

Age of Contact

Timeline Cards



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The expeditions of Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama during the 1480s–90s CE opened trade routes along the African Coast for the Portuguese.





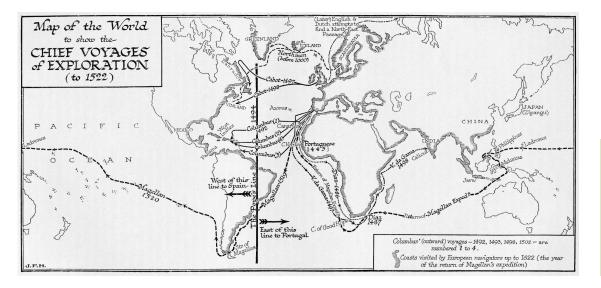
In 1500 CE, Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral landed in Brazil.





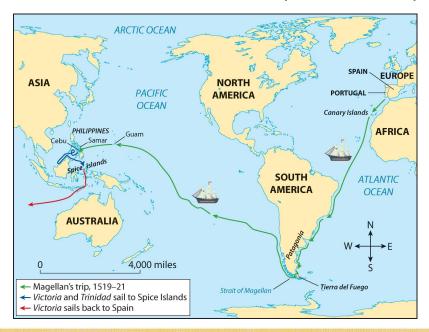
In 1492 CE, Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas while trying to find a shorter route to Asia.





In 1494 CE, the Treaty of Tordesillas divided the Americas between Spain and Portugal.





From 1519–1522 CE, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition circumnavigated the globe.





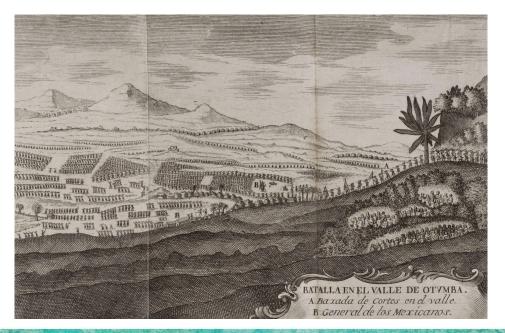
John Cabot sought a Northwest Passage for England in 1496–97 CE.





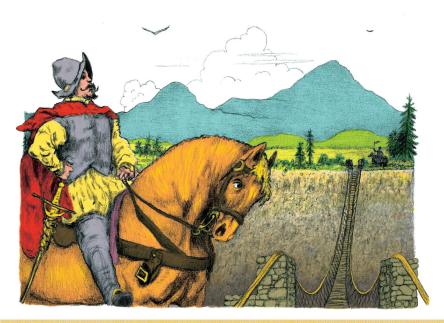
During the 1500s CE, expeditions led by Giovanni da Verrazzano, Jacques Cartier, and Henry Hudson explored the eastern coast of North America.





Between 1519–1521 CE, Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec in Central Mexico.





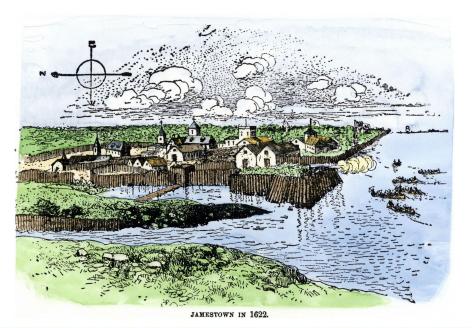
In 1532 CE, Francisco Pizarro overthrew the Sapa Inca Atahualpa, beginning the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.





In the 1600s CE, Spanish settlers set up missions in the Americas to convert Indigenous peoples to Christianity.

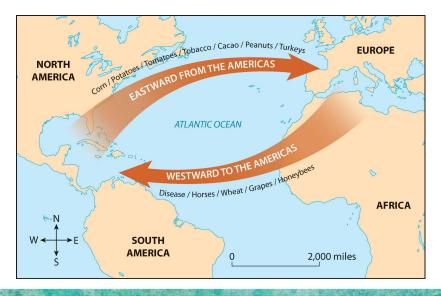




During the 1600s CE, the English, French, and Dutch founded colonies in North America and the Caribbean.



CHAPTER 3: The Columbian Exchange and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

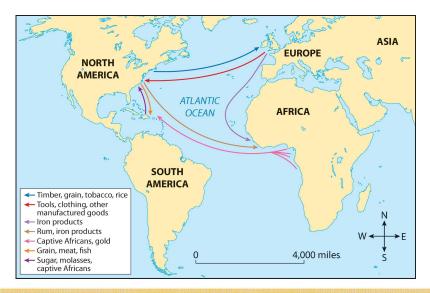


After 1492 CE, the Columbian Exchange involved the transfer of goods, ideas, plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and the rest of the world.

Framing Question: What were the consequences of the Columbian Exchange and the slave trade?



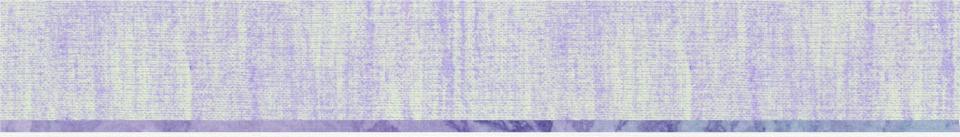
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From the 1500s to 1800s CE, the triangular trade's Middle Passage brought enslaved Africans to the Americas.

Framing Question: What were the consequences of the Columbian Exchange and the slave trade?





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