

Unit 2, Activity 1, Age of Discovery Vocabulary

Key Term	√	?	–	Example	Definition
Scientific Revolution					
Heliocentric theory					
Telescope					
Cartography					
Compass					
Caravel					
Astrolabe					
Commercial Revolution					
Indentured servitude					
Joint-stock company					
Mercantilism					
Tariffs					
Columbian Exchange					
Treaty of Tordesillas					
Triangular trade					
Middle Passage					
Spice trade					
Spanish Armada					

Unit 2, Activity 1, Anticipation Guide

Age of Discovery Anticipation Guide	
Directions: Before beginning the study of the Age of Discovery, read each statement and circle either Yes or No beside Before . After reading or studying about the Age of Discovery is completed, read each statement again and circle either Yes or No beside After . Then write the evidence that indicates why you chose Yes or No.	
1. Religion influenced scientific teachings prior to the start of the Scientific Revolution. Before: Yes or No After: Yes or No Evidence: _____	
2. Amerigo Vespucci called the Americas a “New World”. Before: Yes or No After: Yes or No Evidence: _____	
3. The Columbian Exchange introduced new foods and animals to the Americas. Before: Yes or No After: Yes or No Evidence: _____	
4. Some African societies helped Europeans in the slave trade. Before: Yes or No After: Yes or No Evidence: _____	
5. English pirates raided Spanish trade ships. Before: Yes or No After: Yes or No Evidence: _____	
6. Ferdinand Magellan named the Pacific Ocean. Before: Yes or No After: Yes or No Evidence: _____	

Prince Henry the Navigator

Although he was called Prince Henry the Navigator by the English, Prince Henry never actually sailed on any of the voyages of discovery he sponsored. Instead, Prince Henry established a school for the study of the arts of navigation, mapmaking, and shipbuilding. This would allow sailors to better guide their ships and to come up with new ship designs. His goal was to find a route to the rich spice trade of the Indies and to explore the west coast of Africa. The ships that sailed the Mediterranean were too slow and too heavy to make these voyages. Under his direction, a new and lighter ship was developed, the caravel, which would allow sea captains to sail further and faster.

Source: http://library.thinkquest.org/J002678F/prince_henry_the_navigator.htm

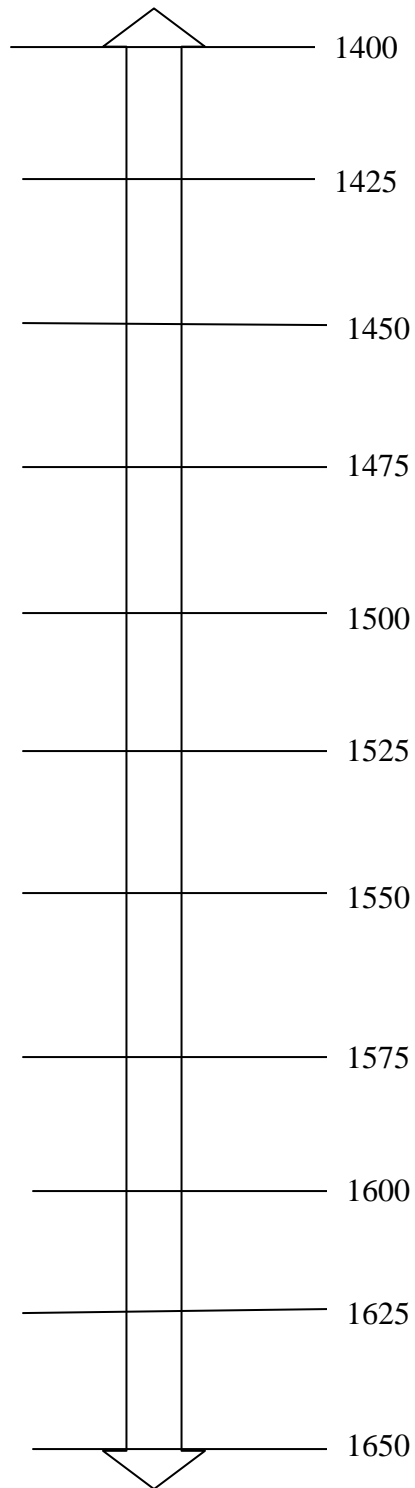
Unit 2, Activity 2, Explorers' Chart

Name of Explorer	Year(s)	Nationality/ Sailed for this country	Area(s) Claimed	Reason Behind Exploration
<i>Bartholomeu Dias</i>				
<i>Christopher Columbus</i>				
<i>Amerigo Vespucci</i>				
<i>John Cabot</i>				
<i>Vasco da Gama</i>				
<i>Vasco de Balboa</i>				
<i>Juan Ponce de Leon</i>				
<i>Hernan Cortes</i>				
<i>Ferdinand Magellan</i>				
<i>Giovanni da Verranzano</i>				
<i>Francisco Pizarro</i>				
<i>Jacques Cartier</i>				
<i>Hernando DeSoto</i>				
<i>Francisco Coronado</i>				
<i>Samuel de Champlain</i>				
<i>Henry Hudson</i>				
<i>Robert LaSalle</i>				

Unit 2, Activity 2, Explorer's Chart with Answers

Name of Explorer	Year(s)	Nationality/Sailed for this country	Area(s) Claimed	Reason Behind Exploration
<i>Bartholomeu Dias</i>	<i>1487-88</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>First European to round the Cape of Good Hope</i>	<i>Searching for water route to India</i>
<i>Christopher Columbus</i>	<i>1492-1504</i>	<i>Italian/ Spain</i>	<i>West Indies/Caribbean Islands</i>	<i>Searching for shorter route to India</i>
<i>Amerigo Vespucci</i>	<i>1497-1503</i>	<i>Italian/Spain and Portugal</i>	<i>Sailed to West Indies and South America</i>	<i>Exploration of new continents</i>
<i>John Cabot</i>	<i>1497-98</i>	<i>Italian/ France</i>	<i>Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Labrador</i>	<i>Searching for a Northwest Passage to India</i>
<i>Vasco da Gama</i>	<i>1498</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>First to travel to India around Africa</i>	<i>Searching for water route to India for trade</i>
<i>Vasco de Balboa</i>	<i>1513</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Led expedition and found Pacific Ocean</i>	<i>Exploration of New World</i>
<i>Juan Ponce de Leon</i>	<i>1513</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Florida</i>	<i>Looking for the Fountain of Youth in Florida</i>
<i>Hernan Cortes</i>	<i>1519-21</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Conquered Aztecs in Mexico</i>
<i>Ferdinand Magellan</i>	<i>1520</i>	<i>Portuguese/Spain</i>	<i>Strait of Magellan, California</i>	<i>Commanded first globe-circling voyage</i>
<i>Giovanni da Verranzano</i>	<i>1523</i>	<i>Italian/France</i>	<i>New York Bay and Narrangasett Bay</i>	<i>Searched for Northwest Passage</i>
<i>Francisco Pizarro</i>	<i>1523-35</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Peru</i>	<i>Conquered Incas of Peru</i>
<i>Jacques Cartier</i>	<i>1534-42</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>St. Lawrence River</i>	<i>Conquered new lands for France</i>
<i>Hernando DeSoto</i>	<i>1539-41</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>American Southeast and Mississippi River</i>	<i>Exploring New World for Spain</i>
<i>Francisco Coronado</i>	<i>1540-42</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>American Southwest</i>	<i>Explored New World in search for gold</i>
<i>Samuel de Champlain</i>	<i>1603-1616</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>St. Lawrence River to Lake Champlain</i>	<i>Explored North America for France</i>
<i>Henry Hudson</i>	<i>1609-11</i>	<i>English/Dutch East India Company</i>	<i>Hudson Strait</i>	<i>Claimed Hudson River area for the Dutch</i>
<i>Robert LaSalle</i>	<i>1682</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Great Lakes, Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico</i>	<i>Claimed lands for France</i>

Unit 2, Activity 3, Age of Discovery Timeline



Unit 2, Activity 4, Native American Cultures

	Location	Social	Political	Economic	Impact from Europeans
Aztecs					
Incas					
Arawak					
Mapuche					
Mississippian culture					

Unit 2, Activity 5, Atlantic Ocean Region Map

The Middle Passage



Unit 2, Activity 6, Colonization Chart

European Country	Areas Colonized	Purpose of Colonization	Consequences
Spain			Political:
			Social:
			Economic:
France			Political:
			Social:
			Economic:
England			Political :
			Social:
			Economic:
Amsterdam			Political:
			Social:
			Economic:
Portugal			Political:
			Social:
			Economic:

Unit 2, Activity 6, Colonization Chart with Answers

European Country	Areas Colonized	Purpose of Colonization	Consequences
Spain	North/ South America Caribbean	Self-sustaining colonies Convert natives to Christianity Expand absolute power of the monarchy Acquire gold and precious metals	Political: Continued dominance by the Church-Inquisition; colonies failed to benefit from changes taking place in Europe and English colonies. Social: No development of middle class at home or in colonies; rigid social class system Economic: Gold flooded Spain creating inflation in 1550
France	Louisiana Haiti Canada	Agricultural wealth made colonization less attractive to French citizens. Controlled territory for raw materials supplied by native peoples. Tropical areas developed a plantation economy in sugar and cotton.	Political: Always more interested in politics on the continent, involvement in wars cost them most of their colonies – Louisiana, Haiti, Canada Social: French respected the Native Americans, often marrying Native American women and assimilating into their culture; successful colony in Quebec, but few overall. Economic: Established fishing settlements that fed the nation; fortified the St. Lawrence in support of the fur trade.
England	North America India Indonesia Australia	Enclosure movement made it easy to attract settlers to the New World. Joint-stock companies combined adventurers, settlers and profits. Colonies supplied raw materials for emerging factory systems	Political: Rights of Englishmen made colonists increasingly independent. Social: Mobility between classes became increasingly based upon wealth instead of birth. Economic: Successful colonization became an important element of trade – cotton and tobacco; colonies competed with the Mother Country and opposed mercantilism.
Amsterdam	North/South America Southeast Asia Caribbean	During the 17 th century Amsterdam emerged as the center of European commerce and banking. Exploration was for the purpose of trade and financial growth.	Political: Government defined by charter of the Dutch East India Company Social: Slave societies Economic: New form of business organization called a joint-stock company was established – Dutch West India Company-United East India Company
Portugal	Africa India Indonesia South America	Searching for a faster route to India and Indonesia to profit from the spice trade. Prince Henry the Navigator promoted exploration.	Political: First global empire where natives were ruled by appointed officials Social: Slave societies Economic: Being the first Europeans to reach India by sailing around Africa resulted in Portugal becoming one of the richest and most powerful nations of Europe

Unit 2, Activity 7, Scientific Revolution Personalities

Personality	Native Origin	Area of Contribution	Scientific Discovery	Published Works
Copernicus	<i>Poland</i>	<i>astronomy</i>	<i>heliocentric theory</i>	<i>On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres</i>