

name: class: date:

Cartography and Exploration



During the Age of _____, explorers set out to chart unknown parts of the world. These adventurers were often accompanied by skilled _____, who mapped the new lands and seas they encountered. The maps they created were not just tools for navigation; they also held great _____ and economic value. European powers used these maps to claim territories and to plan further _____. One famous cartographer of this era was _____, who developed a map projection that is still in use today. His work helped sailors navigate more accurately across the vast _____. Maps from the Age of Discovery showed not just landmasses, but also depicted sea monsters and mythical _____, reflecting the mix of knowledge and folklore of the time. The _____ and astrolabe were crucial tools for these journeys, enabling sailors to determine their direction and position. Cartography during this period advanced significantly, with the introduction of more precise _____ and the concept of _____ and latitude. These developments made sea travel safer and more reliable, opening up new routes for _____ and cultural exchange. The impact of cartography in the Age of Discovery was profound, shaping the modern understanding of the world's _____.

trade

islands

compass

oceans

Discovery

Mercator

cartographers

geography

longitude

expeditions

measurements

political