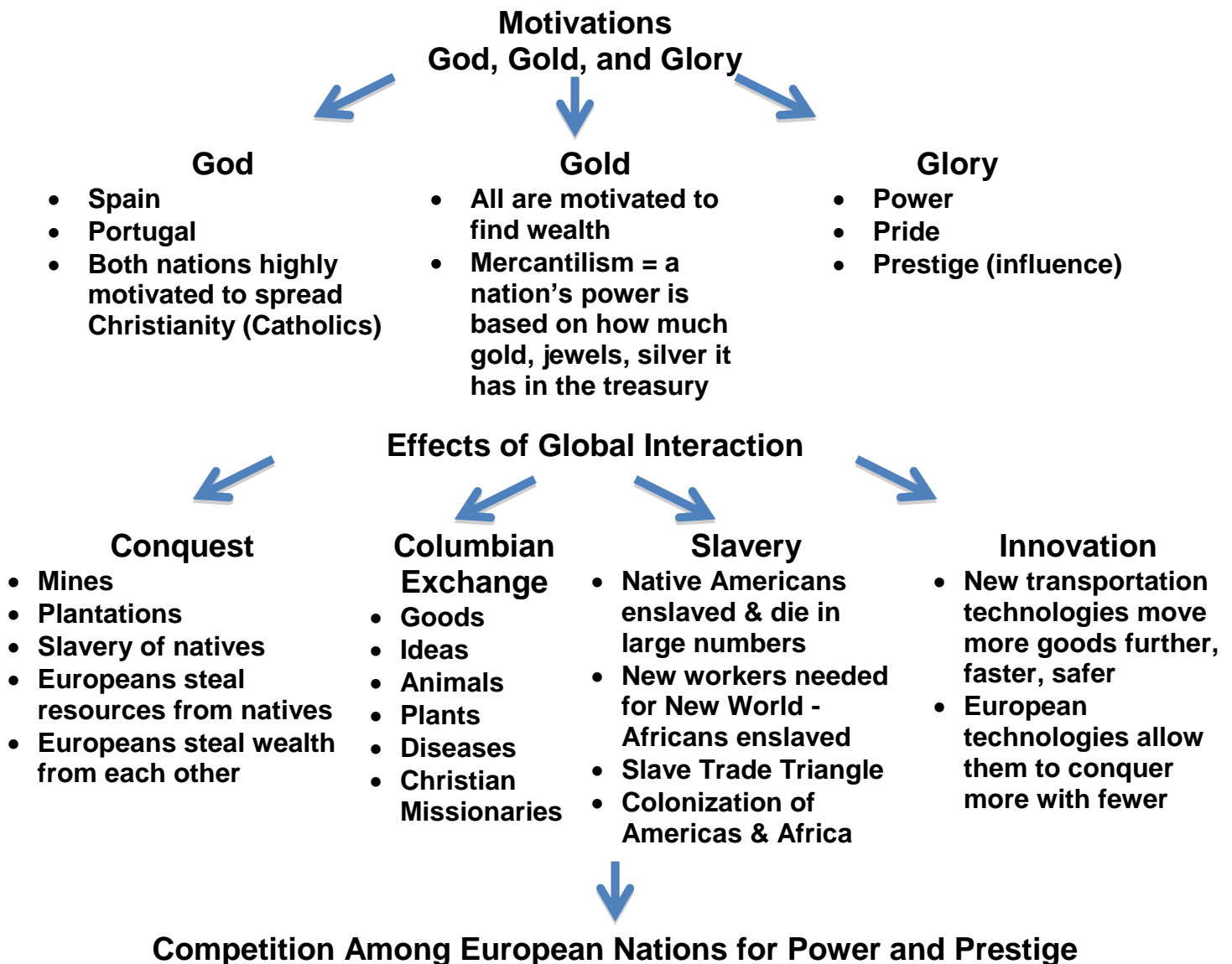


## Unit 3: Age of Exploration and Global Exchange

### The Big Five – Major European Exploring Nations

- **Portugal (earliest explorers)**
  - East – Coast of Africa and India (da Gama)
  - Sea routes to Asia avoiding the Ottoman Empire
- **Spain (earliest explorers)**
  - West – in opposite direction of Portuguese
  - Funded Columbus's trip to find a direct route west to India
  - Bumped into America on the way west
- **Britain (followed Spanish and Portuguese)**
  - Sir Francis Drake explorations in New World and the Pacific
  - Early conflict with Spain over wealth – plundered Spanish ships
- **French (followed Spanish and Portuguese)**
  - Also focused early efforts in exploring New World
- **Dutch (followed Spanish and Portuguese)**
  - New World and Asian East Indies



### Unit 3: Age of Exploration and Global Exchange

<p>1. Why would countries want to explore other lands? God, Gold, Glory = Europeans wanted to spread Christianity, gain wealth, and prestige (respect through power)</p>
<p>2. What did monarchs hope to gain by supporting exploration? Monarchs sought to gain wealth by sponsoring exploration to new worlds or familiar worlds with which to trade.</p>
<p>3. How did the desire for wealth and power lead to the development of colonies? Colonies were created to extract wealth from new lands and people. Colonies could be new markets to sell products or new sources of wealth (resources)</p>
<p>4. How did mercantilism benefit nations that founded colonies? New colonies provided new sources of wealth to the founding nation. New wealth = more power and prestige</p>
<p>5. How did religion motivate European exploration? Europeans, especially Catholics (Spain &amp; Portugal) were highly motivated to gain new converts to combat the growing influence and competition of Protestant nations.</p>
<p>6. How did the triangular trade affect Europe, Africa, and the Americas? European nations gained strength and wealth from raw materials from its overseas colonies. These were used to manufacture goods that could be sold to the colonies in Africa and the Americas. Slaves taken from Africa were used in the Americas as plantation and mining labor to produce the raw materials and resources used in Europe</p>
<p>7. What technological innovations helped promote global exploration? Examples: Compass; Astrolabe, Lateen sail, maps, stern post rudder, larger, stronger, faster ships, etc.</p>
<p>8. What role did the Columbian exchange play in the spread of disease? European diseases spread through trade and contact with natives. Diseases spread rapidly through native populations because they had no immunity to these new threats.</p>
<p>9. How did the spread of diseases assist the Europeans in conquering native populations? Diseases killed large numbers of natives in the Americas which made the conquest and colonization by smaller number of Europeans easier</p>
<p>10. Who were the winners and losers in the exchange of goods between Europe and the Americas? Europeans, especially England, as they conquered natives and the colonies of competing European nations. Europeans gained new products without paying a heavy price. Natives, though gaining new products, paid a heavy price in disease and cultural loss.</p>
<p>11. In what ways did countries compete for power? Europeans competed economically and militarily for wealth and control of new regions. They also competed for supremacy of their ideas and their culture.</p>