

Name: _____

Age of Discovery and Expansion: Timelines of Explorers and Conquistadors

Directions: Using the Guided Readings from yesterday, fill in the following timelines.

Europeans Explore the East:

1400			1. What technological advances made possible the age of exploration?
1419	Prince Henry starts a navigation school.	↗	
1487	Bartolomeu Dias rounds the southern tip of Africa.	→	2. What were some immediate and some long-term outcomes of Columbus's voyage?
1492	Columbus reaches the Caribbean.		
1494	Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas.	→	3. What was the most important result of this agreement?
1498	Vasco da Gama reaches the port of Calicut on the Indian Ocean.	↘	4. How did Portugal benefit from his voyage?
1500			
1521	Ferdinand Magellan leads a Spanish expedition to the Philippines.		5. Why did Spain set up trading posts in Asia?
1565	Spain begins settlements in the Philippines.	↗	
1600		↗	6. How did the Dutch gain control of much of the Indian Ocean trade?
1619	The Dutch establish a trading center on Java.		
1664	France sets up its own East India Company.	↗	7. How did the European battles for Indian Ocean trade affect the peoples of Asia before the 19th century?

Continue 

Spain Builds and American Empire:

1492	Christopher Columbus sails westward from Spain, hoping to reach Asia.	→	1. What was the significance of Columbus's voyages?
1519	Ferdinand Magellan sets sail on a voyage that rounds the southern tip of South America.	↗	2. Magellan himself died in the Philippines. What was the importance of the voyage his crew completed?
1521	Hernando Cortés conquers the Aztec.	→	3. What factors helped the Spanish defeat the Aztec?
1533	Francisco Pizarro conquers the Inca Empire.	↗	4. How did the Spanish treat the peoples they conquered?
1540	Francisco Vásquez de Coronado explores the Southwest.	↗	5. What was unique about the Spanish colonization of the lands of New Mexico?
1542	Spain abolishes the <i>encomienda</i> system.	↗	6. What was the long-term consequence of this action?