**Unit 4: Age of Exploration; the Explorers**

**Reasons for Exploration:**

* The fall of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1453 led to a search for new trade routes by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This led to the Age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Developments in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped make exploration possible.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was a new type of ship-studier, new sails more sails
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could calculate latitude made sailing easier both day and night
* Europeans were looking for places to gain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of spices and other goods.
* Europeans wanted to spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to parts of the globe.
* 3 Gs: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The first Europeans to arrive in the “New World” were the Vikings under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in 1000.

**The Portuguese Lead the Way:**

* The Portuguese began to explore the western coast of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the leadership of Prince Henry “The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.
* Prince Henry founded a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school to teach others about sailing.
* By 1460 the Portuguese had established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ post along the west African coast
* In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias and his crew became the first Europeans to travel around the southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Africa.
* In 1497 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ da Gama reached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and found spices such as pepper, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rare silks, and precious gems.
* This voyage gave the Portuguese a direct sea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to India

**Spain Makes Claims:**

* Spain had grown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the amount of wealth Portugal was gaining through its route to India.
* In 1492 an Italian named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ convinced the Spanish Queen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he could find a quicker route to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In October he reached the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indies (somewhere in the present day Bahamas). He thought he had reached India so he called the natives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Columbus made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more voyages to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world. His exploration opened the new world to Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Conflict between Spain and Portugal:**

* By 1493 Spain and Portugal were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competing for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world.
* In 1493 Pope Alexander VI decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the world in two in order to make peace between the two nations.
* The Pope suggested an imaginary line drawn through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is known as the Line of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* All the lands to west of the line belonged to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the lands to the east to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1494 both Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Challenges to the Spanish and Portuguese Dominance:**

* Portugal dominated European trade with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for more than a century.
* By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other nations began to make claims to Asia.
* The Dutch (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) became a leading sea power with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ships.
* The Dutch and English both established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to direct trade in Asia. The Dutch East India Company was more powerful and soon became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force in Asia.
* However all the European powers were limited to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Shifting Focus to North and South America:**

* By the 1600s European powers were not only focused on Asian but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too.
* The Spanish conquistador Hernando Cotes had defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1521 while searching for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The conquistador Francisco Pizarro defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire after capturing the ruler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1533.
* The Portuguese settled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Spanish pushed north into what is now the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Other Important Explores:**

* 1510 – 13 Vasco de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Panama and the Pacific Ocean
* 1511 Juan Ponce de Leon reaches Florida searching for the fountain of youth
* 1519 Ferdinand Magellan, sailed (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) around the world. He dies on the voyage.
* 1524 Giovanni da Verrazzano, New York \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1534 Jacques Cartier, Lake Champlain Montreal
* 1540 Francisco de Coronado, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S.
* 1540s Hernando de Soto explores the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. He dies on the journey.
* 1600 Henry Hudson, New York area and Hudson River
* 1609 Pedro de Peralta, Santa Fe
* 1608 Samuel de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Quebec New France
* 1673 Marquette and Joliet, Great Lakes, Upper Mississippi River
* 1683 La Salle, Lower Mississippi River