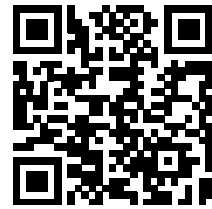


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The Role of Indigenous Peoples in the Age of Exploration



In the age of _____, European powers were keen on finding new lands and resources. The _____ peoples, who had been living in these areas for thousands of years, played crucial roles during this _____. They often acted as guides, helping explorers navigate through unfamiliar territories. Their knowledge of the _____ and water routes was indispensable, especially in the dense forests of the Americas and the tricky _____ of the Pacific islands.

These explorers were not only guided but also taught how to survive by the local _____. Indigenous peoples introduced Europeans to new foods like potatoes and maize, which would eventually spread across the _____. However, this contact was not always peaceful. Many Indigenous communities suffered from _____ brought by Europeans, to which they had no immunity.

The relationships formed between Indigenous _____ and European settlers were complex. In some cases, Indigenous peoples formed _____ with Europeans against rival groups. In other scenarios, they resisted the encroachment on their lands through _____. The impact of colonization on Indigenous cultures was profound, leading to significant changes in their _____.

Despite the challenges, Indigenous contributions to global exploration are undeniable. Their _____, knowledge, and resilience shaped the course of history in _____ that are still being understood today. Their stories remind us of the interconnectedness of human _____ and the importance of respecting and learning from each other's _____.

world coastlines alliances peoples cultures exploration diseases ways
histories communities land societies era skills Indigenous conflict