

Exploration Essential Vocabulary and Concepts

Vocabulary - be able to define and use in a sentence

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. merchant | 13. conquistador |
| 2. kingdom | 14. empire |
| 3. caravan | 15. colony |
| 4. technology | 16. Mission |
| 5. navigation | 17. convert |
| 6. astrolabe | 18. hacienda |
| 7. profit | 19. revolt |
| 8. slavery | 20. parallel |
| 9. settlement | 21. meridian |
| 10. epidemic | 22. absolute |
| 11. circumnavigate | 23. location |
| 12. expedition | |

Dates

1270 - Marco Polo goes to China

1487- Dias reached southern tip of Africa - Cape of Good Hope

1497 - Da Gama sailed around tip of Africa and reached India

1492 - Columbus's first voyage; arrives in the Americas

1521 - Cortes defeats Aztecs

1522 - Magellan's crew circumnavigates the world

1565 - Spanish settle in Florida - St. Augustine founded

Concepts for Essay Questions

1. How did European exploration affect the land and people of the Americas?
2. Describe the technological developments that made longer sea exploration possible.
3. Describe Hernan Cortes' expedition to Mexico (the journey, his strategy to conquer, and what happened to the Aztecs)

Unit 2: Exploration and Settlement
Chapter 3: Age of Exploration
Lesson 1: World Travel and Trade

Define:

Merchant -

Kingdom -

Caravan -

<p>Trade with China Main Idea - Trade between Europe and Asia spread new ideas.</p>	<p>Before 1500, there were few connections between the _____ and _____ hemispheres.</p> <p>Travelers to distant places were often _____.</p> <p>Marco Polo traveled to _____ and stayed there for 16 years. He worked for China's ruler, _____.</p> <p>While Marco Polo was in China, he saw many inventions, such as _____, _____, and _____.</p> <p>When Polo returned to Venice, he told about his travels in a _____.</p> <p>His stories of China and the journey on the Silk Road caused Europeans to become more interested in traveling to _____.</p> <p>Merchants traveled the routes on the Silk Road to buy _____, _____, and other goods.</p> <p>More than 100 years after Marco Polo visited China, the Chinese explored the _____.</p>
	<p>China's ruler sent Admiral Zheng He on a series of voyages. He sailed throughout Southeast _____ and all the way to Africa's east coast. In 1434, a new ruler stopped Chinese exploration because he believed that China did not need to have contact with other countries.</p>

	<p>What was the importance of the Silk Road?</p>
<p>African Trading Kingdoms Main Idea - People in West Africa gained wealth and knowledge through trade.</p>	<p>Several _____ in West Africa grew strong through trade. The first West African trading kingdom was _____, which grew powerful in the 700s. Ghana was rich in gold, but did not have enough _____.</p> <p>Merchants from Arabia brought salt to Ghana by crossing the Sahara in a caravan. Arab merchants taught people in Ghana about their religion, _____.</p> <p>By 1240, Mali had taken control of _____. Its cities became the new centers for trade.</p> <p>Mali's greatest king was the Muslim ruler, _____. In 1324, Musa traveled to Mecca and set up trade agreements with the cities he visited. Timbuktu became a center for learning, art, and trade.</p> <p>Write a 3-5 sentence summary of this lesson: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Unit 2: Exploration and Settlement
Chapter 3: Age of Exploration
Lesson 2: New Ideas in Europe

Define:

Technology -

Navigation -

Astrolabe -

Profit -

Slavery -

<p>The Renaissance Main Idea - New learning spread through Europe, leading to better tools for sailors and explorers.</p>	<p>The period of 1300s and 1400s was known as the _____, which means "rebirth." It was a rebirth in learning and knowledge.</p>
	<p>In 1454, Johannes Gutenberg, developed the printing press. This made it possible to print many copies of a page of type quickly. The printing press allowed _____ and _____ to spread across Europe.</p>
	<p>New technology helped European exploration by making navigation easier and more accurate. Europeans learned about the _____ and the _____ from North Africans. A compass is _____</p>
	<p>A Chinese invention that helped European sailors was _____. Sailors used gunpowder in _____ and _____.</p>
	<p>In the 1700s, new inventions made navigation even easier. The _____ and the _____</p>

	_____ made it easier for sailors to find their way on the sea.
<p>A Sea Route to Asia</p> <p>Main Idea - Portuguese explorers were the first Europeans to find a sea route to Asia.</p>	<p>Merchants believed they would make more money if they found a sea route to _____. In Asia, merchants bought spices such as pepper, and earned a _____ by selling them for a higher price in Europe.</p>
	<p>The sea trip to Asia would be _____ than a trip on land.</p>
	<p>_____ was the first European country to find a sea route to Asia.</p>
	<p>Prince Henry of Portugal created a school for navigation. He brought shipbuilders, mapmakers and sea captains to Sagres, Portugal. Here they improved sailing technology by creating the caravel. The caravel is _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p>It was ironic that Prince Henry was called "the navigator" because _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p>In 1448, Portugal set up a trading post; Portuguese traders forced Africans there into slavery and sold them in _____.</p>
	<p>In 1487, Bartolomeu Dias sailed around the southern tip of _____. This tip was named _____.</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p>Dias proved it was possible to sail around Africa and reach its east coast.</p>
	<p>Vasco da Gama led the first Portuguese voyage to reach India. In 1498, his fleet reached the Indian port of _____.</p>
	<p>Why was sailing around the Cape of Good Hope important? _____</p>

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	Write a 3-5 sentence summary of this lesson: _____
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Unit 2: Exploration and Settlement
Chapter 3: Age of Exploration
Lesson 3: Europeans Arrive in the Americas

Define:

Settlement -

Epidemic -

Circumnavigate -

<p>Christopher Columbus Main Idea - Christopher Columbus sailed to the islands of the West Indies trying to reach Asia</p>	<p>Columbus was born in _____ near _____, Italy.</p>
	<p>He wanted to sail _____ across the Atlantic Ocean to reach Asia instead of sailing south around Africa. He didn't know that the Americas were between Europe and Asia.</p>
	<p>In 1486, Columbus asked King _____ and Queen _____ of Spain to fund his voyage.</p>
	<p>Spain was already fighting the North African Muslims who had conquered southern Spain; therefore, they didn't have _____ for exploration.</p>
	<p>In 1492, Columbus asked the King and Queen again, and they agreed because they hoped to make money off of the gold and spices they thought Columbus would find in _____.</p>
	<p>Columbus carried enough supplies for one _____. He brought 90 men aboard 3 ships: _____, _____, and _____.</p>
	<p>The ships arrived at an island that Columbus called _____. The island is part of the present-day Bahamas.</p>
	<p>Columbus mistakenly believed he had reached land off the coast of _____, near _____. The people who lived there called themselves _____.</p>
<p>The Columbian Exchange Main Idea - Columbus carried new plants and animals to and</p>	<p>Columbus made 3 more journeys to the Caribbean. The King and Queen wanted him to start _____ and search for _____</p>

	<p>Columbus brought ships from Europe filled with horses, cows, pigs, wheat, barley, and sugar cane plants to the Western Hemisphere. These had not existed in this part of the world before.</p> <p>There were many harmful effects of the arrival of the Europeans. List them: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Columbus returned to Spain with plants no one in Europe had seen: _____,</p> <p>_____, _____, _____,</p> <p>_____, and _____.</p> <p>This movement of plants, animals, and people is known as the _____.</p> <p>Who benefited more from the Columbian Exchange, the Europeans or the American Indians? Why? _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Exploration Continues Main Idea - Explorers continued to sail to the Americas to search for new routes to Asia.</p>	<p>Pedro Alvarez Cabral -</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Amerigo Vespucci -</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Vasco Nunez de Balboa -</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

	Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese soldier and sailor
	In 1519, he and his crew crossed the Atlantic, then sailed down the east coast of South America. In 1520, they entered the Pacific Ocean. He named the Pacific, which means _____ because it was so peaceful.
	Magellan continued west, and many sailors died along the way - including Magellan.
	Only 1 of the original ships returned to Spain in _____ with only about 18 of the men.
	Magellan's crew became the first explorers to _____ the world.
	This proved that Columbus's theory about sailing west to Asia was correct.
	Write a 3-5 sentence summary of this lesson: ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 2: Exploration and Settlement
Chapter 3: Age of Exploration
Lesson 4: Conquest of the Americas

Define:

Expedition -

Conquistador -

Empire -

<p>Cortes conquers the Aztecs Main Idea - Spanish soldiers conquered the Aztecs in present-day Mexico.</p>	<p>Hernan Cores led an expedition to Mexico in 1519. Cortes's ships carried horses, weapons, and an army of more than 500 _____.</p>
	<p>The Aztecs had built an empire by conquering other Indian nations. Cortes had heard these stories.</p>
	<p>Cortes convinced many of the inhabitants to defeat the Aztecs.</p>
	<p>An Indian named Malinche joined Cortes and gave advice on how to conquer them.</p>
	<p>The Aztec ruler, _____, welcomed Cortes; however, Cortes just wanted their gold.</p>
	<p>Aztec armies contracted diseases from the Spanish, and lost their empire to the Spanish.</p>
	<p>Another conquistador, Francisco _____ defeated the Inca empire in South America.</p>
<p>Exploring North America Main Idea - Spanish explorers went toe the southern parts of the present-day United States looking for gold.</p>	<p>Juan Ponce de Leon was the first conquistador to explore the U.S. looking for _____. He was also looking for the legendary Fountain of _____.</p>
	<p>Hernando de Soto was the first European explorer was the first European to reach the _____.</p>
	<p>De Soto found many American Indians, but no riches. The conquistadors _____ and _____ American Indians.</p>
	<p>In 1540, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led an expedition into North America. He was looking for cities of _____.</p>
	<p>Spanish conquistadors faced many difficulties</p>

	including: _____ _____ _____
	Write a 3-5 sentence summary of this lesson: ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 2: Exploration and Settlement
Chapter 3: Age of Exploration
Lesson 5: New Spain

Define:

Colony -

Mission -

Convert -

Hacienda -

Revolt -

<p>New Spain Grows Main Idea - The Spanish increased the size of New Spain and spread their rule in North America.</p>	<p>Spain made the former Aztec empire into a _____. Settlers from Spain started towns and farmed the land. New Spain grew larger as more settlers arrived.</p>
	<p>Spain's rulers sent priests to spread _____. They started settlements called missions.</p>
	<p>The English, Dutch, and later the Russians, were also exploring North America. The Spanish built forts called presidios to protect the land they had already _____.</p>
	<p>In 1565, Pedro Menendez de Aviles started the settlement of St. Augustine in _____. It is now the oldest city in the U.S. built by Europeans.</p>
	<p>In 1598, Juan de Onate led settlers, soldiers, and priests to present-day New _____. In 1610, the city of Santa Fe became the capital of that part of New Spain.</p>
	<p>In 1769, a priest, Junipero Serra helped build the settlement of San Diego. He continued north and build missions along the way.</p>
<p>Life in New Spain Main Idea - Spanish settlers and American Indians lived</p>	<p>Conquistadors did not find much more gold in North America. They found large amounts of _____.</p>

together, but not always peacefully.	New Spain had good soil, so they built _____.
	Spanish forced American Indians to farm their land on the haciendas.
	Spanish brought enslaved Africans to replace the many American Indians who had died.
	Priests at Spanish Missions wanted to convert the Indians to _____.
	A Spanish priest, Bartolome de las Casas spoke out against the mistreatment of Indians. He convinced the Spanish king to make laws to protect them, but the settlers ignored.
	In 1680, a Pueblo Indian leader named Pope led a revolt against the Spanish in New Mexico. They succeeded until 1692.
	Write a 3-5 sentence summary of this lesson: ____
	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____