

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Exploration and Colonization Continues

Part 1: Significant Terms: Instructions: Write one complete sentence describing the historical significance of each term.

1. Paolo Toscanelli:
2. Bahamas islands:
3. Hernán Cortés:
4. Moctezuma:
5. King James:
6. Massachusetts Bay Colony:
7. Joint-Stock Company:

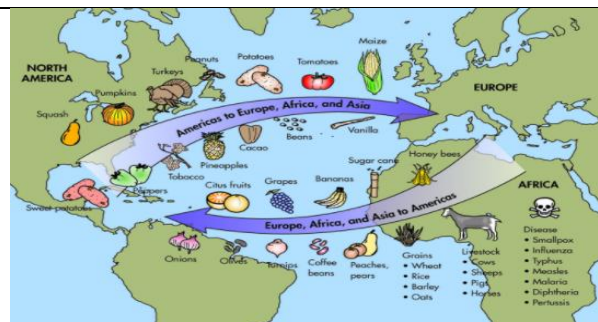
Part 2: Short Answer: Instructions: In at least one paragraph, answer the questions below.

1. Who were the Pilgrims and the Puritans? How were they similar? How were they different?



2. How were Native Americans and Africans impacted by Exploration and Colonization?

3. How did the Columbian Exchange impact World History?



Exploration and Colonization Continues: Spain, England, France and Others

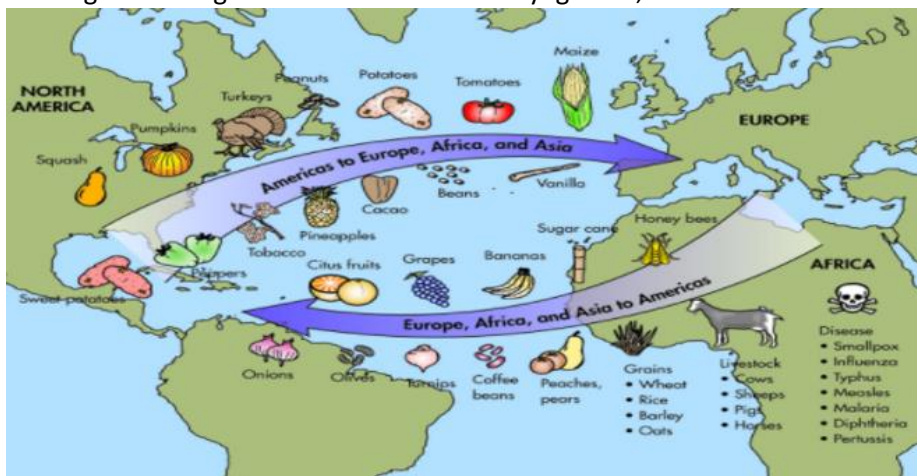
An Italian, Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), sought to find a new trade route to Asia for spices and other goods. Spain paid for his endeavor. Utilizing a map made by Paolo Toscanelli (1397-1482), Columbus theorized he could bypass going around Africa simply by sailing west. His plan, based on Toscanelli's map, would have worked, but the Americas stood in his way, something he was unaware of at the start of his travels. Eventually, Europe realized they had discovered an entire New World and many nations began to colonize the new area. Colonization is when a powerful nation controls a weaker area.



Christopher Columbus was the first European to go to the New World (The Americas) and return to report his findings. This started an age of Colonization in the Americas.

"India" in this era was a term that broadly addressed all of Asia, not just the nation of India we have today. Thinking he was in Asia, Columbus called the Native Americans he encountered Indians. The Taino people group were the first to meet Columbus and his crew as they explored the modern day Bahamas islands and other areas in the Caribbean. These new findings encouraged other European powers to pursue exploration and colonization to compete with Spain in the New World.

The Portuguese had colonized areas of Africa and Asia in the past. Now, they set their sights on the New World. Pedro Álvares Cabral (1467-1520) explored the area that would become Brazil, a Portuguese colony. Beyond the New World, Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) explored the East Indies, an area in East Asia, for Spain, even though he himself was Portuguese. Magellan died while on his voyage. Yet, his crew became the first ever to circumnavigate the world, meaning they sailed from Spain around the entire world, going beyond the Southern tip of South America, and ended up back in Spain.



The Columbian Exchange led to the trading of new goods. People in Europe had never seen a pumpkin or turkey. Likewise, Native Americans had never seen horses, until this era. Diseases also spread, like smallpox, killing millions of Native Americans.

Hernán Cortés (1485-1547) led conquests for Spain in modern day Mexico. The Native American group there, the Aztecs, had conflict with Cortés and his group. The group of sailors and soldiers that served with Cortés were called the Conquistadors. Armed with sophisticated guns, hundreds of Conquistadors conquered Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztecs. Many Native American groups joined Cortés to fight against the Aztecs, since the Aztecs had mistreated the weaker surrounding tribes often in their past. The leader of the Aztecs, Moctezuma (1466-1520), though initially friendly toward Cortés, was killed in the conflict.

Francisco Pizarro (1471-1531), went South of Mexico and conquered much of South America for Spain. Brazil remained apart of Portugal's empire, due to the Treaty of Tordesillas, in 1494. Now that European nations had established trade in various colonies, a phenomenon called the Columbian Exchange came about. Goods that had never been traded before began to be transported to Europe. Likewise, adverse effects took place. For instance, the Europeans had immunities to vicious diseases, like smallpox. Yet, the Native Americans did not. This led to millions of Native Americans dying.



On October 31st, 1517, Martin Luther nailed the 95 Theses (95 Complaints) against the Catholic Church. Historians mark this event as the start of the Reformation.

The Reformation Recap

- (1) Luther felt the Catholic Church had drifted away from the original teachings of Jesus.***
- (2) He particularly hated the selling of indulgences, certificates claiming to forgive sin.***
- (3) Eventually, Luther claimed the only way to follow the original teachings of Jesus meant that only the Bible could be the final authority for Christians.***
- (4) These teachings not only challenged religious authority in Europe, they challenged the government systems in Europe rooted in Catholic practice. Those who supported the Reformation were called Protestants, because they protested the Catholic Church.***

Giovanni da Verrazano (1485-1528), an Italian endorsed to explore for France, felt that, even though the New World had been discovered, there still must be a way through to sail to Asia by going west. While he never found this passage, his efforts led him to explore various areas in North America. Other French explorers, such as Jacques Cartier (1491-1557), established Montreal and Samuel de Champlain (1574-1635) formed Quebec for France in modern day Canada. These areas were called New France. Aside from France, England also began to conquer and establish colonies in North America.



The Pilgrims were a Christian, Protestant group. They wanted to leave the Church of England to practice Christianity as they saw fit. Even though the Church of England was Protestant, the Pilgrims felt the Church remained too close to Catholicism and wanted to leave it. They remained loyal to the nation of England, but wanted religious freedom for themselves.

King James (1566-1625) created a charter that established the colony of Jamestown in North America. The colony had a terrible start. In search of gold, they neglected farming and making shelters. This was known as the starving time. Yet, the colony eventually recovered and became very wealthy through growing and sailing tobacco to England. John Rolfe (1585-1622) led the effort to transform Jamestown into a tobacco producing Colony.

In 1620, on a ship called the Mayflower, seeking religious freedom to follow their interpretation of Christianity outside of the Church of England, the Pilgrims, a Protestant group, established Plymouth Colony. Another Protestant group, not Pilgrims, but Puritans, established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. Pilgrims were separatists who wanted to leave the Church of England. Puritans wanted to remain in the Church of England, but wanted to “purify” it of past Catholic influence. These English Colonies were both parts of New England.

The Dutch, from the Netherlands, also tried to establish colonies in North America. They called their areas New Netherland. Henry Hudson (1565-1611) helped lead the initial exploration efforts of the Dutch. Yet, conflict developed between the Dutch and English. For instance, the Dutch Founded New Amsterdam. Yet, England took it from them and renamed it New York. Eventually, the English gained dominance in the area and established 13 Colonies in North America.



European nations brutally kidnapped Africans and sent them to the New World. There, they lived the rest of their lives doing intensive, slave labor in farming, mining, and in other ways.

While Exploration and Colonization increased the spread of goods, it created conflict in Europe as European nations went to war with each other to control various areas. The colonizers tried to enslave Native Americans and diseases killed many of the Natives. Eventually, through the Triangular Trade system, on the Middle Passage, Europeans brutally kidnapped Africans and brought them to the New World as slaves.

Capitalism is the notion that an owner can buy supplies and sell them for a greater price than he or she paid for them, making a profit. Capitalism spurred on various businesses trading goods between the New World and Europe. Joint-Stock Companies helped fund these businesses. Many owners bought little portions of a company, called stock. Due to owning stock, they had shares in the profits of the colony. Mercantilism asserted a nation's might came from the amount of wealth it possessed. The goal of colonizing nations was to grow wealth.



The Triangular Trade System developed because of exploration of the New World. The portion of the Triangular Trade System that brought African slaves to the Americas was called the Middle Passage.

Answers:**Exploration and Colonization Continues**

Part 1: Significant Terms: Instructions: Write one complete sentence describing the historical significance of each term.

1. Paolo Toscanelli: Columbus used his map to try to find a Western Passage to Asia.
2. Bahamas islands: Columbus explored this area on his first voyage to North America, which he found accidentally.
3. Hernán Cortés: He explored various areas in the New World and had conflict with the Aztecs.
4. Moctezuma: He was the leader of the Aztecs who had conflict with Cortes.
5. King James: King James (1566-1625) created a charter that established the colony of Jamestown in North America.
6. Massachusetts Bay Colony: The Puritans started this colony in North America.
7. Joint-Stock Company: Through buying small portions of stocks, stock owners had access to the profits of the colonies the stocks helped to fund.

Part 2: Short Answer: Instructions: In at least one paragraph, answer the questions below.

1. Who were the Pilgrims and the Puritans? How were they similar? How were the different?

In 1620, on a ship called the Mayflower, seeking religious freedom to follow their interpretation of Christianity outside of the Church of England, the Pilgrims, a Protestant group, established Plymouth Colony. Another Protestant group, not Pilgrims, but Puritans, established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. Pilgrims were separatists who wanted to leave the Church of England. Puritans wanted to remain in the Church of England, but wanted to "purify" it of past Catholic influence. These English Colonies were both parts of New England.



2. How were Native Americans and Africans impacted by Exploration and Colonization?

Natives Americans were mistreated and attempts were made to enslave them. Disease spread quickly to Native Americans from Europeans. Africans, who had immunities to various diseases, were eventually enslaved and brought to the Americas. These two groups suffered greatly because of Exploration and Colonization.

3. How did the Columbian Exchange impact World History? Now that European nations had established trade in various colonies, a phenomenon called the Columbian Exchange came about. Goods that had never been traded before began to be transported to Europe. Likewise, adverse effects took place. For instance, the Europeans had immunities to vicious diseases, like smallpox. Yet, the Native Americans did not. This led to millions of Native Americans dying.

