Directions: Using any materials that you have (Skim/Scans, Atlas Sheets, Atlases, Workbook pages, Quizzes, or Video Notes), please answer the following questions. This will help you study for your upcoming test!

**Age of Exploration/Linking Expansion with Technology and Science**

1. What continent led the way during the Age of Exploration? **Europe**
2. What type of route were the Europeans looking for to get to Asia? **All water route**
3. What time period did EXPLORATION take place in? **1500s**
4. What was the compass? What was the astrolabe?  
   - Compass: technological tool that used a magnetized needle to determine direction between the north and south poles.  
   - Astrolabe: used the position of the sun and moon to determine latitude
5. What did gunpowder allow Europeans to do? **Conquer land easily**
6. What countries wanted to extract mineral wealth like gold and silver from the Americas? **Spain and Portugal**
7. What was Australia used for during exploration? **Prison colony**

**Europeans in the Americas**

8. What is a conquistador? **Spanish conqueror who took over land at all costs**
9. What are plantation colonies? Where would they have been found in what is today the US? What did they farm there? **Plantation colonies were large piece of land where cash crops were grown for PROFIT...slaves worked the land. Plantations would have been found in the Southern US. They farmed CASH CROPS.**
10. The French settled on the St. Lawrence River and near the Mississippi River. What was their relationship like with the natives? **The French and the Natives were friendly to one another and had a good relationship...both sides were happy with the relationship they had.**
11. Why did the Pilgrims come to the New World? (What were they looking for?) **RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS**
12. Who had the most settler colonies in the New World? **English**
13. Who had empires of “Fish and Fur?” **French**
14. What goods did Europeans find when they came to the Americas? Did they find a spice trade? **They found items such as corn, sugarcane, gold, silver, and mineral wealth. They did not find SPICES!**
15. Who was FIRST used for labor in the Americas (they didn’t last due to death!) **Native Americans**

**Europeans in Africa**

16. What effects did the slave trade have on African nations? **Population decreased, young healthy people were removed, increased tribal warfare, created distrust among African tribes**
17. How were Africans directly involved in the slave trade on their continent? **Africans would often kidnap other Africans in order to obtain manufactured goods from the European countries. Africans wanted things like furniture, gold, and rum.**
18. How did the slave trade weaken the continent of Africa? **Many young, healthy Africans left the continent. Families were supported forever. Kidnapping of tribes created distrust among African kingdoms**
19. What part of Africa were most slaves from? **WEST Africa**
20. What was the worst part of the African slave trade? **The Middle Passage**
21. Draw the triangular slave trade (use the back)  
   - Europe to Africa: furniture, iron, manufactured goods, rum  
   - Africa to the Americas: gold, pepper, slaves  
   - Americas to Europe: raw materials, such as lumber and cash crops, such as tobacco, rice, indigo, and sugar
22. What type of cash crops would have been grown in BRAZIL? **SUGARCANE**
23. What areas (continents) provided goods to be sent to Europe? **North and South America**

**Europeans in Asia**

24. What did the Jesuit missionaries try to bring into Asia? **Christianity**
25. What did the Dutch want to do with countries in Asia? **TRADE ONLY**
26. What place did the Dutch take from the Portuguese that was a very lucrative (important...made them lots of money!) place? **Spice Islands**
27. Who controlled the LEAST amount of colonies in Asia? (based on your map in your workbook, page 37) Spain had the least places in Asia.

28. What beverage product did the British want from China? **TEA**

29. What policy did Asian countries practice to keep out the Europeans? **Isolationism**

**Map Questions**

30. Be able to find the following places on a map:
   a. Netherlands *tiny country in Europe*
   b. England *Island country in Europe*
   c. France *Large country in Europe*
   d. Portugal *small country, borders Spain*
   e. Spain *located beside Portugal, larger*
   f. West Africa: *western region of Africa*
   g. China *large Asian country*
   h. Japan *island country in Asia*
   i. The Philippines *several islands*
   j. Spice Islands *many islands (Indonesia)*
   k. India *peninsula country*

31. Know the exploration routes of:
   a. Vasco da Gama *from Portugal, around Africa, into the Indian Ocean (founded the all water route)*
   b. Christopher Columbus *from Spain to the Bahamas*
   c. Ferdinand Magellan *all around the world...he was killed in the Philippines*

32. What European country controlled the following places?
   a. Brazil *Portugal*
   b. Eastern United States (13 Colonies) *Britain*
   c. Central US, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River *France*
   d. Western South America, Central America, Mexico *Spain_
   e. Australia *England*
   f. Spice Islands *Netherlands*

**Short Answers:**

33. What was the importance of gunpowder when entering the New World? (2-3 + sentences)
   *Allowed for Europeans to threaten and conquer land. Europeans were also able to use these in trade to create issues with Native, making land even easier to conquer.*

34. Compare the way the Europeans explored/colonized:
   a. **The Americas**
      Before the Europeans: Natives farmed land and lived in basic communities. No diseases were present. Large, wealthy civilization existed, like the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas. Neighboring tribes did often not like one another.
      After the Europeans: Diseases, such as small pox, devastated the population of Native Americans...millions died. In warmer climates, small farms gave way to large plantations where cash crops were grown. Slaves were brought over from Africa.

   b. **Africa**
      Before the Europeans: Slavery did exist between the tribes, but this stayed in Africa. Strong family ties did exist. Simple farms were the way of life. Tribal wars did occur.
      After the Europeans: Africans began to kidnap other Africans to sell them to the Europeans for manufactured goods and rum. Millions of Africans were removed from their home land and taken to a new place for manual labor on plantations. Families were torn apart, and the many young, strong, healthy Africans were removed from the continent.
c. Asia

Before the Europeans: Many religions, like Buddhism and Hinduism, were found throughout Asia. Trade existed along the Silk Road, and goods were traded by following this route.

After the Europeans: The founding of an all water route to Asia opened Asia for trade with the Europeans more directly. Missionaries attempted to convert Asians to Christianity, and this caused the Portuguese to be kicked out of Asia. Asia began to isolate itself from the world to keep Christianity out. Trade was a big deal still, however, and the Asians were treated as equal on trading grounds.