

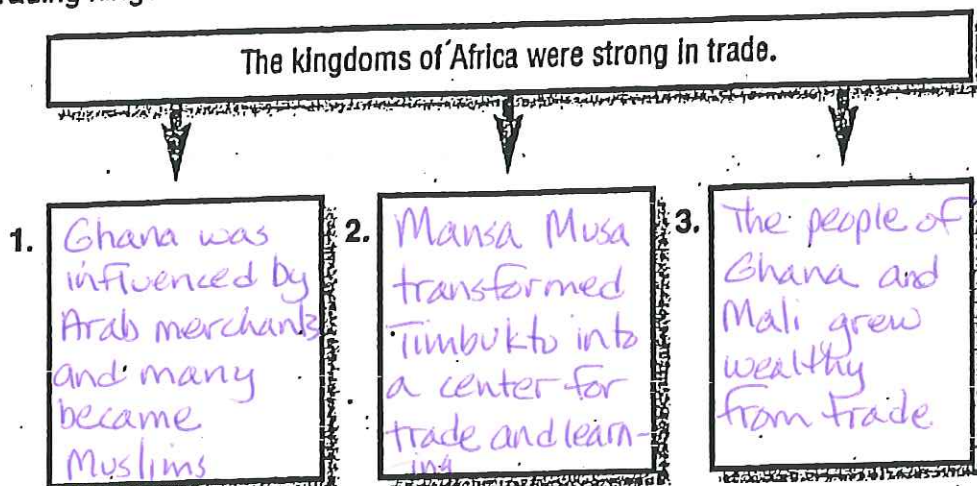
Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Use each pair of words in a sentence.

1. merchant/China The ^{Italian} merchant sold his goods to men and women living in China
2. caravan/salt The Arab merchants formed a caravan and traded their salt for gold
3. kingdom/trade Several Kingdoms in W. Africa grew strong through trade.

Read "African Trading Kingdoms." Then write three effects of Africa's trading kingdoms.



Read "African Trading Kingdoms." Then fill in the chart below.

Trading kingdom	Trade route	Cultural effect
Ghana	5. To Arabia through the Sahara Desert	7. Islamic religion spread to the people of Ghana
Mali	6. To Mecca, Arabia	8. Timbuktu became a center of art and learning

1. 102294, 2 qnd

CHAPTER 3: AGE OF EXPLORATION

Core Lesson 1: World Travel and Trade pgs. 84-87

Trade With China:

- Hundreds of years ago, people made long journeys to trade the good they had for other goods they wanted.
- Trade between Europe and Asia spread new ideas!
- Before 1500 Eastern and Western Hemispheres were very separate. Most Europeans, Asians, and Africans had no idea that the Americas even existed!
- Vikings traveled from northern Europe to what is now eastern Canada and started a settlement there. It did not last long.

Marco Polo Travels to China:

- Merchants traveled to distant places.
- Merchant:
A person who buys and sells goods to earn money.
- In 1271 there were 3 travelers from Venice, Italy who began trading with China.

- A 17 year old boy named Marco Polo was one of them. He traveled with his father and uncle. The journey took 17 years!
- Marco Polo stayed in China for 16 years.
- He worked for China's ruler, Kublai Khan.
- In China, Marco Polo saw many new inventions like: paper, printing, and gun powder.
- Polo went back to Venice and wrote a book that told about his travels on the Silk Road.
- The Silk Road was not one road, but many routes connecting China to Europe.
- Merchants traveled to China to buy silk, spices, and other goods.
- Merchants made a lot of money selling Asian goods to Wealthy Europeans on the Silk Road.

Chinese Sailors Explore:

- 100 years after Polo explored China, the Chinese people set out to explore the world.
- The ruler of China sent Admiral Zheng He on several voyages.
- Zheng He sailed from Southeast Asia to the eastern coast of Africa.
- He traded goods like: gold and silk. He even brought a giraffe back to China from Africa!
- In 1434, a new ruler stopped all Chinese exploration.

African Trading Kingdoms:

- People in West Africa gained knowledge through trade.
- Kingdom:
A place ruled by a King or a queen

- Ghana was the first African trading kingdom and it grew powerful in the 700s.
- Ghana had lots of gold but not enough salt which was used to keep food from spoiling.
- Arabian merchants brought salt to Ghana by crossing the Sahara desert (largest in the world!)
- For safety reasons, merchants traveled across the desert in caravans.
- Caravan:
A group of people and animals who traveled in large

- Arab merchants taught Ghana about their religion, Islam.
- Many people in Ghana became Muslims or followers of Islam.
- In 1240 the Kingdom of Mali took control of Ghana.

- Mali's cities (largest city= Timbuktu) became centers of trade.

Mansa Musa:

- Mali's greatest king was Mansa Musa, a Muslim ruler.
- Mansa Musa traveled to Meecca, the most holy Muslim city in Arabia.
- He set up trade agreements with the cities he visited.
- He returned to Mali with scholars and artists from Arabia making Timbuktu the center for learning and art as well as trade.
- In 1468, new kingdom took over much of Mali called Songhai.
- Songhai continued the trade begun by earlier kingdoms.

Scholars - (Latin schola) a school

1. a learned person
2. a student

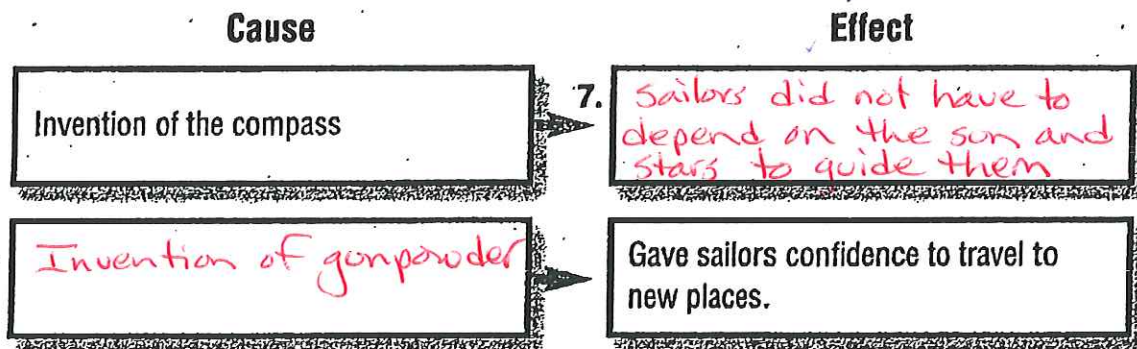
Scholarship
Scholastic
school

Vocabulary

Write the definition of each vocabulary word below.

1. technology Use of science to do ^{things} better
2. navigation The science of planning a ship's journey
3. astrolabe A tool that measures the height of the sun over the horizon
4. profit Money left over after expenses are paid.
5. slavery The cruel system of owning people
6. Use two words in a sentence.
The astrolabe helped improve ship navigation

Read "New Knowledge for Sailors." Then fill in the chart below.



Read "A Sea Route to Asia." Then answer the questions.

9. What made Portugal a good starting place for sailors?
The location and coastline
10. What did Bartolomeu Dias do to affect Portugal's trade routes?
He proved that it was possible to sail around the southern tip of Africa
11. Who led the first Portuguese voyage to India? Vasco de Gama

Name: _____

Date: _____

Our Nation

Practice
and Activity

Early European Explorers

Use the pictures on the right to help you complete the activity.

1. a. Draw a line to the first explorer to sail around the southern tip of Africa.

- b. What did he call this area?

The Cape of Good Hope

- c. What information did he bring back to Europe from Asia?

He showed that you can sail around the Cape of Good Hope + reach the E Coast of Africa

2. a. Draw a line to the explorer who made it possible to reach Asia by ship.

- b. How did he accomplish this?

Prince Henry created a school of Navigation + sailing techniques. Created the Caravel.

- c. Why did European traders want to find a sea route to Asia?

The trip is faster by sea. Trade more goods than countries using the Silk Rd.

3. a. Draw a line to the first explorer to reach Asia by ship.

- b. What did his voyage show European traders?

It showed other Portuguese sailors the route.



Prince Henry

Navigator
invented
devices/ships
for better
navigation



Vasco da Gama



Bartolomeu Dias

Main Ideas

Why were people interested in traveling to Asia?

Merchants thought they would make more money if they found a sea route.

How did trade change Africa, Europe, and Asia?

These places grew strong through trade.

What was the Renaissance?

Which means "rebirth". It was a time of learning and knowledge. Europeans took new interest in writing, art, science, and ideas of ancient Greeks and Romans.

What was a major invention that changed life for the common person in Europe? Why?

Printing Press. The P.P. made it possible to print many copies of books quickly. It allowed books and ideas to spread across Europe.

What was a negative consequence of Portuguese exploration?

Slavery, a cruel system in which people are bought and sold and made to work w/o pay.

What were some of the new tools available to sailors during the 1400s?

Astrolabe, compass, caravels, gunpowder

