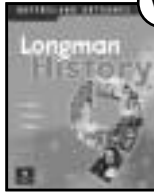


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## Navigating Longman History 9 worksheets:

- To print the worksheets click on the 'print' icon in the menu above.
- Alternatively, use the above arrows to navigate your way through this document.



Explorers of an expanding world

***‘Who am I?’ quiz***

- 1 I am a Chinese sailor who ventured into the Indian Ocean and reached east Africa in the early fifteenth century.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 2 I am a Venetian merchant who spent many years in China.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 3 I am a Portuguese prince who sponsored ships to find a way to sail down the west coast of Africa.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 4 I am the Portuguese king who renewed the quest to discover a sea route to Asia and named the Cape of Good Hope.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 5 I am the Portuguese captain who sailed around the bottom of Africa in 1487.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 6 We are the king and queen of Spain who supported expeditions of discovery.  
Who are we? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
  
- 7 I am the Spanish explorer who thought he had discovered India when in fact it was the ‘New World’ of north and south America.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 8 I am the King of Portugal who sent off a small fleet of ships in 1497 to find a route to India.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
  
- 9 I am the Portuguese explorer who found the route to India by reaching Calicut in 1498.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

**(Total 10 marks)**



## Explorers of an expanding world

- 1 Cheng Ho
- 2 Marco Polo
- 3 Prince Henry 'the Navigator'
- 4 King John II of Portugal
- 5 Bartholomew Diaz
- 6 King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain
- 7 Christopher Colombus
- 8 King Manuel of Portugal
- 9 Vasco da Gama



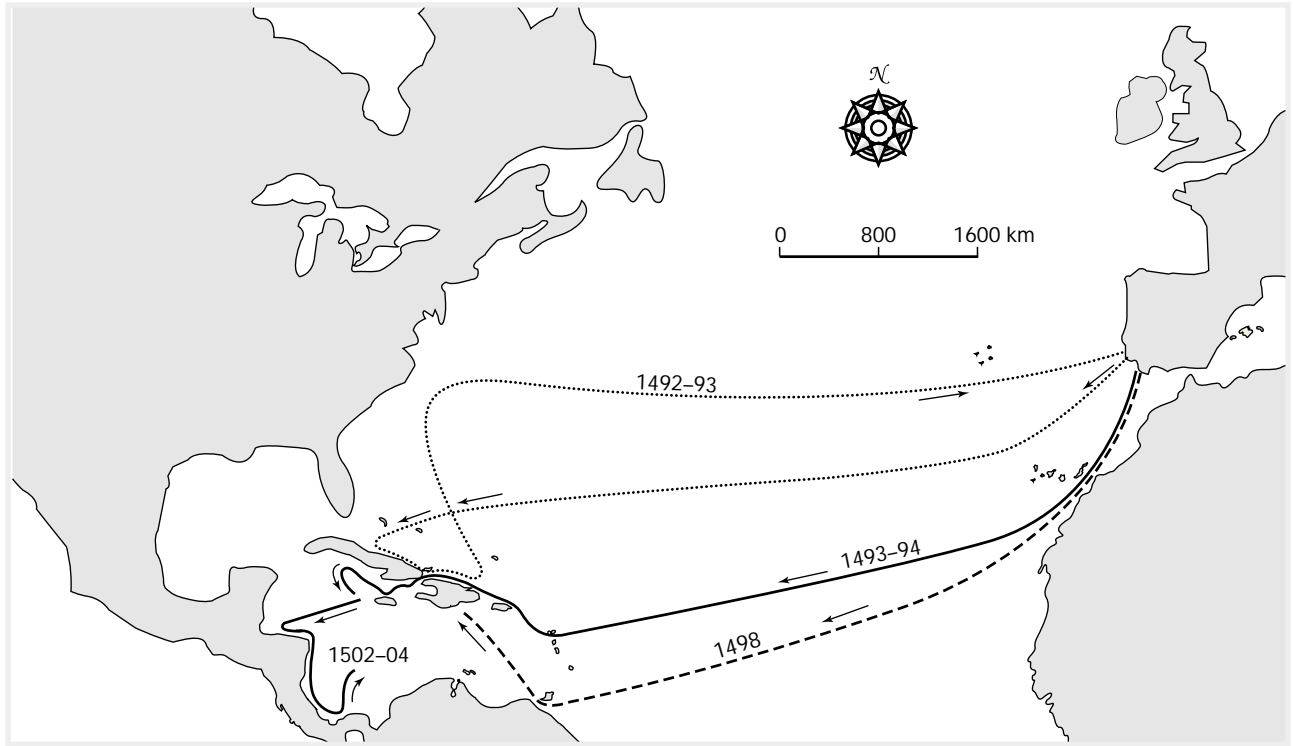
The Renaissance was a time of great discoveries. In Europe, standards of living were improving with an increase in food from agriculture, and there was a new class of rich landowners who wanted to increase their wealth even more by trade. One of the greatest growth industries was shipbuilding. This led to the great voyages of discovery undertaken during the Renaissance, the most famous being the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492.

Columbus, an Italian seaman, had a fiery temper, a poetic imagination and strong religious beliefs. He had very little formal education and his nautical knowledge was limited. However, he had a strong ambition to find the fastest route to China and the Indies (in Asia) for the purposes of trade, especially in spices. The Italian explorer, Marco Polo, had helped to establish these trade relations between East and West when he and his two brothers travelled to and lived in China, between 1254 and 1295. Spices were vitally important in those days before refrigeration and preservatives as people often had to eat rotten meat, and spices helped to conceal the bad taste. The overland route to these countries was very slow and dangerous (especially since the Turks had cut the route through Constantinople) and traders were restricted to carrying what they could load on the backs of mules and camels.

It was accepted by educated people that the earth was round, and Columbus was confident that if he sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean instead of east around Africa, he would reach the Indies. After years of trying to convince King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to fund this voyage, they finally agreed and on 3 August 1492 Columbus set sail on his ship, the *Santa Maria*, with two smaller caravels (small, light, fast ships) the *Nina* and *Pinta*, and 120 adventurers.

Basing his beliefs on ancient Greek calculations, Columbus thought that the world was only one-fifth the size it actually is and that the voyage would not take long. However, after more than two months at sea his crew became frightened and threatened to mutiny. Columbus promised that if they did not see land within three days, they would turn around. Incredibly, two days later, at 2.00 am on 12 October 1492, land was sighted in the moonlight. Columbus thought, wrongly, that he had in fact reached the Indies. For this reason he called the inhabitants 'Indians', which is why the native inhabitants of America were for a long time called 'American Indians'.

Columbus made several more voyages to the Caribbean, as well as to mainland Central and South America. He was still looking for a passage to Asia, and believed all the time that he was sailing around its borders. Sadly, Columbus died in 1506 without ever discovering a western route to the Indies. He believed in the success of his voyages, never admitting he was wrong, even though other explorers had proved that he was. What he did not know was that he had indeed made a great discovery: he had discovered what would later become known as the 'New World', the great continent of America.



The voyages of Christopher Columbus

- Carefully read the above information about Christopher Columbus and the discovery of the New World and make notes on the important details.
- Without looking at the information sheet again, place the correct list words in the blank spaces in the following text.

### ***Christopher Columbus and the discovery of the New World***

- |                            |                      |                        |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Italian                    | New World            | shipbuilding           |
| Indians                    | the Indies           | Spain                  |
| America                    | spices               | agriculture            |
| rotten meat                | trade                | discoveries            |
| mutiny                     | 1492                 | 3 August 1492          |
| Marco Polo                 | China and the Indies | the <i>Santa Maria</i> |
| 2.00 am on 12 October 1492 |                      |                        |

The Renaissance was a time of great \_\_\_\_\_ . In Europe, standards of living were improving because there had been an increase in food from \_\_\_\_\_ , and there was a new class of rich landowners who wanted to increase their wealth even more by \_\_\_\_\_ . One of the greatest growth industries was \_\_\_\_\_ .

This led to the great voyages of discovery undertaken during the Renaissance, the most famous being the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in the year \_\_\_\_\_ .

Christopher Columbus was an \_\_\_\_\_ seaman with a strong ambition to find the fastest route to \_\_\_\_\_ (in Asia) for the purposes of trade, especially in \_\_\_\_\_ . The Italian explorer \_\_\_\_\_ had helped to establish these trade relations between East and West between 1254 and 1295. Spices were vitally important in those days before refrigeration and preservatives because people often had to eat \_\_\_\_\_ , and spices helped to conceal the bad taste.

After years of trying to convince King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of \_\_\_\_\_ to fund this voyage, they finally agreed and on \_\_\_\_\_ , Columbus set sail on his ship, \_\_\_\_\_ , with two smaller caravels the *Nina* and *Pinta*, and 120 adventurers.

After more than two months at sea his crew became frightened and threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ . Columbus promised that if they did not see land within three days, they would turn around. Incredibly, two days later, at \_\_\_\_\_ , land was sighted in the moonlight. Columbus thought, wrongly, that he had in fact reached \_\_\_\_\_ . For this reason he called the inhabitants \_\_\_\_\_ .

Columbus died in 1506 without ever discovering a western route to the Indies. He did not know was that he had indeed made a great discovery: he had discovered what would later become known as the \_\_\_\_\_ , the great continent of \_\_\_\_\_ .



- 1 Three reasons why Europeans began their voyages of discovery include:
  - a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b \_\_\_\_\_
  - c \_\_\_\_\_
 (2 marks each: Total 6 marks)
- 2 The period of history in which there was a greater curiosity about the unknown world and eagerness to gather more information was the \_\_\_\_\_. (1 mark)
- 3 Three types of precious goods desired by Europeans were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 marks)
- 4 Merchants from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed a monopoly over goods purchased from the Arabs. (2 marks)
- 5 Spices came from \_\_\_\_\_. (1 mark)
- 6 Silk came from \_\_\_\_\_. (1 mark)
- 7 Three spices produced in the Spice Islands were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 marks)
- 8 Three inventions that greatly assisted European expansion were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 marks)
- 9 The tiny kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ led the way in European exploration in the fifteenth century. (1 mark)
- 10 Two reasons why the Portuguese wanted to find a sea route down Africa's west coast were:
  - a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b \_\_\_\_\_
 (2 marks each: Total 4 marks)

**(Total 25 marks)**



- 1
  - a Trade in goods, such as spices, would increase profits.
  - b The revival of learning during the Renaissance encouraged explorers to gather information.
  - c Technological advances, such as the printing press, improved navigational instruments, better ships and better cannons made travel and exploration easier.
- 2 the Renaissance
- 3 spices, silk, precious stones, gold
- 4 Genoa and Venice
- 5 South-East Asia
- 6 China
- 7 pepper, cloves and nutmeg
- 8 the printing press, improved navigational instruments, better ships and better cannons
- 9 Portugal
- 10
  - a to convert Africans to Christianity
  - b to discover the source of African gold