



# Europeans Explore the East

## Chapter 19

-please keep out your reading and the map you created for “The Golden Age of Exploration”  
-the categories for your notes are color-coded in this presentation; **key terms**, **people**, **events**



# An Age of Exploration and Isolation

1400-1800

Chapter 19



# Prior Knowledge - Discussion - comping prepared for class!

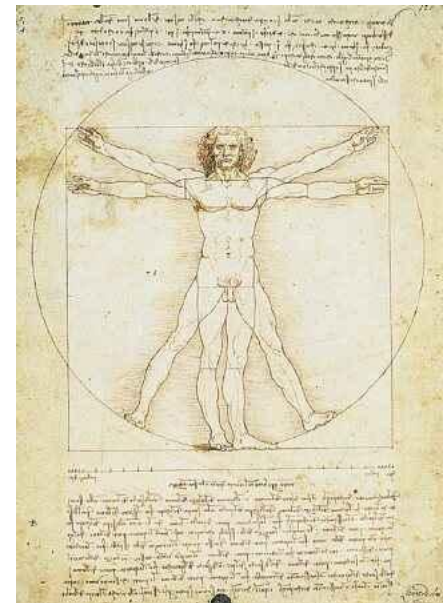
Use your “Golden Age of Exploration” homework to answer the following questions...

1. How did the Renaissance inspire European trade?
2. Identify a motivation for Europeans to take the risk of sea-travel during this time period.
3. Which European countries establish trade routes in Asia? In Africa? In the Americas?

# Background

By 1400, Europeans were ready to venture beyond their borders

- Renaissance encouraged a new spirit of adventure and curiosity
- Printing press spread ideas and new maps and charts



# I. Causes of European Exploration

## #1- New Trade Routes

- People want wealth; achieve that through trade
  - Traded spices (nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, pepper)
  - Introduced during Crusades; people still demanded goods once wars ended
  - Demand greater than supply= high prices



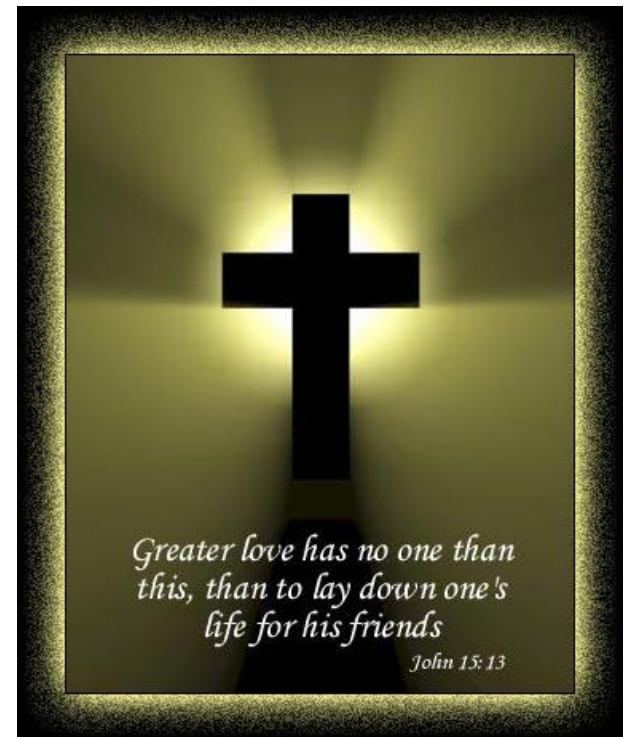
# Causes of European Exploration (cont'd)

- Trade routes controlled by **Italians and Muslims**
  - Muslims sold Asian goods to Italians
  - Italian merchants resold items at increased prices to merchants throughout Europe
  - Other traders did NOT like this and wanted new routes that bypassed Italian merchants

# Causes of European Exploration (cont'd)

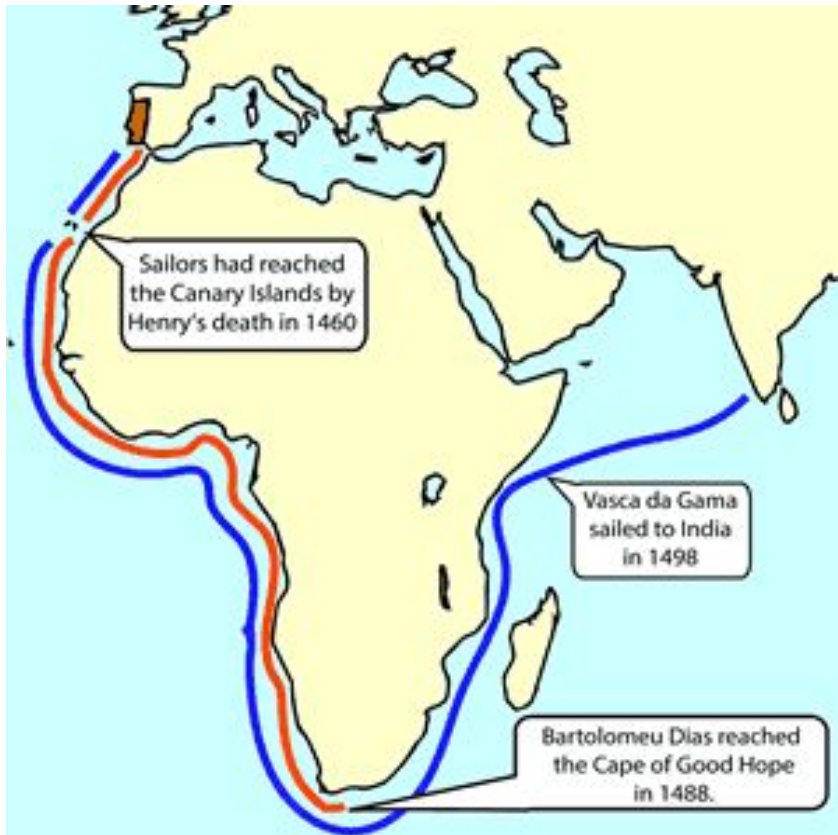
## #2- Spread Christianity

- Crusades left hostility between Christians and Muslims
- Europeans believed they had a sacred duty to continue fighting Muslims and to convert non-Christians



# Causes of European Exploration (cont'd)

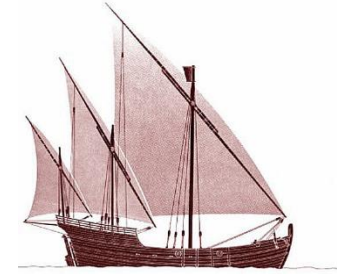
- **Bartolomeu Dias:** early Portuguese explorer  
“For God, Glory, and Gold”



**Bartolomeu Dias**



# Causes of European Exploration (cont'd)



## #3- New Exploration Technologies

- **Caravel:** stronger, sturdier ship with **triangular sails** (adopted from Arabs); made it possible to sail against the wind
- **Astrolabe:** brass circle w/ carefully adjusted rings marked off in degrees; used to calculate latitude (perfected by Muslims)
- **Compass:** magnetically tracked direction (Chinese invention)



## II. Portugal leads the way

- A. Portugal was 1<sup>st</sup> to establish trading outposts along the west coast of Africa
- B. Prince Henry: son of Portugal's king
- Nation's most enthusiastic supporter of exploration
  - Conquered Muslim city in North Africa where he discovered exotic wealth never found in Europe (cinnamon, cloves, pepper, silver, gold, jewels).



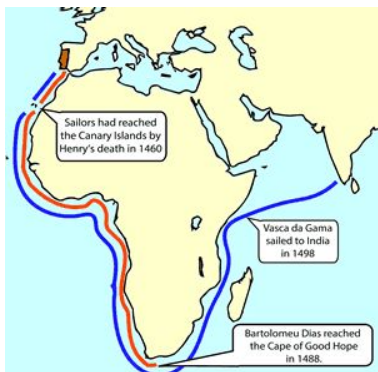
## Portugal leads the way (cont'd)

- Henry determined to find the source of that wealth
  - 1419 he founded a navigation school in Portugal  
(mapmakers, shipbuilders, scientists, and sea captains, gathered there to perfect their trade)
- INNOVATION



# Portugal leads the way (cont'd)

- By Henry's death, Portugal held a series of trading posts along western African shores.
  - Traded for gold and ivory
  - Eventually, they traded for African captives (slaves)
  - Next, Portugal searched for a trade route to Asia



# Portugal leads the way (cont'd)

## C. Portugal secures a Sea Route to Asia

### 1. Bartolomeu Dias

- 1488 Sailed down w. coast of Africa where he reached the tip
- Huge storm arose, battered ships
- Realized his ships were blown around the tip
- Explored SE coast but crew was exhausted so they returned home



# Portugal leads the way (cont'd)

## 2. Vasco da Gama (pg. 532)

- 1498 began exploring east African coast
- Reached Calicut (SW coast of India)
- Amazed by spices, rare silks, precious gems
- Filled boats with goods and returned to Portugal where they sold them for 60 times the cost of the voyage
- Da Gama's voyage of 27,000 miles gave Portugal a direct sea route to India

### III. Spain also makes claim



#### A. Ferdinand Magellan

- Pg. 534

#### B. Christopher Columbus

- 1492 he convinced Spain (although he was Italian) to pay for his plan to find a trade route to Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean

## Spain also makes claim (cont'd)

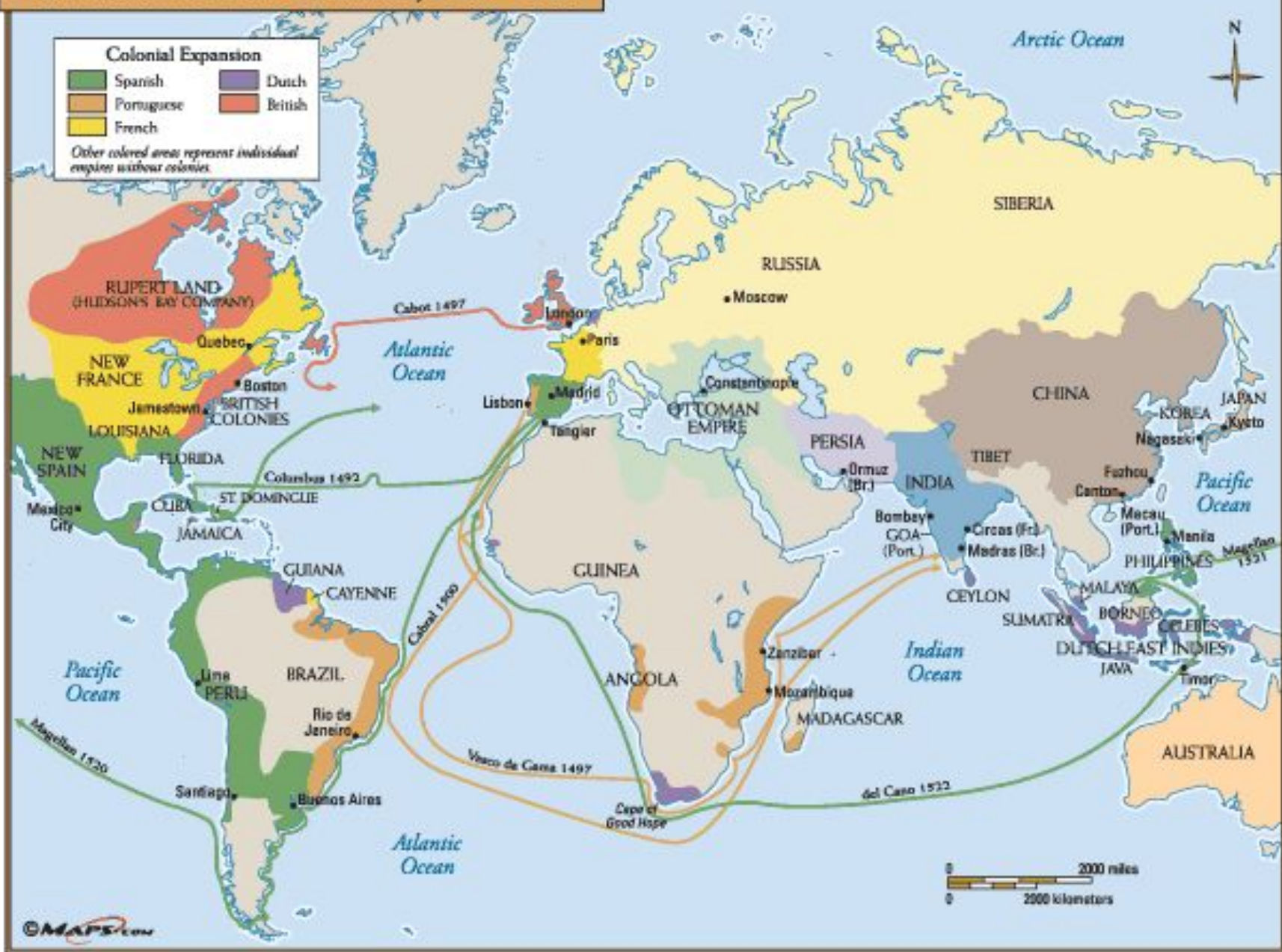
- October 1492: landed on a Caribbean Island which he mistook for the East Indies (AKA -Indonesia.)



Immediate impact of Columbus: **Increased tension between Spain and Portugal.**



# EXPLORATION AND EMPIRES, 1400-1600



## Spain also makes claim (cont'd)

### B. Spain vs. Portugal

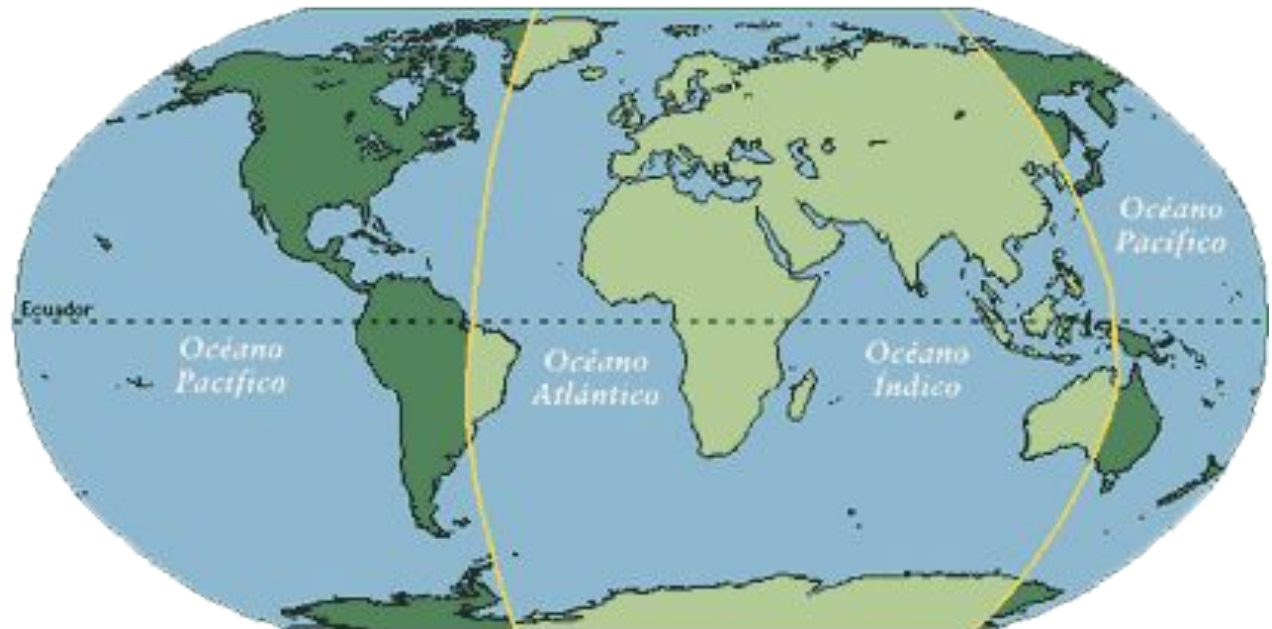
- Portugal believed Spain reached Asia and that Columbus claimed lands that the Portuguese might have reached first.
- Pope Alexander VI divided the land between the 2 nations



## Spain also makes claim (cont'd)

- He drew the **Line of Demarcation**: imaginary North/South line that gave lands on the east to Portugal (light green) and the lands on the west to Spain
- 1494 Spain and Portugal signed the **Treaty of Tordesillas**: they agreed to honor the line.

Let's read...pg. 532



# IV. Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean

With new trade routes came conflict. European nations scrambled to establish profitable trading posts as they battle natives and each other

# Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean (cont'd)

## A. Portugal

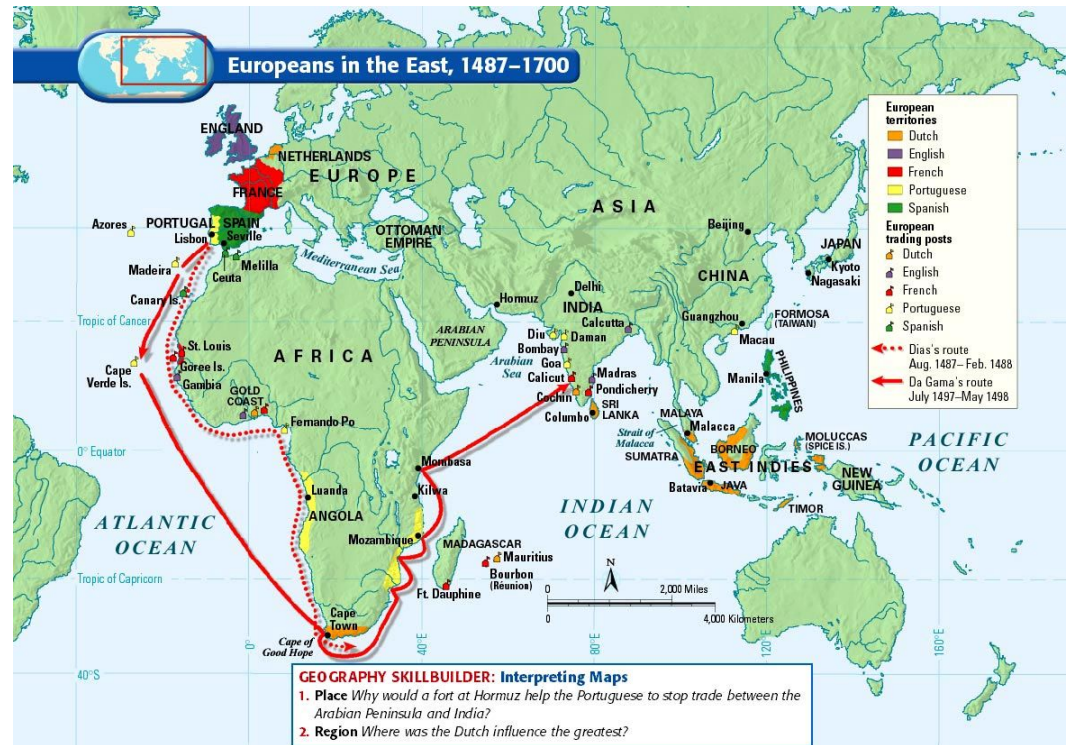
- Built huge trading empire by capturing many Muslim owned lands (w/ help from cannons mounted on their ships)
  - (Straits of Hormuz, Goa, Strait of Malacca, Spice Islands)
  - By capturing these Muslim owned lands, the Portuguese broke the Italian-Muslim domination of trade and sold goods at 1/5 the cost.

# Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean (cont'd)

## B. English and Dutch (Netherlands)

- 1600 they began to challenge Portugal
- Dutch owned the largest fleet of ships with 20,000 vessels
- Both formed **East India Company** to establish and direct trade throughout Asia. Also could mint money, make treaties, and raise armies.

DO NOW Geography Skill builder! Pg 534



# Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean (cont'd)

- **Dutch East India Company** eventually drove out the English and established dominance over the region
  - WHY> Let's read! Pg. 534
- By 1700, **Dutch** ruled much of Indonesia, the Spice Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope
- Pg. 534- **Dutch** Trading Outposts (let's read outloud)



Replica of the 1606 Duyfken  
(the little Dove) built in Western Australia

# Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean (cont'd)

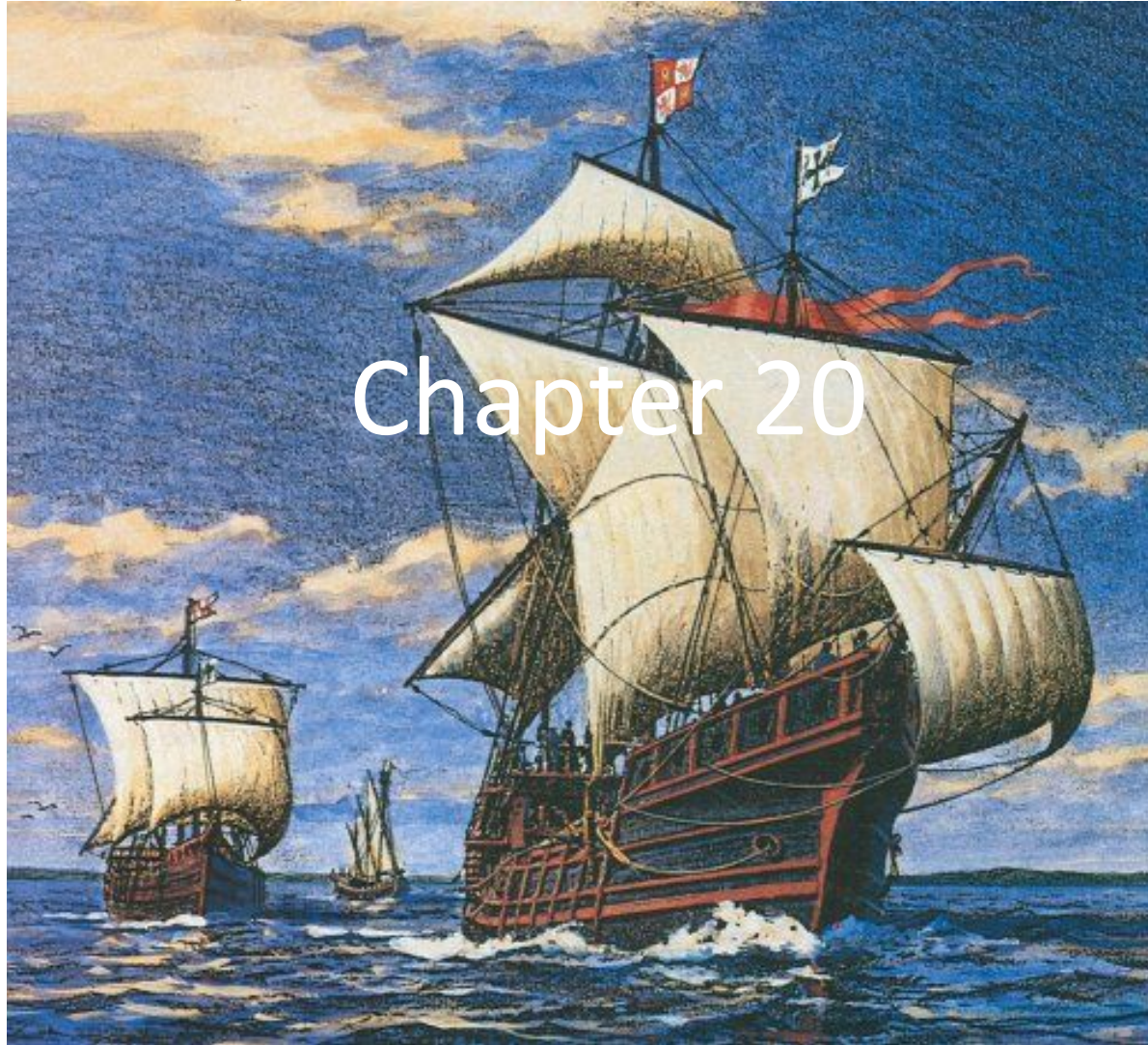
## C. French

- Established its own East India Company
- It struggled at first, faced attacks from the Dutch, eventually est. output in India

\*Although Europeans took control of many port cities their influence rarely spread beyond the ports.



# The Atlantic World



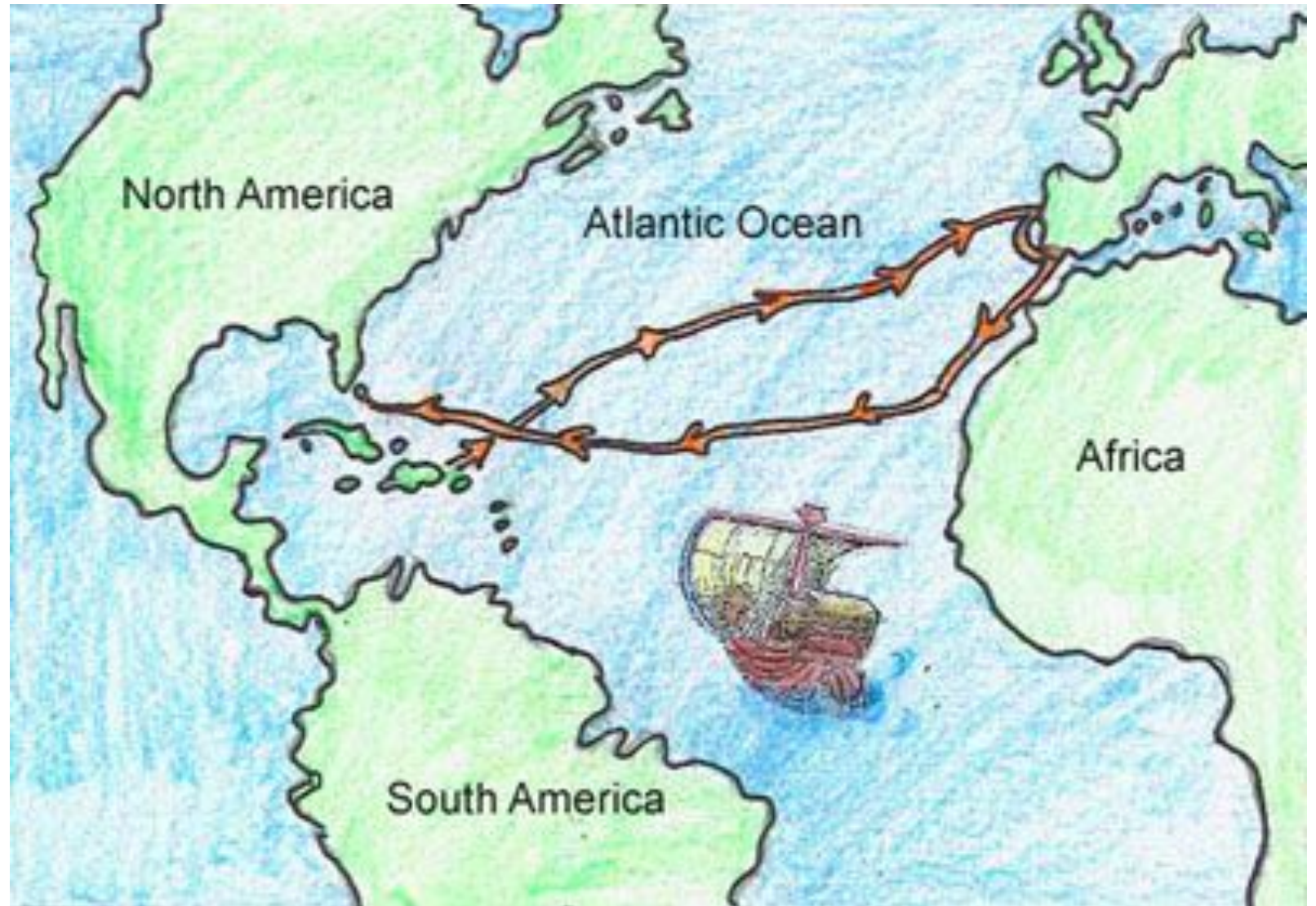
# The Voyages of Christopher Columbus

- Columbus sailed for **Spain**, heading west looking for an alternate route to Asia
- October 1492, he lands on a Caribbean island (Bahamas?) and claims it and other islands for **Spain**
- Columbus returned again in 1493, hoping to establish **colonies** (lands that are controlled by another nation)

Did Columbus really discover America?

Columbus sails West

The Real Story of Columbus

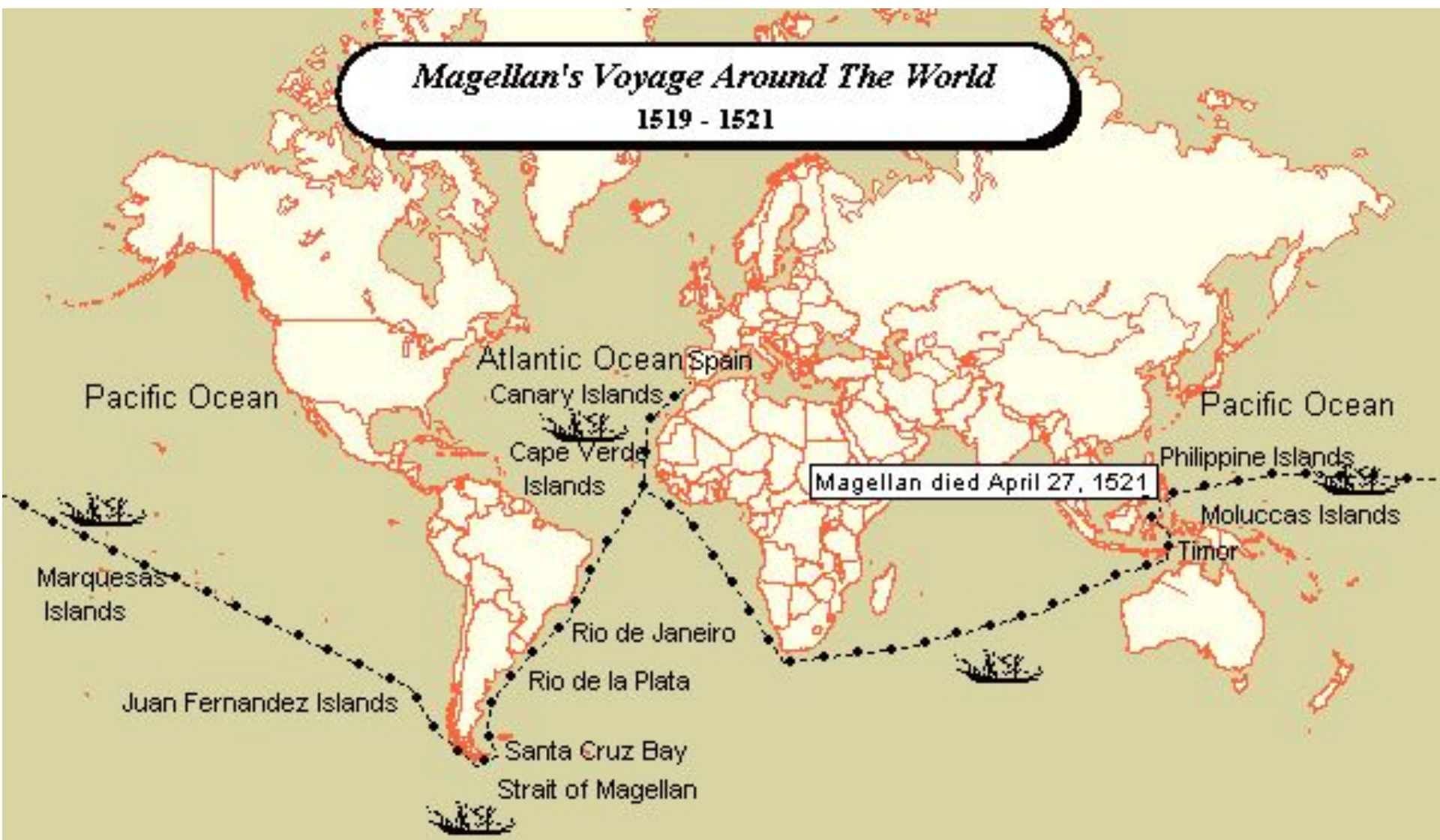


# Other Explorers

- 1500 – Portuguese explorer Cabral reached Brazil
- 1501 - Amerigo Vespucci traveled along coast of S. America; realized it wasn't Asia
- 1513 – Spanish explorer, Balboa, crosses Panama to the Pacific; first European to see Pacific
- 1519- **Ferdinand Magellan** sailed around tip of South America into Pacific; his crew arrived back in **Spain** in 1522 – the first people to circumnavigate the world
  - [--10 facts about Magellan's expedition](#)

## *Magellan's Voyage Around The World*

1519 - 1521

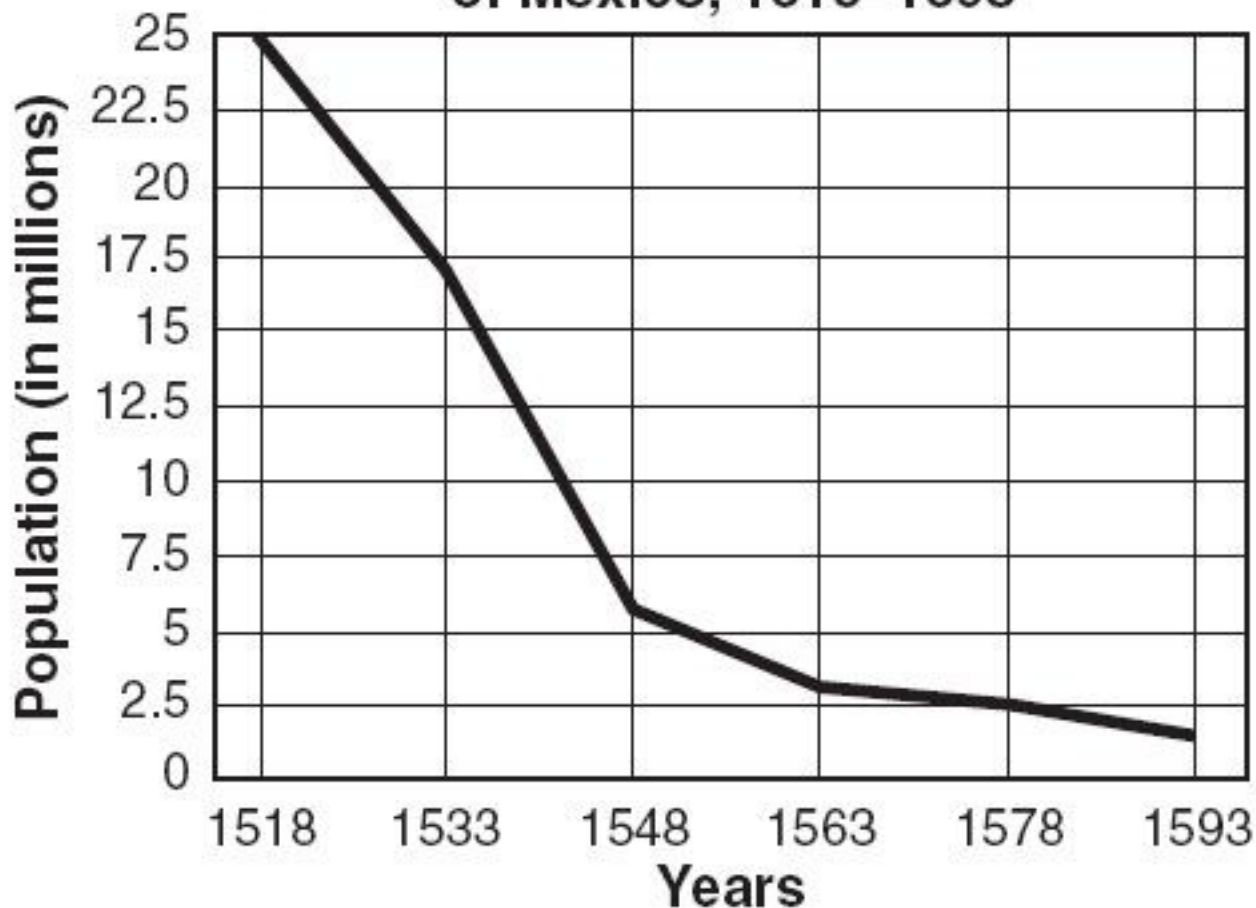


# Spanish Conquests in Mexico

- Spanish conquistadores (conquerors) looking for gold and silver were the first Europeans to settlers in the Americas
- 1519 – **Hernando Cortés** lands in Mexico; conquers the Aztecs with superior weapons, horses, help from other native groups who hated the Aztec (remember human sacrifices?), and disease
  - Diseases eventually killed millions of native people of central Mexico



### Estimated Native American Population of Mexico, 1518–1593



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)



# Spanish Conquests in Peru

- 1532 – **Francisco Pizarro** leads an army into Peru
- Meets the Incan leader, **Atahualpa**, who is kidnapped and then killed
- Pizarro's army then conquers the Incan capital of Cuzco
- Spanish explorers also conquer the Maya
- By the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, **Spain** had created an empire in the Americas



# Spain's Pattern of Conquest

- Spanish settlers were called **peninsulares**
- Descendants of the peninsulares and native women were **mestizos** (mixed Spanish and native American)
- Spanish settlers imposed their culture on the native population
- System of **encomienda** in which natives farmed or mined for Spanish landlords
  - Native workers often worked to death



## The Encomienda System

Cabral claimed Brazil for Portugal

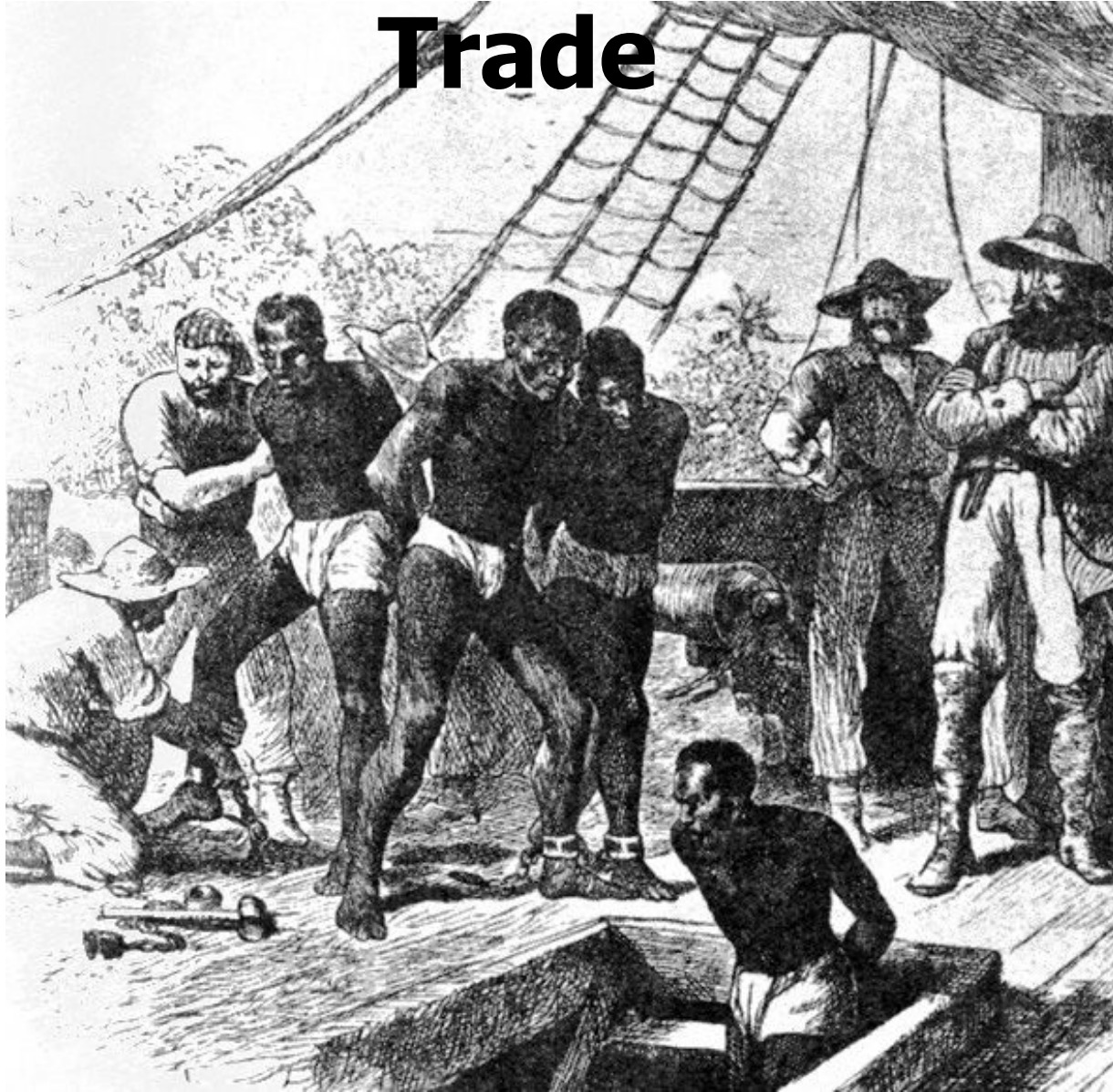
Colonists began growing sugar which was in great demand in Europe



# Opposition to Spanish Rule

- Priests accompanied most conquistadors, hoping to convert the native population
  - Many priests spoke against the cruel treatment of natives
- The Spanish government abolished the encomienda system in 1542; the colonies then looked to African slaves for labor
- There were some scattered resistance attempts throughout the Americas against the Spanish

# The Atlantic Slave Trade



# The Causes of African Slavery

- Slavery had existed in Africa (and elsewhere) for centuries; increased in Africa with spread of Islam in 7<sup>th</sup> c.
- As native Americans began dying by the millions, Europeans turned to Africa. Why?
  - Some immunity to European diseases
  - Many Africans had experience in farming
  - Less likely to escape (didn't know the new land)
  - Color made them easy to identify
- The African slave trade (buying and selling of slaves for work in the Americas) lasted



# The Atlantic Slave Trade

- The **Atlantic slave trade** (buying and selling of Africans for work in the Americas) resulted in the import of 9.5 million Africans by the time it ended in 1870
- **Spain and Portugal** led the way; later the English dominated the slave trade

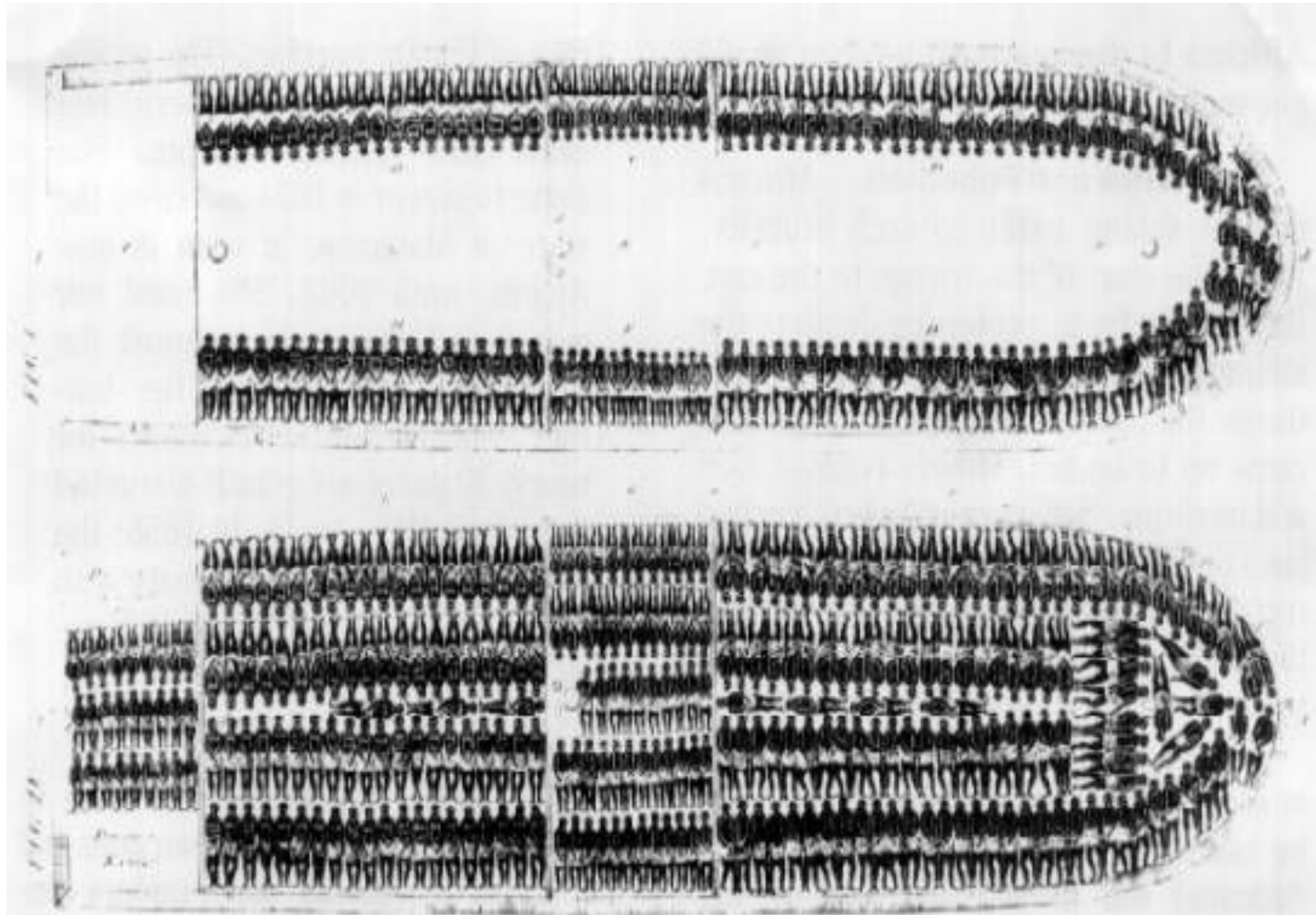
# The Triangular Trade

- **Triangular Trade** – a transatlantic trading network
  - Leg 1 – European transported manufactured goods to the west coast of Africa; traded goods for captured Africans
  - Leg 2 – Africans were transported across the Atlantic (The Middle Passage) and sold
  - Leg 3 - Sugar, coffee, rum, and tobacco are shipped to Europe

# THE TRIANGULAR TRADE



# The Middle Passage

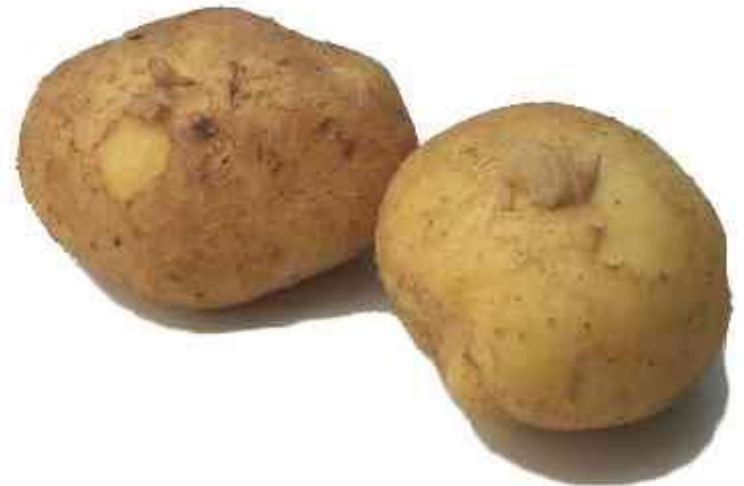


This loading plan of a slave ship shows how the greatest number of Africans were squeezed onto a ship to make the transatlantic voyage as profitable as possible.

# Consequences of the Slave Trade

- Impact on Africa
  - Numerous cultures lost their fittest members
  - Families torn apart
  - Many African societies devastated by the introduction on guns
- Impact on Americas
  - Growth of the colonies
    - Economic AND cultural

# The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade



# The Columbian Exchange

- **Columbian Exchange** – the global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas
- Ships from the **Americas (the New World)** brought many items that people in **Europe, Africa, and Asia (the Old World)** had never seen
- Ships to the Americas brought livestock and foods, but also diseases such as smallpox and measles which led to the deaths of millions of Native Americans

# The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA





# Corn and Potatoes

- Most important items to travel from the New World to the Old
- Inexpensive to grow and nutritious
- Both became an important and steady part of diets around the world
  - Boosted the world's population

# Global Trade

- Establishment of colonies in the Americas led to new wealth in Europe
- Dramatic growth of overseas trade
- Both contributed to new business and trade practices during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries

# The Rise of Capitalism

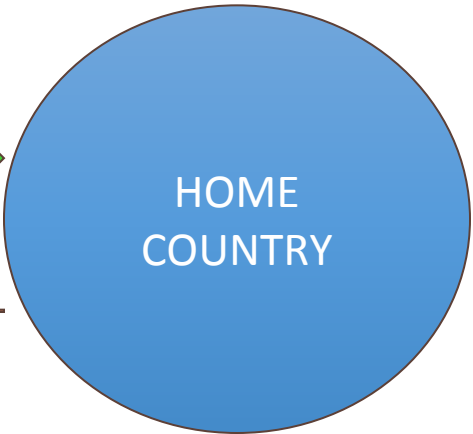
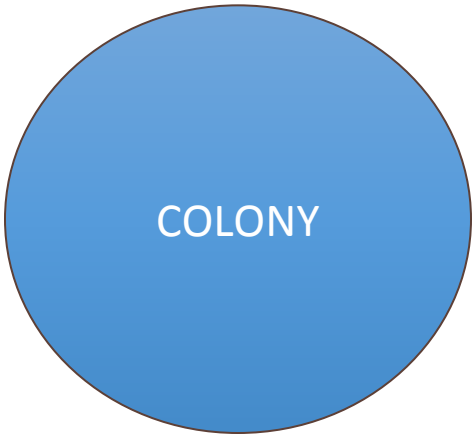
- **Capitalism** – an economic system based on private ownership and the investment of resources, such as money, for profit
  - Governments no longer the sole owner of great wealth
- Businesses grew and flourished as merchants became wealthy and invested their money in trade and overseas exploration
  - The more money they made, the more they reinvested in other enterprises

# The Growth of Mercantilism

- A new economic policy was **mercantilism**
  - A theory that a country's power depended mainly on its wealth, so the goal of every country became the attainment of as much wealth (gold) as possible

# Balance of Trade

- According to the theory of mercantilism, a country could increase its wealth in two ways
  - Obtain as much gold as possible
  - Establish a **favorable balance of trade** in which it sold more goods than it bought
- Colonies were vital to mercantilism
  - Source of silver and gold
  - Provided raw materials not found in home country
  - Provided a market for for home country's goods



# Changes in European Society

- The economic revolution spurred the growth of towns and the rise of wealthy merchant class
- However, the majority of Europeans remained poor and lived in rural areas
- The wealth of European nations increased
- Contributed to the creation of national identities
- Expanded the power of European monarchs