



AP[®] European History 2003 Sample Student Responses

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

#4

AI

The ~~15th~~ and 16th centuries are called "the Age of Exploration" and for good reason. During this time, a vast influx of new science and technology filled the exploration world. Advances in cartography, shipbuilding, and explorative techniques led to exploration of vast new frontiers for Europeans. New trading routes were discovered, and trade increased throughout Europe. ~~All~~ All these improvements in science, ~~and~~ and technology led to the expansion of Europe's boundaries, for new routes were found to the Far East, and even a whole new world was discovered as a result of increased learning.

Much of the beginnings of sea exploration ~~in the 15th century~~ in the 15th century can be attributed to Prince Henry the navigator. It was he who set up the ~~school of exploration~~ school for sea exploration in Portugal, and brought the best scholars to find new advances in the world of sea exploration. One area that particularly interested Henry and other explorers was a sea route to the Far East. The Muslims controlled the gate to the Far East by land, and Portugal desired to make a name for itself. Prince ~~Henry~~ Henry financed expeditions to go around Africa and to the Far East. As ~~and~~ advances in cartography were made, the voyages came closer and closer and eventually, the Far East was reached by Vasco de Gama. If it were not for Prince Henry's ambition for sea travel, the route to India may have not been found for quite some time.

Improvements in technology also helped the cause of sea exploration. Lateen sails, triangular ~~sails~~ sails built to be able to catch the wind at any angle, ~~helped~~ helped to increase the freedom seafarers had in where to go ~~and~~ not have to worry about the direction of the wind. The compass

and astrolabe, were instrumental in helping captains find their way to distant lands. Finally, smaller, faster ships were built, cutting the time needed for voyages to the Far East or to the New World. Trade greatly increased because ships could travel at a greater rate than before.

The thinking of ~~many~~ ^{many} people during this period of time also influenced European trade and exploration. The 15th and 16th centuries were the time of the Renaissance, a celebration of the achievements of man. ~~People~~ People began to look at humans as creatures who could accomplish anything. ~~People~~ ~~began~~ ~~thinking~~ ~~beyond~~ ~~what~~ ~~the~~ ~~normal~~ ~~perception~~ ~~and~~ ~~started~~ ~~to~~ ~~look~~ ~~outside~~ ~~the~~ ~~box~~. The Scientific Revolution is an example of this, and this exploration of the unknown permeated ~~people~~ ~~to~~ ~~explorers~~ and seafarers. Had Christopher Columbus not dared to try a western ~~route~~ ^{route} to China, the New World would have remained unknown to Europe. The willingness of people to step out explore the unknown helped the cause of exploration and discovery of new frontiers, and helped ~~Europe~~ ^{Europe} both scientifically and economically.

The Age of Exploration was a major turning point in ~~Europe~~ ^{European} history. Not till the Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution was there a time where science, thought, and technology brought about a whole new perspective of the world. ~~All the~~ ~~subsequent~~ ~~technology~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Age~~ ~~of~~ ~~Exploration~~ ~~helped~~ ~~to~~ ~~shape~~ ~~a~~ ~~New~~ ~~World~~, ~~and~~ ~~change~~ ~~how~~ ~~people~~ ~~looked~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~world~~. With new technology and the ambition to explore the unknown, the ~~explorers~~ ^{explorers} helped to shape a New World, ~~and~~ and change how people looked at the world.

PART B QA

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Advances in learning & technology encouraged ~~explorations~~ European exploration of trade in the 15th & 16th centuries because of

from the:

~~the knowledge, ~~science~~ & technology ~~was~~ ~~gained~~~~

The knowledge ^{acquired} ~~gained~~ from thinkers & scientists ~~uncovering~~ ~~ideas~~

of the world & technology ~~as well~~ as well as advances in learning & thought,

from the renaissance onward, ~~these~~ influenced 15th & 16th century

European exploration & trade. ~~the~~ ~~technology~~ technology greatly eased

the trip of ships, ^{etc} while the thoughts & things learned increased

explorers questioning attitude & the need for answers.

During the Renaissance people applied their knowledge into figuring

out how the world worked & how one can use certain tools etc to make the

world easier to take on. ~~for~~ for example, Behin & Schooner made maps

which later helped explorers in determining where their destination should be

or in ~~the~~ Magellans or Christopher Columbus's case, whether the map was

accurate. Maps helped determine where the things should be & therefore how

long the exploration should take. Methods of reading the stars also came

into play, by reading ^{them} they could get lost less ~~or~~ or not at all,

which encouraged them to explore. Also a tool used to figure out

latitude & how to use it to get to ~~get~~ destination also influenced

explorers as well as trade. The compass which was an older invention by the Chinese increased ~~one's~~ ~~knowledge~~ ~~of~~ ~~where~~ ~~they~~ ~~were~~.

Besides tools to determine where in the world you are or

how to get to a certain area, ships were made differently.

New sails, which were triangle shaped & stronger with the wind,

made this easier & more likely to succeed in bad weather.

~~Heavier~~ Better ships, lighter ships also made carrying more goods possible & easier in case of battle when ~~the~~ ^{a trade} ship ~~was~~ was raided, ~~the~~

~~learning~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~done~~ & definitely, besides tons of new technology new ship schools were set up. Henry of Navarre, a sailor himself, set up a nautical training school which prepared sailors, & ^{ultimately} therefore increased the willingness to explore ~~a~~ world they didn't really know. ~~Learning~~ ~~was~~ ~~done~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ in a different way ~~the~~ ~~world~~ ~~at~~ ~~that~~ ~~time~~ was universities & schools were set up also to teach ideas of how the world was & doubts in certain people & increased the willingness to explore. Different teaching in an economic & social view also increased exploration. Because people were brought up learning that gold & money was good & it was the way of the world, explorers & traders also left their countries. Exploring was a way for normal people to find ~~riches~~ riches.

¶ In another sense traders learned that they ~~needed~~ needed new trade routes. Because of explorers like Christopher Columbus, Diaz, Valla, etc., they acquired the knowledge that ~~the~~ certain countries could be a place to exchange for goods they needed. Thus this influenced trade for the poor, the already rich, merchants, & monarchs.

Advances in ~~fields~~ learning & technology greatly influenced ~~the~~ European trade & exploration. People were more willing to take the risk because of methods insuring success (compass, sails, ~~longitude~~ ^{longitude tool}) & because of the riches which ~~was~~ ~~were~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~found~~ ^{latitude} lay beyond.