

"The Great Age of Exploration"

Fill in the answers as you watch the video.

Part One

1. The "black death," or bubonic plague, wiped out approximately _____% of the European population resulting in a _____ shortage.
2. The word renaissance means _____.
3. What is one of the greatest inventions during the Renaissance period?
_____ This allowed books to be made _____ and in large numbers.
4. The growth of trade, the increased desire to learn more about the earth, new inventions, and a more rapid flow of information brought about the _____.

Trade with the Far East

5. What originally gave Europeans the idea for exploration? _____

6. Name two Asian luxury items that Europeans traded. _____

7. Since only Italy had trade relations with the Moslems in the early 1400s, _____ and _____ started to look for ways of bypassing the Moslem territories so they could trade directly with Asia.
8. _____ founded a school of navigation where experts taught new methods of seafaring based on science.
9. What is the name of a new type of ship that was invented with better rudders and improved sails? _____
10. Prince Henry began exploring the coast of Africa. What was his main goal for doing this? _____
11. Decades later, who finally sailed around the tip of Africa to try to reach Asia?

The Voyages of Christopher Columbus

12. Christopher Columbus had the idea that Asia could be reached not by heading east, but by sailing _____.
13. Columbus convinced the Spanish rulers, King _____ and Queen _____ to support his bold scheme.
14. In 1492, Columbus commanded three ships, the _____, the _____, and the _____.

Part Two

15. After a month of sailing west, Columbus's crew started to _____ whether they would ever see land again.
16. Although Columbus believed that they reached Asia, he actually only made it to the _____.
17. Before returning to Europe, Columbus collected specimens of animal life, exotic plants, and even _____ to show the King and Queen.
18. Because the King and Queen were so pleased with Columbus's findings, they decided to set him up with a fleet of _____ ships filled with supplies for his new colony.
19. At the time Christopher Columbus died, he still believed that he had been exploring _____.

The New World

20. Like Columbus, most navigators believed they were exploring the coast of Asia except for an Italian named _____.
21. Amerigo Vespucci explored the coast south of the Caribbean Sea that he called The _____.
22. When a German map maker created a new map of the world in 1507, he named the southern continent _____.

The First Voyage Around the World

23. Ferdinand Magellan sailed out of Spain in 1519 and discovered a passage around the tip of _____.
24. After five weeks in rough waters, Magellan reached a vast ocean of calmer waters he named the _____, which means _____.
25. After nearly three years, in 1522, one ship finally returned with only _____ men because the other 224 crew members had died.
26. This trip made history because the trip proved conclusively that _____.

The Conquests of Mexico and Peru

27. In 1519, _____, sailed from Spain hoping to conquer Mexico.
28. With many Spanish advantages that the Aztecs did not have, it took only a few years to bring _____ rule to _____.

Exploration and Colonization

29. By the mid 16th century, most of the newly discovered parts of the world had been colonized by _____ and _____.
30. Most European nations grew richer because of the things their colonies produced. Name two. _____
31. Where colonies were established, European customs were introduced and native customs and languages began to _____.
32. Temples were torn down and replaced with _____.
33. Europeans came willingly, the Africans were forced to come, usually living as _____ in extreme poverty.
34. As more and more ships crossed the great ocean, the different races, _____, and religions of the world eventually began to share ideas and learn from each other.