

Social Studies

Chapter 2: The Age of Exploration

Name: _____

I. Early Explorers and Technology

A. A Legendary Land

1. between _____ and _____
2. _____ settled in Iceland and Greenland
3. Leif _____ - set out sailing west to find this land in _____ A.D.
4. found a land of no _____, but had trees (Canada)
5. built houses of _____ and then wood and stone in *Vinland* where they _____ and hunted
6. had an unfriendly **encounter** - _____ and left

B. _____ and Exploration

1. **exploration** - _____
2. people didn't _____ much after the Vikings
 - a. sea _____ and boiling _____
 - b. _____ sails requiring _____
 - c. very few _____ (inaccurate - wrong)
 - d. _____ of kingdoms and villages were too busy fighting

C. The _____ World

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

D. Marco Polo

1. from _____, Italy and only _____ years old in 1271
2. took _____ years on horses and _____ through mountains and _____ to reach China - **caravan**
3. traded in _____ (land of many _____) and the Indies (islands off the coast of China), visited _____ and Persia and heard stories of _____
5. returned to Venice _____ years later a rich man
6. told many stories of his travels (some _____, some not)

E. _____ Routes to the East

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

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

F. Changes in Europe

- 1. **monarchs** - _____, ruled instead of the fighting _____
 - a. formed countries like Portugal, _____, France, and _____
- 2. **Renaissance** - _____
 - a. age of _____, art, and _____
 - b. eager to learn and _____ and find a new route to _____
 - c. new technology



- 1.) faster _____ - new triangular sail
- 2.) better **compass** - _____ used to find _____ with the needle always pointing _____
- 3.) sextant, chronometer, and _____ – tool that measures height of the sun to figure north and south distances
- 4.) gunpowder – gave them _____
- 5.) better maps and _____

G. _____ Leads the Way

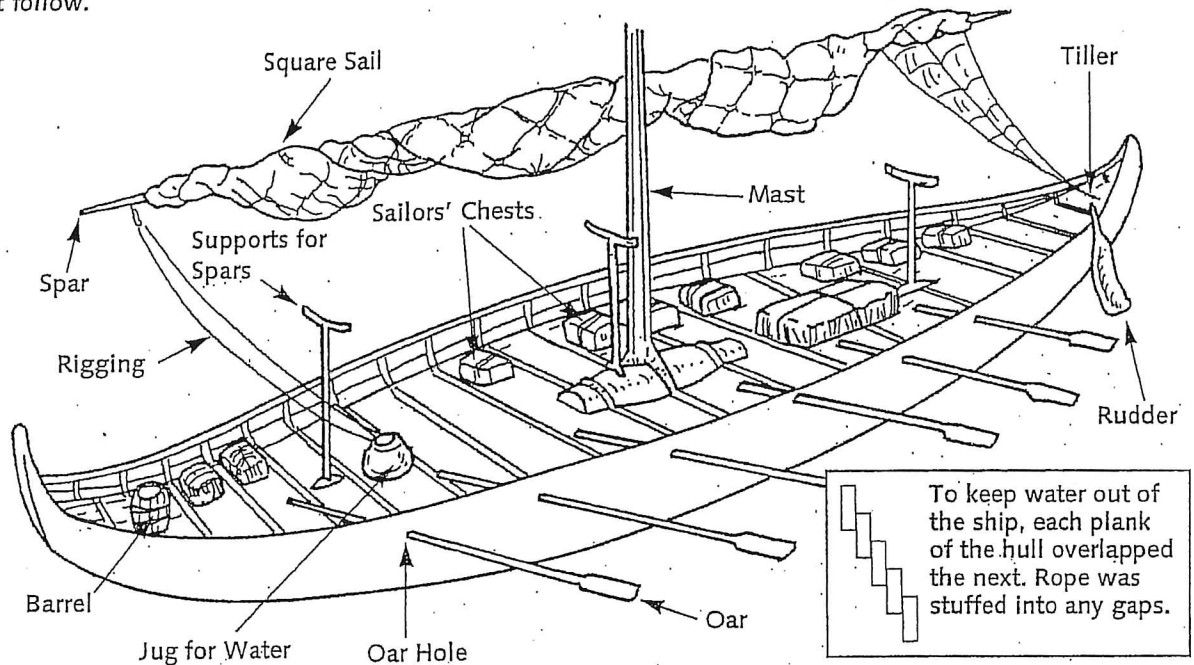
- 1. to find _____ route to Asia
- 2. Prince _____
 - a. started a school for **navigation** - study of how to _____ and control the _____ (SECRET)
 - b. nicknamed “Prince Henry the _____”
 - c. planned over _____ voyages but never _____
 - d. decided to sail south around _____ and then east
- 3. _____ in Africa
 - a. _____, fruit, gold, _____
 - 1.) Africans and _____ Americans had slaves for years
 - 2.) Portugal was buying _____/year
- 4. Bartholomeu _____
 - a. first to sail around tip of Africa’s _____
 - b. sailors met _____ and got hungry, _____ and tired
 - c. returned to _____
- 5. Vasco _____
 - a. sailed around Cape of Good Hope to _____
 - b. had made it around Africa to _____!
 - c. returned with many _____

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

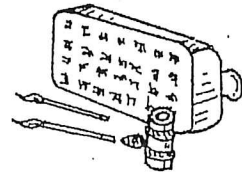
DIRECTIONS: Examine the goods that Marco Polo saw in Asia. Then complete the following activities.

Gunpowder
Used in war but also for fireworks



Number _____

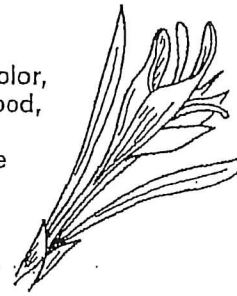
Bookmaking Process



Stamping process used in China before it was developed in Europe

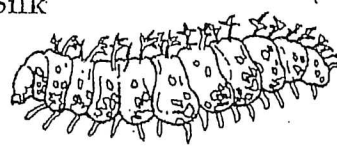
Number _____

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



Number _____


Silk



Silk threads produced by silkworms and woven into fabrics

Number _____

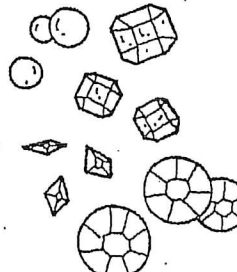
"Black Stones"



(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. _____

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II. Spanish Explorers

A. Christopher Columbus Discovers America

1. sailor from _____
2. read of _____ and riches in Asia
3. he kept asking _____ and _____, king and queen of _____ to fund a _____ West to China
4. heading out on August 3, _____ with _____ sailors and three ships - _____, _____, and _____
5. lied to his _____ about how far they had gone
6. Pinta spotted _____ and manmade wood _____
7. saw a _____ to the west at _____:00 at night
8. 2:00 _____ fired a cannon - had seen _____!
9. saw _____ people (_____) and went ashore the next day
10. " _____ " the _____ for the King and Queen
11. called the land _____
12. planned to make the natives Catholics and take _____ back to Spain to learn the _____
13. _____ with the "poor" people
14. headed out to find _____ (wrong side of the planet!)

B. _____ Challenges Columbus

1. Columbus called the people _____ and died thinking he'd reached the _____
2. John _____ claimed he reached Asia but actually landed in _____
3. Amerigo _____
 - a. didn't believe they'd reached Asia at all
 - b. Portugal sent him _____ along the coast of present day South America
 - c. saw nothing like _____ had described
 - d. _____ (Egyptian astronomer) agreed that Asia couldn't be that big
 - e. figured he had sailed _____ times farther west than Columbus thought
 - f. formed a **conclusion** - _____
4. Waldseemuller made the first map with America in 15____

C. _____ Reaches the Pacific (1513)

1. Isthmus of _____ connects _____ and _____ America
2. Spanish and _____ soldiers with Native American guides guided him
3. Vasco Nunez _____
 - a. climbed the mountain and saw the _____ Ocean (means "peaceful")
 - b. claimed it for _____
 - c. this proved that _____ was wrong (it wasn't Asia after all)

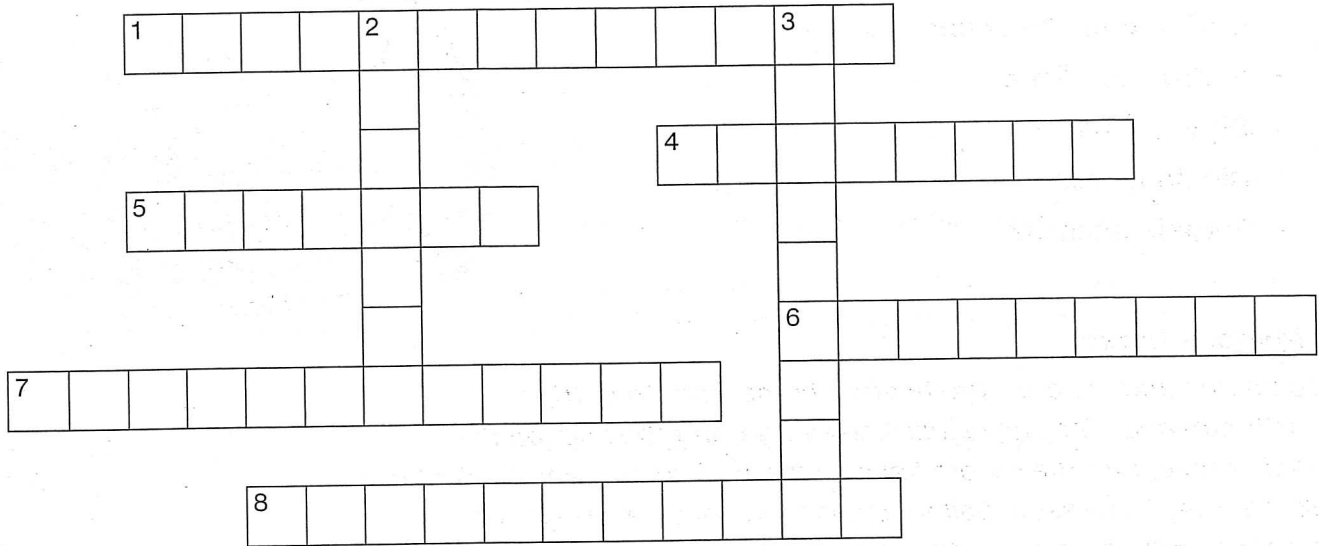
D. _____ Crew Sails Around the World

1. _____ Magellan set off in 15____ with _____ sailors paid for by _____
2. **expedition** - _____
 - a. trying to reach _____
 - b. sailed to _____ America
 - c. went up many _____ and back down _____

- d. lost a ship and many _____
3. reached the _____ of Magellan and headed west
4. little food that was left _____
- a. ate _____ biscuits
 - b. drank yellow, _____ water
 - c. also ate _____, sawdust, and _____
5. many _____
- a. hunger
 - b. _____ - sickness caused by not getting enough vitamin _____
 - c. _____ followed to eat the dead thrown overboard
6. reached the _____ Islands (1521)
- a. stayed for _____
 - b. Magellan died in a _____
 - c. only _____ sailors sailed around Africa to return to Spain
7. _____ sailed around the world (but had to go around the _____ 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 18th 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 _____ conquers the _____
 - a. King _____ ruled in Tenochtitlan in 1519
 - b. Cortez arrives – the white _____?
 - c. sent by the _____
 - d. searching for _____
 - e. brought over the first _____
 - f. joined up with Aztec _____
 - g. took Motecuhzoma _____ and _____ him
 - h. destroyed the empire within _____ years with Spanish _____, horses, steel _____ and European _____
 - i. Spanish capitol built on top of the ashes - _____ City
 - j. these **conquistadors** (_____) became wealthy and famous
2. Francisco _____ (60 years old) conquers the _____
 - a. sailed from _____ to west coast of South America
 - b. wandered the _____, stealing from the natives
 - c. found the Incan Empire
 - d. Pizarro tried to _____ emperor _____
 - e. Atahualpa showed up with _____ of people and many riches
 - f. then was asked to accept _____ and the King of _____ as his master
 - g. Atahualpa refused and was taken _____
 - h. his people offered _____ for his return
 - i. _____ accepted and then _____ him anyway
 - j. _____ the empire
 - k. turned natives into _____

B. The Search for Gold and Riches

1. Spain wanted the riches of _____ America as well
2. Juan Ponce de _____
 - a. explored and conquered _____
 - b. went searching for the Fountain of Youth in _____
 - c. landed on the **mainland** - _____ (first to step in present day U.S.)
 - d. called it *La* _____ - filled with flowers
 - e. Leon was killed by the _____ Indians
3. Hernando _____
 - a. explored the _____
 - b. first to reach the _____ River
 - c. ran into the _____
 - 1.) fought and killed between 2,500-_____,000
 - 2.) the natives fought to _____ rather than be defeated
 - d. after _____ years, De Soto died and was buried in the _____ River
4. The _____ Cities of Gold
 - a. there were **rumors** - _____

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

C. Building New _____

- 1. **colony**- _____
- 2. **colonists** - people who live in a _____ (settlers)
 - a. **missionaries** - _____ (Christianity)
 - b. some worked in _____
 - c. others set up **plantations** - _____
- 3. the Columbian Exchange:

From the Western Hemisphere		From the Eastern Hemisphere	
_____	Squash	Cattle	_____ Oxen
Tomatoes	_____	_____	Bananas _____
Potatoes	Cacao (_____)	Sheep	_____ beans
_____	Beans	_____	Grain Fruits and Veggies

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

NAME _____

DATE _____

HOW TO USE A MAP to Show Movement



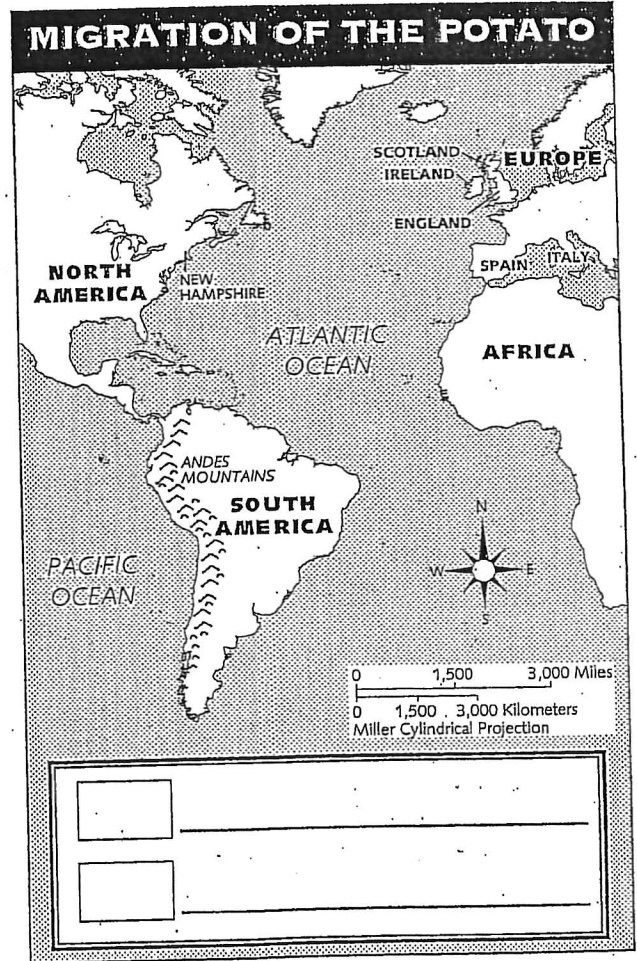
Apply Map and Globe Skills

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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. In the spaces provided, use the same two colors to make a map key to explain the information shown on your map.



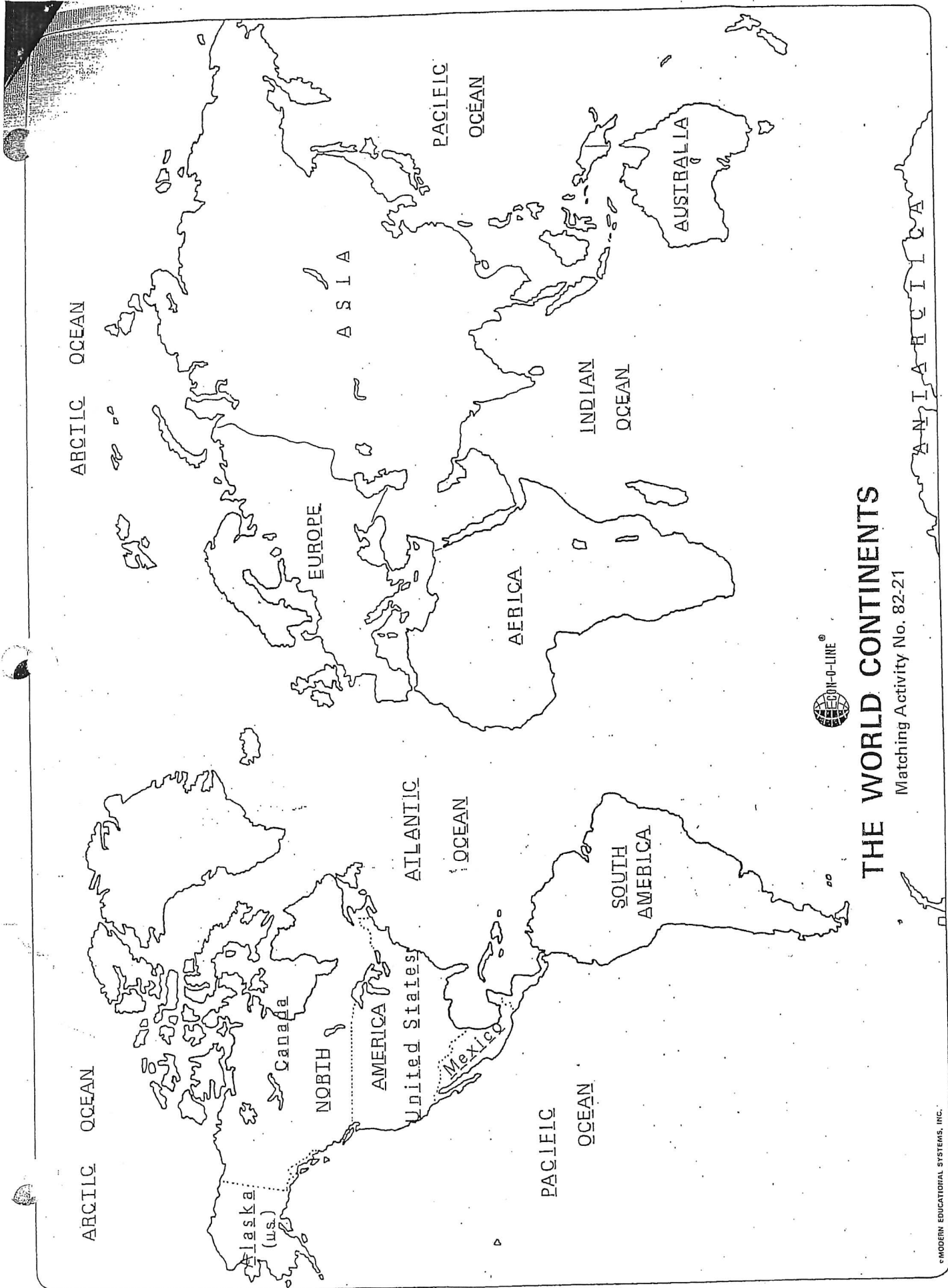
Exploration and Settlement

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