

MAP EXERCISE: EUROPE TRADES WITH THE EAST

- (1) On the world map, label the six continents listed below. Print the names of the continents in large capital letters in the spaces provided on the map.

NORTH AMERICA	AFRICA	EUROPE
SOUTH AMERICA	AUSTRALIA	ASIA

- (2) Print the names of these oceans in the appropriate spaces on the map:

Atlantic Ocean	Indian Ocean	Pacific Ocean
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- (3) More than 20,000 years ago, Indians migrated from Asia to North America and South America. By the time Columbus arrived in the New World, there were about 1 million Indians living in North America where the United States and Canada are now located. Another 15 to 20 million Indians lived between Mexico and the southern tip of South America.

On the map:

- (a) Write 1 million Indians in the box inside of North America.
(b) Write 15-20 million Indians in the box next to Central America and South America.

- (4) The Vikings were the first white men to reach the New World. The Vikings lived in northern Europe in what is today Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. About the year 1000, Vikings commanded by Leif Ericson sailed across the North Atlantic and landed along the New England coast. Little attention was given to the voyage, and it was soon forgotten.

On the map:

- (a) Draw a solid line over the dotted line which shows the route of the Vikings from northern Europe to New England.
(b) Along the line that you have drawn, print Leif Ericson: 1000.
(c) Label Iceland and Greenland.

- (5) Crusades were military expeditions sent by the Pope to capture the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. The empire of the Turks included Palestine, the land where Christ was born. The Turks terrorized Christians making pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Several crusades between 1096 and 1272 failed to win control of the Holy Land, but they had important results for the people of Western Europe. Europeans learned how to build better ships and draw better maps, skills which later contributed to the success of New World explorers. Crusaders who returned to Europe talked about the products of the East. Europeans wanted these new and different goods, and soon trade routes were established.

On the map:

- (a) Next to PALESTINE, print Crusades: 1096-1272.
(b) Label the Mediterranean Sea, which many crusaders crossed on their way to Palestine (the Holy Land).

- (6) Europe's interest in the East was further aroused by the publication of a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*. Marco Polo, his father, and his uncle had traveled from Venice to China, then known as Cathay. They lived for many years at the court of Kublai Khan, the ruler of Cathay. After returning to Venice, Marco Polo wrote a fascinating story about his travels and the riches of the East. His book increased Europe's desire to trade with the East.

On the map:

- (a) In parentheses underneath CHINA, print CATHAY.
(b) Next to CHINA, print Marco Polo and Kublai Khan.

- (7) Three trade routes were used to bring products of the East back to Europe. The Northern Route, Central Route, and Southern Route all led to the Italian cities of Venice and Genoa. Merchants from these two cities gained a monopoly over trade with the East. Ships and camel caravans carried eastern goods to Venice and Genoa. The Italian merchants would then mark up the prices of the products and sell them throughout Europe. Venice and Genoa grew rich from their monopoly over trade with the East.

On the map:

- (a) Trace the Northern Route from China to Venice by drawing a line which connects all of the number 1's. Next to the line, print Northern Route.
- (b) Trace the Central Route by drawing a line that connects all of the number 2's. Next to the line, print Central Route.
- (c) Trace the Southern Route by connecting the number 3's. Label the Southern Route.
- (d) In the box which has the heading Products of the East, list the goods below that were carried by land and by sea to Venice and Genoa:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. pepper | 5. ginger | 9. rugs |
| 2. cinnamon | 6. healing drugs | 10. cloth |
| 3. cloves | 7. dyes | 11. perfume |
| 4. nutmeg | 8. silk | 12. precious stones |

- (8) Portugal, Spain, France, and England grew jealous of the huge profits being made by the Italian merchants. Since Venice and Genoa controlled the trade routes through the Mediterranean Sea, another way to India, China, and the Spice Islands had to be found. Prince Henry, the son of the king of Portugal, started a school to train sea captains. He sent Portuguese ships down the west coast of Africa in search of a route around the continent to India and China. Eventually, Bartolomeu Dias reached the southern tip of Africa, where he discovered the Cape of Good Hope and Indian Ocean. The king of Portugal gave the cape its name in the hope that a sea route to India had been found. Vasco da Gama, another Portuguese explorer, later sailed around the cape and continued on to India.

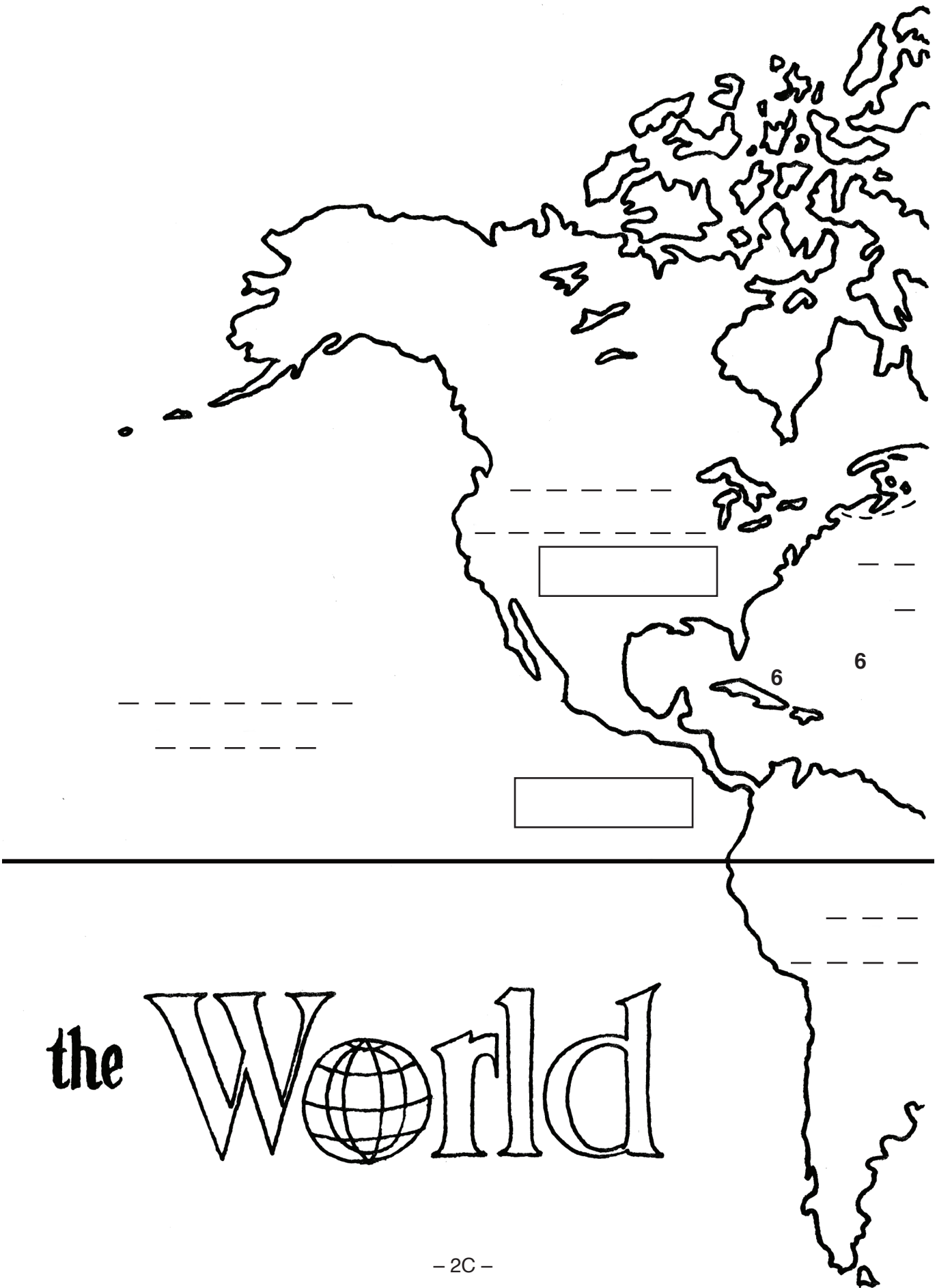
On the map:

- (a) Label PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE, and ENGLAND.
- (b) Print Prince Henry "the Navigator" next to PORTUGAL.
- (c) Trace the route of Bartolomeu Dias from Portugal to the southern coast of Africa by connecting the number 4's. At the southern end of Africa, print Dias: Cape of Good Hope, 1488.
- (d) Trace the route of Vasco da Gama from Portugal to India by connecting the 5's. Next to INDIA, print da Gama: INDIA, 1498.
- (e) Circle INDIA and the Spice Islands.

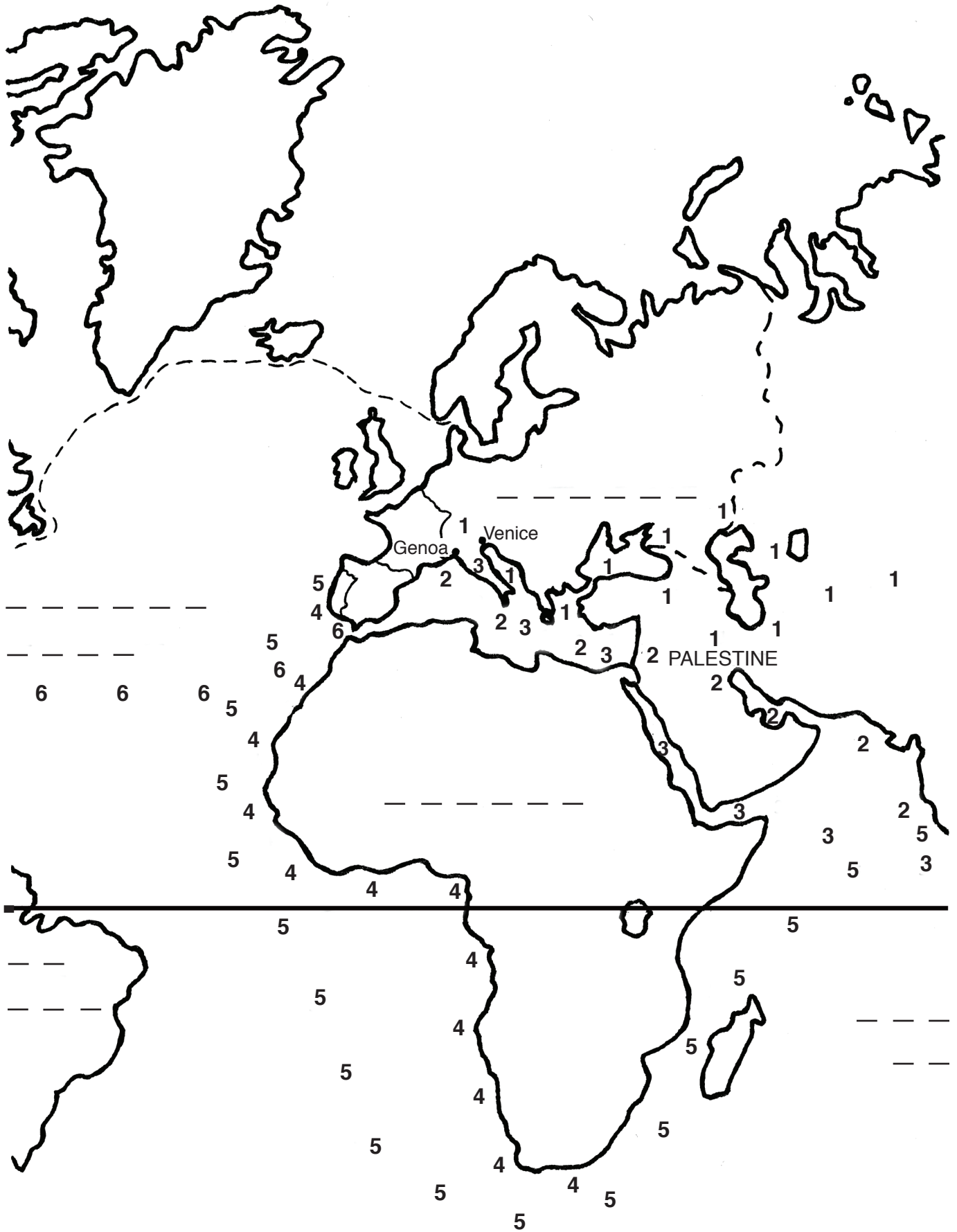
- (9) Portugal grew rich from its trade route around Africa to Asia. But some people began to think that a shorter route to Asia could be found by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. One of these people was Christopher Columbus. With ships and sailors provided by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, Columbus started across the ocean. Ten weeks later, he landed at San Salvador island in the West Indies. He thought he had reached islands off the coast of Asia. What he never lived to realize was that he had discovered the New World. Later, explorers from Spain, France, and England searched for a way through or around North America and South America. They hoped to find a route which would lead them to the riches of the East.

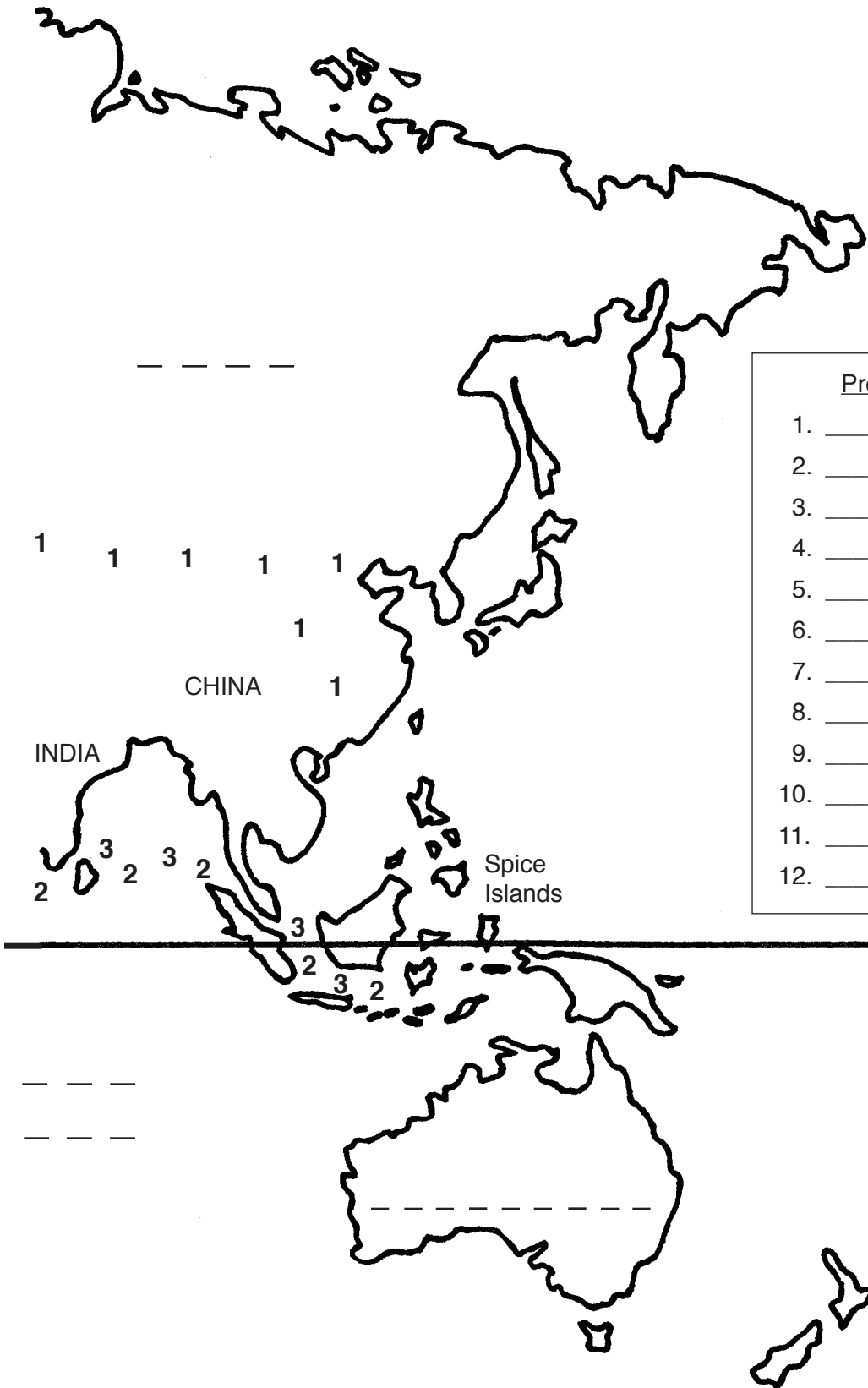
On the map:

- (a) Next to Spain, print Ferdinand and Isabella.
- (b) Trace the route of Christopher Columbus from Spain to the West Indies by connecting the number 6's. Along the route, print Columbus: West Indies, 1492.
- (c) Print NEW WORLD in large letters next to North America and South America.



the World





Products of the East

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____