



Bell Ringer

- Get a World History book.
- On a sheet of paper answer the following:

“Man cannot discover new oceans unless he has the courage to lose sight of the shore.”
- What does this mean?
- Do you agree? Why or why not?

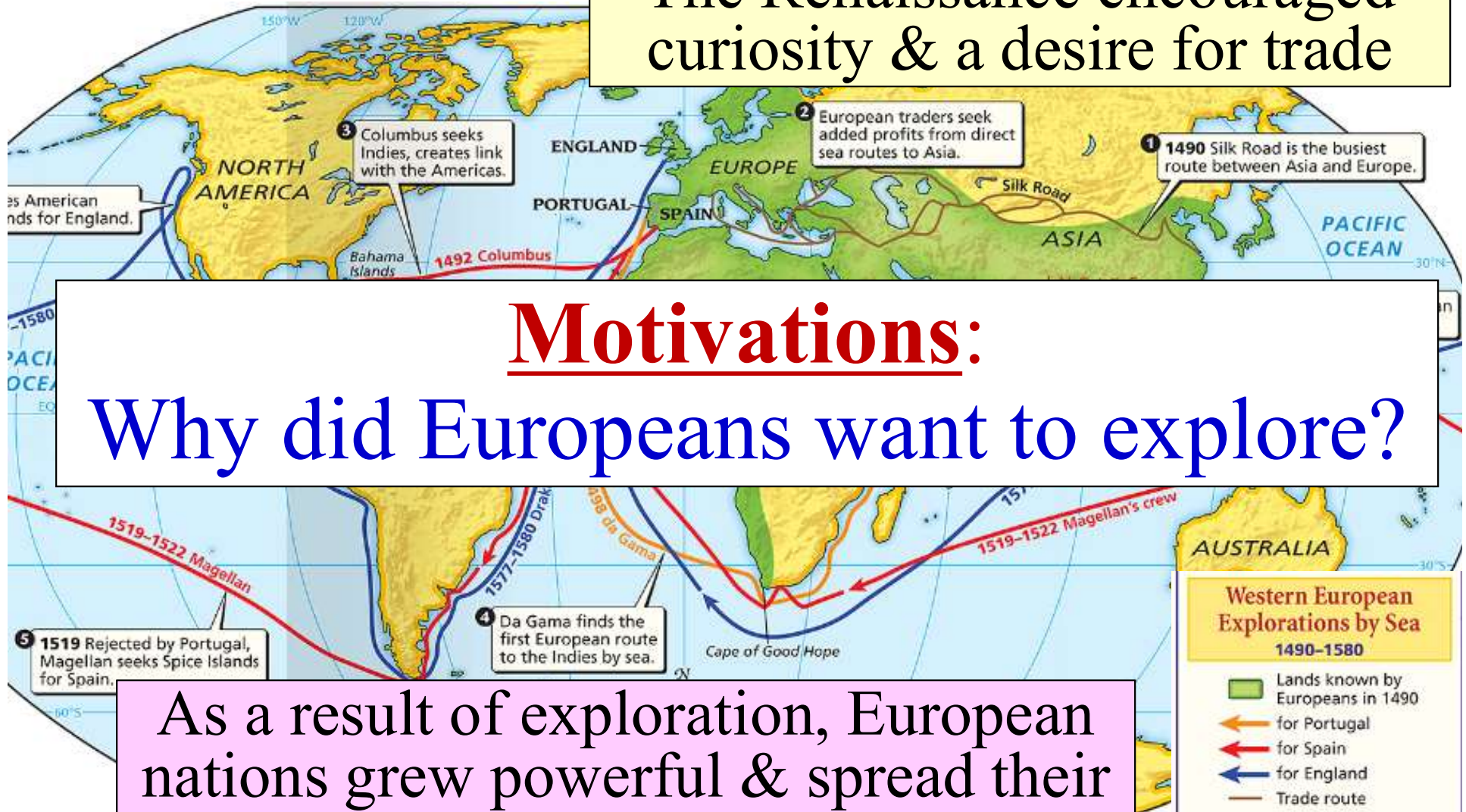


Exploration Quiz 1

1. Why did Europeans want to explore?
2. List 3 types of technology that helped Europeans explore.
3. How did Prince Henry help sailors?
4. What is a missionary? Why do missionaries go to foreign lands?
5. List 2 explorers. Beside each name list one discovery the explorer made.
6. List the continents that make up:
 1. Old World
 2. New World

From the 1400s to the 1700s, Europe experienced an “Age of Exploration”

The Renaissance encouraged curiosity & a desire for trade



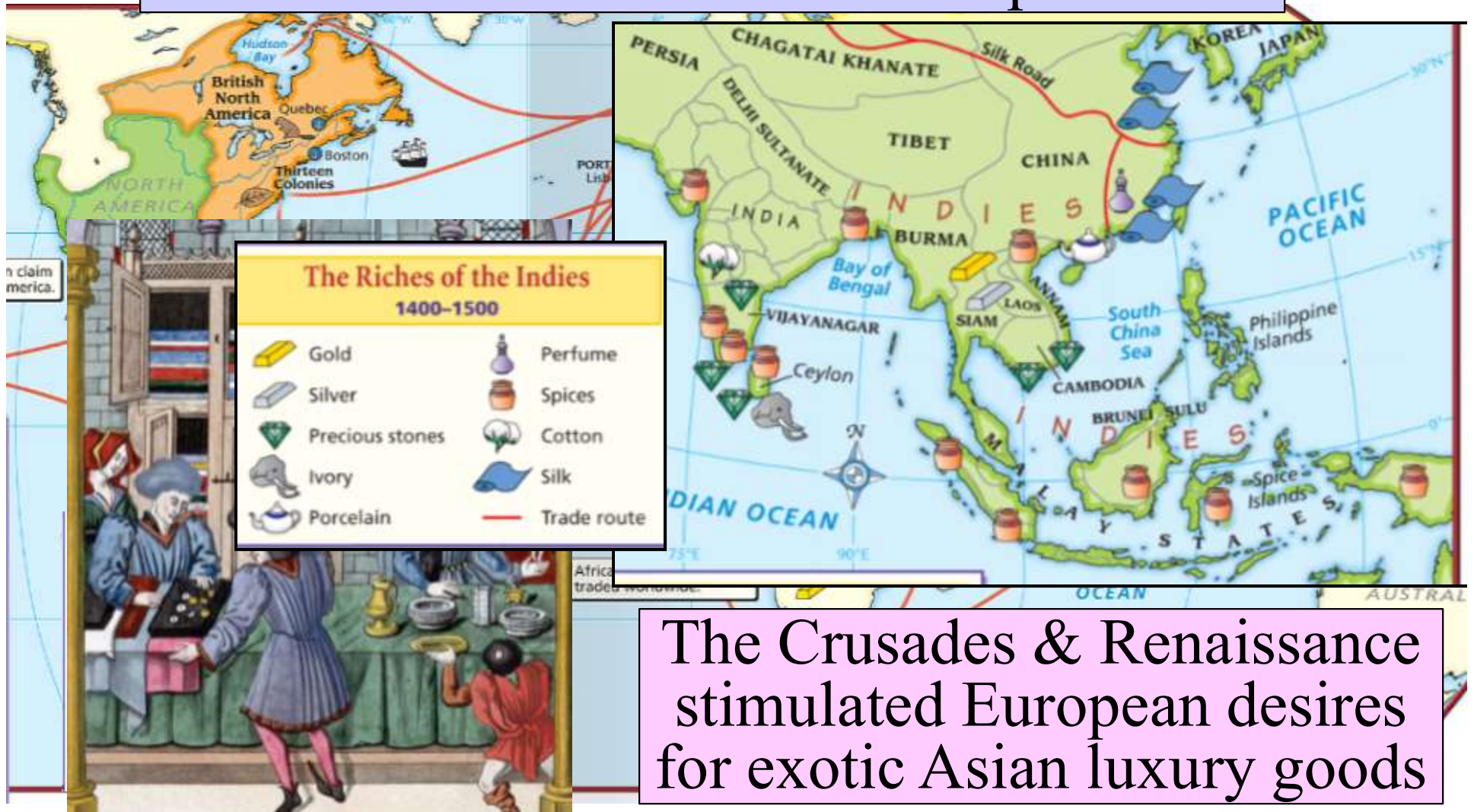
Motivations:

Why did Europeans want to explore?

As a result of exploration, European nations grew powerful & spread their influence throughout the world

Gold (Money)

Merchants began looking for quick, direct trade routes to Asia to avoid Muslim & Italian merchants & increase profits



The Crusades & Renaissance stimulated European desires for exotic Asian luxury goods

Glory

Kings who sponsored voyages of exploration gained overseas colonies, new sources of wealth for their nation, & increased power



Exploration presented Europeans the opportunity to rise from poverty and gain fame, fortune, & status

God

European Christians, especially Catholics, wanted to stop the spread of Islam & convert non-Christians to the faith



Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries who would focus only on conversions





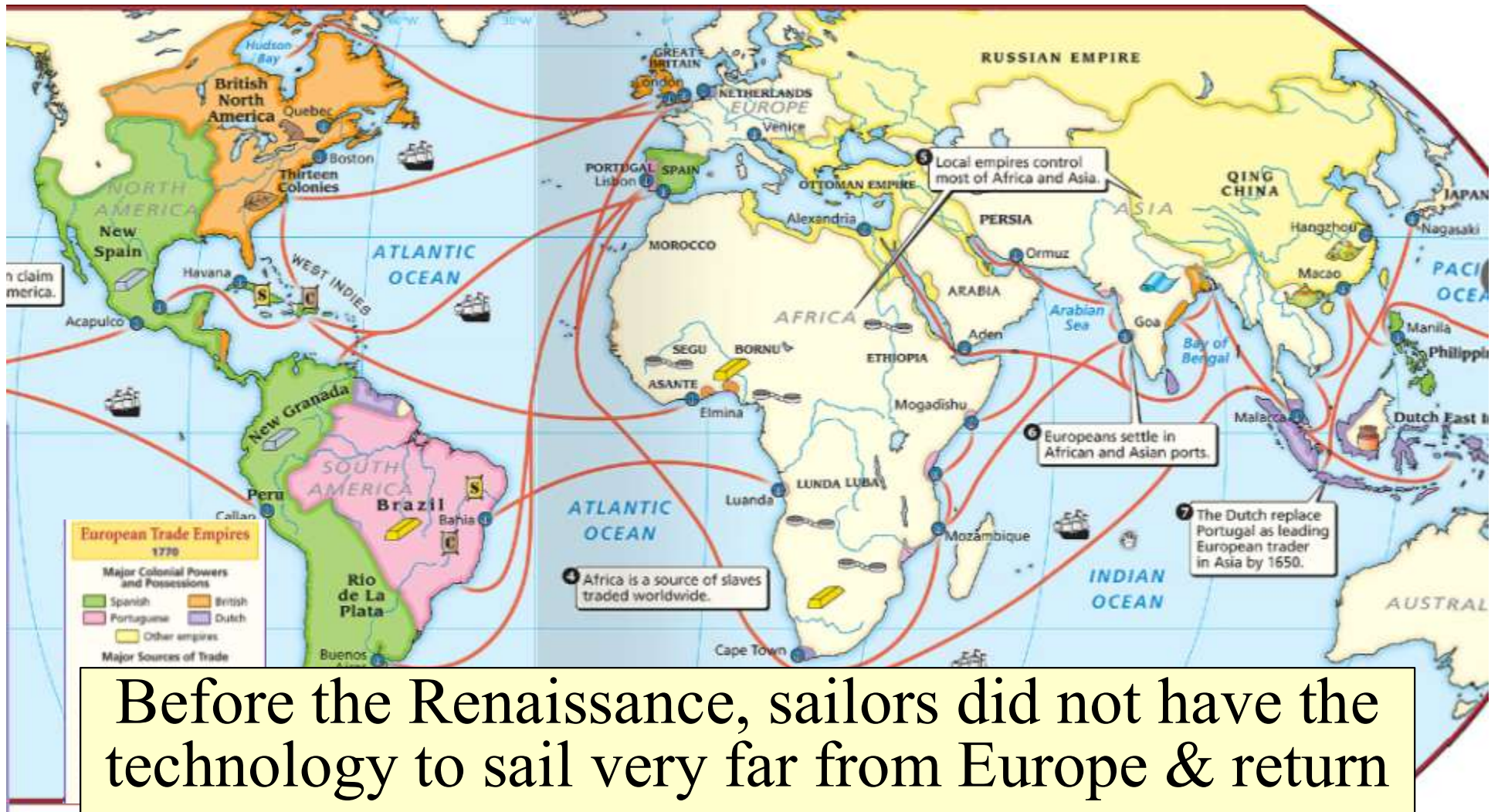
BELL RINGER

What motivates you? What drives you to be the best you can possibly be?

What motivates society as a whole?

Means:

How were explorers able to sail so far & make it back again?

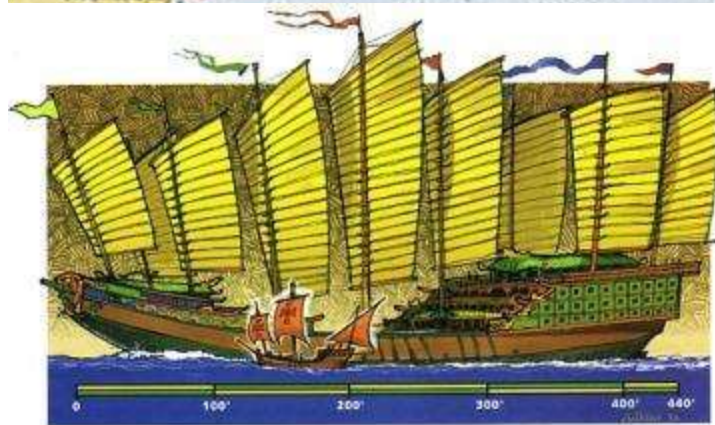
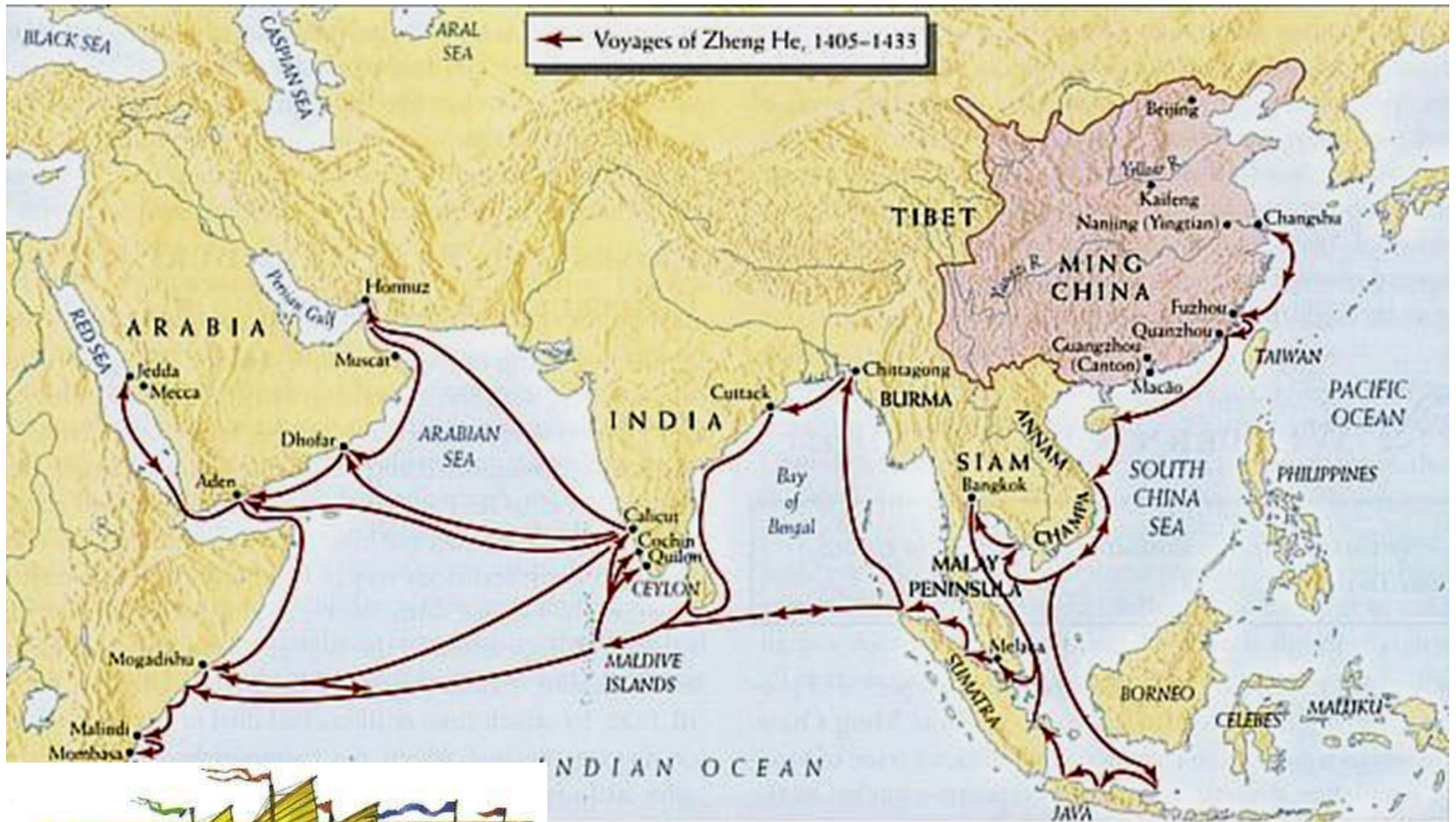


Before the Renaissance, sailors did not have the technology to sail very far from Europe & return

Europeans were not the first to explore the oceans in search of new trade routes



Islamic merchants explored the Indian Ocean & had dominated the Asian spice trade for centuries before European exploration



From 1405 to 1433, Zheng He led the Chinese treasure fleet on 7 expeditions to SE Asia, India, & Africa during the Ming



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Time Period | 1400 CE – 1600 CE |
| Explorers of the Time | <u>Vikings</u> --settled Iceland in 770 --settled Greenland in 982 --settled an island off of Canada called Newfoundland in 1006 >failed due to harsh climate <u>Italians</u> --discovered and settled the island of Madeira, the Azores, and the Canaries <u>Maliens (maybe)</u> --believed that Mansa Musa sent voyages to the New World (aka the Americas) --either failed or no one survived to return to Africa to tell them |
| Real Leaders of Exploration | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spain• Portugal |
| Main Reasons for Exploration | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Gold, Glory, God”• Conquer new lands• New water trade routes to the Spice Islands (Moluccas) |

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





Age of Exploration Map Instructions

****Use pg. 261 for the map activity**

On the front of the map

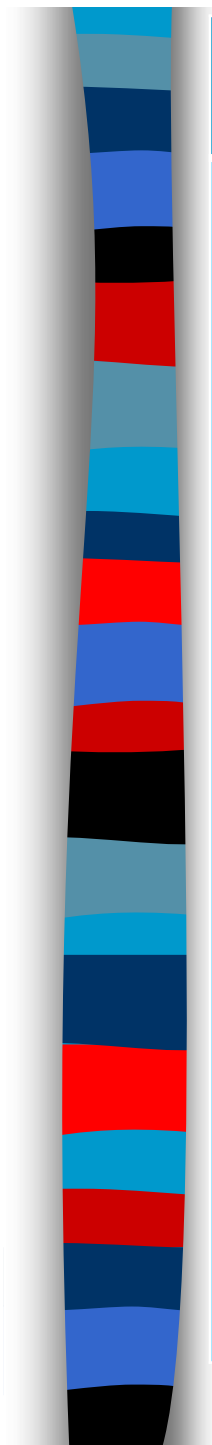
1. Create a title: Age of Exploration-“Gold, Glory, God”
2. Put a compass rose on your map
3. Label the continents and oceans
4. Label Spain, Portugal, & Moluccas (the Spice Islands)

On the back of the map

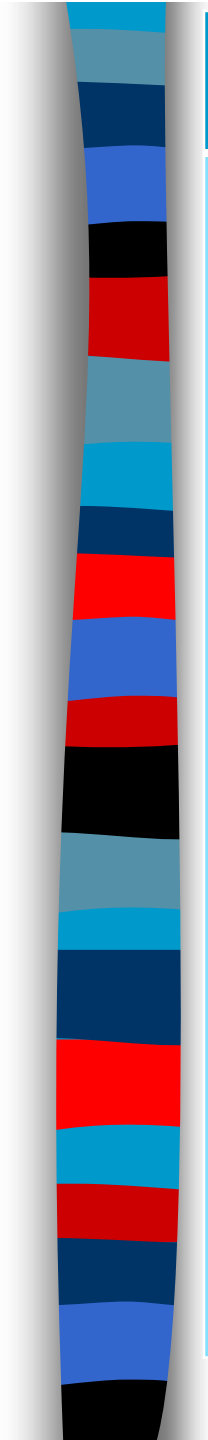
Create a 3 column chart like the example below.

Then, using pgs. 260-264, research the required information and fill in the chart on the back of your map. Add the information about the Treaty of Tordesillas to the middle column of your notes!

| Spanish Exploration | Treaty of Tordesillas | Portuguese Exploration |
|--|--|--|
| Motives for Exploration: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Created in 1494 | Motives for Exploration: |
| Main Explorer(s): | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Authorized by Pope Alexander VI- Divided the world in two at the Line of Demarcation | Main Explorer(s): |
| Accomplishments of the Explorer: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Spain got everything to the West of the line- Portugal got everything to the East of the line | Accomplishments of the Explorer: |
| Technology that helped the explorers & how: | | Technology that helped the explorers & how: |

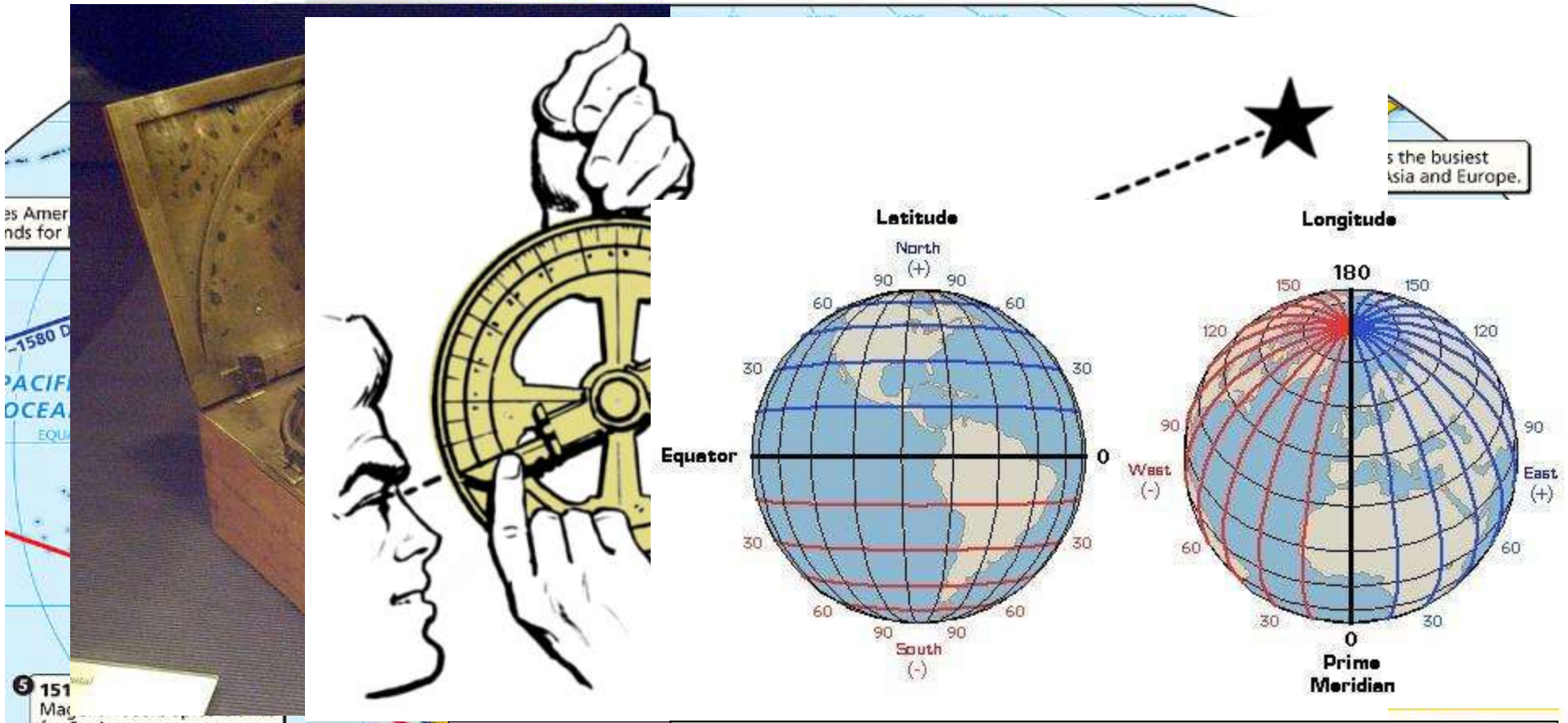


| Spanish Exploration | Treaty of Tordesillas | Portuguese Exploration |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Accomplishments of the Explorer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Cortez conquered the Aztec --Pizzaro conquered the Inca --Columbus created new trading ports in the Spice Islands, conquered lands in the New World, and setup plantations in the Caribbean <p>Tech that helped the explorers & how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --More accurate maps: showed the “accurate” shapes of the continents --Astrolabe: telescope used to plot the stars’ movements and set navigation --Magnetic compass: always showed the direction of North --Faster ships: allowed for less travel time to ports of call | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Created in 1494 -Authorized by Pope Alexander VI -Divided the world in two at the Line of Demarcation -Spain got everything to the West of the line -Portugal got everything to the East of the line | <p>Accomplishments of the Explorer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Dias found a water route around Africa --de Gama made huge profits from spices shipped and sold back in Europe, forced a treaty on the ruler of Calcut, created a thriving network of trade ports and routes in the Spice Islands and India <p>Tech that helped the explorers & how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Cartographers- map makers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Redesigned ships >Prepared maps >Trained the crews |



Navigation

Trade & cultural diffusion during the Renaissance introduced new navigation techniques to Europeans



Magnetic compass sailing more

Astrolabe to show

Maps were more accurate and used longitude & latitude

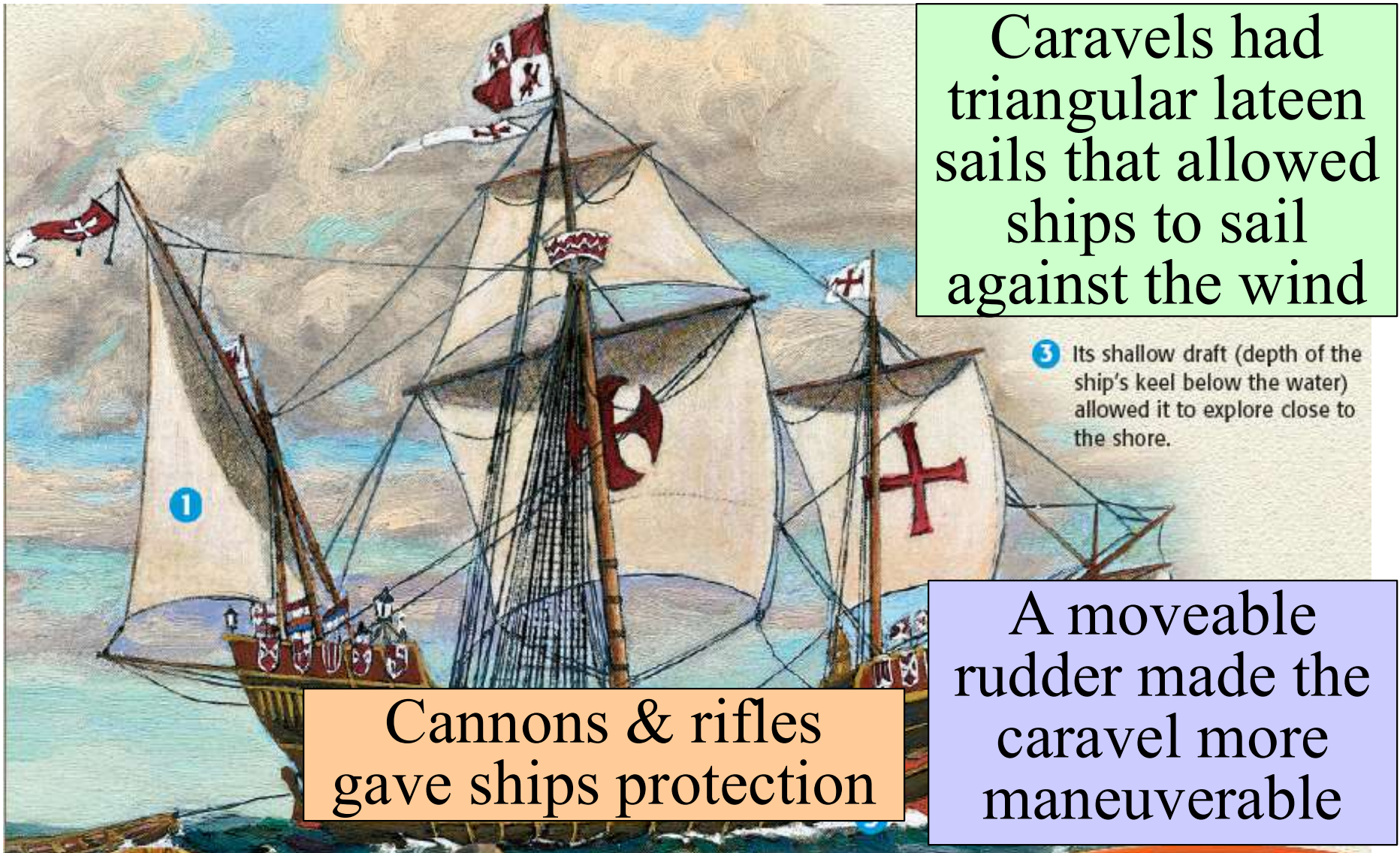
European shipbuilders built a better ship;
The caravel was a strong ship that could travel
in the open seas & in shallow water

Caravels had
triangular lateen
sails that allowed
ships to sail
against the wind

3 Its shallow draft (depth of the
ship's keel below the water)
allowed it to explore close to
the shore.

Cannons & rifles
gave ships protection

A moveable
rudder made the
caravel more
maneuverable



Who were the explorers, where did they go, & how did they change world history?



In Portugal, Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation to train

Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration

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



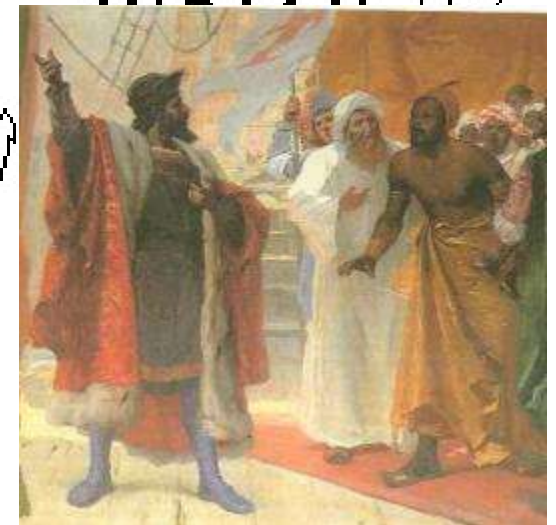
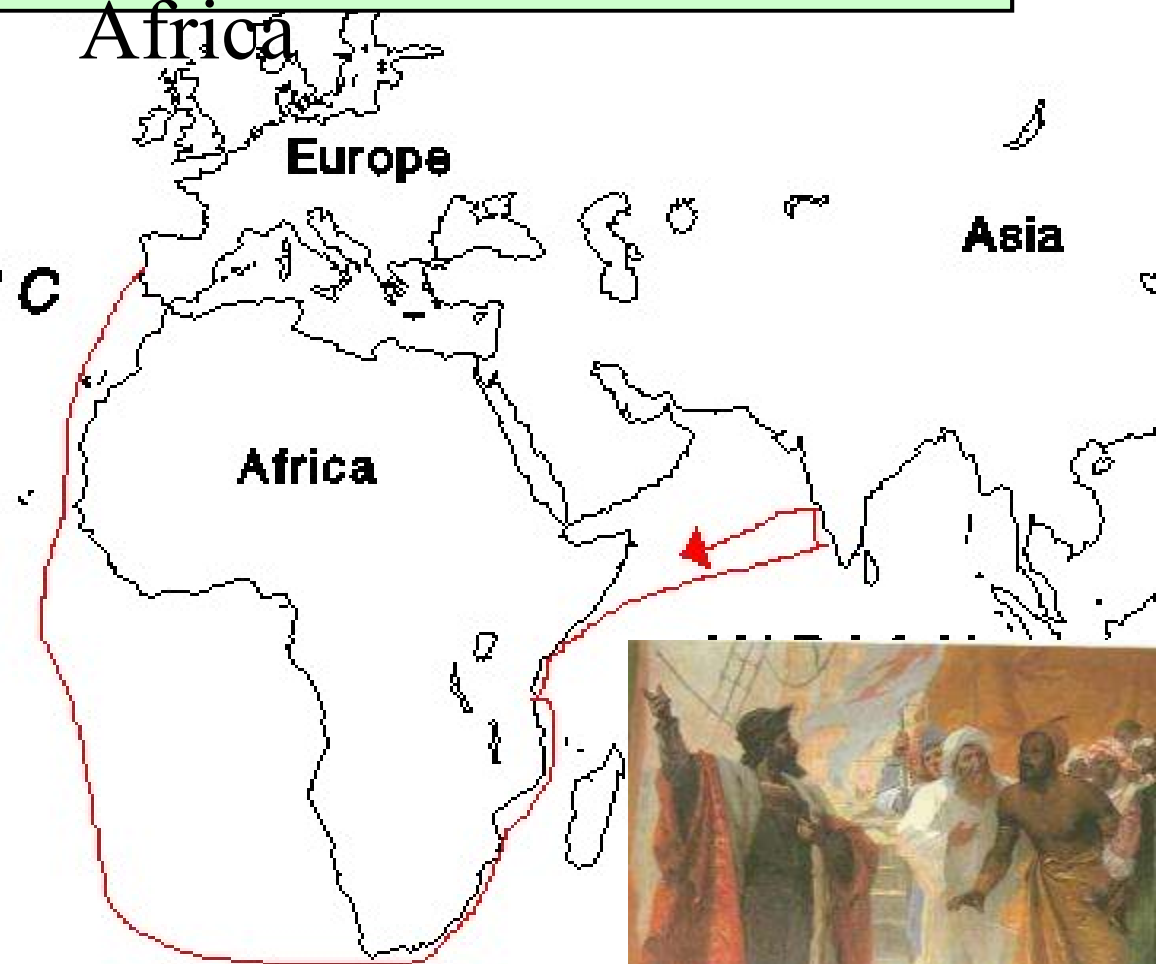
Prince Henry's navigation school & willingness to fund voyages led the Portuguese to be the 1st to explore the west coast of

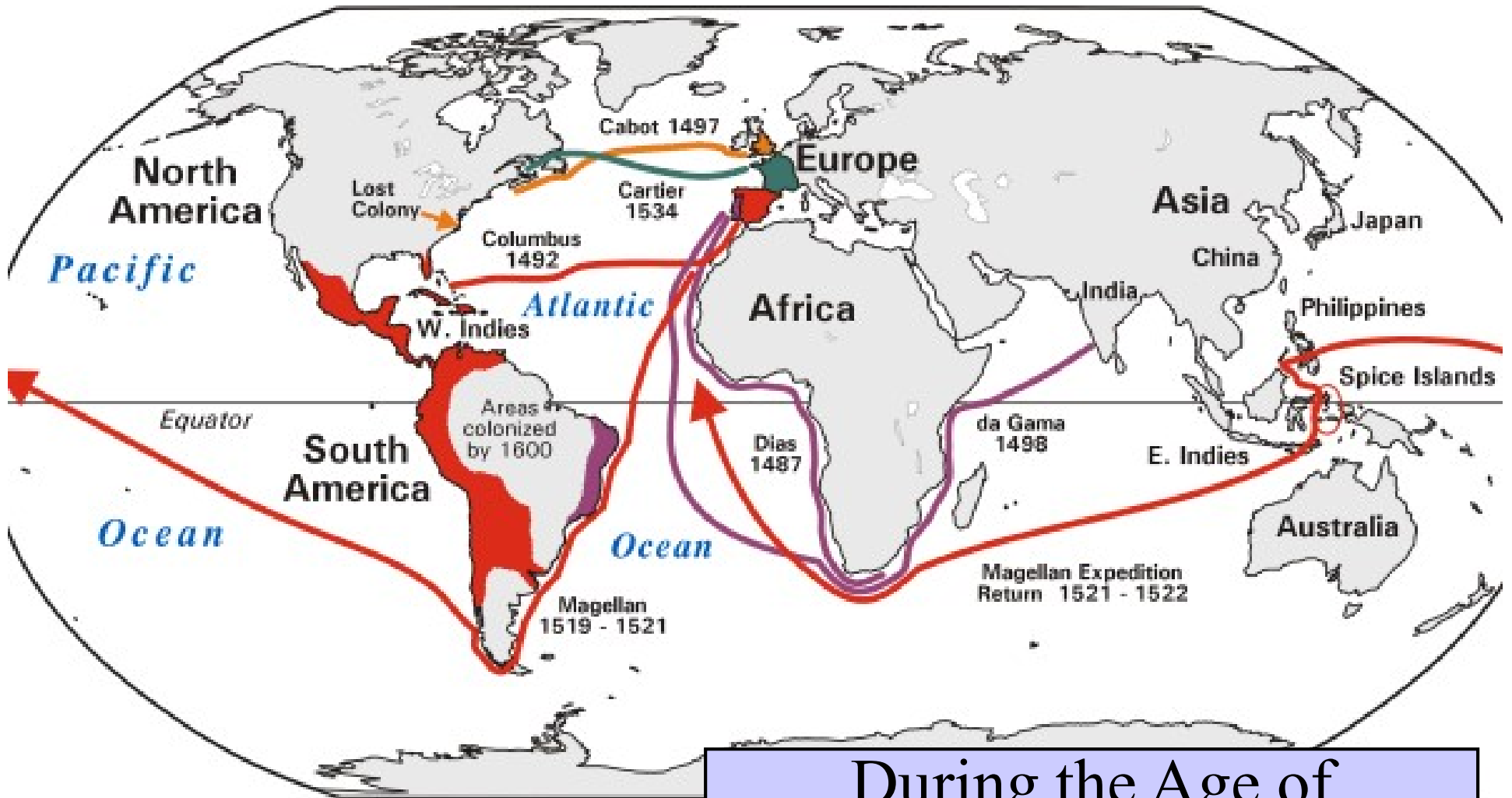
Africa

Vasco da Gama was the 1st explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around Africa to get to

India

Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth





Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

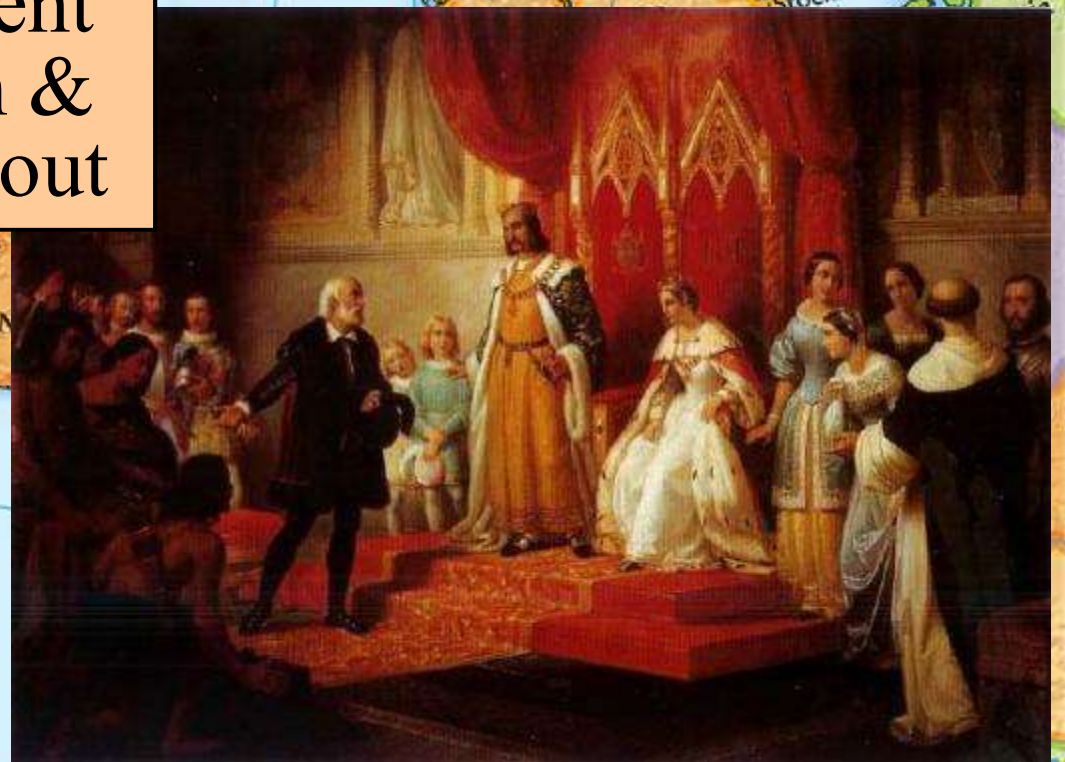
| | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|
| <i>Portugal</i> |  | <i>England</i> |  |
| <i>Spain</i> |  | <i>France</i> |  |

Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown

During the Age of Exploration, Portugal created colonies along the African coast, in Brazil, & the Spice Islands in Asia

The Spanish government saw Portugal's wealth & did not want to be left out

More than any other European monarch, Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain sponsored & supported overseas expeditions



Seville • 60,000 to 100,000
London • Under 60,000

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers

E Coastal nations such as Venice, Portugal, and later Spain gained wealth and power by dominating the sea.



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



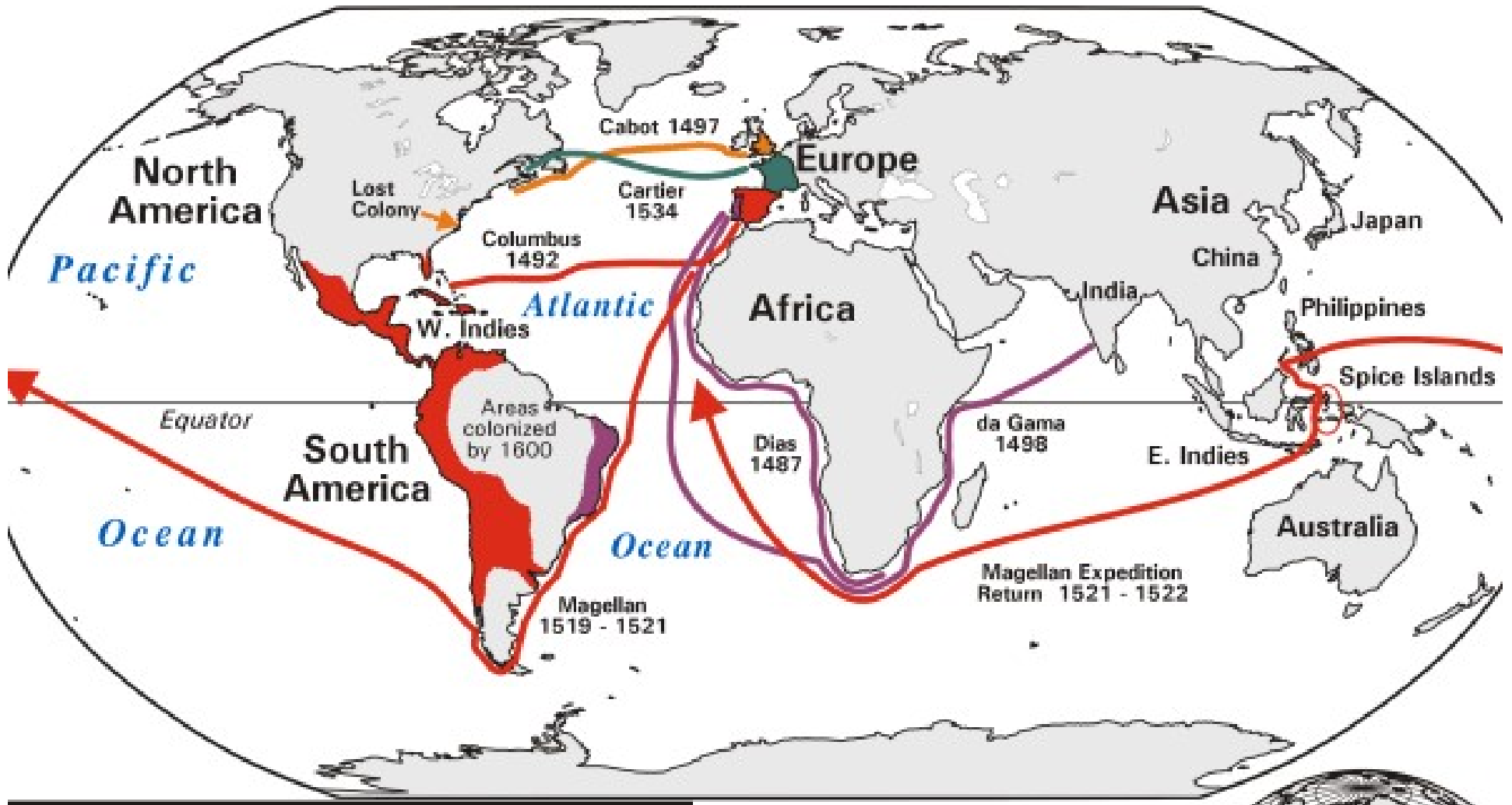
He made 4 trips to "India" never knowing he was in "America"



Despite the fact that Columbus never found Asia, Ferdinand Magellan still thought he could reach Asia by sailing West

Magellan became the first explorer to circumnavigate the Earth (go all the way around)





Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|
| <i>Portugal</i> |  | <i>England</i> |  |
| <i>Spain</i> |  | <i>France</i> |  |

Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown

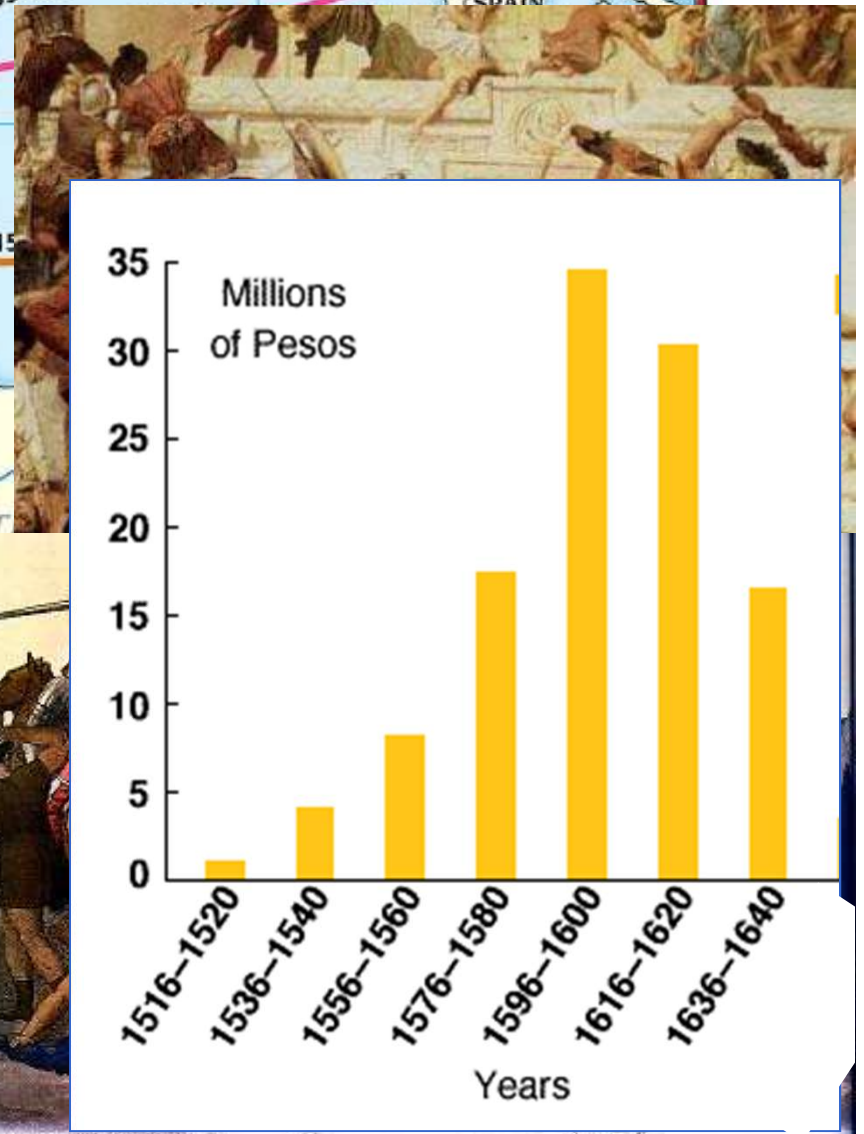
During the Age of Exploration, Spain created colonies in North & South America

Spain sent explorers called conquistadors to the New World to find gold, claim land, & spread Christianity

Cortez conquered the Aztecs

Pizarro conquered the Inca

The influx of gold from America made Spain the most powerful country in Europe during the early years of the Age of Exploration



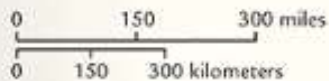
England, France, & the Netherlands became involved in overseas exploration & colonization as well



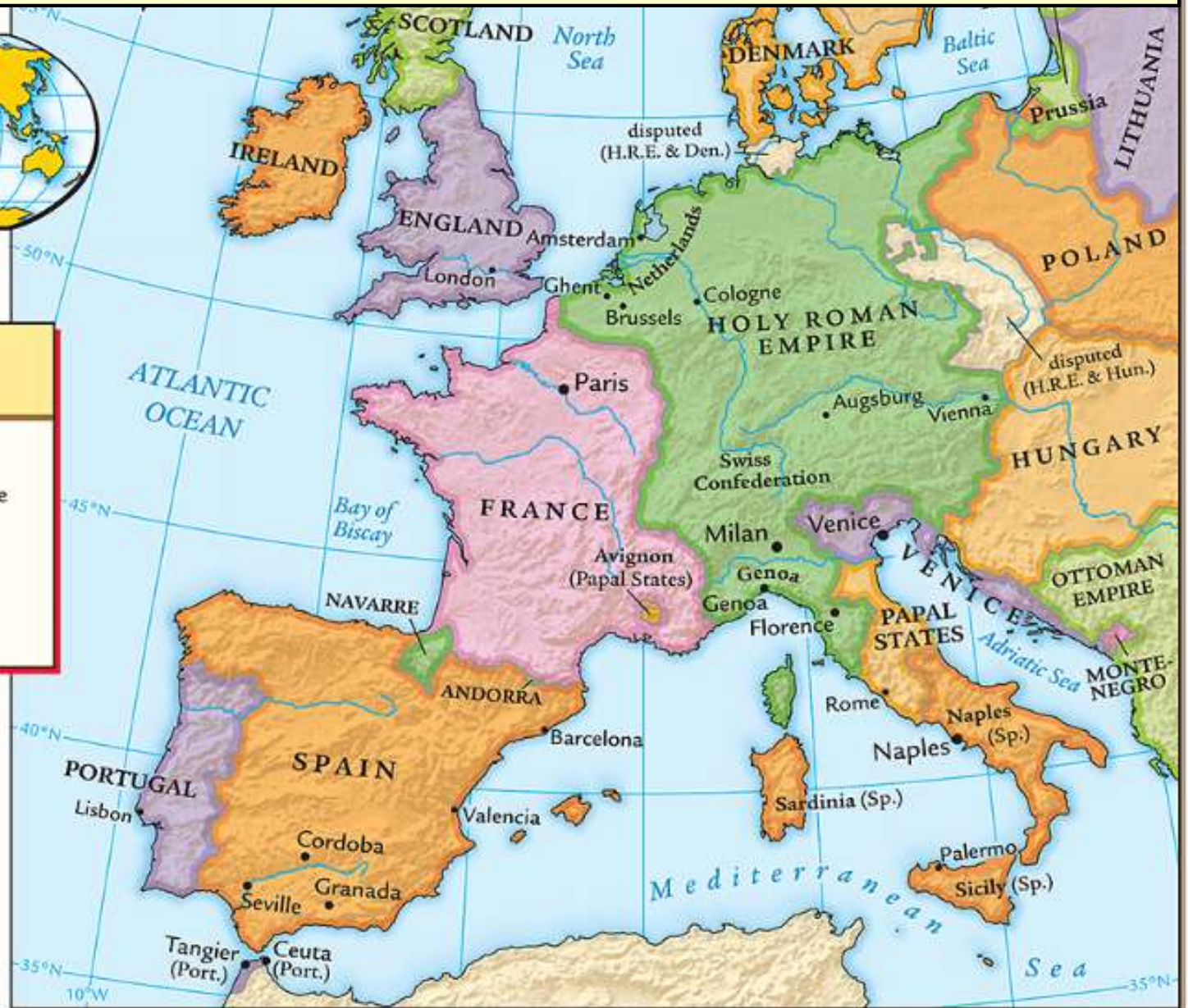
WESTERN EUROPE 1492

City Symbols

- Paris • Over 100,000 people
- Seville • 60,000 to 100,000
- London • Under 60,000



E Coastal nations such as Venice, Portugal, and later Spain gained wealth and power by dominating the sea.



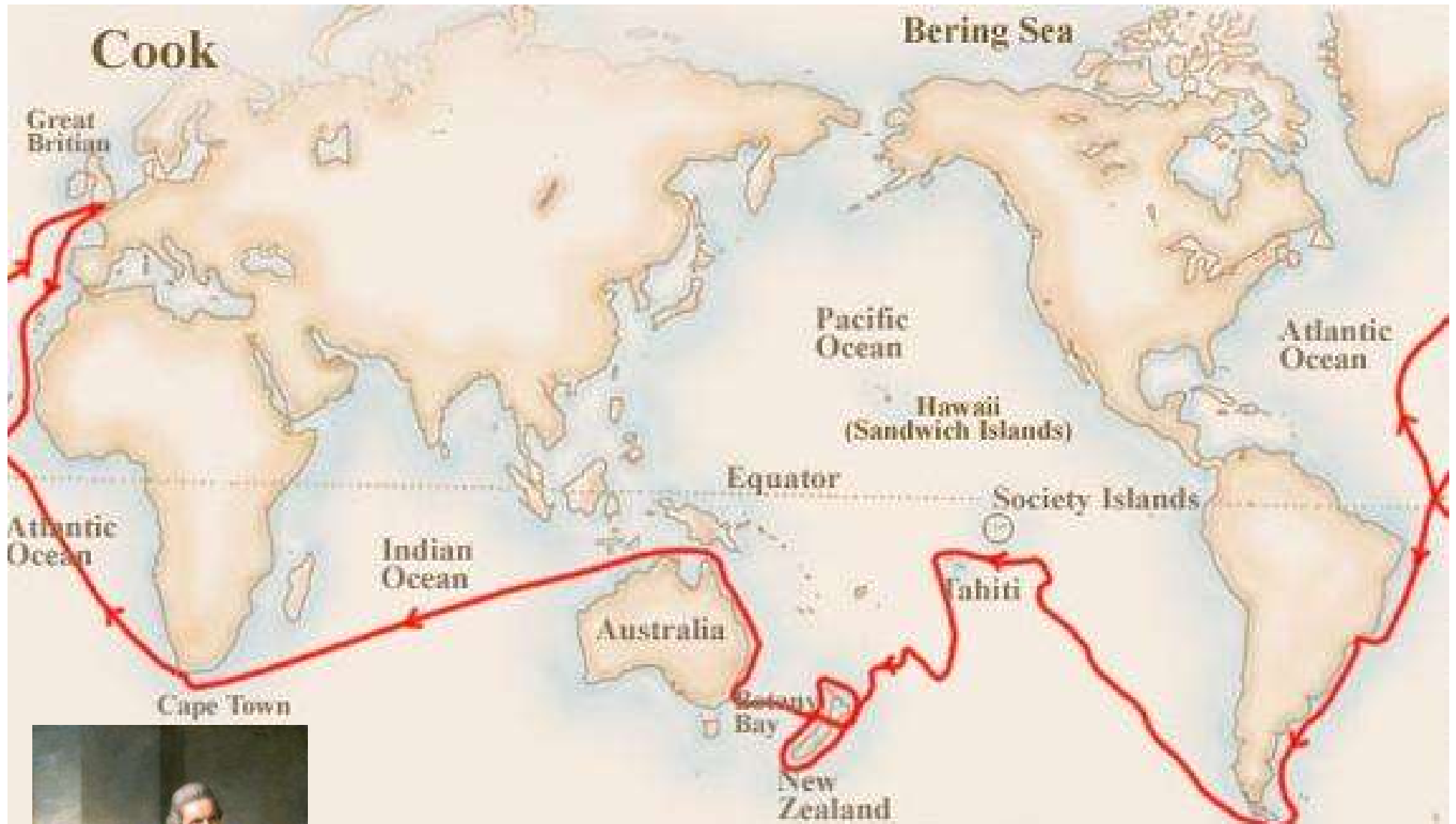


The French explorer Samuel de Champlain
 The French would soon carve out a large colony along
 the Mississippi River from Canada to New Orleans



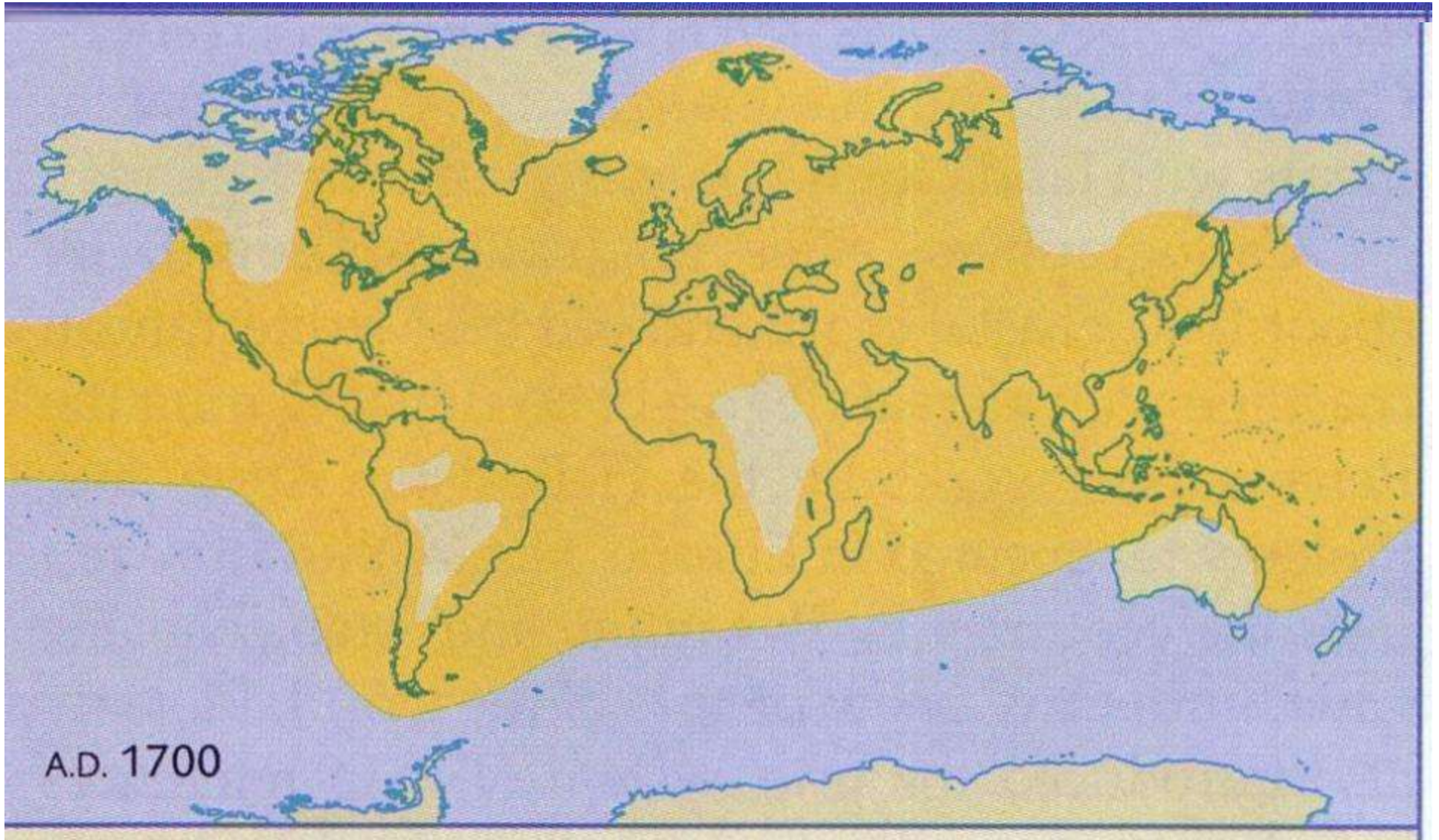
Unlike other European nations whose kings paid for colonies, the English colonies were paid for by citizens who formed joint-stock companies

English colonies formed along the Atlantic Coast of North America by colonists motivated either by religion or wealth



The English explorer James Cook was the first European to make contact with Australia, New Zealand, & Hawaii

Conclusions



As a result of the Age of Exploration, European knowledge & influence of the world increased greatly