European Explorers

Portuguese Exploration

Prince Henry-started Age of Exploration with his school of Navigation

Barthelmeu Dias- 1st European explorer to voyage around Cape of Good Hope South of South Africa

Vasco da Gama- Discovery of an ocean route from Portugal to India

Pedro Alvares Cabral- was the first to see Brazil in 1500

Spanish Exploration

New Technology

In Age of Exploration

Astrolabe

Compass

Sails

Rudders

Caravel ship

Gunpowder

Cannons

Christopher Columbus- Discovery of the New World

Ferdinand Magellan-First voyage around the World

Hernan Cortes- Spanish conqueror of Mexico and the Aztec Empire

Francisco Pizarro-conquered the Incas of Peru

Juan Ponce de Leon-First European explorer to set foot in Florida

English Exploration

James Cook- 1st Englishman to explore Australia, New Zealand & Hawaii

Sir Frances Drake Circumnavigates the World after Magellan

Sir Walter Raleigh-Discovery of Guiana & establishing Virginia colony Roanoke Island in 1584

John Cabot- Exploring the coastline of Canada the subsequent colonization of Canada

Henry Hudson-The discovery of the  Hudson River

French Exploration

Jacques Cartier- Led three expeditions of exploration to Canada

Jacques Marquette- Discovering the Mississippi River

Samuel de Champlain-founder of Quebec City. Known as 'The Father of Canada'

Robert Cavelier de la Salle- Explored the Great Lakes

What Led to the Age of Exploration

Crusades

Bubonic Plague

Renaissance-Printing Press

Motives for Exploration

* Search for new trade routes wanted to find a quicker way to Asia
* Desire for new products Crusades and travels of Marco Polo stimulated an interest in Asian goods
* Technology overseas exploration; gunpowder allow improved that alloweded Europeans to dominate
* Religion- Christian rulers wanted to spread religion

Effects of Age of Exploration

* Native American civilizations destroyed
* European diseases killed millions of Native Americans
* European powers built extensive overseas empires
* Large numbers of Europeans moved to Americas
* Native American crops (corn, potato, tomato) brought to Europe [Colombian Exchange]
* Demand for African slaves increased
* Capitalism expanded with growth of trade
* Cultural exchanges occurred [cultural diffusion]