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**Date February 2-6, 2015 January 27-30 (6 block days)**

**Agenda: Take Mini Doc Test on Maya**

**Directions: write your answers in complete sentences on your own paper**

**Document A “Mayan Trade Network”**

**Document C “Number System”**

**Utilize Learning/Thinking Maps to understand the learning goals**

**Utilize DBQ… Exploration or Reformation: Which was the Most Important**

**Consequence of the Printing Press?**

**Pages 51-56 & Docs A-E**

**Students: Will understand how technological advances allowed Europeans to**

**push outward seeking powerful economic & religious empires abroad**

**Homework: Work on your assigned European Explorer’s journal or rap or rhyme**

**Identify and define any new terminology on learning scale**

**3.1 Topic of Study: Age of Exploration**

**Standard(s):** Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes; Analyze the causes, events, and effects of the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Age of Exploration; Analyze the causes, events, and effects of the Enlightenment and its impact on the American, French and other Revolutions; CCSS for Literacy in History/Social Studies

**Learning Goal:** The student will understand how technological advances allowed Europeans to push outwards, seeking powerful economic and religious empires abroad, and be able to explain how the decline of feudalism and the growth of the Church’s power allowed stronger kingdoms to emerge.

**February 17th -18th**

**DBQ: Exploration or Reformation:**

**Which was the Most Important Consequence of the Printing Press**

**Write your 6 paragraph Essay /Use your DBQ book to access:**

**Docs B & C on Reformation D & E on Exploration**

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1. Turn in your blue schedule for next year(make sure parent has signed)
2. Turn in your Explorer Rap or Rhyme or Journal
3. I am missing my plastic pass??

Feb.23-27, 2015 Wed= 1st733-8:09 / 3rd 8:14-8:50 / 5th 8:55-9:30-10-11:00 / 7th 11:05-11:41

Grade Mini Doc Tests

Discuss answers to Columbian Exchange Trans-Atlantic Trade

Test on Age of Exploration Wed/Thu

Opportunity to …..Share Explorer Raps/Rhymes? (EC)

\**Guest Speaker Representative Larry Lee 3rd Period Auditorium to discuss Civic Responsibility Create a Thinking Map for notes: Classifying- Tree*

**Congrats to our District History Fair Winners:**

Individual Website: 1st Place = Savannah Cymbal

2nd Place= Diana Nguyen

Individual Exhibit: 1st Place = Jessica Fernandez

Group Website: 1st place = Ondra Lee & Mark Alton

Group Documentary 3rd Place Taylor Tetrault & Hailey Votino

**Recommended Pacing:** 6 days (Block)

**DBQ - Background Essay Questions:**

1. **Who did Arts & Entertainment select as the most influential person of the millennium?**
2. **What communication breakthroughs are connected with each of these dates?**

**25,000 BCE**

**6,000 BCE**

**1,500 BCE**

**600 CE**

**c. 1,450 CE**

1. **Why is typesetting with alphabet letters easier than setting type with Chinese characters?**
2. **What effect did the printing press have on a number of books produced and their selling price?**
3. **What is the approximate value of a Gutenberg Bible today?**
4. **Define these terms:**
5. **Millennium a thousand years**
6. **Scroll a roll of parchment or paper used for writing**
7. **Papyrus an ancient paper made from the papyrus plant**
8. **Scriptorium a room, usually in a monastery used for copying manuscripts**
9. **Renaissance a period beginning in the 14th century in Italy in which art & literature experienced revival or rebirth**
10. **Woodblock printing making inked prints from a carved block of wood**
11. **Gutenberg Bible one of the 180 bibles first printed by Johannes Gutenberg**

**Doc B**

Luther had no intentions with starting a revolution with the Catholic Church, but his protest was rebuffed by the church hierarchy and then he began challenging the entire foundation of Catholic teaching. Examples of his protests were (priests should marry and bible translated from Latin so average people could read it)

Who was Martin Luther?

What was Martin Luther’s main objection with the Catholic Church? Explain in some detail.

According to Luther, what will happen to people who pay the Catholic church to get out of purgatory and into Heaven?

How did the PP help Luther’s protest against the Catholic Church? Provide concrete numbers

**Doc C**

*Protestantism spread throughout Europe but mainly in the northern countries farthest from the influence of Rome*

*The Reformation leaders defied the hierarchy of the Catholic Church and destroyed the unity of medieval Christianity. Attempts at religious reconciliation had become hopeless, as the events of the late 16th & 17th centuries unfolded. The church was shattered, and Protestantism itself fragmented into numerous sects*

*The ideas & emotions that fueled the reformation were passed on by the press not only thorough words, but by visual propaganda*

*Outside Germany and Scandinavia, John Calvin guided the Reformation from his stronghold in Geneva & emphasized the importance of education and reading- If the Bible was Truth, then one must be able to read in order to truly understand. THE PRINTING PRESS MADE AVAILABLE THIS EXACT TRUTH*

*One of the most dramatic conflicts of the reformation period involved King Henry VIII of England. His initial support of the pope against Luther’s supporters earned him great praise from the Catholic Church,. But after his divorce from his 1st wife was denied, Henry broke from the pope & established the Anglican Church of which he was the head. The Printing Press was right in the middle of the fight?*

*20th Century Europe bears the imprint of Reformation*

1. The Catholic religion (Catholicism) dominated Europe in 1500
2. By 1560 the 2 branches of Christianity were Catholicism & Protestantism
3. By 1560 mainly Protestant countries were Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, Scotland, Northern Germany. Also there was presence in southern France, Poland & Austria

4. The Reformation map shows that Protestantism spread widely in the 60 years after the Printing Press had established itself. This suggests a strong the connection between the two.

However, the 1500 PP map also shows the greatest abundance of presses in Italy, with another 25 or so in Spain & Portugal. Interestingly, all 3 of these areas remained Catholic. Therefore, the PP may well have assisted the reformation, but it did not guarantee acceptance, especially in southern Europe, which was near the Pope’s stomping grounds

5. Arguments for supporting the claim that the Protestant Reformation was a very important consequence of the PP

The Catholic Church and religion were the dominant force in Europe & everyday life for more than a millennium before the PP. The Reformation transformed the economic, social, political and religious life of the majority of Europeans. The PP was a catalyst of this change. Nothing could be more significant

**Doc D**

1. Columbus claims to have discovered the Indian Sea & thought he had found the new route to Asia
2. The only known route to Asia from Europe was via the Mediterranean & Silk Roads. Or sail around Africa. Now Columbus reporting a much shorter, quicker route by sailing west across the Atlantic could be a huge boon to European traders.
3. Columbus was on board his ship on his return home from the Americas
4. The letter was published in several language s in 1493:

Barcelona (Spanish) Rome (Latin & Italian) Paris (French)

1. There must have been widespread interest in Columbus’s voyage. Printers with their new presses saw an opportunity. What the PP made possible was quickly reaching hundreds of thousands of people, often in their own language and whetting their appetite. This news of a new route to Asia, even if in the wrong, must have stirred the dreams of: Kings/Queens, sailors, ship builders, traders & adventures. The PP was helpful in fueling a revolution in travel and trade that would change the world

Christopher Columbus’s letter announcing the success of his voyage to the Islands of the Indian Sea is one of the most important documents ever published. It quickly became one of the most important docs. Ever published & one of the earliest best sellers” of European publishing

No less than eleven editions of the letter were published in 1493. They were issued across Western Europe, in Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, & the Netherlands. Six more editions were published in 1494-97. Today the only known copy of the 1st printed letter is in the New York Public Library.

**Doc E**

*Voyagers were provided uniform maps and encouraged to exchange information. Before printed maps, manuscripts maps were only available to a handful of explorers and scholars. Historians used a process called incremental fact checking which was at the heart of cartography*

*The Martellus World Map in 1489, is a Renaissance recreation of Ptolemy’s world. The only absence is NA & SA & also the Atlantic Ocean is represented as small in size. European cartographers had a good understanding of the Eurasian landmass. The outer edges of their maps were often mere conjecture.*

*The 1507 Waldseemuller Map has the nickname” America’s Birth Certificate” because it is the first known map to record the existence of the American continents*

*\*The Waldseemuller Map was discovered by a Jesuit historian in Wurtenberg, Germany. It had been bound between several other less significant maps and was in mint condition. In the fall of 2003, the Library of Congress purchased this map for 10 million dollars. The single most expensive acquisition ever!*

*These maps show demonstrate the European progression of geographical knowledge from the late 15th to late 16th centuries*

1. 1489, 1507
2. Difference between the 2 maps:

a. Southern & east Africa are more accurately drawn

b. Americas appear beyond the western sea/their shape is strange

1. The several editions of the Columbus letter indicate great interest in his voyage

The Waldseemuller Map was published just 14 years later & although it is a bit crude …additional voyages must have been made along the east coast of NA and into the Caribbean & Gulf of Mexico and down past the hump of Brazil. Therefore, it is very possible to infer that excitement over Columbus triggered these discoveries!

1. The speed in which new discoveries took place after 1493, suggests the PP was a big factor in exploration. It made 2 things possible – quick distribution of news about discoveries and widespread distribution to people who otherwise would not have read about the discoveries or even seen the maps New voyages would mean new travel accounts, printed drawings of new people, new plants new animals
2. What arguments can be made that exploration was a very important consequence of the Printing Press?

The discovery & exploration of the Western Hemisphere doubled the size of the known world. It was a global event, unlike the Reformation (only in Europe). Exploration led to trade, spread of plants, animals, food, ideas, people, new resources (tobacco, gold), and a new world power alignment.

**Recommended Pacing:** 6 days (Block)

**DBQ: Exploration or Reformation: Consequences of the Printing Press**

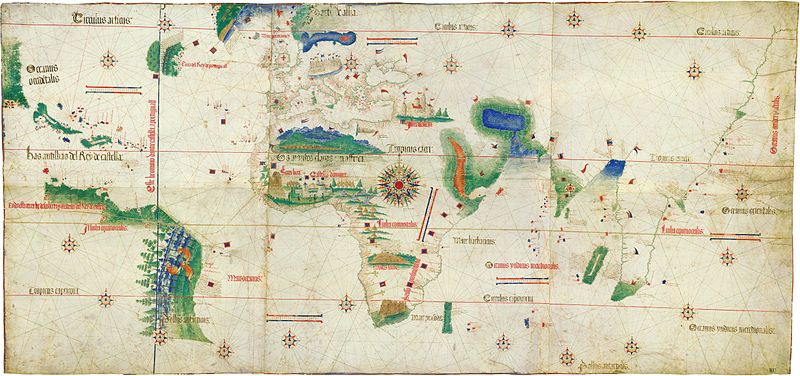
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Recommended Pacing:** 6 days (Block) **SS.912.W.4.11** Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.  **SS.912.W.4.12** Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.  **SS.912.W.4.13** Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.  **SS.912.W.4.14** Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.  **SS.912.W.4.15** Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.  **SS.912.W.5.1** Compare the | I. Age of Exploration  A. Key Voyages  B. Columbian Exchange  1. Slavery  2. Forced Labor  3. Transatlantic Slave  Trade  4. Mercantilism  C. Politics  1. English Civil War  a. Absolutism  b. Constitutionalism  2. Absolute Monarchies  ***Terms to know:***  conquistador, mercantilism, balance of trade, triangular trade, Columbian exchange, Middle Passage, Treaty of Torsedillas, Christopher Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Henry Cortes, Ferdinand Magellan, spice trade, encomienda system, Dutch East India Company, natural rights, bureaucracy, absolutism, Louis XIV, Charles I, Elizabeth I, Ivan IV, Peter I | • Identify the causes that led to the Age of Exploration  • Describe the major voyages and sponsors during the Age of Exploration  • Identify the political, social, and economic development of colonies in the Americas by major European countries  • Summarize the origins, development, impact, and practice of forced labor in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas during the 13th through 17th centuries  • Identify the characteristics of absolute monarchy and constitutional monarchy  • Assess the impact of the Columbian Exchange between Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas  • Analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration in the New World  • Compare and contrast the causes and effects of constitutional |

1. Would you sail into the unknown? Why or why not?

2. What possible rewards might come from exploring the seas for new lands?

3. What are the risks involved in embarking on a voyage into the unknown?

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[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cantino_planisphere_(1502).jpg)

[http://sp.ask.com/sh/i/wiki/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cantino_planisphere_(1502).jpg)

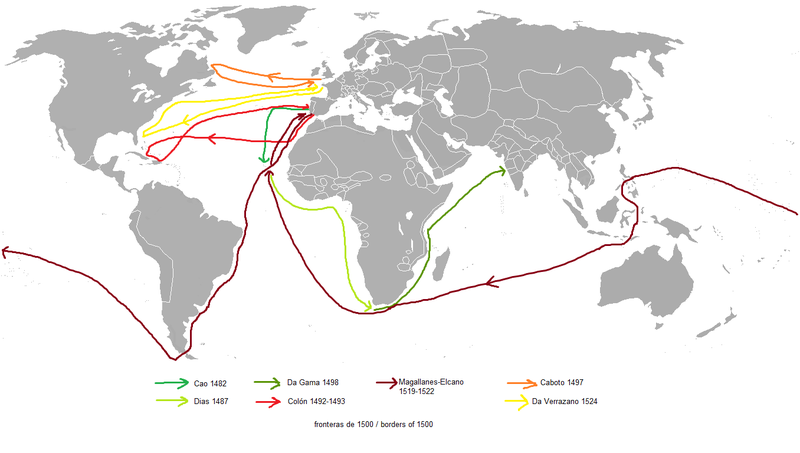
[Cantino planisphere](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Cantino_planisphere?qsrc=3044) 1502, earliest surviving chart showing the explorations of [Columbus](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Christopher_Columbus?qsrc=3044) to Central America, [Corte-Real](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Gaspar_Corte-Real?qsrc=3044) to Newfoundland, [Gama](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Vasco_da_Gama?qsrc=3044) to India and [Cabral](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Pedro_%C3%81lvares_Cabral?qsrc=3044) to Brazil. [Tordesillas](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Treaty_of_Tordesillas?qsrc=3044" \o "Treaty of Tordesillas) line depicted, [Biblioteca Estense](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Biblioteca_Estense?qsrc=3044" \o "Biblioteca Estense), [Modena](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Modena?qsrc=3044)

**1406 Ptolemy’s geography is introduced in Europe**

The **Age of Discovery** (also known as the **Age of Exploration**) was a period starting in the early 15th century and continuing to the 17th century. During this period Europeans explored Africa, the Americas, Asia and Oceania. The [fall of Constantinople](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Fall_of_Constantinople?qsrc=3044) in 1453 severed European trade links by land with Asia leading many to begin seeking routes east by sea and spurred the age of exploration.[[1]](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Age_of_Discovery#cite_note-GT-DEX-1453-09-1)[[2]](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Age_of_Discovery#cite_note-GT-DEX-1453-10-2) Historians often refer to the 'Age of Discovery'[[3]](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Age_of_Discovery#cite_note-3)[[4]](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Age_of_Discovery#cite_note-4) as the pioneer Portuguese and Spanish long-distance maritime travels in search of alternative [trade routes](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Trade_route?qsrc=3044) to "[the East Indies](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Indies?qsrc=3044)", moved by the trade of [gold](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Gold?qsrc=3044), [silver](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Silver?qsrc=3044) and [spices](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Spice?qsrc=3044).[[5]](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Age_of_Discovery#cite_note-5)

The Age of Discovery can be seen as a bridge between the [Middle Ages](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Middle_Ages?qsrc=3044) and the [Modern era](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Modern_era?qsrc=3044), along with its contemporary [Renaissance](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Renaissance?qsrc=3044) movement, triggering the [early modern period](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Early_modern_period?qsrc=3044) and the rise of European [nation states](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Nation_state?qsrc=3044). European overseas expansion led to the rise of [colonial empires](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Colonial_empire?qsrc=3044), with the contact between the Old and New Worlds producing the [Columbian Exchange](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Columbian_Exchange?qsrc=3044): a wide transfer of plants, animals, foods, human populations (including [slaves](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Slavery?qsrc=3044)), [communicable diseases](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Infectious_disease?qsrc=3044) and culture between the [Eastern](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Eastern_hemisphere?qsrc=3044) and [Western](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Western_hemisphere?qsrc=3044) [hemispheres](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Hemisphere_of_the_Earth?qsrc=3044), in one of the most significant [global](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Globalization?qsrc=3044) events concerning ecology, agriculture, and culture in history. [European exploration](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Major_explorations_after_the_Age_of_Discovery?qsrc=3044) allowed the global mapping of the world, resulting in a new world-view and distant civilizations acknowledging each other, reaching the most remote boundaries much later.

Overview

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Explos.png)

[http://sp.ask.com/sh/i/wiki/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Explos.png)

Map with the main travels of the age of discoveries, 1482–1524. See details in expandable table:

|  |
| --- |
| **Major discoveries** |
| **Major discovery/ Destination** | **Main explorer** | **Year** | **Funding by** |
| [Congo River](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Congo_River?qsrc=3044) | [Diogo Cão](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Diogo_C%C3%A3o?qsrc=3044) | 1482 | [John II of Portugal](http://www.ask.com/wiki/John_II_of_Portugal?qsrc=3044) |
| [Cape of Good Hope](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Cape_of_Good_Hope?qsrc=3044) Indian Ocean | [Dias](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Bartolomeu_Dias?qsrc=3044) | 1488 | [John II of Portugal](http://www.ask.com/wiki/John_II_of_Portugal?qsrc=3044) |
| [West Indies](http://www.ask.com/wiki/West_Indies?qsrc=3044) | [Columbus](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Cristopher_Columbus?qsrc=3044) | 1492 | [Ferdinand and Isabella](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Ferdinand_and_Isabella?qsrc=3044) |
| India | [Vasco da Gama](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Vasco_da_Gama?qsrc=3044) | 1498 | [Manuel I](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Manuel_I_of_Portugal?qsrc=3044) |
| [Brazil](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Brazil?qsrc=3044) | [Cabral](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Pedro_%C3%81lvares_Cabral?qsrc=3044) | 1500 | [Manuel I](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Manuel_I_of_Portugal?qsrc=3044) |
| [Spice Islands](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Maluku_Islands?qsrc=3044) [Australasia](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Australasia?qsrc=3044) ([Western Pacific Ocean](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Western_Pacific_Ocean?qsrc=3044)) | [Albuquerque](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Afonso_de_Albuquerque?qsrc=3044), [Abreu](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Ant%C3%B3nio_de_Abreu?qsrc=3044) and[Serrão](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Francisco_Serr%C3%A3o?qsrc=3044) | 1512 | [Manuel I](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Manuel_I_of_Portugal?qsrc=3044) |
| [Eastern Pacific Ocean](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Pacific_Ocean?qsrc=3044) | [Vasco Balboa](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Vasco_Balboa?qsrc=3044) | 1513 | [Ferdinand II of Aragon](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Ferdinand_II_of_Aragon?qsrc=3044) |
| [Strait of Magellan](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Strait_of_Magellan?qsrc=3044) | [Magellan](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Ferdinand_Magellan?qsrc=3044) | 1520 | [Charles I of Spain](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Charles_I_of_Spain?qsrc=3044) |
| [Circumnavigation](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Circumnavigation?qsrc=3044) | "[Magellan](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Ferdinand_Magellan?qsrc=3044)" | 1522 | [Charles I of Spain](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Charles_I_of_Spain?qsrc=3044) |
| Australia | [Willem Janszoon](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Willem_Janszoon?qsrc=3044) | 1606 | [United East India Company](http://www.ask.com/wiki/United_East_India_Company?qsrc=3044) |
| New Zealand | [Abel Tasman](http://www.ask.com/wiki/Abel_Tasman?qsrc=3044) | 1642 | [United East India Company](http://www.ask.com/wiki/United_East_India_Company?qsrc=3044) |
| Antarctica | [James Cook](http://www.ask.com/wiki/James_Cook?qsrc=3044) | 1773 | [George III](http://www.ask.com/wiki/George_III?qsrc=3044) |
| Hawaii | [James Cook](http://www.ask.com/wiki/James_Cook?qsrc=3044) | 1778 | [George III](http://www.ask.com/wiki/George_III?qsrc=3044) |

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**Directions: use your text beginning on Page 190 -195 to answer the following questions**

**For almost a thousand years, Europeans mostly remained in one area of the world. At the end of the 15th century, however, they set out on a remarkable series of overseas journeys.**

*Europeans had long been attracted to Asia and in the late 13th century, Marco Polo traveled with his father and uncle to the Chinese court of the great Mongol ruler Kublai Khan. He wrote an account of his experiences known as The Travels*

1.By the 14th Century conquests by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reduced the ability of Westerners to travel by land to the east (3 year trip) Europeans then gained access to Asia by sea

\*\*1453 Turks overrun Constantinople and shut off trade route

2. What were the 3 chief motives for European Expansion (3 G’s):

3. a) Portugal took the lead in European navigation beginning in 1420 under the sponsorship of whom? He establishes a Naval Observatory for teaching of navigation, astronomy, and cartography

b) Why did West Africa become known as the Gold Coast?

c) Which explorer made a several thousand percent profit when he returned to Portugal?

d) Why didn’t Portugal colonize the Asian regions?

4. What technological advances made possible the age of exploration? (191)

5. What were some immediate and long term outcomes of Columbus’ voyage?

6. What was the Line of Demarcation? What was the most important result of the Treaty of Tordesillas?

7. Who were the Conquistadors?

8. What was the Spanish encomienda? What did colonists establish on plantations?

9. EXPLAIN in detail the role of the Dutch East & West India Company in European Exploration (195)

10. Where did the French colonize during the 1600’s?

11. Explain the definition of the new European:

a)colony

b) mercantilism

c) balance of trade

d) subsidy

e) tariff

**Home Work** = List the rationing of food items for 190 sailors on a typical 3 month voyage in the 17th century

**European Explorers 1492-1682 /Due in 1 week (NEXT Wednesday-Thursday)**

**Create a:Rap, Rhyme, Poem, Song or Journal to represent one of the following European Explorers**

You may use your Text for initial information (such as map on page 555 for initial look at route) but then use “Gale” or “World Book” online databases at home for additional facts.

CRITERIA:

It must be 4 pages WRITTEN (double spaced & front side of paper only)

You must have at least 2 sources attached on bibliography

EXPLAIN: THE country explorer is from, country he sailed for, route he planned, route he actually took, what he discovered, what he claimed and conquered. Be creative & have fun!

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**Marco Polo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Christopher Columbus a.k.a.**

**Cristobal Colon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Amerigo Vespucci \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Ponce de Leon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Ferdinand Magellan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Vasco Nunez de Balboa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Hernan Cortez \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Hernando De Soto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Cabeza de Vaca \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Fransisco Pizarro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**John Cabot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Sebastian Cabot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**James Smith \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Giovanni da Verrazano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Sieur de La Salle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Jacques Cartier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Jacques Marquette \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Henry Hudson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Pedro Alvarez Cabral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Samuel De Champlain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Fransico Vasquez de Coronado \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Sir Francis Drake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Bartolomeu Diaz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Erik the Red \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Leif Erickson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Henry the Navigator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**“1492 Discovery of Paradise”**

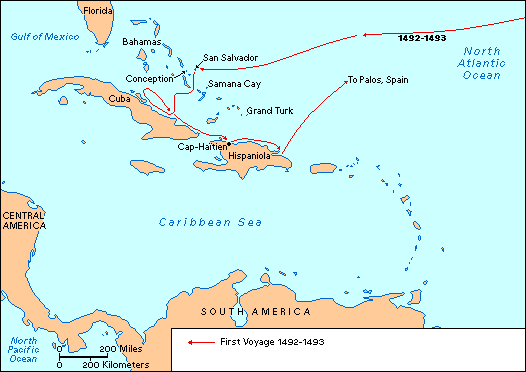
**His proposal for sailing west**

**COLUMBUS PROPOSES TO THE SPANISH THAT THE CALCULATIONS OF THE FLORENTINE “TUSCANELLI” STATE THAT THE WESTWARD SAIL FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS IS ONLY 750 LEAGUES to Asia AND WILL TAKE 6-7 WEEKS!**

SCHOLASTIC SCHOLARS OF THE CHURCH COUNTER:

**IT WOULD TAKE A YEAR BECAUSE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE EARTH IS 22,000 LEAGUES**

Historical Map: **Columbus's voyages**   
(Home Article: [Columbus, Christopher](http://www.worldbookonline.com/student/article?id=ar125200))



Columbus made four voyages westward between 1492 and 1504. He explored the coasts of Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico on the first and second voyages. Columbus reached the mainland of Central & South America on the third and fourth voyages.

World Book map

After the fall of 6. Grenada from the 7. Moors the King & Queen of Spain grant Columbus his voyage

Demands that Columbus made to Queen Isabella of Spain for taking on the risk of the voyage:

1. **Knight**
2. **Title of “Don” extended to his descendants (*Insurance policy for sons*)**
3. **Great Admiral of the Ocean Sea**
4. **Vice Roy of the West Indies (*lands discovered*)**
5. **Governor of all lands claimed**
6. **1/10th of all wealth acquired**

Personal Family of Columbus:

**2 sons –**

Diego oldest &Fernando (Mother is Beatrice)

**2 younger brothers-**

Bartoleme is a 15. Mapmaker / Jaicomo just got out of the 16. Seminary (church)

*The 1st voyage*

The 18. Nina, Pinta & Santa Maria set sail from Spain Aug. 3rd 1492.

9 weeks later they arrived on an island (Guanahini in present day Bahamas) on October 12th 1492. He renamed it 21. San Salvador

*15th Century Navigation*:The average caravel was 22. 65 -100 feet long (size of 2 ½ busses) & had versatile 23. triangular sails for 24. maneuverability and 25. square sails for power. Its’ shallow draft allowed it to explore close to the shore. The sextant replaced the astrolabe in the mid-1700’s as the instrument for measuring height of the stars above the horizon to determine longitude & latitude

*A Nautical 26. League is = to 27. 3 international Nautical Miles (1.150779)*

*1 Fathom = to marine depth of 28. 6 feet*

|  |
| --- |
| **The Nina, Pinta & Santa Maria** |
| * [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e8/Ni%C3%B1a_replica_-_Morro_Bay_CA.jpg/120px-Ni%C3%B1a_replica_-_Morro_Bay_CA.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ni%C3%B1a_replica_-_Morro_Bay_CA.jpg)   A conjectural [replica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_replica) of the *Niña*   * [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/64/LaPinta.jpg/109px-LaPinta.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:LaPinta.jpg)   A [Replica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_replica) of the *Pinta* in [Palos de la Frontera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palos_de_la_Frontera)   * [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d3/Santa-Maria.jpg/90px-Santa-Maria.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Santa-Maria.jpg)   A [Replica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_replica) of the [*Santa María*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Mar%C3%ADa_(ship))  One large [carrack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrack), the [*Santa María*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Mar%C3%ADa_(ship)), was always referred to by Columbus as *La Capitana* ("The Flagship"). The two smaller caravels, *La* [*Pinta*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinta_(ship)) ("The Painted") and *La* [*Niña*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ni%C3%B1a) (lit. "The Girl", but actually named after her owners, the [Niño brothers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ni%C3%B1o_brothers) of [Moguer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moguer).)[[22]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyages_of_Christopher_Columbus#cite_note-22) are today better known by their nicknames: the real name of the *Pinta* has been lost; the *Niña* was actually named *Santa Clara*, after the [patron saint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patron_saint) of Moguer. |

**After 7 months Columbus does not see the descriptions of 31. Marco Polo such as bridges, buildings and roofs of gold. He sails back to Spain & 39 people stay behind to build 32. Fort (La Navidad)**

He receives a royal welcome back in Spain & is commissioned a 2nd voyage IN 33. 1493-1495

**Gets 34. 17 ships & 35. 1500 men & faces challenges upon his return from the natives & the**

**36. Spanish Nobility**

**1st-His first priority was to find the mainland of china**

**2nd-To convert natives to Christianity**

**3rd-To gain wealth (Gold Tobacco,jewels,land,etc.**

**He needed to build cities and colonize**

**After his 2nd voyage Columbus is accused of the following crimes: November 15th 1500 & sent to Prison back in Spain:**

37. Presides over chaos & is incapable

38. Appointed his brothers to high positions over Noblemen

39. Treated the Natives same as the Spaniard Noblemen

40. Failed in building a city

41. Natives were forced to pay a tax & if they could not they were punished

42. Spanish Nobility was forced to do hard labor

43. Promised a paradise but failed

Granted a 4th and Final voyage with son Fernando in 1502-1503 (but can’t take his

Brothers or return to any of the new colonies)

They landed in Panama where the Indians revealed to them the existence of a new sea – the Pacific Ocean

1506 Columbus dies a broken man at age of 56 (stripped of all wealth and honor)

The biography that Fernando wrote about his Father restored the name of Columbus to its place in history

In 1992, his descendent. Christopher Columbus is an Admiral in the Royal Spanish Navy

**“Transoceanic Encounters & Global Connections” / “New Worlds: The Americas”**

**“Africa & The Atlantic Slave Trade”**

**The Causes of African Slavery (Slavery in Africa)**

1. How long had slavery already existed in Africa?

***For centuries but…The spread of Islam during the 7th century ushered in an increase of slavery…more slaves were sold in this time than the later European Slave trade (17 million up to 15 century)***

2. What justification did Muslim rulers use for enslavement?

***Muslims believed that POW’s could be bought & sold as slaves***

3. Muslims transported 17 million Africans into which 2 geographical regions?

***North Africa & Southwest Asia***

4. In most African & Muslim societies, slaves had some legal rights & an opportunity for what?

***Social mobility & holding positions of influence & power***

**The Demand for Africans**

5.What natural resource did the Portuguese want rather than African slaves at first? ***Gold***

6.Why did Europeans enslave millions of Africans and transport to the Americas?

***To meet their growing labor needs***

1. Native Americans were already a cheap source of labor so why did Europeans need Africans?

***Millions died from disease, warfare & brutal treatment***

8. Between 1500-1870 (Triangular Trade) how many Africans had been imported to the Americas by Europeans? ***9.5 million (est.)***

9. What percent of Africans were imported to the following regions: 9.5 million Africans (est)

Caribbean Islands (Dutch, French, British) **40%**

Portuguese Brazil **38%**

Spanish America & Spanish Caribbean Islands **16%**

British North America  **4%**

Europe, Asia  **2%**

10. What % of Africans is estimated to have perished during the Middle Passage?***20%***

11. The items transferred on the Columbian Exchange:

Americas to Europe =

**Tobacco, Corn, Squash, Pumpkin, Sweet Potato & Potato, Tomato, Avocado, Cassava, Pineapple, Beans, Turkey, Peanuts, Vanilla, Quinine** (a bitter alkaloid powder helps to fight malaria**)**

Europe to Americas =

**Citrus, Peaches & Pears, Grapes, Bananas, Sugar Cane, Honey Bee, Onions, Olives, Turnips, Coffee Beans, GRAINS(wheat, rice, barley oats) LIVESTOCK(cattle sheep, pig, horse)**

**DISEASES E to A =(smallpox, influenza, typhus, measles, malaria, diphtheria, whooping cough)**

**\*Americas to Europe= Syphillus venereal disease**

12. Describe Mercantilism

**An economic theory that practiced in Europe from the 16th - 18th centuries. Economists believed that a country’s power came from its wealth. Therefore, a country would do everything possible to acquire more gold by establishing and exploiting colonies and a favorable trade advantage with a rival country**

**Why are we called the Treasure Coast? Spanish 1715 Fleet Wreck**

**The Columbian Exchange & Global Trade –**

13. What is the definition of the Columbian Exchange?

**The global transfer of foods, plants, people, diseases and animals during the colonization of the Americas**

14.Which 2 foods were probably the most important items to travel across the continents & WHY?

**Corn and potatoes, because both were inexpensive to grow and nutritious supplying many essential vitamins and minerals. They helped people live longer and boosted the world population by almost 50%.** (shortly after the Bubonic Plague decimated populations)

**\*Leprosy = a chronic infectious granulomatous disease occurring almost exclusively in tropical regions. It ranges from contagious to noncontagious (malignant ulcers)**

15.How did the rise of Capitalism affect the European economic revolution?

**Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership and the investment of resources, such as money for profit. No longer were governments & monarchies the sole owners of great wealth. Due to overseas colonization and trade, numerous merchants had obtained great wealth. These merchants continued to invest their money in trade and overseas exploration**

***The increase in economic activity in Europe led to an overall increase in many nations money supply. This in turn brought on inflation, or the steady rise in the price of goods. Inflation occurs when people have more money to spend and thus demand more goods and services. Because the supply of goods is less than the demand for them, the goods become scarce and more valuable. Prices then rise.***

16.What is a Joint-Stock Company & how does it work?

**It works much like a modern-day corporation, with investors buying shares of stock in a** **company. It involved a number of people combining their wealth for a common purpose (which was American colonization). It took large amounts of money and a lot of risk to establish overseas colonies. If colonies failed investors lost their money. If it thrived they shared in the profits. \*Jamestown was England’s first North American colony**

17. According to the theory of Mercantilism, a nation could increase its wealth & power in what 2 ways? **A) obtain as much gold, silver and raw materials as possible**

**B) establish a favorable balance of trade (wants to have exports than imports)**

18. What is a favorable balance of trade?

**A nation sells more goods than it buys & its’ ultimate goal under mercantilism was to become self-sufficient, not become dependent on other countries for goods.**

19.List a few ways in which economic revolution changed European society during the age of American colonization**.**

**It spurred the growth of towns and a rise of a class of merchants who controlled great wealth.**

**THE TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE**

There was a dramatic transformation of Europe between 1500 and 1800. It went from a subregion of Eurasia into a dynamic global powerhouse. The expansion of European powers overseas propelled some of the internal changes that enabled the nations of western Europe, in particular, to assume such preeminence. This transformation occurred simultaneously and on multiple levels.

* Religious transformation. The Protestant Reformation, launched by Martin Luther in 1517 in Germany, successfully challenged the monopoly of the Roman Catholic Church on western Christendom. The printing press, recently introduced to Europe from China, advanced the ideas and texts of the Reformation throughout Europe.
* Political transformation. Powerful nation-states evolved with the resources and institutions to advance national interests abroad. At the same time, two models for political order emerged, represented by the absolutist monarchies of France and Spain and the constitutional monarchies of England and the Netherlands.
* Economic transformation. The emergence of capitalism is evident in changes to the structures of banking, finance, and manufacturing. Adam Smith advocated a free market economy, with prices and wages determined through competition.
* Intellectual transformation. New technologies and new scientific discoveries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries fueled debate about the nature of the universe and called into question the authority of the Church in such matters. This discussion eventually led to the Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, an intellectual movement that raised important questions about the nature of humanity, religion, and political authority.

**“The Atlantic World” Quiz**

***Directions:***

1. ***Write answers on your own paper & skip lines between answers***
2. ***Turn on your completed answers in the basket***
3. During the 1494 Conquest of Paradise why did scholastic scholars believe that an independent

was dangerous?

2. Who were the established authorities in Europe and how were they threatened by the rise of scientific thought?

3. What conflict exists between the interests of the established authorities?

4. What role does a Banker play?

5. How does this influence this period of exploration?

6. In what ways could the discovery and the conquest of the New World be seen as a Crusade against the Moors?

7. What was the role of the aristocracy (nobility), the role of the church, and the role of the soldier in this new undertaking?

8. Predict how the Spanish would organize their new colonial lands?

Define the following Vocabulary terms:

9. The Renaissance

10. The Inquisition

11. Scholasticism

12. Monasticism

13. Medieval Universities

14. The Reconquest

15. Spanish art/architecture

16. Isabella & Ferdinand

17. The Moors

18. 15th Century Navigation

19. Council of the Indies

20. Encomienda System

21. Christopher Columbus

22. Ferdinand Magellan

23. Hernan Cortez

24. Fransisco Pizarro

25. Amerigo Vespucci

26. Cabeza de Vaca

**The Atlantic World & The Columbian Exchange**

27. How did the rise of capitalism affect the European Economic revolution?

28. What is a Joint Stock Company & how does it work?

29. What is a favorable balance of trade?

30. How could a nation increase its power & wealth according to the theory of Mercantilism?

31. What is the definition of the Columbian Exchange?

32. Which were probably the two most important items to travel across the continents & why?

33. Native Americans were a cheap source of labor in the New World so why did Europeans need Africans?

35. Between 1500-1870 how many Africans had been transported to the Americas by Europeans?

What percentage of Africans were imported to the following regions:

36. Caribbean Islands (Dutch, French British)

37. Portuguese Brazil

38. Spanish America & Caribbean

39. British North America

40. Europe, Asia

41. What percentage of Africans is estimated to have perished during the Middle Passage?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Please do the following for extra credit:***

**Turn to page 576 in your text & answer the Critical Thinking questions # 2,3, 4,& 5 on a separate sheet of paper!**

**“Transoceanic Encounters & Global Connections” / “New Worlds: The Americas”**

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2. Why did Europeans enslave millions of Africans in the Americas?
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8. Between 1500-1870 (Triangular Trade) how many Africans had been imported to the Americas by Europeans?

9. What percent of Africans were imported to the following regions: 9.5 million Africans (est)

A) Caribbean Islands (Dutch, French, British)

B) Portuguese Brazil

C) Spanish America & Spanish Caribbean

D) British North America

E) Europe, Asia

10. What % of Africans is estimated to have perished during the Middle Passage?

11. The items transferred on the Columbian Exchange:

Americas to Europe =

Europe to Americas =

**DISEASE ( )**

**Americas to Europe= ( )**

12. Describe Mercantilism

**The Columbian Exchange & Global Trade –**

13. What is the definition of the Columbian Exchange?

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