

**CHAPTER**  
**3**

**GUIDED READING** *Europeans Explore the East*

**Section 1**

**A. Following Chronological Order** As you read about the age of exploration, take notes to answer questions about events listed in the time line.

|      |   |   |  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 1400 |   |   | 1. What technological advances made possible the age of exploration?   |
| 1419 | Prince Henry starts a navigation school.                          | ↗ |  |
| 1487 | Bartolomeu Dias rounds the southern tip of Africa.                | ↗ | 2. What were some immediate and some long-term outcomes of Columbus' voyage?                                     |
| 1492 | Christopher Columbus reaches the Caribbean.                       | ↗ | 3. What was the most important result of this agreement?   |
| 1494 | Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas.                | ↗ |  |
| 1498 | Vasco da Gama reaches the port of Calicut on the Indian Ocean.    | → | 4. How did Portugal benefit from his voyage?   |
| 1500 |   |   |  |
| 1521 | Ferdinand Magellan leads a Spanish expedition to the Philippines. | ↗ | 5. Why did Spain set up trading posts in Asia?   |
| 1565 | Spain begins settlements in the Philippines.                      | ↗ |  |
| 1600 |   | ↗ | 6. How did the Dutch gain control of much of the Indian Ocean trade?   |
| 1619 | The Dutch establish a trading center on Java.                     | ↗ |  |
| 1664 | France sets up its own East India Company.                        | ↗ | 7. How did the European battles for Indian Ocean trade affect the peoples of Asia before the nineteenth century? |

**B. Drawing Conclusions** On the back of this paper, explain the role played by the **Dutch East India Company** in European exploration.