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# HOMWORK ISSUED 9/9 DUE 9/11

## EXPLORATION



European countries were looking for a quicker water route to Asia beginning in the 1400's. In Asia they could purchase spices and silks that were not available in Europe. Portugal, Spain, England and France were looking for this quicker water route to Asia. As these countries searched for this route to Asia they were competing for the land and resources and became rivals. The Spanish had many explorers, but the most famous was Christopher Columbus. Spain established the first colonies in the New World. They claimed land in the southwestern part of what became the United States as well as the land that is now called Florida. The Spanish wanted to spread Christianity to all of the Native Americans. As time went on England looked for the Northwest Passage (a water route through North America to Asia). The English settled on the Atlantic coast of North America. The English colonists made friends with the Native Americans as they learned how to grow food and hunt, but eventually the Native Americans would lose their land to the English. The French explored North America by a water route beginning with the St. Lawrence River, going through the Great Lakes and then down the Mississippi River. The French established forts and settlements both east and west of the Mississippi River. The French became business partners with the Native Americans and they made their money by hunting, fishing and trapping in the Ohio River Valley.

### GLOSSARY

rival – a person or thing competing for the same thing

coast – the part of the land near the sea

business partner – two or more people doing business together



<b>Who</b> were the countries from Europe that were exploring?	<i>Portugal, Spain, England, and France</i>
<b>What</b> were the countries looking for?	<i>A quicker route to Asia</i>
<b>Where</b> did the English settle?	<i>Atlantic Coast</i>
<b>When</b> did this exploration begin?	<i>1400's</i>
<b>Why</b> was finding the Northwest Passage important?	<i>Water route through North America to Asia – for spices and silks</i>
<b>How</b> did the French make money?	<i>Hunting, fishing, and trapping</i>

# (BACK)

## COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

The arrival of Europeans in the Americas brought more than a clash of peoples and cultures. It also brought a movement of plants, animals, and diseases between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. *The Columbian Exchange* began following voyage to the Americas of Christopher Columbus in 1492. One result of the Columbian Exchange was the transfer of germs from Europe to the Americas. Native Americans had no immunity to them and many of them died. Other effects were more positive. The Spanish brought many plants and animals to the Americas. European livestock – cattle, pigs, and horses – all thrived in the Americas. The Columbian Exchange benefited Europe, too. Many American crops became part of the European diet – especially potatoes and corn. Another obvious impact from the Columbian Exchange was the diffusion of cultures.

### GLOSSARY

immunity – not affected by something

thrive – grow or develop well

diffusion – spreading something more widely

culture – a particular group of people with its own beliefs and way of life



Who brought livestock to the Americas?	<i>Spain</i>
What happened to the European livestock brought to the Americas?	<i>They all thrived</i>
Where did Europe get the potatoes and corn?	<i>America</i>
When did the Columbian Exchange begin?	<i>After Columbus' first voyage</i>
Why did so many Native Americans die?	<i>Lacked immunity to the diseases</i>
How was there a diffusion of cultures?	<i>People from many countries came together</i>