

16-1 – Great Voyages of Discovery - Pages 446-451



Essential Question:

Why did European explorers set out to make discoveries that brought knowledge, wealth, and influence to their countries?

Main Idea 1:

Europeans had a desire and opportunity to explore.

- An interest in _____ and _____ grew in Europe in the 1400s.
- Improvements in navigational tools, cartography, and shipbuilding allowed European sailors to go farther than ever before.

Reasons to Explore

- People in _____ wanted goods from _____.
- Italy and Egypt controlled the trade routes and charged high prices.
- Europeans wanted to find their own trade routes so they wouldn't have to pay the _____.
- European missionaries wanted to spread the _____ religion to other parts of the world.
- Some explorers were simply _____ about what lay on the other side of the ocean.

Advances in Technology

- New technologies like the magnetic _____ and _____ were used to find safe water routes to faraway places.
- More _____ allowed sailors to travel from one port to the next using the open sea and not having to follow the coast.
- _____, especially by the Portuguese, made new ships with better sails and better steering.

Main Idea 2:

Portuguese and Spanish explorations led to discoveries of new trade routes, lands and people.

- _____ became the _____ in exploration and sailing advancements.
- A man who never went on any sea voyages was responsible for most of Portugal's success on the seas.
- Known as _____, he built an observatory and a navigation school, and paid people to sail on explorations.

Exploration

- Even with new technology, travel on the open seas was still very _____.
- In spite of the _____, Portuguese explorers sailed south looking for a water route to Asia.
- As they traveled south, they set up ports along the way.
- In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias sailed around the southern tip of _____ but had to turn back due to the raging sea.
- In 1498 Vasco de Gama sailed around _____ and landed on the west coast of _____.
- De Gama's voyage was important because it was the first time a sea route to _____ had been found.

A "New World"

- One Italian sailor, Christopher Columbus, believed that he could reach Asia by sailing _____ across the _____.
- The king and queen of _____ gave Columbus the money to make his journey.
- In October 1492, Columbus landed on a small _____ in the _____. He believed that he had reached _____.
- Ferdinand Magellan was the first explorer to sail around the tip of _____ and circumnavigate globe.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

- To _____ means to sail all the way around the _____.
- The lands that were discovered on these explorations were known as the _____.
- Before these journeys, the continent of the Americas was not known to have existed.
- Spanish explorers in the New World found _____ and _____ as they conquered the empires there, but passed along diseases to the native peoples that killed possibly more than _____ of them.

Main Idea 3:

English and French explorers found land in North America.

- Like Spain and Portugal, England and France wanted to find a route to Asia to bring back _____ and other goods.
- They also hoped to find _____ in the New World.

Exploring New Lands

- Since the Spanish and Portuguese already held the southern routes through the Americas, the English and French explored _____ routes.
- John Cabot, sailing for England, sailed west to the coast of _____.
- Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, sailed up the Saint Lawrence River into Canada.
- Although a northern route to Asia was _____ established, these explorers claimed _____ lands for England and for France.

The Spanish Armada

- The Spanish controlled the gold and silver from the former _____ and _____ empires.
- An English sailor named Francis Drake began stealing gold and silver from the Spanish ships.
- The Spanish Armada decided to attack England because Francis Drake had raided gold and silver from Spanish ships in the Americas.
- The Spanish were angry with the English for these raids and sent _____ ships, known as the _____, to attack England.
- However, the English ships were _____ and had better _____. They were able to defeat the Spanish and destroy over half their fleet.
- This _____ the Spanish Empire and allowed England to gain power.
- The Spanish Armada's defeat affected Europe because Spain was no longer the dominant sailing nation.

Main Idea 4:

A new European worldview developed because of the discoveries.

- These voyages of discovery _____ the way the Europeans thought of the world and their place in it.

A New European Worldview

- The explorations brought new knowledge and geography and proved that some _____ were wrong.
- Improved mapmaking, or _____, showed new lands and new possible trade routes.
- New trade routes gave new opportunities for _____ and _____.
- _____ could now spread their influence around the world.

