

Mr. Wyka – AP World History

**The Age of Exploration
1500-1800**

European Exploration & Expansion

Shout Out! Kudos! Congrats! Renaissance Open Notes Test

- Grayson N
- Wrylee W
- James D
- Logan M
- Robert S – 97%
- Rachel V
- Gabriella S – 97%



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, in part due to the 13th century journeys of Marco Polo.

Motives (“**GOLD, GLORY, and GOD**”) for European expansion

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

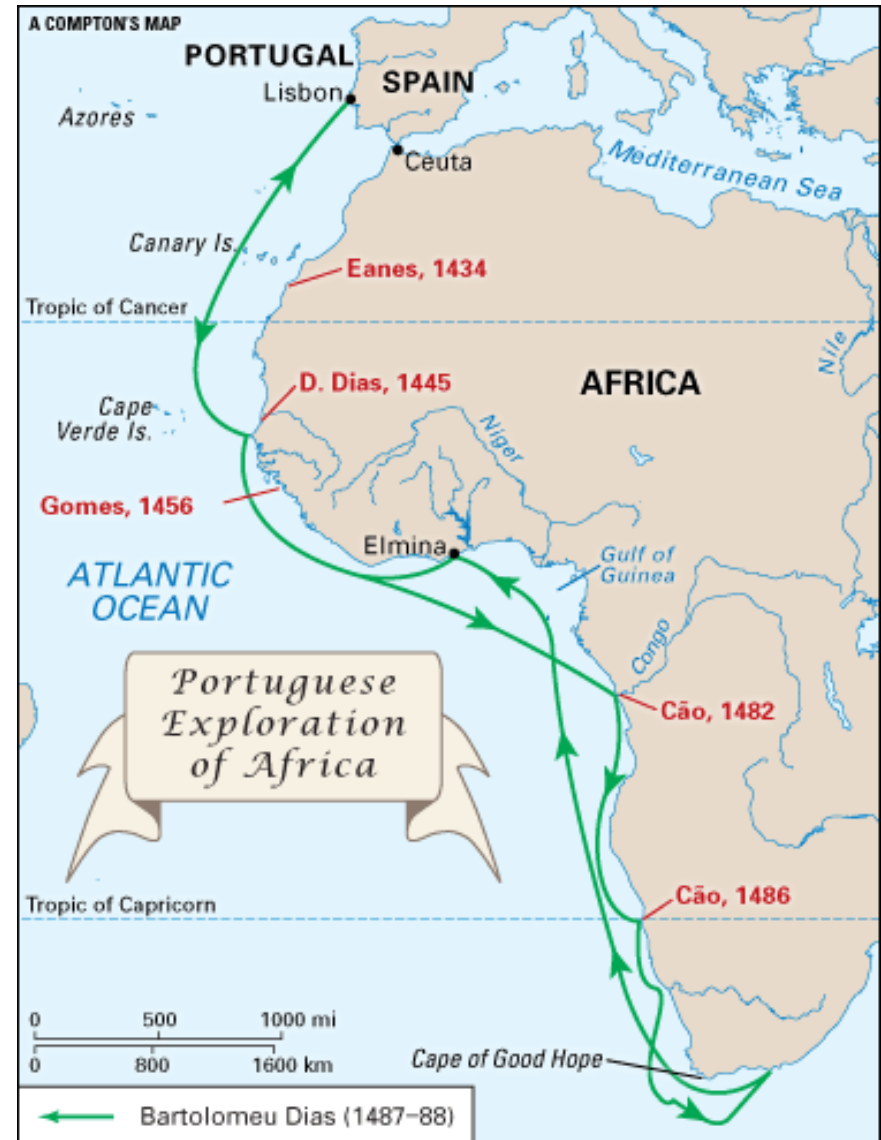
From 1500 – 1800...

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

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



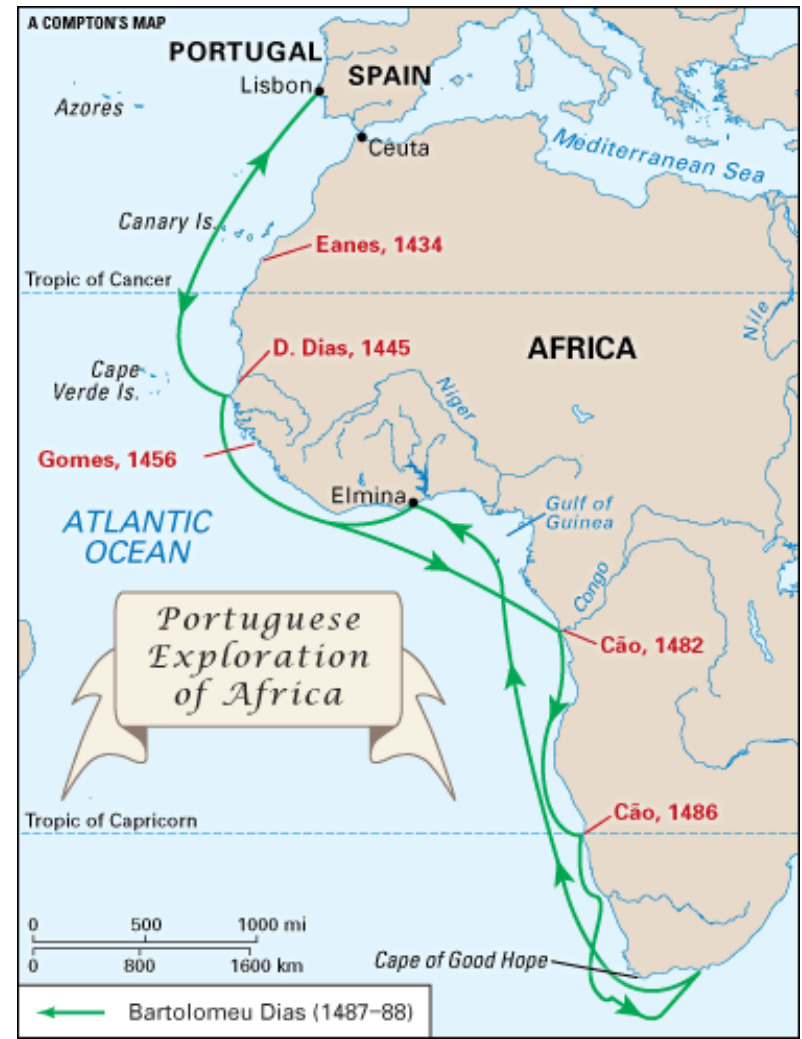
A Race for Riches

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

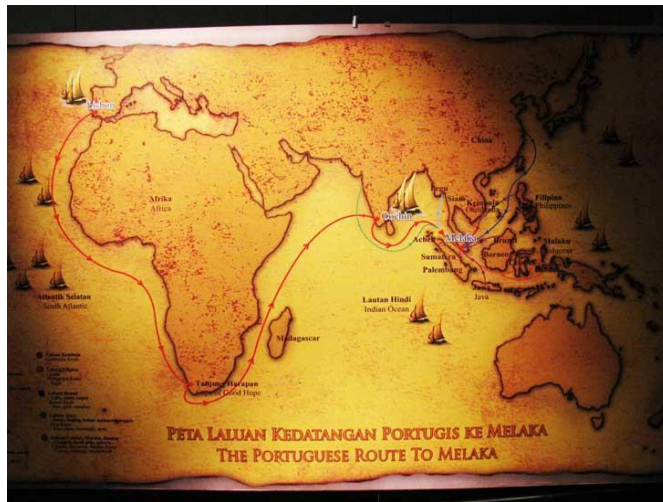
- The goal was to find a **sea route to the Orient**.
- 1487 - 88, Bartolomeu **Dias** reached the tip of Africa – the Cape of Good Hope – and returned to Portugal.
- Vasco **da Gama** made it around Africa to India and returned to Portugal.



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 south** 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 (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

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.

1. Spanish swordsman, c.1520–50
2. Spanish arquebusier, c.1520–40
3. Spanish pikeman, c.1540



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

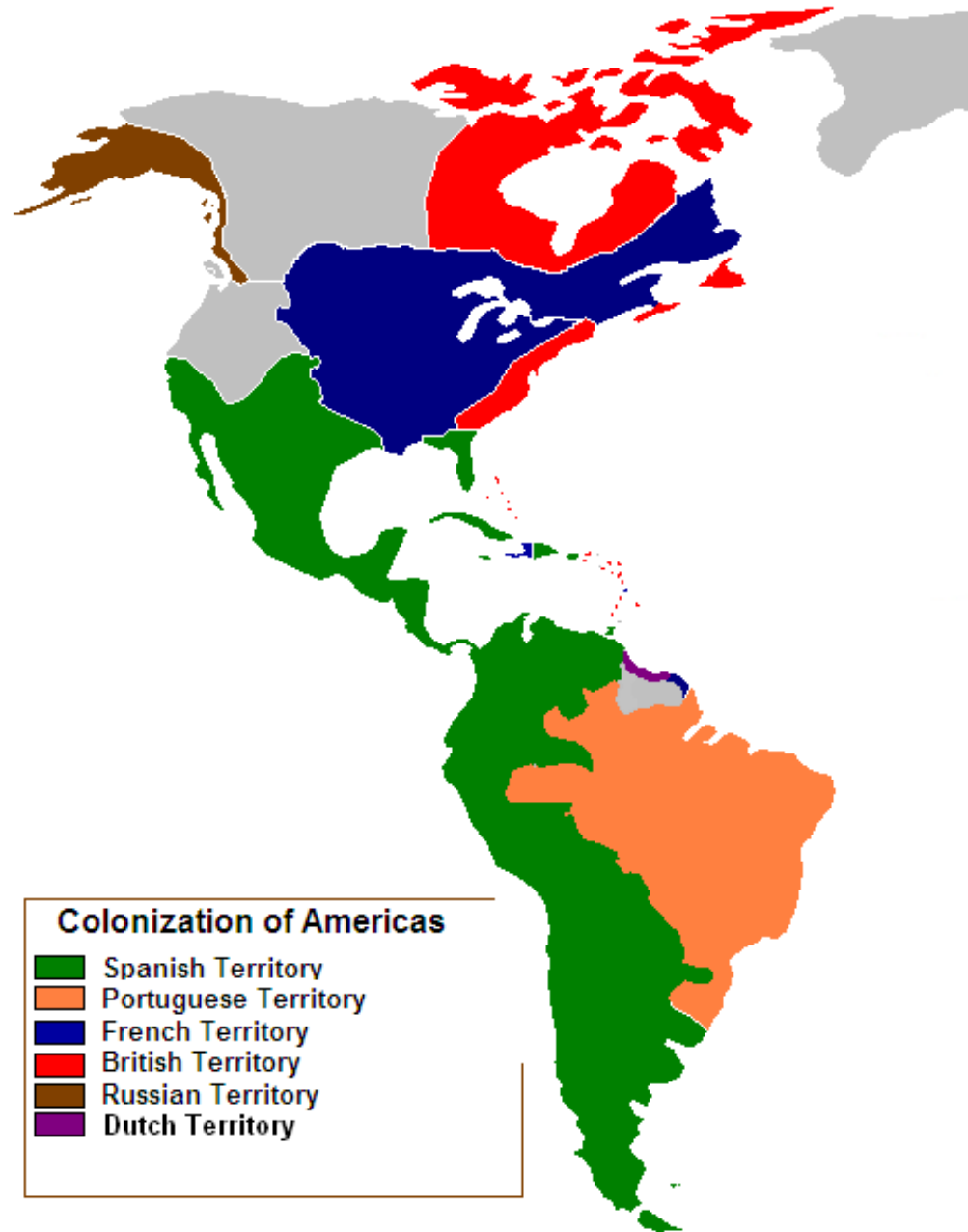


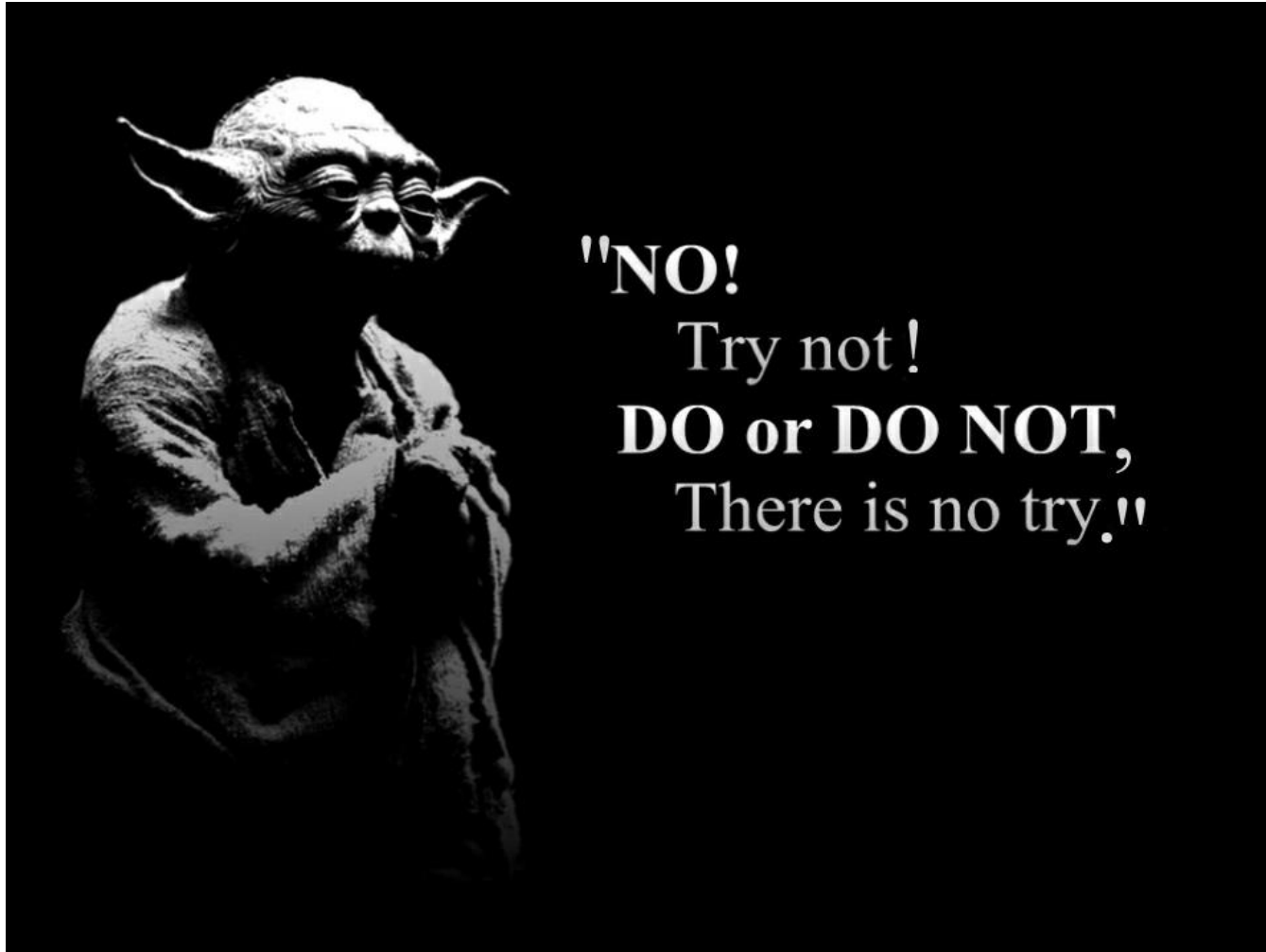
European Rivals

- 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

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





"NO!

Try not!

DO or DO NOT,
There is no try."