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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Pre-Test

Directions: Label each statement with a "T" if true or "F" if false.

1

- _____1. For thousands of years, the deep wide ocean often kept most people from visiting faraway lands.
- _____2. About six hundred years ago, newly invented balloons helped people explore the world.
- 3. During the Age of Exploration, many people from Europe wanted to find new ways to travel to Asia.
- 4. When far out to sea, sailors use special intruments to show them where to sail and to help them not get lost.
 - 5. Most of the time, oxen carried silk and other treasures from Asia on the ancient trade route called the "Silk Road."

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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS World Puzzle Map

Long ago, very little was known about the world's lands and sea. Much of the work in discovering and piecing the world together has occurred during the past 500 years. This process has been very slow and painful. Today, a complete and accurate map of the world is available to everyone.

Directions: Using the World Puzzle Map found on Activity Sheet 3, complete the following activities:

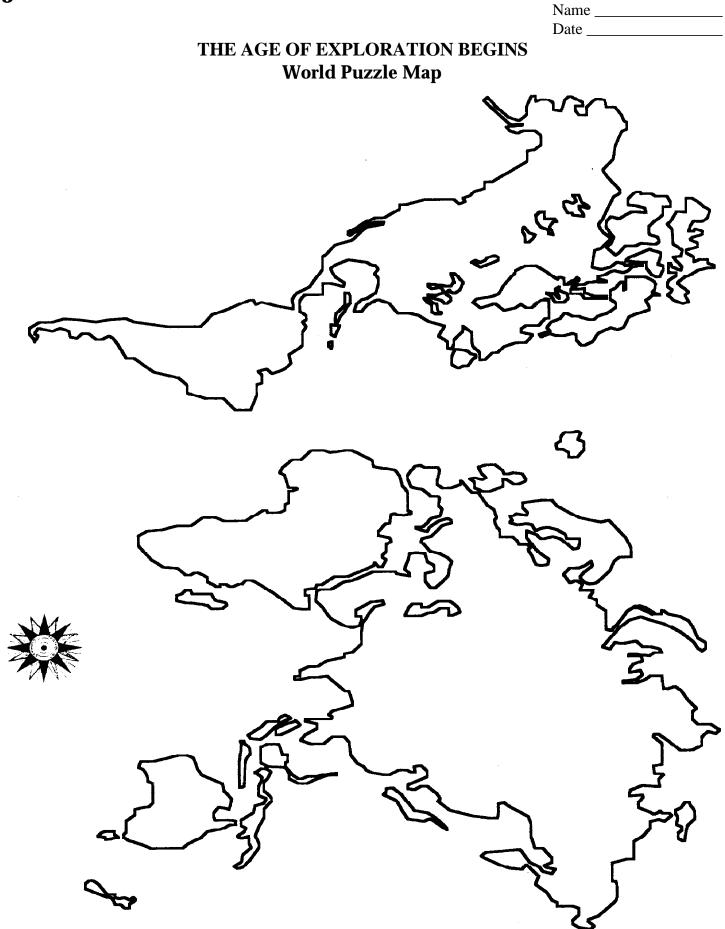
1. Identify and label the following directions on the compass: north, south, east, and west.

2. Identify and label the following six continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia.

3. Identify and label the following three oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean.

4. Identify the Medieterranean Sea and label it "M.S."

5. After watching the video, draw in the Silk Road, the ancient route that Muslim traders used to travel from Asia to the Mediterranean Sea.

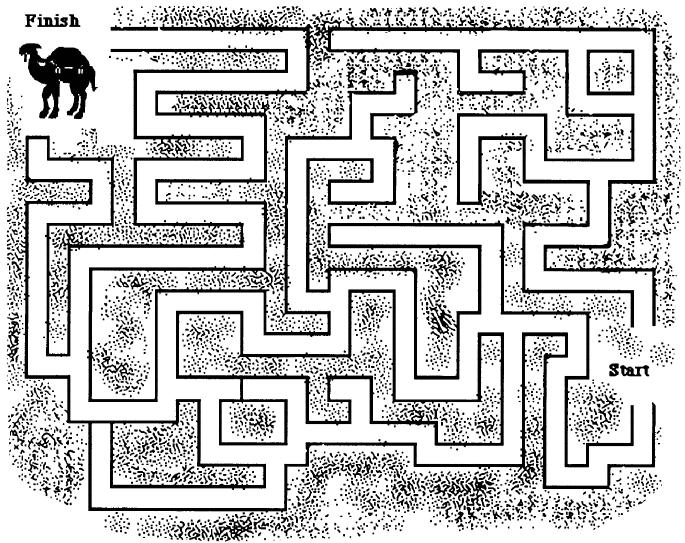


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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS The Silk Road Maze

Directions: Camels were most often used to carry silk from China to the Mediterranean Sea. Help the camel travel across the rugged, dry lands of Asia and find the famous trade route called the Silk Road.



Many Europeans wanted to find new trade routes to Asia so they could get rich by trading in fine Asian goods. Unscramble the words below and discover what goods the Europeans wanted.

REPPEP	L I K S
R E D S M A L E	B I S U R E
N O N C A I M N	VELCOS
ERLOPINACS	
T E N G U M	

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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Exploring Mapmaking

Introduction

Using what little information information they could find, some of the map makers back in the 15th century made maps by using their imagination or their ideas about what they thought was correct. Some of the information was right, yet some of it was wrong. The reason early maps had so many mistakes was that, except for a few traders and soldiers, people really had not been to very many places, and, by that time, they had not invented the things needed to help them travel to faraway places. Later, after the explorers found their way around the world and recorded their discoveries, maps were made more accurately. In the following activity, test your ability to make a map of your school from memory. Then compare another map that you made based on actual measurements.

Directions

1. From memory, make a simple map of your school grounds and buildings. Make sure your map includes the following:

- a. A title of what your map represents;
- b. A key explaining the signs and symbols used;
- c. The name of the map maker and the date when it was made;
- d. The directions of north, south, east, and west. Note: The top of your map should by oriented to the north.
- e. Scale, using centimeters or inches;
- f. Details that represent what is natural and what is made by humans. Show natural areas where plants, trees, and grass are located, as well as areas such as fences, sidewalks, and buildings that are made by humans.
- 2. Leave this map in the classroom.

3. Next, with yardstick, ruler, compass, clipboard, paper, and pencil in hand, make a simple map of your school grounds and buildings based on your experience. <u>Explore</u> the actual location of the natural and human-made areas of your school. Record this information accurately on the new map. On this map, include all the information requested in item #1.

4. After completing item #3, compare your "memory map" with your "exploration map." Answer the following questions:

- 1. How similiar were your maps? Were they very similar, a little similar, very different?
- 2. How accurate or inaccurate was your memory map? Why?
- 3. How difficult or easy was it to make a map from memory? Why?
- 4. How difficult or easy was it to make a map from your experience? Why?
- 5. What do you suppose the European explorers of the 15th century experiencedwhen they discovered the lands and seas that were not on their ancient maps?
- 6. Would you have been an explorer if you had lived in the 15th century? Why or why not?

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS **Building a Model Caravel**

Introduction

A caravel was a small, fast type of sailing ship used by Spanish and Portuguese explorers. This vessel sat high in the water and had square and triangular sails. The caravel was ideally suited for coastal exploration and ocean travel during the 15th and 16th centuries. Follow the directions below and make your own model.

Materials Needed:

scissors, glue, hole puncher, two straws, Activity Sheets 7 and 8, colored pencils or crayons, stapler

Directions:

1. Color the caravel's hull, deck, and sails, located on Activity Sheets 7 and 8.

2. Cut out the hull, deck, and sails by cutting on the dark lines.

3. Using the above example for guidance, fold on the dotted lines of the hull and deck.

4. At the back of the hull, fold A over B, then C over A, then fold D over C. Next, glue A and B, then C and D together. The back of the ship should look similar to that of the example. Next, glue only the thin edge of the hull's front together. The hull should be well sealed to support the deck.

5. Using a hole puncher, carefully punch out the dark circles on the deck for the straw masts. Next, take a straw and work it through these holes. The straw should be able to slide through the hole and fit snugly.

6. Place the back deck's folds I and J on the outside of the hull. Match these letters with the hull's. Glue these folds to the outside of the hull. Gluing it to the outside of the hull makes the deck more secure.

7. Using two straws, cut them into the four masts. The main mast should be 4-1/2 inches, or 11-1/2centimeters, long. The other three masts should be four inches, or 10 centimeters, long.

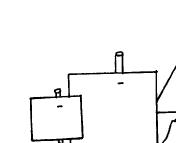
8. Staple the large square sail to the mainmast. Staple each of the three sails to each straw mast.

9. After the glue has dried on the deck and hull, insert the masts into the deck, following the above example.

10. The deck itself has two folds that should form to the hull of the ship. Next, carefully place the front deck's folds E, F, G, and H into the front of the hull. Glue these folds to the inside of the hull.

11. Make adjustments to the ship as needed.

- 12. Cut out the stands and nameplate. Fold on the dotted lines.
- 13. Mount the ship on the stands. Place the nameplate in front of the ship.
- 14. On the back of the nameplate, write the name you have chosen for your ship.
- 15. Display your model caravel.

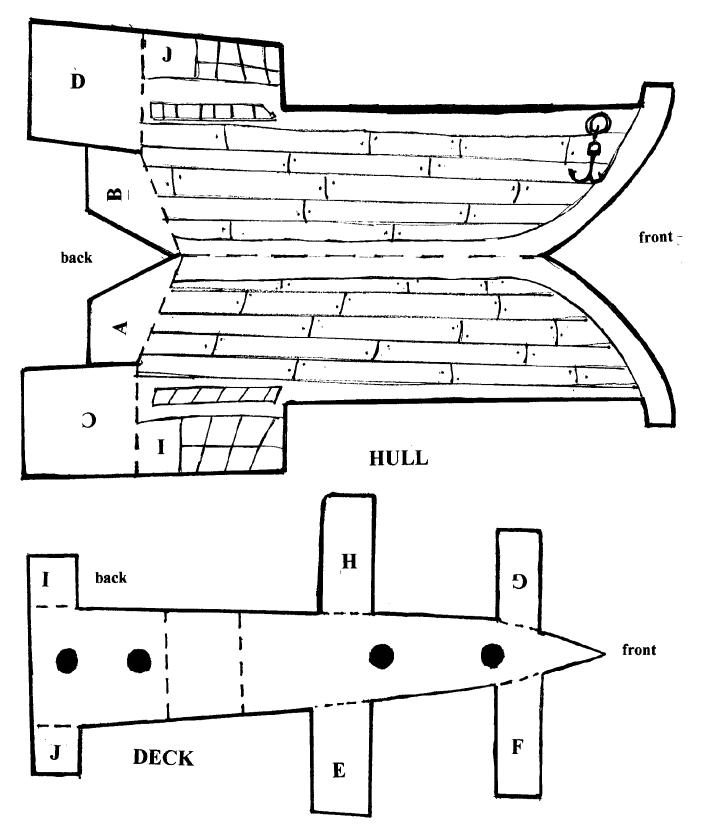


Example

Name _____ Date

Name _	
Date	

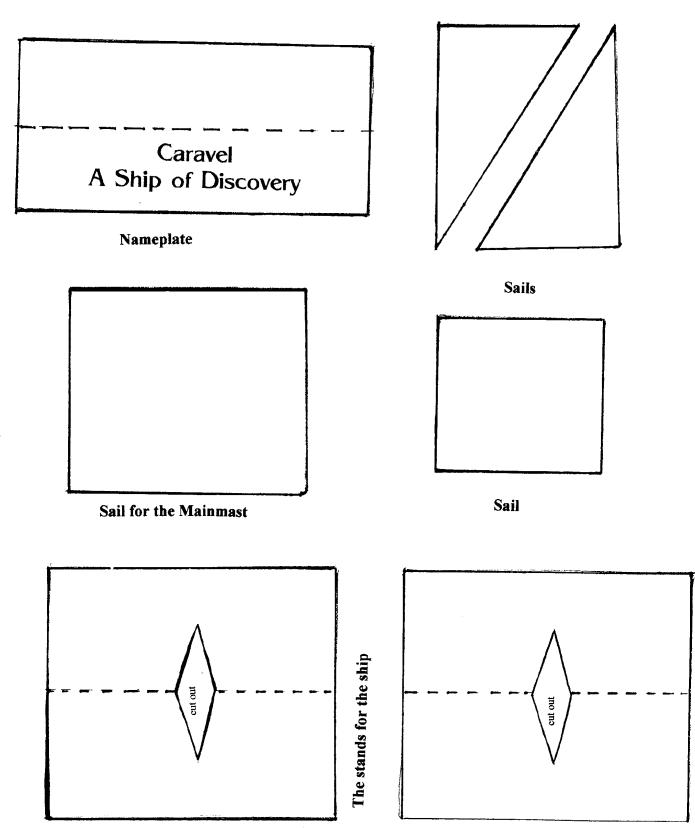
THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Building a Model Caravel



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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Building a Model Caravel



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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Vocabulary Worksheet

Directions: Match the letter of the definition with its correct term.

1. age	A. A person who travels to learn and to discover
2. caravel	B. A person whose religious beliefs come from the writings and example of Muhammad
3. explorer	
4. trader	C. Thread or cloth made from the fine, soft fiber pro- duced by silkworms
5. Muslim	D. A certain period of time in history
6. porcelain	E. The old trade routes between China and the Mediterranean Sea
7. fifteenth century	
8. silk	F. The science of locating ships at sea
0. SIIK	G. A small, fast type of sailing ship in the 14th and
9. Silk Road	15th centuries ideally suited for ocean travel
10. spices	H. Plant products, such as leaves, seeds, and bark,
11. telescope	that have strong flavors which are used to season food
12. navigation	I. One of the main masses of the earth
13. trade route	J. Very fine, thin pottery made in China
14. continent	K. The period of time from 1400-1500 A. D
15. printing press	L. An instrument that makes faraway objects look bigger
	M. A course or way used by trading ships or a group of travelers
	N. A person whose business is to buy and sell or ex- change things
	O. A machine for printing on paper

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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Video Quiz

Directions: Label each statement with a "T" if True or "F" if False.

- _____ 1. Six hundred years ago, the trade between China and Europe was controlled by Christians.
- _____ 2. Caravels were specially printed books used by explorers.
- _____ 3. Navigational instruments help sailors from getting lost at sea.
- 4. Oxen were the main animals used to carry goods on the Silk Road between Asia and the Mediterranean Sea.
- _____ 5. Six hundred years ago, the best map of the world was over 1000 years old.

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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Discussion Questions

Directions: The questions found below will futher help you understand the information presented in the video. Answer the questions as directed by your teacher.

1. How is the world today different from the world 600 years ago?

2. What were some of the new inventions in the 15th century that helped people explore the world?

3. Have you ever explored a place unfamiliar to you? Why did you explore? How did you feel?

4. What were some of the reasons Europeans began exploring the world in the 15th century?

5. Have you ever traveled through the desert? What was it like?

6. Explain why camels were used in the Silk Road.

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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Post-Test

True or False

Directions: Label each statement with a "T" if true or "F" if False.

- _____ 1. Little of our planet is covered by oceans of saltwater.
- 2. Six hundred years ago, most people had no idea of what things were like in other parts of the world.
- _____3. The reason Europeans wanted to travel to Asia was to make friends with new people.
- _____ 4. Camels often carried the goods on the Silk Road.

Fill-in-the-blank.

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct word.

5. Six hundred years ago, most of the people thought the world was ______.

- 6. Navigational instruments help ______ from getting lost at sea.
- 7. Asia produced cloves, nutmeg, pepper, and cinnamon, which are known as _____, which help preserve and flavor food.
- 8. During the 15th century, all the trade routes between Europe and Asia were controlled by people of the ______ religion.

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

9. For thousands of years, the oceans kept people from ______? a. sailing b. farming the land c. visiting faraway places d. working

10. What is the name of the 300-year period when explorers in newly invented sailing ships set out from Europe to find new trade routes to Asia?

- a. Age of Ships b. Age of Trade c. Age of Europe d. Age of Exploration
- 11. Which one of the following inventions did not help people learn more about the world?a. printing pressb. caravelc. telescoped. musket
- 12. During the 15th and 16th centuries, Europeans knew that if they could buy the treasures of Asia and sell them to other Europeans, they could be ______?
 a. rich
 b. expert artisans
 c. knights
 d. Pilgrims

(continued on Activity Sheet 13)

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THE AGE OF EXPLORATION BEGINS Post-Test

Essay:

13. Explain why the best map 600 years ago had so many mistakes.

14. Describe what it was like in Europe 600 years ago.

15. Why is it important to explore unknown places?