

CHAPTER 19

GUIDED READING *Europeans Explore the East*

Section 1

A. Following Chronological Order As you read about the age of exploration, take notes to answer questions about events listed in the time line.

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

EUROPEANS EXPLORE THE EAST – MOTIVES FOR EXPLORATION

| | What motivated this country to explore? | Why did this country have to explore? | Where did this country explore? | What did this country accomplish? |
|----------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PORTUGAL | | | | |
| SPAIN | | | | |