

CHAPTER 33 THE AGE OF EXPLORATION STAFF 4JNE

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What two advances in science and technology helped prepare Europe for exploration? Advances in navigational equipment, such as the astrolabe, allowed for easier and more precise travel. Advances in ship making and weaponry allowed ships to travel longer distances with provided security. Finally advances in mapmaking made travel and exploration more accessible.

What made the voyages of discovery possible? For centuries, explorers had been funded by their governments and by private investors to set out into unknown parts of the world. Many of these adventures were driven by the potential for profit and resources. Some sought to secure new strategic locations for trade routes and defence.

How did the Portuguese explorers change Europeans' understanding of the world? How did the Portuguese explorers change Europeans' understanding of the world? They explored the coasts of Africa and brought back gold and slaves. They also found a sea route to India.

How did the Renaissance contribute to the Age of Exploration? The Renaissance contributed to the Age of Exploration by fostering a new curiosity and openness to the wider world. The Renaissance, a period of cultural, artistic, political and economic rebirth following the Middle Ages, played a significant role in paving the way for the Age of Exploration.

What 3 inventions made European exploration possible? The five major advancements of the Age of Exploration were the astrolabe, magnetic compass, caravel, sextant and Mercator's projection.

What are 3 technologies that led to exploration? The major factor that prompted European exploration was the advancement of technology in navigation, cartography, and military technology. This included the creation of devices such as the compass, sternpost rudder, and the advancement of guns.

Why did the Age of Exploration explode? Explorers saw the chance to earn fame and glory as well as wealth. Some craved adventure. And as new lands were discovered, nations wanted to claim the lands' riches for themselves. A final motive for exploration was the desire to spread Christianity.

Who is the greatest explorer of all time?

What three things led to the Age of Exploration?

What is the Age of Discovery grade 6? Age of Exploration and Discovery The Age of Exploration (also called the Age of Discovery) began in the 1400s and continued through the 1600s. It was a period of time when the European nations began exploring the world. They discovered new routes to India, much of the Far East, and the Americas.

What were the motives for voyages and explorations? The understanding of motives of early exploration by European sea voyages are factors like God, Gold and Glory highlighting religious, economic and personal factors. The Mediterranean (Iberian Peninsula) between Spain and North Africa was conquered by Islam until the capture of Ceuta by Portugal in 1415.

What were the main accomplishments of Henry's voyages? For good and for ill, Henry the Navigator helped set the stage for the modern world. Besides finding new trade routes and connecting various peoples, Henry's expeditions began the process of European colonization and the transatlantic slave trade.

What were most of the explorers looking for on their expeditions? Curiosity about the world was a major motive. Explorers wanted to travel farther than anyone else had before in order to find out what was there. They sought to reveal the geography of unknown places, to chart uncharted territories and seas. Scientists often accompanied exploring expeditions.

What was the primary goal of early Portuguese explorers? The Portuguese goal of finding a sea route to Asia was finally achieved in a ground-breaking voyage commanded by Vasco da Gama, who reached Calicut in western India in 1498, becoming the first European to reach India.

Why did the Age of Exploration end? The Age of Exploration ended in the early 17th century after technological advancements and increased knowledge of the world allowed Europeans to travel easily across the globe by sea.

Was the Age of Exploration more positive or negative? For the indigenous inhabitants of the Americas, the potential benefits of contact with other peoples were far outweighed by the brutality of European conquest and colonisation, and the ravages of European diseases that cut a swathe through the populations.

How did religion affect colonization during the Age of Exploration? In some regions, almost all of a colony's population was forcibly turned away from its traditional belief systems and forcibly turned towards the Christian faith, which colonizers used as a justification for their extermination of adherents of other faiths, their enslavement of natives, and their exploitation of lands ...

Why did Europeans call the Americas a new world? The Americas are called the "New World" because people in Europe did not know it existed until 1492.

How did Portugal benefit from his voyage? The Portuguese Set Out Along the way, they discovered plenty of ways to make a profit from their voyages, and pretty soon they were leaders in the gold and slave trades. They established posts in Guinea and Angola and a few island plantations to support their business ventures.

What was traded at Columbian Exchange? The Columbian exchange, also known as the Columbian interchange, was the widespread transfer of plants, animals, precious metals, commodities, culture, human populations, technology, diseases, and ideas between the New World (the Americas) in the Western Hemisphere, and the Old World (Afro-Eurasia) in the Eastern ...

What were 3 main motivations for exploration? "God, Gold, and Glory" refers to the 3Gs. These were the three primary reasons for European exploration and colonization during the Age of Discovery between the 1400s and the early 1600s.——

What new technologies helped the Europeans engage in exploration? The magnetic compass and rose were significant inventions that helped spark the Age of Exploration. Consisting of a magnetized needle, compasses provided sailors with a potent navigational aid.

What are two items of European technology that helped advance imperialism? During European imperialism, technologies such as steamships, railways, and the telegraph were utilized to enhance transportation, communication, and control in the colonies.

What were the advances in exploration technologies? Technologies poised to transform exploration include: Advanced sensing (Muon, LiDAR and Hyperspectral) technologies are providing more detailed and accurate estimation of ore quality, characteristic, and location, e.g., they can visualize underground ore quality to target drilling.

Which scientific advancements led to the era of European exploration? Technological advancements that were important to the Age of Exploration were the adoption of the magnetic compass and advances in ship design. The compass was an addition to the ancient method of navigation based on sightings of the sun and stars.

Teaching Transparency Worksheet Answers: Chapter 9

Question 1: What is the purpose of the teaching transparency provided in Chapter 9?

Answer: The teaching transparency provided in Chapter 9 is intended to enhance understanding of the material covered in the chapter by visually representing key concepts and theories.

Question 2: What is the topic of the transparency labeled "Figure 9.2: The Relationship Between Motivation and Performance"?

Answer: The transparency labeled "Figure 9.2: The Relationship Between Motivation and Performance" illustrates the interconnectedness between motivation and performance, showing that motivation can influence performance and vice versa.

versa.

Question 3: What are the four main theories of motivation discussed in the transparency labeled "Figure 9.3: Theories of Motivation"?

Answer: The four main theories of motivation discussed in the transparency labeled "Figure 9.3: Theories of Motivation" are:

- Need Theory (Maslow and Herzberg)
- Goal Theory (Lock and Latham)
- Equity Theory (Adams)
- Expectancy Theory (Vroom)

Question 4: What are the three key elements of expectancy theory, as outlined in the transparency labeled "Figure 9.5: Expectancy Theory"?

Answer: The three key elements of expectancy theory, as outlined in the transparency labeled "Figure 9.5: Expectancy Theory," are:

- Expectancy (belief in the relationship between effort and performance)
- Instrumentality (belief in the relationship between performance and rewards)
- Valence (attractiveness of the potential reward)

Question 5: How can managers use the teaching transparency provided in Chapter 9 to improve their understanding of motivation and performance management?

Answer: Managers can use the teaching transparency provided in Chapter 9 to improve their understanding of motivation and performance management by:

- Visualizing the relationships between motivation and performance.
- Comparing different theories of motivation.
- Identifying key elements of motivation theories, such as expectancy theory.
- Applying this knowledge to develop effective motivation and performance management strategies.

World History: Aggression, Appeasement, and War Answers

1. What is aggression in the context of world history?

Answer: Aggression refers to the use of force or coercion to achieve one's goals. Throughout history, aggression has played a major role in conflicts and wars between nations and individuals.

2. Define appeasement in world history.

Answer: Appeasement is a policy of giving in to the demands of an aggressor in the hope of avoiding conflict. In the 1930s, Western powers pursued appeasement towards Nazi Germany in an attempt to prevent war.

3. How does aggression relate to the outbreak of war?

Answer: Aggression is often a precursor to war. When one nation's aggression goes unchecked, it can lead to other nations feeling threatened and taking defensive measures, potentially escalating into a full-scale conflict.

4. What are the historical examples of the consequences of appeasement?

Answer: The failure of appeasement in the 1930s led to the outbreak of World War II, as Nazi Germany's aggressive expansionism was not effectively resisted. Other historical examples include the Munich Agreement of 1938 and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939.

5. Does aggression always lead to war?

Answer: Not necessarily. While aggression can be a significant factor in the outbreak of war, it is not inevitable. Diplomacy, negotiation, and other peaceful measures can sometimes avert conflict, even in the face of aggression. However, when aggression is not met with resistance, it can often embolden the aggressor and increase the likelihood of war.

The Virgin Suicides: A Literary Exploration of Adolescent Tragedy

Q: What is "The Virgin Suicides" by Jeffrey Eugenides about?

A: "The Virgin Suicides" is a 1993 novel by American author Jeffrey Eugenides. It follows the tragic lives of the five Lisbon sisters, who collectively commit suicide over

the course of a single summer. The novel explores themes of adolescence, loss, and the complexities of growing up in a suburban environment.

Q: What is the significance of the novel's title?

A: The title "The Virgin Suicides" refers to the virginity of the Lisbon sisters at the time of their deaths. It suggests a sense of innocence and purity that is ultimately lost in the wake of their suicides. The word "virgins" also evokes a sense of sacrifice and martyrdom, as the sisters are seen as victims of their own society and circumstances.

Q: How is the novel structured?

A: "The Virgin Suicides" is narrated by a group of boys who knew the Lisbon sisters. It is presented as a series of fragmented memories and perspectives, which creates a complex and unreliable account of events. The novel moves back and forth in time, providing glimpses into the sisters' lives and the events that led to their deaths.

Q: What is the role of the boys in the novel?

A: The boys who narrate "The Virgin Suicides" are both fascinated and horrified by the Lisbon sisters. They witness their suicides from afar, and their collective memory serves as the primary source of information about the sisters' lives. The boys' own adolescent experiences and desires shape their perspectives, adding an element of ambiguity to the novel's events.

Q: What is the significance of the sisters' deaths?

A: The suicides of the Lisbon sisters have a profound impact on the boys and the community as a whole. They become symbols of the fragility of life and the complexities of growing up. The novel ultimately raises questions about the nature of innocence, loss, and the search for meaning in the face of tragedy.

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