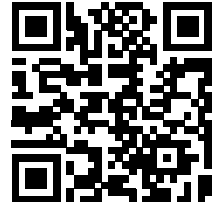


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Missionary Journeys



During the Age of Discovery, European _____ traveled to distant lands with explorers. They aimed to spread _____ to indigenous peoples. These missionaries learned local _____ to communicate their beliefs. They often lived among the _____ they hoped to convert, adopting some of their customs. This period saw the construction of many _____ in newly discovered territories. Missionaries also introduced _____ education, teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. However, their presence led to significant cultural changes, sometimes erasing local _____. The missionaries kept detailed _____ of their experiences, providing valuable insights into indigenous cultures. They played a dual role, both as agents of change and as _____ of pre-colonial societies. Despite their intentions, the impact of missionary work was complex, leading to a blend of _____ but also to conflict and loss of indigenous identity. Their legacy is a topic of ongoing _____, highlighting the multifaceted effects of the Age of Discovery.

journals cultures languages churches debate traditions
historians European missionaries Christianity communities