

Name: _____

Date: _____

Motivations for Exploration

Why explore?

▶ _____

Gold

- _____ and other goods traded with Asia, during and after the _____, and became very profitable for merchants.
- Overseas exploration could provide new products for merchants to sell.
- _____ and _____ controlled the trade of goods from east to west
- _____ would buy Asian goods from the _____, then _____ before sold to merchants.
- 2.) By the 1400s Monarchs of England, Spain, Portugal, & France had enough of the Italians high prices, and set out to find _____ to Asia to _____

Land

- ▶ Kings and Queens realized that this was an opportunity to claim unclaimed land and expand their kingdom

God

- ▶ After the Crusades(1096-1270), Christians felt that they had a sacred duty to not only continue to fight the Muslims, but to convert _____.

Changes in technology that allows them to explore

- ▶ In the 1400s shipbuilders fashioned a new type of ship called the _____. Prior to the caravel, ships could not sail _____.
- ▶ The _____ - allowed sailors to calculate their latitude or how far north or south of the _____ they were.
- ▶ Explorers also used the _____ to track direction.

Portugal Leads the Way

- ▶ Prince Henry of Portugal pushed to find new trade routes for _____ and to spread _____.
- ▶ Henry founded a _____ where map & instrument makers, shipbuilders scientists and captains could perfect their trade.
- ▶ By 1419 - The Portuguese had established trading posts around _____ (making profit from ivory & gold) - next was to find a sea route to Asia via the tip of Africa.
- ▶ 1488- _____ - attempts and makes it to the southeastern coast but, turns back due to _____.

- ▶ 1497 - _____ explorers the _____ and comes back with _____ the cost of the trip in rare silks, spices and precious gems. This gives Portugal a direct sea route to Asia.

Spain VS. Portugal

- ▶ 1492 - _____ Christopher Columbus convinced _____ to finance finding a trade route to Asia by sailing across the Atlantic ocean.
- ▶ Columbus reaches an island in the _____, believing he had reached the East Indies.
- ▶ The rivalry between Spain and Portugal grew - Portugal states that lands Columbus claimed for Spain may have been already reached by the Portuguese.
- ▶ 1493 - _____ suggests an imaginary line through the Atlantic Ocean. All lands west would be _____, and all lands East would be _____.
- ▶ 1494-Spain and Portugal sign the _____, agreeing to honor the imaginary line.

North American Exploration

Early Explorers

- ▶ During the 1500s, European nations had commissioned dozens of sailors to find faster routes, and discover and claim new lands.

1487-1488	Portuguese	_____	First European to round the Cape of Good Hope
1492-1504	Italian-served _____	Christopher Columbus	Made _____ voyages to West Indies and Caribbean Islands
1497-1503	Italian-served _____	Amerigo Vespucci	Sailed to West Indies and South America
1497-1498	Italian – Sailed for _____	_____	Explored the shores of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Labrador
1498	Portuguese	Vasco Da Gama	_____
1500	Portuguese	_____	Explored Brazil & settled Brazil

1513	Spanish	Vasco de Balboa	Led expedition across _____ and found the Pacific Ocean
1513	Spanish	Juan Ponce de Leon	Explored Florida looking for the _____
1520-1521	Portuguese – Served _____	_____	Commanded first globe circling voyage
1519-1521	Spanish	Hernando Cortez	_____
1523	Italian – Sailed for _____	_____	Searched for a Northwest Passage

Cortes Conquers the Aztecs

- ▶ In 1519, _____ landed in Mexico after colonizing several Caribbean Islands.
- ▶ _____ lands that were controlled by other nations.
- ▶ Cortes, and the many other Spanish explorers who followed him were known as _____st.
- ▶ The Spanish were the 1 _____ in the Americas.
- ▶ _____ gave Cortes half of the empires existing gold supply –thinking he was a _____ - but that was not enough for Cortez.
- ▶ In 1521 – Cortes and his men defeated the _____. They armed with cannons and muskets, and the Aztecs with only arrows and spears.
- ▶ _____ also helped Cortés's victory – The Indians were not immune to certain diseases such as small pox and the measles. They died by the thousands.

Spain's Influence Expands

- ▶ In 1513, _____ explored and landed on the coast of modern day Florida and claimed it for Spain.
- ▶ In 1532, conquistador Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in _____.
- ▶ 1541-42, _____ explores Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, & Kansas.
- ▶ _____ became the headquarters for the advancement of the Catholic religion. Santa Fe becomes the capital meaning “_____”.

Europe settles North America

- ▶ French explorer, Samuel de _____ founded _____, which became the base of France's colonial empire in N. America known as _____.
- ▶ In 1606 _____ of England funds a voyage to North America to build a colony.
- ▶ In 1607 they reach the coast of Virginia and settled, creating the 1st English colony _____.
- ▶ In 1620 another group known as Pilgrims founded the 2nd English colony – _____.
- ▶ The Dutch settled most of NY, & NJ and called it _____.

Struggle for North America

- ▶ _____ oust the Dutch and claim New Netherlands theirs - renaming it _____.
- ▶ By 1750 there were 1.2 Million English settlers and 13 colonies from Maine to Georgia.
- ▶ The _____ had formed a cooperative relationship with the Native Americans both partaking in _____.
- ▶ The English were hungry for _____ and started pushing west in America - into _____.
- ▶ The French _____ with Native American tribes fought the English _____ - became known as the _____.
- ▶ This was part of a bigger war known as the _____ with was also fought in Europe.
- ▶ The _____ won in 1763 and claimed all French holdings.