

Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 1 The Age of Exploration

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does technology change the way people live?

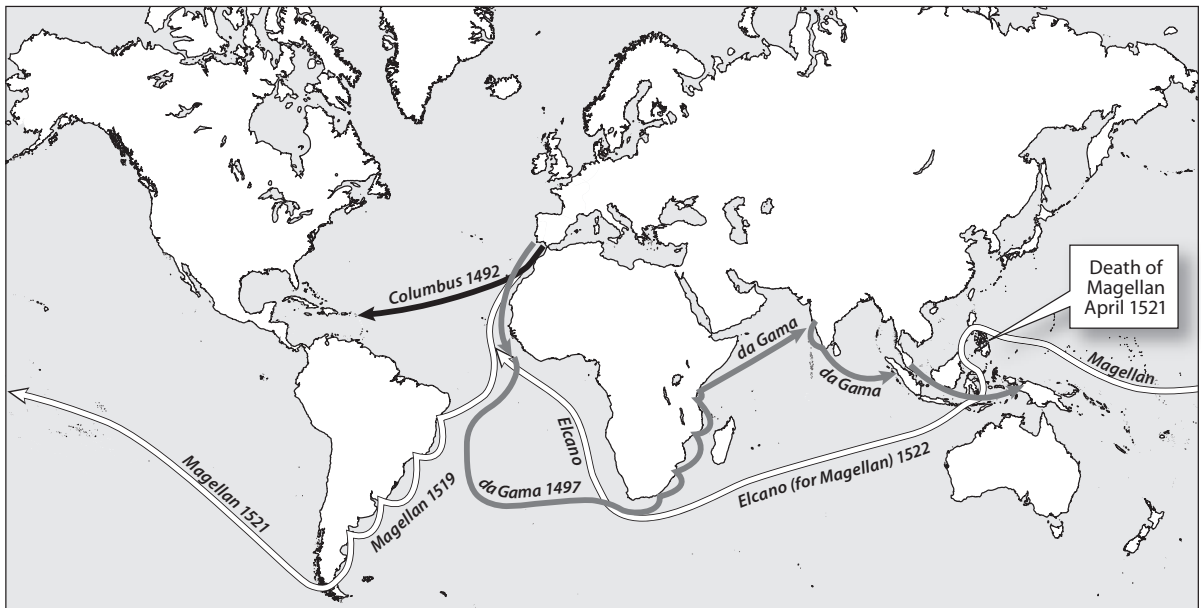
GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did Europeans begin to explore the world?*
2. *Which leaders were responsible for European exploration of the world?*

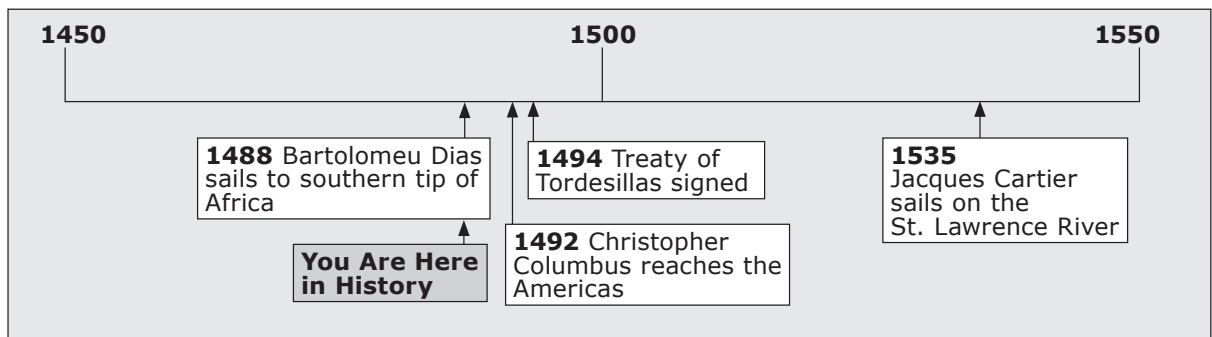
Terms to Know

conquistadors Spanish soldiers who conquered people in other lands
circumnavigate to go completely around something, such as the world

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 1 The Age of Exploration, *Continued*

Europe Gets Ready to Explore

In the 1400s and 1500s, countries in Western Europe began exploring the world. They wanted spices, silk, and other goods from Asia.

Political change in the countries between Europe and Asia made it more difficult and expensive to trade goods by land. If European traders could not get there by land, maybe they could get there by sea. Their ships, however, were not equipped to travel the Atlantic Ocean.

By the 1400s, they had the tools they needed. From the Arabs, they learned about the astrolabe and the compass. The astrolabe was an ancient Greek tool used to find latitude. The compass was a tool that sailors used to figure out which direction they were going.

European shipbuilders made better ships. They used sails invented by the Arabs that were shaped like triangles. These sails let a ship go in any direction. No longer did they have to go just where the wind blew.





By the 1400s, many people in Europe knew the world was round. However, they had maps of only Europe and the Mediterranean region. Sailors began to study ancient maps and books.

<p>What Europeans Needed to Find Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • astrolabe and compass for directions • sails for ships • maps from Ptolemy and al-Idrisi

A Greek geographer named Claudius Ptolemy had drawn maps of the world. He wrote down the latitude and longitude of over 8,000 places. Europeans began studying his maps. Sailors and explorers were able to get copies of the maps because of the invention of the printing press.

Sailors also studied the works of an Arab geographer named al-Idrisi. Europeans learned about the Indian Ocean. They decided that sailing around Africa was the best way to get to Asia.

Even though the Europeans had new tools, exploration was still dangerous and costly. During this time, towns and trade also grew. This made Europe's governments stronger. By the 1400s, four kingdoms were looking for a sea route to Asia. All of them had ports on the Atlantic Ocean. The race was on between England, Portugal, Spain, and France.

<p> Marking the Text</p> <p>1. Underline the reason Europeans decided to sail to Asia.</p>
<p> Describing</p> <p>2. What improvements did Europeans make to their ships?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p> Identifying</p> <p>3. Who were Ptolemy and al-Idrisi?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p> Reading Check</p> <p>4. How did new technology make it possible for Europeans to make long ocean voyages?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

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Lesson 1 The Age of Exploration, *Continued*

FOLDABLES®

Describing

5. Place a two-tab foldable along the dotted line to cover the text *Early Voyages of Discovery*. Cut the tabs in half to form four tabs. Title the anchor tab *Explorers*. Label the four tabs *Portugal*, *Spain*, *England*, and *France*.

Identify the explorers of each country and briefly describe their travels in the new world.

Drawing Conclusions

6. Why was Portugal able to begin exploring before other countries?

Marking the Text

7. Circle the names of explorers who came to the Americas.

Early Voyages of Discovery

In the early 1400s, England and France were still fighting each other, and Spain was battling the Muslims. Portugal was free to lead the way to explore new trade routes to Asia. Prince Henry of Portugal paid for many voyages of exploration. About 1420, his sailors traveled along Africa's west coast. They made maps of what they found.

In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias reached the southern tip of Africa. Nine years later, Vasco da Gama rounded the tip of Africa. He raced across the Indian Ocean to the southwest coast of India. He had found a water route to East Asia.

An Italian navigator then came up with a different plan to get to Asia. His name was Christopher Columbus. He decided to sail west, not east, across the Atlantic Ocean.

Columbus had three ships: the Santa María, the Niña, and the Pinta. They left Spain in 1492 and headed west. After many weeks, they finally saw land. Columbus thought he was in Asia. He did not realize he was in the Americas.

He made several more trips. He brought **conquistadors**, or Spanish soldier-explorers, with him to conquer the people of the new lands. Europeans eventually realized they had found new continents.



The English heard about Columbus's trip. They also wanted to find a route to Asia. In 1497 John Cabot headed across the Atlantic Ocean. Cabot came to the coast of Canada. He did not find a path to Asia. Cabot was lost at sea on his second trip. He was never heard from again.

In 1520 Ferdinand Magellan sailed south along the coast of South America. He found a way around the continent. He then went west. His sailors almost starved. After four months at sea, they reached the present-day Philippines. There, Magellan died in a battle between local groups.

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Lesson 1 The Age of Exploration, *Continued*

His crew then went west across the Indian Ocean. They went around Africa and back to Spain. They were the first known people to **circumnavigate**, or sail around, the world.

In 1524 France sent Giovanni da Verrazano to find a northern route to Asia. He drew maps of the east coast of America, but he did not find a way to Asia. Ten years later, Jacques Cartier entered the St. Lawrence River. He claimed much of eastern Canada for France.

After these early trips, France stopped exploring for a time. By the mid-1500s, France and England were involved in religious conflicts and civil wars. It wasn't until the early 1600s that these countries began exploring again. Spain and Portugal had territories in South America, Mexico, and the Caribbean. So France and England began to establish their colonies in North America.

Glue Foldable here

Check for Understanding

List five things Europeans needed to find a new route to Asia.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

List two explorers who reached Asia from different directions.

6. _____
7. _____



Defining

8. What does it mean to circumnavigate something?



Reading Check

9. Why was it important for the explorers of the Americas to use information they learned from earlier explorers?



10. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Title the anchor tab *Technology & Exploration*. Label the two tabs *Advances in Ships and Sailing* and *Explorers Try to Reach Asia*.

On both sides of the tabs, write five or more words that you remember about technology and exploration.

Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 2 Spain's Conquests in the Americas

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why do civilizations rise and fall?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did Spain conquer Mexico?*
2. *How did Spanish conquistadors conquer the Inca?*

Terms to Know

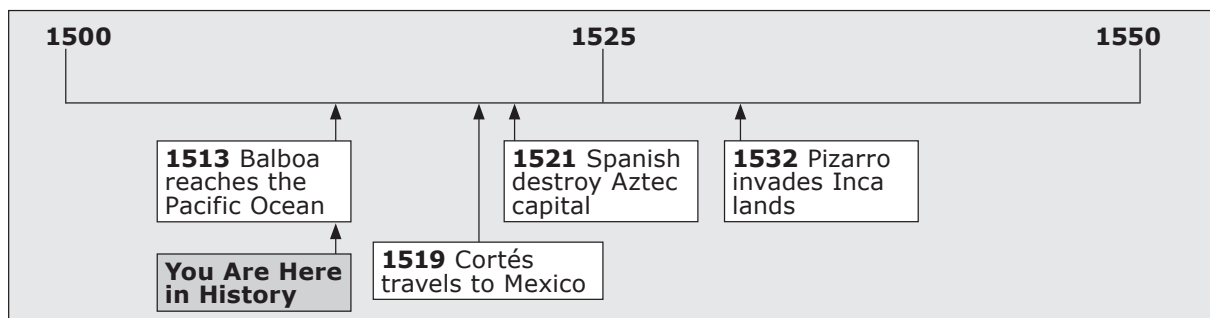
allies those who support each other as helpers for a common purpose

smallpox a disease that causes a high fever and often death

ambush a surprise attack

hostage someone held against his or her will in exchange for something

When did it happen?



What do you know?

Read each statement. Circle T if you think the statement is true. Circle F if you think the statement is false.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| T | F | 1. Native Americans had small, disorganized civilizations. |
| T | F | 2. The Spanish used armies to fight a war against the Aztec. |
| T | F | 3. The Native Americans were nearly wiped out by diseases. |
| T | F | 4. The Incas conquered the Spanish. |
| T | F | 5. Spain eventually controlled most of South America. |
| T | F | 6. The Aztecs were able to overthrow the Spanish. |

Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 2 Spain’s Conquests in the Americas, *Continued*

The Spanish Conquer Mexico

Poor Spanish nobles such as 19-year-old Hernán Cortés were inspired by Christopher Columbus. They wanted to become conquistadors and travel to the Americas to search for riches. By 1519 Cortés was in Mexico and hoping to find gold.

He brought about 500 soldiers, 16 horses, 14 cannons, and a few dogs. How could such a small number of soldiers conquer the huge Aztec Empire that ruled most of Mexico? Cortés used his horses and guns to scare Native Americans. He forced thousands of them to surrender.

He also found another weapon. It was a Mayan woman named Malintzin. She spoke to Cortés through a translator who knew the Mayan language and Spanish.

Malintzin told Cortés that many Native Americans were angry with their Aztec rulers. She believed they would fight with Cortés against the Aztec. Malintzin helped Cortés find **allies**, or helpers, among the Native Americans. Another factor that helped was invisible: germs and sicknesses. The measles, **smallpox**, and other diseases killed more Aztec people than Spanish swords.

The Spaniards traveled hundreds of miles to the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán. Spies told the Aztec leader, Montezuma, about the Spaniards' every move. The Aztec believed in a god named Quetzalcoatl. According to legend, this god with light skin had sailed away long ago. He promised to come back someday to take back his land. Montezuma was afraid that Cortés was this god coming home. So Montezuma did not want to attack the Spanish right away.

As Cortés marched closer, Montezuma decided to attack the troops. Cortés heard about the planned **ambush**.

How Cortés Defeated the Aztec:

1. He had guns and horses.
2. He had other Native American allies.
3. He attacked first.
4. Disease weakened the Aztec.

Identifying

1. Who was the Mayan who helped Cortés?

Making Connections

2. Why do you think the Native Americans were scared of horses and guns?

Marking the Text

3. Underline the cause of death for most of the Aztec people.

Drawing Conclusions

4. How was Cortés able to defeat the Aztecs?

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Lesson 2 Spain's Conquests in the Americas, *Continued*

 **Reading Check**

5. Why did the Aztec allow Cortés to remain in their lands?

 **Marking the Text**

6. Circle the names of the Spanish conquerors who tried to find gold in Peru.

 **Identifying**

7. What empire did Pizarro want to find?

 **Analyzing**

8. Why was Pizarro able to seize Atahualpa so easily?

In November 1519, the soldiers marched into the Aztec capital. They took control of the city. Cortés captured Montezuma and told the Aztec to stop sacrificing people.

Cortés made the Aztec people angry. They fought back. The Spanish killed thousands of Aztec. However, there were more Aztec than Spanish soldiers. The Spanish had to fight their way out of the city. They moved into the hills with their allies.

Cortés got ready for a second attack. Smallpox broke out in the city. Many Aztec died and the rest were weak. They were no match for Cortés. In June 1521, the Spanish destroyed the Aztec capital.

Spain Conquers Peru

In 1513 Vasco Núñez de Balboa led his soldiers across the mountains of present-day Panama. He was looking for a great empire filled with gold.

Balboa found a sea, known today as the Pacific Ocean, but he never found the golden empire. Francisco Pizarro was one of Balboa's soldiers. Pizarro continued searching for the empire.

The empire that Pizarro wanted to find was the Inca Empire. By the 1530s, the Inca Empire had become weak. Even so, the Inca were not afraid of Pizarro. Pizarro had only 168 soldiers, one cannon, and 27 horses compared to the Inca's 30,000 warriors. Pizarro, too, was unafraid.

Spanish Explorer	Land Explored	People Conquered
Cortés	Mexico	Aztec
Balboa	Panama	None
Pizarro	Peru	Inca

In late 1532, Pizarro made a bold plan. The Spanish invited the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, to a meeting. He agreed to come. However, he made the mistake of not bringing his army of 80,000 men. He thought his 4,000 guards would keep him safe. He also thought they would not need any weapons.

When they met, Pizarro demanded that the emperor give up his gods. When Atahualpa laughed at this, Pizarro ordered an attack. Pizarro captured Atahualpa and made him a **hostage**. This means the Spanish held him against his will because they wanted something.

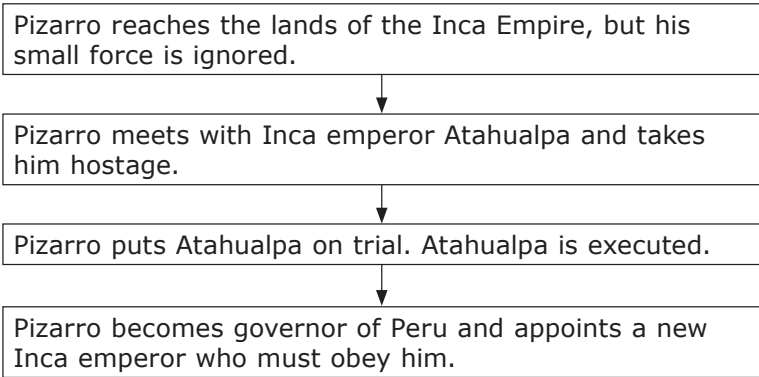
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Lesson 2 Spain’s Conquests in the Americas, *Continued*

Atahualpa tried to buy his freedom. He said he would give Pizarro an entire room full of gold and silver. Pizarro accepted the offer but refused to release Atahualpa. He charged the emperor with many crimes. These crimes included planning a rebellion and worshiping false gods.

In 1533 a military court found the emperor guilty. Atahualpa was sentenced to death. As a reward, the Spanish king made Pizarro the governor of Peru. Pizarro chose a new emperor of the Inca. The new emperor had to obey Pizarro. Still, the Spanish could not completely control the Inca Empire.

Pizarro Conquers the Inca



Even after Pizarro died, Inca rebels continued to fight the Spanish. However, the conquest of Peru allowed Spanish rule to move into much of South America.

Check for Understanding

List two actions of Cortés when he invaded Mexico.

1. _____
2. _____

List two ways Cortés and Pizarro were similar.

3. _____
4. _____

 **Listing**

9. Name two events that caused the Inca to fall from power.

 **Reading Check**

10. How successful were the efforts of Atahualpa to free himself from Pizarro?



11. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Title the anchor tab *Spanish Conquests*. Label the top tab *Aztec* and the bottom tab *Inca*.

Use both sides to record what you remember about how Spanish conquests affected the Aztec and Inca.

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Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 3 Exploration and Worldwide Trade

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why do people make economic choices?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. **How did European nations build empires in the Americas?**
2. **How did Europe's merchants change the world trade system?**
3. **How did trade change the world?**

Terms to Know

plantation a large estate or farm that used enslaved people or hired workers to grow and harvest crops

cash crops fruits and vegetables grown in large amounts to be sold for profit

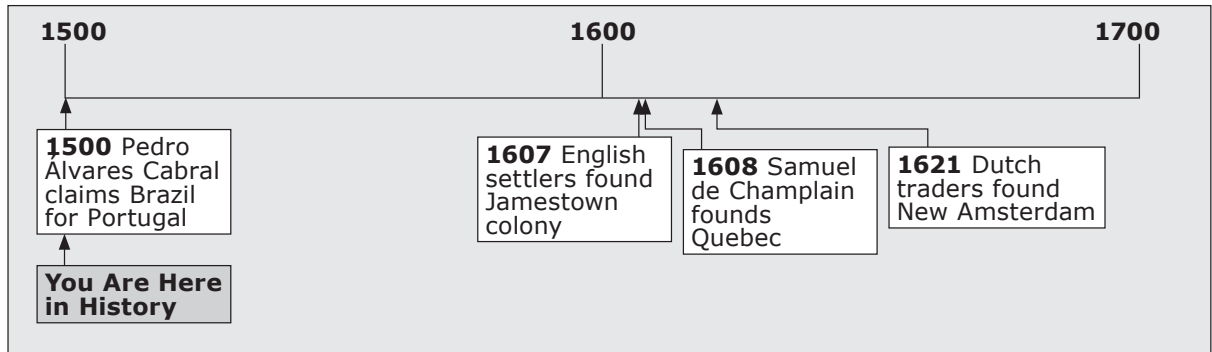
mercantilism an economic system that depends on a greater amount of exports than imports

commerce exchange of goods; business

entrepreneur a person who organizes, pays for, and takes the risk of starting a new business

cottage industry a system for making goods in workers' homes

When did it happen?



What do you know?

Read the list of foods and animals. Write *Europe* if you think it first came from Europe. Write *Americas* if you think it first came from the Americas.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Cows _____ | Coffee _____ |
| Peanuts _____ | Wheat _____ |
| Corn _____ | Chocolate _____ |
| Horses _____ | Squash _____ |
| Potatoes _____ | Sheep _____ |

Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 3 Exploration and Worldwide Trade, *Continued*

Settling the Americas

By the 1600s, Spanish settlers were growing sugarcane on large farms called **plantations**. At first, Native Americans did all the work. Then disease and mistreatment caused most of them to die. Spain brought enslaved Africans to work on the plantations and in the gold and silver mines. The Portuguese also used enslaved Africans to do their hard work in Brazil.

The French came to North America to set up fur trading posts. French merchants hired explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1608 to help them get furs. He set up a trading post named Quebec. It became the capital of the colony of New France.

Crops/Goods/Services	Colony
fur	French
tobacco	English, Portuguese
sugarcane	Spanish, Portuguese, French
trade	Dutch

In 1682 a French explorer named La Salle followed the Mississippi all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. He named the region Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV. The French in southern Louisiana brought enslaved Africans to grow sugarcane, rice, and tobacco.

During the 1600s, the English came to North America for many reasons. Some people wanted to make money. Others wanted religious freedom. Others came because they did not have a job and needed work. England's colonies grew quickly.

The Virginia Company established the first English settlement in North America in 1607. It was called Jamestown after King James I. Life in Virginia was very hard. There was not enough to eat. Some people died in the cold winters. Others were killed in fights with the Native Americans.

During those first years, the colony made no money. Settlers discovered that tobacco grew well in Virginia's soil. Tobacco became the first cash crop of the English colonies. A **cash crop** is grown in large amounts to sell and make money.

 **Defining**

1. What is a *plantation*?

 **Marking the Text**

2. Underline the name of the first English colony in North America. Circle the name of France's first territory in North America.

 **Explaining**

3. Why was life hard in the Virginia colony?

 **Reading Check**

4. Why did European colonists bring enslaved Africans to their plantations in the Americas?

Age of Exploration and Trade

Lesson 3 Exploration and Worldwide Trade, *Continued*

ABC Defining

5. What is *commerce*?

Explaining

6. Why do entrepreneurs need plenty of money to trade over long distances?

✓ Reading Check

7. Why did Europeans in the 1600s create joint-stock companies?

Describing

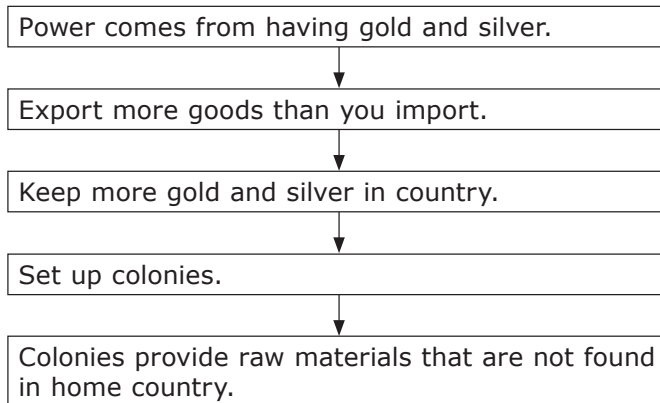
8. How do people work in a cottage industry?

Another European country, the Netherlands, wanted to explore North America. Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River and claimed land for the Dutch. In 1621 Dutch traders established a settlement called New Amsterdam. Today it is part of New York City.

World Trade Changes

Europeans came up with the idea of **mercantilism**. This is a theory that a country's power depends on its wealth. Countries can increase their wealth by owning more gold and silver.

Rules of Mercantilism



In addition to their colonies in North America, Europeans set up trading posts and colonies in Asia. In the 1600s, Europeans started doing business a new way, called the Commercial Revolution. **Commerce** is the buying and selling of goods in large amounts over long distances.

Merchants needed a lot of money to trade goods far away. They had to buy and store a large amount of goods and ship them over land and sea. This new business created **entrepreneurs**. Entrepreneurs invest, or put money, into a business. Their goal is to make money.

Many projects were so large that a group of entrepreneurs had to work together. They would form a joint-stock company. This is a business that many people can invest in by buying shares, or stocks, of the company. By owning stocks, investors share the expenses, the risks, and the profits.

Some merchants believed that artisans charged too much for their goods and took too long to make them. They created the **cottage industry**. This is when merchants hire people who work from their homes.

