

European Expansion in the World

Exchange of goods and services between individuals, societies, countries.

Desirable results of a competition, conflict, or confrontation, received by the winner.

Set of scientific Knowledge and tools.

Use a magnetic needle to indicate magnetic north.

Measures the height of the stars relative to the horizon,used to calculate latitude.

Navigational charts used to show the position of harbours and coastlines.

Consisting of a rope and a piece of wood (chip)at the end, measured ship speed.

Persuade someone to adopt a different religious faith.

Period from the 15th to the 16th century during which the Europeans explored territories that were unknown to them.

People who inhabited the land for millennia before European contact and their descendants.

European name for the continent of the Americas after the voyages of Christopher Columbus between 1492 and 1506.

A territory controlled by another country, and occupied by settlers from that country

Country that controls one or more colonies.

Resources that are processed to manufacture finished goods.

A system that enables some countries to enrich themselves by exploiting resources of other countries.

A country where production costs are lower than the country of origin.

A group of territories and peoples ruled by a single governing power.

The control, occupation, and exploitation of a territory and its peoples by an external state.

System of commercial trade that operates on a global scale.

The practice or system of owing persons as legal property, denying them any freedoms or rights.

The values, language, customs, way of life, and other elements shared by a people or society.

The compass

Indigenous people

Empire

Age of Exploration

Trade

Offshore

The Chip Log

Mother country

The astrolabe

Raw materials

Stakes

Colony

Economic
Colonialism

Portolan Charts

Colonialism

Technology

Convert

World Economy

New World

Slavery

Culture



LIVEWORKSHEETS