

# Happy Columbus Day

On your own paper:

We are just beginning our exploration of explorers like Christopher Columbus.

Number your paper 1 – 5. List the FIVE most important things you know (or think you know) about Columbus and the Age of Exploration.

# Mr. Wyka - World History

## **The Age of Exploration**

**1500-1800**

### **Chapter 5**

**European Exploration & Expansion**

# Essential Question

- What are the effects of political and economic expansion?
  - On the explorers?
  - On the conquered?



Map of the World from a European view - 1482

# Why does it matter?

1. The connections European explorers made between Europe and the rest of the world were crucial to forming the world we live in today.
2. European explorers were driven by a variety of motives and should not be typecast:
  - a. Wealth
  - b. Political Ambition
  - c. Religious Zeal and Missionary Calling
  - d. The Call of Adventure

# Lesson Vocabulary

## Caravel

- A small, fast, maneuverable ship that had a large cargo hold and usually three masts with lateen sails. Developed by Prince Henry of Portugal.

## Colony

- A settlement of people living in a new territory, linked with a parent company or state by trade and government control.

## Conquistador

- A leader in the Spanish conquest of America

# Motives and Means

From 1500 – 1800...

- First Portugal, then Spain, followed by the Netherlands, England, and France.
- Europe was fascinated with Asia.
- Marco Polo had made overland journeys to China in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- The phrase “Gold, glory, and God” suggests the three key motives for European expansion.

# Motives and Means

From 1500 – 1800...

## Motives

1. Desire to convert indigenous people
2. Grandeur and glory (political gain)
3. Economic interest (trade and gold)
4. Chasing a spirit of adventure

# Motives and Means

From 1500 – 1800...

Means – New Technologies

- The Caravel sailing ship was developed in Portugal by Prince Henry the Navigator.
  - It made long sea voyages possible and... profitable (cargo hold).
- Advances in cartography (mapmaking).
- Advances in navigation.
  - Astrolabe.
  - Magnetic compass.
  - Knowledge of wind patterns (prevailing winds).



# A Race for Riches

How were Spain and Portugal able to take the lead in discovering new lands?

- Portugal took the lead, sailing southward along the African coast.



# A Race for Riches

Portuguese, sponsored by Prince Henry, soon discovered a new source of gold from the African continent.

- The southern coast of West Africa soon became known as the Gold Coast to Europeans.

# A Race for Riches

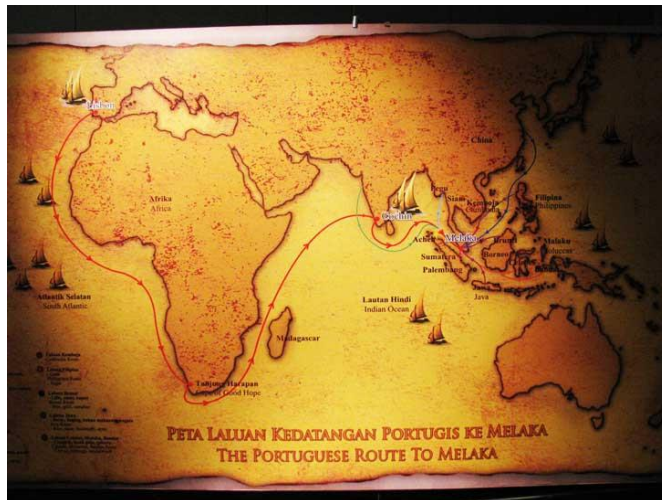
- The goal was to find a sea route to the Orient.
- 1487 - 88, Bartolomeu Dias reached the tip of Africa – the Cape of Good Hope – and returned to Portugal.
- Vasco da Gama made it around Africa to India and returned to Portugal.



# A Race for Riches

The Portuguese soon

1. had destroyed Arab control of the spice trade in the Indian Ocean and
2. established a limited empire of trading posts on the coasts of India and China.



# A Race for Riches

## Spanish Explorers

- As the Portuguese sailed east around Africa to the Orient, Spain sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean to find a trade route to India.
- **Christopher Columbus (Italian) persuaded Queen Isabella of Spain (yes, the same one) to finance a voyage westward.**
  - In 1492, he was the first European since the Vikings to reach the Americas.
  - He made four voyages, reaching all the major Caribbean islands and Central America. He believed they were islands off of India and called them, the Indies.



105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 Deg. W from London

A MAP of the  
**WEST-INDIES &c.**  
**MEXICO or NEW SPAIN.**  
 Also of Trade Winds, and of several Trade  
 acts made by Gallions and Flota from  
 Place to Place. By H. Moll Geographer



Note. E. stands for  
 English. F. for French  
 D. for Dutch and  
 Da. for Danes

Note. These Rivers almost meet  
 both of them are Navigable, and all  
 the Cannon and Stores for Acapulco  
 are Carried from the North to the  
 South Sea by them

20 40 60 80 100 200  
 English Leagues 20 to one Degree



# A Race for Riches

## New Lands to Explore

- **Treaty of Tordesillas**
  - **1494**
  - **Brokered between Portugal and Spain, two Catholic nations, by the pope.**
  - **Basically split the known world in two, giving half to each nation.**

# A Race for Riches

## New Lands to Explore

- England gets into the game
  - 1497
  - John Cabot (an Italian), explored New England, claiming it for the English crown.
- Portugal lands in Brazil in 1500.
- **Amerigo Vespucci** chronicled many Portuguese voyages to the New World. His letters popularized a new name for the new lands – **America** (after Amerigo).



# The Spanish Empire

What were the results of Spanish & Portuguese conquests in the Americas?

- **Spanish conquerors were known as conquistadors.**
  - Fresh off the success of the Reconquista of the Iberian Peninsula from Muslim forces.
  - The Spanish Empire was quite different than the trading post empire the Portuguese had built.

# The Spanish Empire

## Conquest of the Aztec

- **Hernan Cortes** defeated the ancient Aztec empire of Mexico.
  - **Made alliances with Aztec enemies.**
  - **Superior military technology (horses, armor, firearms, cannons, steel swords and halberds).**
  - **Disease**

# The Spanish Empire

## Conquest of the Inca

- **Francisco Pizarro** defeated the ancient Incan empire of South America.
  - **Took advantage of a civil war.**
  - **Superior military technology (horses, armor, firearms, cannons, steel swords and halberds).**
  - **Disease**



# European Rivals

Which other European countries explored and settled in the Americas?

- By the end of the sixteenth century...
  - **The Dutch had settled in the northeast and named it New Netherland.**
  - **Established a trading empire.**
  - **Fell to the rival French and English after 1660.**
    - **In 1664, the English seized New Netherland and renamed it New York.**

# European Rivals

- 17<sup>th</sup> century, the French colonized much of Canada and Louisiana.
- The English colonized much of the eastern seaboard of North America and set up sugar plantations in the Caribbean.

Looking back...

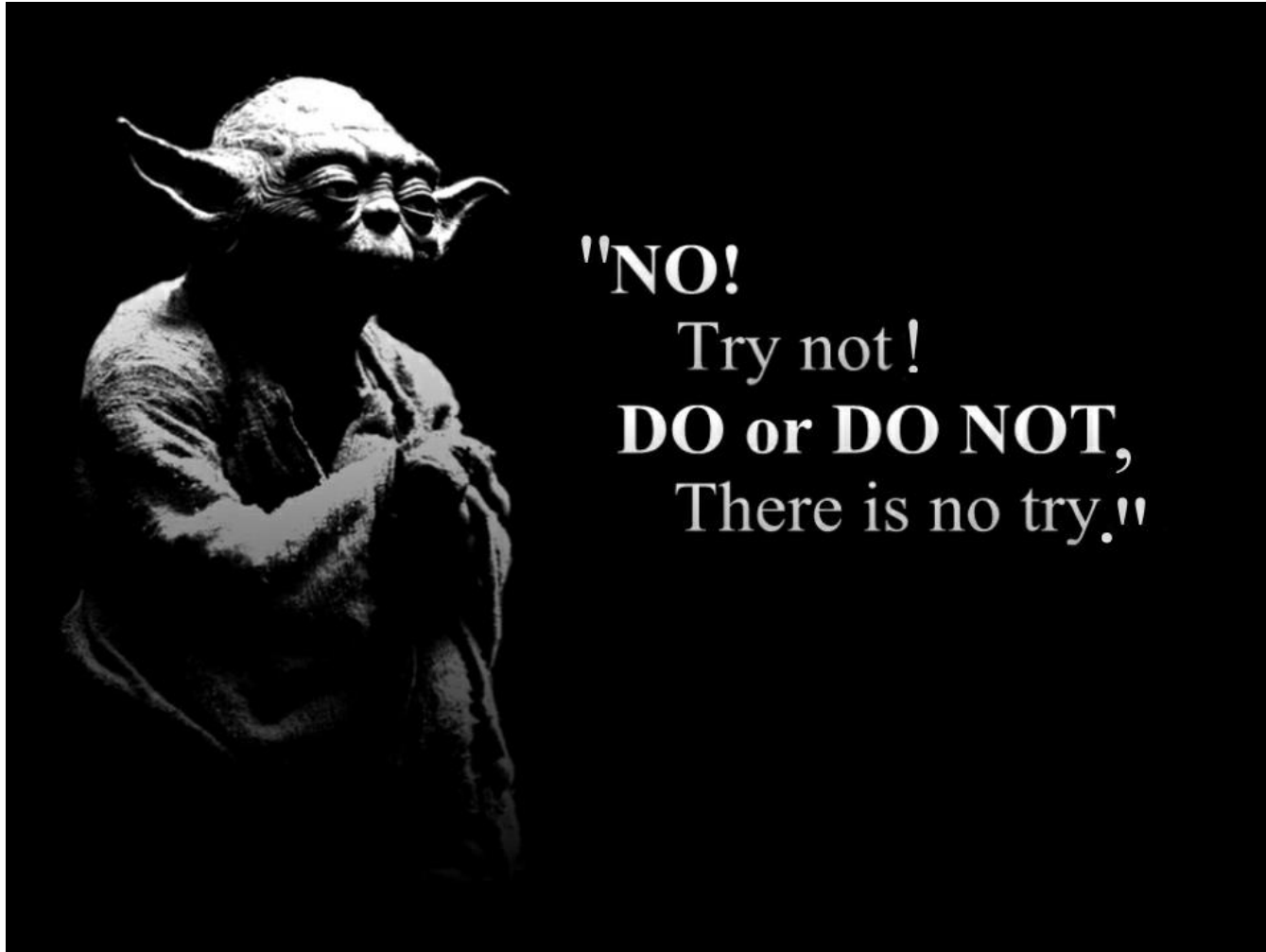


The use of movable type was pioneered by  
German printer

*Johannes  
Gutenberg*







"NO!

Try not!

**DO or DO NOT,**

There is no try.!"