

Study Guide for Unit 4 part A Test to be taken on Wednesday, November 11, 2015

This helped Portugal become a leader in exploration...	The practice of one country controlling another is called...	Why did the European's colonize the Americas ("new world")?	How did the <i>Sun Never Set</i> on the United Kingdom's empire?
What did Prince Henry the Navigator's school do?	Exploration by the Europeans <u>first</u> started because they wanted...	When Spain would colonize an area, the main religion of this area would become	How are the main languages and religions of an area (even today) determined?
What language is spoken in Brazil?	Who participated in colonizing the new world?	What are reasons the Europeans desired to claim lands in Africa and Asia?	Effects of European Colonization were...
Why was there a desire for natural resources and raw materials from the colonies?	Where did Columbus actually land?	Asia, Africa, and Europe	How were products made during the industrial revolution?
What were the effects of the Industrial revolution?	Columbian Exchange	Triangular Trade	Things that the old world received from the new world during colonization
The native people	Magellan, from Spain, was the first to do this.	Things that the new world received from the old world during colonization	North America, South America, and Central America
This created the need for a strong labor force on New World plantations	The people who were chosen by the Europeans to replace the native population	In Europe and Asia, they started using the vast resources from the new world to create manufactured goods in factories to sell for profit.	When the European countries moved in, took over, and extended the power of their country with in a separate country, this is known as...

Study Guide for Unit 4 part A Test to be taken on Wednesday, November 11, 2015

Old World Continents	Africans	circumnavigate	New World Continents
Sent ships along the African coast in search of a route to Asia	a better direct route to get to Asia's silk and spices	Indigenous	Cash Crops and a native population that was dying out
Horses, Guns, Diseases, rum, tools...	They would be made in Europe's many factories	It was so large that they had colonies on every continent around the world.	Money (gold), spread Christianity, & build empires
Portuguese	Catholic	Over-crowded cities with a lot of disease and pollution	Colonization
Raw materials, natural resources, potatoes, corn, tomatoes...	the passing of goods, ideas, plants, & animals between the old and new world continents	Prince Henry's school of navigation	It is told by that of the country who originally colonized them/ owned them
Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and France	The 1 st global economy. Raw materials to Europe-- manufactured goods to Africa-- people, food, and manufactured goods to the Americas.	Slavery, disease, loss of cultures, many deaths	The desire for Natural Resources and creation of markets for selling their goods
Industrial Revolution	Factories in Europe made finished goods from the natural resources to sell and trade around the world to gain \$.	Imperialism	The Caribbean Islands of Central America

Study Guide for Unit 4 part A Test to be taken on Wednesday, November 11, 2015

Respond to the following questions in complete sentences with evidence from what you have learned so far in this unit...

1. How did exploration bring about colonialism, which then created imperialism?

Exploration led to the colonization of these lands that the Europeans discovered because they wanted to gain the resources that they discovered while exploring. Colonization led to imperialism because the native groups did not take well to the Europeans coming in and taking over their lands and their cultures, so the Europeans started coming in by force.

2. Explain the main reasons that European explorers came to and settled the new world areas...

The Europeans came and settled in the New World because they liked the new resources that they discovered while they were there. The Europeans decided that they could bring these new resources home and create new manufactured goods.

3. Explain how the cultures of the new world natives and Africans faded out after colonization...

The Native cultures of the Americas faded out because many died of diseases, were overworked on plantations, and were treated very badly while on those plantations. The African cultures faded out because they were brought over to the Americas to work on plantations in place of the Natives.

4. What are the side effects of...
 - a. Colonization on the Native Populations:

Millions of natives died from disease and were overworked on plantations by the Europeans. The Europeans brought over horses and weapons which eventually helped the natives become better hunters. The natives, for a while, traded resources back and forth with the Europeans for new resources that they had never seen before.

- b. Colonization on the Europeans:

The Europeans discovered new resources that they had never seen before. They brought these resources back to Europe to create new manufactured goods in their factories to sell and make a profit.

- c. The Columbian Exchange:

The exchange of goods, ideas, and diseases back and forth between Europe and the Americas. This brought new goods to the Americas and to Europe. This started a new global economy and trading system.

Study Guide for Unit 4 part A Test to be taken on Wednesday, November 11, 2015

d. The Triangular Trade route:

Manufactured goods were traded from Europe to Africa. African natives were traded as slaves for those manufactured goods and were sent to the Americas. The slaves worked on plantations to harvest raw materials (natural resources). Many of those slaves were overworked and died of diseases. These raw materials were sent back to Europe to be manufactured into something in the European factories.

Vocabulary review:

-Empire-A nation or group of nations ruled by an emperor or king. Example: The British, Dutch, French, Portuguese, and Spanish Empires were very powerful empires that conquered many areas of North and South America including the Caribbean.

-Circumnavigate-To sail completely around. Example: Ferdinand Magellan's crew were the first to sail around the world. (Magellan was the first to do this!)

-Exploration-To travel to unknown areas of the Earth in the hopes of finding civilization and resources.

-Cartography-The art/skill of making maps. A person that makes maps is called a cartographer.

-Caravel-A ship that was developed in the 1500's that allowed explorers to travel over the vast ocean because of improved technology.

-Missionaries-An expedition (trip) to another country to introduce a religion to the culture in the area being explored.

-Imperialism-The practice of one empire or country's controlling of another empire or country's government and economy. The British and Spanish empires were the two that most successfully obtained land through imperialism.

-Colonialism-A system by which countries control areas outside of its original borders. The British Empire at one point in history had colonies in North America, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and Australia. They were the model of colonial empire for the rest of the world.

-Old World-The parts of the world in the Eastern Hemisphere including Africa, Asia, and Europe where civilization is believed to have started.

-New World-The parts of the world in the Western Hemisphere including North America, South America, and the Caribbean. Civilizations existed there before exploration but it was not until the late 1400's and early 1500's that interaction began during the Columbian exchange.

-Colonization- the act of settling a group of people in a new place. It is the act of setting up a colony away from one's place of origin. For example, Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal explored and then laid claims on other lands around the world ruling these areas. Colonies are under the control of the mother country's government with the purpose to build up the mother country financially and politically.

-Imperialism- a policy of extending a country's power and influence through government or military force. When a country has many colonies world-wide, they are focusing on the policy imperialism.

-Mercantilism- the economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by growing profits. Trade for profit.

Study Guide for Unit 4 part A Test to be taken on Wednesday, November 11, 2015

-Cash Crops- a crop produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower. Europeans had tobacco cash crop plantations in the new world in order to be sold in the international markets and sent back to Europe.

Columbian Exchange vs Triangular Trade- Both were the original international trade routes. Columbian Exchange usually involved unintended movement, of things like diseases and languages, while Triangular Trade was more deliberate, involving making money off of selling different products to other places. Also, Columbian Exchange also was mostly between 2 places whereas T. T. was between 3 areas.

Who were the Early Explorers, and what is the big deal about each one?

-Prince Henry the Navigator (Portugal) (Early 1400's)- He was a Portuguese explorer sent explorers down the coast of Africa in the hopes of finding a shortcut to Asia to obtain the valuable spices that were being traded in Asia. The spices provided a way to delay the spoiling of meat and fish. These expeditions were of great interest for ship captains because of the potential for obtaining great wealth despite the dangerous risks of sailing on the ocean in the 1500's.

-Bartolomeu Dias (Portugal) (1488) - He was a Portuguese explorer led an expedition around the southern tip of Africa. The Portuguese named that area the Cape of Good Hope in honor of Dias's accomplishment.

-Christopher Columbus (Spain) (1492) - He was an Italian explorer sponsored by Queen Isabella of Spain to explore routes to Asia. He ended up sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean and discovering an inhabited area that we now call the Bahamas in the Caribbean.

-Vasco da Gama (Portugal) (1498)- He was a Portuguese explorer led a sea expedition all the way to Asia continuing the route of Dias during a 317 day and 13,500 mile journey. His crew were the first Europeans to arrive in Asia when they reached the coast of India after traveling through the Indian Ocean.

-Ferdinand Magellan (Spain) (1519) - He was a Portuguese explorer that led an expedition funded by Spain with five ships and over 200 sailors. Despite Magellan losing his life in a battle in the Philippines in Asia and many crew members dying of disease and starvation, the ship returned to Spain with the remain crew members after three years at sea. His crew is credited with the first successful circumnavigation of the world.

-John Cabot (England)-He was born in Italy under the name Giovanni Caboto. He was recruited by King Henry the VII (Seventh) to explore shorter routes to Asia. He ended up going west across the Atlantic and discovering the coast of Newfoundland in present-day Canada.

-Outcomes/Consequences of Exploration

1. Because of the imperialism of the empires that was used after exploration, there was a class of cultures and the lives of Native Americans were changed forever as many were forced to adopt to the changes under their new empires.
2. There was an exchange of ideas and technologies known as the Columbian Exchange during this time period. This led to a sharing of cultural traits between the Native Americans and the European explorers.

Study Guide for Unit 4 part A Test to be taken on Wednesday, November 11, 2015

3. Many European empires brought the Christian religion to the New World and as a result many of the conquered Native Americans were converted to Christianity.
4. Without knowing it, the Europeans and the Native Americans each passed germs and diseases to each other that resulted in the deaths of the tens of thousands of people. (*Most all of the native population was wiped out... thus the need for another working class to keep the new colonies flourishing.... Leading to the triangular trade.)
5. The creation of new colonies all over North America and South America including the Caribbean eventually caused massive slavery in the colonized parts of the New World with the majority of those slaves being brought from Africa.