

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Impact of Exploration on Natural History



During the Age of _____, explorers set sail to unknown parts of the _____, driven by the desire for new lands, wealth, and knowledge. This era, spanning from the 15th to the 17th _____, marked a significant period in the history of natural _____. As these adventurers traversed distant oceans and continents, they encountered a plethora of previously unknown _____ and animals. These discoveries not only expanded the geographical _____ of Europeans but also challenged existing beliefs about the _____'s biodiversity.

The collection and study of exotic _____ became a fascination among European scientists and _____. This led to the establishment of the first museums and botanical _____, where these wonders of nature were displayed for the curious and the scholarly alike. The _____ and documents produced by explorers and scientists during this time laid the groundwork for modern _____ and ecology.

One of the most notable figures of this era was _____, a Swedish botanist, who developed a system for classifying plants and animals that is still in use today. His work was instrumental in organizing the vast amount of information brought back by explorers. The Age of Discovery also had its darker sides, such as the introduction of invasive _____ that disrupted local ecosystems, and the exploitation of both natural and human _____. Nevertheless, the period was crucial in shaping our understanding of the planet's _____ and the interconnectedness of all living things.

specimens	Earth	diversity	world	resources	observations	knowledge
gardens	century	plants	Carl Linnaeus	collectors	species	science
Discovery	biology					