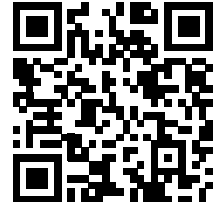


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Nautical Maps and Exploration



In the Age of _____, navigators relied heavily on nautical charts to find their way across the unknown seas. These charts were more than just maps; they were a blend of science, _____, and knowledge, capturing the intricacies of coastlines, depths, and hazards. The first sailors to use these maps were not just _____ but artists and scientists, plotting a course into history. Each chart was painstakingly drawn by hand, with _____ using reports from sailors to update and refine their work. The _____ was a mysterious place, full of dangers like shoals and storms, which these charts helped to navigate. Landmarks and stars were crucial for _____, providing points of reference in a vast sea of uncertainty. The _____ and astrolabe, tools of the trade, were indispensable companions to these charts, allowing sailors to determine their direction and latitude. As explorers like _____ and Vasco da Gama set sail, their voyages were documented and added to the collective _____, expanding the world as known to Europeans. These maps also held a sense of _____, with uncharted territories often marked with illustrations of sea monsters and mythical lands, capturing the _____ of those who dared to dream of what lay beyond the horizon. The Age of Exploration was not just a _____ of discovery but of connecting cultures and continents, with nautical charts at the heart of this monumental _____ in human history.

ocean time compass knowledge mystery shift art Exploration
cartographers explorers imagination navigation Columbus