

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.