

CHAPTER  
**14**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE SEARCH FOR SPICES

**Focus Question:** How did the search for spices lead to global exploration?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following flowchart to identify causes and effects of European exploration.*

<b>Columbus Sails West</b>									

<b>Portugal Leads</b>									

<b>Reasons to Explore</b>	<b>Control trade</b>						

## CHAPTER

## 14

## SECTION 1

## Section Summary

## THE SEARCH FOR SPICES

## READING CHECK

What was the Line of Demarcation?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *authority* mean in the underlined sentence? What context clues can you find in the surrounding words? Circle the words in the same sentence that could help you learn what *authority* means.

## READING SKILL

## Identify Causes and Effects

Identify one cause of European exploration.

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Identify two effects of Prince Henry's encouragement of sea exploration.

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By the 1400s, Europe's population and its demand for trade goods from Asia were growing. Especially desirable were spices. The chief source of spices was the **Moluccas**, an island chain in present-day Indonesia. Arab and Italian merchants controlled most trade between Asia and Europe. Europeans outside Italy wanted their own direct access to Asia's trade goods.

In Portugal, **Prince Henry** encouraged sea exploration. He believed that Africa was the source of the riches the Muslim traders controlled. He also hoped to find a way to reach Asia by sailing along the coast. **Cartographers** prepared maps for the voyages. Henry's ships sailed south to explore the western coast of Africa, eventually rounding the southern tip, which became known as the Cape of Good Hope. In 1497, **Vasco da Gama** led four Portuguese ships around the tip and across the Indian Ocean to reach the great spice port of Calicut in India. Soon, the Portuguese seized ports around the Indian Ocean, creating a vast trading empire.

Portugal's successes spurred others, including **Christopher Columbus**, to look for another sea route to Asia. Columbus persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to finance his voyage. In 1492, Columbus sailed west with three small ships. When the crew spotted land, they thought they had reached the Indies. What Columbus had actually found, however, were previously unknown continents. The rulers of Spain appealed to the Spanish-born Pope Alexander VI to support their authority, or power, to claim the lands of this "new world." The pope set the **Line of Demarcation**, which divided the non-European world into two trading and exploration zones—one for Spain and one for Portugal. The two nations agreed to these terms in the **Treaty of Tordesillas**.

Although Europeans had claimed vast territories, they had not yet found a western sea route to Asia. In 1519, a Portuguese nobleman named **Ferdinand Magellan** set out west from Spain to find a way to the Pacific Ocean. In 1520, he found a passageway at the Southern tip of South America. Survivors of the long voyage, who did not include Magellan, finally returned to Spain nearly three years later. They were hailed as the first to **circumnavigate** the world.

## Review Questions

1. What motivated Europeans to explore the seas?

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2. Why did Prince Henry focus on Africa for his explorers' voyages?

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