

ACTIVITIES

UNIT 6. THE MODERN AGE I

THE CATHOLIC MONARCHS AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

1. When did the Modern Age begin and when did it end?

The Modern Age	event	date
Beginning		
End		

2. What was the period before the Modern Age called? _____

3. What were the aims of the Catholic Monarchs?

1.

2.

3.

4.

4. How did they strengthen their power? _____

5. Why is the year 1492 so important in Spain's history? _____

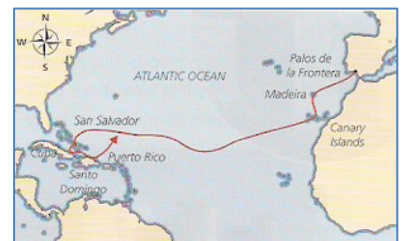
6. Who established the Spanish Inquisition? _____

7. Why did Isabel and Fernando pay for Columbus' voyage? _____

8. Why did Columbus want to find a new route to Asia? _____

9. Look at the map. What event does it illustrate? Complete

the table.



When did it begin? _____

Where did it begin? _____

Where did it end? _____

How long did it last? _____

Who paid it for? _____

Who organised it? _____

What means of transport was involved? _____

What were the consequences? _____

10. Who lived in America before the Europeans discovered them? _____

11. What did Columbus call the inhabitants of the New World? Why? _____

12. Where did the name "America" come from? _____

13. What were the consequences of the discovery of America? Think of the positive and negative consequences.

POSITIVE

NEGATIVE

14. What would have happened if another European country had paid for Columbus' expedition? _____

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

15. Select the true sentences.

- A. Spain became the most powerful empire in Europe.
- B. The Spanish brought potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco and cocoa from Europe to America.
- C. The Spanish brought coffee and horses from America to Europe.
- D. Spain lost power in Europe as a result of the discovery of America.
- E. World trade increased as a result of the discovery of America.
- F. The Spanish brought their language and religion to America.

16. How did the discovery of America affect craftspeople and farmers in Spain? _____

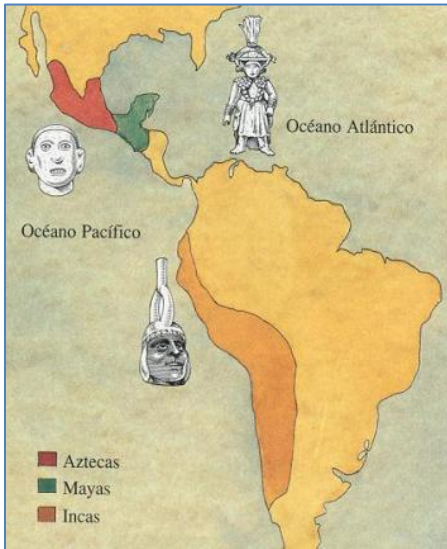
17. Did the colonization of America mean that Spain became richer? Why? _____

PRE-COLUMBIAN CULTURES

18. Decide in the sentences below are true or false.

1. The Spanish conquerors found native people in the new territories.
2. It was a gradual and peaceful invasion.
3. The Incas were good astronomers.
4. Religion was very important for the Aztecs.
5. The Mayans used animals to transport food.

19. Think about pre-Columbian civilizations.



Which one was the biggest?

Which one was in North America?

Which one was next to the Caribbean Sea?

20. Match the columns.

Mayans

Aztecs

Incas

They lived in the south of present-day Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

They believed their emperor was the son of the Sun god.

They lived in the south of present-day Peru, Ecuador and part of Bolivia.

They were organized in independent cities.

They lived in the valley of Mexico.

They worshipped the god of the Sun and the god of war.

21. Complete the table.

	Incas	Mayans	Aztecs
Where they lived			
Capital City			
Religion			

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

22. Complete the text about the territorial organization in America.

viceroyalties - New World - Seville - Africa - Peru - race -
Mestizos - House of Trade - viceroy - New Spain

The American territory was divided into two _____ :

- In the north, the Viceroyalty of _____.
- In the south, the Viceroyalty of _____.

Each was governed by a _____ .

Society was organized by _____:the Spanish and some _____ had important jobs, while native Americans and slaves brought from _____ were treated badly.

Trade with America was controlled through the _____ (casa de Contratación), which was set up in _____ in 1503. It granted the city the exclusive right to trade with the _____ .



SOCIETY

23. Describe the social classes in the American colonies. Match.

The Spaniards

were people with Spanish and native parents.

The Mestizos

were people brought from Africa to work as slaves.

The natives

were people who occupied positions in government.

The Africans

were pre-Columbian people who had no rights.

CARLOS I and FELIPE II

24. What was the other name for Carlos I? Why did he have two names? _____

25. Why was Carlos I unpopular with his Spanish subjects? _____

26. What were the three main problems that Carlos I faced abroad? Name them.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

27. Which events happened during their reign? Write C for Carlos I or F for Felipe II

1. king of Portugal ____

4. the Spanish Armada ____

2. king of Germany ____

5. *Plus Ultra* ____

3. the Battle of Lepanto ____

6. The court in Madrid ____

28. Read the sentences. Which monarch's reign do they refer to? Catholic Monarchs, Carlos I or Felipe II.

1. He was the first king of the Habsburg dynasty in Spain. _____
2. He tried to invade England with a fleet of ships called the Armada. _____
3. He fought a long war against the Netherlands. _____
4. The Jews were expelled from Spain. _____
5. Christopher Columbus discovered America. _____
6. Portugal was conquered. _____
7. Wars with the Turks took place. _____
8. The Spanish fleet won at the Battle of Lepanto. _____
9. he fought against France, who wanted to control the north of Italy. _____
10. He was also known as Charles V, Emperor of Germany. _____
11. The Spanish population became poorer because of the high costs of wars.

12. He fought against German Protestants. _____
13. He defeated the French in the Battle of Saint-Quentin. _____
14. He made Madrid the capital of the empire. _____.

29. Complete the text. Use these words.

1556 - Armada - Portugal - French - Lepanto - Netherlands - Africa

Felipe II became king of Spain in _____. He inherited a huge number of territories in America, _____ and Asia. In 1580, he became king of _____. He defeated the _____ at the Battle of San Quintin in 1557 and defeated the Turks at the Battle of _____ in 1571. He fought a long war against the _____, which wanted independence. The English supported the Dutch in this war, so Felipe II sent the _____ to invade England in 1588. The English defeated the Spanish.

30. Complete the charts.

Carlos I

- Period of rule:
- Territories:
- Problems in Spain:
- Problems abroad:

Felipe II

- Period of rule:
- Territories:
- Problems in Spain:
- Problems abroad:

31. Select the correct sentences.

Felipe II made Seville the capital of the Empire.

The kings had Little power, so the counsellors ruled the Empire.

There were courts in each kingdom.

Spain became the greatest world power.

Felipe II made Madrid the capital of the empire.

Counsellors helped the King.

Carlos I and Felipe II ruled and Empire with only territories in Europe

The king was not responsible for the army.

REVIEW

32. Choose the right answer.

___ 1. What event marks the beginning of the Early Modern Period? ...

- a. The Catholic Monarchs conquering Melilla in 1497.
- b. Marco Polo's arrival in 1271.
- c. The discovery of America in 1492.

___ 2. Who was Cristopher Columbus?

- a. He was an Italian sailor and explorer who discovered the American continent.
- b. he was a Spanish trader and explorer who discovered he American continent.
- c. He was an Italian sailor and explorer who discovered the Asian continent.

___ 3. Who financed Christopher Columbus' expedition?

- a. The Aztecs.
- b. The Catholic Monarchs.
- c. Charles I, King of Spain.

___ 4. Before the discovery of America, what continents did Europeans know about?

- a. Europe, America and Africa.
- b. Oceania, Europe, Africa and Asia.
- c. Europe, Africa and Asia.

___ 5. What was one consequence of the discovery of America?

- a. Spain lost power and its empire weakened.
- b. The Spanish brought their language and religion to America.
- c. The Spanish brought products such as potatoes and tomatoes from Europe to America.

___ 6. What products and plants were brought by the Spanish from America to Europe?

- a. Tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco and cocoa.
- b. Tomatoes, bananas, tobacco and cocoa.
- c. Tomatoes, potatoes, coffee and horses.

___ 7. Which pre-Columbian civilization lived in the valley of Mexico?

- a. The Aztecs.
- b. The Mayans.
- c. The Incas.

___ 8. After Columbus, who led the most important expeditions to the American continent?

- a. Amerigo Vespucci and Marco Polo.
- b. Fernando de Magallanes and Juan Sebastian Elcano.
- c. Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro.

___ 9. The American territory was divided into two viceroyalties. What were they?

- a. The Viceroyalty of New Spain and the Viceroyalty of Peru.
- b. The Viceroyalty of the North and the Viceroyalty of the South.
- c. The Viceroyalty of the Incas and the Viceroyalty of the Mayans.

___ 10. Who assisted Carlos I and Felipe II in governing the kingdom?

- a. The justice Administration of Aragón.
- b. Consellers.
- c. The royal court.

33. Put these events in chronological order.

- ___ Discovery of America
- ___ battle of San Quintin
- ___ Coronation of Carlos I
- ___ Madrid becomes the capital of the Empire.

34. Label the map. Write Incas, Mayans and Aztecs.



LEARN MORE

CARAVELS

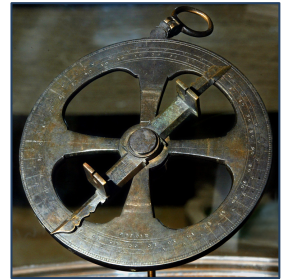
A caravel is a type of boat. These boats were used by Portuguese fisherman in the fifteenth century. However, they were quickly adapted so they could be used for exploration.



Caravels were faster than other ships because they had square sails which could catch more wind. This meant that they were good for crossing the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

Caravels were smaller and lighter than other ships. They also had a triangular sail at the back which was good for changing direction in small spaces. This meant that they could navigate inland waters, like rivers and lagoons.

Inventions such as the compass and the astrolabe, and more accurate maps, meant that the caravels could sail in unknown seas and oceans without getting lost.



Caravels had very large holds which could carry more than 150 tons of cargo. This meant that they could carry enough food and water for long voyages. The caravels also carried products for trade with the local people, such as mirrors and cooking utensils, and objects that Spanish people needed in the Americas, such as tools, horses and clothes. The ships returned from the colonies with gold and silver and food such as potatoes, tomatoes and pineapples.

What kind of food did the sailors eat on the long voyages?

Match to form sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The hold was used | ___ a to trade with the local people. |
| 2 The square sails were used | ___ b to change direction. |
| 3 The triangular sail was used | ___ c to navigate. |
| 4 The compass and astrolabe were used | ___ d to carry food, water and products to trade. |
| 5 Cooking utensils and mirrors were used | ___ e to sail fast. |

THE EARTH WAS ROUND...

In 1519, a ship called *La Victoria* went on a great voyage with 265 sailors on board. Three years later, the ship returned to Cádiz with only 18 hungry survivors.

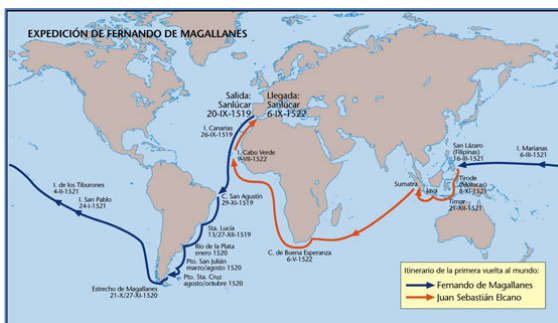
The captain of *La Victoria* was a Portuguese sailor, Fernando de Magallanes. He was looking for a sea route around South America.

La Victoria was the first ship to cross the Strait of Magellan and to sail across a new ocean. The captain called it the Pacific Ocean.



It was a very difficult voyage. The captain died fighting a group of native inhabitants of the

Philippines. Juan Sebastian Elcano became the new captain. He completed the first circumnavigation of the globe and proved the Earth was round.



1. How many people started the voyage? How many people complete the voyage?

2. How long did the voyage take?

3. Why is the sea route around South America called Strait of Magellan?

4. What was the name of the other captain? Why did he become a captain?

PROJECT

Choose one of the pre-Columbian civilizations. Do some research about them, then make a presentation for your class.