

name: class: date:

The Age of Discovery's Cultural Tapestry



During the Age of Discovery, explorers like _____ set sail to find new routes and lands, marking the beginning of significant global interactions. These journeys led to the exchange of _____, such as spices, silk, and precious metals, which were highly valued in Europe. Native _____ encountered Europeans for the first time, leading to a complex web of cultural exchanges. One of the most impactful exchanges was the introduction of new _____ to and from the Americas. Europeans brought wheat, while the New World introduced potatoes and _____, which became staples in diets worldwide.

The movement of people during this era also resulted in the spread of _____, with smallpox being one of the most devastating to the indigenous populations of the Americas. In addition to goods and diseases, there was an exchange of _____. European navigators learned about advanced navigational techniques from the Arabs and the Chinese, such as the use of the _____. Art and _____ were also profoundly influenced, with new themes and imagery coming from the encounters with new peoples and landscapes.

Religion played a significant role, as European _____ sought to convert indigenous peoples to Christianity. This led to the blending of religious practices and the creation of new forms of _____. The Age of Discovery was not just about the discovery of new lands but also about the profound impact of cultural exchanges that shaped the modern _____.

corn	diseases	Columbus	knowledge	literature	populations	worship
world	missionaries	compass	crops	goods		