The Age of Exploration: How Europe came to Dominate the World

Early Explorations

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ & the Spice Trade** 🡪 **Malacca**
2. **A New Player** 🡪 **Europe**
   * **Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271**
   * **Expansion becomes a state enterprise 🡪 monarchs had the authority & the resources.**
   * **Better seaworthy ships.**
3. **Chinese Admiral \_\_\_\_\_\_ He & the Ming “Treasure Fleet”** 
   * From 1405 to 1433, Zheng He led the Chinese treasure fleet on 7 expeditions to SE Asia, India, & Africa during the Ming Dynasty
   * **Each ship was 400’ long and 160’ wide!**
4. But in the late 1400s, the European sailors did what neither Muslim nor Chinese explorers could: Begin global (not regional) exploration & create colonies to increase their wealth & power
5. What leads up to Age of Exploration for Western Europe

* Most of the great early civilizations were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Not much was happening in Europe, however close to Africa and Asia was Greece & then Rome
  + Ancient Greece
* Ancient Greece is seen to be the birthplace of European Civilization and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + They had other governments like oligarchies, tyrannies, and dictatorships
  + Ancient Rome
    1. After Greece there was Rome
    2. Rome became a huge empire.
    3. Toward the end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become intertwined with the Roman Empire
    4. When the Roman Empire falls Christianity becomes the only power in Europe which brings Europe to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Crusades
    1. The Christians in Europe attempt to slaughter the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle East to try to control the Holy Land (Jerusalem).
    2. BUT they lose
  + The Black Plague
    1. Between 75 and 200 million people died
  + Effects of Crusades and Black Plague
    1. People started to question \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. Trade developed between Europe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. There was less starvation and more upper mobility in Europe
    4. This all led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Europeans want goods from Asia
   * The question is how best to do it
   * Can you go East, Can you go North
   * How about South or West
2. **Why did the Age of Exploration begin?**
   * European countries had a more difficult time getting spices and silks from Asia since the Mongols lost control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * New Technology- Europeans adopted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Arabs. This device helped find latitudes. Also the Chinese invented a compass which helped navigators find magnetic north. Finally, triangular sails allowed ships to travel in a zigzag path.
   * Kings and Queens made money by taxing trade and therefore could afford expensive explorations.
   * **Crusades** 🡪 **by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.**
   * **Renaissance** 🡪 **curiosity about other lands and peoples.**
   * **Reformation** 🡪 **refugees & missionaries.**
   * **Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.**
   * **Technological advances.**
   * **Mercantilism- belief that a nation becomes rich by getting more gold**
   * **Fame and fortune.**
3. **The Role of Maps**
   * By the 1400s most Europeans knew that the world was round, however there were no maps that expanded beyond the Mediterranean Sea.
   * In 1406, the Europeans discovered a book *Geography* that contained hand drawn maps of the World by a Greek educated Egyptian scholar named Ptolemy.
4. **Ptolemy**
   * This book was mass produced during the Renaissance and was a strong influence on mapmakers during this time period.
   * Ptolemy basic system of latitude and longitude are still used today.
   * However, Ptolemy also believed that Earth was the center of the universe..hmmm.
5. Prince Henry
   * In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation to train sailors
   * He brought in Europe’s best map-makers, ship-builders, & sailing
   * He wanted to discover new territories, find a quick trade route to Asia, & expand Portugal’s power
   * Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration
6. Technology
   * Magnetic compass made sailing more accurate
   * Astrolabe used stars to show direction
   * Maps were more accurate and used longitude & latitude
   * Sextant
   * Caravel
   * Movable rudder
   * Weapons guns and canons
7. **Portuguese Maritime Empire**
   * **Exploring the west coast of Africa.**
   * **Bartolomeo Dias, 1487.**
   * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1498.**
     1. 1st explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around Africa to get to India
     2. Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth
     3. The da Gama Profile
        1. Origin: Portugal
        2. Voyage: sailed across the Indian Ocean and landed in India in 1498
        3. Cargo: spices and jewels
        4. Importance: overseas trade route from Europe to India saved the Portuguese from having to deal with middlemen traders, goods could be carried more cheaply than by using overland routes
        5. Impact: Overseas trade promised wealth for merchants and sailors and goods for European markets
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * The Spanish government saw Portugal’s wealth & did not want to be left out
   * More than any other European monarch, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Spain sponsored & supported overseas expeditions
   * Like most educated men of the Renaissance, Columbus believed the world was round & thought he could reach Asia by sailing west
   * Columbus reached the Bahamas in America but thought that he had reached islands off the coast of India
   * He made 4 trips to “India” never knowing he was in “America”
   * The Columbus Profile
     1. Origin: Italy (sailed for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain)
     2. Voyage: in 1492 made the 1st of 4 voyages to what he believed were islands off the coast of India, named the 1st island San Salvador (the Bahamas).
     3. Cargo: gold, “Indians”
     4. Importance: his voyage marked the beginning of the Columbian Exchange-the exchange of products, plants, animals, diseases between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. Despite the fact that Columbus never found Asia, Ferdinand Magellan still thought he could reach Asia by sailing West
     2. Magellan became the first explorer to circumnavigate the Earth (go all the way around
   * During the Age of Exploration, Spain created colonies in North & South America
   * Impact: the gold and silver taken from South America helped make Spain a world power. The exchange of goods affected the way people in Europe and the Americas lived- potatoes, tomatoes, and corn were introduced to Europe and horses brought to the Americas changed the lifestyles of many Native Americans
9. Spanish and other European motives
   * Spain – G-d, Gold, Glory
     1. G-d
        1. European Christians, especially Catholics, wanted to stop the spread of Islam &   
           convert non-Christians to the faith
        2. Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries who would focus only on conversions
     2. Gold
        1. A desire for new sources of wealth was the main reason for European exploration
        2. Merchants began looking for quick, direct trade routes to Asia to avoid Muslim & Italian merchants & increase profits
        3. The Crusades & Renaissance stimulated European desires for exotic Asian luxury goods
     3. Glory
        1. Kings who sponsored voyages of exploration gained overseas colonies, new sources of wealth for their nation, & increased power
        2. Exploration presented Europeans the opportunity to rise from poverty and gain fame, fortune, & status
   * France \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. The French explorer Samuel de Champlain searched Canada for a northwest
        1. Origin: France (known as “The Father of New France”)
        2. Voyage: sailed from France to North America
        3. Cargo: North American furs
        4. Importance: founded the city of Quebec and several other settlements in the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Great Lakes Region
        5. Impact: de Champlain was an integral part of a successful French fur trade industry in North America
     2. The French would soon carve out a large colony along the Mississippi River from Canada to New Orleans
   * England get rid of people, overcrowding leads to colonization &religious freedom, and Mercantilism
     1. Unlike other European nations whose kings paid for colonies, the English colonies were paid for   
        by citizens who formed joint-stock companies
     2. English colonies formed along the Atlantic Coast of North America by colonists motivated either by religion   
        or wealth
     3. The English explorer James Cook was the first European to make contact with Australia, New Zealand, & Hawaii
        1. Origin: Britain
        2. Voyage: sailed from Britain and claimed the eastern shore of Australia for Britain in 1770 (area now known as New South Wales)
        3. Importance: Australia initially used as a penal colony by British after American Revolution, Britain claimed entire continent of Australia in 1829
        4. Impact: Many Aborigines (original inhabitants of Australia) died from European diseases, suffered from brutal violence
   * Netherlands (the Dutch)
     1. Like England, the Netherlands (the Dutch) allowed private companies to fund exploration
     2. The Dutch had colonies in America & Africa, but the Dutch East India Company dominated trade in Asia
10. Spain in Latin America with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Hernan Cortes
    * Origin: Spain
    * Voyage: sailed from Spain to Hispaniola, Cuba, and Mexico
    * Cargo: gold, silver
    * Importance: wealth from the Americas made Spain wealthy
    * Impact: Cortes’ invasion of Mexico resulted in the capture of Montezuma II and the destruction of Tenochtitlan (great Aztec city). Smallpox
12. Francisco Pizarro
    * Origin: Spain
    * Voyage: sailed from Spain, through the Isthmus of Panama, to the capital of the Inca Empire in Peru
    * Cargo: gold, silver
    * Importance: increased the wealth of the Spanish treasury
    * Impact: In time Spain controlled the West Indies, southern and west North America, Central America, and much of South America
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    * **Why would the'Columbian Exchange'be considered thetsunami of unintentional "bio-terrorism"??**
14. **Father Bartolome de Las Casas**
    * **Positive contribution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    * **Negative contribution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    * **New Laws 🡪 1542**
15. **The Slave Trade**
    * **Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.**
    * **Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.**
    * **Sugar cane & sugar plantations.**
    * **First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.**
    * **275,000 enslaved Africans exported  
      to other countries.**
    * **Between 16c & 19c, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.**
16. **Administration of the Spanish Empire in the New World**
    * ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* or forced labor. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    * **Council of the Indies.**
    * **Viceroy.**
    * **New Spain and Peru.**
    * **Papal agreement.**
17. **The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church**
18. **The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 &   
    The Pope’s Line of Demarcation**
19. **New Colonial Rivals**
    * **Portugal lacked the numbers and wealth to dominate trade in the Indian Ocean.**
    * **Spain in Asia** 🡪 **consolidated its holdings in the Philippines.**
    * **First English expedition to the Indies in 1591.**
    * **Surat in NW India in 1608.**
    * **Dutch arrive in India in 1595.**