Marco Polo’s book, __________, written in 1296-97, described his travels to Asia. It inspired __________ and other explorers to journey to these lands 200 years later.

The cities of __________, Genoa, and Pisa became centers of the growing trade in goods such as spices, silks, perfumes, and precious __________.

**Discussion Question 1**

- Why do you think Western European explorers found Asia so interesting

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

- The __________, a period of renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman learning, spread throughout __________ in the 1400s. It encouraged Europeans to pursue new ideas and challenges and set the stage for __________ and __________.
(KP) **POWERFUL NATIONS EMERGE**

- the development of large _______ - ________ in Western Europe helped spark foreign trade and travel outside the region.
- The monarchies of _______, _______, _______, and _________ looked for ways to increase the power and wealth of their countries.

______

(KP) **TECHNOLOGY’S IMPACT**

- Better maps and navigational instruments, such as the astrolable and _________, helped navigators more accurately determine direction and location.
- Larger and sturdier sailing vessels, such as the _______, enabled sailors to travel faster and carry more people, cargo, and food.

---

**Discussion Question 2**

- How does modern technology make our lives easier?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

---
Three West African kingdoms flourished:

- ________
- ________
- ________

was a huge trading Empire between 400 and 1100. Its trade in ____ and _____ contributed to its prosperity. When Ghana’s power declined, the empire saw new states emerge.

- ________ and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. ________ ________, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king. He made a pilgrimage to ________, the Muslim holy city.

- The ___________ Empire rose in the late 1400s and became the largest in the history of West Africa. Its ruler, Askiya ____________, encouraged trade with Europe and Asia and introduced to his country, a ______ system, a system of ________________, and ____________.
Discussion Question 3

• Why did great empires arise in Africa?
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Sample Questions for Sect 1

#1

* Marco Polo wrote an account of the marvels of
  A. the Americas
  B. Venice
  C. Asia
  D. Spain

#2

* The Renaissance paved the way for an age of
  A. stronger governments
  B. religious rule
  C. space travel
  D. exploration and discovery

#3

* Mansa Musa was the powerful king of
  A. Songhai
  B. Mali
  C. Ghana
  D. Morocco
Sect II – Early Exploration

- Prince Henry of Portugal (aka ______ _____ ____________) set up a center for exploration so that scientists could share their knowledge with shipbuilders and sailors.
- Ships sailed south along the coast of West Africa (aka the ______ _____) where they traded for gold and ivory and began buying ________ in the mid-1400s.

- The ____________ were the leaders of early exploration. They hoped to find a new route to _____ and ________. They also helped to fine a more direct way to get to West African ________.

- In 1487 Bartholomeu ________ explored the southernmost part of Africa. This became known as the _____ ___ ___ ______. The king of Portugal hoped the passage around the tip of African would lead to a new route to ________.
(KP) SEEKING NEW TRADE ROUTES

- In 1497, Vasco ___ _____ sailed around the Cape of Good Hope. He visited _____ African cities and reached India in 1498.

Discussion Question 4

- Why do you think the Portuguese began buying slaves from West Africa?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

(KP) COLUMBUS CROSSES THE ATLANTIC

- The ________ reached North America and established settlements in Iceland and Greenland in the 800s and 900s. Viking sailor, _____ __________, explored land west of Greenland known as _________ about the year 1000.

(KP) COLUMBUS CROSSES THE ATLANTIC

- Queen __________ of Spain sponsored Columbus on his first voyage in August 1492. He set out with three ships to find a route to Asia. On October 12, 1492, he spotted land, named it _____ __________, and claimed it for Spain. He did not know that he had reached the Americas. He was convinced that he had reached the ____ ________.
Columbus made three additional voyages in 1493, 1498, and 1502. He explored the Caribbean islands of __________, _____, and _______ and sailed along the coasts of Central America and northern South America. He claimed these lands for ________.

The Treaty of ___________ was signed by Spain and Portugal to clarify the _____ ___ ____________ between their lands in the Americas. The treaty moved the line father west so that Portugal would not be at a disadvantage. Spain was to have control of all the lands _____ of the line, and Portugal was to have control of all the lands to the _____ of the line.

_________ ____________ mapped South America’s coastline in 1499. He concluded South America was a ____________, but not part of Asia. European geographers called the continent ____________, in honor of Amerigo Vespucci.

_________ ____________, sailing from Spain in 1519, found a passage to the Pacific, the __________ __ ___________. Magellan said around South America and toward Spain. Magellan was killed in an island battle along the way, but a small number of his crew made it all the way to Spain. The crew became the first to ____________ the world.
Discussion Question 5

• Why did European explorers attempt these difficult journeys?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Sample Questions for Sect 2

# 1

★ The Portuguese wanted to explore the world because they
A. were curious
B. wanted more land
C. wanted to rule the world
D. needed new trade routes

# 2

★ Columbus sailed to the Americas under the flag of
A. Italy
B. Spain
C. England
D. Portugal

# 3

★ Which of these sailors were the first to circumnavigate the world?
A. John Cabot’s crew
B. Amerigo Vespucci’s crew
C. Ferdinand Magellan’s crew
D. Christopher Columbus’s crew
Spanish Conquistadors

Spanish Conquistadors were explorers who settled in the Americas. They received _____ _____ from Spanish rulers in exchange for one-fifth of gold or treasure taken from the Americas.

In 1521 Hernan ________ conquered the Aztec capital of ______________. He took their emperor _________________ prisoner and gained control of the region.

Francisco ____________ captured _____ ruler ________________ in 1532 and later gained control of the Inca Empire.

The Spanish conquistadors conquered great Native American empires with their strong armies using _____, __________, and _______. The invaders also received the help of the Native Americans in overthrowing many existing rulers.

Because the Native Americans had no __________ to European diseases, many of them became sick and died.
Discussion Question 6

• What personality traits do you think the conquistadors might have had?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

(KP) SPAIN IN NORTH AMERICA

• Spanish conquistadors also explored the ___________ and ___________ parts of North America in hopes of finding riches.

(KP) SPAIN IN NORTH AMERICA

• Many conquistadors searched for wealth and the “_________ __ ______.” Some lost their lives as they searched for these cities because of stormy weather, lack of supplies, and illness.

(KP) SPAIN IN NORTH AMERICA

• Juan _________ __ ______ landed on the east coast of present-day Florida in 1513, looking for gold and the “_________ __ ______.” In 1565 the first Spanish settlement in the United States, a fort, was established at St. ____________, Florida.
In 1541 Hernando de _______ explored the southeastern region of North America. He crossed the _________ River and traveled as far west as present-day ________.

Francisco ___________ ___ __________ traveled through northern Mexico and present-day _________ and New Mexico. In 1540 he reached a town belonging to the _____ people, but found no gold.

Discussion Question 7

• What similarities do you see between these early conquistadors and the immigrants of today who are settling in the United States?

Sample Questions for Sect 3

# 1

★ Hernan Cortes destroyed the powerful empire of the

A. Inca  
B. Aztec  
C. Maya  
D. Olmec
Sample Questions for Sect 3

#2

★ Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the mainland of North America in search of
A. food
B. the Northwest Passage
C. the fountain of youth
D. enslaved people

Sample Questions for Sect 3

#3

★ After the arrival of Europeans, many Native Americans died because of
A. overcrowded conditions
B. exposure to heat
C. starvation
D. disease

CH. 2 EXPLORING THE AMERICAS
SECT IV - EXPLORING NORTH AMERICA

(KP) A DIVIDED CHURCH

________ ________ brought about changes in Europe in the 1500s with his opposition to Catholicism. His protests began the _____________ Reformation.
**A DIVIDED CHURCH**

- In France, John ____________, a Christian theologian, broke away from the Catholic Church.
- For personal reasons, King _______ ______ established England as a Protestant nation.
- When Europeans settled in America, they brought with them their religious beliefs of either ______________ or ______________.

**ECONOMIC RIVALRY**

- The exploration of the Americas created rivalries between European countries to acquire ___________ there. These colonies provided resources and a market to sell European products.
- The ______________ ______________ was a two-way exchange between the Americas and Europe, Asia, or Africa. The exchange included crops, livestock, and other goods for enslaved Americans who worked on the plantation. ___________ was a result of this exchange since Native Americans did not have the immunity to fight off European germs.

**Discussion Question 8**

- Why do you think Martin Luther had so many followers?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Economic Rivalry

- England, France, and the Netherlands searched for a more ________ ________ to Asia to compete with Spain and Portugal, who had claimed most of the Americas. This became known as the ____________ ___________. Instead of traveling around South America, they sailed along the northern coast to North America.

Henry ___________ sailed for the Dutch. He discovered the Hudson River in 1609. He said as far north as ___________. In 1610 he discovered the Hudson Bay, thinking that he had reached the ________ Ocean. He and his crew were unsuccessful in finding an outlet.

In the 1600s ___________ and the ____________ set up trading posts in the Americas. They were interested in economic opportunities, not building an empire.

Samuel de _____________ established a trading post for fur trading in ___________ and other parts of Canada. The ___________ established trading posts along the Hudson River.
**Discussion Question 9**

- Why was it important for Europeans to compete for territory in the Americas?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

**Sample Questions for Sect 4**

# 1

★ The Protestant Reformation was
A. a new government
B. a study of scientific ideas
C. a religious and historical movement
D. an idea of the Catholic Church

# 2

★ Which French religious thinker left the Catholic Church?
A. Henry VII
B. Jacques Marquette
C. Jacques Cartier
D. John Calvin

# 3

★ Who was the first French explorer to reach North America?
A. Giovanni de Verrazano
B. Jacques Cartier
C. Samuel de Champlain
D. Louis Joliet