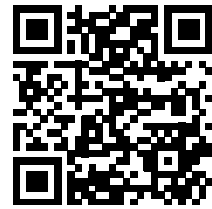


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# The Impact of Slavery in the Age of Exploration



During the Age of \_\_\_\_\_, European explorers set sail to find new lands and resources. Christopher \_\_\_\_\_ reached the Americas in 1492, sparking a wave of exploration. These explorers were followed by \_\_\_\_\_ who established settlements. One of the dark sides of this era was the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ to the New World. Slaves were forced to work in mines, plantations, and as domestic servants. The demand for labor led to the \_\_\_\_\_ slave trade, where millions of Africans were transported to the Americas. This \_\_\_\_\_ became a crucial part of the economy. However, it also led to immense human \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, this period saw a fusion of cultures, influencing \_\_\_\_\_, music, and cuisine. European artists were inspired by the new \_\_\_\_\_, flora, and fauna, leading to a new era of artistic expression. This era also saw the rise of \_\_\_\_\_, capturing the faces of explorers, monarchs, and wealthy \_\_\_\_\_. Despite the advancements, the era is also remembered for its \_\_\_\_\_, marked by the enslavement and exploitation of indigenous peoples and \_\_\_\_\_. The Age of Exploration significantly altered the world's \_\_\_\_\_ landscape, but at a great human cost.

- Columbus
- merchants
- art
- slavery
- Exploration
- Africans
- trade
- colonizers
- portraiture
- suffering
- inhumanity
- geopolitical
- transatlantic
- scenery