

## A New Age in Europe Study Guide

1. The Renaissance was **a rebirth of learning in Europe during the Middle Ages that began in northern Italy.**
2. Conditions in northern Italy that contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance included these:
  - **People were more interested in learning, reading, science and other things**
  - **There were artists like Leonardo da Vinci that liked to paint**
3. Renaissance artists showed things as they really were by **using perspective (3-D)**
4. The Reformation was started by **Martin Luther against the Catholic Church that led to the establishment of protestant churches.**
5. Luther believed that **popes and bishops weren't needed and you didn't need indulgences. Also, you have to believe in god, which was more important than all the people at the church.**
6. The Protestant Reformation was a reform against the Catholic Church that included people that weren't members of the Catholic Church.
7. The Catholic Reformation was **reforms where people didn't leave the Catholic Church and they just wanted changes/ fixes to the Catholic Church. They wanted to improve from within.**
8. European exploration in the 1400s was sparked by **"The Age of Exploration" which started in the 1400's. Europeans were desperate to find a water route to Asia and India. Each country wanted either be something like the best, the wealthiest, and the most powerful. People wanted to get spices from Asia. Spices were used to preserve foods and keep them from spoiling. Spices, however, were expensive and dangerous to get. Traders had to travel parts of the dangerous Silk Road (a land route from Europe to Asia) to get them. Because the Silk Road was frequently closed due to various wars, European rulers began to pay for explorations to find a sea route to Asia so they could get**

spices more easily and for cheaper. Portugal was the first European country that sent explorers to search for the sea route to Asia. Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation and financed the first voyages to the west coast of Africa. In the 1400's, however, sailors were afraid of sea monsters and boiling hot water at the Equator, so progress was slow. After Bartholomew Dias and his crew made it to Africa's Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama and his crew became the first to sail around Africa and through the Indian Ocean to India.

9. The Portuguese led the way in European exploration because **they had great experiences on the seas and led the way in search of a new trade route. Also, Henry the Navigator helped with advances in shipbuilding, navigation, and mapmaking. The Portuguese opened up trade routes to Africa and India. They also had money to explore. They built caravels and Vasco de Gama found a trade route to India.**
10. Vasco de Gama was a Portuguese captain who **found all water route to Asia around the tip of Africa.**
11. At the time that Columbus reached the Americas, he was searching for **an alternative route to India.**
12. Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese sailor who led the first expedition to **sail around the world and also was the first person to lead an expedition sailing westward from Europe to Asia and to cross the Pacific Ocean.**
16. Two factors that made it easier for Spanish conqueror Hernan Cortés to defeat the Aztec Empire were:
  - 1.) **The Aztecs may have thought that Cortés was a god-king, so, they treated him and his soldiers well. He used friendship to take over the empire.**
  - 2.) Possible Answers: **The Aztecs couldn't fight off the disease they brought, also Cortés kidnapped Moctezuma, technology guns vs. spears, individual tribes fought against one another, he got some tribes on his side.**

17. Francisco Pizarro was able to conquer the Incan empire with few soldiers Possible Answers: **The Incans couldn't fight off the disease they brought, technology guns vs. spears, individual tribes fought against one another, he got some tribes on his side. Atahualpa had invited Pizarro to a celebratory feast, thinking that the Spanish were not much of a threat. Pizarro ambushed Atahualpa and killed thousands of his men.**

17. The slave trade hurt Africa because

- **Africa lost valuable labor**
- **There was civil war (other) tribes (Africans) makes them not trust each other**
- **It destroyed their way of living**

**Europeans were happy about the Civil war and they took people to the Americas with them.**

**In Africa, Europeans came to trade for goods. Eventually they discovered that there was a market in the Americas for enslaved workers. Europeans brought enslaved Africans by the millions to the Americas.**