

Chapter 17

Lesson Reviews

Question

Answer

3. What were the motivations behind European exploration of distant lands?

The desire for gold, spices, and luxury goods; trade; larger profits; Catholic conversion

4. How were Spain and Portugal able to take the lead in discovering new lands?

The Portuguese invented the caravel and found gold. For the Spanish, Columbus came across the Caribbean. Both used government sponsorship.

5. What were the results of Spanish and Portuguese conquests in America?

Spain created an empire by destroying civilizations and killing the native population. Portugal took control of Brazil.

6. Which other European countries explored and settled in the Americas?

England, France, and the Netherlands also explored and settled in the Americas.

3. Which economic theory was put into practice during the age of exploration?

Mercantilism states that in order for nations to thrive, they need large reserves of gold and silver, achieved by maintaining a favorable balance of trade.

4. How did the Columbian Exchange affect the Americas and Europe?

New crops and livestock were introduced into Europe and the Americas. European diseases killed large percentages of indigenous peoples.

5. How did European exploration change by the 17th century?

The Dutch had seafaring technology and developed a trading empire.

6. How did European expansion affect Africa and the slave trade?

To supply the demand for labor on plantations, enslaved people were imported from Africa. Many died, and more slaves were needed to replace them.

