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The Age of Discovery



The Age of Discovery, spanning from the 15th to the 17th century, was a period marked by extensive exploration. During this era, European explorers set out to find new _____ and territories. The main motivation was to establish trade, particularly for spices and other valuable goods. Explorers like Christopher _____ embarked on voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. They were driven by a desire to find a direct sea route to _____. Instead, Columbus stumbled upon the _____, altering the course of history.

Another notable explorer, Vasco da _____, successfully found a sea route to India by circumnavigating Africa. This achievement provided Europe with a direct trade route to Asia, bypassing the previously dominant land routes. The Portuguese explorer Ferdinand _____ initiated the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe, though he did not survive the entire journey. His crew, however, completed this historic _____, proving that the earth is round.

The Age of Discovery also led to the establishment of European _____ in the newly discovered lands. This resulted in significant cultural and economic exchanges but also brought about negative consequences. Indigenous _____ in the Americas and other regions faced severe impacts from European colonization, including disease and exploitation.

Advancements in _____ technology played a crucial role in this era. The invention of the astrolabe and improvements in cartography allowed sailors to travel further and more accurately. The Age of Discovery was not just a time of finding new lands; it was also a period of immense _____ growth, impacting science, geography, and even philosophy.

colonies

Asia

Gama

Columbus

Magellan

voyage

populations

knowledge

Americas

routes

navigation