

EXPLORING THE NEW WORLD

1. Life in Europe changed drastically from about 1450 to 1700—the _____.
WHY?
The desire for _____ and _____ to Asian markets led European explorers to venture out into the oceans and _____ they never knew were there!
2. For centuries, European traders had _____ in the eastern Mediterranean Sea to _____ (like silk) from Asian merchants who had traveled across Asia.
3. Spices like _____, _____, and _____ were in high demand in Europe to preserve food and improve its flavor.
4. Since it was _____ to transport spices such _____, Europeans decided to look for new, _____ across Asia.
5. A _____ about the world was born during this time of renewed interest in _____ from the late 14th to 16th centuries.
6. In the 1400s, the nations of Europe _____ with each other for _____.
7. One way that these countries improved their economic strength and influence was to explore new lands and find _____.
8. Establishing _____ also _____ for their goods.
9. While many explorers desired fame or riches, others (especially Catholics) wanted to _____ of Christianity and diminish Muslim influence.
10. Advances in navigational equipment and sailing ships made: _____.
11. _____ was a Portuguese prince and naval commander who founded a school of navigation for sailors in 1450, paid for expeditions to the west coast of Africa, and employed mapmakers to _____ for new explorations.
12. Prince Henry's shipbuilders also developed a small, light sailing ship called the _____ that could use triangular sails known as _____ for use along the coast or square sails for the open ocean.

Match the reason for exploration on the left with the correct description on the right.

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| _____ 1. New equipment | a. spirit of curiosity about the world |
| _____ 2. New land | b. spread religion |
| _____ 3. Spice trade | c. made long voyages possible |
| _____ 4. Renaissance Movement | d. motivation to find new route to Asia |
| _____ 5. God, Gold & Glory | e. improved economic strength and influence |

PORTUGAL LEADS THE WAY

1. The countries of _____, _____, and _____ led the exploration and colonization movement and built individual empires across the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia.
2. _____ led the way in exploration. This small country on the _____ was a land of _____ who had traveled the seas in search of _____ for centuries.
3. Portuguese monarchs like _____ understood their country's dependence on the sea and eagerly _____ exploration ventures.
4. First, the Portuguese explored the _____ and established trade in _____ and _____.
5. In 1497, Portuguese navigator _____ sailed around the _____ at the southern tip of Africa and continued to India. He and his crew were the 1st Europeans to reach India by sea.
6. Next the Portuguese established settlements in _____ in _____. Brazil provided _____ and _____ to Portugal.
7. By the 1600s, Portugal had established _____ in important coastal areas of _____ and _____. Portugal was more interested in _____ than in _____ and its people.

QUICK QUIZ (True or False)

- ____ 1. Portugal's rulers had no interest in exploration or in using the seas for trade.
- ____ 2. Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama and his crew were the first Europeans to reach India by sea.
- ____ 3. Brazil was colonized by Spain.
- ____ 4. Portugal was more interested in conquering a land and its people than in trade.

THE STRONG SPANISH EMPIRE

1. _____ and colonization was led by the voyage of Italian _____ in _____.
2. Columbus reached the _____ in an effort to reach _____.
3. In 1519, Spain financed the voyage of Portuguese explorer _____, who headed south and west, _____ and finally reaching the _____ after 18 months at sea.
4. _____ died there, but his crew returned home after sailing around the entire world and _____!
5. _____ soon conquered the powerful _____ and _____ in what is now _____ and _____.
6. They established _____ and began building and _____ which eventually became the _____ and _____ of the colonial empires.
7. The Spanish made a lot of money from the _____ and _____ they found in the _____ and used much of it _____ and buy _____ and _____.
8. Spreading the _____ was an important part of _____.
9. In the late 1400s and early 1500s, Spain also established a few _____ along the _____ to protect their _____ and claimed a _____ in the _____ where natives had killed Ferdinand Magellan in 1521.
10. Spain named those islands the _____ for Spain's _____.

QUICK QUIZ

1. Christopher Columbus stumbled upon the Caribbean Islands when he was trying to find a new route to Asia.
2. The journey of Magellan and his crew proved that the earth was round.
3. The Philippine Islands were named for a Spanish queen.
4. Spain's colonial empire included what is now Mexico, Peru, and the Philippine Islands.
5. Spain established a large settlement in southern Africa to protect its trade interests.

THE BRITISH ARE COMING

1. The _____ was one of the most _____ in world history, controlling about _____ at its peak in the early 1900's!
2. In the 1600s and 1700s, England established _____ in the _____ and _____ along the _____.
3. Many _____ came to America seeking _____.
4. In 1600, England chartered the East India Company to _____ (India and Southeast Asia) and soon established a _____.
5. _____ eventually came under _____ in _____.
6. England first _____ in the late 1600s and established a _____ there in the late 1700s after the _____.
7. One of the major reasons England established colonies was for _____, an _____ where the _____ helped the mother country by providing _____ and a _____ produced in the mother country.
8. This system required _____, leading to the _____ of the _____ in the 1700s.

DON'T FORGET FRANCE!

9. The _____ settled in _____ once French explorer _____ founded the _____ of _____ as a trading post in 1608.
10. They then moved down the _____ and claimed the central part of what is now the _____.
11. By the 18th century, _____, _____, _____, _____ several islands in the Caribbean, and some outposts in _____ and on the _____.
12. Like the Spanish, they were very interested in _____ to any lands they colonized.