

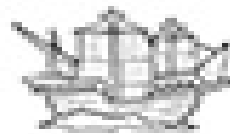
# Age of Exploration Worksheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Age of Exploration

The Age of Exploration, also known as the Age of Discovery, was a period in history when European explorers explored the world, beginning in the 1400s and ending around the 1700s. The most important achievements from this time include the discovery of the Americas, finding a water route to Asia from Europe, and making the first journey around the world.



**Directions:** Match the explorer to his accomplishment.

Christopher Columbus	The first explorer to sail around the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, located at the southern tip of Africa.
Vasco da Gama	Explored from Portugal along the east coast of South America from 1497-1499.
Fernão de Alencastro	Explored from Goa to India (Ceylon) around the year 1500 A.D. and established the diamond settlement.
Bartholomew Diaz	Explored from Europe, first of the way across Asia from 1497 to 1498, and visited India, China, and more.
Vasco da Gama	A 15th-century Portuguese explorer who formed routes in India, Japan, and elsewhere over 30 voyages of exploration. He searched for a water route to Asia by traveling around Africa.
Américo Vesputi	Explored from Spain to the New World, arriving in the Bahamas in 1492. He led a total of 4 voyages to the New World from 1492 to 1498.
Leif Erikson	Explored around the Cape of Good Hope and reached India from 1497 to 1498, and succeeded in finding a sea route to Africa.
Reynold Messager	Led the first expedition around the world, starting west from Portugal, from 1519-1522.
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	Crossed the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific Ocean in 1513.

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