

PRETEST**TRUE OR FALSE**

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true ("T") or false ("F").

- _____ 1. Christopher Columbus was the leader of the first European expedition that attempted to find a new trade route to Asia by sailing west from Europe.
- _____ 2. Columbus started the first Spanish colony in the New World.
- _____ 3. In the fifteenth century, Spain and Portugal were leaders in world exploration.
- _____ 4. Vasco Da Gama led the first European expedition that sailed around the world.
- _____ 5. In 1400, no Native American had ever seen a horse.
- _____ 6. The development of gunpowder by the Aztecs made it easy for them win most of their battles with the Spanish.
- _____ 7. North and South America were named after the Americo plant found only in the New World.
- _____ 8. The earliest long distance explorations by fifteenth century Europeans were along the west coast of Africa.
- _____ 9. The discovery of Australia by Europeans in 1410 was what made them think the world was round.
- _____ 10. In 1420, the best map of the world was over one thousand years old.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Directions: Discuss the answers to these questions. Use this sheet to keep notes. Use the back of the sheet if necessary.

1. What are some reasons why Native Americans resent the fact that Christopher Columbus was glorified for so long?

2. Why do so many people think that Columbus shouldn't be credited for discovering America?

3. In the 1400's, there was very little communication and trade between continents and yet today it is difficult to imagine a world without these things. How do the countries benefit from these exchanges? How are these exchanges damaging?

4. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, what were some of the greatest differences between the European culture and the native culture of the Americas?

5. What cultural attitudes existed on the part of Europeans that made them feel that it was all right to buy and sell Africans or to enslave native Americans?

6. One of the biggest changes that resulted from the Great Age of Exploration was an unprecedented shift of world population across the Atlantic ocean. Discuss the results of these population shifts.

7. How did restrictions on trade with the Far east help initiate the Great Age of Exploration?

8. What were some of the factors unique to the Renaissance that helped propel the Great Age of Exploration?

VOCABULARY LIST

Directions: From the vocabulary list below, identify the following by filling in the blanks:

- a. Two early explorers who reached Greenland _____ and _____.
- b. An explorer who died in New Mexico in 1541 _____.
- c. The European discoverer of the Mississippi River _____.
- d. The "Spice Islands" of Indonesia _____.
- e. The name of the person who created the map of the world that led Columbus to believe Asia could be reached by sailing west from the coast of Africa. _____.

ASTROLABE A navigational instrument used by explorers during the Age of Exploration to find the altitude of stars. This information helped determine the position of a ship at sea. In the 1700's, the astrolabe was replaced by the sextant.

ATAHUALPA (ah-tah-whall-pah) Ruler of the Inca Empire at the time of the Spanish conquest in 1533

AZTEC A North American tribe that developed a high level of civilization and ruled central Mexico from 1300 to 1519

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE (1475–1517) Spanish explorer who, by crossing the Isthmus of Panama, discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513.

BLACK DEATH The bubonic plague; a disease carried by rat fleas which can bring rapid death. In the mid 1300's, about 25 million people, a third of the population of Europe, was wiped out by the Black Death.

CABOT, JOHN (1450–1498) The Italian navigator who in 1497 sailed for England across the North Atlantic and reached North America. Some believe he was the first European to reach the mainland of North America.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN (1474–1557) Son of John Cabot, he explored the coast of Greenland and North America in 1509.

CAO, DIOGO Portuguese explorer who discovered the mouth of the Congo River.

CARAVEL A small, fast, type of sailing ship that sat high in the water and that was used by most Spanish and Portuguese explorers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

CIBOLA The mythical seven cities of gold believed to be in the Southwestern part of today's United States. It was the search for Cibola that inspired the expedition of Coronado in 1540.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE (sir-come-nav-uh-gate) To sail around something. For example, some of Magellen's crew succeeded in circumnavigating the world from 1519–1522.

CIVILIZATIONS Distinct groups of people who have achieved a high level of social organization and are usually very advanced in both art and science.

CODEX A colorfully illustrated Aztec book. The Spanish conquerors of Mexico destroyed nearly all of the Aztec's books

CONQUISTADORS (Con-kees-tuh-doors) Spanish conquerors

CORONADO, FRANCISCO (1510–54) Spanish explorer of the Southwestern U.S. in 1540–1541.

CORTEZ, HERNAN (1485–1547) The man who led the Spanish conquerors of the Aztecs from 1519 to 1521

CRUSADES (1096–1270) Unsuccessful war by Christians against the Moslems to recover the Holy Land. After the

VOCABULARY LIST

Crusades the Moslems refused to allow Christian travel in their lands.

CULTURE All the things that make up a civilization such as its art, institutions, habits, and special skills.

CUZCO Capital of the Inca Empire located in Peru.

Dias, BARTHOLOMEU (1450–1500) Portuguese navigator and explorer who reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.

DORANTEZ, ESTEBAN (died 1541) The shipwrecked African slave who guided the Coronado expedition into the lands of what is today the Southwestern U.S. He was killed at Hawikuh Pueblo, New Mexico, in 1541

DRAKE, FRANCIS (1543–1596) Famous English explorer and adventurer. He was the first Englishman to sail around the world (1577–80). He looted Spanish New World settlements and was personally responsible for destroying much of the Spanish Navy as well as the Portuguese School of Navigation founded by Prince Henry the Navigator.

ERICSON, LIEF The Viking adventurer who is thought to have discovered Vinland (North America) in the late tenth or early eleventh century.

ERIC THE RED Father of Leif Ericson. Eric the Red was a Viking navigator who discovered and colonized Greenland in the tenth century.

GAMA, VASCO DA (1469–1524) Portuguese navigator who in 1498 discovered a sea route to India from Portugal by sailing around Africa. Vasco Da Gama also founded colonies in Africa

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR (1394–1460) Portuguese prince whose school of navigation (founded 1416) helped start the Age of Exploration. Prince Henry was very influential helping Portugal become a leader in colonial expansion.

INDIANS Columbus called the native American people “Indians” because he believed the islands he had found were near India.

NCAS A powerful South American civilization from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries once located in Peru and Bolivia

MAGELLAN, FERDINAND (1480–1521) Portuguese navigator and explorer who led the first expedition around the world (1519–1522) but was killed along the way. Magellan named the Pacific Ocean, a name which means “calm” or “peaceful.”

MARINER Seaman or sailor

MAYA Tribe of southern Mexico; Honduras and Guatemala that developed a very powerful civilization between 300 and 810 A.D.

MOLUCCAS The Spice Islands of the East Indies. Today the Moluccas are part of Indonesia.

MONTEZUMA THE SECOND (1466–1520) Aztec Emperor from 1502 to 1520.

MOVABLE-TYPE PRINTING A method of printing first developed by the Chinese in the eleventh century and reinvented in Germany around 1440. By being able to “type-set” or reuse and rearrange the letters used to print pages of books, books were finally able to be mass produced for the first time in history. Inexpensive books made access to information much more available to ordinary people during the Renaissance.

NAVIGATION The science of locating and plotting the position of ships at sea.

VOCABULARY LIST

NAVIGATOR A person skilled at navigation.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO (1471–1541) The man who led the Spanish conquest of the Incas in 1533.

PRE-COLUMBIAN Refers to the time before Columbus arrived in the New World.

PTOLEMY (tall–oh–me) An astronomer, mathematician, and geographer who lived in the second century A.D. in Alexandria, Egypt. In the 1400's, his map of the world was considered the best there was.

QUADRANT An instrument used in navigation for determining the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

RENAISSANCE (ren–is–sonce) The period in the history of Europe that follows the “Middle Ages” (the Medieval era). The Renaissance was a “rebirth” of interest in art and science that began in different countries at different times after about 1400. Both the Age of Exploration and the Protestant Reformation began during the Renaissance.

SAN SALVADOR The name Columbus gave to the island in the present day Bahamas on which he landed on October 12, 1492.

SOTO, HERNANDO DE (1500–42) Served as second in command under Pizzaro during the Inca conquest. (DeSoto actually supported the Inca emperor Atahualpa whom Pizarro had hanged.) DeSoto went on to explore the Southeastern region of today's United States and is credited with being the European discoverer of the Mississippi River.

SEXTANT A navigational instrument which helps determine the position of a ship by measuring the angle between the horizon and heavenly body. Invented around 1730, sextants replaced the astrolabes used by most explorers of the Age of Exploration..

SLAVERY A relationship between two persons in which one is owned by the other as property. In the empires of ancient Greece and Rome, most people (up to 90%) were slaves. Spain and Portugal became the world's greatest slave traders in later history when they took over the traffic in African slaves from the Arabs. The Spanish also enslaved huge numbers of the Latin American native population, especially the Aztecs, Incas, and Mayas.

SMALLPOX A highly contagious, often deadly viral disease that causes thousands of tiny sores all over the body. Smallpox was accidentally brought to the New World by Europeans. Native Americans had no natural immunity to smallpox and epidemics of the disease brought death to large numbers of their population. Smallpox was also the first disease to be prevented by vaccination by Edward Jenner in 1796.

TENOCHITLAN (te–noch–tee–TLAHN) Capital city of the Aztecs founded around 1330 on site of present day Mexico City, Mexico.

TEOTIHUACAN (Tay–oh–tee–wha–Con) A great city of ancient Mexico known for its huge pyramids. The people who built this city, the Teotihuacans, controlled the Valley of Mexico for many centuries.

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS (tor–day–see–yahs) Treaty of 1494 by which, with the pope's approval, the undiscovered territories of the world were divided between Spain and Portugal. All lands west of the Cape Verde Islands were to be Spanish; all those to the east, Portuguese.

TIKAL (tee–KAHL) A huge Mayan city located in today's country of Guatemala.

VIKINGS Roving Scandinavians whose lives were based on plundering and seafaring. Vikings made it all the way to North America four centuries before Columbus. Vikings are also known as Norsemen.

VERRAZANO, GIOVANNI An Italian who explored the coast of North America for France in 1542.

TIMELINE

Directions: Using the timeline information listed below, determine whether each statement is true (“T”) or false (“F”) by placing the corresponding dates in the blanks:

- ____ a. Ponce de Leon reached Florida before or after the Spanish conquest of Mexico
 Dates: DeLeon _____ Mexico _____
- ____ b. The Protestant Reformation began before or after the Spanish conquest of Peru
 Dates: Reformation _____ Peru _____
- ____ c. Tobacco smoking began in England before or after Australia was discovered.
 Dates: Tobacco _____ Australia _____
- ____ d. Chaucer’s book on the astrolabe appeared before or after the establishment of the Portuguese Navigation school on Cape Saint Vincent.
 Dates: Book _____ Navigation School _____
- ____ e. Columbus last voyage to the New World occurred before or after Vasco da Gama reached India.
 Dates: Voyage _____ India _____

1250 A.D. Incas settle at Cuzco, Peru, which would become the capital of their empire. Cliff cities are built on Mesa Verde in Southern Colorado by people known as the Anasazi.

1330 A.D. The Aztecs found the great city of Tenochitlan where they see an eagle sitting on a cactus with a snake in its beak.

1346 A.D. In Europe, the Black Death, a huge outbreak of plague carried by rat fleas, kills 25 million people, one-third of the population.

1347 A.D. The first guns appear in Europe

1390 A.D. The author of the “Canterbury Tales,” Geoffrey Chaucer, writes a book that tells how to construct and use the astrolabe, an instrument for navigating by the stars,

1400 A.D. Major improvements are made in sailing ships.

1406 A.D. The long-lost map of the world drawn in the second century by the geographer Ptolomey is rediscovered in western Europe. It becomes the best existing map of the world. Ptolomey’s map makes Columbus believe that Asia can be reached by sailing west from Europe.

1418 A.D. Prince Henry the Navigator organizes a School of Navigation and base for explorations on Cape St. Vincent in Portugal.

1420 A.D. The first caravels are built. For the first time, an Asian ship enters the Atlantic Ocean by rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

1440 A.D. The Guttenberg Bible is printed on a printing press that uses movable type. This invention made it possible for books to be made inexpensively, and, as a result, knowledge began to spread more rapidly than ever before in history.

TIMELINE

1431 A.D. The first Chinese ships reach Africa.

1442 A.D. The first auctions of black slaves take place in Portugal.

1453 A.D. Moslem Turks capture the great Christian city of Constantinople. Some historians use date as the beginning of the historical period called the Renaissance. After this time, the Genoese put their financial support behind Portuguese efforts to find a new route to Asia.

1465 A.D. Navigation by the stars is greatly improved over earlier eras.

1487 A.D. Bartholomeu Dias becomes the first European to reach the southern tip of Africa: the Cape of Good Hope.

1492 A.D. Columbus discovers the West Indies in the New World. Columbus also learns that compasses change direction slightly as the longitude changes. After seven centuries, the last Moslems are driven from Spanish soil. Leonardo Da Vinci draws a plan for a flying machine.

1493 A.D. Columbus discovers that native Americans use tobacco as a medicine.

1494 A.D. Treaty of Tordesillas divides the world's undiscovered lands between Spain and Portugal.

1496–97 A.D. John Cabot sails from England and explores the North Atlantic region.

1497–98 A.D. Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reaches India by rounding the tip of Africa.

1498 A.D. Columbus discovers the American continent but believes it is part of Asia.

1499 A.D. Amerigo Vespucci explores along the coast of South America and decides it is a new continent and is not part of Asia.

1500 A.D. The Inca empire extends along much of the west coast of South America.

1502–04 A.D. The last of Columbus' four voyages to the New World.

1504 A.D. Using a book on astronomy, Columbus predicts a total eclipse of the moon. He uses this information to frighten a group of native Americans.

1506. A.D. Columbus dies.

1507 A. D. A new map of the world uses the name "America" for the newly discovered southern continent in honor of Amerigo Vespucci.

1509 A.D. Sebastian Cabot explores the coast of Greenland and enters Hudson's Bay.

1512 A.D. Portuguese explorers reach the Spice Islands in the East Indies (The Moluccas).

1513 A.D. Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Panama and discovers the Pacific Ocean. Ponce de Leon lands in Florida.

1514 A.D. Smallpox brought by Europeans begins to wipe out native populations in the Americas.

1517. A.D. Martin Luther starts the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

1519 A.D. Ferdinand Magellan leaves Spain with five ships to find a "southwestern passage" to Asia. Hernan Cortez enters the Aztec Capital of Tenochitlan to meet with the Aztec emperor.

TIMELINE

1520 A.D. Magellan rounds Cape Horn and enters the Pacific.

1521 A.D. Fall of the Aztec Empire to Spanish forces. The capital of New Spain (Mexico City) is built on the ruins of the Tenochitlan.

1522 A.D. The last remaining of Magellan's five ships, with its crew of seventeen men, returns to Spain, ending the first voyage around the world.

1533 A.D. Atahualpa, emperor of the Incas, is hanged by the Spanish conqueror Pizzaro. Spain conquers the Inca empire which was already being destroyed by a smallpox epidemic and civil war.

1535 Spanish conquerors found the city of Lima, Peru.

1539.A.D. Spanish explorer De Soto explores what is today the Southeastern United States.

1540 A.D. The Spanish explorer Coronado explores the American Southwest.

1541 A.D. The Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto explores the Mississippi River.

1542 A.D. Giovanni Verrazano explores the coast of North America for France.

1543 A.D. The astronomer Nicholas Copernicus publishes a book which says that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun. Biologist Andreas Vesalius publishes the first accurate book on human anatomy.

1564 A.D William Shakespeare is born. The great Renaissance artist Michelangelo dies.

1565 A.D. Spanish found the city of Saint Augustine in Florida.

1577-80 A.D. Sir Francis Drake becomes the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

1586 A.D. Sir Walter Raleigh imports the habit of smoking tobacco from Virginia to England.

1587 A.D. Sir Francis Drake destroys much of the Spanish fleet as it lays anchored in the harbor of Cadiz, Spain.

1588 A.D. The destruction of the Spain's great Armada by Francis Drake and another commander makes England the world's greatest sea power.

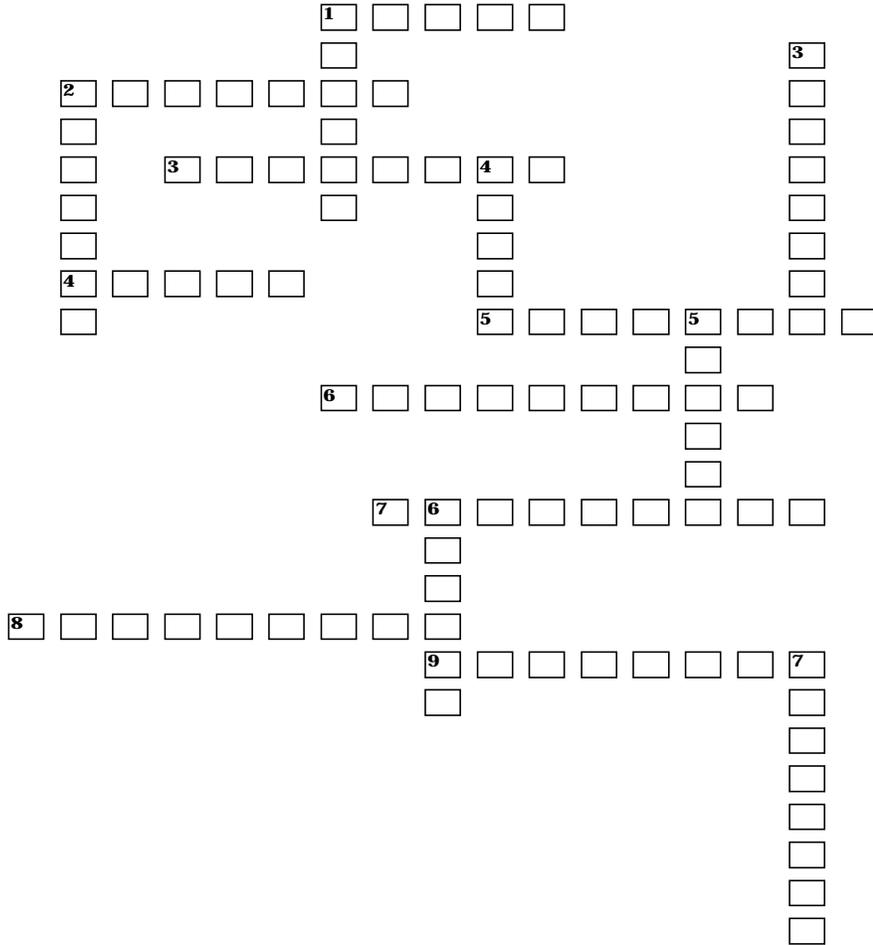
1606 A.D. Dutch explorers discover Australia.

1607 A.D Jamestown in Virginia is established by the English.

1609 A.D. Galileo builds his first telescope.

1610 A.D. The city of Santa Fe, New Mexico is founded by the Spanish. The French establish the colony of Quebec.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. John and Sebastian _____ were a father and son team who sailed from England to explore the North Atlantic starting in 1497.
2. The man who conquered the Incas for Spain was called Francisco _____.
3. The first Europeans sailed around the tip of South America under the command of Ferdinand _____.
4. Vasco Da Gama was the first European to reach the part of Asia called _____.
5. Early in the fifteenth century, improved ships called _____ made long sea voyages possible.
6. King _____ and Queen Isabella ruled Spain at the time the last Moslem Moors were driven from Spain.
7. The island of Cuba is in the part of the Atlantic Ocean called the _____ Sea.
8. Both continents of the New World were named in honor of Amerigo _____.
9. _____ went back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean four times between 1492 and 1504.

DOWN

1. The Spanish conqueror of Mexico was named Hernando _____.
2. Balboa was the first European to cross the isthmus of Panama and find the _____ Ocean.
3. The father of Prince Henry the Navigator ruled the country called _____.
4. Montezuma II was the emperor of Mexico's all-powerful _____ empire in the year 1519.
5. In the 1400's, only traders from the Italian city states of Genoa and _____ could trade directly with Moslems for Asian goods.
6. The first attempts by fifteenth century Europeans to find a new sea route to Asia involved sailing along the coast of _____.
7. After 1492, deadly diseases carried by Europeans such as Measles, Tuberculosis and _____ wiped out up to 80% of all native Americans.

MAP ACTIVITIES

Directions: On the maps provided by your teacher, trace the routes of the voyages listed below. Use arrows to indicate the direction of travel for each route.

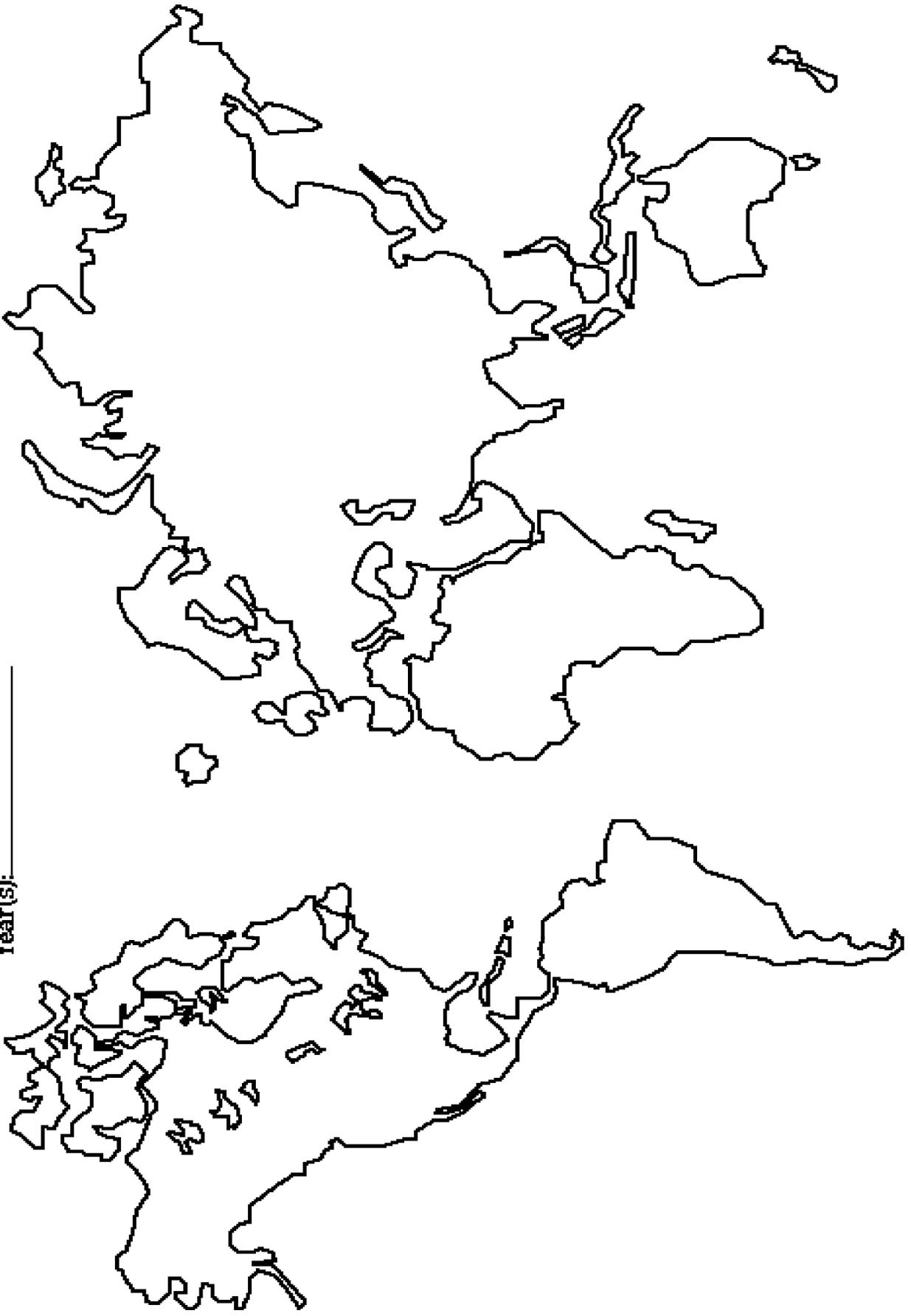
- (1.) Magellan's voyage around the world (1519-1522)
- (2.) Vasco de Gama's voyage to India (1497-1499)
- (3.) Bartholomeu Dias' voyage (1487)
- (4.) Christopher Columbus' first voyage (1492-1493)
- (5.) Christopher Columbus' second voyage (1493-1496)
- (6.) Christopher Columbus' third voyage (1498)
- (7.) Christopher Columbus' fourth voyage (1502-1503)
- (8.) Amerigo Vespucci's first voyage (1499-1500)
- (9.) John Cabot's first voyage (1497)
- (10.) John Cabot's second voyage (1498)

MAP ACTIVITIES

Name _____

Explorer: _____

Year(s): _____



6a

NEW WORLD FACT SHEET

A favorite food of the Aztecs were cornmeal tamales, and although they usually filled them with beans, fruit, peppers, or fish the Aztecs sometimes added delicacies like insect eggs, boiled grasshoppers, snails, and red worms.

When Cortez conquered the Aztecs in 1521, their empire of fifteen million people stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and was made up of 38 different provinces containing nearly 500 towns.

There were no horses in either North or South America until the Spanish conquerors came.

The following crops were not found in Europe until they were imported from the Americas:

- corn (maize)
- potatoes
- tomatoes
- avocados
- chocolate
- tobacco

By 1519, the Aztecs were sacrificing about 20,000 people a year to the gods by cutting out their beating hearts, and since most of the victims were prisoners of war, the Aztecs came to believe that war was needed for their empire to survive.

The ancient Maya people of Mexico and Central America never established a single nation. Instead, they lived in many separate kingdoms that were often at war with one another. The Mayan kings were both head warriors and priests. The kings often drew their own blood and offered it to the gods during religious ceremonies.

The Maya were the only native American people to invent a complete writing system. Even though the Aztecs used "picture writing" to record names and events only, the Maya were able to write complete sentences.

The Maya played games using rubber balls. They were not allowed to touch the balls with either their hands or feet; instead they had to hit the balls with their chest, hips and shoulders.

About 5000 priests worked at the temple of Huizilopochtli, the Aztec god of war.

Today the flag of Mexico is decorated with an unusual picture of an eagle. This picture comes from an old legend which said that the Aztecs must build a great city wherever they saw an eagle on a cactus with a snake in its beak. That is why they built their capital, Tenochitlan, where modern day Mexico City stands.

In the early 1600's, the following supplies were needed to supply a ship and 190 men for a three months voyage at sea:

four tons of salt beef	2,800 pounds of salt pork	a few beef tongues
600 pounds of salted codfish	15,000 brown biscuits	5000 white biscuits
30 bushels of oatmeal	40 bushels of dried peas	1.5 bushels of mustard seed
one barrel of salt	100 pounds suet (beef fat)	one barrel of flour
eleven small casks of butter	one large cask of vinegar	10,000 gallons of beer
3,500 gallons of water	two large casks of apple cider	

Besides the supplies listed above, the captains stores held some cheese, pepper, currants, cloves, sugar, aqua vitae (an alcoholic drink), ginger, prunes, bacon, marmalade, almonds, cinnamon, wine, and rice.

QUIZ**(1.) MATCHING**

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct name from the list below.

Ferdinand Magellan
 Sebastian Cabot
 Christopher Columbus
 Prince Henry the Navigator
 Vasco da Gama
 Amerigo Vespucci

Prince Henry the Navigator
 Bartholomeu Dias
 Montezuma II
 John Cabot
 Bartholomeu Dias
 Hernan Cortez

- ___ a. This man came from Spain and landed in the Bahamas in 1492.
- ___ b. This man ruled Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest.
- ___ c. This explorer was the first person to cross the Atlantic for England.
- ___ d. This man's father explored the coast North America in 1497.
- ___ e. This man was the first European to reach the tip of Africa.
- ___ f. This navigator was the first European to reach India by sailing around Africa.
- ___ g. This explorer died on the first voyage around the world.

(2.) TIMELINE

Directions: List the following historical events in the order in which they occurred by numbering them sequentially:

- ___ a. Fall of the Inca empire
- ___ b. Invention of the movable-type printing press in Europe
- ___ c. Completion of the first voyage around the world
- ___ d. First Europeans reach India by sea
- ___ e. Vikings explore the coast of Canada
- ___ f. Prince Henry the Navigator starts a Navigation School
- ___ g. Fall of the Aztec Empire
- ___ h. Columbus' returns from his last voyage to the New World
- ___ i. First Europeans reach the tip of Africa
- ___ j. Every person in the New World's first settlement dies
- ___ k. Ptolemy creates the map of the world used by Columbus
- ___ l. Moors are driven out of Spain
- ___ m. The Crusades

QUIZ**(3.) ESSAY QUESTIONS**

Directions: Answer the following questions in the spaces provided. Use the back of this sheet if necessary.

a. Name three advantages the Spanish had over the native people of the Americas when it came to warfare.

b. Name three important consequences of the European explorations of the New World.

(4.) MAP ACTIVITIES

Directions: On the map provided, trace the voyage routes listed below.

a. Bartholomeu Dias in 1487

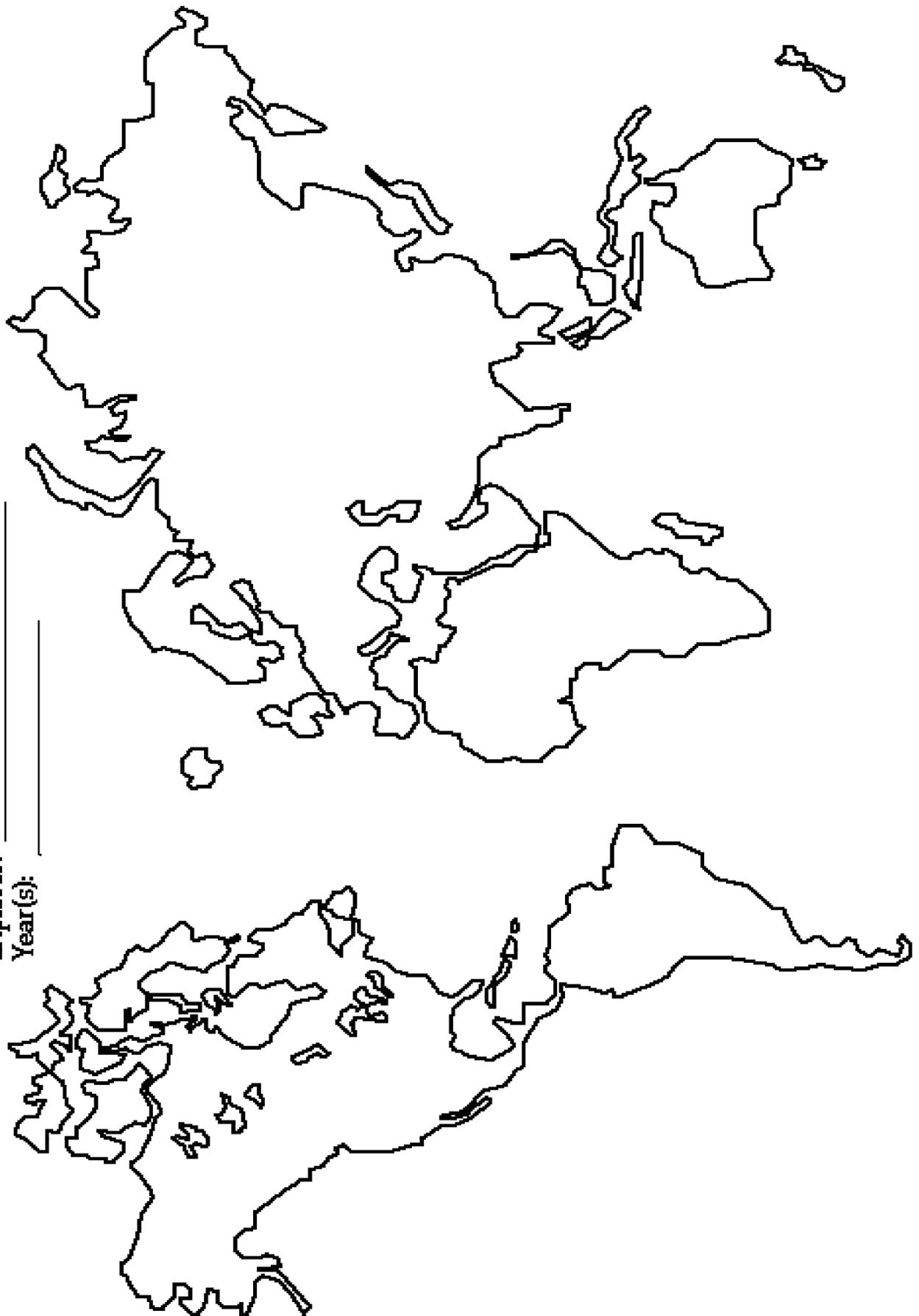
b. John Cabot in 1497

Name _____

QUIZ

Explorer: _____

Year(s): _____



VIDEO QUIZ

Directions: Answer the following questions as they appear on the screen after the video presentation. Select your answers from the list that follows each question.

1. Trade with the Far East in the fifteenth century was controlled by Moslem traders who would sell their Asian spices, silks, jewels, and porcelains only to European traders from the city states of _____ and _____.

Florence	Madrid
London	Rome
Venice	Genoa
Alexandria	

2. The Great Age of Exploration began at a time when Europe was leaving the Medieval era and entering the historical period of cultural rebirth called the _____.

Age of Reason	Renaissance
Middle Ages	Reformation
Counter Reformation	

3. The country of _____ developed an important school of Navigation in the 1400's.

England	Scotland
Wales	Portugal
Spain	Italy

4. The explorer named _____ was the first European to reach India by sailing around the tip of Africa.

Dias	da Gama
Vespucchi	Coronado
Verrazano	

5. The development of new ships called _____ helped make world exploration possible in the 1400's.

Galleons	Men-O-War
Frigates	Caravels
Ironclads	

6. Three important goals of the early explorers were to _____ and _____ and _____.

Find new routes to Asia	Establish democracy in new lands
Learn more about geography	Learn how to sail according to special lunar cycles
Claim land	Bring the English language to China
Introduce Christianity	Find cheap labor for building new European machines
Establish trading outposts	Wage war on India

9b

Name _____

VIDEO QUIZ

7. Columbus believed that the lands of _____ lay only about 4000 miles to the west of the western coast of Africa.

South America

North America

Asia

Australia

Caribbean Islands

8. The first Spanish colony in the New World was established by_____.

Julio Iglesias

Bartholomeu Dias

Christopher Columbus

Ferdinand Magellan

Hernando Cortez

9. The continents of the New World are named after a merchant-explorer named _____.

Vespucchi

Columbus

Ponce de Leon

Queen Isabella of Spain

Prince Henry the Navigator

10. In the sixteenth century, a man named _____ led the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs, while a man named _____ led the Spanish conquest of the Incas.

Cortez

Coronado

DeSoto

da Gama

Magellan

Pizarro

Montezuma II