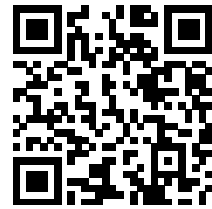


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# Missionaries and Exploration



During the Age of Exploration, \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ across the globe. These religious figures traveled with explorers to new lands, where they sought to convert indigenous people to their \_\_\_\_\_. The missionaries were often the first to learn local \_\_\_\_\_, which helped them communicate and understand different cultures.

In addition to spreading their \_\_\_\_\_, they also brought with them elements of European culture and \_\_\_\_\_.

Some missionaries were skilled artists who created \_\_\_\_\_ and sculptures that blended European styles with indigenous \_\_\_\_\_. This fusion of art forms led to the creation of unique pieces that reflected the merging of two different \_\_\_\_\_. The missionaries' efforts in education were significant as well; they established \_\_\_\_\_ to teach reading, writing, and Christian \_\_\_\_\_. Through these schools, they introduced the concept of formal \_\_\_\_\_ to many parts of the world.

The impact of missionaries during this era went beyond religion and education; they also played a role in the \_\_\_\_\_ process. By converting the indigenous populations, missionaries often facilitated the integration of these communities into European \_\_\_\_\_. Despite their intentions, this aspect of their work sometimes led to the loss of indigenous \_\_\_\_\_ and traditions.

Nevertheless, the legacy of missionaries in the Age of Exploration is multifaceted. They were pioneers in \_\_\_\_\_ exchange and left a lasting impact on the regions they visited, influencing not only spiritual beliefs but also local art, language, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- missionaries
- influences
- intercultural
- colonization
- empires
- worlds
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