

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 Silk Road: Culture

The road is not only an ancient international trade route, but also a splendid _____ liking the cultures of _____, _____, _____, 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 _____ in India, and the _____ shown to _____ 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 the _____, _____ began a program of imperialism and colonialism in the Americas. 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 _____, head of 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 _____ on 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 _____ 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 _____, and 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 _____. This was a _____ 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.