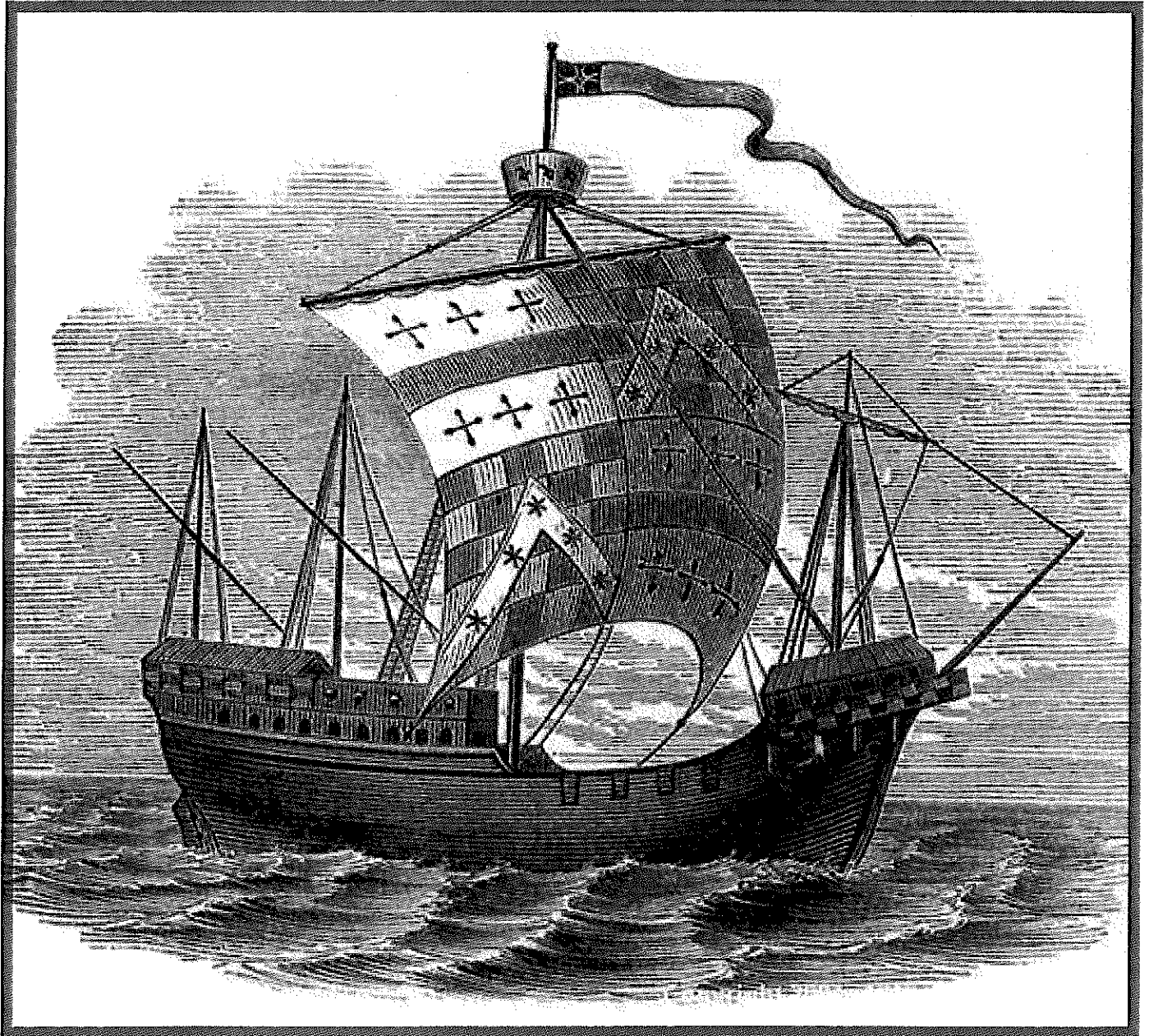


AGE OF EXPLORATION

Section 1: Explorations and Encounters



NAME _____ PERIOD _____

HOMEROOM TEACHER _____

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Age of Exploration

Section 1: Explorations and Encounters

Critical Vocabulary Words

1. **saga**: an adventure story about brave deeds of people long ago
2. **knoll**: a small, round hill
3. **encounter**: a meeting, such as one between peoples who have never met before
4. **exploration**: searching the unknown
5. **cartographer**: person who makes maps
6. **monarch**: a king or queen
7. **compass**: an instrument used to find direction with a needle that always points north
8. **navigation**: the study or act of planning and controlling the course of a ship
9. **conclusion**: a decision or an idea reached by thoughtful study
10. **isthmus**: a narrow strip of land that connects two larger areas
11. **expedition**: a journey made for a special reason
12. **scurvy**: a sickness caused by not getting enough vitamin C, which is found in fruit and vegetables
13. **colony**: a settlement ruled by another country
14. **colonist**: a person who lives in a colony
15. **rumor**: a story that has been told but has not been proven
16. **claim**: to declare that you or your country owns something
17. **Northwest Passage**: a water route that explorers wanted to find so that traders could cut through North America to Asia.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Age of Exploration

Section 1: Exploration and Encounters

Lesson 1: The Vikings

1. For thousands of years, North American Indians lived their lives unknown by European explorers.
2. Vikings were the first Europeans to travel to North America, 500 years before Christopher Columbus.
3. Primary Sources prove Vikings were in North America around 500 years before Christopher Columbus.
4. Vikings came from what is now Sweden, Finland, and Norway.
5. They founded the countries of Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Greenland. Collectively, these countries are called Scandinavia.
6. In 1000 A.D., Viking brothers named Leif Eriksson and Thorvald Eriksson sailed to what is today the country of Canada.
7. Leif Eriksson landed in what is today Newfoundland.
8. They named it Vinland which means "land of many vines" in Norse.
9. Leif and Thorvald Eriksson led many expeditions to Vinland, and made a settlement there.
10. Inuit Indians in the area repeatedly attacked the Viking settlement in Vinland.
11. In one attack, Leif's brother, Thorvald, was killed by Indians.
12. After Thorvald was killed, the Vikings left Vinland and never returned.
13. Descendants of the Vikings wrote of Vinland in the Greenlander's Saga, but there was no proof of the settlement until 1969 C.E., when archaeologists found artifacts in what is today called L'Anse Aux Meadows. (Jellyfish Cove)
14. History tells us that many other groups may have beaten the Vikings to North America. Among them may have been the Africans, Irish, Asians/Russians or French. So far, there are no primary sources to prove any of these groups made it to North America before the Vikings.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Age of Exploration

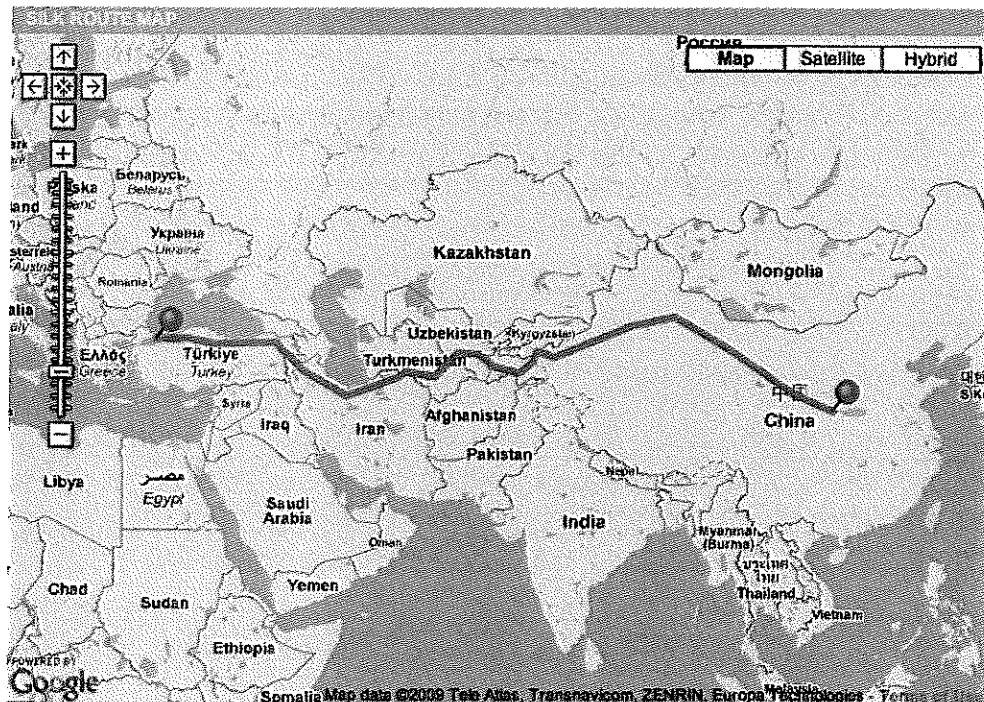
Section 1: Exploration and Encounters

Lesson 2: Marco Polo and Why the Europeans Needed India

1. Explorer and trader Marco Polo was one of the first Europeans to travel to what is today China, bringing back spices, perfumes/oils and ivory/jewels and other things Europeans had never seen before.
2. He traveled to India along what was called the Silk Road
3. Marco Polo's journey opened up India, which was what Europeans then called all of Asia, to trade.
4. Traders often traveled for as long as two years ONE WAY to India, and were able to become very rich if they lived to make it back to Europe.
5. When Europeans began to see the Wealth and value of the items found only in India, they could not get enough of them. The law of Supply and demand took over. Much of the European culture began to revolve around the trade with India.
6. In some places, items like salt and pepper became what people used for money.
7. One of the reasons why spices became so important to Europeans had to do with the preservation of meat. During this time in history, there was no way to properly store meat.
8. Since refridgeration techniques had not yet been invented nor was there any electricity, Europeans had to come up with other ways to cover the taste and smell of the rotten meat they ate.
9. Europeans did this by heavily rubbing spices and salt all over the meat before it was cooked. Other spices from India included paprika, cinnamon and thyme.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

10. Perfumes and oils were also in high demand by Europeans as well. Regular bathing was not part of the culture of the Europeans.
11. It was also not practical, since there was no indoor plumbing and water had to carried from rivers and streams that were often located many miles away.
12. Europeans also did not have the ability to launder (wash) their clothing, often wearing the same heavy robes, etc. for many month or years.
13. To cover up body odor, wealthy Europeans relied upon special perfumes and oils.
14. Dependence upon trade with India changed in 1453 when the Ottoman Turks began and The Crusades and conquered the city of Constantinople making it impossible to travel through there anymore. Constantinople (Istanbul) was the gate to the Silk Road and travel to India was not possible without going through this city.
15. This prompted European countries scramble to find a water route to India.
16. The first country to do so could potentially rule the world.



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Age of Exploration

Section 1: Exploration and Encounters

Lesson 3: The Race for the Water Route to Asia

1. Europe had also made great advances in sailing and navigation at this time.
2. They made faster ships by creating special sails that caught the wind in a different way than before. (caravels)
3. They improved navigating with the invention of the Compass and astrolabe
4. Using these advances in sailing, Europeans set out to find a water route to India (Asia) to get around Constantinople and the Ottoman Turks.
5. As a result, the course of world history changed forever.
6. Portugal led the way in finding a water route to Asia.
7. Portugal's King John asked his son Prince, Henry, to start a new school for navigators.
8. Prince Henry is known to history as Prince Henry the Navigator.
9. The school's navigation was kept secret. Those not following those rules were jailed, tortured and in some cases, even killed.
10. Prince Henry the Navigator taught his sailors to sail around the tip of Africa and east to India, not west, as was the way most thought was the correct route.
11. Bartholomeu Dias and Vasco Da Gama were among the first to sail around the tip of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope to Asia (India).
12. As a result, this route around the tip of Africa started Europeans buying Slaves from Africa.
13. In the beginning, the slave trade was started by other Africans selling captives they had captured in wars on rival tribes.
14. At the time of Prince Henry's death, Portuguese traders were buying thousands of slaves a year from African traders.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

15. One of those Portuguese slave traders was a man by the name of Christopher Columbus
16. Around the same time, German Martin Behaim made the first ever globe.
17. It was made of sewn together lamb skin leather, and Behaim was paid an amount which is the equivalent of \$75 today.
18. Behaim's globe was round, but was wrong; it showed the Earth much smaller than it actually is, and did not show the countries of North and South America Canada, or Australia. It also showed Africa too small in the wrong place.
19. At that time, Europeans did not know North + South America existed. Native Americans in North and South America did not know Europeans existed.
20. Sailing around the tip of Africa got around the problem of a captured Constantinople, but it was a long and very dangerous journey.
21. European navigators and explorers were constantly trying to find a shorter water route to India.
22. Some thought sailing west was the answer. They did not know North and South America were in their way.



The Earth Apple

Martin Behaim was a German map maker. In 1492, he made the world's first **globe**. It was made of **leather**. He called his globe the **Earth Apple**.

Unfortunately, the globe was not very accurate. It showed the Earth as **smaller** than its actual size. It also did not include all the **continents**. The continents it did include were the **wrong size** and **wrong shape**.