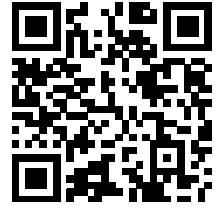


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Colonial Beginnings



During the Age of Discovery, European explorers set out to find new _____ to Asia, but instead discovered new _____. Christopher Columbus, in 1492, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and reached the _____, believing he had found a new route to India. This era was marked by the Europeans' _____ and colonization of foreign territories, drastically changing the world's _____. The Spanish and Portuguese were among the first to establish overseas _____, seeking gold, silver, and other _____. They also aimed to spread _____, often by force, among the indigenous peoples they encountered. In North and South _____, European settlers introduced new _____ and animals, which transformed local _____ and environments. However, this also led to the spread of diseases, such as _____, which devastated native populations.

The _____, French, and Dutch later joined the race for colonies, each establishing their own territories in the Americas and beyond. The competition for _____ and territory led to numerous _____ among European powers.

One significant impact of colonization was the _____ slave trade, where millions of Africans were forcibly transported to the Americas to work on plantations. This dark aspect of the Age of Discovery had profound effects on African societies and the _____ of the Americas.

Despite the hardships and injustices, the mingling of cultures and _____ during this period also led to significant advancements and the exchange of ideas between the _____ and New Worlds. The Age of Discovery was a pivotal chapter in human history, shaping the modern world in countless ways.

smallpox	English	America	technologies	trade	Christianity	routes	lands
economies	colonies	crops	map	history	transatlantic	Old	exploration
Americas	resources	conflicts					