10 We explore the Modern Age

What was the Age of Exploration?



1 TICK **the true sentences about the 15th and 16th centuries.** CORRECT **the false ones.**

- ☐ Astrolabes were drawn up to show the coasts and shipping routes.
- ☐ In the 15th century, many people believed that the Earth was round.
- ☐ Cristóbal Colón thought they had reached Japan, but they had landed on the island of San Salvador.
- ☐ Amerigo Vespucci proved that the islands were part of a new continent.

_____

_____

2 MATCH **the sentences to the American civilisations.**

a. They lived in the Andes and their capital was Cuzco.

b. The emperor was the political and military leader.

c. They were farmers, craftspeople and traders.

d. They built a great empire with Tenochtitlán as the capital.

e. They lived in independent cities governed by a supreme chief.

f. They built temples, palaces and fortresses, like Machu Picchu.

- Aztecs
- Incas
- Mayas

3 WRITE **sentences about the impacts of the arrival in America.** USE **these words.**

a. unknown plants → _____

b. new products → _____

c. gold and silver → _____

d. Catholic religion → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

What changes were there during the Modern Age?

4 WRITE privileged or non-privileged.

a. They did not pay taxes. → _____

b. These included peasants, merchants and craftspeople. → _____

c. They had their own laws and courts of justice. → _____

d. They held the most important government positions. → _____

e. The bourgeoisie gained influence. → _____

f. They paid taxes. → _____

5 CIRCLE the correct word in these sentences about the economy in the Modern Age.

a. The voyages to America created new trade routes / universities and a greater exchange of products.

b. Navigation charts / Public banks were created to lend money to traders.

c. Despite improvements in trade and banking, the economy was based on livestock / crop farming.

d. Frequently, droughts or floods / hurricanes ruined entire crops.

6 COMPLETE the text about philosophy and culture in the Modern Age. USE these words.

human beings | printing press | Humanism | experience | reason

Towards the end of the Modern Age, a new way of understanding the world developed. It was known as _____.

Humanists focused on the importance of _____.

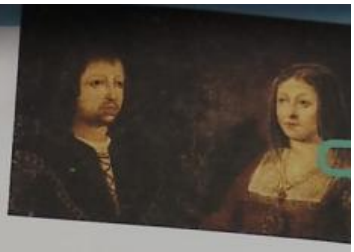
They believed the best way to understand the world around them was through _____ and _____.

These new ideas spread rapidly with the invention of the _____, perfected by Johannes Gutenberg.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

What was the Spanish Empire?



7 WRITE **the sentences about the Reyes Católicos in order.**

a. Fernando de Aragón powerful created and monarchy a Isabel de Castilla more

_____

b. permanent territories They a army created increased and their

_____

c. *corregidores* municipalities to They be appointed their the representatives in

_____

d. religion the territories all Catholic imposed They their in

_____

8 WRITE Carlos I or Felipe II.

a. He came to the throne in 1516. → _____

b. He made Madrid the capital of the Spanish Empire. → _____

c. He was forced to change the way he governed the country. → _____

d. He came to the throne in 1556. → _____

e. He was a great defender of Catholicism. → _____

9 COMPLETE **the text about the end of the Spanish Empire.**

valídos	crisis	wars	Felipe IV	silver	harvests

The Spanish monarchs of the 17th century were Felipe III, _____ and Carlos II. These kings appointed favourites, called _____. The 17th century was a period of _____ in Spain. The population decreased significantly because of the _____ and epidemics. There were bad _____. Trade decreased and less gold and _____ arrived from America.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

What was the conquest of America like?

10 CROSS **out the wrong word in each sentence.** WRITE **the correct word.**

a. The Spanish first occupied the continent. → _____

b. Hernán Cortés occupied the Inca Empire and the Mayan cities. → _____

c. The Spanish applied indigenous laws. → _____

d. The Spanish imposed the Islamic religion. → _____

e. English became the primary language. → _____

f. The Consejo de Indias made the laws that governed the unconquered territories. → _____

g. The territory was divided into two municipalities. → _____

h. Each viceroyalty was governed by a *valido*. → _____

11 MATCH **to make sentences about Spanish-American society.**

a.	The Indigenous people	were the children of Spanish and Indigenous people.
b.	The Spanish	suffered much abuse, despite laws.
c.	The Mestizos	held government positions and owned the land.
d.	Black people	were brought from Africa as slaves to do very hard work.

12 TICK **the true sentences about life in the Spanish territories of America.**

- ☐ The Spanish built roads, called *calzadas reales*, to travel and trade between the cities.
- ☐ The Indigenous people continued to control the gold mines.
- ☐ The Indigenous people owned the land of the large ranches called haciendas.
- ☐ Trade in America was controlled by the Casa de Contratación in Sevilla.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

What changes happened in the 18th century?

13 COMPLETE **the text about the War of the Spanish Succession.** USE **these words.**

Castilla | Aragón | Borbón | Succession | Habsburgo

In 1700, Carlos II died without descendants, so he named Felipe of the _____ dynasty his successor. Some European countries feared a powerful alliance between France and Spain, so they supported Carlos de _____ as the new king. This dispute led to the War of the Spanish _____. The Corona de _____ supported Felipe and the Corona de _____ supported Carlos de Habsburgo. In 1713, the war ended. Felipe V became the first Borbón king of Spain.

14 TICK **the true sentences about the Borbón reforms.** CORRECT **the false ones.**

- ☐ During the 18th century, there were four kings in Spain: Felipe V, Fernando IV, Carlos III and Carlos IV.
- ☐ They established an absolute monarchy.
- ☐ They maintained the institutions of Navarra and País Vasco with the Decretos de Nueva Planta.
- ☐ They created royal factories protected by the state.
- ☐ They did not carry out any cultural reforms.



_____

_____

15 CIRCLE **the correct word about the main principles of the Enlightenment.**

a. People were born equal and had rights / education.

b. New political ideas included absolutism / national sovereignty.

c. It focused on the importance of human beings / kings.



LIVEWORKSHEETS