

# Scott Primary School—Age of Exploration Knowledge Organiser



Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romans	Anglo - Saxons	Middle Ages, Tudors, Stuarts and Georgians	Victorians	20th Cent
c.9500bc - c.2500bc.	c.2500bc - 800bc.	800bc - AD43.	AD43- 410AD	C.410- 1066 Vikings	1066- 1837	1837- 1901.	

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Voyage</b>	a long journey involving travel by sea or in space.
<b>Cartography</b>	The making of a map or chart .
<b>Navigate (tion)</b>	To move from one place to another
<b>Circumnavigate</b>	To travel around the earth by water.
<b>Explore (ation)</b>	To search an unfamiliar area.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Living in a place before the arrival of colonists
<b>Colonist</b>	Someone who settles in a place or country.

## Important Facts

- The Age of Discovery was between 1400 and 1800 and is when explorers set out to discover new lands.
- Explorers sought **gold**, some went out in search of **glory**, others did it in the name of **God**.
- Navigating the world in the past took a lot of time and was very dangerous.
- Developments in the construction of ships, inventions in navigational tools and developments in cartography meant safer voyages across the world as time went by.
- There were 5 main impacts of exploration: globalisation, colonisation, trade, spread of religion and exchange

## Explorer Timeline



**1304—Ibn Battuta (a Moroccan explorer)** He was born in 1304. He undertook a famous 24 year journey that took him to the Middle East, China and Europe.



**1480—Ferdinand Magellan (a Portuguese explorer)** He led the first expedition to sail around the world. He was killed during this famous voyage, but his remaining crew successfully made it home three years later.



**1451—Christopher Columbus (an Italian explorer)** He was born in 1451. He led an expedition to find a shorter sea route to the rich markets of India. Instead, he discovered the Americas and started the process of colonisation that would lead to the European dominance in North and South America.



**1460—Vasco de Gama (a Portuguese explorer)** He was the first person to sail from Europe to India. He established a trading route between these two rich markets. He died in India in 1524.



**1728—Captain James Cook (an English explorer)** He led three famous voyages of discovery around the world. He explored Australia, New Zealand and large parts of the Pacific Ocean. His discoveries led to the colonisation of Australia by the British Empire. He was killed in Hawaii in 1779.

**1371-Zheng He**

He was a Chinese explorer who led huge fleets of ships around the world to trade and build diplomatic relationships with other countries. He is assumed to have died in 1433 and been buried at sea.

## Navigational Tools



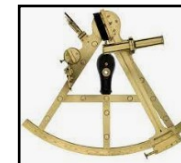
### Astrolabe

Uses a star or the sun to determine the altitude. Used in 1480.



### Traverse Board

Used for recording direction and speed of a ships journey. Used from 1500.



### Sextant

Used 2 mirrors and a moveable arm to find latitude and longitude. Used from 1731.



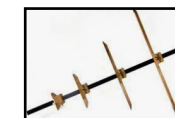
### Chip Log

Used to work out the speed of the ship. Used 1500.



### Back Staff

Uses the shadow of the sun to find the altitude. Used from 1594-1750.



**Cross Staff** Uses the Pole Star or the Sun and the horizon to find the altitude. Used from 1514.