

1-2 – The Age of Exploration- Pages 12-19

Essential Question: *As trade routes developed across the globe, what made European explorers cross the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas?*

Main Idea 1:

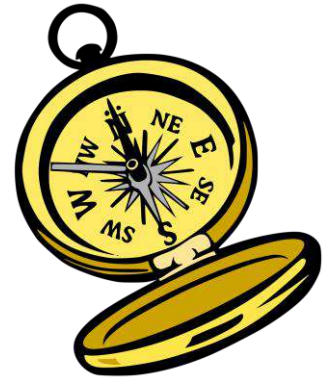
Economic growth in Europe led to new ways of thinking.

- Europe experienced a great _____ change called the _____ Revolution, beginning in the 1200s.
- _____ became more important in _____ society.
- Merchant families wanted _____: money or _____ that is used to earn more _____.
- _____ created joint-stock companies: _____ in which a group of people _____ together.

Main Idea 2:

Trade with Africa and Asia led to a growing interest in exploration.

- Wealth was made mainly through _____ with distant continents—_____ and _____.
- European merchants looked for sea routes to _____ and _____ by 1400.
- New _____ was developed to aid _____.
- Magnetic _____, _____, and caravel
- The _____ aided _____ in finding new _____.
- It allowed ship _____ to check _____ by charting the _____ of celestial bodies. _____ Vasco da Gama reached _____ in _____.
- The _____, French, _____, and _____ merchants began searching for sea _____ to _____ in 1400
- They wanted to bypass _____ in _____ who monopolized _____ products.



Main Idea 3:

Many European nations rushed to explore the Americas.

- Christopher Columbus, a sailor from Genoa, _____, heard stories of great wealth in the _____.
- He persuaded King _____ and Queen Isabella of _____ to pay for an expedition to the _____.
- On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail across the _____ with _____ ships.
- On October 12, 1492, he reached the _____.



Columbus in the Americas

- Columbus and his crew landed in the _____, on an _____ he named San Salvador.
- He called the native people _____ because he thought he was in the _____.
- Columbus was interested in _____, not the _____ of the native people.
- He made _____ more _____ to the Americas.
- The impact of Columbus's _____ on the world was not _____ until years after his death in 1506.

Other Explorations

- **Vespucci-** _____ was named for Amerigo Vespucci, who sailed to South America in _____.
- **Magellan-** Ferdinand Magellan headed an expedition in _____ that eventually sailed around the _____.
- **Northwest Passage-** Several countries sent _____ to North America to find a sea passage from the _____ to the _____.
- **French Explorers-** Jacques Cartier (1534) and Samuel de Champlain (1605) reached what is now _____.
- **Hudson-** The _____ captain Henry Hudson led a Dutch expedition to present-day _____ in 1609.



Main Idea 4:

The Columbian Exchange affected the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe.

- Explorers brought _____, animals, and diseases to the “New World” of the Americas and brought back plants and _____ to the “Old World”—Europe, _____, and _____.
- The _____ Exchange is the name given this transfer of _____, animals, and _____.
- Explorers brought _____, cattle, pigs, and _____ such as barley and _____ to the Americas.
- _____ brought _____ to the New World from _____.
- The Columbian _____ affected _____ Indian _____ by getting American Indians to farm _____.
- Europeans took back such American plants as _____, tomatoes, _____, and cocoa.
- Columbian Exchange had _____ effects, such as _____ American _____ with new and deadly _____.

