Reasons for the Age of Exploration – guided notes

**Quick Review of the Middle Ages**

* During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (500-1350), most Europeans thought there were only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continents (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life meant peoples’ lives revolved around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and few people ever left the manor.
* There were very few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and very few roads or towns existed.

**A Changing Europe**

* Toward the end of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions began to change.
* Religious wars (Crusades) led to increased trade with people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* There was also a revival in learning called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had lasting effects for Europeans. For the first time large numbers of Europeans travelled outside of their small towns.
* They tasted exotic food and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and brought back silk and rugs from Arab traders.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merchants realized Europeans would pay high prices for these foreign goods. They began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Arab merchants in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Reasons for Exploration**

* Increased demand for new trade routes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get goods for Europeans.
* Europeans were especially interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Asia (preserved food and made it taste better).
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled the flow of trade. Muslim traders carried goods to the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea and Italian merchants brought the goods to Europe.
* European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kings and queens) and merchants wanted to break the hold that Muslims and Italians had on trade. One way to do that was to find a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Asia.

**Other Motives for Exploration (God, Glory, and Gold)**

* Many people were excited about the opportunity for new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Explorers saw the chance to win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and wealth.
* As new lands were discovered European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wanted to claim the lands’ riches for themselves.
* A final reason was to spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. – sometimes using force to convert native peoples to Christianity.

**Advances in Knowledge and Technology**

* The Age of Exploration began during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a time of new learning.
* One major advance was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (map making).
* Discoveries by explorers gave mapmakers new information about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which allowed them to make better and more accurate maps.
* Better maps made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easier.
* A Renaissance geographer named Mercator created maps using improved lines of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which were a great help to sailors.
* An improved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ design also helped explorers.
* By the 1400s, Portuguese and Spanish explorers were making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These ships were small, fast, and easy to maneuver (steer).
* Caravels also used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (triangular) sails, and idea borrowed from Muslim ships. These sails could be positioned to take advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no matter which way it blew.
* By the end of the 15th century, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was much improved. Sailors used the compass to find their direction of travel.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped sailors figure out their distance north or south from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Improved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave Europeans a huge advantage over the people they met in their explorations.
* Sailors could fire their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at targets near the shore without leaving their ships.
* On land, the weapons of the native peoples were no match for European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.