Warm Up #1

1. What drives humans to continue to explore new areas?

2. What are some dangers of exploration?

3. What are some benefits of exploration?
European Exploration

Objectives: Explain the reasons or motivations that drove Europeans to explore the world

- Curiosity of the Renaissance +
- Desire for Religious expansion from Reformation +
- New Technology and Discoveries from the Scientific Revolution
The Fra Mauro map, published c. 1450 by the Venetian monk Fra Mauro
Europeans want to explore the world for many reasons...

1. Religion
   - Some wanted to escape religious conflicts of the Reformation
   - Many want to spread their branch of Christianity as part of the competition of the Reformation

2. Growing Population strained Europe
   - Not enough land for all of the sons (especially younger sons), so they had to find new land
   - Food shortages, supply shortages = need for new people to trade with
3. Humanism

– People were looking for personal (individual) glory

– **Liberal arts** education brought scholars from Middle East and Europe together
  
  • Shared knowledge of worldly pleasures – spices, silks, etc.
  • Shared knowledge of sailing and navigating

– **Secularism** drove people to want riches & worldly goods
  
  • Gold, spices, silks, etc.
4. To find Alternative Trade routes

– Italians and Muslims dominated the existing trade routes
  • Italians controlled the roads in Europe & the Mediterranean
  • Muslims controlled the overland routes from Asia (Silk Road)
  • Italians & Muslims were able to make all the profits from the trade

– Explorers sought a way to get around the Middle East & Mediterranean
  • Sailed around Africa
  • Sailing north around Russia
  • Sailing west across the Atlantic
New Tech...

- Sextant, Astrolabe, and Caravel with Lateen Sail (like the Nina)
Warm up

• What were the four reasons that Europeans began to Explore the world?
  – Which do you think is the most important?

• What or who has inspired you in the past? (what did they inspire you to do?)
Exploration required actions of individuals to get started

• Marco Polo during the late Middle Ages (late 1200s to mid 1300s) - Italy
  – Travelled over land from Italy to India & China, by boat to Indonesia & Persia
  – When he returned he brought back goods & he wrote down his findings
    • 1000s of copies were made, one of first books printed by printing press
    • Many people were inspired by Polo: Columbus, Henry the Navigator

• Henry the Navigator (early 1400s) - Portugal
  – Interested in exploring, reaching Asia by sea; funded explorations of Africa
  – Built a university at Sagres, Portugal
    • Brought together Muslim, Jewish, and Christian scholars
    • Introduced new charts, astrolabe, sextant, lateen sail, caravel to Europe
Warm Up Questions

Questions/ Review

• What two individuals inspired the Age of Exploration?

• Create a list of the European countries that became involved in the age of exploration. (what do these countries have in common – geographically?)
• **Columbus (late 1400s, early 1500s) - Spain**
  – Made the voyage across the Atlantic
    • Ran in to the Caribbean, explored Middle and South America, too
    • Established the Columbian Exchange between “New & Old Worlds”

• **Vasco da Gama (late 1400s, early 1500s) - Portugal**
  – Made the voyage to India by sailing around Africa
    • It was cheaper than land travel and there were no bandits
    • But piracy developed, and seasonal storms made this journey costly
• Ferdinand Magellan (early to mid 1500s) - Portugal
  – His crew was the first to circumnavigate the world
    • Proved, once and for all, that the earth is round
    • Found many lands & peoples that Europeans had never heard of
    • Magellan died 2/3 of the way through in a battle to convert indigenous Filipinos to Catholicism

• Vasco Nunez de Balboa (early 1500s) – Spain
  – Trying to find a route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific
    • Walks through Panama and reaches the Pacific ocean
The Northwest Passage

- Jacques Cartier (1534) – France
  - Searching for a “Northwest Passage) (from Atlantic to the Pacific)
  - Explorers coastline and interior of present day Canada

- John Cabot (1497) – English
  - Searching for a “Northwest Passage”
  - North America (off of Newfoundland) finds rich fishing grounds

- Henry Hudson (1607-11) – Dutch
  - Searching for a “Northwest Passage”
  - Explores region around present day New York City
Activity:
1. Use the Map on page 485 in your textbook to Map the European Land Claims

Key
• England
• France
• Spain
• Portugal
• Netherlands

Questions to answer:
1. What geographic factor do all the European land claims share in common? (Where are they all located on the map?)
2. What explanation(s) exists for the similarity in the locations of the European land claims?
3. Why do you think the land claims end where they do? What/who might have stopped Europeans in their exploration beyond these points?
Discussion Q’s
• Why do you think explorers from different countries followed similar routes?
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European Exploration and Colonization

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Columbian Exchange
vast global exchange of goods, animals and diseases from the old world to the new world. (started by Columbus...)
Feast of Columbus...
Warm Up Questions

1. What allowed Europeans to claim territories in the Americas?
   – For example why did the Spanish claim central America?

2. How did the Columbian Exchange effect Europe? How did it effect the Americas?
Effects of Exploration

1. Competition

• Early on example (late 1400s)
  – Spain versus Portugal
  – The Pope settled the land dispute with the **Line of Demarcation**
    • Set a line between Columbus’s exploration & Portugal’s Africa
    • Everything west of the line was Spain’s
    • Everything east of the line was Portugal’s
  – Issue of land claims finally settled in the **Treaty of Tordesillas & Treaty of Saragossa**
How to stop a war between Catholic Countries...
Portuguese land holdings
Spanish Land Holdings
2. European footholds

• Exploration for trade routes leads to trade outposts
  – Ex: Portuguese build small forts along West Africa coast for supplies and trading with natives

• Trade forts lead to more permanent settlements
  – Ex: 1652 Dutch build Cape Town to supply ships + encourage immigration to Town.
3. New Power Structure

- Exploration, trade and colonization gives European countries power and riches they had never had before.
  - (Rise of first ‘World Powers’)
- Rise of Merchant / Business powers
  - Ex: Dutch East India Company has full sovereign (political body not controlled by outside forces) powers over lands they visited.
- Prompts a response from Asian powers...
  - China, Korea and Japan all try to limit European trading within their borders with mixed success
4. Slave Trade

- Slavery/ slave trade already exists (since ancient times)
- Develops into a very profitable business as plantations (large land holdings) in the Americas grow.
  - Why slavery?
    - Labor shortages in New World
      - (few Europeans and Native Americas)
    - Very large plantations in America
    - Preexisting prejudices
Portugal

- Builds a rim of trading outposts and controls spice trade between Europe and Asia
Netherlands

- Establishes Cape Town and Gains a secure foothold in Africa
Spain

• Takes over the Philippines and take over large portions of South, Central and North America
• British East India Company uses an army of sepoys (Indian troops) to take over most of India by the late 1700s