Modern European History

European Exploration

The Golden Age of Exploration IDs Matching

1. Amerigo Vespucci
2. Bartolomeu Dias
3. Catholic Church
4. Chinese
5. Christopher Columbus
6. Crusades
7. Ferdinand Magellan
8. Francisco Coronado
9. Francisco Pizarro
10. Henry Hudson
11. Hernando Cortés
12. Jacques Cartier
13. John Cabot
14. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella
15. kings
16. Latin Americans
17. Marco Polo
18. Northwest Passage
19. Pedro Cabral
20. Ponce de Leon
21. Prince Henry the Navigator
22. Renaissance
23. Samuel de Champlain
24. Vasco da Gama
25. Vasco de Balboa
26. along with physical isolation, this organization shaped the average person’s view of the world during

the Middle Ages

1. alternate route to the Far East sought by many European explorers
2. conquered the Aztecs in Mexico
3. credited for identifying the Americas as a completely “New World; the Americas were named for him
4. discovered Niagara Falls; the “Father of New France” who created detailed Canadian maps and charts
5. European armed invasion designed to reconquer the Holy Land; led to a growing demand for Middle

Eastern goods, which created a new desire for wider trade

1. explored lands farther north than any other previous explorer; three major waterways named for him;

his crew mutinied and left him, his son, and seven sailors in a small boat

1. explorer who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and reached India
2. first European to sail around the tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope)
3. first to reach the Pacific
4. found the St. Lawrence River, explored the coasts of New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland,

and made England’s first North American land claims

1. his book opened the eyes of Europe’s ambitious merchants and helped guide many other Europeans to

the East in search of even quicker and more profitable routes to China

1. individual who started a school for explorers, sponsored work to improve navigation equipment, and

paid for many voyages

1. invented the first magnetic compass; never expanded or attempted to conquer far-off nations
2. led his army overland from Mexico across the Great Plains of North America to what is now Kansas

in his search for the legendary Seven Cities of Gold; first European to discover the Grand Canyon and the Continental Divide

1. named the river explored by John Cabot the “St. Lawrence” and named the hill towering over the

river “Mount Royal”

1. people of mixed Spanish, African, and Native American heritage
2. Portuguese explorer who claimed Brazil for Portugal
3. Portuguese sailor who became the first to sail around the world
4. captured and killed the Inca ruler and conquered the Inca empire, giving Spain control over a large

part of South America

1. set sail in 1492 with three ships, the Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria; when he landed he thought he was

somewhere in the East Indies, he called the people he met “Indians”

1. Spanish explorer who discovered Florida while looking for the mythical “Fountain of Youth”
2. Spanish monarchs who financed Christopher Columbus’ explorations of the New World
3. the growing power and wealth of these individuals generated the means to pay the high costs of the

increasingly essential voyages of exploration

1. the time of the “rebirth” of Europe out of the darkness of the Middle Ages and into the light of

commerce, art, and learning; generated great innovations in shipbuilding and design, improvements in compasses, and other navigational tools that enhanced travel and trade