**Chapter 3 Age of Exploration Study Guide**

Why did Europeans come to the New World?

* God
  + Many European explorers came to the new world to spread their religious beliefs.
  + For example, Columbus came to spread the Catholicism.
* Glory
  + Explorers were also trying to gain land for their country. More land made the ruler who funded them look better
* Gold
  + Explorers were also seeking riches.
* Asia
  + Many early explorers were trying to find a route to Asia because they had valuable goods like silk and spices.

What explorers went on expeditions?

* **Marco Polo** was the first to write a book about his travels to Asia that a lot of people read.
* **Christopher Columbus** went to the Caribbean, which he called the “Indies.”
* **John Cabot** travelled to what is now Canada.
* **Amerigo Vespucci** from Italy, travelled to the Caribbean like Columbus but he realized that they had not arrived in Asia.
* **Vasco Nunez de Balboa** discovered Isthmus of Panama, which connects North and South America
* **Ferdinand Magellan** was the first explorers to travel around the whole world.
* **Spanish Conquistadors** searched for cities of gold in South America.

How did the Europeans affect the Native Americans?

* Columbus mistakenly called the Native American people “Indians,” because he thought he had reached Asia.
* Explorers took the land of Native Americans.
* Spanish conquistadors fought with the Aztec tribes that they encountered.
* Europeans explorers carried diseases to the New Worlds that killed many Native Americans.
* Missionaries tried to convert Native Americans to the Christian religion.

Important Vocabulary

* Conquistador: Any of the Spanish conquerors in the Americas during the early 1500’s
* Empire: A collection of lands ruled by the nation that won control of them
* Entrepreneur: A person who sets up and runs a business
* Expedition: A trip taken with the goal of exploring
* Grant: A sum of money or other payment given for a particular purpose
* Missionary: A religious teacher sent out by a church to spread its religion
* Navigation: The science of planning and following a route
* Reform: To change
* Reformation: A Christian movement that began in the sixteenth-century in Europe as an attempt to reform the Catholic Church; it resulted in the founding of Protestantism
* Treaty: An agreement between countries about peace, trade, or other matters.