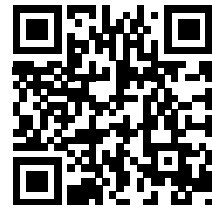


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Navigating New Worlds



During the _____ of Discovery, which began in the early 15th century, European explorers set out to find new _____ and territories. They were driven by a desire for wealth, resources, and knowledge. Notably, _____ Columbus sailed across the Atlantic in 1492, aiming to find a western route to Asia. Instead, he landed in the _____, sparking widespread interest and subsequent voyages.

This period was marked by the advancements in navigational technology. The _____ and astrolabe helped sailors navigate the vast oceans with more accuracy. These tools were critical in helping explorers like _____ da Gama reach India by sailing around Africa's Cape of Good Hope in 1498.

Exploration led to the establishment of _____ routes and the exchange of goods such as spices, silk, and precious metals. However, it also initiated the _____ of many regions around the world, often at the expense of indigenous populations. The _____ of plants, animals, and foods between the New and Old Worlds is known as the _____ Exchange, which had profound effects on the global population and agriculture.

Not all _____ were successful. Many explorers faced hardships like storms, unknown diseases, and resistance from local _____. Despite these challenges, the Age of Discovery expanded the geographical _____ of the Europeans and laid the foundations for the modern _____.

The impact of these explorations went beyond geography and _____. It also led to significant cultural exchanges and the spread of _____. Moreover, the political implications were enormous, as European powers competed for overseas _____, leading to a series of conflicts and alliances that shaped much of modern _____.

- Vasco
- routes
- Americas
- history
- knowledge
- exchange
- Columbian
- compass
- Christianity
- Christopher
- economics
- explorations
- Age
- territories
- colonization
- world
- trade
- peoples