## Unit 5 Reading Guide

## Chapter 19: The Age of Exploration and Isolation

## Section 1: Italy: Europeans Explore the East (p. 529)

1. What motivated European exploration to the East?

## For God Glory and Gold

**Europeans Seek New Trade Routes**

1. How did the Crusades help to spur the desire for increased trade?
   * What spices were desired?
   * Who profited most from the spice trade?
   * How did Muslims and Italians controlled trade from the east?
2. Monarch of which countries sought trade routes to the East?

## The Spread of Christianity

1. What did European countries see as their sacred duties?

## Technology Makes Exploration Possible

1. What technological advancements made exploration possible? (p. 531)

## Portugal Leads the Way

**The Portuguese Explore Africa**

1. Who was Portugal’s most enthusiastic supporter of exploration?
2. What was found when the Muslim city of Ceuta was conquered?
   * how did this motivate Europeans?
   * How did Prince Henry’s navigation school foster exploration?

## Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia

1. Who was the first to reach the southern tip of Africa? year?
   * Who was first to reach India? year?
   * what was the value of the cargo with which he returned?

## Spain Also Makes Claims

1. Where did Columbus think that he had reached in 1492?
   * Where was he really?
   * What was the **Treaty of Tordesilla**?

## Trading Empire in the Indian Ocean Portugal’s Trading Empire

1. Describe the significance of the following in Portugal’s trade empire?
   * Hormuz
   * Goa
   * East Indies (Indonesia)
   * Malacca
   * Moluccas
2. How did the breaking of the Muslim Italian trade empire impact Europeans?
3. What lands did Magellan claim for Spain?

## Other Nations Challenge the Portuguese

1. What company dominated trade in the Indian Ocean.
   * Why was Amsterdam a leading commercial center?

## British and French Traders

1. What Indian product did the English profit from?
   * In what regions was European trade and influence limited?

**The Voyages of Zheng He**

1. How did the voyages of Zheng He differ from those of European traders? (p. 537)
   * Describe Zheng’s fleet

## Chapter 20: The Atlantic World

## Section 1: Spain Builds an American Empire (p. 553)

1. Describe the exploration and achievements of the following:

-Christopher Columbus

-Hernando Cortes & The Aztecs

-Francisco Pizarro & Atahualpa

## Spain’s Pattern of Conquest

1. Describe how the Spanish treated the natives. Use “mestizo” and “encomienda” in your answer:

## Spain’s Influence Expands

1. Why was Spain the richest and most powerful country in the world in the 16th Century?

## Opposition to Spanish Rule

1. Who was opposed to cruel treatment of Native Americans?

## African Slavery and Native Resistance

1. When was the encomienda system abolished?

-What was used as a labor replacement?

-What happened in 1680 in New Mexico?

## Section 2: European Nations Settle North America

1. Describe who (Country and specific explorer) settled the following territories and **why**:

-New France

-Jamestown

-New Netherland

## England Battles France

1. What was the French and Indian War

## Section 3: The Atlantic Slave Trade The Causes of African Slavery

## Slavery in Africa

1. How did the spread of Islam affect African Slavery?

## The Demand for Africans

1. Why did the Europeans start using Africans as slaves?

-What advantages did the Europeans see in using Africans?

## Spain and Portugal Lead the Way

1. During the century, more than percent of all Africans brought to the Americas went to .

-What industry did the Brazilians have that required lots of labor?

## Slavery Spreads Throughout the Americas England Dominates the Slave Trade

1. By the end of the slave trade, how many slaves had England transported to their colonies?
2. How did Africans help in the capture of African slaves?

## A Forced Journey

**The Triangular Trade**

1. What was the triangular trade?

**The Middle Passage**

1. What was the Middle Passage?

## A Harsh Life

1. Describe what it was like to be a slave in the Americas:

## Consequences of the Slave Trade

1. List at least 5 consequences of the Atlantic Slave Trade:

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## Section 4: The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

1. Sum up The Columbian Exchange in one paragraph using the following terms:

*-Columbian Exchange, capitalism, joint-stock company, mercantilism, and favorable balance of trade.*

* + How did the alternate attendance policy help to keep unity?

## Chapter 16: People and Empires in the Americas

## Section 2: Maya Kings and Cities (p. 446)

1. What were the names of important Mayan urban areas?
2. What goods were exchanged by the Mayas?
3. What were some of the gods in the Mayan religion?
4. Describe both Maya calendars:
5. Describe Mayan written language:
6. What are the theories of what happened to the Mayas?

## Section 3: The Aztecs Control Central Mexico (p. 452)

1. Describe the geography of The Valley of Mexico:

## The Aztec Empire

1. In 1325, the Aztecs established a city. **Who** told them to build it, **where** did they build it, and **what was the name** of the city?

## Aztecs Grow Stronger

1. What was the Triple Alliance?

## Tenochtitlan: A Planned City

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 24. What was the population of Tenochtitlan? | -What is a causeway? |
| -What is a chinampa(s)? | -What was in the center of the city? |

**Religion Rules Aztec Life**

1. Why did the Aztecs use sacrifice?

## Problems in the Aztec Empire

1. Who was Montezuma II and which new visitors did he meet (and eventually caused their demise?)

## Section 4: The Inca Create a Mountain Empire (p. 459)

## Setting the Stage

27. Where were the Inca located (continent, mountain range, & modern day country)?

**Incan Government Creates Unity**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. What is Quechua? | What was the Incan capital city? | What is an ayllu?  How were they divided? |
| What was a mita and how was it used? | How many miles of roads did they build? | What is a quipu? |

**Religion Supports the State**

1. How were women used in religious roles for the Incas?

**Discord in the Empire**

1. Who was Huayna Capac?

-What was in his gift box?

-What happened to the empire after Huayna Capac’s death?

## Chapter 22: Enlightenment & Revolution

## Section 1: The Scientific Revolution (p. 623)

**The Roots of Modern Science**

1. Before 1500, how did scholars decide what was true or false?

## The Medieval View

1. What was the geocentric theory? How did Christianity fit in with this theory?

## A New Way of Thinking

1. What was the Scientific Revolution?

-How did the Age of Exploration help fuel the Scientific Revolution?

## A Revolutionary Model of the Universe The Heliocentric Theory

1. Who was Nicolaus Copernicus and what was his heliocentric theory?

-How did he think clergy and scholars would react to this theory?

1. How did Johannes Kepler help Copernicus’s ideas?

## Galileo’s Discoveries

1. Describe Galileo’s contributions to the Scientific Revolution:

## Conflict with the Church

1. How did the Catholic Church respond to Galileo?

## The Scientific Method

1. Describe the steps of the Scientific Method:

## Newton Explains the Law of Gravity

1. Who was Isaac Newton and how did he contribute to the Scientific Revolution?

## The Scientific Revolution Spreads Scientific Instruments

1. Describe 4 new scientific instruments developed during the Scientific Revolution:

**The Muslim World Expands: Chapter 18**

**Directions:** Three of the great empires in history- the **Ottomans, the Safavids, and the Mughals**- emerged in the Muslim world between the 14th and the 18th centuries. Using the textbook pages listed below, **describe where each empire was located, who the important leaders were, any achievements/accomplishments of that empire, and reason for the decline of the empire**. Use of bullets is encouraged.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Describe where they were located (be specific)** | **Important Leaders and dates:** | **Achievements**  **/Accomplishments** | **Reason for Decline** |
| **The Ottomans (p.507-511)** |  |  |  |  |
| **The Safavids (p.513-515)** |  |  |  |  |
| **The Mughals (p.516-521)** |  |  |  |  |

What is **Cultural Blending** and what causes it?