

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### The Dawn of a New Age

About 1450, European scholars became more interested in studying the world around them. At the same time, European artists produced work that was more true to life. And European ships set sail to explore new lands. This new age in Europe was eventually called "the Renaissance", a French word that means "rebirth."

The Renaissance began in northern Italy and then spread over the next century through Europe. Italian cities such as Naples, Genoa, and Venice became centers of trade between Europe and the Middle East. In the Middle East, Arab scholars had preserved the writings of the ancient Greeks in great libraries. So, when these Italian cities traded with Arab merchants, the Italians were reconnected with the ideas of the ancient Greeks. These "new" ideas, preserved from the ancient past, served as the basis of the Renaissance.

Foreign trade made many Italian merchant families wealthy. These families became



Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* is perhaps the most famous of all Renaissance paintings.

patrons who commissioned great painting, sculpture, and architecture. During the Renaissance, paintings and sculptures became more realistic and focused less often on religious topics. Artists advanced the Renaissance style of showing nature and depicting the feelings of people.

In AD324, the Roman Empire was under attack, so Emperor Constantine moved his capital 850 miles east to Byzantium, a Greek-speaking city he renamed Constantinople. Visigoth warriors overran Rome in 410, but Constantinople remained a powerful city and a center of Christianity for a century. The Byzantine Empire fell to Muslim Turks in 1453, prompting many Greek-speaking Christian scholars to move to Italy.

The printing press allowed the ideas of the era to spread far from their native cultures. The Renaissance led to a flowering of music, literature and drama that included the plays of William Shakespeare.

European adventurers explored places farther from their homelands. In 1492, a Spanish fleet led by Christopher Columbus sailed to the Americas. This spirit of discovery and innovation is why historians consider the Renaissance to be the beginning of modern history.

### Answer in complete sentences

1. The word Renaissance comes from what language? What does the term mean?

---

---

---

---

\*This is a higher order learning question. You will earn credit for any reasonable answer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### Fill in the Blanks

The Renaissance is the “r\_\_b\_\_r\_\_h of Europe, a period when scholars became more interested in studying the w\_\_r\_\_d around them, when a\_\_\_\_ became more \*l\_\_f\_\_l\_\_k\_\_, and when Europeans began to e\_\_p\_\_o\_\_e new lands. Arab s\_\_h\_\_l\_\_rs preserved the writings of the ancient G\_\_e\_\_ks in their l\_\_b\_\_a\_\_i\_\_s. When t\_\_a\_\_e\_\_s from cities in northern I\_\_a\_\_y came into contact with A\_\_ab\_\_, they exchanged i\_\_e\_\_s as well as g\_\_o\_\_s.

Italian m\_\_r\_\_h\_\_n\_\_s used their wealth from foreign trade to c\_\_m\_\_issi\_\_n great p\_\_i\_\_t\_\_ng, sculpture, and a\_\_c\_\_i\_\_e\_\_tu\_\_e. Artists advanced the R\_\_n\_\_i\_\_s\_\_n\_\_e style of showing n\_\_t\_\_re and depicting the f\_\_e\_\_i\_\_gs of people. Painting became more r\_\_a\_\_i\_\_t\_\_c and focused less often on r\_\_l\_\_g\_\_o\_\_s topics.

The fall of the B\_\_z\_\_n\_\_i\_\_e Empire in 14\_\_\_\_ was also a factor in the flowering of Renaissance. Many C\_\_r\_\_s\_\_i\_\_n scholars move to Italy after Muslim T\_\_r\_\_s captured C\_\_n\_\_t\_\_n\_\_i\_\_o\_\_le in 14\_\_\_\_.

The p\_\_i\_\_t\_\_ng press helped spread the ideas of the R\_\_n\_\_i\_\_s\_\_n\_\_e throughout \*E\_\_r\_\_pe. Explorers \*v\_\_y\_\_g\_\_d far from their homes in search of new lands. In 1492, a S\_\_a\_\_i\_\_h fleet led by Christopher C\_\_l\_\_m\_\_us sailed across the \*A\_\_l\_\_n\_\_ic Ocean to reach the A\_\_e\_\_i\_\_as.

### Answer in complete sentences

\*2. Why did the Renaissance begin in northern Italy?

---

---

---

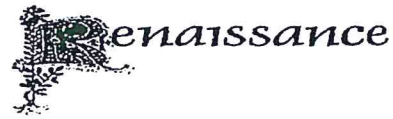
\*3. What was significant about Renaissance art?

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### HUMANISM

During the late 1300s, some European scholars began to turn their attention away from questions of church doctrine or faith. Like many ancient Greek philosophers, they began to value evidence and the use of reason, the power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgments. The scholars promoted the investigation of nature through reason and observation. This philosophy later became known as humanism because the scholars stressed human innovation. The humanists emphasized the importance of human values instead of religious beliefs.

The humanists emphasized the importance of human values instead of religious beliefs. Humanists of the Renaissance were often devout Christians, but their promotion of secular, or non-religious values, often put them at odds with the church. Some humanists ignored church dogma. Dogma is a set of religious beliefs that cannot be challenged.

Galileo Galilei was a scientist who learned by observation. In Galileo's time, most educated people agreed with Aristotle's view that all heavenly bodies revolved around the earth. Galileo observed that that several moons orbited Jupiter. When Galileo published

his discovery, a Christian court called the Inquisition found the scientist guilty of heresy. Heresy is an opinion that contradicts the official teaching of the church. The scientist was sentenced to house arrest for the last nine years of his life. A deeply religious man who respected his Christian faith, Galileo accepted the sentence, but he continued to write and study from his home.

The humanists studied the classics – the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans. In the works of the classics, Renaissance scholars found an earlier way of thinking similar to their own. They believed the classical outlook had not been fully explored since the fall of the Roman Empire in Western Europe. The humanists recreated classical styles in art, literature, and architecture. Humanists believed that by studying the classics, they could better understand people and the world.

Today we refer to the study of literature, philosophy and art as the humanities. Greek and Roman civilizations declined and fell long ago, but those civilizations continue to influence us today through the humanities.

### Answer in complete sentences

1. Who were the humanists? What were the classics?

---

---

---

2. Why were the humanists often at odds with the church?

---

---

\*3. Why did Galileo accept his sentence of house arrest?

---

---

4. What are the humanities?

---

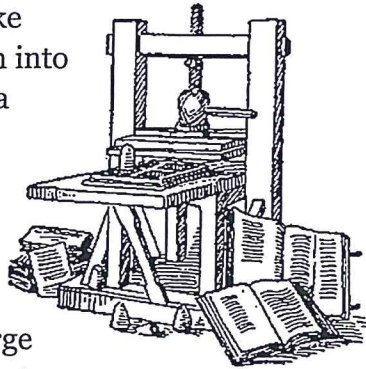
---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



## Johann Gutenberg's Invention

A good cook can take leftovers and turn them into a delicious meal. Like a good cook, Johann Gutenberg took what had already been discovered and created a small invention that had a large impact on history. About 1450, Gutenberg crafted the printing press, a machine that allowed him to move small blocks of letters in such a way that written material could be printed and mass-produced.



We don't know much about Gutenberg because he was not famous during his lifetime. He was born in Germany about 1400 and worked as a goldsmith. In 1448, Gutenberg developed engraved signatures for each number, letter, and punctuation mark. He then built the molds to hold the signatures in place and borrowed money to purchase a press.

Printing using blocks existed long before Gutenberg's time. The Chinese had been carving wood blocks to print books as early as 868, but the Chinese process required making a new set of woodcuts for each book. Producing one page was difficult; producing a volume with many pages was not practical.

Writing ink dates from about 2500 BCE, developed separately in Egypt and China. Earlier inks were a mixture of soot from fires and sap. Later civilizations used the dark blue indigo plant. Gutenberg used an oil-based ink because it lasted longer than other inks used at that time.

Gutenberg published the first mass-produced book: a 1,282-page edition of the Christian Bible. To this day, more copies of the Bible have been printed than any other book.

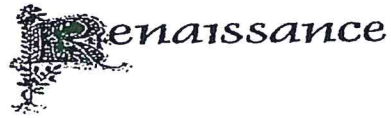
Copies of Gutenberg's invention spread throughout Europe, but unlike today's inventors the German goldsmith did not get rich from his new technology. Other people built machines without compensating Gutenberg. Modern inventors are protected in most nations by patent laws. A patent is a government license that gives an inventor the exclusive right to sell their creation for a period of time.

Some religious and government officials denounced invention of printing because they feared that it would spread rebellious ideas, but they were unable to stop a literacy revolution in Western Europe. By 1500, there were 1,700 printing presses in Europe. These presses had already produced about 20 million volumes of 40,000 different books. Gutenberg's small invention changed the course of history.



Gutenberg used his printing press to create the world's first mass-produced Bible.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### Fill in the Blanks

About 1450, a German g\_l\_s\_i\_h named Johann G\_t\_n\_e\_g constructed a machine that allowed him to move small b\_oc\_s of l\_t\_e\_s in such a way that w\_i\_t\_n material could be p\_i\_t\_d and mass-produced. Gutenberg's first publication was a 1,282-page edition of the Christian B\_\_b\_\_e.

Although Gutenberg's i\_v\_n\_i\_n changed history, the printing press did not make him w\_a\_t\_y. Others built similar machines without c\_m\_e\_s\_t\_ng Gutenberg. Today, p\_t\_nt laws in most nations p\_o\_e\_t the inspiration of i\_v\_n\_o\_s.

### Answer in complete sentences

\*1. Why did literacy increase after Gutenberg invented the printing press?

---

---

---

2. What was the biggest drawback of Chinese block printing?

---

---

---

3. Why did Johann Gutenberg not become wealthy from his invention?

---

---

---

\*4. Should artists and inventors be paid for the inspiration? Should people be allowed to freely copy the works of others? Defend your answers.

---

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### City-States in Italy

During the Middle Ages, much of Italy was controlled by the Holy Roman Empire. As the emperors and popes fought for control, both were weakened. Several Italian cities formed states that were independent of both the empire and the church. Venice and Florence were two centers of power and wealth that became the cradle of the Renaissance.

Venice was founded in the fifth century by people fleeing from Attila the Hun. They settled on a group of islands on the northeastern edge of the Italian peninsula. Shipbuilding was the primary industry in Venice. During the Crusades, Venetian ships provided transportation to the Holy Land. By the 13th century, Venice was the most prosperous city in Europe. The city became rich by collecting taxes on all merchandise brought into its harbor. Venice built huge warships that protected the valuable cargo of its merchant ships from pirate raids. With the

vast wealth from trade, many of the leading families of Venice vied with one another to build the finest palaces or support the work of the greatest artists.

Florence, the “city of flowers,” was located in the hill country of north-central Italy. It prospered because of the wool industry. Sheep were raised in the rock hill country of central Italy, and Florence was a center of wool processing. During most of the Renaissance, wealthy merchants dominated Florence.

The merchants competed with one another by building grand palaces for themselves. The merchants were patrons of the arts. Patron comes from the Latin word for father. They hired artists to fill their homes with beautiful paintings and sculptures. Patrons bought rare books and paid scholars to teach their children. The money and encouragement of patrons together with that of the church, made the masterpieces of Renaissance art possible.

### Fill in the Blanks

The Renaissance began in trading cities in the northern part of the Italian peninsula.

V\_\_n\_\_c\_\_ and F\_\_o\_\_e\_\_c\_\_ were centers of p\_\_\_\_\_ and w\_\_\_\_\_ that became the c\_\_\_\_\_ of the R\_\_\_\_\_. Venice is a city of i\_\_l\_\_n\_\_s on the n\_\_\_\_\_ edge of the p\_\_\_\_\_. The primary i\_\_\_\_\_ in V\_\_\_\_\_ during the R\_\_\_\_\_ was s\_\_\_\_\_. Florence p\_\_\_\_\_ because of the w\_\_\_\_\_ industry.

\*This is a higher order learning question. You will earn credit for any reasonable answer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Core: \_\_\_\_\_



Wealthy m\_\_\_\_\_ in the Italian city-states became p\_\_\_\_\_ of the arts. P\_\_\_\_\_ comes from the L\_\_\_\_\_ word for f\_\_\_\_\_. Patrons hired a\_\_\_\_\_ to fill their homes with beautiful p\_\_\_\_\_ and s\_\_\_\_\_. They bought rare b\_\_o\_\_s and paid s\_\_\_\_\_ to t\_\_\_\_\_. The m\_\_\_\_\_ and e\_\_\_\_\_ of the p\_\_\_\_\_, together with that of the c\_\_\_\_\_, made the m\_\_\_\_\_ of R\_\_\_\_\_ art p\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer in Complete Sentences**

\*1. Why do you think patrons commissioned artists?

---

---

---

\*2. **EXTRA CREDIT:** Who could be described as a patron in modern society?

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



## The Medici

The Medici were a prominent family that produced four popes and two French queens. They controlled the Italian city-state of Florence from 1434 to 1737 and were among the most wealthy and powerful families of Europe during the Renaissance.

Florence has been a prosperous city in the Tuscany region of central Italy for centuries. After the fall of the Roman Empire in the west, a number of prominent families took

control of the city and often fought wars among themselves. In the 15th century, the leading families of Florence decided they needed a strong person in charge to take charge of their city. They chose Cosimo de Medici to take control of the government.

The Medici had been a prominent family in the region for centuries. Their name suggests a relationship with medicine; perhaps an ancestor might have been a doctor. The later Medici were shrewd businessmen whose Medici Bank was the largest and most respected financial institution of the Renaissance.

When Cosimo took control of the city, he maintained the appearance of republican government by appointing relatives and people he could control to important

positions. And sure enough, when Cosimo died after thirty years in power, his son and grandson continued his policies.

Cosimo's grandson, Lorenzo, was not only a shrewd banker and clever politician; he was also a



**Cosimo di Medici**

scholar and a poet. Under Lorenzo's leadership, Florence became one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities on the Italian peninsula, as well as a center of the Renaissance.

The Medici were patrons who funded artists and scientists. Lorenzo was a patron of Leonardo di Vinci. Galileo Galilei tutored several generations of Medici, though the family withdrew their financial support for the scientist when the church charged Galileo with heresy.

The last Medici ruler died without an heir in 1737. Florence came under Austrian and later French control for more than a century. In 1861, the Florence briefly became the capital of the newly unified kingdom of Italy.



**Lorenzo di Medici**

### Florence and the Italian Language

In 1861, the newly united Italian government began a national literacy program to unify a kingdom with many languages and dialects. Even the King, Victor Emmanuel, spoke either French, or Piedmont, a dialect of Italian spoken in northwest Italy. They declared the Tuscan dialect spoken in Florence—not the Latin dialect spoken in Rome—to be Italian, the national language of the Italy.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



**Fill in the Blanks**

The leading families of F\_\_o\_\_e\_\_ce chose C\_\_s\_\_mo de M\_\_di\_\_i, a wealthy b\_\_n\_\_er to take control of their g\_\_v\_\_r\_\_m\_\_nt in 1434. The Florentine families wanted a s\_\_r\_\_ng person to lead them against the growing threat of rival cities.

Cosimo maintained the a\_\_p\_\_a\_\_a\_\_ce of r\_\_p\_\_b\_\_i\_\_an government, but he appointed r\_\_l\_\_t\_\_v\_\_s and people he could c\_\_n\_\_r\_\_l to important positions. Cosimo died in 14\_\_\_\_, but the Medici family continued to control F\_\_o\_\_e\_\_ce for nearly three centuries.

Cosimo's g\_\_a\_\_d\_\_on, Lorenzo, was the most famous member of the M\_\_di\_\_i family. Lorenzo was a shrewd b\_\_n\_\_er and a clever p\_\_l\_\_t\_\_c\_\_an along with being a s\_\_h\_\_l\_\_r and a p\_\_t\_\_. Under the leadership of "L\_\_r\_\_n\_\_o the Magnificent," F\_\_o\_\_e\_\_ce became one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities on the Italian peninsula, as well as a center of the R\_\_n\_\_i\_\_s\_\_n\_\_e.

**Answer in Complete Sentences**

1. Who were the Medici?

---

---

---

2. Explain how the Medici kept control of Florence for generations. (HINT: Cosimo started doing this when he took control of Florence.)

---

---

---

\*3. Lorenzo di Medici was a Renaissance Man because he had wide interests and was an expert in several areas. Name a man or woman in our society who fits that definition. Explain your reasoning.

---

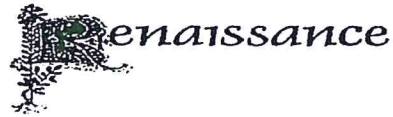
---

---

---

\*This is a higher order learning question. You will earn credit for any reasonable answer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



## Italian Social Classes of the Renaissance

The people of Renaissance Florence, like most city-states of the era, were composed of four social classes: the nobles, the merchants, the tradesmen and the unskilled workers.

The nobles lived on large estates outside the city walls. They owned most of the city's land, so the nobles controlled. The nobles served as military officers, royal advisers and as politicians.

Baldassare Castiglione described the proper manners of a noble in *The Book of the Courtier* (1528). Castiglione wrote that a noble must have training to be an able warrior and social talents such as wit, the ability to dance, and "a certain grace that makes all his activities seem effortless and unconscious."

The nobles were disdainful of the merchant class, who gained wealth in industries like wool processing, shipbuilding and banking. The merchants sought to protect their wealth by controlling the government and marrying into noble families. They became patrons of great artists in order to gain public favor.

The tradesmen of Florence were the crafts workers and shopkeepers. Most tradesmen

belonged to guilds, organizations that established standards of quality, set rules for membership, and limited outside competition.

The unskilled workers were the lowest class of city workers. These laborers did not have job protection and were very dependent on their employers. Workers who violated rules could have their wages withheld or could be discharged from their jobs.

As difficult as their lives were, however, the unskilled urban workers were better off than the peasants who lived in rural areas. The poorest of the peasants were the sharecroppers who worked on land owned by nobles. Life on peasant farms was very difficult, and starvation was common.

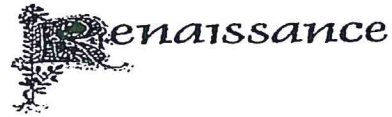
The social classes of became less distinct as the Renaissance progressed. Humanist ideas led to increased rights for individuals, but the class system remained in place in Florence and throughout most of Europe long after the end of the Renaissance.

### Fill in the Blanks

The people of F\_\_\_\_\_ were composed of f\_\_\_\_\_ social c\_\_\_\_\_  
during the R\_\_\_\_\_. The n\_\_\_\_\_ lived on huge e\_\_\_\_\_  
outside the c\_\_\_\_\_ walls. The m\_\_\_\_\_ gained w\_\_\_\_\_ in  
i\_\_\_\_\_ like b\_\_\_\_\_, w\_\_\_\_\_ processing, and \*s\_\_\_\_\_ building.  
The m\_\_\_\_\_ sought to p\_\_\_\_\_ their w\_\_\_\_\_ by  
c\_\_\_\_\_ the g\_\_\_\_\_ and m\_\_\_\_\_ into  
n\_\_\_\_\_ families. They g\_\_\_\_\_ public favor by patronizing great a\_\_\_\_\_.  
Most of the people of F\_\_\_\_\_ belonged to the lowest c\_\_\_\_\_: the unskilled  
w\_\_\_\_\_. Life for the workers was very difficult. With no job p\_\_\_\_\_,  
they could easily be d\_\_\_\_\_ from their jobs. While life was grueling for the urban  
workers, they were better off than the p\_\_\_\_\_ who lived in r\_\_\_\_\_ areas.

\*This is a higher order learning question. You will earn credit for any reasonable answer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



## Renaissance Art

Renaissance patrons wanted art that showed joy in human beauty and life's pleasures, which is why the art of the Renaissance is more lifelike than in the art of the Middle Ages. Renaissance artists studied perspective—the differences in the way things look when they are close to something or far away. Renaissance artists painted in a way that showed these differences. As a result, their paintings seem to have depth.

An artist from Florence named Giotto was one of the first to paint in this new style. Giotto lived more than a century before the beginning of the Renaissance, but his paintings show real emotion. The bodies look solid, and the background of his paintings shows perspective. Renaissance art would build upon Giotto's style.

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in the village of Vinci. His name means Leonardo of Vinci. Leonardo began his career working for a master painter in nearby Florence.

Leonardo's fame grew—but not just for his painting. Leonardo was truly a "Renaissance Man," skilled in many fields. He was a scientist and an inventor as well as an artist. He made notes and drawings of everything he saw. Leonardo invented clever machines and even designed imitation wings that he hoped would let a person fly like a bird.

People have been trying to guess the secret behind the smile of Leonardo's *Mona Lisa* ever



since he painted it around 1505. His *Last Supper*

shows clearly the different feelings of Jesus and his followers.

Michelangelo Buonarroti of Florence was one of the greatest artists of all time. Like Leonardo, Michelangelo was a "Renaissance Man" of many talents. He was a sculptor, a painter, and an architect. When Michelangelo carved a statue of Moses, he included veins and muscles in the arms and legs.

Michelangelo was a devout Christian, and the church was his greatest patron. He designed the dome of St. Peter's church in Rome. Nearby, Michelangelo's

The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel is one of the world's most famous paintings, but not everyone was happy with Michelangelo's work. Cardinal Biagio de Cesena noted that the crowd of more than 300 human figures would be more appropriate in a wine shop than in a papal chapel. Michelangelo responded to this criticism by adding a portrait of Biagio among the figures of the damned in the scene of the Last Judgment.

paintings cover the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, the building where new popes have been selected for more than five hundred years. Michelangelo's painting illustrates the Book of Genesis, with scenes that span from the Creation to the Flood. The project was very difficult. Working alone, Michelangelo had to lie on his back atop high scaffolding while he painted the vast ceiling.

### Answer in Complete Sentences

\*1. How was Renaissance art different from the art that preceded it?

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### Fill in the Blanks

Renaissance artists and their p\_\_\_\_\_ expressed themselves through \*p\_\_\_\_\_ and sculpture long before the advent of the electronic media. Renaissance p\_\_\_\_\_ wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ that showed j\_\_\_\_\_ in human b\_\_\_\_\_ and life's p\_\_\_\_\_. Renaissance a\_\_\_\_\_ is more l\_\_\_\_\_ than the a\_\_\_\_\_ of the M\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_. Renaissance artists studied p\_\_\_\_\_, or the d\_\_\_\_\_ in the w\_\_\_\_\_ things l\_\_\_\_\_ when they are c\_\_\_\_\_ to s\_\_\_\_\_ or f\_\_\_\_\_ away. Perspective gave R\_\_\_\_\_ paintings the illusion of d\_\_\_\_\_.

A Florentine a\_\_\_\_\_ named G\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the f\_\_\_\_\_ to p\_\_\_\_\_ in this n\_\_\_\_\_ style. Giotto's p\_\_\_\_\_ showed real e\_\_\_\_\_. Leonardo da V\_\_\_\_\_ was a man of many t\_\_\_\_\_. Leonardo's art included the mysterious M\_\_\_\_\_ L\_\_\_\_\_, but he was a "R\_\_\_\_\_ Man," with s\_\_\_\_\_ in many fields. L\_\_\_\_\_ was also a s\_\_\_\_\_ and an i\_\_\_\_\_. Like Leonardo, M\_\_\_\_\_ Buonarroti was another "R\_\_\_\_\_ Man." Michelangelo was famous as a s\_\_\_\_\_, a p\_\_\_\_\_, and an a\_\_\_\_\_. He d\_\_\_\_\_ the d\_\_\_\_\_ of St. P\_\_\_\_\_ 's church in R\_\_\_\_\_. Nearby, M\_\_\_\_\_ 's paintings cover the c\_\_\_\_\_ of the S\_\_\_\_\_ Chapel.

### Answer in Complete Sentences

2. What was unique about Michelangelo's *Moses*?

---

---

3. What did Michelangelo paint on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

---

---

\*4. Why would the church want a Michelangelo's painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



## Europeans Explore the World

In the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, European sailors began to plan voyages that would take them beyond the limits of the world they knew. The new interest in the world came in part from the Renaissance, but the main reason was to set up new trading links with spice-producing lands in Asia.

Spices were an essential part of everyday life for the Europeans. Refrigeration had not yet been invented, so the only way to preserve meat was to salt it. Adding spices helped to hide the salty taste. The spices also concealed the taste of meat that had gone bad.

The Turks defeated the Byzantine Empire in 1453, cutting the land link between Europe and Asia. If spices were to reach Europe, a sea route to Asia had to be found. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal set up a school for sailors and encouraged the exploration of the African coast. In 1486,

Bartholomeu Dias and his crew became the first Portuguese sailors to reach the southern tip of Africa, but he turned back because his crew was unwilling to travel any further. Ten years later, Dias helped another Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gama, plan a voyage around Africa to India.

Christopher Columbus hoped to reach India by sailing west. When the Portuguese king would not sponsor his voyage, he asked Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. After six years, they agreed. When Columbus reached a group of islands across the Atlantic Ocean in 1492, he was certain he had reached his goal. Columbus called the native people Indians. This is why the Caribbean islands are known as the West Indies. Columbus made three more voyages to the Caribbean, but he never realized his mistake.

### Answer in Complete Sentences

1. Why were Europeans motivated to plan voyages beyond the limits of the world they knew?

---

---

---

2. Explain why spices were an essential part of everyday life for Europeans.

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Core: \_\_\_\_\_



### Fill in the Blanks

In 1453, the T\_\_\_\_\_ defeated the B\_\_\_\_\_ Empire, cutting off the l\_\_\_\_\_ link between E\_\_\_\_\_ and A\_\_\_\_\_. Europeans depended on Asian s\_\_\_\_\_ to h\_\_\_\_\_ the s\_\_\_\_\_ taste of p\_\_\_\_\_ meat and to c\_\_\_\_\_ the taste of \*r\_\_\_\_\_ (bad or stale) meat.

Prince H\_\_\_\_\_ the N\_\_\_\_\_ of P\_\_\_\_\_ believed the best s\_\_\_\_\_ route to A\_\_\_\_\_ was around A\_\_\_\_\_. Henry set up a s\_\_\_\_\_ for s\_\_\_\_\_ and e\_\_\_\_\_ the e\_\_\_\_\_ of the A\_\_\_\_\_ coast. Bartholomeu D\_\_\_\_\_ reached the s\_\_\_\_\_ tip of Africa in 1486. Ten years later, V\_\_\_\_\_ da G\_\_\_\_\_ surpassed D\_\_\_\_\_ by sailing around A\_\_\_\_\_ to reach I\_\_\_\_\_.

Christopher Columbus hoped to reach I\_\_\_\_\_ by sailing w\_\_\_\_\_. When Columbus failed to persuade the king of P\_\_\_\_\_ to s\_\_\_\_\_ his v\_\_\_\_\_, he turned to F\_\_\_\_\_ and I\_\_\_\_\_ of S\_\_\_\_\_. Columbus reached a group of i\_\_\_\_\_ across the A\_\_\_\_\_, and was c\_\_\_\_\_ he had r\_\_\_\_\_ goal. Columbus called the n\_\_\_\_\_ people "I\_\_\_\_\_" which is why the C\_\_\_\_\_ islands are known as the West I\_\_\_\_\_. Columbus made a total of f\_\_\_\_\_ voyages to the C\_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Core: \_\_\_\_\_



## Ferdinand Magellan

Aristotle first theorized that the earth was round. Columbus died believing he proved Aristotle correct, but the real confirmation came in the expedition of Ferdinand Magellan, the captain of the first ship to sail completely around the world.

Magellan was a Portuguese sailor who explored Asia. While he was in Asia, Magellan picked up an Asian boy he called Enrique, who he brought back to Portugal. Magellan asked the King of Portugal to finance an expedition around the world. When the king rejected him, Magellan disowned his allegiance to Portugal and offered his services to Spain.

Magellan left Spain in 1519 with five ships. It took more than fourteen months to find the southern opening to the Pacific Ocean. He found it in the frigid, stormy waters now known as the Strait of Magellan. What Magellan did not count on was the immensity of the Pacific, a body of water larger than all of the land on earth. Magellan expected Asia to be a few hundred miles past beyond the coast of South America. Instead, the expedition traveled 12,600 miles before reaching land.

The starving sailors arrived the island of Guam after more than six months at sea, and then moved on to the Philippines. While in the Philippines, Magellan discovered that his servant, Enrique, could understand the native language. Magellan realized that Enrique was the first person to have traveled completely around the world.

Magellan had survived eighteen months at sea, but he was killed in battle in the Philippines. A local warrior persuaded Magellan to defeat his rival in battle. Most of Magellan's men considered the battle both pointless and dangerous, so they refused to participate. Magellan was hit with a poison arrow in the battle and died.

One of Magellan's five ships did make it back to Spain, only twelve days less than three years after their journey started. Only one ship and eighteen sailors remained of the 265 men accompanied Magellan.



Ferdinand Magellan

### Answer in Complete Sentences

1. How did Magellan's sailors prove one of Aristotle's theories?

---

---

---

### Fill in the Blanks

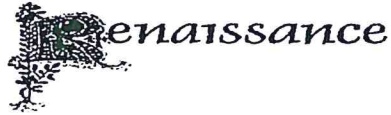
Aristotle first theorized that the earth was round, but he couldn't prove his hypothesis. Aristotle's theory was not proven correct until 1522, when an expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan returned to Spain after sailing around the world.

Magellan left Spain with five ships. After sailing more than a year, Magellan's ship found the southern opening to the Pacific Ocean. Magellan expected Asia to be only a few hundred miles beyond the coast of South America.

\*This is a higher order learning question. You will earn credit for any reasonable answer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Core: \_\_\_\_\_



Instead, his expedition traveled over 10,000 miles across a body of water larger than all the lakes on earth.

Magellan and his sailors were within days of starvation when they reached the islands of Guam. They sailed on to the Philippine islands, where Magellan discovered that his servant, Enrique, could understand the native language. Enrique was the first person to have traveled completely around the world.

Magellan was killed in the Philippines when a local warrior persuaded him to defend his rights in battle. Most of Magellan's men considered the battle both pointless and dangerous, so they refused to participate. Magellan was killed after being hit with a poisoned arrow.

Only one of Magellan's five ships returned to Spain. Only 18 of the 265 men who accompanied Magellan survived the trip.