The Age of Exploration
Outcome: Europeans Explore the East

1. Setting the Stage
   a. Europeans had been exploring via the ________ and with people like __________
   b. For the most part, Europeans had no ________ or ability to explore ___________
   c. By 1400s, a desire for __________ coupled with advanced ________ __________
      sparked exploration.

2. Europeans Seek New Trade Routes
   a. Main desire for exploration: New _____ of ____________ (spices & luxury goods from Asia)
   b. Demand was __________ than ________ meant merchants could charge ________ prices
   c. England, Spain, Portugal, and France wanted to bypass __________ ________
      and find new sea routes for themselves
   d. Europeans also used __________ as a means to travel: They wanted to ________
      non-Christians throughout the world

3. Tools of Exploration
   a. European ships improved with technology (p.531)
   b. New vessel: The ______________.
      i. ______________
      ii. __________ sails stronger against the wind
      iii. Large ________ area
      iv. Shallow ________ allowed it to explore close to the shore
      v. ____________ was an instrument used to determine latitude and longitude

4. Portugal Leads the Way
   a. Portugal led the way in sailing ______________
   b. First country to establish trading outposts on ________ coast of __________
   c. Prince ____________, son of the king, was Portugal’s most enthusiastic exploration explorer
   d. Prince Henry wanted to reach ________ of the east and spread ______________
   e. ____________ sailed to the eastern side of Africa and reached ____________
   f. da Gama and crew were astonished by ________, silks, and ________ found in India
   g. da Gama’s remarkable ____________ mile journey was worth ________ times the cost of the trip and provided Portugal with a direct sea route to __________
5. Spain Also Makes Claims
   a. Spain watched Portugal with ________
   b. 1492 __________ _________ convinces Spain to finance a bold plan of finding a sea route to ________. Instead he is the first European to discover __________. 
   c. Portuguese suspected Columbus reached _____ and claimed land for Spain that Portugal had already ___________.
   d. This increased the exploration ________ between Spain and Portugal.
   e. The ______ steps in and attempts to settle who has claim --->

The result: _____________________________ of 1494: Line that divided Spain and Portugal’s claims. Spain got land ______ of the line, which included most of the __________, Portugal got lands to the ______ which included parts of modern-day ________

6. The Dutch (Netherlands)
   a. The people of this region declared their independence from ________ in 1581 and established the ________ _________.
   b. By 1600, the Dutch had the largest _______ of ships in the world- ______ vessels.
   c. The Dutch ______ ______ Company: Company that minted _______, made ________, and could raise an ________.
      i. Was _________ more __________ than British East India Company
      ii. Eventually Dutch drove out the ________ and established dominance over ________ _________.

Result: The Age of Exploration would begin a competitive and ______________ pursuit that would lead the Europeans to ________, the Far East, and eventually _______________.

Constructive Response Question
What innovations allowed Europeans to travel farther?