The Age of Exploration
Timeline Cards
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Chapter 6, Card 14 Map tracing Magellan’s world voyage, once owned by Charles I (vellum) by Battista Agnese (1511–64)/John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, RI, USA/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 6, Card 14 Chapter 3, Card 4
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During the Middle Ages (400s–1400s), the people of Europe relied on spices to preserve and flavor their food. These spices could be obtained only through the Arab spice trade.

**Big Question:**
According to the author, how did the search for the Spice Islands change history?
Between 1271 and 1295, Venetian Marco Polo traveled throughout Asia with his father and brother. He later wrote of his experiences, providing inspiration to future explorers. This illustration of Venice is from Polo’s book.

Big Question: According to the author, how did the search for the Spice Islands change history?
In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias rounded Africa’s Cape of Good Hope. This made him the first European to sail from Europe to the Indian Ocean.

Big Question: Why do you think Portugal is described as a seagoing pioneer?
In 1497, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed to India, the first European to do so.

**Big Question:** Why do you think Portugal is described as a seagoing pioneer?
In 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral happened upon present-day Brazil and claimed the land for Portugal.

**Big Question:** Why do you think Portugal is described as a seagoing pioneer?
CHAPTER 3: Portuguese Exploration

Big Question: Why do you think Portugal is described as a seagoing pioneer?

During the early 1500s, Portugal established a powerful presence in Africa, primarily on the east coast (Swahili Coast) of the continent.
With the financial backing of Spain’s King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, Christopher Columbus sailed west in 1492, believing that he would reach the East Indies.

**Big Question:** Why do you think Columbus kept a secret log?
In 1494, Portugal and Spain signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, which divided newly explored territories between the two nations.

**Big Question:** Why do you think Columbus kept a secret log?
Big Question: How did European explorers and colonists treat the indigenous people of the Americas?

After Columbus, other Spanish expeditions explored the Americas, including expeditions led by Juan Ponce de León, Hernando de Soto, and Francisco Vázquez de Coronado.
CHAPTER 5: A Spanish Empire and Its Critics

Big Question: How did European explorers and colonists treat the indigenous people of the Americas?

In 1513 Vasco Núñez de Balboa and 190 of his men became the first Europeans to reach the South Sea (today called the Pacific Ocean).
Between 1519 and 1522, Spanish soldiers under the command of conquistador Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire in present-day Mexico.

**Big Question:** How did European explorers and colonists treat the indigenous people of the Americas?
CHAPTER 5: A Spanish Empire and Its Critics

Between 1531 and 1533, Spanish soldiers under the command of conquistador Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in present-day Peru.

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Bartolomé de Las Casas’s 1542 book *The Devastation of the Indies: A Brief Account* helped turn Spain’s king against that country’s *encomienda* system.
In September 1522, the 18 survivors of Ferdinand Magellan’s three-year expedition became the first Europeans to circumnavigate the globe.

**Big Question:** How important was it for explorers to have finally circumnavigated the globe?
From the 1400s through the 1750s, Europeans sought a Northwest Passage through North America to the Pacific Ocean.

**Big Question:** How did European exploration of the Americas lead to settlement and colonization?
In 1497, John Cabot became one of the first Europeans to seek the Northwest Passage. He reached a “new found land” in what is now Canada.

**Big Question:** How did European exploration of the Americas lead to settlement and colonization?
Between 1577 and 1580, Sir Francis Drake robbed other ships’ treasures to give to Queen Elizabeth I of England.

Big Question: How did European exploration of the Americas lead to settlement and colonization?
In 1607, England established its first permanent colony in North America at Jamestown in what became Virginia.

**Big Question:** How did European exploration of the Americas lead to settlement and colonization?
CHAPTER 8: France and the Fur Trade

Between 1604 and 1610, Samuel de Champlain established colonies in New France in what is now Canada.

**Big Question:** The French and the English had different approaches to settlement in North America. In what ways were they different?
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Big Question: How did the death of a king affect the Spice Trade?

After the death of Portugal’s king in the early 1600s, control of the Spice Islands and other Portuguese holdings shifted to the Dutch.
CHAPTER 9: Dutch Trade

Big Question: How did the death of a king affect the Spice Trade?

In 1609, Henry Hudson searched for the Northwest Passage for the Netherlands.
CHAPTER 10: Slavery

Big Question:
How did the Age of Exploration lead to the development of the slave trade?

During the 1600s, enslaved Africans were brought to the Americas to work on the sugar plantations.