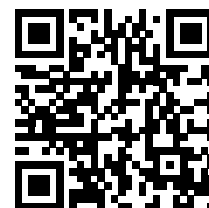


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The Compass and Exploration



Throughout history, the _____ has been crucial for navigation. Early sailors relied on the stars to guide their way across the seas. However, this _____ had limitations, especially on cloudy nights or during the day when stars are not visible. The _____ of the magnetic compass changed everything. It allowed navigators to find their _____ regardless of the time of day or weather conditions.

The Age of _____ was a period marked by extensive exploration, largely facilitated by the use of the compass. Explorers like _____ and Vasco da Gama set sail to unknown parts of the world, discovering new lands and establishing trade _____. The compass played a key role in their journeys, enabling them to navigate the vast and often treacherous _____.

Before the compass, many sailors were hesitant to venture too far from _____, fearing they would get lost and be unable to return home. The compass gave them the confidence to explore distant waters, leading to the discovery of the Americas, _____, and the spice islands of Southeast Asia. These discoveries had a profound _____ on the world, leading to cultural exchanges, the spread of _____, and significant economic growth. The compass itself is a relatively simple device, consisting of a magnetized needle that aligns with the Earth's magnetic field, pointing towards the _____. This innovation not only revolutionized navigation but also paved the way for the development of more advanced navigational _____.

The Age of Discovery would not have been possible without the compass. It was a key tool that enabled explorers to map the _____, connect distant continents, and fundamentally alter the course of human history.

India Discovery method invention magnetic north knowledge tools
routes compass land direction oceans globe impact Columbus