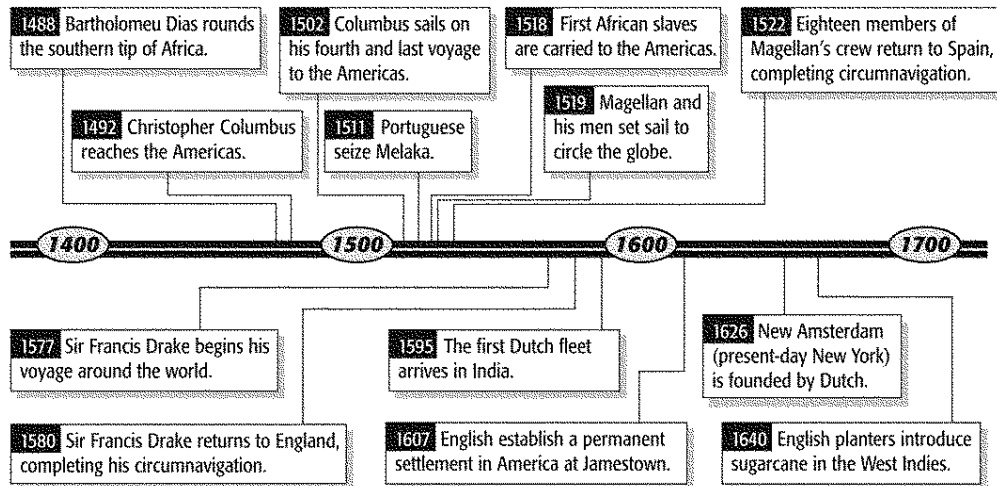


Chapter 13 World History
Guided Reading

Section 1

1. Believed he had discovered a westward passage to Asia, when in fact he had actually discovered the Americas? _____
2. Vasco da Gama's discovery of a route to India by sea proved to be what?

3. This explorer is remembered as the first to circumnavigate the globe? _____
4. To Portuguese explorers, the southern coast of West Africa became known as the _____
5. Sixteenth-century Spanish colonial holdings in America included all of the following, **C** _____, **P** _____, and **M** _____.
6. _____ explored the New England coastline of the Americas for England.
7. The Treaty of Tordesillas, signed in 1494, established a _____ between territories controlled by Portugal and those controlled by Spain.



8. What nation sponsored the first successful circumnavigation of the globe?

9. Where did the English establish a permanent settlement in America in the seventeenth century?

The different ways in which the Spanish, French, and English explored and colonized the Americas reflect their differing perceptions of the regions. Spanish explorers were enticed to search for legendary cities such as El Dorado, where the streets were said to be paved with gold, and the Seven Cities of Cibola, which allegedly held enormous treasures . . . French explorers, however, looked at North America as a place where fortunes could be made from the fur trade. Settlements were temporary hunting communities, quite different from English farming colonies, where families have migrated to start a new life in a new land.

10. According to the passage, how did Spanish goals in the Americas differ from the English?

11. What was the difference between French and English settlements?
French settlements were_____.

“On this trip, Cartier continued up the northern coast of the Gaspé Peninsula and entered a large bay on the feast day of Saint Lawrence. In honor of the saint, Cartier named the bay Saint Lawrence Bay. He also found the mouth of a great river he named after the saint. Cartier continued his exploration up the river to the foot of the mountain, which he named Mount Réal (Mount Royal). It became the site of the city of Montreal.”

12. Cartier explored the region within present-day_____.

13. How did Cartier select the name for the bay he found?

“Most powerful sovereigns: all of Christendom should hold great celebrations, and especially God’s Church, for the finding of such a multitude of such friendly peoples, which with very little effort will be converted to our Holy Faith, and so many lands filled with so many goods very necessary to us in which all Christians will have comfort and profits, all of which was unknown nor did anyone speak of it except in fables.”

—Letter from Christopher Columbus, March 4, 1493

14. What did Columbus intend to do with the natives he describes in this letter?

15. By 1550, much of the territory in Mexico, Central America, and South America was under control of the Spanish. The _____ took over Brazil which fell on their side of the line of demarcation.

16. Christopher Columbus believed he could reach _____ by sailing west.

Word bank

New Netherlands

Smallpox

John Cabot

Protect

Christopher Columbus

Astrolabe

Gold Coast

Vasco da Gamma

Treaty of Tordesillas

encomienda

Amerigo Vespucci

Sugar plantations

17. African slaves supplied labor for them. _____

18. Southern coast of West Africa. _____

19. Established a line of demarcation between Spanish and Portuguese territories.

20. Venetian seaman who explored the New England coastline. _____

21. Seized by the English and renamed New York. _____

22. The right of Spanish settlers to use Native Americans as laborers.

23. Wrote many letters describing his voyages to the New World.

24. Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope to India. _____

25. Spanish settlers of an *encomienda* were suppose to _____ Native Americas, but they were far from Spain and ignored their government.
26. After the Aztecs revolted in 1520 and drove out the Spanish, the Aztecs suffered great sickness from _____.
27. European sailors used a(n) _____ to plot their latitude using the sun or stars.

Essays

28. Describe the pattern of triangular trade that developed in the 1500's.

29. Describe the impact of the Spanish settlers on the native population of the Americas.

30. Explain how the Treaty of Tordesillas resolved Spain and Portugal's concerns with one another.

31. What kind of things did a sailor need to know and use to go on voyages to new areas.

Section 2

32. The _____ is the difference in value between what a nation imports and what it exports over time.
33. What was the name of the set of principles that dominated economic thought in the seventeenth century? _____
34. Who expressed concern about the impact of the slave trade on the well-being of his society?

35. Originally, African slaves were brought to the Americas to supply labor for the

36. What was the name for the journey of slaves from Africa to America?

37. According to mercantilists, the prosperity of a nation depended on a large supply of _____, or gold and silver.
38. _____ thought there should not be any trade of enslaved people.
39. A _____ was a settlement of people living in a new territory linked with the parent country by trade and direct government control.
40. One of the effects of slave trading included the desire of traders to provide a constant supply of enslaved persons. This led to an increase in _____ in Africa.

Word bank

**Child
Middle passage
Afonso**

**Benin
The Americas
Triangular Trade**

41. Society ruined because of slave trade. _____
42. The pattern of trade that connected Europe, Africa, and Asia, and the American continents.

43. King of Congo. _____
44. The journey of slaves from Africa to America. _____
45. Slave owners believed buying an enslaved person was less expensive than raising a(n)

46. The demand for enslaved Africans changed in the 1490's with the discovery of
_____ and the planting of sugarcane there.

Section 3

47. Who aided the European powers in exploiting the Native Americans?

48. The Portuguese and Spanish profited from their colonies in Latin America from all of the following, _____ and _____, Native American's arts and crafts, and farming and landowning
49. Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the Americas were divided into all the following social classes: _____, **mulattoes**, and **peninsulares**.
50. The correct list of social classes from colonial Latin America. _____, **creoles**, **mestizos**, _____
51. The Spanish king appointed _____ to rule his American empire.
52. A long-lasting and rewarding source of prosperity for Latin America came from _____.
53. Top social class in the New World. _____
54. The Catholic Church provided an alternative to _____ for women.
55. Colonial officials in Latin America had freedom to carry out imperial policies because _____ and travel between the Americas and Europe were not easy.