**Reading Assignments/Quizzes Definitions**

* Read “Exploration and Expansion” 186-195 and complete the graphic organizer. Do section review questions #5 and #6.
* Read “Africa in an Age of Transition” 196-200 and complete the graphic organizer. Do section review questions #4, #5 and #6.
* Read “Southeast Asia in the Era of the Spice Trade” 201-205 and complete the graphic organizer. Do section review question #4.
* Quizzes over each reading will be given the date the section review questions and graphic organizers are due.

Exploration Vocabulary

1. Henry the Navigator - funded all parts of exploration, spread the Christian faith, founded a navigation school on the southwestern coast of Portugal, he became known as **Henry the Navigator** for his massive investment in explorations for Portugal. **Prince Henry**, funded all parts of exploration. Henry’s dreams of overseas exploration began in 1415 when he helped conquer a Muslim city in North Africa. There, he had found stores filled with pepper, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices. In addition, they encountered large supplies of gold, silver, and jewels, spread the Christian faith.

2. Bartholomeu Dias - In 1488, Dias reached the southern tip of Africa, latter called the Cape of Good Hope. (Portugal)1488 discovered the southern tip of Africa; proved ships could reach Asia by sailing around Africa

3. Christopher Columbus - In 1492 he discovered what would become known as “The New World” and established the first recorded European contact with Native Americans. **King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella** of Spain funded his explorations; landed in the Caribbean Islands(1492)

4. Vasco da Gama - In 1498 da Gama rounded the tip of Africa and reached India. The all-water route, though long, was easier, safer, and far more profitable than over-land routes. . He sailed to **Calicut, India,** trading for valuable spices, silks, & gems in 1497.

5. Amerigo Vespuci - four trips to the new world; not until 1507, did the Italian explorer suggested that Columbus had discovered a “New World.” One year after Columbus died, in 1507, a German mapmaker read Vespucci’s accounts and printed the first map showing the “New World” to be separate from Asia. He named it, “America” after Amerigo Vespucci.

6. Ferdinand Magellan - 1519 set out to find a western route to Asia

He and his crew set sail from Spain, he was killed battling the inhabitants of the Philippine Island of Mactan in 1521. His crew completed the first circumnavigation of the earth.

 • 1st to pass around southern tip of S. America

• 1st to circumnavigate the world

• proved the world is round

7. Hernan Cortes - a Spanish conquistador who overthrew the Aztec empire and won Mexico for the crown of Spain. Conquered the Aztecs(Mexico)

8. **Montezuma** - Aztec king; killed

9. Francisco Pizarro - Conquered Peru; led conquest of Inca Empire beginning in 1535; by 1540, most of Incan possessions fell to Spanish.

10. .**Jacques Cartier** - claimed Canada for French

11. **Samuel de Chaplain** - founded New France & Quebec

12. Pedro Alvares Cabral -  Portuguese nobleman, military commander, navigator and explorer; regarded as the discoverer of Brazil

13. Astrolabe – ASTRO - LABE an instrument used by sailors to determine their location by observing the positions of the stars; allowed them to determine their latitude while at sea. It was originally designed by the Greeks.

14. Balance of Trade – The difference in value between what a nation imports and what it exports over time

15 Bullionism - an economic theory that defines wealth by the amount of precious metals owned

16. Bureaucracy – an administrative organization that relies on nonelected officials and regular procedures

17. Capitalism - social and economic system structures around the free exchange of goods and labor.

18. Caravel - a small, fast Spanish or Portuguese sailing ship of the 15th–17th centuries

19. **Cartographers -** Map Makers - crated more accurate maps and sea charts.

20. Colombian Exchange - global movement of peoples, animals, plants, manufactured goods, precious metals and diseases; the transfer of animals, plants, culture, humans, diseases, technology & ideas between America & Europe/Africa.

21. Colony – a settlement of people living in a new territory, linked with the parent country by trade and direct government control

22. Conquistador – a Spanish conqueror of the Americas

23. Entrepreneur – a person interested in finding new business opportunity and new ways to make profits

24. Encomienda system - Spanish System to regulate and control Native Americans. The Spanish crown granted Spanish colonists a specific number of natives for whom they were to take responsibility; land & native slaves given to Spanish rulers

25. Hidalgos - a member of the [Spanish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_nobility) or [Portuguese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_people) [nobility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobility)

26 - **Jamestown** – 1607 1st English Colony; made $ from tobacco

27. **Massachusetts Bay 1630 English**- founded by Puritans for religious freedom

28. Mercantilism – a set of principles that dominated economic thought in the 17th century; it held that the prosperity of a nation depended on a large supply of gold and silver; nations must **export(sell)** more goods than it **imports(buys)**.

29. **Mestizo** mixed Spanish & Native American

30. Middle Passage – the journey of slaves from Africa to the Americas; middle portion of the triangular trade

31. Mainland States – part of a continent, as distinguished from peninsulas or offshore islands

32. **missionaries** - setup throughout colonies to spread Christianity

33. **Peninsulares** - Spanish settlers

34. **Plymouth -**  2nd English Colony founded by Pilgrims for religious freedom

35. Small pox -a contagious, disfiguring and often deadly disease that has affected humans for thousands of years.

36. Plantation – a large agricultural estate

37. Circumnavigate - sail around, the world.

38. Tariff – tax on imported goods

39. Treaty of Tordesillas - Pope Alexander VI suggested an imaginary dividing line, drawn north to south, through the Atlantic Ocean. All lands to the west of the line, known as the **Line of Demarcation**, would be Spain’s. These lands included most of the Americas. All lands to the east of the line would belong to Portugal. Spain and Portugal signed it and agreed to honor the line

40. Triangular trade – a pattern of trade connecting Europe, Africa, and the Americas; manufactured goods from Europe to Africa, exchanged for slaves, who were sent to the Americas, where they were exchanged for raw materials that were then sent to Europe; The Atlantic slave trade formed one part of a three- legged trade network; merchant ships brought goods to Africa to be traded for slaves. On the second leg, known as the **Middle Passage**, the slaves were transported to the West Indies. There, the enslaved Africans were exchanged for sugar, molasses, and other products. On the final leg, these products were shipped to Europe or European colonies in the Americas.

41. Inflation – increase in the supply of money compared to goods, leading to higher prices

42. - **Scurvy** - swollen bleeding gums due to lack of vitamin C