The Age of Exploration: A Widening World

The Silk Road: Precursor to Age of Exploration
The ____________________________ is a historically important international trade route between ____________________________ and the ____________________________. Europeans had a great desire for the ____________________________ of the Far East. Large trade networks were established to help ____________________________ goods from China into European markets.

The Silk Road: Culture
The road is not only an ancient international trade route, but also a splendid ____________________________ liking the cultures of ____________________________, ____________________________, ____________________________, and ____________________________ and ____________________________. The Four Great Inventions of China and ____________________________ of the West were introduced into their counterparts.

Historical Significance of Silk Road
______________________________________, ____________________________, and ____________________________ all travelled along these long-distance routes spanning or circumventing the vast landmass of ____________________________. From earliest times, there have been three main routes, which connected China with the outside world. These were the overland routes that stretched across Eurasia from China to the Mediterranean, known collectively as the "__________________________". Eventually these land routes proved to be very challenging due to ____________________________, ____________________________, and the ____________________________ of the goods being exported out of the region.

Commercial Revolution
Toward the end of the European ____________________________, the Catholic Church launched a series of Holy Wars against the Muslims in the Middle East. These wars were known as the ____________________________, and while their original goals were not achieved, they nevertheless, had long reaching effects. As a result of the Crusades, ____________________________, which also increased ____________________________ between the Islamic world and Europe. As this trade flourished and grew, new practices in business were developed, and a fundamental change in European society took place. This time period is know as the ____________________________.

Resurgence of Trade
In the late 1300s, ____________________________ became the center of the resurgence of trade. ____________________________ was the richest and most powerful of these states. From Italy, goods were shipped to large ____________________________, which were located on major trade route crossroads. The larger of these trade fairs evolved into towns, with a change in the way of life for their inhabitants.

The Black Death
A result of the increased interaction between Europe and the Middle East was the spread of the ____________________________, also known as, the Black Death. Starting in the 1100s, the plague was spread along trade routes and had an enormous impact on Europe, including the loss of ____________________________, a decline in their economy, and a weakening of feudalism. In ____________________________, ____________________________ people died as a result of the plague, and in Cairo, Egypt, 7,000 people a day died at the disease’s height.
Commercial Revolution

Despite some setbacks due to the plague, the resurgence of trade continued across Europe, with many new innovations in business.

**Guilds**

_________________________: were trade associations of craft workers and merchants. All of one craft would form together to set standards on prices and quality. Guilds dominated economic life during this period and were the main mode of production.

**Capitalism**

_________________________: emerged with the decline of feudalism. Capitalism is based on trade and capital, which is money for investment. Higher demand for a product means higher prices and higher profits. Capitalism becomes the new economic system and resulted in the development of new business practices to handle the increase in trade.

The Commercial Revolution and the resurgence of trade across Europe completely reshaped society. These changes resulted in the decline of ______________________, and a revival of arts, literature, and science known as the ______________________.

**Middle Ages Ignite Trade**

The resurgence of ______________________ following the ______________________ in Europe during the ______________________ resulted in a demand for goods from Asia. Trade routes were established across the ______________________ and through the ______________________ to handle this need. But, when the expansion of the ______________________ caused disruption along these routes, Europeans were forced to seek alternative ways of ______________________ these goods. This led to the exploration of ______________________ to Asia, and eventually the discovery of the ______________________ by the Europeans.

Europeans were motivated by:

_________________________
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

**Motivations: God**

The ______________________ devastated the ______________________ in two ways:

The ______________________ of devout followers decreased dramatically. The ______________________ of the Catholic Church greatly diminished. As a result, many Catholic monarchs took action to preserve their faith and increase their power.

**Reconquista**

In 1469, ______________________ and ______________________ married and joined two of the most powerful kingdoms in ______________________.

In ______________________, they conquered ______________________, the last ______________________ stronghold and united Spain under their rule. This is known as the ______________________. After achieving this victory, Isabella launched
a __________________________ to rid Spain of __________________________ and __________________________ influence. In all, over 150,000 people were forced out of Spain, while many others were killed. This had a negative effect on Spain, as many of the people forced out were Spain's __________________________ and __________________________.

**Reconquista Spreads**

To further the scope of the Church, monarchs like Ferdinand & Isabella funded voyages to discover new __________________________ to Asia for goods and to spread Christianity along the way using __________________________.

**Motivations: Glory**

Many monarchs hoped that in addition to gaining __________________________ by reconquering land for the Church, that they could also __________________________ their kingdoms and develop __________________________. Ambition to form global empires and the power that comes with a large domain motivated a colonial race among the great European nations of the 15th century. Nations such as __________________________, __________________________, __________________________, __________________________, and the __________________________ competed with one another for the glory and power of __________________________ in Asia. Note, that although many of the explorers hired by the monarchs to capture new lands were Italian, __________________________ itself was not a united country and therefore did not join the race for colonies.

**Motives: Gold**

Initially, European nations were seeking a sea route to Asia to improve trade. In addition to finding such routes, explorers stumbled upon __________________________, the __________________________. Later, explorers venturing to the New World (Americas) found outrageous amounts of __________________________ and __________________________. __________________________ as well as __________________________ were very interested in the new wealth to be had in the overseas colonies. During the course of this phases of __________________________, there was so much __________________________ and __________________________ flooding the European markets that it sparked __________________________ in Europe.

**Motives: Goods**

European nations competed for colonies across the globe. These colonies were exploited for their __________________________, and used as __________________________ for European goods. Europeans had little regard for most of the __________________________ peoples of these areas, and as a result, there was great loss of life and culture.

**A New Frontier: Old Imperialism**

A Global Impact of a European Phenomenon

**Old Imperialism**

Time period during the _______ and _______ centuries when Europeans searched for __________________________ of __________________________ and for easier __________________________ to __________________________ and __________________________. Resulted in the discovery of __________________________ and __________________________ by the Europeans.

**Types of Colonies**
Depending upon your nation’s resources, there were two types of colonies that could be established:

- a permanent settlement where the parent country takes over the government, forces natives to assimilate, and imposes their culture upon them.
- a temporary settlement where only a trading relationship is established, this method is much cheaper and used by less wealthy/powerful nations.

15th Century
In the early 1400s, Europeans began exploring the west coast of Africa in search of an all water route to Asia. These early explorations were led by the ____________________________.

Conquering Colonies: Portugal
In 1488, ____________________________ rounded the ____________________________ at the southern tip of Africa. In 1498, ____________________________ established an all water route to ____________________________. Portugal typically created ____________________________ in the areas claimed by their explorers. The success of these explorations led Spain to begin its own voyages

Conquering Colonies: Spain
In 1492, ____________________________ crossed the Atlantic Ocean and discovered the Americas for Spain. The Spanish tended to set up large ____________________________ in the areas claimed by their explorers. These discoveries had a lasting impact on Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas.

Impact of Imperialism: Africa
In the ____________________________, the ____________________________ setup numerous ____________________________ and ____________________________ along the ____________________________ of Africa in hopes of establishing trade with the interior. They were unable to establish contact and ultimately failed. By the mid ____________________________, the ____________________________ had established a settlement at ____________________________ on the tip of ____________________________.
This acted as a midway point for their trade with India. The Dutch that settled Cape Town were known as ____________________________. They either ____________________________ or ____________________________ most of the native ____________________________ in this region.

Impact of Imperialism: Asia
In the ____________________________, ____________________________ took control of the Indian trade network from the Muslims. They also captured and controlled important ____________________________ ports along the _____________________________. This resulted in Portugal controlling the ____________________________ for most of the 16th century. Portuguese power in this region declined due in part to their ____________________________ shown to ____________________________ in India, and the ____________________________ and ____________________________. The ____________________________ took control from the Portuguese in the late _____________________________. A group of wealthy merchants setup the ____________________________ in the early 1600s and became the dominant force in the Asian spice trade. Their power did not begin to decline until the ____________________________.

The ____________________________ and ____________________________ formed their own ____________________________ and competed for the
lucrative spice trade during the ___________. Britain and France both formed alliances with local princes and employed ____________, or Indian troops. In the end, the ____________ forced France out and remained in control of the trade networks. Soon after, they became the ____________ in _____________.

____________________ attempted to gain part of the Asian ____________ through its claim on the island chain known as the ____________. The Spanish claimed the Philippines due to their discovery by ____________ in ____________. Spanish merchants and ____________ used these islands as a staging ground into Asia.

Impact of Imperialism: The Americas

After ____________ discovered ____________, Spain sent over ____________, or conquerors who secured the region for exploitation. Some Conquistadors were motivated by the search ____________ and ____________, while others wanted to convert the natives to _____________. ____________ arrived in ____________ in ____________. Within two years he had conquered and destroyed the _____________. ____________ arrived in South America in ____________, and accomplished the same feat against the _____________.

Treaty of Tordesillas

____________________ and ____________ led the ocean-going European explorers of the 15th and 16th centuries. ____________ ships travelled to the ____________ and the ____________, while ____________ headed ____________ in Spanish ships in 1492 to find a path to the ____________ of ____________. The Spanish and Portuguese looked to the ____________ to ____________ their claims as they expanded their reach. In 1481, a ____________, a special charter, granted the ____________ to the Castilians of ____________ and rights to ____________ for the ____________. When it was revealed that lands lay across the Atlantic (Europeans would soon realize these were the expansive continents of North and South America), disputes arose as to who had rights to these territories. The ____________ in ____________ split the “__________” between ____________ and ____________. Although very little of the new lands had been seen, lines were slashed across the globe, giving most of ____________ and ____________ to ____________ and the easternmost area of what is now ____________ to ____________.

Impact of the Treaty of Tordesillas

The impact of the ____________ came centuries later. The ____________ had settlements in ____________ and ____________, but had not expanded north into the colder regions of the northern Pacific. By the ____________, the ____________, ____________, and ____________ were no longer leaders in exploration, but the ____________, ____________, ____________, and ____________ were sending expeditions that threatened what the Spanish still
believed to be their rightful territory, granted by the ___________________________. Spain finally sent vessels to the Pacific Northwest, to areas they had all but ignored for more than 275 years.

North America

In ___________________________, the ___________________________, the ___________________________ all competed for New World colonies. All three nations were searching for the mythical ___________________________, which would lead them to Asia. Unfortunately for them, it did not exist. But, they stayed and began establishing ___________________________ for ___________________________ and ___________________________. In the ___________________________, the ___________________________ settled ___________________________. They established a string of forts from the ___________________________ river all the way to ___________________________. In ___________________________, the ___________________________ established its first permanent settlement at ___________________________ in ___________________________. Over the next 100 years, large numbers of ___________________________ would settle along the ___________________________ of ___________________________. This resulted in the ___________________________ and ___________________________ of the native population.

The ___________________________ established a trading post called ___________________________, but were eventually forced out by the British, and New Amsterdam became ___________________________.

Triangular Trade & Slavery

As colonies in the Americas grew, so did the need for cheap, reliable labor. At first, European settlers attempted to ___________________________ because Native Americans were ___________________________ to ___________________________ work. Also, it was easy for them to ___________________________ and return to their people. Europeans then turned to ___________________________ for its ___________________________. Starting in the ___________________________, large numbers of ___________________________ were bought and transported to the ___________________________ for agricultural work. This trade eventually became very large and profitable and was known as the ___________________________ due to goods and people moving from ___________________________ to ___________________________ to the ___________________________. The ___________________________ resulted in the ___________________________, which is the largest, forced ___________________________ of millions of people.

The Columbian Exchange

The ___________________________ was a period of vast exchange of ___________________________, ___________________________, ___________________________, and ___________________________. This is known as the ___________________________, because it starts with Columbus. While many aspects of this exchange had ___________________________ effects, such as the ___________________________ between Europe and America, there were also ___________________________ effects, such as the ___________________________ between Europe and America.

Impact of Exploration

The ___________________________ changed the world. Access to ___________________________ and ___________________________ allowed
the ______________________ to ______________________, and access to the New World gave these people a place to go. New World civilizations such as the ______________________ and ______________________, faced near ______________________ of their cultures either through disease brought by the Europeans, or by ______________________. ______________________ faced a ______________________, or forced movement of its people, as ______________________ became the dominant labor force in the Americas. The Age of Exploration was both a positive and negative experience for many civilizations. New world powers emerged in ______________________ and ______________________. A wide scale competition for Empire created new tensions in Europe. The stage was set for intense wars to brew amongst the world powers for global domination.