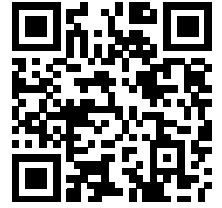


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Age of Discovery and Globalization



The Age of _____ marked a pivotal time in history, transforming trade, culture, and geopolitical landscapes. Explorers like _____ set sail in search of new routes and lands, ultimately connecting continents. This era saw the introduction of European _____ in the Americas, changing the lives of indigenous peoples forever. The _____ of goods such as spices, gold, and silver became global, linking distant markets and economies. Technologies and navigational skills _____, allowing ships to traverse the vast oceans more safely and efficiently. Cultures _____, as Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans exchanged knowledge, beliefs, and customs. Unfortunately, this period also led to the _____ of millions, as the demand for labor in new colonies grew. Diseases previously unknown to Native Americans devastated populations, an unintended consequence of _____ contact. Agricultural products like potatoes, tomatoes, and corn were introduced to Europe, while sugar and coffee found new homes in the Americas, altering diets worldwide. The _____ systems of the world began to intertwine, laying the foundation for modern capitalism. Education and _____ spread, fueled by the printing press and the increased movement of people and ideas. The Age of Discovery, for all its advancements, also sowed seeds of _____ and inequality that continue to affect global relations today.

intermingled

economic

global

knowledge

improved

conflict

Columbus

trade

Discovery

enslavement

settlements