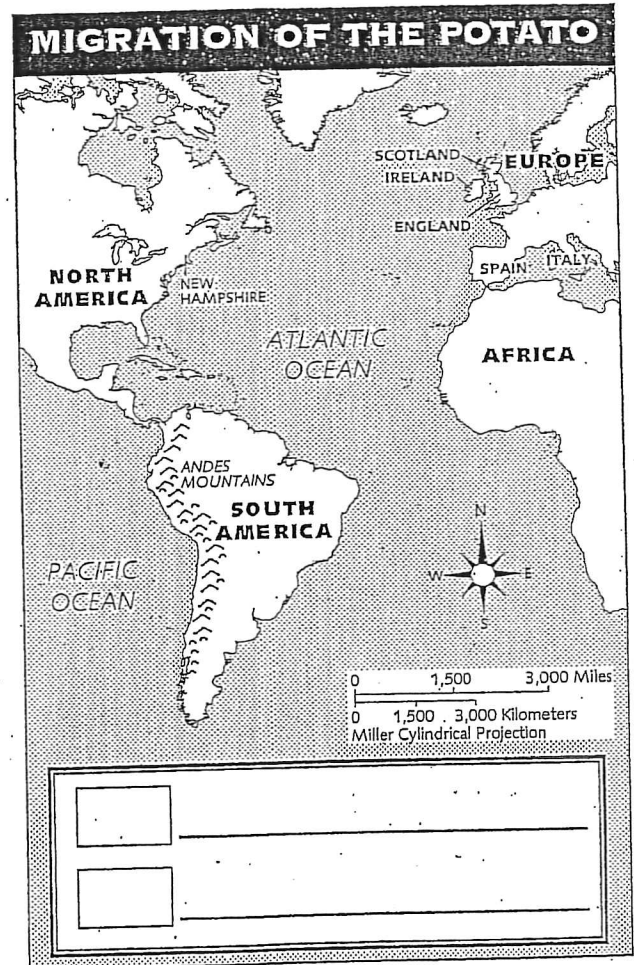
*Apply Map and Globe Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following paragraph and study the map. Then complete the activities below.

Potatoes were first grown by Inca Indians living in the Andes Mountains in northwestern South America. Spanish explorers in South America brought potatoes back to Spain. From Spain, potatoes were taken to Italy and England.

The English introduced the potato to Ireland and Scotland. Although English colonists brought potatoes to the colonies as early as 1621, potatoes did not become an important crop until the Irish immigrants brought them to New Hampshire in 1719.

- Imagine that you are a Spanish explorer. You have just set sail from an area near the Andes Mountains of South America. You are sailing south on the Pacific Ocean. Draw in red the route that you will follow to sail back to Spain.
- Imagine that you are an Irish immigrant. You have just arrived in New Hampshire. Draw in blue the route that you followed as you sailed from Ireland to New Hampshire.
- In the spaces provided, use the same two colors to make a map key to explain the information shown on your map.



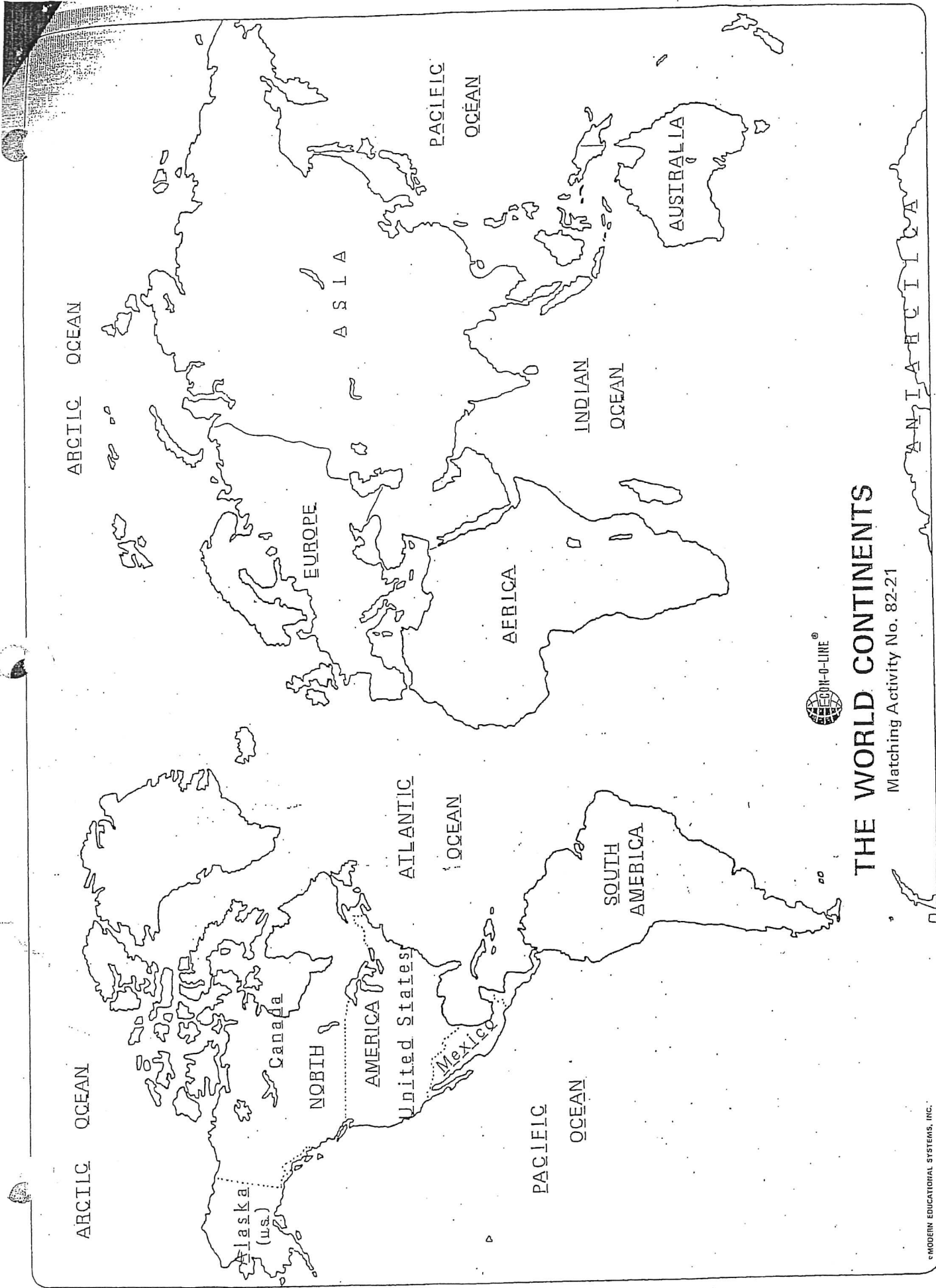
# Exploration and Settlement

**Directions** Choose the term in the box that best completes each sentence and write your answer on the line.

slavery	Marco Polo	empire	navigation	Florida
Indians	conquistadors	Vikings	Columbus	Jamestown

- 2 An Italian trader named \_\_\_\_\_ traveled to Asia.
- 3 Holding people against their will and making them carry out orders is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ became the site of the first permanent European settlement.
- 9 The first permanent English settlement in North America was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ believed that by sailing west he could reach the continent of Asia.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is the study or act of planning and controlling the course of a ship.
- 4 By conquering and ruling other civilizations, Spain became an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ were the first Europeans known to have explored North America.
- 6 Columbus referred to Native Americans as \_\_\_\_\_ because he thought he had reached the East Indies.
- 8 The \_\_\_\_\_ were explorers who claimed large areas of North America and South America for Spain.

(continued)



# THE WORLD CONTINENTS

Matching Activity No. 82-21