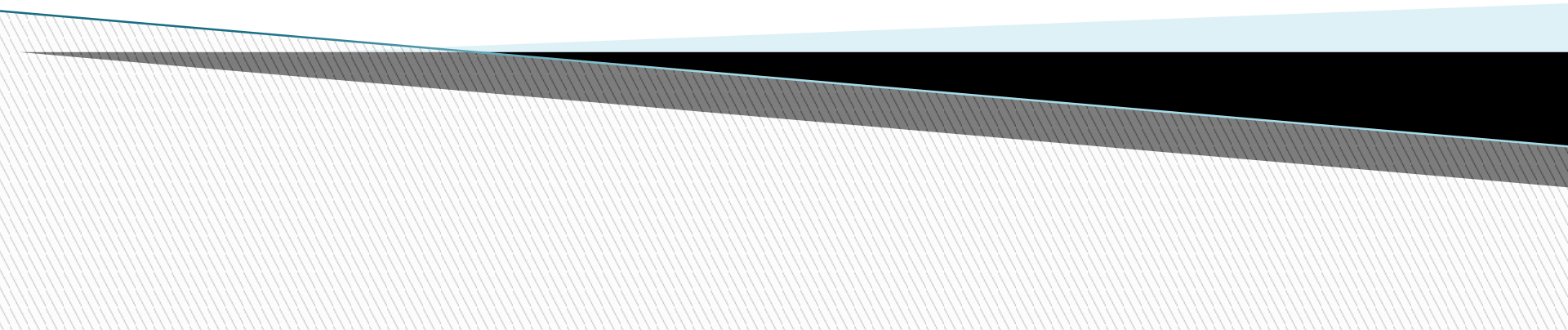


# World History II

# SOL Review

Exploration



# Reasons for Exploration

- ▶ Demand for Gold, Spices, and Natural Resources in Europe
- ▶ Gold, Glory, God
- ▶ Spread Christianity
- ▶ Competition between European countries(Most colonies)
- ▶ Innovations ( Sailing-Compass)



# Explorers

- ▶ Magellan(Spain)– sailed around the world
- ▶ Cartier (France) – discovered Canada
- ▶ Drake (Britain)— pirate, circumnavigated the world



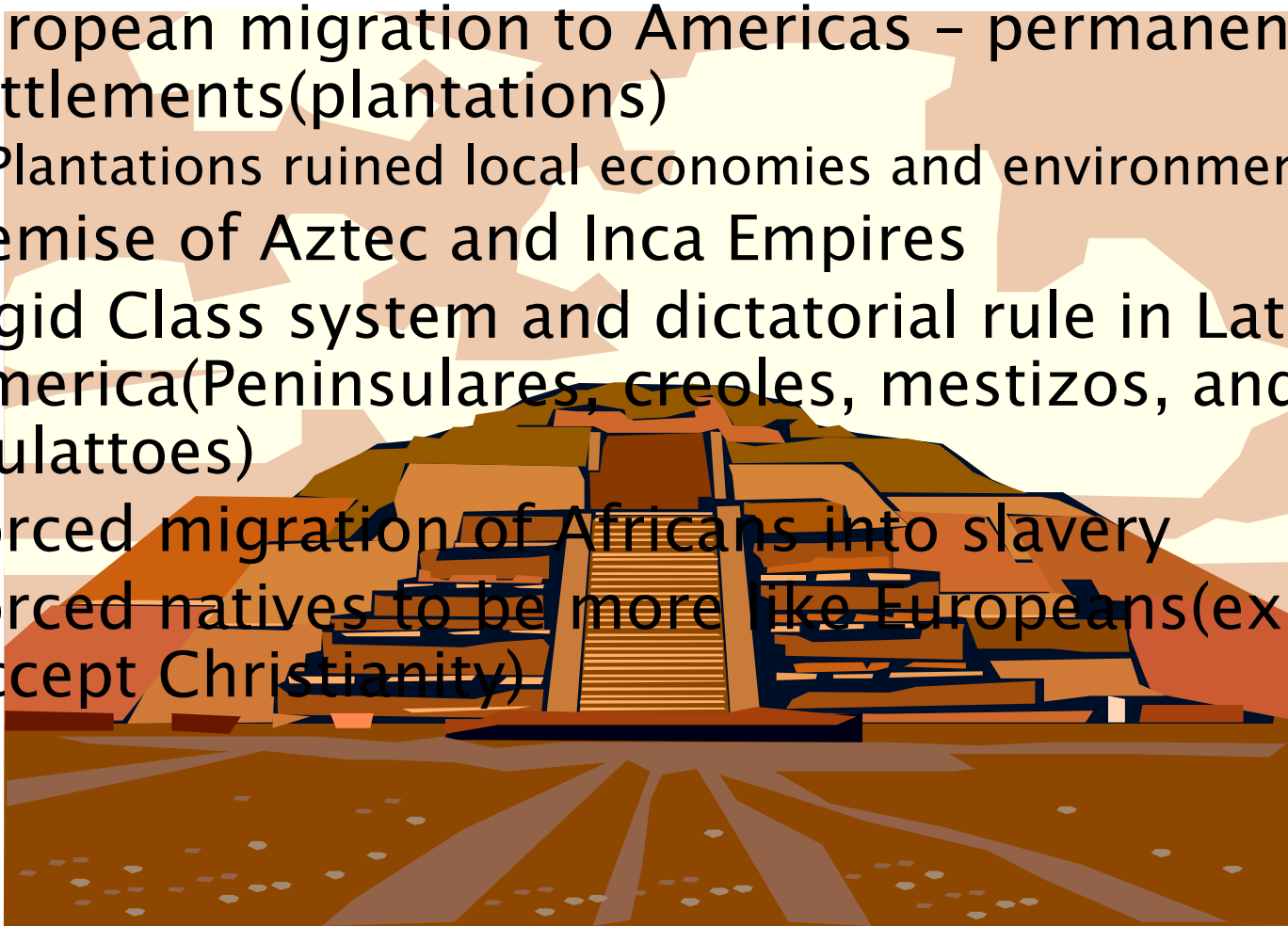
# Explorers

- ▶ Vasco da Gama (Portugal)– sailed around the Cape of Good Hope
- ▶ Christopher Columbus (Spain)– discovered Americas
- ▶ Cortez (Spain)– conquered Aztecs
- ▶ Pizarro (Spain)– conquered Incas



# Impact of Age of Discovery Americas

- ▶ European migration to Americas – permanent settlements (plantations)
  - Plantations ruined local economies and environments
- ▶ Demise of Aztec and Inca Empires
- ▶ Rigid Class system and dictatorial rule in Latin America (Peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, and mulattoes)
- ▶ Forced migration of Africans into slavery
- ▶ Forced natives to be more like Europeans (ex. Accept Christianity)



# Impact of Age of Discovery – Africa

- ▶ European trading posts along the coasts
- ▶ Trade in slaves, gold, and other products
- ▶ Exports– slaves, raw materials, ivory, and gold
- ▶ Imports– manufactured goods from Europe + corn and peanuts

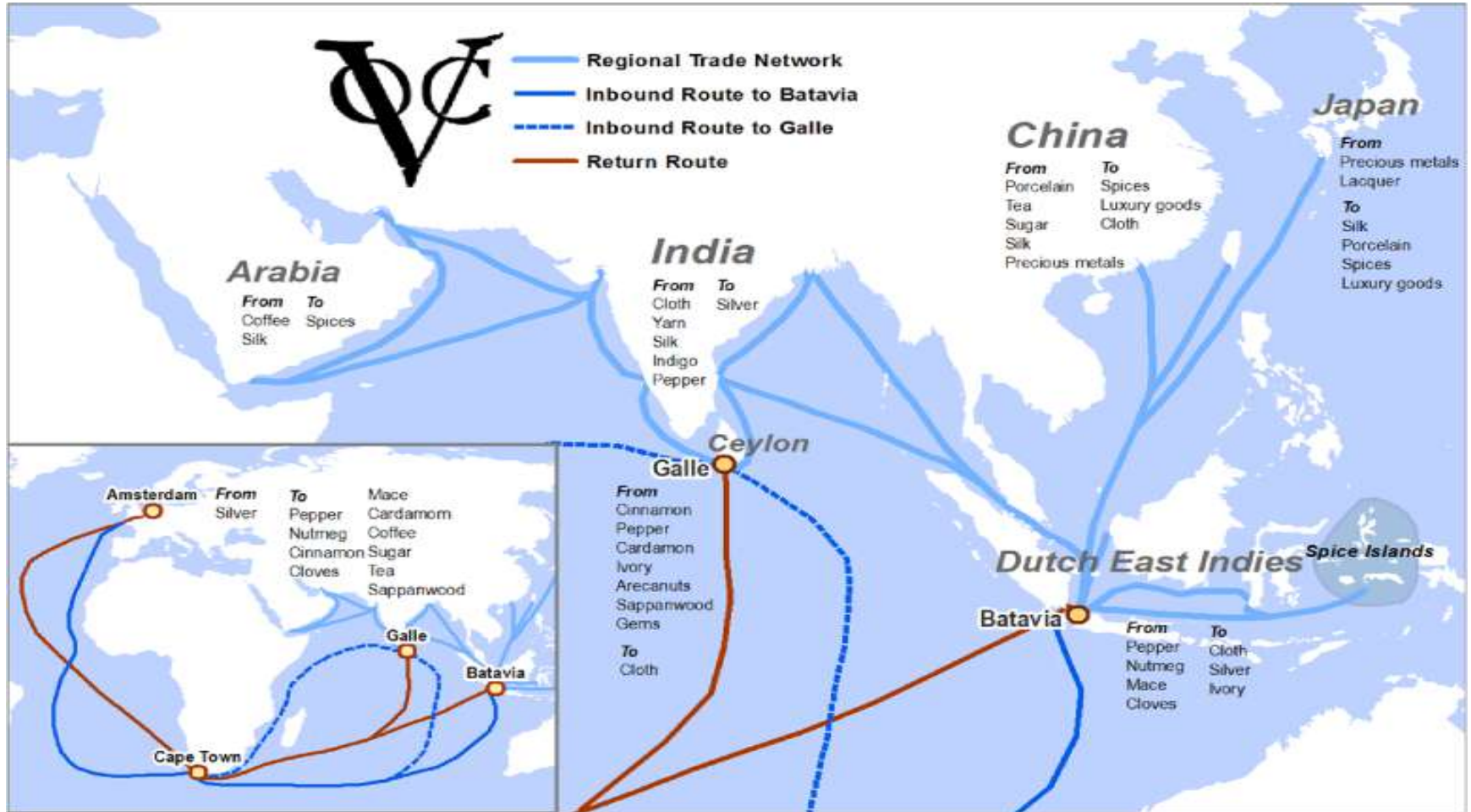


# Impact of Age of Discovery –Asia

- ▶ Colonization by small groups of merchants (mostly trading posts)
- ▶ Influence of trading companies (Dutch East India Company and the British East India Company)
- ▶ China– creation of foreign enclaves to control trade



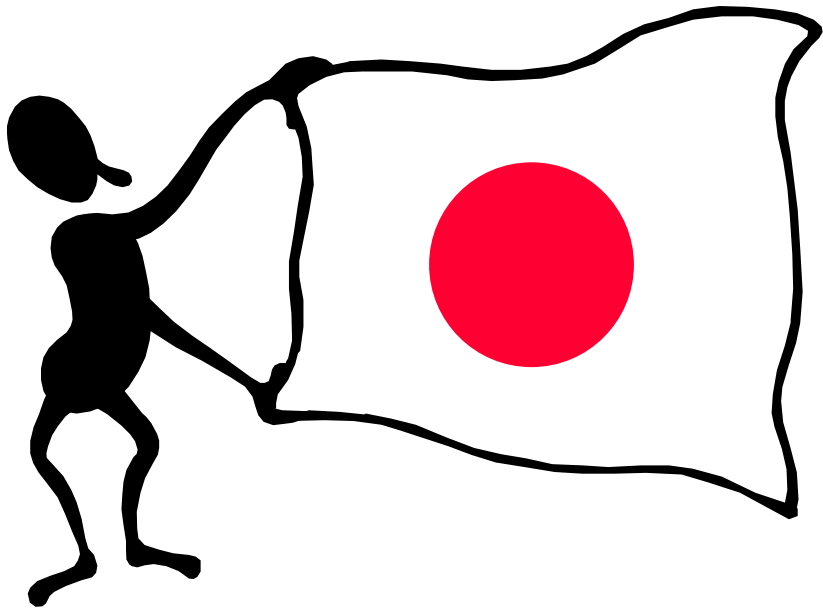
# Dutch East India Company





# Impact of Age of Discovery –Asia

- ▶ Japan– powerless emperor/ ruled by shogun (military leader) and adopted policy of isolationism to limit foreign influence.



# Columbian Exchange



- ▶ Western Hemisphere agricultural products such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco products changed European lifestyles
- ▶ European horses and cattle changed the lifestyles of American Indians
- ▶ European diseases (smallpox) killed many American Indians
- ▶ Need for labor to grow cash crops led to use of African slaves

# Smallpox



Patient's leg covered in smallpox



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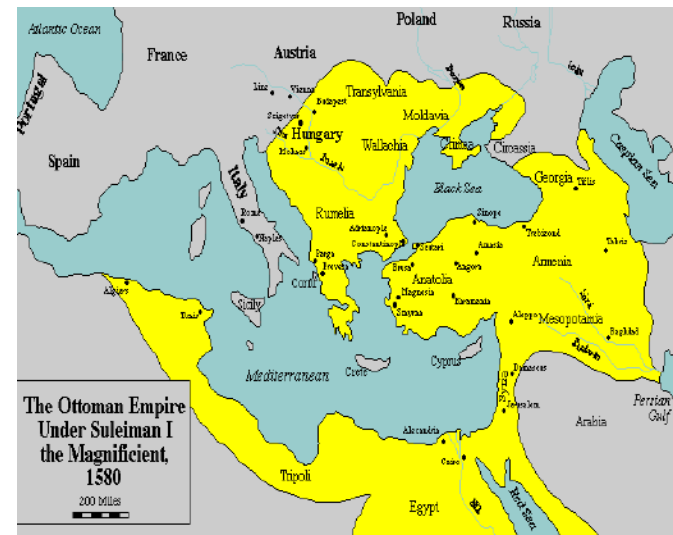
# Triangle Trade

- ▶ Linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas
- ▶ Slaves, rum, and sugar were traded
- ▶ Gold and silver– exported to Europe and Asia from the Americas (made Spain very rich)

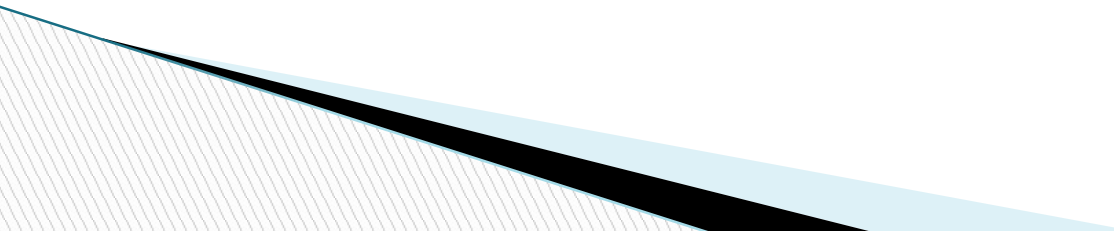


# Ottoman Empire

- ▶ Location – Asia Minor
- ▶ Expanded – Southwest Asia  
Southeastern Europe (Balkan Peninsula), and  
North Africa
- Capital – Istanbul
- ▶ Used Islamic religion as a unifying  
force/accepted other religions
- ▶ Traded in coffee and ceramics

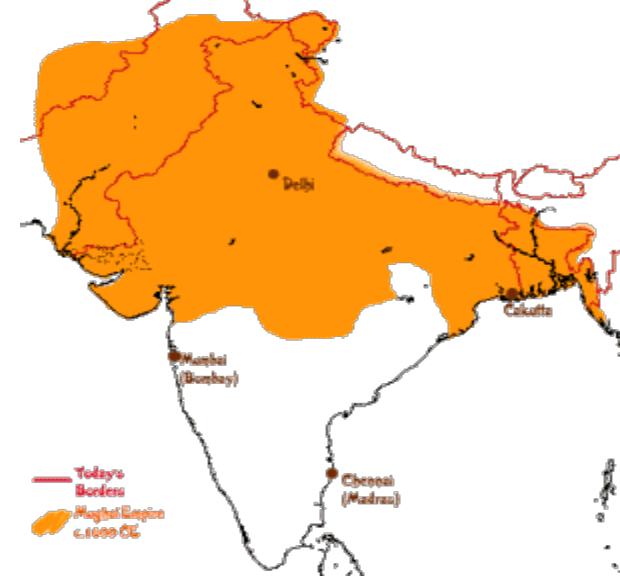


# Commercial Revolution

- ▶ Definition – European nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources
  - ▶ Mercantilism – make European powers self-sufficient (have everything that they need), set up colonies (provide raw materials to and purchase goods from mother countries)
- 

# Mughal Empire

- ▶ Location – North India
- ▶ Spread Islam into India
- ▶ Taj Mahal
- ▶ Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry
- ▶ European trading posts in India (Great Britain, Portugal, and the Netherlands)



# Commercial Revolution

- ▶ Joint Stock Companies – Individuals shared risks and profits (funded most voyages of discovery) – British East India Company
- ▶ Insurance – Insure packages and ships

