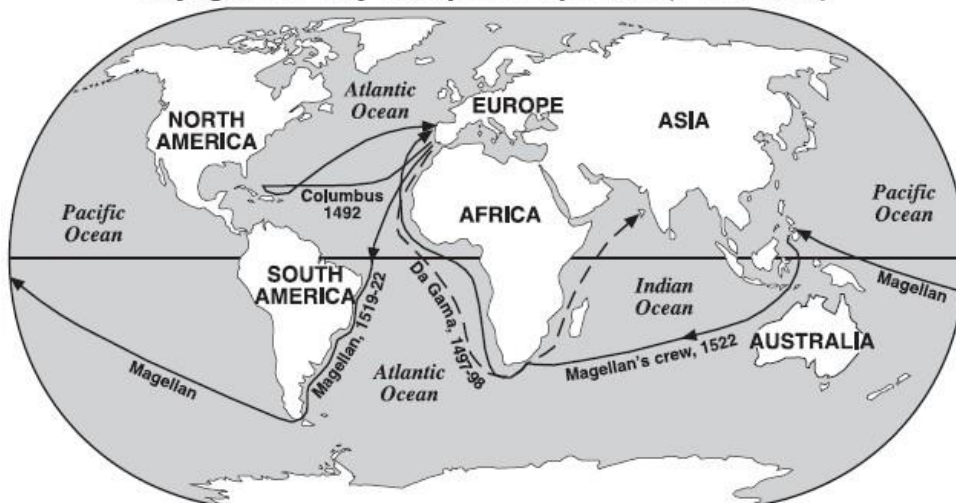


Voyages of Early European Explorers (1492–1522)



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

Student Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

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Key Words for Age of Exploration

Use your device to find the meaning of the following words

Age of Exploration: _____

Natural environments _____

Sponsor _____

Colony _____

maritime trade _____

seafaring tradition _____

Financed _____

Voyages _____

Colonization _____

Exploitation _____

Conquistadors _____

Caravel _____

Silk Road _____

Compass _____

Astrolabe _____

Map- Making _____

Henry the Navigator _____

Vasco da Gama _____

Christopher Columbus _____

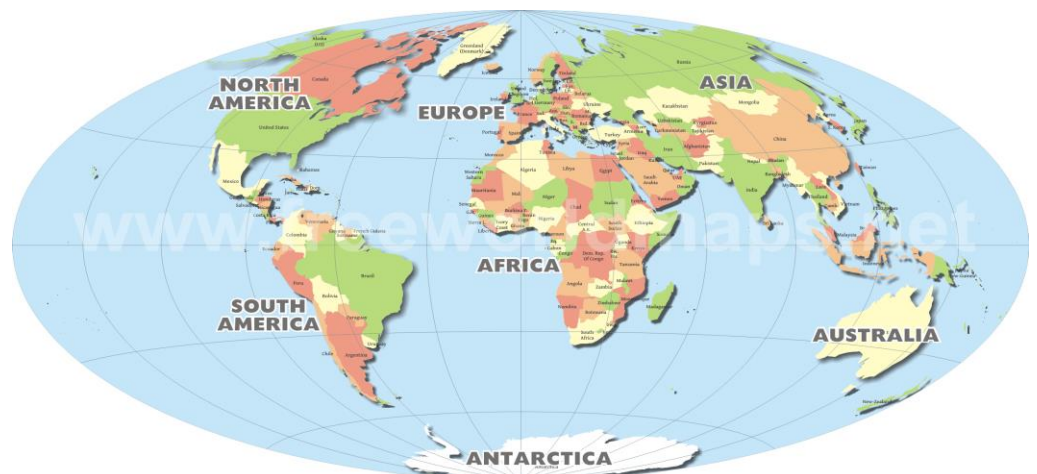
Ferdinand Magellan _____

Ibn Battuta- _____



This is a map of the world in 1492. Below is a map of the world today. In your copy book can you

1. What continents are missing from the first map. (Bonus) Why do you think they are missing?
2. Write down five differences between the two maps.
3. (Bonus) Apart from the missing continents in the first map, how accurate is the map? What do you think is the reason for this?



Name _____

Date _____

TO THE STUDENT



After Columbus arrived in the Americas, in 1492, people from three different continents began to mix, mingle, and merge. Each of these continents had its own cultures—languages, peoples, customs, religious beliefs, political and economic systems—and its own plants and animals, too. United States history begins with the meeting of the peoples, cultures, and natural environments of these different continents.

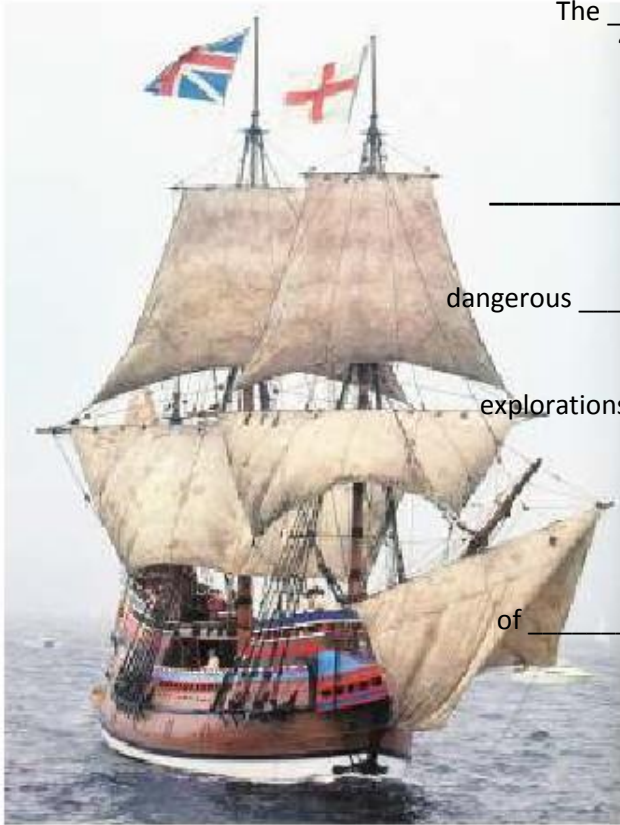
During the 1400's, Europe was changing a lot. New ideas, strong central governments, money from trade, the crusading tradition—many things got Europe stirred up and ready to start exploring. American societies were continuing to develop, as they had since the first humans migrated across from Asia, tens of thousands of years earlier. West and central African societies had become powerful, wealthy, and sophisticated. But they were losing power and influence when Europeans finally reached them and the transatlantic slave trade began.

The Age of Exploration covers the years when Europeans were finally discovering that the Americas existed. The explorers were spurred by the desire to find sea routes for trade with the Far East, which was very profitable. Many nations explored, but Spain took the lead in becoming a colonial power in the Americas.

The activities you'll be doing for this course of study will help you better understand this era of exploration and mutual discovery. You'll work with maps and graphs. You'll put yourself in the shoes of explorers and colonizers, advising conquistadors and thinking about joining a fabulous caravan across the Sahara. You'll read what explorers had to say about their discoveries and experiences. You'll learn about the houses, daily life, and customs of people in the Americas and Africa before Europeans arrived. You'll find out how Columbus and other explorers were able to cross the unknown ocean to get to the Americas. At the end, you'll have a better grasp of how three continents finally came together, once Columbus arrived, and what some possible results of that contact would be.



The Age of Exploration



The _____ started in the 1400's. The term "Age of Exploration" refers to the timeperiod when people from Europe explored the world from the 1400's-1700's. There were many reason why people from Europe wanted to explore the world. Europeans were desperate to get _____ from Asia. Spices were used to preserve foods and keep them from spoiling. Spices, however, were expensive and dangerous to get. Traders had to travel parts of the dangerous _____ (a land route from Europe to Asia) to get them. Because the Silk Road was frequently closed due to various wars, European rulers began to pay for explorations to find a _____ to Asia so they could get spices more easily and for cheaper. Portugal was the first European country that sent explorers to search for the sea route to Asia. Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation and financed the first voyages to the west coast of Africa. In the 1400's, however, sailors were afraid of _____ and boiling hot water at the Equator, so progress was slow. After Bartholomew Dias and his crew made it to Africa's Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama and his crew became the first to sail around Africa and through the Indian Ocean to India.

Based upon the reading, answer **three** questions in complete sentences in your **Copy Books** and with legible handwriting!

Fill in the missing words.

A) Describe what you see in the picture?

In this picture I can see.....

B) Pick three words why people wanted to explore the world in the 15th century.

C) . What was the first country to start exploring the world in a major way? Bonus (Why do you think it was this country)

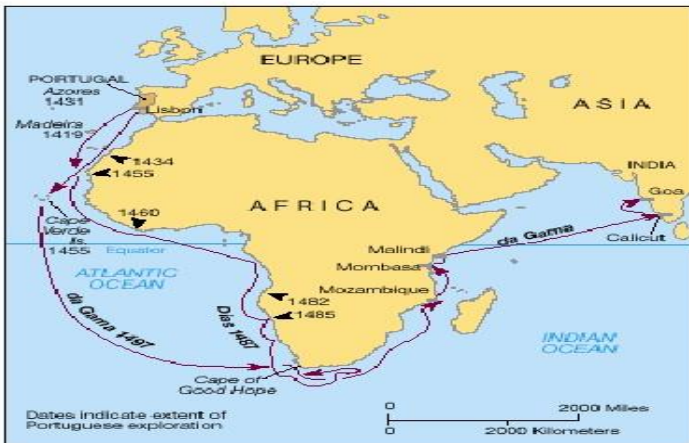
D). Why were spices important to people from Europe?

Spices were important because

E). Pick two important people from the Age of Exploration, why were they important? Bonus research these two explores and give more information.

Spices Silk Road Sea Route sea monsters Age of Exploration

Portuguese Exploration



Portuguese explorers moved gradually down the coast of Africa and ultimately reached western India in their search for gold, spices, and slaves.

The Age of Exploration marked the beginning of Portuguese power and wealth. At the beginning of the 1400s Portugal had a population of one and a quarter million and an economy dependent on **maritime trade** with Northern Europe. Although Portugal was not as rich as the other European countries, it would lead the European community in the _____ of sea routes to the African continent, the Atlantic Islands, and to Asia and South America over the course of the sixteenth century.

Several factors **contributed** to Portugal becoming the number one European pioneer in exploration. The first was its _____ along the west coast of the Europe, which allowed for the natural development of a **seafaring tradition**. The second was the evolution of a complex maritime economy in which the port cities of Lisbon and Oporto became the commercial centers of the country. The **merchant community** used these port cities as their base of operations from which they **financed** the majority of the various exploration and trading ventures first European country to start exploring the world in a major way were the _____. They spent much of their time exploring the western coast of _____. It is hard to believe that it was so dangerous and scary for these ships, but there had never been a European ship that had traveled all the way down the western coast of Africa. Many people believed that the farther south you went the more likely you were to _____

Pick **three** questions to answer in your copy book.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcd00QTmxIU>

1. What continent did Portugal spend a large amount of time exploring?
2. True or False? Portugal was just as rich as the other European countries.
3. Give three reasons why sailors might have been fearful of sailing the seas?
4. Research and write an account on what you think it would have been like to be on one of these sailing voyages?

maritime trade - trading done by sea.

Contributed- Help

seafaring tradition- families using boats and ships for a long time.

merchant community- people who buy/ sell and trade.

Financed- Paid for

Fill in the blanks

geographical position Die

Africa exploration Portuguese.

Spanish Exploration



Answer three questions in your copy.

Based upon the reading, answer these questions in complete sentences and with legible handwriting!

1. How many Voyages did Columbus take and why were they important ?
2. True or False? Columbus set foot on North America.
3. What three civilizations were encountered by the Spanish and what happened to them?
4. What diseases were exchanged between the Spanish and the Natives?

During the Age of Exploration, Spain was one of the most powerful countries. The country of Spain paid for some of the most important explorations throughout the entire age.

The four **voyages** of Columbus (between 1492 and 1504) served to open the door to European exploration, **colonization** and **exploitation** of the New World, although Columbus himself never set foot in North America. By the time the English began active colonization, the Spanish had already explored large portions of North America, especially in the South and Southwest. The Spanish explorers encountered three major civilizations in the New World: the Incas in present-day Peru and the Mayans and Aztecs in Mexico and Central America. The conquistadors were truly amazed by what they found — immense wealth in gold and silver, complex cities rivaling or surpassing those in Europe, and remarkable artistic and scientific achievements. Spanish conquest in the New World was driven by the three

'G's—**gold (greed), glory, and god**. In his drive to gather riches,

Columbus (and later conquistadors) enslaved and decimated the local populations. The numbers of these Native Americans plummeted, in part because of war against the colonial forces, but also because of the introduction of diseases to which the natives had no natural immunity. The natives contracted malaria, smallpox and measles from the Europeans, but passed on syphilis to the invaders in a morbid exchange.

Voyages- Journey

Colonization- When a country takes over and rules another country.

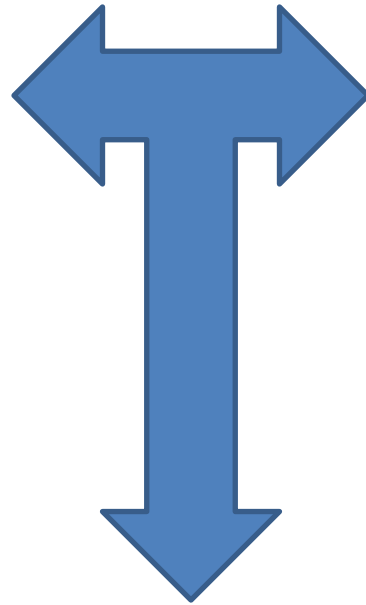
Exploitation- When a country takes another countries resources and does not give a fair price.

Conquistadors- People who arrived on new land and started taking over them (conquering them)

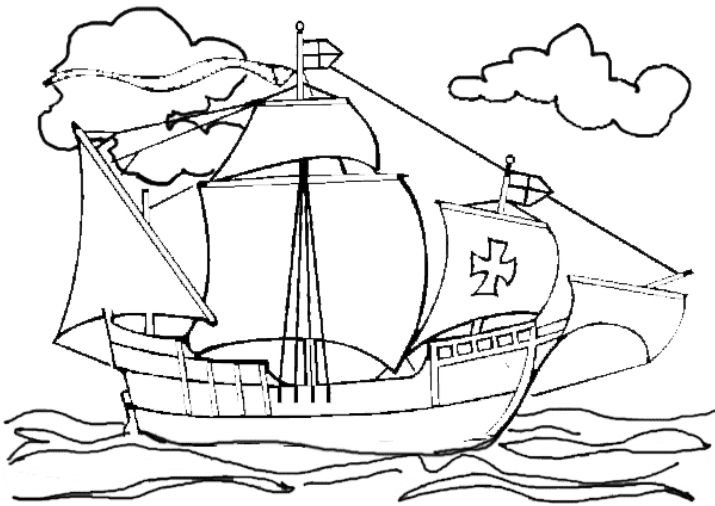
Caravel and improvements



Triangular ships were fast but light weight
They could only sail near the coast for short distances

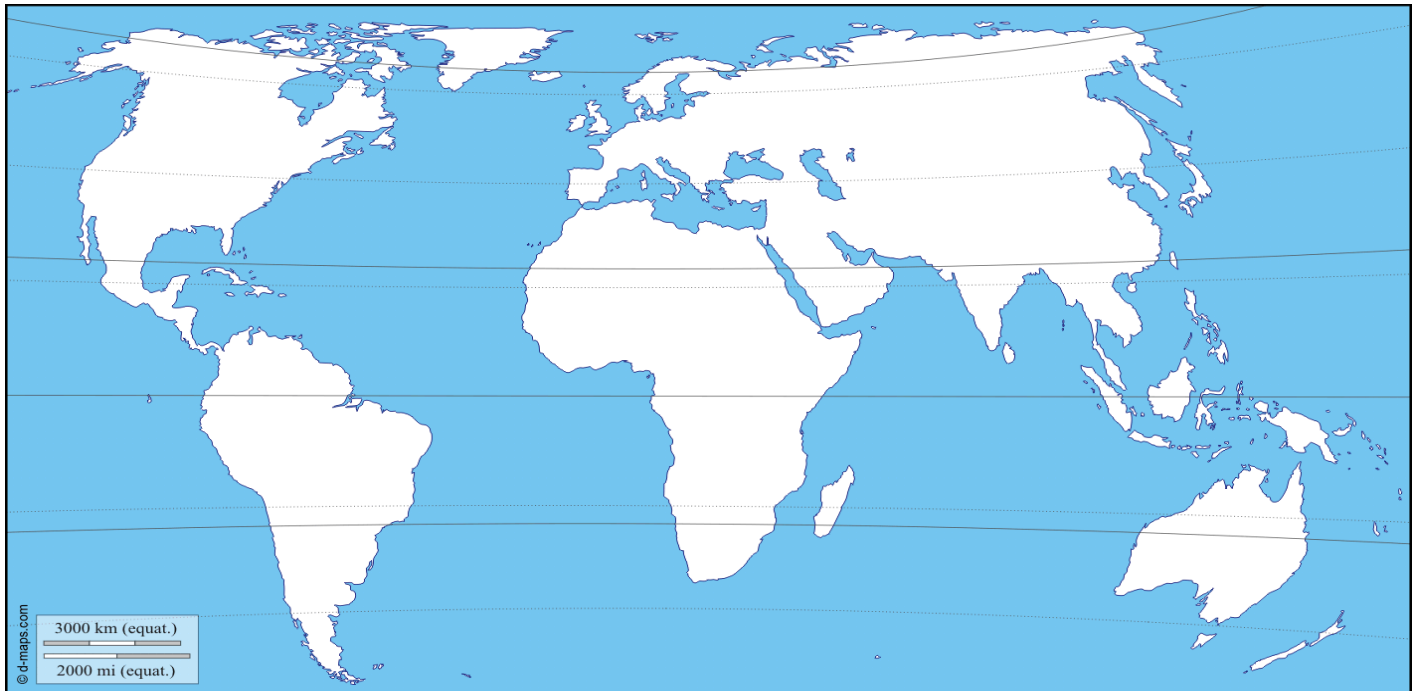


Square sails were slow but were able to manage rough seas better.



[Video](#) on the improvements

- A) Draw and label a caravel in your copy.
- B) Describe how the caravel improved over time using drawings and labels.
- C) Bonus Research the caravel and give a detailed drawing and explanations on the improvements made.



Research and draw in the

Major trade routes

Cities

The goods the countries had.

[Video Early Exploration](#)

Name _____

Date _____

UNIT 3
WORKSHEET 2

East-West Trade

Demand for eastern goods was high in Europe during and after the Middle Ages. Europeans paid for these goods with African gold.

Directions: On your map of Europe, Asia, and Africa, trace the major trade routes. Also, locate and label the cities and physical features listed below. Then write in the names of the trade goods to show where they came from.



Trade Routes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overland from China, then to Europe • By sea from eastern islands, ultimately to Europe • By camel caravan from West Africa 			
Trade Goods		Cities	
Spices	Dyestuffs	Samarkand	Alexandria
Gems	Tea	Antwerp	Damascus
Gold	Coffee	Timbuktu	Genoa
Silk	Slaves	Malacca	London
Manufactured goods	Horses	Calicut	Constantinople
Perfumes	Dates	Hormuz	Tangier
Steel	Carpets	Mecca	Tunis
Woolen cloth	Cotton cloth	Venice	
Bodies of Water		Islands	
Indian Ocean	Mediterranean Sea	Moluccas (Spice Islands)	Indonesia
Pacific Ocean	Black Sea	Ceylon	Japan
Atlantic Ocean	Baltic Sea	Madagascar	
Red Sea		Desert	
		Sahara	



Name _____

Date _____

UNIT 3
WORKSHEET 5

Three Worlds About to Meet

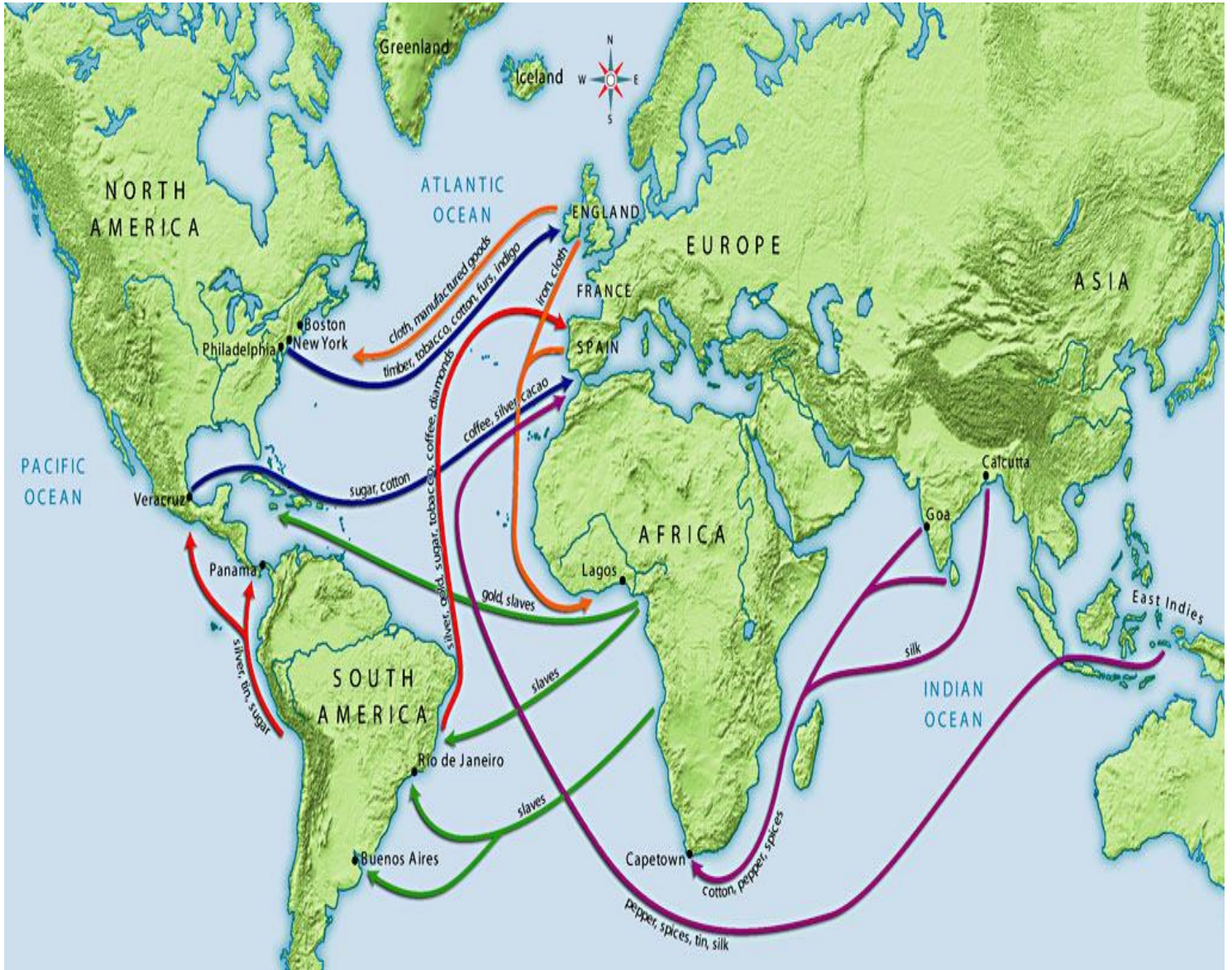


Directions: Three worlds—European, Native American, and African—are about to meet and mingle. From what you have read, fill in these boxes to **compare and contrast** those worlds. (Of course, societies within Europe, within Africa, and within the Americas were diverse. For this activity, identify **broad general characteristics** that applied to many peoples in each area.)

	Europe	Africa	America
Political system			
Social organization			
Economic system			
Main ideas and values			



The Trade System of the world following the findings of America



Technology advancements during the age of exploration.

One of the major reasons that the Age of Exploration began when it did was down to the advancements in technology.

Research each piece of equipment and explain what it was and how this improved the life of a sailor



Equipment	What was it and what did it do?	How did this improve life for the sailors?
Caravel		
Compass		
Astrolabe		
Map- Making		

Primary Sources

5. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION (30 marks)

Source D

Letter from Amerigo Vespucci to his patron Lorenzo de Medici (1500).

We were absent thirteen months on this voyage, exposing ourselves to terrible dangers, and discovering a very large part of Asia, and a great many islands, most of them inhabited. According to the calculations I have several times made with the compass, we sailed about five thousand leagues...We discovered immense regions, saw a vast number of people all naked, and speaking various languages. On the land we saw many wild animals, various kinds of birds, and an infinite number of trees, all aromatic.

We brought home pearls in their growing state, and gold in the grain. We brought two stones, one of emerald, the other of amethyst, which was very hard, at least half a span long and three fingers thick. The sovereigns esteem them most highly, and have preserved them among their jewels...We brought many other stones which appeared beautiful to us, but of all these we did not bring a large quantity, as we were continually busy in our navigation, and did not stay long in any one place.

When we arrived in Cadiz, we sold many slaves. Finding two hundred remaining to us...thirty-two having died at sea... However, we are satisfied with having saved our lives, and thank God that during the whole voyage, out of fifty-seven Christian men, which was our number, only two had died, having been killed by the Indians.

(Source: The Oxford Book of Exploration, p 327)

A. Source D

- (i) How far did Vespucci and his crew sail? (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** things they discovered. (2)
- (iii) Name **two** things they brought back. (2)
- (iv) Why did so many slaves die on the voyage? (2)
- (v) Why did rich patrons like de Medici sponsor voyages such as this? (2)

SOURCE E



Christopher Columbus returns to the Spanish Court 1493.
www.napoleon-series.org

B. Source E

- (i) Columbus returned to Spain with some inhabitants of the land he discovered (marked X). Why did Columbus call these men *Indians*? (2)
- (ii) Name **two** new products brought from the New World to Europe by explorers or traders. (2)
- (iii) Suggest **two** effects which voyages of exploration had on the native people of the New World. (4)

Source E

Richard Hakluyt, *The Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation, 1589-1600*.

The kings of Spain and Portugal have enlarged their kingdoms, greatly enriched themselves and their subjects, and trebled the size of their navies. If we follow, there will be huge demand for English cloth, with great benefit for all those who work in the trade. A great number of men, but also children and women, who now have no work, will be found employment in making things which can be traded with those who live in new lands.

See what islands and ports you might find by sailing to the north-east, for it would be good that we should have the control over our own trade routes to India and China, and so bring ourselves great riches.

First and foremost...spread the happy news of Jesus to those who know nothing of him. Second...teach them about our knowledge of farming.

B. Source E

- (i) Give **two** reasons why the writer encouraged voyages of discovery by English sailors. (4)
- (ii) Mention **two** dangers sailors faced on voyages such as these. (4)

Voyage Of Columbus AS DESCRIBED BY COLUMBUS HIMSELF

As I know that it will afford you pleasure that I have brought my undertaking to a successful result, I have determined to write to you this letter to inform you of everything that has been done and discovered in this voyage of mine. On the thirty-third day after leaving Cadiz I came into the Indian Sea, where I discovered many islands inhabited by numerous people. I took possession of all of them for our most fortunate King by making public proclamation and unfurling his standard, no one making any resistance. To the first of them I have given the name of our blest Savior, trusting in whose aid I had reached this and all the rest; but the Indians call it Guanahahi. To each of the others also I gave a new name, ordering one to be called Sancta Maria de Conception, another Fernandina, another Hysabella, another Johana so with all the rest.

1. Who do you think this letter was written for? Why do you think that?
2. What kind of person do you think Columbus was? Why do you think this? Refer to text and give evidence.
3. Why would Kings and Queens sponsor such journeys? Is there evidence of this?

Eye witness account of (the Journal of) Antonio Pigafetta who was a captain with Magellan

They shot so many arrows at us and hurled so many bamboo spears (some of them tipped with iron) at the captain-general, besides pointed stakes hardened with fire, stones, and mud, that we could scarcely defend ourselves.

Seeing that, the captain-general sent some men to burn their houses in order to terrify them. When they saw their houses burning, they were roused to greater fury. Two of our men were killed near the houses, while we burned twenty or thirty houses. So many of them charged down upon us that they shot the captain through the right leg with a poisoned arrow. On that account, he ordered us to retire slowly, but the men took to fight, except six or eight of us who remained with the captain.



The natives shot only at our legs, for the latter were bare; and so many were the spears and stones that they hurled at us, that we could offer no resistance. The mortars in the boats could not aid us as they were too far away.

The Death of Magellan, from a 19th century illustration

(a) **DOCUMENT 1**

Extract from the eyewitness account of Antonio Pigafetta, diarist on Magellan's voyage of discovery in the sixteenth century.

(i) In what way had the natives made their spears even more dangerous?

.....
..... (1)

(ii) According to the document, why did the captain send men to burn the natives' houses?

.....
.....
..... (2)

(iii) Does the writer respect the captain? Give **one** piece of evidence to support your answer.

.....
.....
..... (2)

(iv) Give one advantage **and** one disadvantage of eyewitness accounts for historians.

Advantage:

.....

Disadvantage:

..... (2)

Design Your Own Explorers Board Game!

Waddingtons, the board game manufacturers, have asked you to come up with a brand new board game to boost their sales. The theme is to be *'Discovering New Worlds'*.

The Brief:

1. Your board game should show the problems explorers faced in travelling to new lands.
2. You will play each other's games and vote on the best ones
3. Commendations will be awarded to those pupils who produce particularly effective, creative and educational board games.

Think about the following things:

- **How do you decide who starts your game?**
- **Do all the players start in the same place?**
- **What is the aim of the game? Is the winner...**
 - The last person left alive?
 - The first person to reach a certain place?
 - The first person to have reached several places on the board?
 - The first person to have collected several objects?
 - The first person to have answered a certain amount of questions?
- **Will the players...**
 - Always head in one direction (like Monopoly)?
 - Zig-Zag upwards (like Snakes and Ladders)?
 - Choose their direction (like Trivial Pursuit)?
- **What will the board look like?**
 - World Map?
 - Ship?
 - Any other??

Make a board game. One example: (Something like a Monopoly board game.) The goal is complete a tour, like an explorer did. Using a map of Eurasia and Africa drawn onto a board or large paper, create squares that follow the explorers' journeys. Make some squares for "chance" and make cards that might send the player ahead or behind. (They should be appropriate to the actual problems of travelers in the during age of exploration .) Players can roll the die or dice to determine how many spaces to move their player piece. Play the game with a few friends.

Other possible board games

Snakes and ladders, Articulate, Survivors , bingo etc

Project

Your project is to research an explorer and to present your information. The explorer can be from any time period and does not need to be a sea explorer. The explorer could be modern or historic, male or female and from any country. This project will part of your next common assessment.

Your project is broken into three parts, life journey and sources. You need to have some questions answered from each section.

Your presentation should be appropriate to demonstrate the content.

Life

Name Where / when were they born?

Any other interesting information? Children ? Family?

Journey

Explain why the explorer wanted to explore? How was the trip paid for? Did they have any difficulty getting money?

Where did they leave from? When? Where did he/she explore?

Why that place ? How did the voyage begin? How did they travel?

What technology did they use? What support did they get? Was it solo?

What problems did they encounter? How did they overcome them? What was the voyage like?
Describe the conditions? How did the explorer react?

What did the explorer discover? Describe how the first discovery was made?

What did the explorer do? What happened when he / she returned home?

Did the explorer return to the place again? What happened to them?

Sources

Have you used any primary sources in your project? Have you given a list of sources used?

Can you evaluate any sources? What were the most useful? Why did you use that source?

Where did you find you sources? Have you used more than one source?

Famous Explorers

1. Captain Cook
2. Marco Polo
3. Captain Robert Scott
4. Sir Edmund Hillary
5. Jacques Cousteau
6. Sir Francis Drake
7. Neil Armstrong
8. Tom Crean
9. Ferdinand Magellan
10. Admiral Zheng
11. Roald Amundsen
12. Ed Stadford
13. Benedict Allen
14. Sir Wally Herbert
15. Helen Thayer
16. Gerturd Bell
17. Fanny Bullock Workman
18. KRYSZYNA CHOJNOWSKA-LISKIEWICZ
19. Jeanne Baret
20. John Cabot
21. Sir Walter Raleigh
22. David Livingstone
23. Sir Francis Drake
24. Freya Stark
25. Leo Africanus
26. Amerigo Vespucci

And many many more. You can use this list or find your own explorer. Maybe a person who discovered your country or from your country.



Ibn Battuta was born in Tangier, Morocco, on the 24th February 1304. Is known to as one of the greatest explores of the middle East. He started his travels when he was 20 years old in 1325. His main reason to travel was to go on a Hajj, or a Pilgrimage to Mecca, as all good Muslims want to do. But his traveling went on for about 29 years and he covered about 75,000 miles visiting the equivalent of 44 modern countries which were then mostly under the governments of Muslim leaders of the World of Islam, or "Dar al-Islam". [See the map below.]

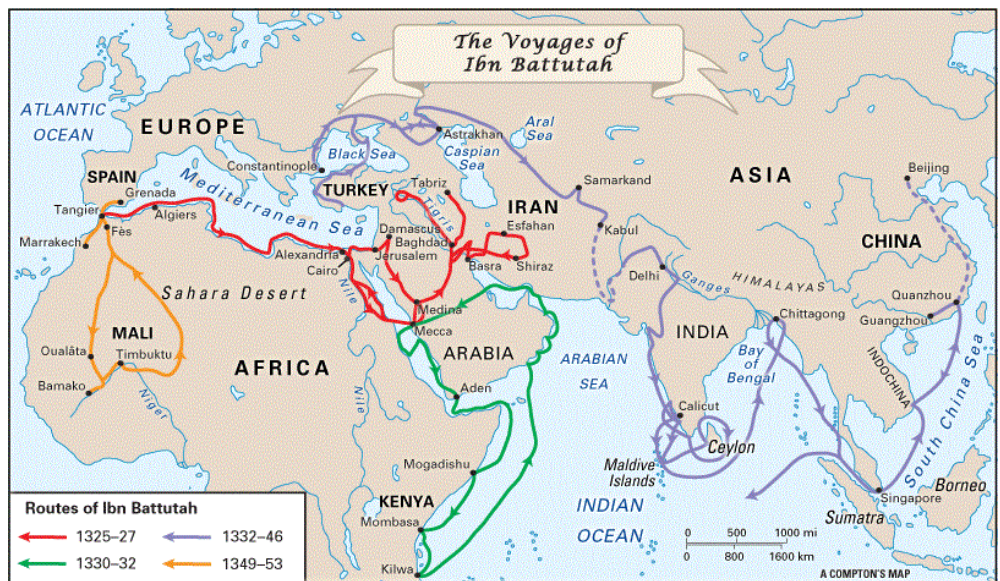
He met many dangers and had many adventures along the way. He was attacked by bandits, almost drowned in a sinking ship, was

almost beheaded by a tyrant ruler, and had a few marriages and lovers and fathered several children on his travels!

Near the end of Ibn Battuta's own life, the Sultan of Morocco insisted that Ibn Battuta dictate the story of his travels to a scholar and today we can read translations of that story called "Rihla - My Travels."

This is a map of the Muslim

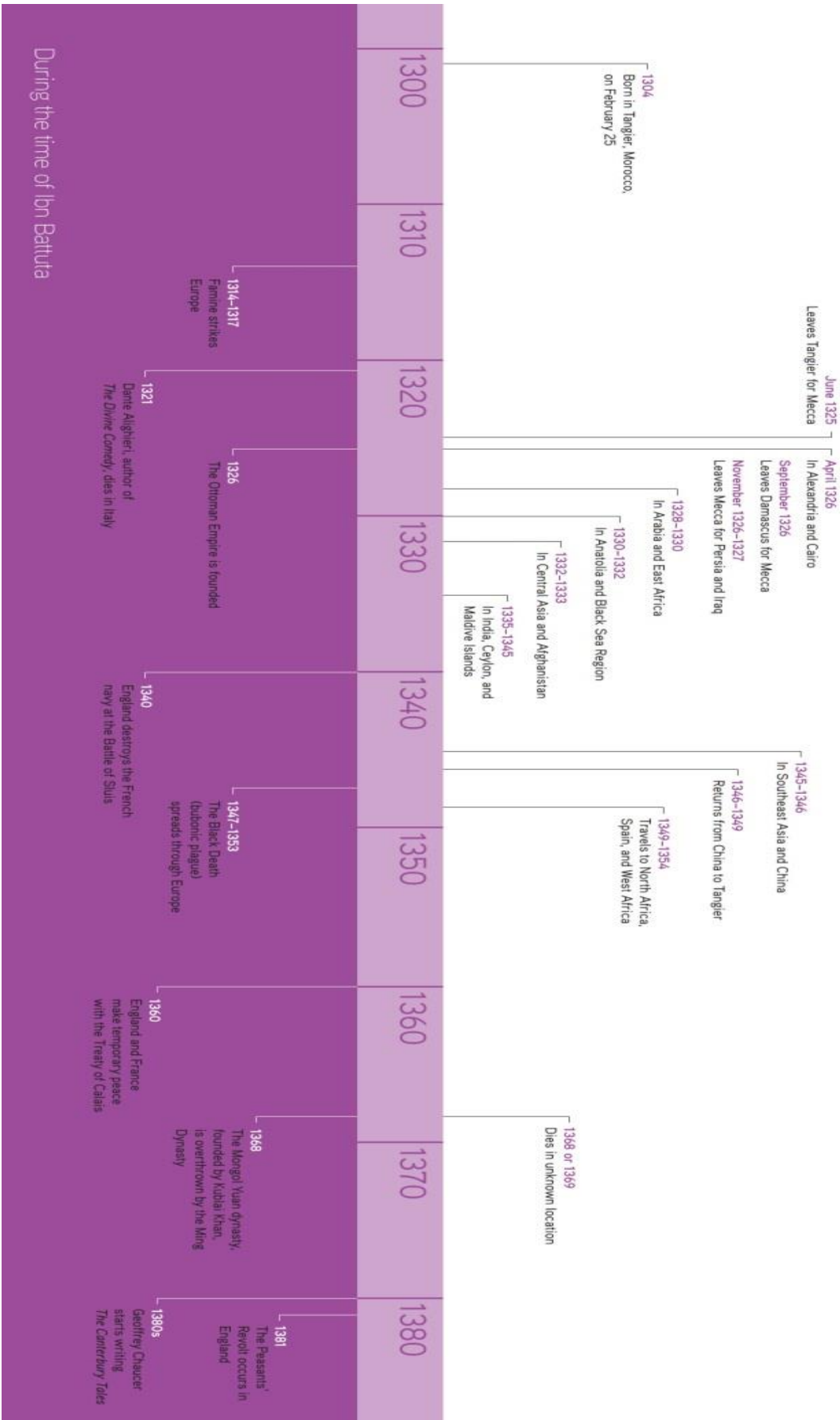
World about 1300. Ibn Battuta mainly traveled to countries with Muslim governments in the areas inside the black border marking the Dar al-Islam. Beyond that, Muslim traders had already ventured out into China, Indonesia and further, and had established small Muslim communities in many regions of the world. Ibn Battuta would seldom be far from fellow Muslims on his travels, and he would greatly benefit from the charity and hospitality offered to Muslim travelers and pilgrims.



1. When studying Ibn Battuta what sources could historians use?
2. What would be the strengths and weaknesses of using a source like this?
3. (Bonus) How did Islam provide a comfortable environment for Ibn Battuta to travel in? (Bonus) Give reasons why you think Ibn Battuta is not as well-known as other famous explorers?



Timeline of Ibn Battuta's life



During the time of Ibn Battuta

Oral Presentations

In your groups you need to present one journey Battuta undertook.

On a large map, be prepared to show the class where Ibn Battuta went.

Determine the distance he traveled by using the legend/scale of miles.

Tell the class how long this part of the trip took.

Identify some of the important places and people that he saw.

Identify any adventures that he had. What excitement or dangers did he face? What did he do in those places? Why did he go there?

Be prepared to tell how he traveled:

What types of transportation did he use?

What did he eat?

Where did he stay?

Other details, if given: like how did he bathe, etc.

Look for important themes for history:

What does his story tell us about history, for example does it tell us about slavery, women's rights, politics, society, religion?

What is your group's personal reaction to Ibn Battuta or some of the other people that he met? (Do you think you would like him or the other people he met? Why or why not? Do you think you could have been one of his traveling companions?)

<http://ibnbattuta.berkeley.edu/>

<http://archive.aramcoworld.com/issue/200004/the.longest.hajj.the.journeys.of.ibn.battuta.part.1-from.pilgrim.to.traveler.tangier.to.makkah.htm>

<http://www.schooltube.com/video/904470869e964d32b01f/The%20Journeys%20of%20Ibn%20Battuta,%20Part%201%20Introduction>

Options Options Options 😊

Post Cards –

Pretend that you are Ibn Battuta or that you are traveling with him. Send post cards back home to Tangier (Morocco) - Ibn Battuta's home.

The post cards should include important information, like:

The means of transportation (horse or donkey, camel caravan, ship)

The distances traveled and how long the trip has taken

The weather or climate

Unusual sights or dangers along the way

A description of the picture in your Post Card

Other personal or cultural information that you want to share

To send any mail during Ibn Battuta's time, your letter would probably be carried by camel, donkey, or horse by land, on dhow sailing ships, or even by carrier pigeon! It probably would take months to get there, if nothing happened to it along the way!

Newspapers

Be newspaper reporters. In small groups, prepare your newspaper with the following sections: News of the Main Event - with a good stories including the "who-what-where-when-what happened-why-how" information - and interview at least two people for their observations of the event. Give good details.

Editorials and/or Letters to the Editor: Give opinions from two points of view about an event. Advertisements of items for sale appropriate to the culture, with prices using money appropriate to the culture. Try to make your advertisements attention-getters! Help Wanted: Describe at least two jobs that are appropriate to the culture. Entertainment: What did people do for entertainment? Try to encourage your readers to get out and enjoy life! Weather Report (see the links at the bottom of each section for help); Comics or Cartoon (you can draw them); Advice Column: Give advice to the troubled. Letters asking for your help should be answered with compassion. Be appropriate to the times and the culture visited. Use a modern newspaper to get ideas for format

Travel Brochures

Prepare a one-page brochure to advertise travel to one of the places visited by Ibn Battuta. You should give information about the attractions for tourists - the things to see; tell about the climate; describe the

local people and their customs; provide a small map of that place; tell what kind of food is available; tell which clothing is appropriate; give warnings that a tourists should know before going. (Go to a travel agency to see what a travel brochure may look like.

Two extracts taken from Ibn Battuta's book

The diver ... puts over his face a covering made of the shell of the tortoise... and [something] like scissors which he fastens on his nose, then ties a rope around his waist and submerges. They differ in their endurance under water, some of them being able to stay under water for an hour or two hours or less." ... "Inside [the oyster shells] are found pieces of flesh which are cut out with a knife, and when they come into contact with the air they solidify and turn into pearls.

[We] set out for the country of the Turks. ... It was conquered by the Muslims, but there are still large numbers of Christians there under the protection of the Turkmen Muslims. We traveled on the sea for ten nights, and the Christians treated us honorably and took no passage money from us. On the tenth day we arrived at Alanya [where the province begins]. This country ... is one of the finest in the world; in it God has brought together the good things dispersed throughout other lands. Its people are the most comely (handsome) of men, the cleanest in their dress, the most delicious in their food, and the kindest folk in creation. Wherever we stopped in this land, whether at a hospice or a private house, our neighbors both men and women (these do not veil themselves) came to ask after our needs. When we left them they bade us farewell as though they were our relatives and our own folk, and you would see

1. From reading the two sources what kind of man do you think Ibn Battuta was? Give evidence and explain your answer.
2. How useful is a personal account for historians? What are the strengths and weaknesses of sources such as these?

Possible Exam questions

1. What were the main countries involved in early sea exploration?
2. List three reasons that explain why the Age of exploration began?
3. Give two reasons why rulers were willing to sponsor voyages during the Age of Exploration.
4. Why were spices so sought after in the 15th century?
5. How did the caravel improve sailing for sailors?
6. What are some of the fears sailors had going to sea in the 15th Century?
7. What were the names of Columbus's three ships?
8. How did Henry the navigator improve sea exploration?
9. Name the civilization conquered by the Spanish conquistador, Francisco Pizarro.
10. What was the first country to start exploring the world in a major way?
11. Why would Kings and Queens sponsor such journeys of exploration?
12. Explain why there was a great demand for spices in Europe around the year 1500.
13. Name and explain one instrument of navigation used during the Age of Exploration.
14. Give one reason why sea travel was so dangerous during the Age of Exploration.
15. Name one explorer and one place or route discovered by that explorer.
16. Why are primary sources useful to historians when examining the Age of Exploration?
17. Who is Ibn Battuta? Where did he discover?
18. Why is Ibn Battuta not as well-known as other famous explorers?
19. How reliable are personal accounts for historians?
20. Tick one of the following terms from the Age of Exploration and explain your chosen term:

Compass

Caravel

Astrolabe

Websites Videos and links

<http://www.historymatters365.com/the-age-of-explorations.html>

<http://geography.about.com/od/historyofgeography/a/ageexploration.htm>

<http://exploration.marinersmuseum.org/>

<http://www.sparknotes.com/testprep/books/sat2/history/chapter5section2.rhtml>

<http://www.britannica.com/topic/European-exploration>

<http://www.history.com/shows/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/infographics/age-of-exploration>

<https://aeforkids.wordpress.com/facts/>

Videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvo2Dvjuxg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sVGFX7DjiWc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NjEGncridoQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xFo-pkIRvwc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kgPCBAUtp5o>