

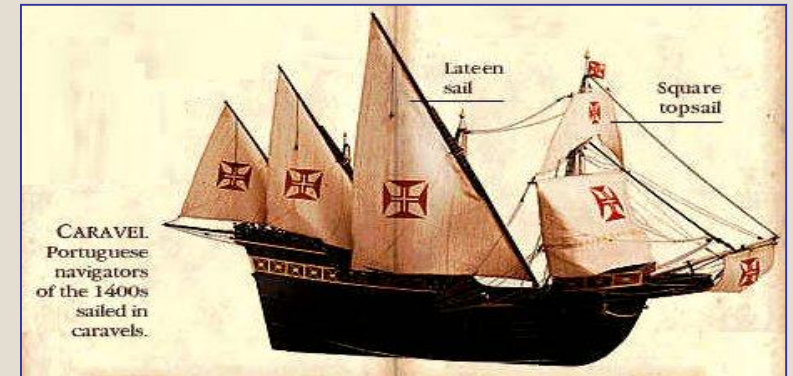


NOVEMBER 28, 2016

Get out pencil
“Guns, Germs, and Steel”

Test Corrections until Friday

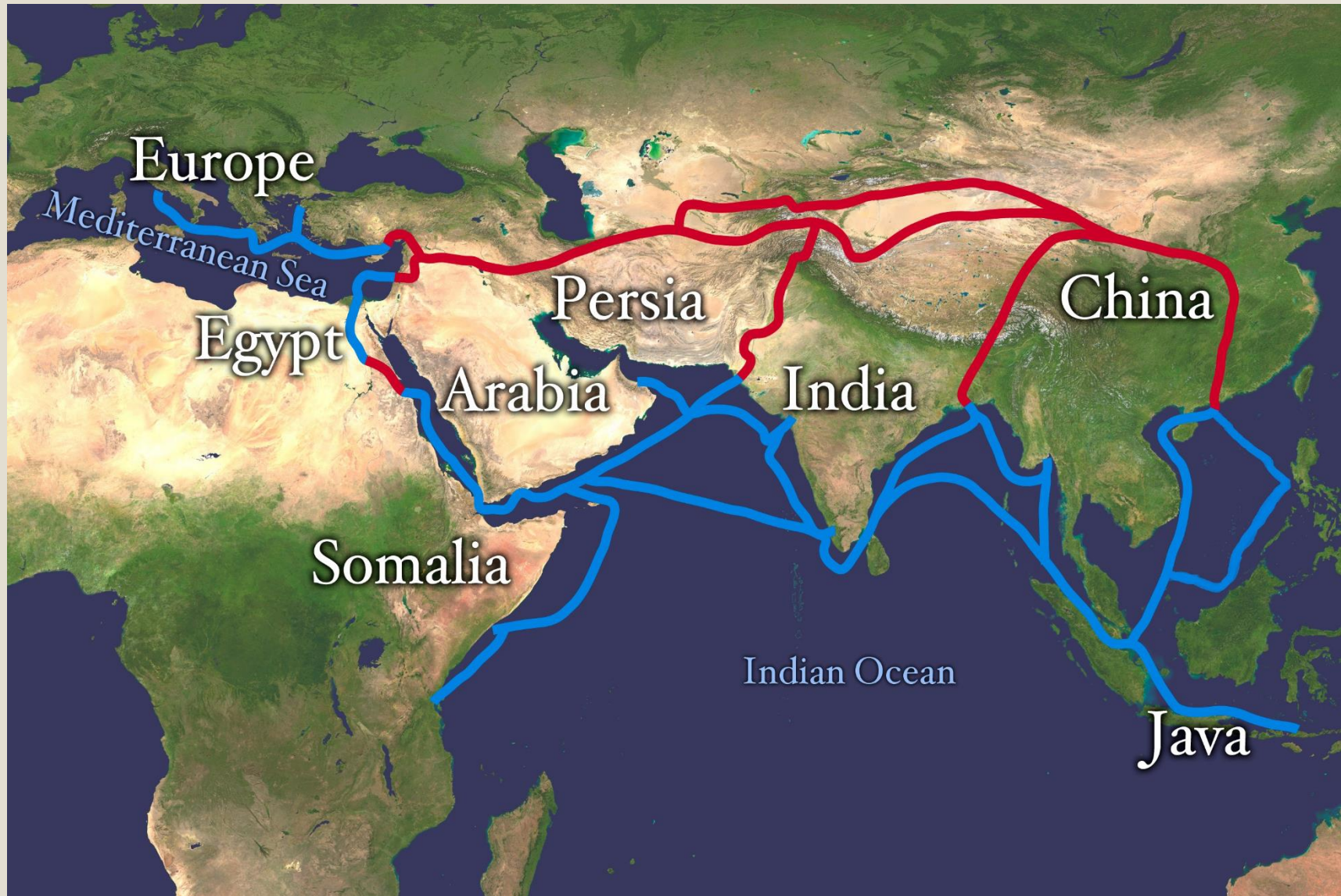
- Late 1400's to early 1600's
 - Spread of ideas, inventions, and curiosity
- New inventions made for longer and safer journeys overseas



Where did they go?

- Goal = Asia
- Originally around Africa to Indian Ocean
- Later sailed West into the unknown
 - End up in the Americas

MAP OF TRADE ROUTES



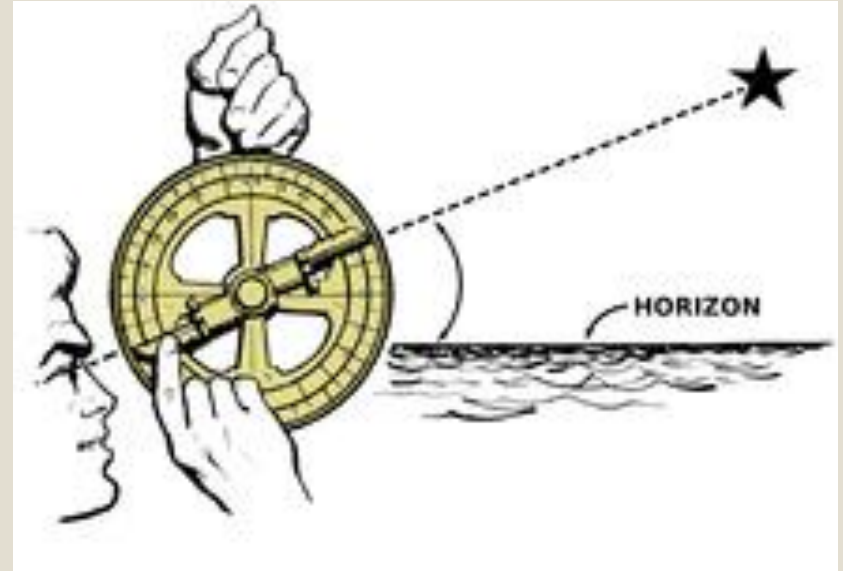
New Inventions

- Caravel
 - Triangular Sails
 - Shallow keel allowed for travel up rivers
 - Easier to steer and could handle stronger winds and currents



New Inventions

- Astrolabe
 - Ability to determine latitude and longitude
 - Used for navigation



New Inventions

- Magnetic Compass
 - Used in navigation
 - Became more accurate



Reasons for the Age of Exploration

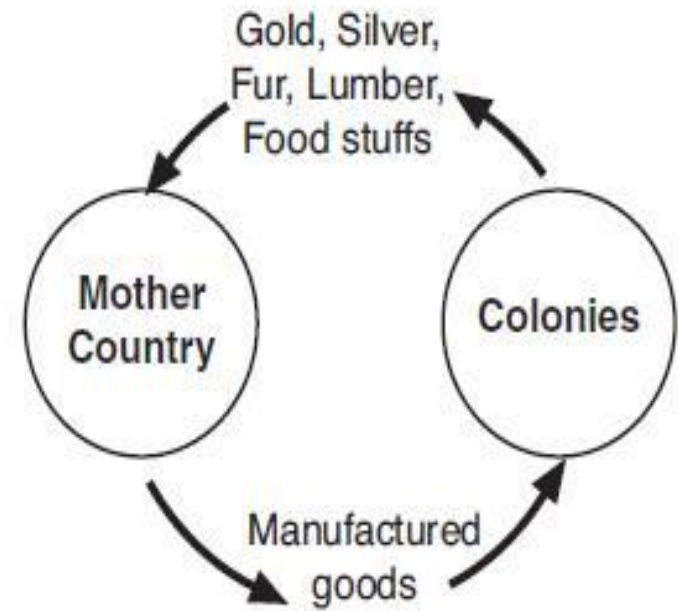
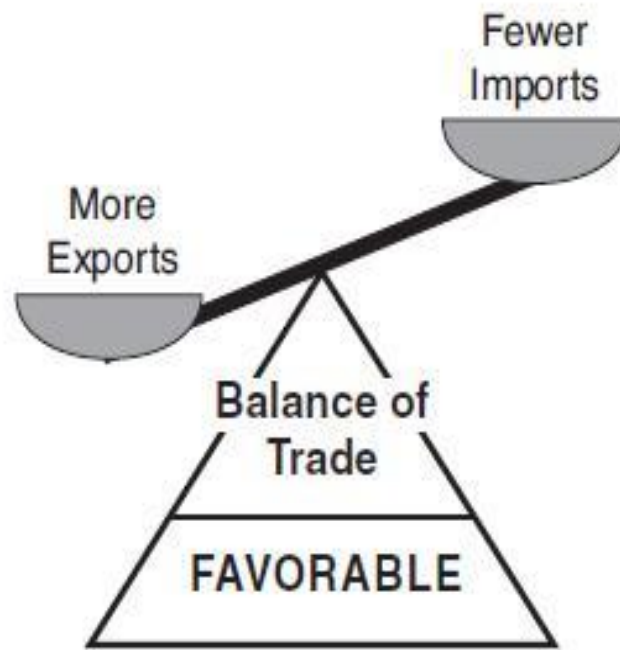
- Three main reasons:
 - God: sought to convert more people to Christianity
 - Glory: explorers sought fame for themselves and their country
 - Gold: looking for sources of wealth
 - Spices (nutmeg, cinnamon, pepper, ginger)
 - Mercantilism
 - WANTED A MORE DIRECT TRADE ROUTE TO ASIA
- On the back of your chart create a visual representation of the three G's

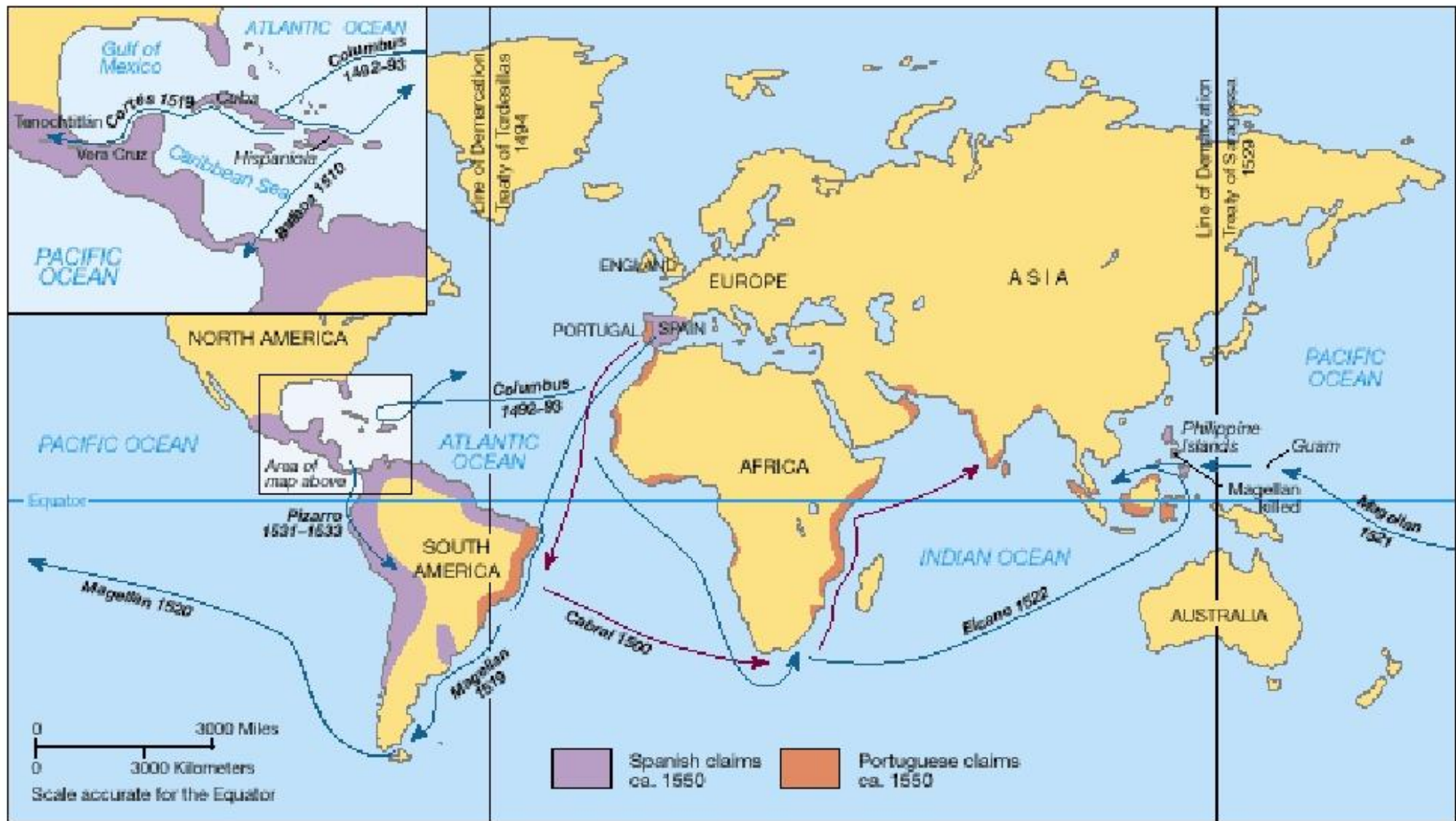
Mercantilism


- Economic policy
- Belief that the amount of gold and riches your country had the wealthier it was
- Focused on exports
- Colonies were created to provide raw materials and goods for the “mother country”



A European View





 Voyages of discovery and the claims of Spain and Portugal to overseas empires. Pope Alexander VI divided the New World between the two Iberian powers.
http://wps.ablongman.com/wps/media/objects/262/268312/art/figures/KISH_12_271.gif

This is a map of major European explorations

Portugal

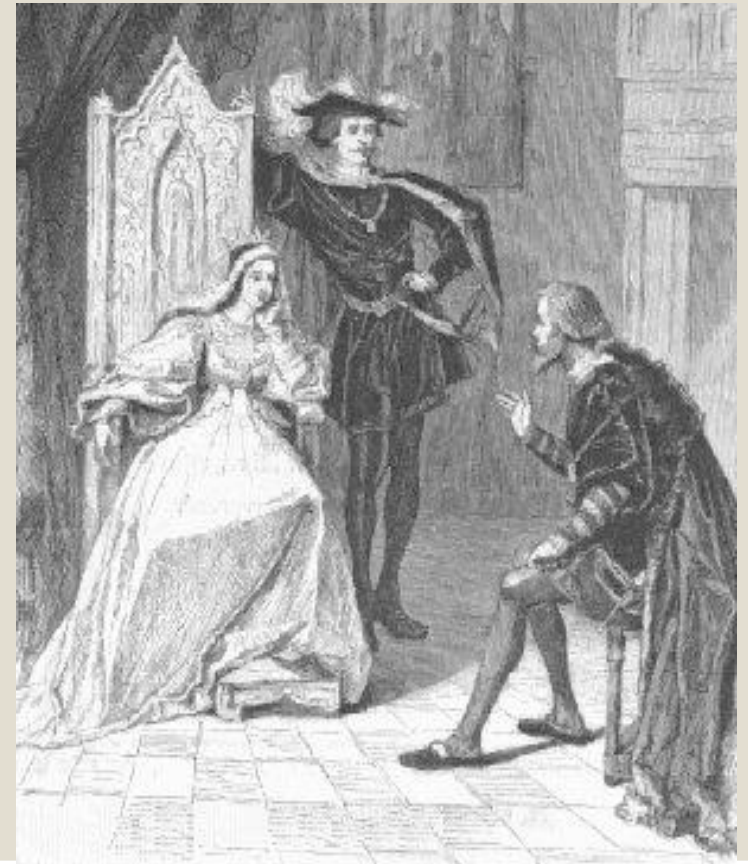
- Dominated trade in West Africa and then the Indian Ocean
- Monarchy supported exploration
 - Prince Henry the Navigator
- Motivations for exploration:
 - Trade



Spain

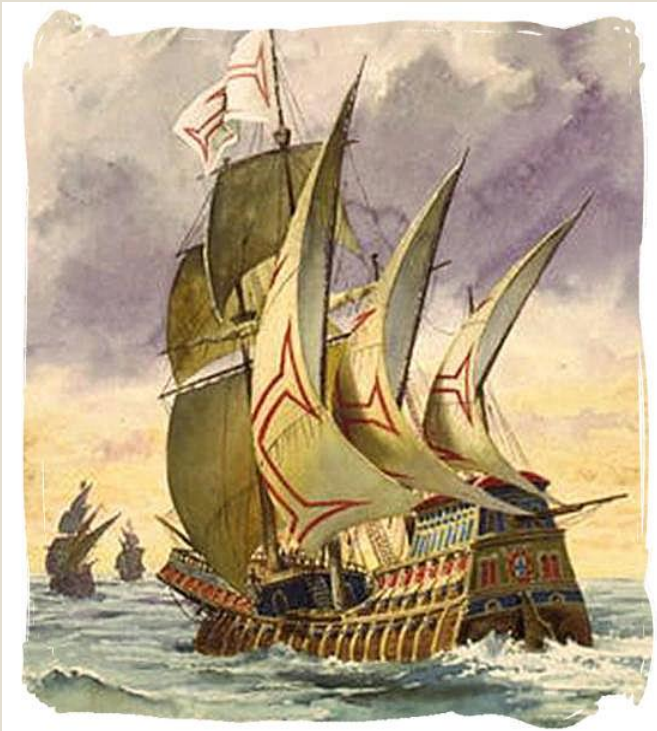


- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella
- Inspired by/envious of Portugal
- Aims to establish colonies and spread Christianity
 - Had just expelled the Moors and Jews in Spain through the Spanish Inquisition in 1492



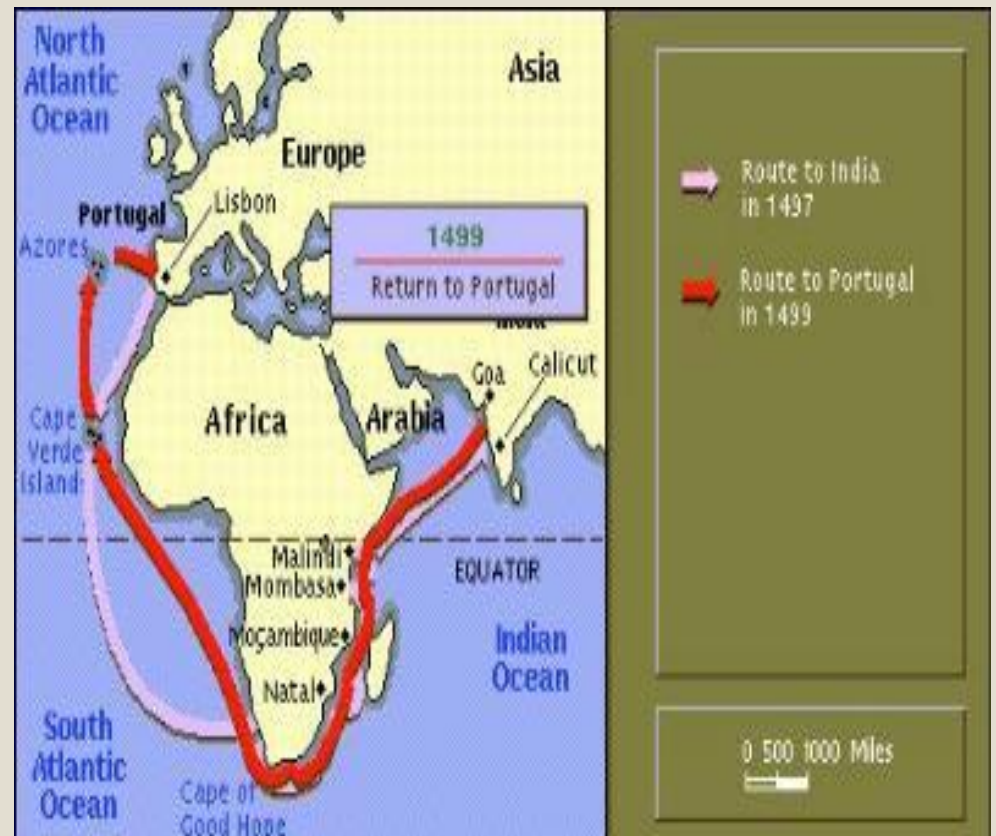
Bartolomeo Dias

- Rounds the Cape of Good Hope (Southern tip of Africa) in 1488
- Opens up trade in the Indian Ocean



Vasco de Gama

- Reaches India in 1498
 - First direct route by sea that doesn't go through Ottoman Territory
- Brings back riches



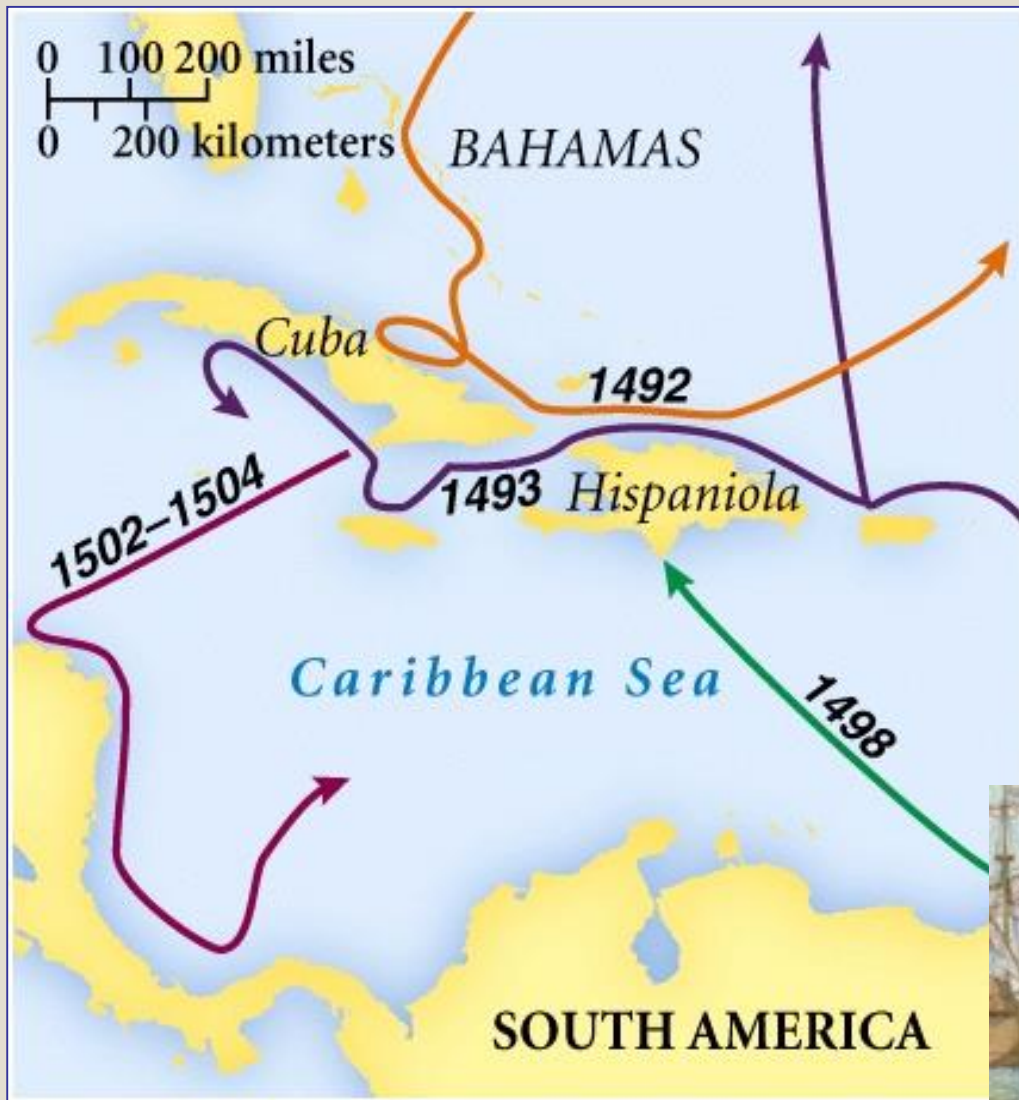
Portuguese Explorations Around Africa, A.D. 1418–1498



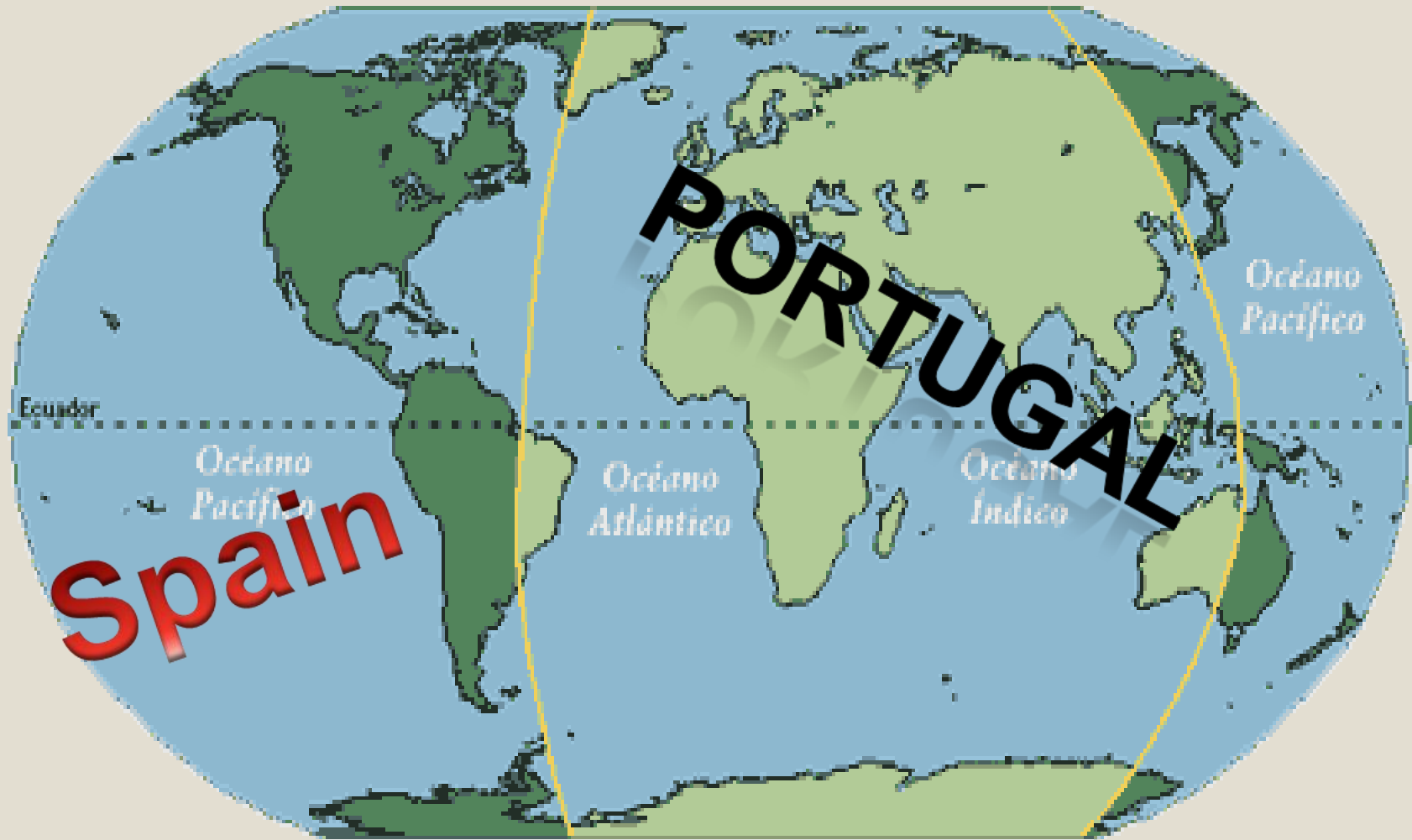
Christopher Columbus

- “Discovers” the Americas in 1492
- Opens up exploration westward

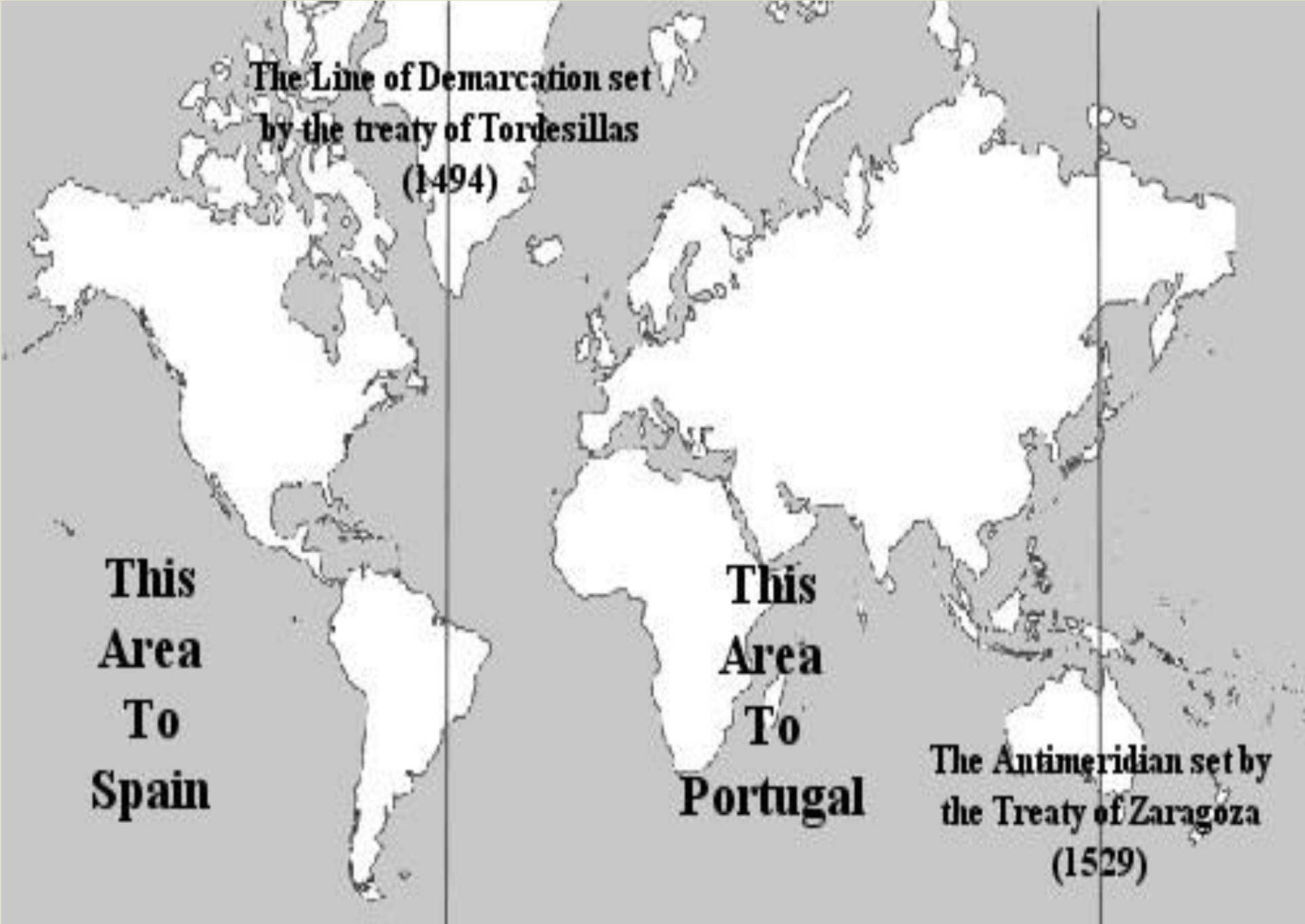




LINE OF DEMARCATION



TREATY OF TORDESILLAS



**The Line of Demarcation set
by the treaty of Tordesillas
(1494)**

**This
Area
To
Spain**

**This
Area
To
Portugal**

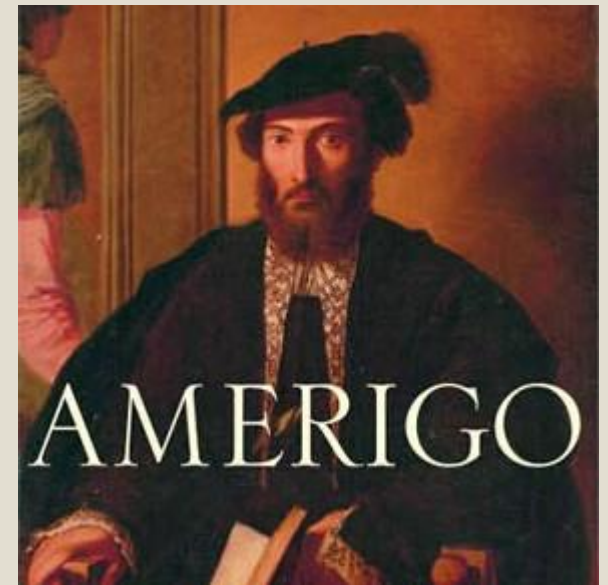
**The Antimeridian set by
the Treaty of Zaragoza
(1529)**

Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

- Goal was to settle disputes between Spain and Portugal over newly discovered territory
- Divided the world up into Portuguese and Spanish along at 46 degrees West longitude
- Why does Brazil speak Portuguese:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-Q8lkKgTmA>



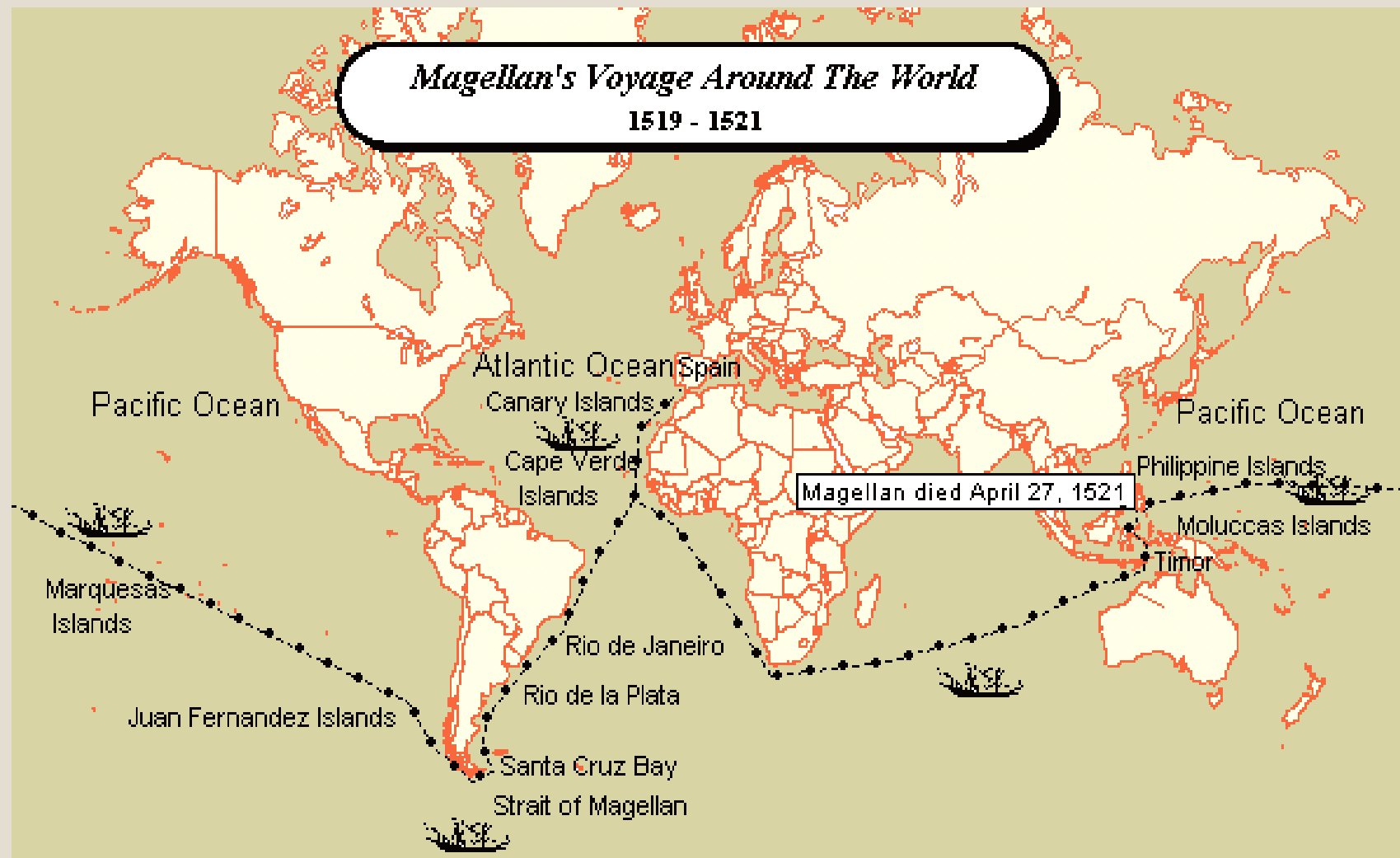
- Pedro Alvarez Cabral
 - Claims Brazil for Portugal
- Amerigo Vespucci
 - Identifies South America as a new continent (not part of Asia)
- Ferdinand Magellan
 - Circumnavigates the globe



Oscar Pereira da Silva, *Desembarque de Cabral em Porto Seguro*, SP, Museu Paulista

Magellan's Voyage Around The World

1519 - 1521



Hernando Cortez

- Glory and Gold
- Conquered the Aztecs in 1520



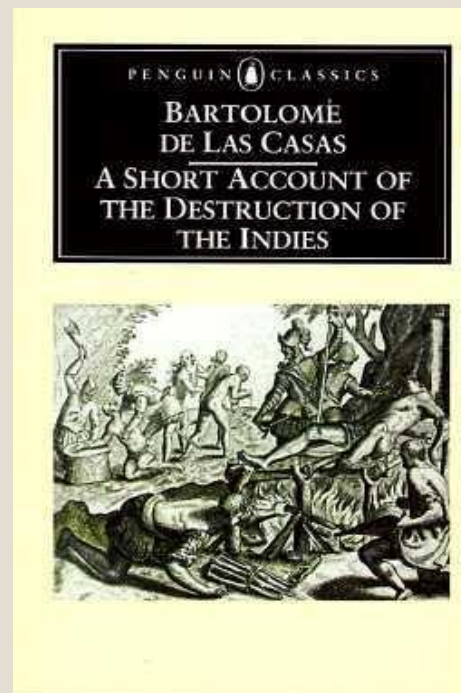
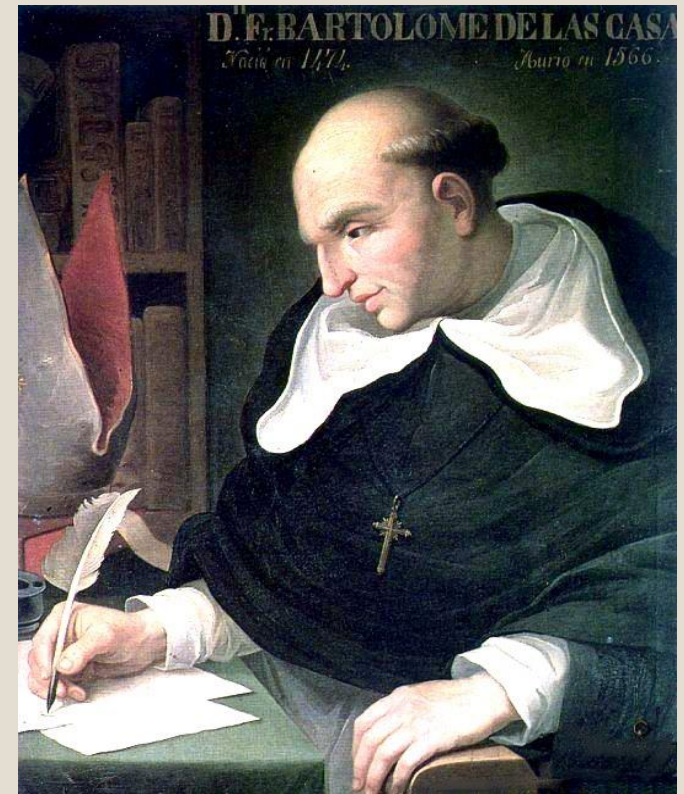
Francisco Pizarro

- Conquered the Incan Empire in 1535
- Glory and Gold



Bartolomeu De Las Casas

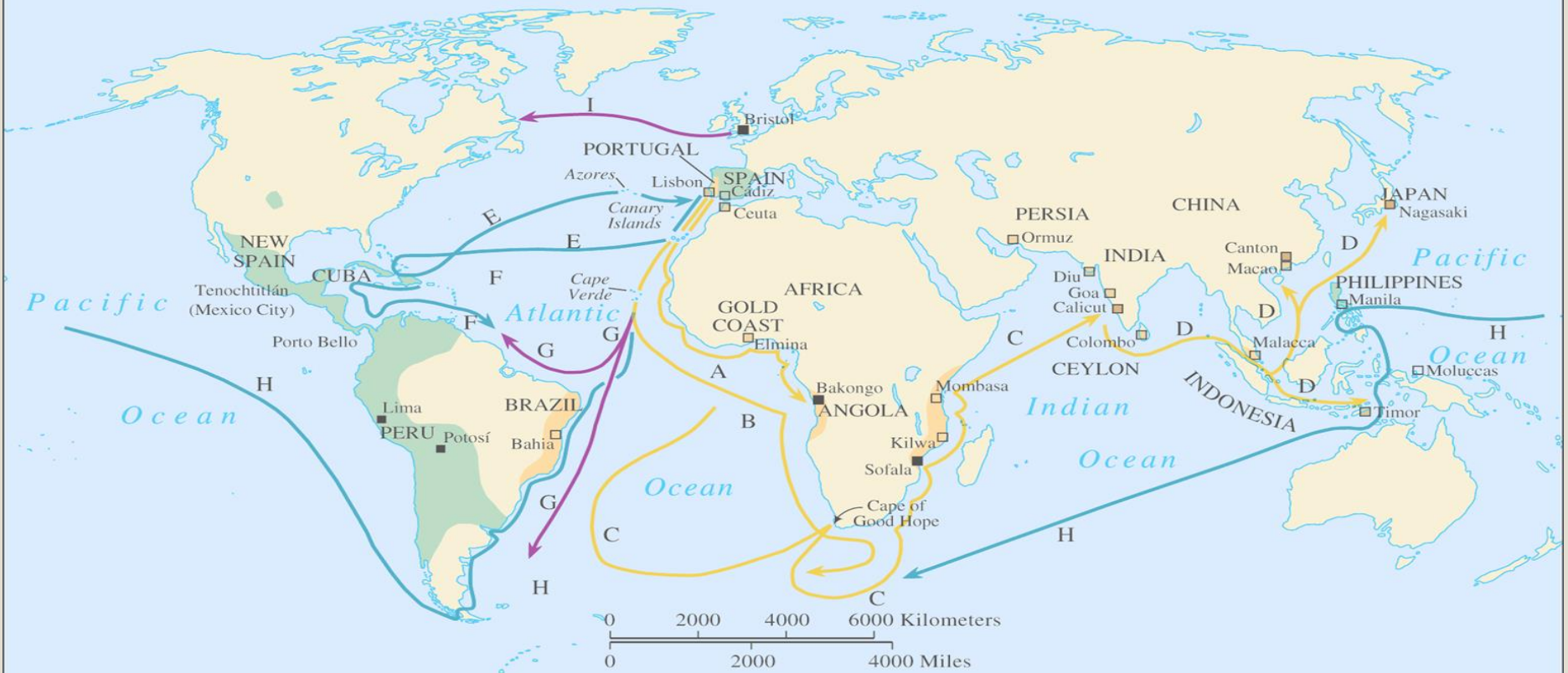
- Franciscan Monk
- Wrote of the Europeans horrible treatment of the natives
- “A Short Account of the Destruction of the Natives”



Map of voyages

Principal Voyages of Exploration

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages, 1493–1504 |
| B Dias, 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502 |
| C da Gama, 1497–1499 | H Magellan–del Cano, 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514 | I Cabot, 1497 |
| E Columbus's first voyage, 1492 | |



 Areas under Spanish control	 Spanish trading cities	 Portuguese routes
 Areas under Portuguese control	 Portuguese trading cities	 Other routes
	 Independent trading cities	