Age of Exploration and Revolutions Vocabulary and Map

1. **Triangular Trade**: the transatlantic slave trade that operated among Europe, West Africa, and the Americas in the 17th through 19th centuries.
   a. Sugar, in the form of molasses, was shipped from the Caribbean to Europe, where it was distilled into rum. Rum was then used to purchase slaves in West Africa, who were subsequently shipped to the Caribbean and other locations in the Americas.

2. **Middle Passage**: the part of the Atlantic Ocean between the west coast of Africa and the West Indies: the longest part of the journey formerly made by slave ships.

3. **Conquistador**: A conqueror, especially one of the 16th-century Spanish soldiers who defeated the Indian civilizations of Mexico, Central America, or Peru.

4. **Columbian Exchange**: exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations, communicable disease, and ideas between the American and Afro-Eurasian hemispheres Columbus' discovery of the New World in 1492.

5. **Mercantilism**: economic system centered around the belief that a government can make a nation more prosperous by regulating trade and using tariffs and other protective measures to achieve a balance of exports over imports.

6. **Caravel**: a small Spanish or Portuguese sailing vessel of the Middle Ages and later, usually lateen-rigged on two or three masts.

7. **Astrolabe**: A medieval instrument that was once used to determine the altitude of the sun or other celestial bodies.

8. **Incas**: The indigenous people of Peru who built the largest empire in the Americas

9. **Aztecs**: The indigenous people of Mexico who built the city of Tenochtitlan.

10. **Colonization**: A country taking control of another country by sending its people to settle there

11. **Indigenous populations**: People who are the first to live in an area
1. Mexico
2. Peru
3. Argentina
4. Chile
5. Columbia
6. Cuba
7. Haiti
8. Brazil
9. The Dominican Republic