

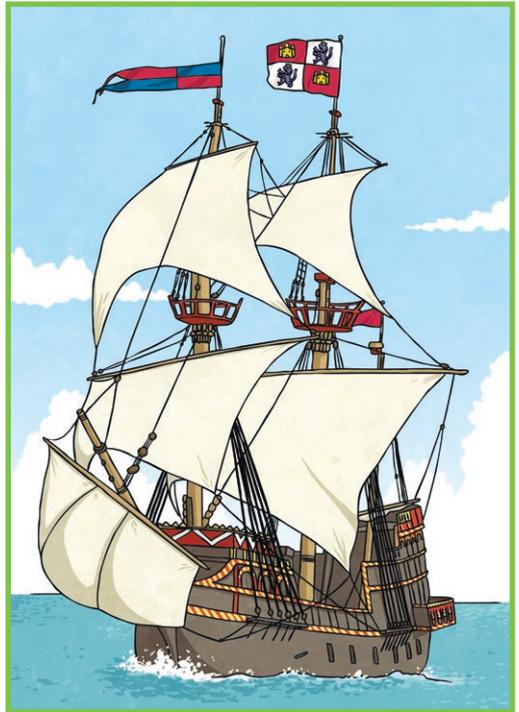


Introduction to World Explorers

World explorers were people who set out to find new lands.

Age of Discovery

- This time of exploration was called the Age of Discovery.
- The Age of Discovery was from about 1400 to 1800.
- Explorers found new lands including North America, South America, Asia and Australia.



Did You Know...?

New World: North America, South America and Oceania

Old World: Europe, Asia and Africa

Impact

The discoveries made by the explorers changed the world forever. Here are the five most important impacts.

Globalisation: People from across the world made contact with each other.

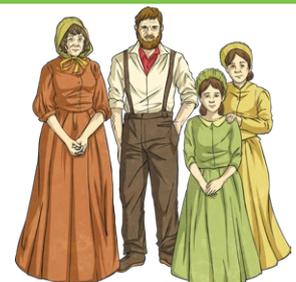
Colonisation: Countries set up colonies in newly discovered lands.

Trade: Countries traded goods like spices and slaves. Traders became very wealthy; however, trade was not always fair.



Did You Know...?

A colony is a settlement of people from one land living in another country.





Spread of Religion: Missionaries followed explorers to share their religion with new people. Religions like Christianity and Islam spread quickly across the globe.

Exchange: Animals, food, plants, disease, culture and people spread around the world. This was called the Columbian Exchange.



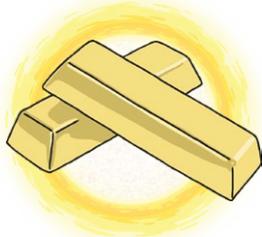
Did You Know...?

World explorers from Europe discovered new foods like chocolate, bananas, corn and potatoes.



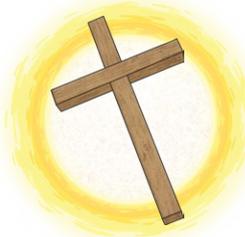
Reasons

Explorers were motivated to take great risks in faraway lands for three main reasons.



Gold

Explorers wanted to become wealthy.



God

Explorers wanted to spread their religion around the world.



Glory

Explorers wanted to become famous.

The Explorers

Most explorers were sent out to explore by wealthy European countries. Sometimes they even explored for countries they were not born in! The main countries to explore the world were Spain, Portugal and Britain.

Here are seven of the most famous explorers in history.



Ibn Battuta

A Moroccan explorer who travelled to Africa, Asia and the Middle East.





Zheng He

A Chinese explorer who sailed around Asia.



Christopher Columbus

An Italian explorer who discovered North America for Spain.



Ferdinand Magellan

A Portuguese explorer who led the first voyage around the world.



Vasco da Gama

A Portuguese explorer who established a sea trade route from Europe to India around Africa.



Captain James Cook

A British explorer who discovered Australia and New Zealand for Britain.



Jean-Francois de La Perouse

A French explorer who mapped a large part of North America and visited the First Fleet at Botany Bay.



Colonisation vs. Exploration

Colonisation: Settlers leaving one country and setting up a colony in a new land.

Exploration: Visiting a new land then leaving again.

Three Types of World Explorer

Navigator: Someone who is an expert in using navigation tools like the compass to explore the world.

Explorer: Someone who sets out to discover new lands.

Trader: Someone who sets out to buy and sell goods.

World explorers could be one, two or all three at the same time.





Introduction to World Explorers

Questions

Read the text carefully and answer these questions.

1. The Age of Discovery was from...

- 1200 to 1900
- 1400 to 1800
- 1500 to 1600
- 1700 to 1800

2. Which of the following continents is part of the New World?

- Oceania
- Africa
- Asia
- Europe

3. _____ is where countries set up colonies in newly discovered lands.

4. Match the following explorers to their nationality.

James Cook
Vasco da Gama
Zheng He
Ibn Battuta
Christopher Columbus
Jean-Francois de La Perouse

Moroccan
British
French
Portuguese
Chinese
Italian

5. List one thing countries traded during the Age of Discovery.

6. Explorers were motivated to explore for _____, _____ and _____.

7. In your own words, explain the difference between exploration and colonisation.

Introduction to World Explorers **Answers**

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Read the text carefully and answer these questions.

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James Cook	Moroccan
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Zheng He	French
Ibn Battuta	Portuguese
Christopher Columbus	Chinese
Jean-Francois de La Perouse	Italian

5. List one thing countries traded during the Age of Discovery.

Spices, slaves

6. Explorers were motivated to explore for **God, gold** and **glory**.

7. In your own words, explain the difference between exploration and colonisation.

Colonisation is where settlers leave one country and set up a colony in a new land. Exploration is where explorers visit a new land then leave again.

Introduction to World Explorers

World explorers were people who set out to discover new and unfamiliar lands. As you will discover, they had many reasons for setting out on these dangerous voyages. The impact of their explorations would change the world forever.

Age of Discovery

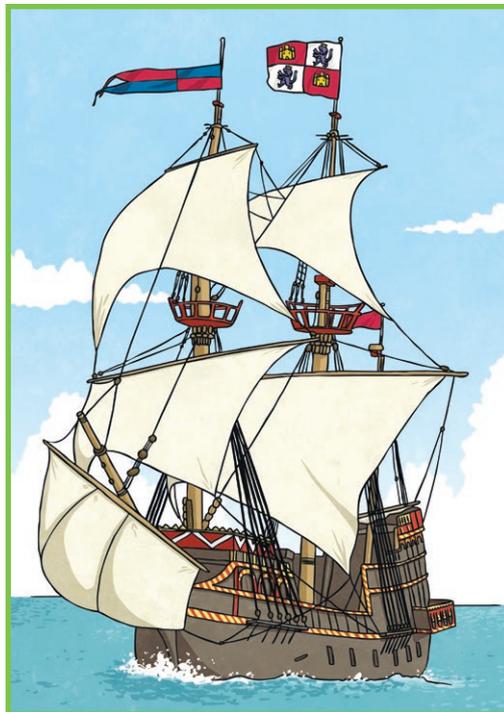
The time in which explorers set out to explore the world is called the Age of Discovery. The Age of Discovery ran from roughly 1400 to 1800. In this time, explorers from the New World discovered unknown lands across the globe; from North America to Africa, South America to Asia.



Did You Know...?

New World: refers to North America, South America and Oceania.

Old World: refers to Europe, Asia and Africa.



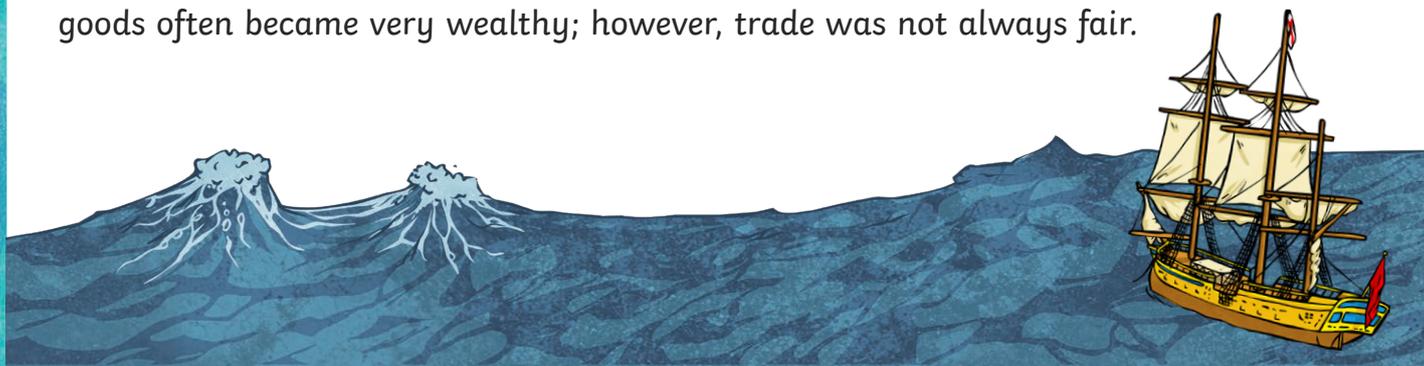
Impact

Our world today is changed forever because of the actions of the world explorers from the Age of Discovery. There were five major impacts on human society.

Globalisation: For the first time, people from across the world made contact with each other.

Colonisation: Countries sent people to live in newly discovered lands. These new communities were called colonies and they were not always welcome.

Trade: Countries traded valuable goods, like spices. People who bought and sold these goods often became very wealthy; however, trade was not always fair.





Spread of Religion: Missionaries followed explorers and sought to share their religion with new people. Religions like Christianity and Islam spread quickly across the globe.

Exchange: Animals, food, plants, disease, culture and people spread around the world. This was called the Columbian Exchange.



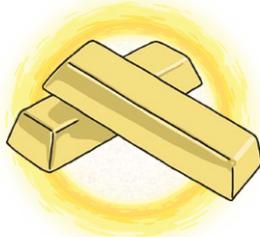
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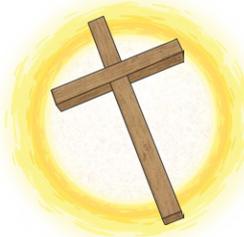
Reasons

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Gold

Explorers wanted to become wealthy.



God

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Glory

Explorers wanted to become famous.

The Explorers

Most explorers set out to explore on behalf of wealthy European countries. Some were born in one country but explored for another country. The most active countries during the Age of Discovery were Spain, Portugal and Britain.

Many explorers set out to find new and unfamiliar lands. Many have disappeared into the pages of history, while others remain famous to this day. Here are seven of the most famous explorers in history.



Ibn Battuta

A Moroccan explorer who travelled widely across Africa, Asia and the Middle East.



Zheng He

A Chinese explorer who led a fleet of the largest wooden ships in history on voyages of discovery across Asia.



Christopher Columbus

An Italian explorer who discovered North America for Spain.



Ferdinand Magellan

A Portuguese explorer who led the first **circumnavigation** of the globe.



Circumnavigation

means to sail all the way around the world.



Vasco da Gama

A Portuguese explorer who established a sea trade route from Europe to India around Africa.



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Colonisation vs. Exploration

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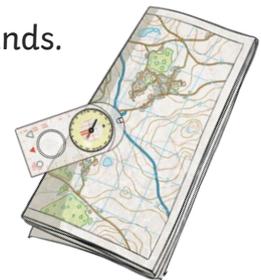
Three Types of World Explorer

Navigator: Someone who is an expert in using navigational tools to explore the world.

Explorer: Someone who sets out to discover new or unfamiliar lands.

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World explorers could be one, two or all three at the same time.





Introduction to World Explorers

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2. Which of the following was **not** an impact of the Age of Discovery?

- Colonisation
- Globalisation
- Spread of religion
- World War Two

3. List at least three impacts of the Age of Discovery.

4. Which food did European explorers discover in the New World?

- Milk
- Eggs
- Chocolate
- Bread

5. What two countries did Captain James Cook discover for Britain?

6. Explorers were motivated to explore for _____, _____ and _____.



Introduction to World Explorers

7. In your own words, explain the difference between exploration and colonisation.

8. Briefly summarise the three types of world explorer.



Introduction to World Explorers **Answers**

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Globalisation, colonisation, trade, spread of religion, exchange

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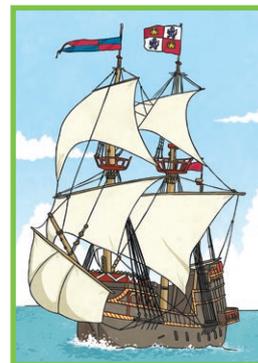
A navigator is someone who is an expert in using navigational tools to explore the world. An explorer is someone who sets out to discover new or unfamiliar lands. A trader is someone who sets out to buy and sell goods.

Introduction to World Explorers

World explorers were courageous individuals who set out into the great unknown to discover new and unfamiliar lands. Though they faced myriad dangers, the rewards for success were great indeed. As you will discover, they had many reasons for setting out on these dangerous voyages. There is no doubt, however, that the impacts of their explorations have changed the world forever.

Age of Discovery

The period between the early 15th century and late 18th century (roughly 1400 to 1800) is called the Age of Discovery. During this time, explorers from the Old World (Europe, Asia and Africa) set out to explore the New World (North America, South America and Oceania). Prior to these voyages, little was known about these far-off lands and their existence was shrouded in mystery.



Impact

Our world today is changed forever because of the actions of the world explorers from the Age of Discovery. We can identify five major impacts that have forever changed the course of human history.

Globalisation: For the first time, people from across the world made contact with each other.

Colonisation: Countries sent people to live in newly discovered lands. These new communities were called colonies and their presence was not always welcomed by the original inhabitants.

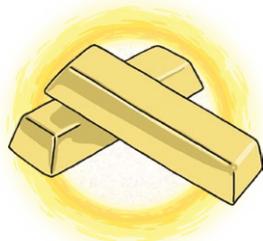
Trade: Countries traded valuable goods like spices, ivory and gold. People who bought and sold these goods often became very wealthy; however, trade was not always fairly between the two parties.

Spread of Religion: Missionaries soon followed explorers and sought to share their religion with people in newly discovered lands. Christianity and Islam spread quickly across the globe and would become the dominant religions of the world.

Exchange: Animals (dogs, bees), food (chocolate, bananas), disease (bubonic plague, smallpox), culture (land rights, farming methods) and people (slaves, settlers) spread around the world. This extraordinary event was called the Columbian Exchange.

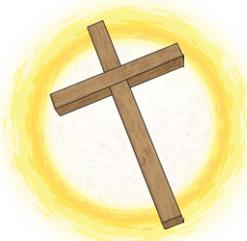
Reasons

What inspired these explorers to take such great risks in far away lands? We can identify three main reasons.



Gold

Explorers wanted to become wealthy from trade and rewards from their kings and queens.



God

Explorers wanted to spread their religious beliefs around the world, often believing that theirs was the only true religion.



Glory

Explorers wanted to become famous and enjoy all the benefits that they believed would come with fame.

The Explorers

Most explorers set out to explore on behalf of wealthy European countries. Others came from great African and Asian nations like Morocco and China. Many in turn explored for countries that were not even their countries of birth, seeking any opportunity to find fame and fortune. A number of countries were active during the Age of Discovery; however, towering above the rest were the great powers of Spain, Portugal and Britain.

The pages of history are filled with tales of great explorers. Many more, however, have been lost to the fogs of time. The following are seven of the greatest explorers to ever walk the Earth.



Ibn Battuta

A Moroccan explorer who travelled widely by land and sea across Africa, Asia and the Middle East, spreading Islam and making numerous discoveries.



Zheng He

A Chinese explorer who led a fleet of the largest wooden ships in history and established Chinese dominance across Asia.



Christopher Columbus

An Italian explorer who discovered North America for the monarchs of Spain, setting in motion the founding of the world's mightiest nation, the USA.



Ferdinand Magellan

A Portuguese explorer who led the first circumnavigation of the globe, only to die in a faraway land never to complete the extraordinary journey he began.



Circumnavigation

means to sail all the way around the world.



Vasco da Gama

A Portuguese explorer who established a sea trade route from Europe to India around Africa.



Captain James Cook

A British explorer who discovered Australia and New Zealand for Britain but died at the end of a native's spear in Hawaii.



Jean-Francois de La Perouse

A French explorer who mapped the west coast of North America and visited Botany Bay shortly after the First Fleet arrived.



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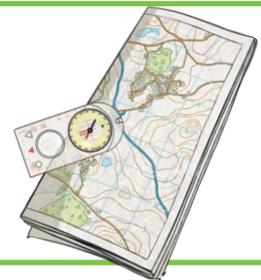
Three Types of World Explorer

Navigator: Someone who is an expert in using navigational tools to explore the world.



Did You Know...?

Navigational tools allowed explorers to use the Sun, stars and magnetic poles of the Earth to find their way. Tools included the compass, octant and astrolabe.



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3. List at least four impacts of the Age of Discovery.

4. What three factors motivated explorers to set out to discover new lands?

5. The term 'New World' refers to what three continents?



Introduction to World Explorers

6. Briefly summarise the significance of two famous world explorers.

7. In your own words, explain the difference between exploration and colonisation.

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Globalisation, colonisation, trade, spread of religion, exchange

4. What three factors motivated explorers to set out to discover new lands?

God, gold, glory

5. The term 'New World' refers to what three continents?

North America, South America, Oceania

6. Briefly summarise the significance of two famous world explorers.

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Christopher Columbus: An Italian explorer who discovered North America for Spain.

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