CHAPTER 30

The Age of Discovery
1300 A.D.–1620 A.D.

1487: Dias rounds the tip of Africa
1492: Columbus reaches the Americas
1494: Treaty of Tordesillas
1498: Vasco da Gama reaches India
1519: Magellan begins journey across the Pacific
1521: Hernando Cortés invades Mexico

Ocean-going ship on bowl from Portugal
Portuguese explorer as cast in bronze by a West African artist
SECTION 1 The Portuguese

The desire for new trade routes led to a great age of exploration in the 1400s. Information from such early explorers as Marco Polo was very helpful. The Portuguese were among the first to travel beyond the Mediterranean Sea. The accomplishments of Prince Henry the Navigator and the discoveries of Bartolomeu Dias (bahr thol’ uh myu’d e ahs) and Vasco da Gama (vas’ kō duh gah’ muh) opened the way for later explorations.
Prince Henry the Navigator, son of the king of Portugal, had heard from African merchants about discoveries of gold there. Europe’s supplies of bullion (bū’l yuhn), or gold and silver for making coins, were running out. Prince Henry became eager for Portuguese sailors to explore the west coast of Africa. He also hoped they would find a new route to the Far East. He saw this as a way to extend Portugal’s trade and power. The demand for spices such as ginger, cloves, and pepper, which he could obtain there, was great.

In the early 1400s, Henry set up the first European school for navigators in Sagres (sag’rēsh), Portugal. Prince Henry was fascinated by all information concerning sailing, navigation, and astronomy. Although he never sailed on a single ocean voyage himself, Henry organized a way for others to learn the most skilled way to sail. He gathered together Portuguese, Spanish, Jewish, Arab, and Italian mathematicians, chartmakers, astronomers, and sea captains. They taught Portuguese sailors all they knew and helped Henry make better charts, improve navigational instruments, and put together more detailed astronomical tables.

At the same time, Henry worked with others to design and build better ships. The result was the Portuguese caravel (kar’uh vel). It combined the heavy, square-rigged European ship...
with the light, slim Arab one to produce a ship that was faster and easier to handle.

Henry sent parties of explorers south along Africa’s west coast. There, they discovered the Gold Coast and Cape Verde (vuhr’ dê), as well as the Azores (ä’ zörz), Madeira (muh dir’ uh), and Canary Islands. These islands were used as supply stations for further explorations.

In Africa, the Portuguese explorers found gold dust, ivory, and people whom they enslaved. Some explorers soon began to take more interest in trade than in discovery. Trading forts were set up along the west coast of Africa and contacts were established with African leaders. This trade brought new wealth to Portugal, and Henry saw his country become powerful. When he died in 1460, however, Portuguese caravels had gone only part of the way down the west coast of Africa.

Bartolomeu Dias Exploration went on after Prince Henry’s death, but more slowly. In 1473, the Equator was crossed. Europeans discovered that the sea did not boil and was not the

**PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR** Prince Henry’s school for navigators helped make possible the great new discoveries of lands and water routes in the 1400s. In this painting Henry watches for his ships to return. Why did Prince Henry hope to find a new route to the Far East?
home of great monsters as had once been believed. Gradually and carefully, Portuguese explorers made their way south along the African coast.

In 1487, Bartolomeu Dias readied ships for a long, hard voyage. Included for the first time was a supply ship with enough water and food for an extended trip. Dias touched at several points on Africa’s west coast before strong winds blew him southward. After the storm ended, Dias went on to reach Africa’s east coast, without knowing his ships had been blown around the tip of the continent. On the return home, Dias named what he now knew to be the southern tip of Africa the Cape of Storms. The king of Portugal later renamed it the Cape of Good Hope because the Portuguese now knew they could reach the Far East by sailing around Africa.

**Vasco da Gama**  
In the summer of 1497, a Portuguese noble named Vasco da Gama led a *convoy* (kon’ voi), or group, of four ships down the Tagus (tä’ guhs) River from Lisbon, Portugal. The ships had been designed by Bartolomeu Dias. Dias, in fact, accompanied da Gama as far as Cape Verde. Da Gama had orders from the king to “proclaim the Christian faith” and to “wrest kingdoms and new states from the hands of the barbarians.”

After four months at sea, da Gama’s convoy rounded the Cape of Good Hope. By then, many of the crew were sick. Their water smelled, and their food was spoiling. Still, the convoy continued on, sailing north along the east coast of Africa toward the island of Mozambique (mō zam bēk’). This island was a Muslim trading center. There, the Portuguese sailors saw ships loaded with cargoes of cloves, pepper, gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones. For the first time, they saw a coconut, which they described as “fruit as large as a melon, of which the kernel is eaten.” When the Muslims found out that da Gama and his party were Christians, they forced the Europeans to leave.

The next stop was Malindi (mahl in’ dé) in present-day Kenya. There, the crew took on supplies and learned to make rope from coconut fiber. The king of Malindi sent da Gama an Arab pilot to lead him to his final destination of Calicut (kal’ i kuht), a port and trading center on the southwest coast of India.

On May 20, 1498, da Gama’s ships landed at Calicut. His arrival alarmed the Arab and Persian merchants there. They feared that Portugal would take over the trade between Africa and India. An attempt was made to kill da Gama. In August, da Gama decided to leave. He and his crew loaded what spices they could and started home.

The trip back to Lisbon took 11 months for one ship and 13 months for the ship that da Gama was sailing. During that time, the convoy was threatened by storms, and many of the men died of *scurvy* (sker’ vē), a disease caused by the lack of vitamin C.
When the ships finally reached Lisbon in 1499, da Gama was greeted with great rejoicing and rewards. His voyage opened the way for later explorations and for an era of increased trade. Before long, Lisbon became one of the major trading centers of Europe.

**Section 1 Assessment**

1. **Define:** compass, astrolabe, caravel.
2. Why was Dias’s trip important?
3. What were the results of da Gama’s voyage to India?

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Predicting Consequences** How do you think the lives of African Americans today might be different if Prince Henry the Navigator had not sent explorers to West Africa?

**Graphic Organizer Activity**

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to show the accomplishments of Portuguese leaders in exploration.

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**SECTION 2 The Spanish**

The Spanish were as interested as the Portuguese in the wealth that could be obtained from India and the Far East. Until the late 1400s, however, they were too busy trying to gain their freedom from the Moors. By 1492, Spain had become a Christian country united under King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. It was now ready to enter the race for new trade routes.

**Christopher Columbus** Christopher Columbus, the son of a weaver, was a skilled navigator from Genoa (jen’ uh wuh), Italy. Like most educated people of his time, Columbus believed the world was round, not flat. Therefore, he believed he could reach Asia by sailing west. He tried for eight years to convince rulers from different nations to finance an expedition. The Portuguese, French, and English monarchs all turned him down. Finally, in 1492, Queen Isabella of Spain agreed to support his plan, the enterprise (en’ tuhr prız) of the Indies.

Columbus set sail from Spain in August, 1492, with three small ships—the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria—and a crew of about 90 sailors. At first, the voyage went well. The longer they were at sea, however, the more afraid Columbus’s crew became. They urged their captain to turn back. When he refused,
they threatened mutiny (myū′t ne′), or an overthrow of officers. Columbus then promised to turn back if land was not sighted within three days. The night of the second day, a lookout on the *Pinta* spotted land. In the morning, Columbus landed at an outer island in the Bahamas (buh hah′ muhs), probably Watling Island. Because he thought he had reached the Indies, Columbus called the people living on the islands Indians. For this reason, Native Americans are sometimes referred to as Indians.

Columbus spent several months sailing around the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola (his puhn yo′ luh), an island that today consists of Haiti (hā′ tē) and the Dominican Republic. In Cuba, he found Native Americans smoking cigars. This was the first European contact with tobacco.

On Christmas Eve, the *Santa María* ran aground on a reef and was wrecked. Columbus had his crew use the wood from the *Santa María* to build a fort. This was the first European settlement in the Americas.

In January 1493, Columbus boarded the *Niña* and headed back to Spain. He took with him gold, parrots, cotton, other plants and animals, and a few Native Americans. In Spain, he was

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**Fun Facts**

**Looking to the Sea**

Columbus’s interest in seafaring may have been shaped by the geography of his birthplace, the Republic of Genoa. Since the city lacked fertile land and was surrounded by powerful rival cities like Milan and Florence, many Genoans looked to the Mediterranean Sea to find their fortunes.

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**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**

Upon his return from the Americas, Columbus was greeted as a hero. In this painting he is being received by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. At the bottom of the steps are Native Americans and riches from the Americas. What did Columbus hope to prove by sailing westward to Asia?
received with great honors. Six months later, he was leading a fleet of 17 ships and 1,500 men on another search for Asia.

Columbus made four voyages in all. He explored the coasts of Venezuela and Central America. He returned from his last voyage in 1504. Two years later, he died still convinced he had found the way to Asia. He never realized he had explored the Americas.

**The Treaty of Tordesillas**  
The Spanish monarchs were worried that Portugal might try to take from Spain the riches Columbus had discovered. So, they asked Pope Alexander VI for help.

In 1493, the Pope drew a *papal line of demarcation* (dē mahr kā’ shuhn), or an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole, some 300 miles, or 480 kilometers, west of the Azores Islands. Spain was to have the non-Christian lands west of the line, and Portugal the non-Christian lands east of the line.

The Portuguese, however, did not like the way the lands were divided. They protested and called for a meeting. In 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas (tord uh sē’ yuhs) was drawn up. It moved the line about 500 miles, or 800 kilometers, farther west. Because of this, Portugal was able to claim Brazil.

Other countries, like England, France, and the Netherlands, paid no attention to the Pope’s rulings. They explored and claimed land where they wished.

**The Conquistadores**  
The Spanish were eager to learn more about their new possessions. Over the next few years, Spanish *conquistadores* (kon kē stuh dōr’ āz), or conquerors, set out to find the gold Columbus had talked about and to explore new lands.

In 1513, Ponce de León (pahn’ suh de lē on’) sailed north from the island of Puerto Rico (pwer’ tō rē’ kō) to explore Florida. That same year, Vasco Núñez de Balboa (vas’ kō nū’ nyāth dā’ bal bō’ uh) crossed the isthmus of Panama and became the first European to see the Great South Sea. Between 1519 and 1521, Hernando Cortés (her nan’ dō kōr tes’) invaded Mexico. With the help of guns and the spread of smallpox, he destroyed the Native American empire ruled by the Aztec king Montezuma. Cortés and his troops took large amounts of gold from the Native Americans to send back to Spain.

In 1532, Francisco Pizarro (fran sis’ kō puh zahr’ ō) invaded Peru. Within five years, he conquered the Inca Empire. Like Cortés, Pizarro took great treasures of gold and silver from the Native Americans. Pizarro and his men then headed for the coast, where they built Lima (lē’ muh), the “City of Kings.”

In 1539, Hernando de Soto (duh sö’ tō) sailed from Cuba to Florida and explored westward from there. He found no gold but explored the Mississippi River. In 1540, Francisco Coronado

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**Reading Check**

*What was the papal line of demarcation?*

*Who were the conquistadores?*

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**Seeds Across the Sea**

Did you have orange juice for breakfast? If you did, it may be because of Columbus’s second voyage to the Americas in 1493. The citrus seeds that he brought to the West Indies took root in the islands and later were grown in Mexico and Florida.
**Ferdinand Magellan**  
**c. 1480–1521**  

**Portuguese Navigator**

Born a noble, Magellan sailed on early Portuguese voyages to India. However, when he sought permission to look for a new western route to this region, Portuguese rulers turned him down. He moved to Spain, where he received funding for his voyage. He commanded a fleet of five ships and a crew of 256. In October of the following year, he sailed through a stormy strait at the tip of South America. The trip took one month. Today, the strait bears Magellan’s name.

From the strait, Magellan sailed on into the Great South Sea. He renamed it the Pacific Ocean from the Spanish word *pacifico*, meaning peaceful. By this time, Magellan had lost two of his ships. He continued on, however. Conditions were terrible. The drinking water was spoiled, and the biscuits were full of worms. The crew was forced to eat rats, sawdust from ship boards, and leather soaked in the sea and grilled on wood coals. By the time the fleet reached the Mariana (mar eän’ uh) Islands three months

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**PONCE DE LEÓN**  
While governing Puerto Rico, Ponce de León heard stories of an island to the north that held great riches. Setting out to find this island, Ponce de León discovered Florida instead. He is shown in this painting landing on the Florida coast. **From which two Native American civilizations did the Spaniards acquire much gold?**

(kör uh nahd’ o) led an army overland from Mexico into the present-day United States. He reached the Grand Canyon but returned without finding any treasure. Thus, between 1492 and 1550, Spain explored an area from North America through Central America and the West Indies to South America.

**Ferdinand Magellan**  
In 1517, Portugal controlled the eastern route to the Indies. As a result, Portugal was growing rich. This angered the Spanish king. So, when a Portuguese explorer named Ferdinand Magellan (muh jel’ uhn) offered to find Spain a western route to the Indies, the king accepted the offer. He wanted Spain to become as wealthy as Portugal.

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Legends, as explained in the map skill on page 75, are used to identify information shown on maps. Legends provide the key to the meaning of an unlimited number of symbols and colors that can be used on maps.

Sometimes, however, one legend may be used in several ways. For example, on the “European Voyages of Discovery” map below, five colors are used in the legend. On this particular map, these colors are used to show two different things. First, they point out the five European countries that took part in the voyages of discovery. Second, the colors show the different routes taken by explorers from these countries.

For example, Portugal is shown in yellow. The routes that the Portuguese explorers took are also shown in yellow.

**Map Practice**

1. What two countries had explorers sail around the world?
2. What country did not send any explorers south of 25°N latitude?
later, it was almost helpless. The crew was suffering from scurvy and had no food of any kind.

After they had eaten and rested, Magellan and his crew set a southwest course for the Philippine Islands. There, Magellan became involved in a local war and was killed. Shortly after, more crew members were killed, and two more ships were lost. The one remaining ship continued on into the Indian Ocean and around Africa. It finally arrived in Seville, Spain, in 1522 with 18 men and a load of spices.

The voyage was a great accomplishment. By circumnavigating, or sailing completely around the world, it proved that Earth is indeed round. The voyage opened the Pacific Ocean to European ships. It also proved that Columbus did not land in Asia but in the Americas.

**Section 2 Assessment**

1. **Define:** mutiny, papal line of demarcation, conquistadores.
2. What were some discoveries made by the Spanish between 1513 and 1540?
3. What did Magellan’s voyage prove?

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Making Comparisons** Which of Spain’s explorers do you think advanced knowledge of the world the most? Explain.

**Graphic Organizer Activity**

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to show some of the effects of Columbus’s voyages.

**SECTION 3 Northwest Passage**

Even after the Americas were reached, the English, French, and Dutch continued to look for another route to the Far East. Since the Portuguese and the Spanish controlled the southern sea lanes, the others looked for a northwest passage.

English merchants persuaded their king to send John Cabot (kab’ uht), an Italian navigator, to the Far East by a northwest route. In 1497, Cabot set sail with a handful of men. He explored the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (nō’ vuh skō’ shuh) and established claims for England in the Americas.

In 1523, the French hired Giovanni da Verrazano (jē uh vahn’ ē dah ver rah tsah’ nō), another Italian navigator, to find a
northwest passage. He sailed along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to New York. Eleven years later, Jacques Cartier (zhahk kahr tyā’), a French navigator, sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as present-day Montreal (mahn trē ahl’). This gave the French a claim to eastern Canada.

In 1576, Sir Martin Frobisher (frō’ bi shuhr), an English *sea dog*, or sea captain, sailed the coast of Greenland and fought a storm that almost wrecked one of his three ships. Frobisher finally discovered the bay that today bears his name.

In 1609, the Dutch sent Henry Hudson, an English navigator, to locate the passage. He explored the Hudson River and sailed to what is today Albany, New York. In 1610 he set out on a second voyage. He became lost in a storm and was never seen again. Nevertheless, his first voyage gave the Dutch their claim in the Americas.

### EXPLORERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amerigo Vespucci</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>explored Atlantic coast of South America, 1497–1504; one of first to believe he had reached a new world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Alváres Cabral</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>discovered Brazil and sailed east to India, 1500–1501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vasco Núñez de Balboa</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>first European to sight eastern shore of Pacific Ocean, 1513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>explored Florida and Gulf region from Texas to Mexico, 1528–36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>explored Pacific coast to Drake’s Bay near San Francisco, 1542</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Chancellor</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>reached Moscow in search of northeast passage to Asia; opened trade with Russia, 1553–54</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>explored west coast of Greenland in search of northwest passage to Asia, 1585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Francis Drake</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>first Englishman to sail around the world, 1577–80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Father Jacques Marquette</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>explored Mississippi Valley to mouth of Arkansas River, 1673</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis Jolliet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitus Bering</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>explored coasts of Alaska and northeast Asia; discovered Bering Strait and Bering Sea, 1728, 1741</td>
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</table>
All of these voyages failed in their search to find a northwest passage to the Far East. They did, however, establish claims in the Americas for England, France, and the Netherlands.

**Section 3 Assessment**

1. **Define:** sea dog.
2. How did English, French, and Dutch explorers plan to reach Asia?
3. What lands in the Americas were claimed by England? By France? By the Netherlands?

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Demonstrating Reasoned Judgment**
   What characteristics or kinds of personalities do you think the English, French, and Dutch explorers had to have to achieve what they did?

**Graphic Organizer Activity**

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to show the causes and effects of the search for a northwest passage.

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**Chapter Summary & Study Guide**

1. During the 1500s, Europeans tried to break the Italian hold on trade by searching for an all-water route to India and beyond.
2. The development of better maps, ships, and navigational instruments helped Europeans in their search.
3. In the early 1400s, Prince Henry of Portugal opened the first school in Europe for navigators.
4. By 1473, Portuguese ships had crossed the equator. By 1498, they had reached India.
5. Between 1492 and 1504, Columbus made four voyages to what he thought was Asia but was really the Americas.
6. In 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas divided non-Christian lands between Spain and Portugal, but other nations ignored the agreement.
7. In the first half of the 1500s, Cortés and Pizarro conquered the Aztec and Inca empires, encouraging other explorers to search for other empires in the Americas.
8. Between 1519 and 1522, Magellan’s expedition sailed around the world, proving that Columbus did not land in Asia.
10. Early English, French, and Dutch voyages paved the way for future claims in North America.

**Self-Check Quiz**

Visit the Human Heritage Web site at [humanheritage.glencoe.com](http://humanheritage.glencoe.com) and click on **Chapter 30—Self-Check Quiz** to assess your understanding of this chapter.
Using Key Terms

Imagine you are writing a newspaper column entitled “Great Explorer Achievements.” Use each of the following words in a description of what you think some of these achievements were.

compass  astrolabe  caravel  mutiny  papal line of conquistadores  sea dog  demarcation

Understanding Main Ideas

1. What were some of the problems that European explorers faced on their voyages of discovery?
2. What was the first European settlement in the Americas?
3. What are three bodies of water named after European explorers?
4. How long did it take Magellan’s ship to sail around the world?
5. What did voyages in search of a northwest passage to Asia accomplish?

Critical Thinking

1. Why do you think Queen Isabella of Spain agreed to support Columbus when others had turned him down?
2. How do you think Native Americans felt about the conquistadores?
3. How did competition between nations affect European voyages of exploration?

Graphic Organizer Activity

History  Create a chart like the one on this page, and use it to write a headline for an important event that occurred in each of the years shown.

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<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Headline</th>
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<td>1532</td>
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<td>1609</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Geography in History

The World in Spatial Terms  Refer to the map on page 475. Whose voyage from Portugal to India was longer in miles (or kilometers)—da Gama’s or Cabral’s? How many miles (or kilometers) longer was it?

Using Your Journal

Review any details you may have noted about the changes that took place in western Europe between 1300 and 1600. Imagine you are a peasant living in London, England, in 1550. Write a diary entry describing what you have learned about the world in recent years.
Between 1000 and 1700 A.D., the harbor towns of East Africa blossomed. Like other trading centers, they attracted a variety of influences. More than 1,200 years ago, Arab traders came to the area, bringing the Muslim religion with them. Other influences came from Persia, India, and China. Later, Portuguese explorers edging their way along the East African coast brought yet another influence to the area.

By far the strongest influence, however, was that of the African peoples who already lived in the region. The blending of their cultures with the cultures of other regions produced the Swahili culture, which is still alive and vibrant today.

In the early 1400s, Chinese explorer Zheng He made several voyages to East Africa. On his fourth voyage, the sultan of Malindi presented him with a giraffe—a gift to the Chinese emperor. The Chinese called the giraffe a “celestial unicorn” and saw it as a sign of good luck.
From the 100s to the early 1900s, Swahili merchants used a ship known as the *mtepe* to sail the coastal waters. Built without nails, the timbers of the boats were held together by rope woven from coconut husks and powered by sails made from the leaves of coconut trees. The Arabs introduced the *dhow* and its triangular cotton sail to the region around the 800s. Arab *dhow* can still be seen along the Swahili coast today.

Trade goods from China made their way to the Swahili coast as early as the 800s A.D. Pottery, such as this bowl made during the Ming dynasty, has been uncovered up and down the coast. Gold coins found on Pemba, an island off the coast of Kenya, prove that Swahili merchants traded all over the Arab world in the 1000s. These coins come from Tunisia, Egypt, and Syria. The Swahili towns also minted their own coins.

This present-day market shows the blend of people that make up the Swahili culture and the many goods, particularly spices, that have made the region famous.

**Taking Another Look**

1. Where are the Swahili peoples located?
2. What evidence proves that Swahili merchants traded with the Arab world? With China?

**Hands-On Activity**

*Writing Diary Entries* Imagine you are a Portuguese ship captain visiting a Swahili town for the first time. Write several diary entries describing the experience.
1. Which of the following Renaissance contributions was most helpful in spreading new ideas?
   A The creation of piazzas in the center of cities
   B The use of perspective in artists’ work
   C The invention of the printing press
   D The generosity of Lorenzo de Medici toward artists, poets, and philosophers

   Test-Taking Tip: Always read the question and all the answer choices carefully. Notice that all of the answer choices are examples of Renaissance contributions to European culture. Although Lorenzo de Medici’s generosity (answer D) probably helped people create new ideas, there is another choice that was more helpful in spreading these ideas to many people.

2. Leonardo da Vinci was
   F a scholar and a Church leader
   G an artist, scientist, and inventor
   H the founder of modern medicine
   J a philosopher and historian

   Test-Taking Tip: Eliminate answers that are incorrect. Leonardo da Vinci was not a Church leader, so answer F can be eliminated.

3. Why was Martin Luther charged with heresy?
   A He worshiped more than one god.
   B He worked to secure rights for Spanish Jews.
   C He declared himself the one true voice of God.
   D His theses challenged the Pope and the Catholic Church.

   Test-Taking Tip: This question requires you to remember a fact about Martin Luther. Reading all the answer choices carefully may help you remember information about this important religious leader.

4. Which of the following was most responsible for the spread of the Protestant church through Europe?
   F Services were not conducted in Latin, but rather in local languages.
   G Women were given a greater role in the Protestant church.
   H Church members could buy indulgences to free themselves from punishment.
   J The Protestant church was recognized by the Roman Catholic Church.

   Test-Taking Tip: Again, read carefully. Lutheran and Reformed churches were known as Protestant because they protested against Catholic ideas, such as the sale of indulgences. Therefore, answer H can be eliminated.
5. According to the map above, which nations’ explorers sailed around the Cape of Good Hope?

A. Portugal and Spain  
B. Portugal, France, and England  
C. Spain, England, and France  
D. Portugal, Spain, and England

Test-Taking Tip: Use the map legend, or key, to help you understand how the map is organized. How does this map show the routes of different countries’ explorers?

6. Which countries had explorers whose routes crossed the equator?

F. England, Spain, and Portugal  
G. England, Spain, and France  
H. Spain, France, and Portugal  
J. Spain, Portugal, and Holland

Test-Taking Tip: Make sure that you do not confuse the equator with the Prime Meridian. Although both are indicated by 0°, the equator is a line of latitude, and the Prime Meridian is a line of longitude. Do you remember which is which?