

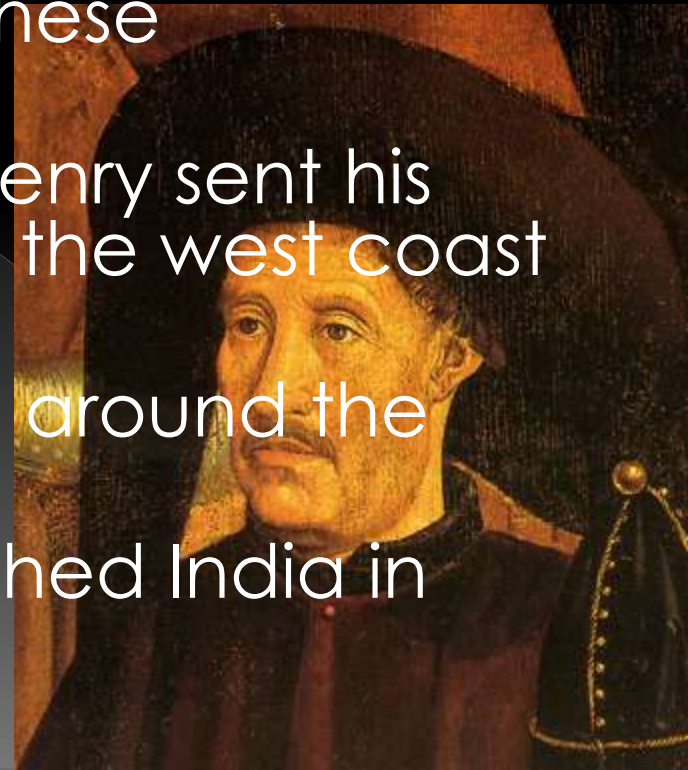
The Age of Exploration

Chapter 16.3 & 16.4



Europe Enters a New Age of Expansion

- ◎ New sailing technologies made sailing further both easier and safer
- ◎ Under Prince Henry the Navigator, Portugal developed and employed these innovations
- ◎ For almost 40 years, Prince Henry sent his captains farther south along the west coast of Africa
- ◎ 1488, Bartolomeu Dias sailed around the Cape of Good Hope
- ◎ Vasco de Gama finally reached India in 1498



Vasco da Gama's Route



Columbus Takes a Leap of Faith



- ◎ Columbus thought he could find a route to Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean
- ◎ Queen Isabella of Spain decided to finance Columbus' trip
- ◎ Columbus sailed for "Gold, Land, and Religion"
- ◎ Columbus spent 96 days exploring some small islands in the Bahamas and the Caribbean



Columbus Embarks on his Second Journey

- ◎ When he set sail for the Americas in September 1493, Columbus was no longer an explorer but an empire builder
- ◎ The Europeans set up a system of colonization
- ◎ Many Native Americans are taken as slaves
- ◎ Disease ravages the Native populations

Vespucci, Balboa, and Magellan

- ◎ Amerigo Vespucci claims “New World”
- ◎ Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovers the South Sea
- ◎ Ferdinand Magellan sails around the world

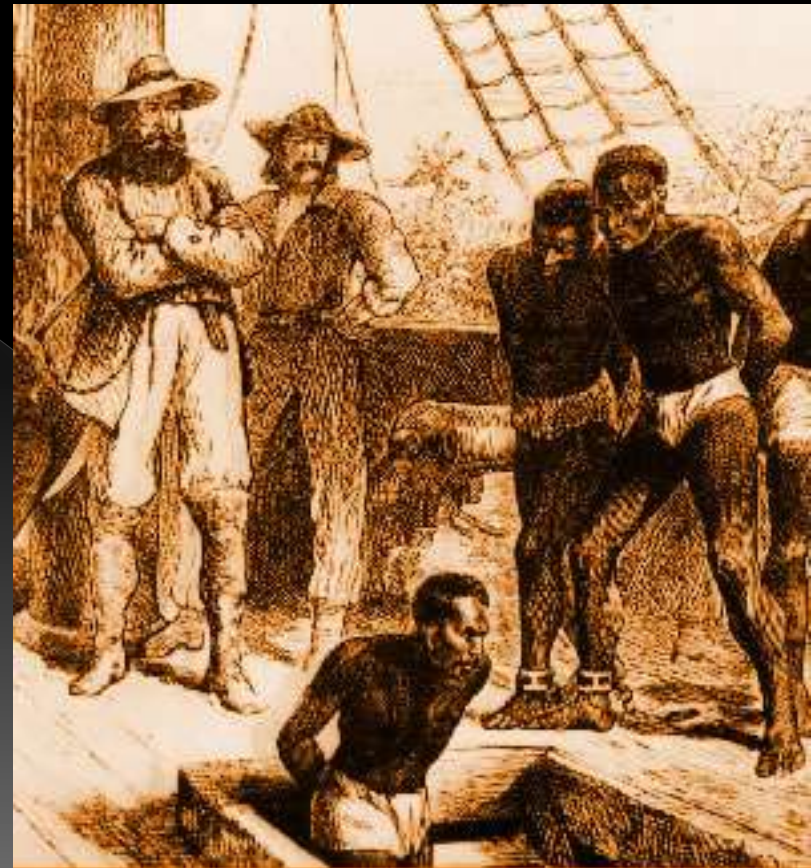
Trade Begins



- ◎ The enslavement of Native Americans was a controversial issue among many Spaniards
- ◎ As many natives died of disease, the demand for African slaves grew
- ◎ The **Columbian Exchange** was very influential on the lives of Americans, Africans, and Europeans
- ◎ Spain and Portugal agree on **The Treaty of Tordesillas**
- ◎ A new society is eventually born with this meeting of North American, African and European peoples and cultures that radically transformed all three worlds.

Slave Trade and the Fall of Portugal

- ◎ Slave trade in Atlantic was part of **Triangular Trade**
- ◎ **Middle Passage** was the brutal, usually deadly, second leg of the journey
- ◎ More than 10,000,000 Africans survived the journey to become slaves in America
- ◎ In 1580, Spain annexed Portugal



About

Read

The Spanish Continue Colonization

- ◎ After Columbus, conquistadors were lured to the new world by the prospect of striking it rich
- ◎ Cortez set off to conquer the Aztecs upon hearing about their vast riches
- ◎ Upon first glance, the Spanish were amazed by Tenochtitlan



Cortez Battles the Aztecs

- ◎ The Aztec first agreed to give a portion of their gold to Cortez
- ◎ The Aztec rebelled in the spring of 1520
- ◎ Disease left the Aztec little hope
- ◎ Cortez quickly made plans for the colony of *New Spain*



Other Spanish Explorers

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Religious Wars Take Toll on Spain

- ◎ Charles V split up his empire in 1556
- ◎ Philip II saw himself as a defender of the Catholic faith
- ◎ Phillip's most costly policies were those directed toward the Netherlands
- ◎ 1579, under the leadership of William of Orange, the Dutch declared their independence from Spain
- ◎ The Spanish Empire eventually collapses



The Rise of the Dutch

- ◎ The Dutch ruled European commerce throughout the 1600s
- ◎ 1602, Dutch East India Company founded
- ◎ 1626, the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island and built New Amsterdam
- ◎ The Dutch colonial empire was much different from that of the Spanish