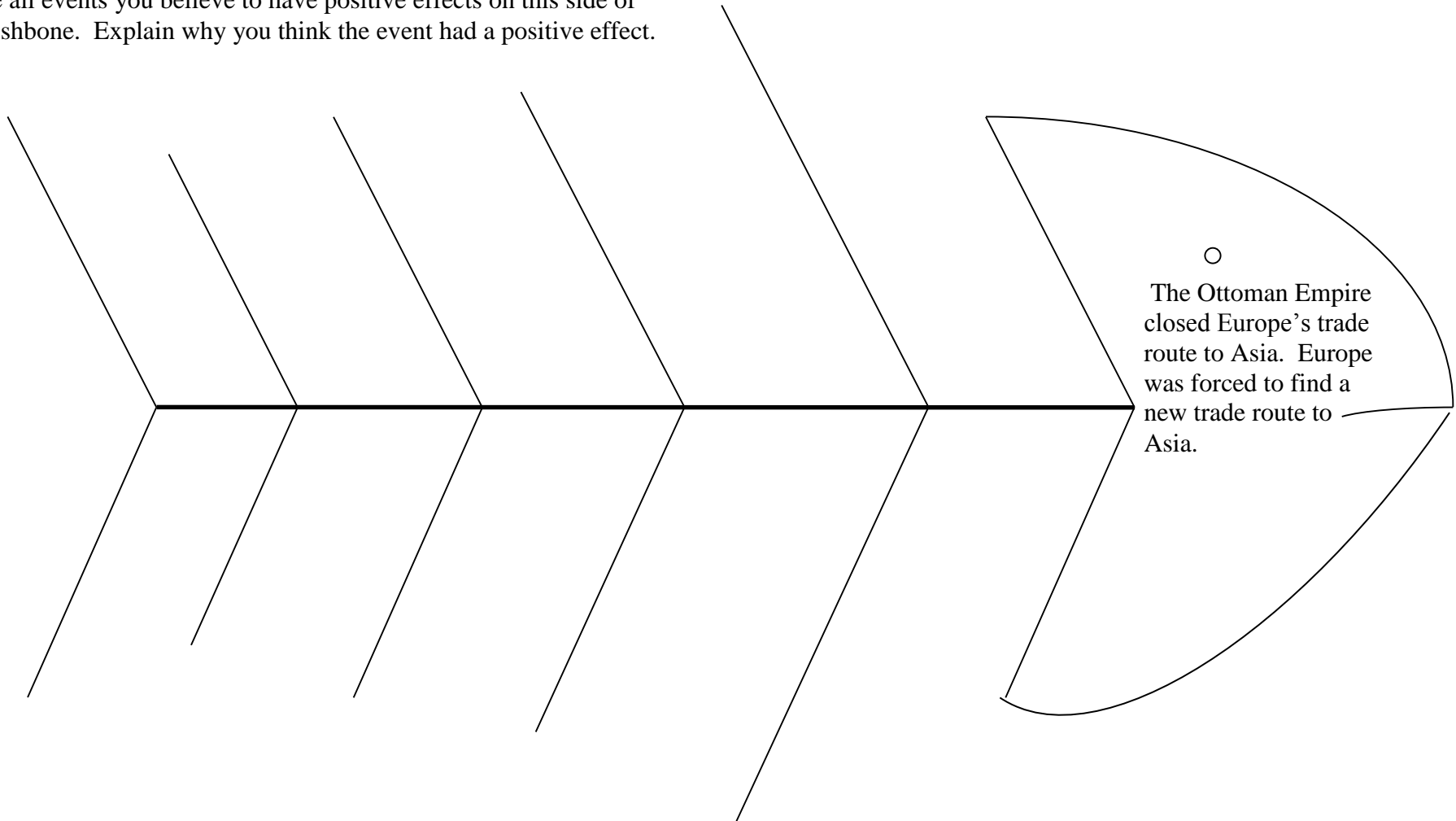


Fishbone Diagram

Determine the impact of Europe's Exploration. Indicate if the events listed on the timeline had a positive or negative result.

Place all events you believe to have positive effects on this side of the fishbone. Explain why you think the event had a positive effect.



Place all events you believe to have negative effects on this side of the fishbone. Explain why you think it was a negative effect.

TIMELINE: The Age of Exploration Ten to remember . . .

- 1453 The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople. From then on, the land route to Asia was closed. So Europeans tried to find a sea route to Asia.
- 1492 Columbus - Sailed westward to reach Asia. Instead, he landed in the Americas*. ITALY Columbus was significant for two major reasons: 1. He landed on two continents that Europe did not know existed. 2. He was the first person to establish a long-term relationship between Europe and the Americas. The sharing of goods and ideas between the New World and the Old World is known as the Columbian Exchange.
- 1497 John Cabot - Explored eastern Canada. FROM ITALY, SAILED FOR ENGLAND From then on, England claimed the mainland of North America.
- 1498 Vasco da Gama - Sailed east to Asia. PORTUGAL Went around Africa and sailed across the Indian Ocean to India. Proved Asia could be reached by sea.
- In 1501, Vespucci sailed along the coast of Brazil. He went home to Italy and told folks that this was not Asia. In Florence, he sought out Lorenzo de Medici, Europe's richest banker. Medici popularized Vespucci. Both continents - North America and South America - were named after his first name, "Amerigo. "
- 1513 Ponce de Leon - Sailed to Florida. SPAIN This led to the exploration and settlement of the U.S. 1513 Balboa - Sailed to Panama. SPAIN This was the narrowest piece of land between the Atlantic and Pacific. He walked across it and became the first European to see the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean. His discovery led to Magellan's voyage west - across the Pacific. His discovery led to Pizarro's voyage south - to the Inca Empire in Peru.
- 1519 Magellan - Sailed around South America and across the Pacific Ocean, to get to Asia. PORTUGAL His expedition was the first to circumnavigate the world. His route was impractical for Europeans sailing to Asia. The Strait of Magellan was too far south and the Pacific Ocean too vast. As a result, Europeans followed Vasco da Gama's route around Africa - and then on to Asia. 1519 Cortez - Sailed to Mexico and conquered the Aztecs. SPAIN His victory opened North America to Spanish rule.
- 1532 Pizarro - Sailed to Peru and conquered the Inca. SPAIN His conquest of Peru opened South America to Spanish rule.
- 1535 Cartier - Sailed to Canada. FRANCE Sailed up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal.
- 1577 Drake - First Englishman to sail around the world. ENGLAND. 1577 Drake -Took the same route as Magellan.