Chapter 2 Age of Exploration

Lesson 1 Technology Shapes Exploration

Merchants – people who buy and sell goods

Europeans wanted to find a sea route to Asia.

-easier to get riches

Navigation – process used to plan a course and find a location far from land.

Exploration tools:

-Magnetic compass – know which direction you are headed

-Astrolabe – tell how far north or south of equator you are

-Maps – follow others’ routes through unfamiliar water

-became more accurate with improved navigation

Technology – use of scientific knowledge and new ideas to create tools

Caravel – new kind of sailing ship

-smaller and lighter for better control

-waterproof decks

-long-lasting sails

Prince Henry:

-started school for navigation and mapmaking in 1419

-sailors, scholars, mapmakers, and shipbuilders

-improve sea travel and invent new tools

Slave trade – buying and selling humans as property

Lesson 2 Explorers for Spain

Christopher Columbus:

-sailed WEST to get to Asia

-patron – someone who gives financial support to a person or cause

-King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella

-Wanted two things:

1. Earn money from gold and spices

2. Spread Christianity in Asia

-sailed five weeks before spotting land

-West Indies

Hernán Cortés:

-expedition – organized journey

-heard of the Aztecs’ riches

-planned to conquer them

-put leader Moctezuma in prison

Magellan’s expedition – 1st to circumnavigate the world

-sail completely around

Colony – settlement far from the country that rules it

Lesson 3 The Columbian Exchange

Columbian Exchange – movement of cultures and goods between Eastern and Western hemispheres

-priests made Native Americans become Christians

-forced N.A. to work in fields and mines

-Europeans brought over diseases

-epidemic – outbreak of disease that spreads quickly and affects many

-caused devastation – great harm

-natives were dying out, so Europeans turned to using enslaved Africans

Harmful effects of Columbian Exchange for natives and Africans:

Similarities:

1. forced labor

2. sickness and overwork

3. not knowing language of conquerors

Differences:

1. Natives forced to change religions

2. Africans forced out of their homelands

Horses:

-positive effect of C.E.

-transformed how N.A. lived

1. travel farther

2. hunt more easily

3. carry heavier loads