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# The Age of Exploration



In the 15th and 16th centuries, European \_\_\_\_\_ set out on voyages that would change the world. These adventurers were driven by a desire for new \_\_\_\_\_, wealth, and knowledge. Among them, \_\_\_\_\_ is often remembered for his 1492 voyage that led to the discovery of the \_\_\_\_\_. This era, known as the Age of \_\_\_\_\_, was not just about discovering new lands; it was also about the exchange of \_\_\_\_\_, goods, and ideas. Art played a significant role in this period, capturing the beauty and mystery of newly discovered \_\_\_\_\_ and peoples. Artists like Albrecht Dürer were inspired by exotic animals brought back to Europe, influencing the \_\_\_\_\_ art movement. Maps became more accurate and \_\_\_\_\_, guiding further expeditions. The introduction of tobacco and \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe had a lasting impact on its agriculture and cuisine. Meanwhile, the encounter with the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ revealed advanced civilizations with rich traditions and monumental architecture, challenging European \_\_\_\_\_ of superiority. The Age of Exploration was a complex time that led to profound changes in global \_\_\_\_\_, cultural exchanges, and the way people viewed the \_\_\_\_\_ and themselves.

Renaissance	potatoes	explorers	world	perceptions	routes	Aztecs	
Columbus	trade	detailed	Exploration	Americas	Incas	cultures	lands