

Guided Reading Activity The Age Of Exploration

NAME Jordan Kirk DATE _____ CLASS _____

Guided Reading Activity

networks

The Age of Exploration

Lesson 2 The First Global Economic Systems

Review Questions

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. Trade, Colonies, and Mercantilism

- A. European colonial expansion helped produce a great increase in European trade, and this growth was a key step in the development of a world economy.
- B. According to the theory of mercantilism, which dominated economic thought in the seventeenth century, the prosperity of a nation depends on a large supply of gold and silver.
- C. When the balance of trade between what a nation imports and what it exports is favorable, the goods exported are of more value than those imported.
- D. Colonies were important as sources of raw materials and as ports for exports of manufactured goods.

II. The Columbian Exchange

- A. The exchange of materials and animals between Europe and Americas significantly changed economic activity in both regions.
- B. New food crops supported the growth of population and changed people's tastes.

III. European Rivals in the East

- A. The americans dominated the spice trade in the 17 century.
- B. In the seventeenth century, the asians and the _____ established trading posts and forts in India.

IV. The Atlantic Slave Trade

- A. Plantations that were established in the Americas in the _____ to grow _____ needed many laborers.
- B. As many as _____ million enslaved Africans were brought to the Americas between the early 1500s and the late 1800s.

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Guided Reading Activity: The Age of Exploration

The Age of Exploration, spanning from the late 15th century to the early 17th century, was a pivotal era in world history marked by unprecedented maritime exploration, discovery, and the expansion of trade routes. This period saw European powers, particularly Spain and Portugal, venturing into uncharted territories, leading to the establishment of new trade networks, the exchange of cultures, and the beginning of European colonization. Educators can engage students in a guided reading

activity focused on this transformative period to enhance their understanding of its causes, significant figures, key events, and lasting impacts on the world.

Objectives of the Guided Reading Activity

The main objectives of this guided reading activity include:

1. Understanding Historical Context: Students will explore the socio-economic and political factors that drove European nations to explore new territories.
2. Identifying Key Figures: The activity will highlight major explorers and their contributions to the Age of Exploration.
3. Analyzing Events and Outcomes: Students will examine the key voyages and their implications for both Europe and the indigenous populations of discovered lands.
4. Reflecting on Legacy: The activity will encourage students to consider the long-term effects of exploration on global trade, culture, and geopolitics.

Preparation for the Guided Reading Activity

To prepare for the guided reading activity, educators should consider the following steps:

1. Select Appropriate Texts

Choose informative texts that are age-appropriate and cover various aspects of the Age of Exploration. Consider including:

- Primary Sources: Excerpts from diaries, letters, or maps from explorers like Christopher Columbus or Ferdinand Magellan.

- Secondary Sources: Texts that provide context and analysis of this period, focusing on the motivations and consequences of exploration.

2. Create Comprehension Questions

Develop questions that promote critical thinking and comprehension. These can include:

- What were the primary motivations for European exploration?
- Who were some of the key figures of the Age of Exploration, and what were their contributions?
- How did exploration impact the indigenous populations of the Americas and other regions?
- What were the economic and cultural consequences of the Age of Exploration?

3. Organize the Reading Session

Plan a structured reading session that includes:

- Introduction: Briefly introduce the Age of Exploration, its significance, and what students will be learning.
- Reading Time: Allocate time for students to read individually or in small groups.
- Discussion: Facilitate a discussion after the reading to review comprehension questions and share insights.

The Age of Exploration: An Overview

The Age of Exploration was fueled by several interconnected factors that motivated European nations to embark on voyages across the seas. These included:

Economic Motivations

- Trade Routes: European nations sought new trade routes to access valuable commodities such as spices, silk, and precious metals.
- Wealth Accumulation: The promise of riches from new territories spurred competition among European powers.

Technological Advances

- Navigational Tools: The development of the compass, astrolabe, and improved ship designs (like the caravel) facilitated longer and safer voyages.
- Cartography: Advances in map-making helped explorers navigate uncharted waters with greater accuracy.

Political Factors

- National Rivalry: European states were in fierce competition for dominance, leading to an urge to claim new lands.
- Colonial Ambitions: The desire to expand empires and spread Christianity played a significant role in exploration efforts.

Key Figures of the Age of Exploration

Several explorers emerged as prominent figures during the Age of Exploration. Here are a few of the most notable:

1. Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)

- Voyages: Sponsored by Spain, Columbus made four voyages across the Atlantic, landing in the Caribbean in 1492.
- Impact: His expeditions opened the Americas to European colonization and initiated widespread contact between Europe and the New World.

2. Vasco da Gama (c. 1460–1524)

- Voyages: The first European to reach India by sea, da Gama's journey in 1498 established a sea route to Asia.
- Impact: His explorations allowed Portugal to gain a foothold in the lucrative spice trade.

3. Ferdinand Magellan (1480–1521)

- Voyages: Magellan led the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe, proving that the Earth was round and interconnected via oceans.
- Impact: His journey opened new routes for trade and exploration, although he did not survive the entire voyage.

4. Hernán Cortés (1485–1547)

- Conquests: Cortés is known for his conquest of the Aztec Empire in Mexico.
- Impact: His actions led to the establishment of Spanish rule in Mexico and significant cultural and demographic changes.

Key Events and Outcomes

The Age of Exploration was characterized by numerous significant events and their far-reaching consequences:

1. The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

- Overview: This agreement between Spain and Portugal, mediated by Pope Alexander VI, divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between the two nations.
- Impact: It laid the groundwork for colonial empires and conflicts over territory in the Americas and beyond.

2. The Columbian Exchange

- Overview: A widespread exchange of plants, animals, goods, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds following Columbus's voyages.
- Impact: While it led to the introduction of new crops and livestock, it also resulted in devastating diseases that decimated indigenous populations.

3. Establishment of Trade Empires

- Overview: European powers established vast trade networks and colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.
- Impact: The rise of mercantilism and the Atlantic slave trade dramatically altered global economies and societies.

Reflecting on the Legacy of the Age of Exploration

The Age of Exploration left a profound legacy that continues to shape the global landscape. Students can reflect on the following aspects:

1. Cultural Exchange

The interactions between explorers and indigenous peoples led to the exchange of ideas, languages, traditions, and religions, influencing cultures on both sides.

2. Economic Globalization

The establishment of international trade routes fostered globalization, shaping modern economic systems and interdependence among nations.

3. Colonialism and Its Consequences

The colonization of various regions brought about significant demographic changes, often resulting in the exploitation and oppression of native populations. Understanding this legacy is crucial in discussions about historical injustices and contemporary issues.

Conclusion

The Age of Exploration was a defining moment in history that reshaped the world in myriad ways. Through a guided reading activity, students can engage with the complexities of this period, exploring

the motivations behind exploration, the key figures involved, and the lasting impacts on global society. By critically analyzing these elements, learners can gain a deeper understanding of how the Age of Exploration has influenced the modern world and reflect on its implications for contemporary global relationships.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the Age of Exploration?

The Age of Exploration was a period from the late 15th century to the early 17th century characterized by European global exploration, during which various nations sought new trade routes and territories.

Which countries were the primary players in the Age of Exploration?

The primary players included Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands, each competing for new trade routes and territories.

Who was Christopher Columbus and what was his significance?

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, opening the way for the widespread European exploration of the Americas.

What were some technological advancements that facilitated exploration?

Technological advancements included the compass, astrolabe, improved ship designs (like the caravel), and navigational maps, which helped sailors traverse oceans.

What impact did the Age of Exploration have on indigenous populations?

The Age of Exploration often led to the exploitation, colonization, and significant population declines

among indigenous peoples due to disease, conflict, and enslavement.

How did the Age of Exploration change European economies?

The Age of Exploration led to the establishment of new trade routes and the influx of wealth from colonies, which significantly boosted European economies and contributed to the rise of capitalism.

What role did trade play during the Age of Exploration?

Trade was a crucial motivator for exploration, as European nations sought to access valuable commodities like spices, gold, and silk, which were in high demand back home.

What were the consequences of the Columbian Exchange?

The Columbian Exchange resulted in the transfer of plants, animals, cultures, and diseases between the Old World and the New World, fundamentally altering ecosystems and societies.

How did the Age of Exploration influence modern global relations?

The Age of Exploration laid the groundwork for modern global relations by establishing trade networks, colonization practices, and cultural exchanges that continue to shape interactions today.

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