

■ Essential Question:

- What factors encouraged the European Age of Exploration?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- Examine the Unit 7 Organizer & answer the following questions:

- What were 2 effects of exploration?
- How did gov't change because of the Renaissance & Age of Exploration?
- How did world history change by the end of the 1450-1750 periodization?

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

The Renaissance encouraged curiosity & a desire for trade



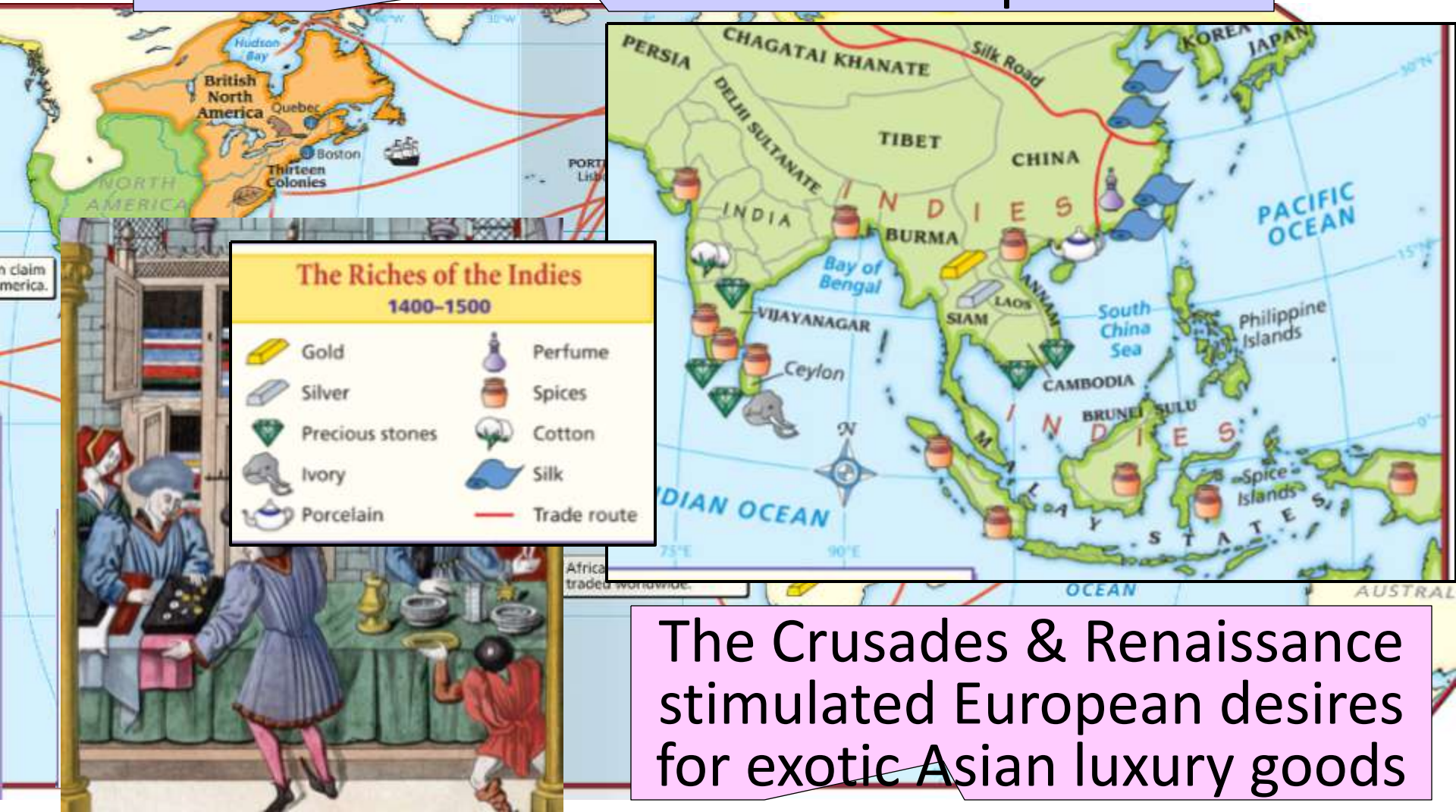
Motivations:

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



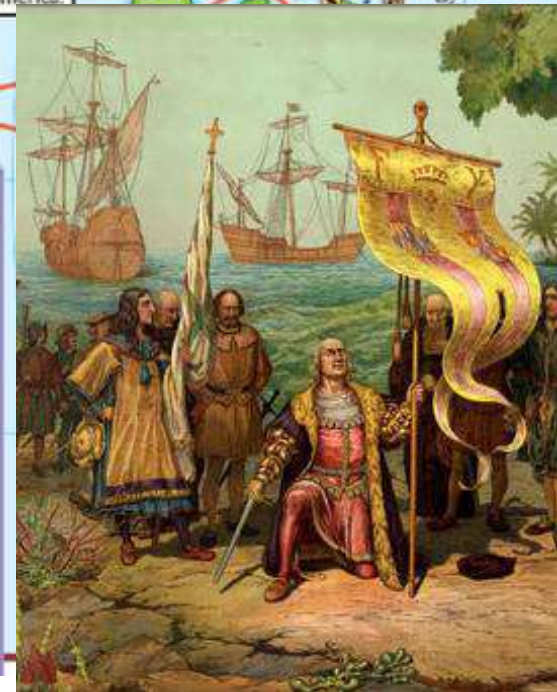
The Riches of the Indies
1400-1500

	Gold		Perfume
	Silver		Spices
	Precious stones		Cotton
	Ivory		Silk
	Porcelain		Trade route

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

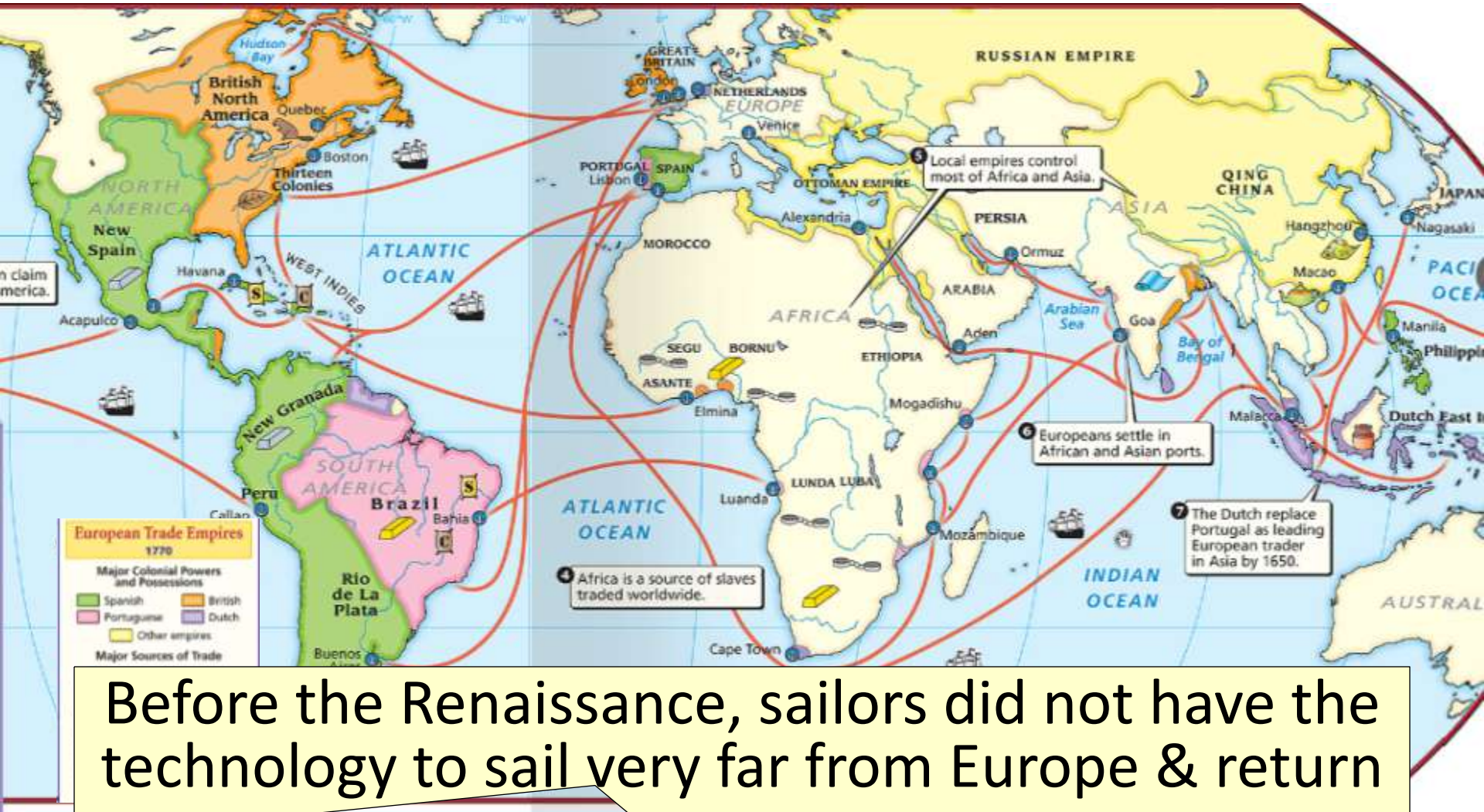


Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries who would focus only on conversions



Means:

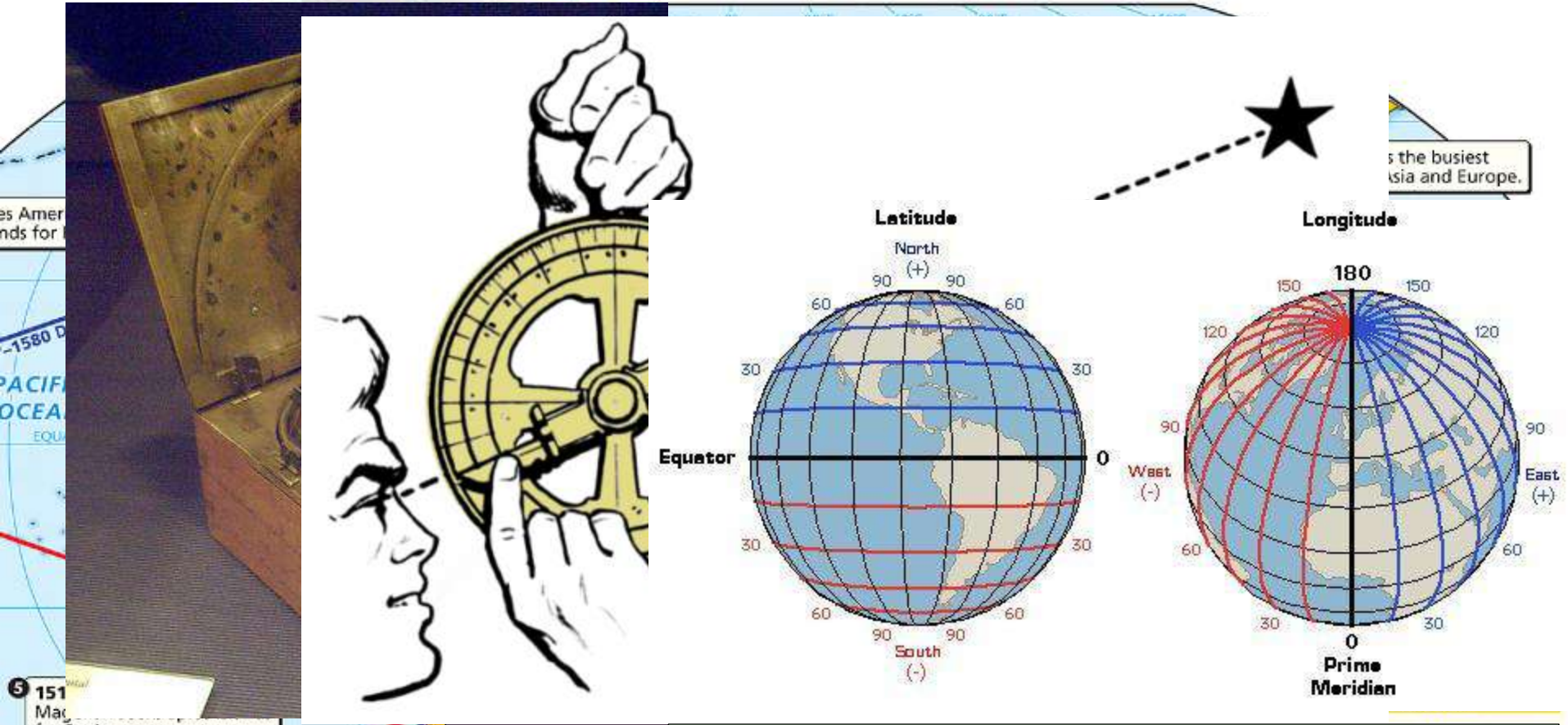
How were explorers able to sail so far & make it back again?



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

Navigation

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

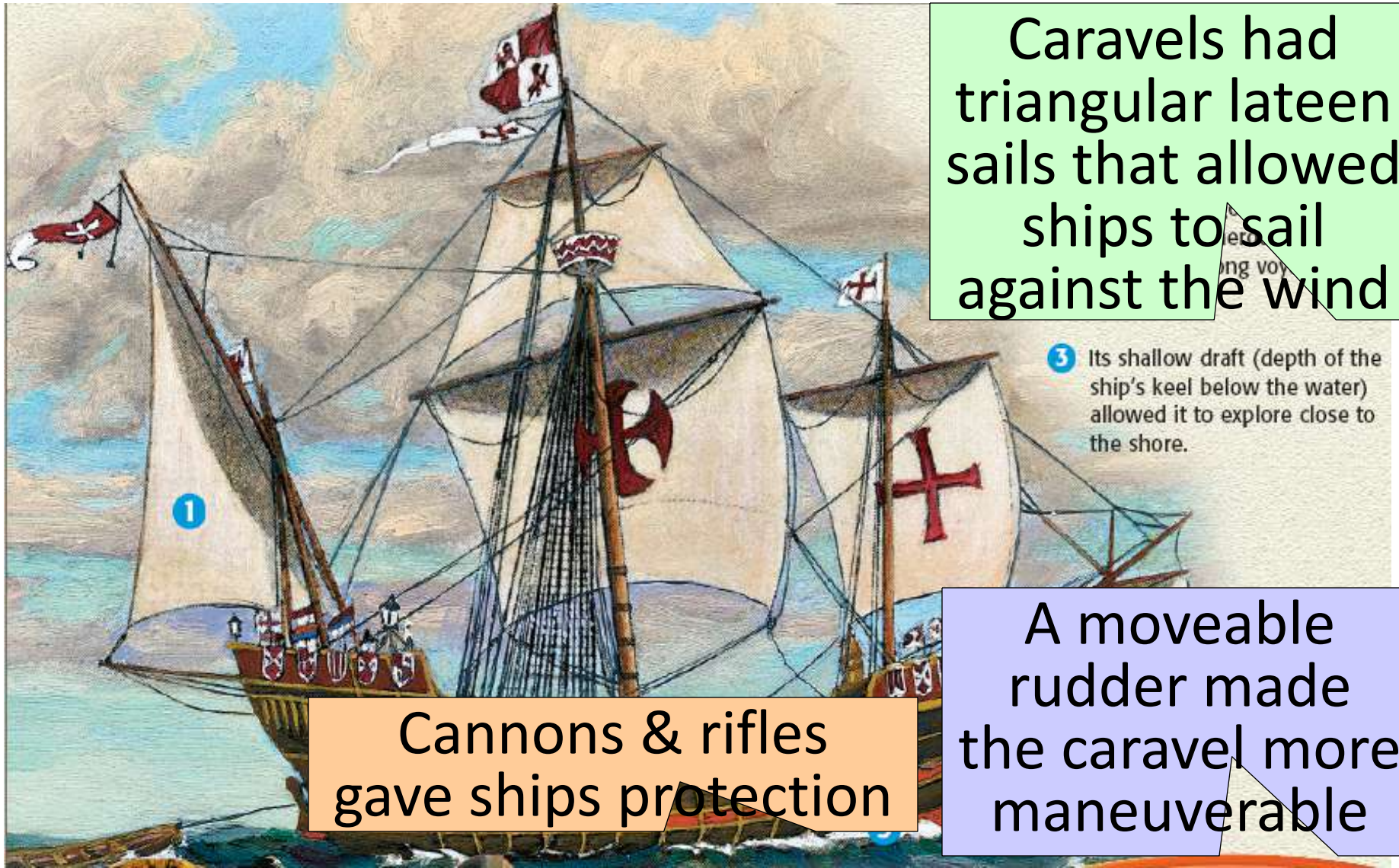


Magnetic compass sailing more

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



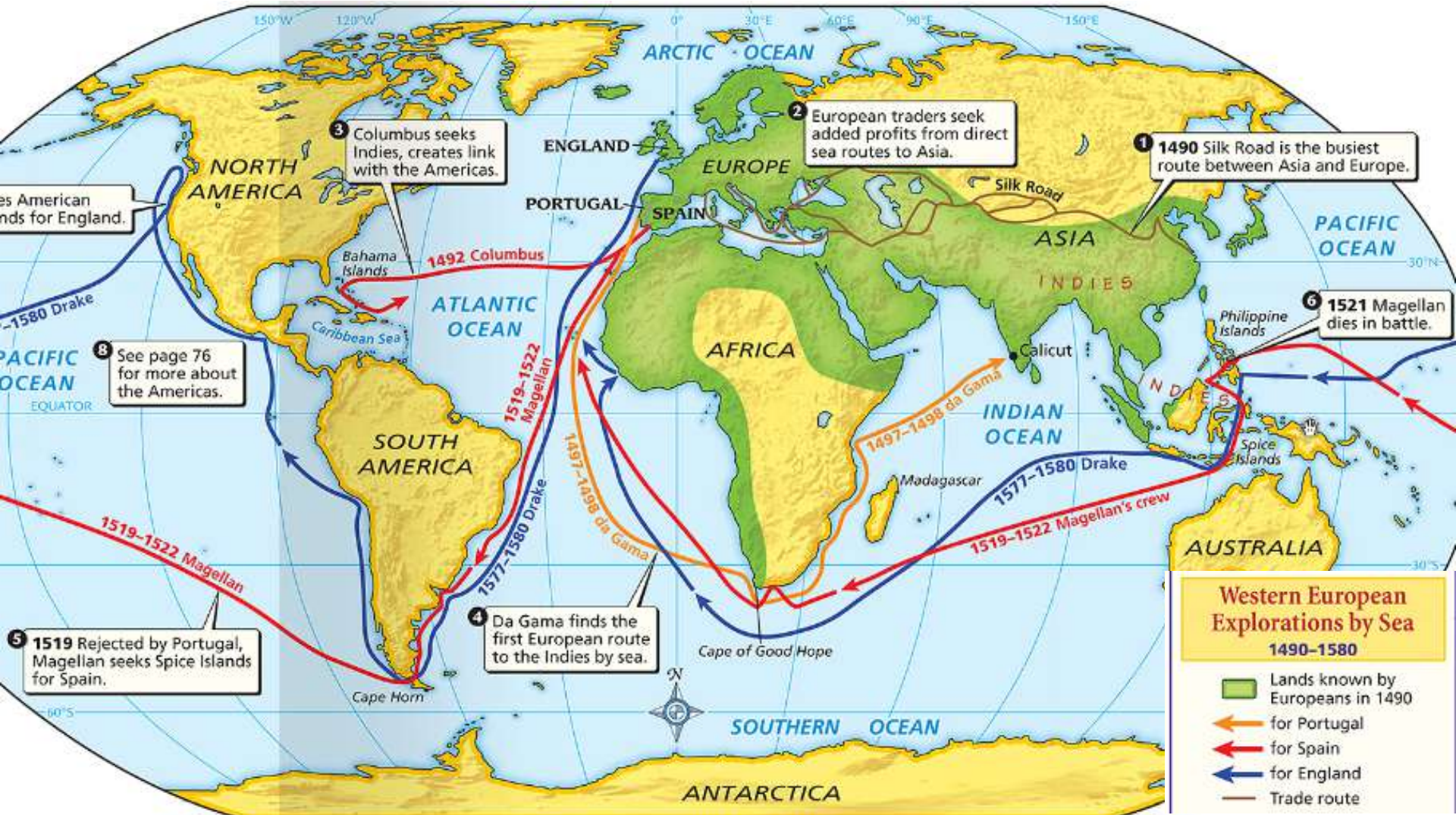
Caravels had
triangular lateen
sails that allowed
ships to sail
against the wind

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

1 Cannons & rifles
gave ships protection

2 A moveable
rudder made
the caravel more
maneuverable

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



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 Dynasty

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



Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration

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

He brought in Europe's best map-makers, ship-builders, & sailing instructors

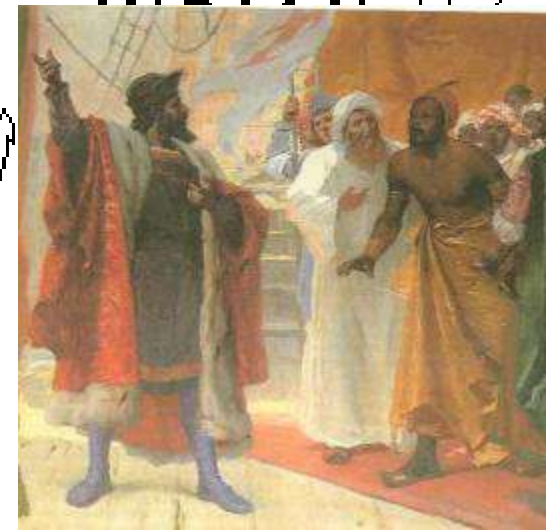
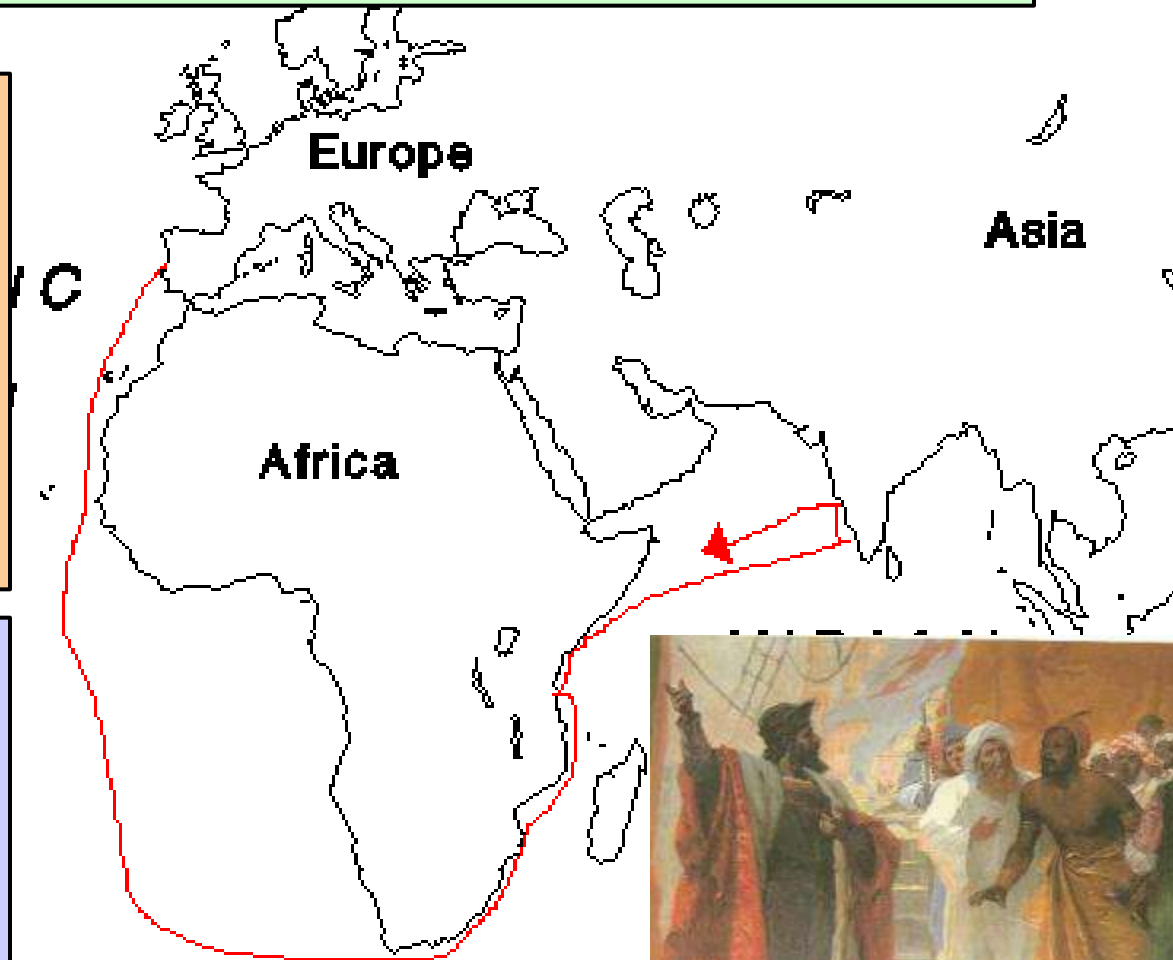
He wanted to discover new territories, find a quick trade route to Asia, & expand Portugal's power

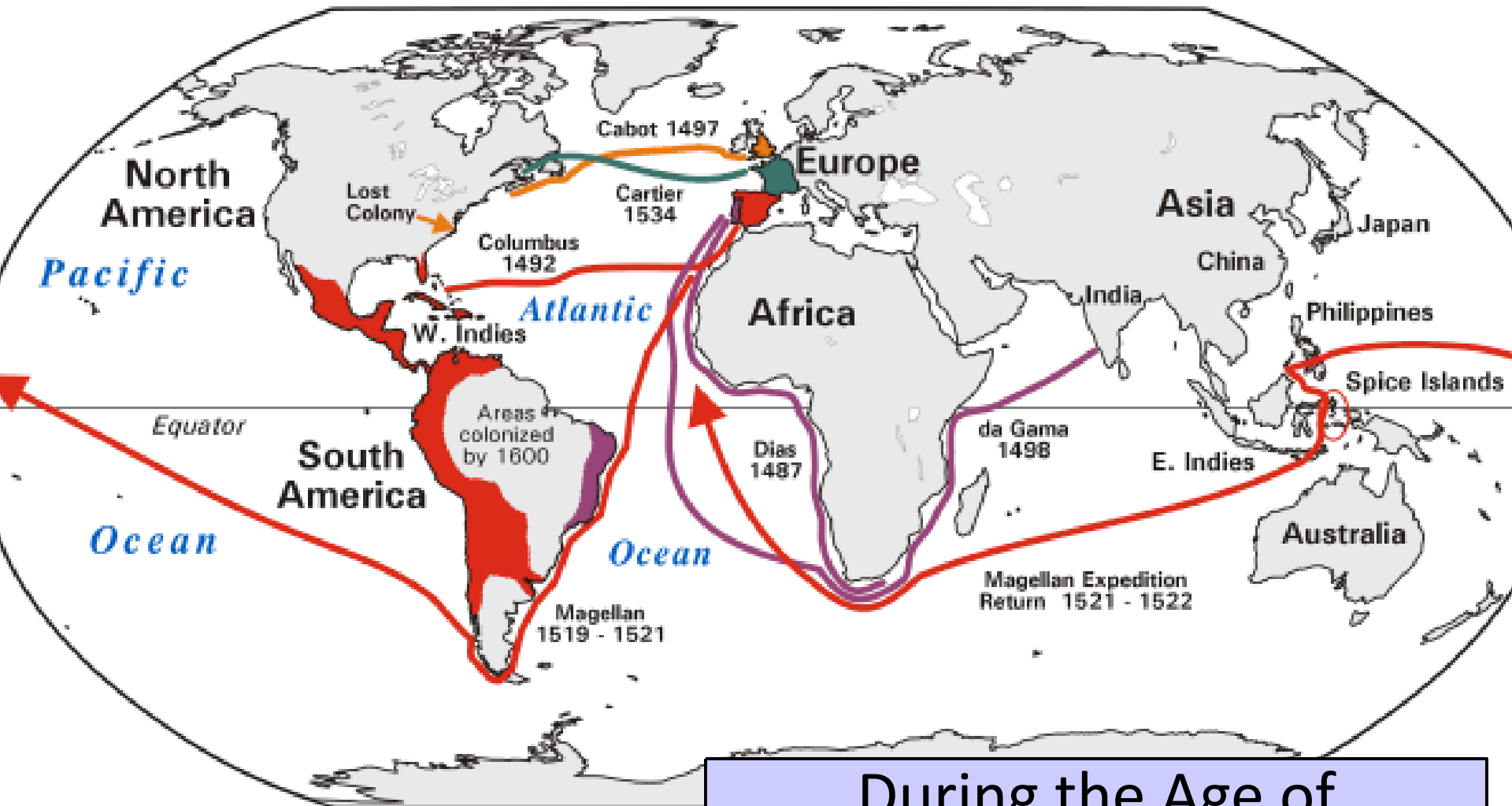


Prince Henry's navigation school & willingness to fund voyages led the Portuguese to be the 1st to explore the west coast of Africa

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





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

Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

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

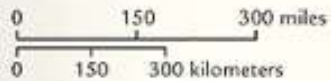
Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown

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



London • Under 60,000



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

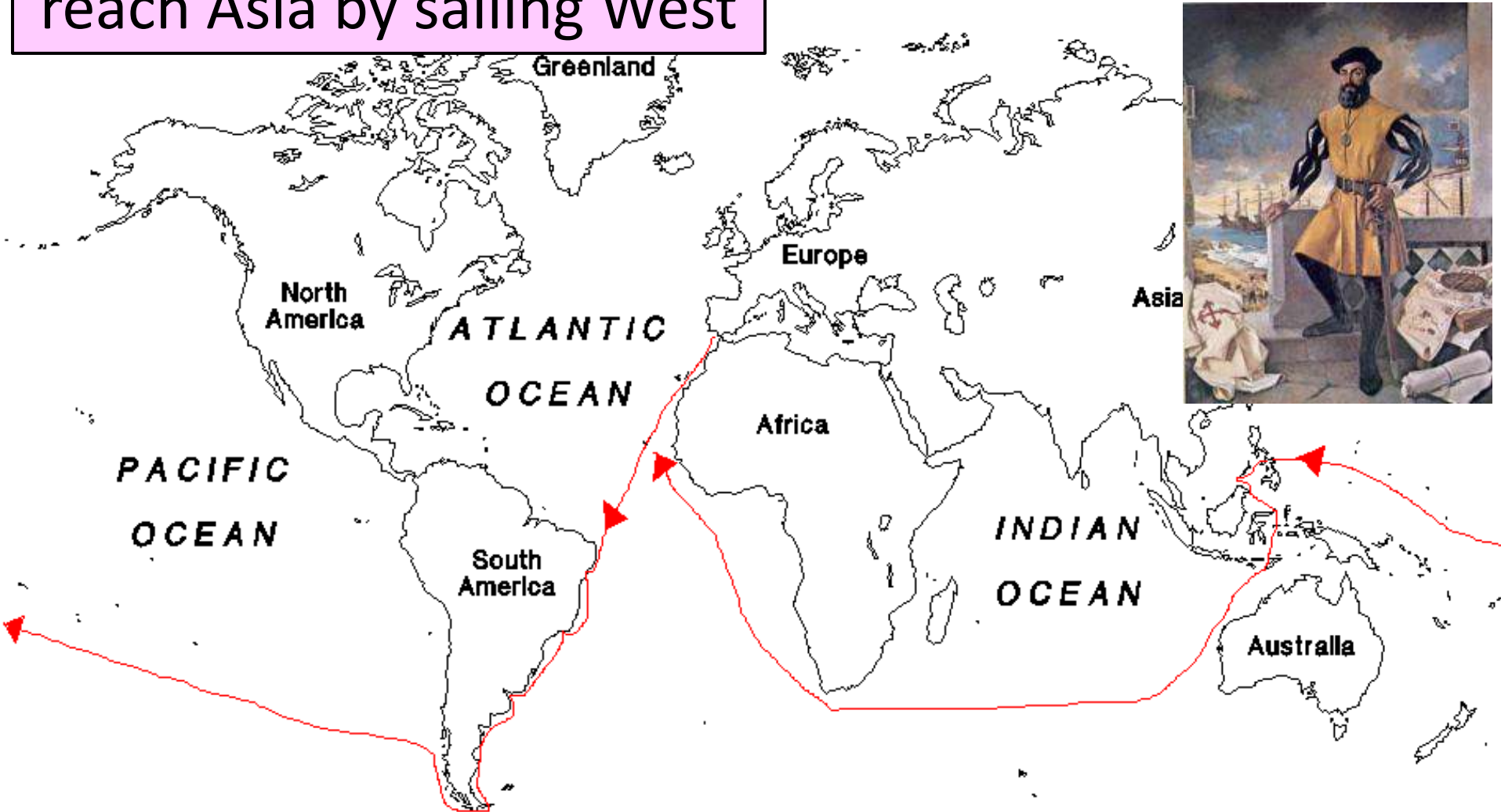


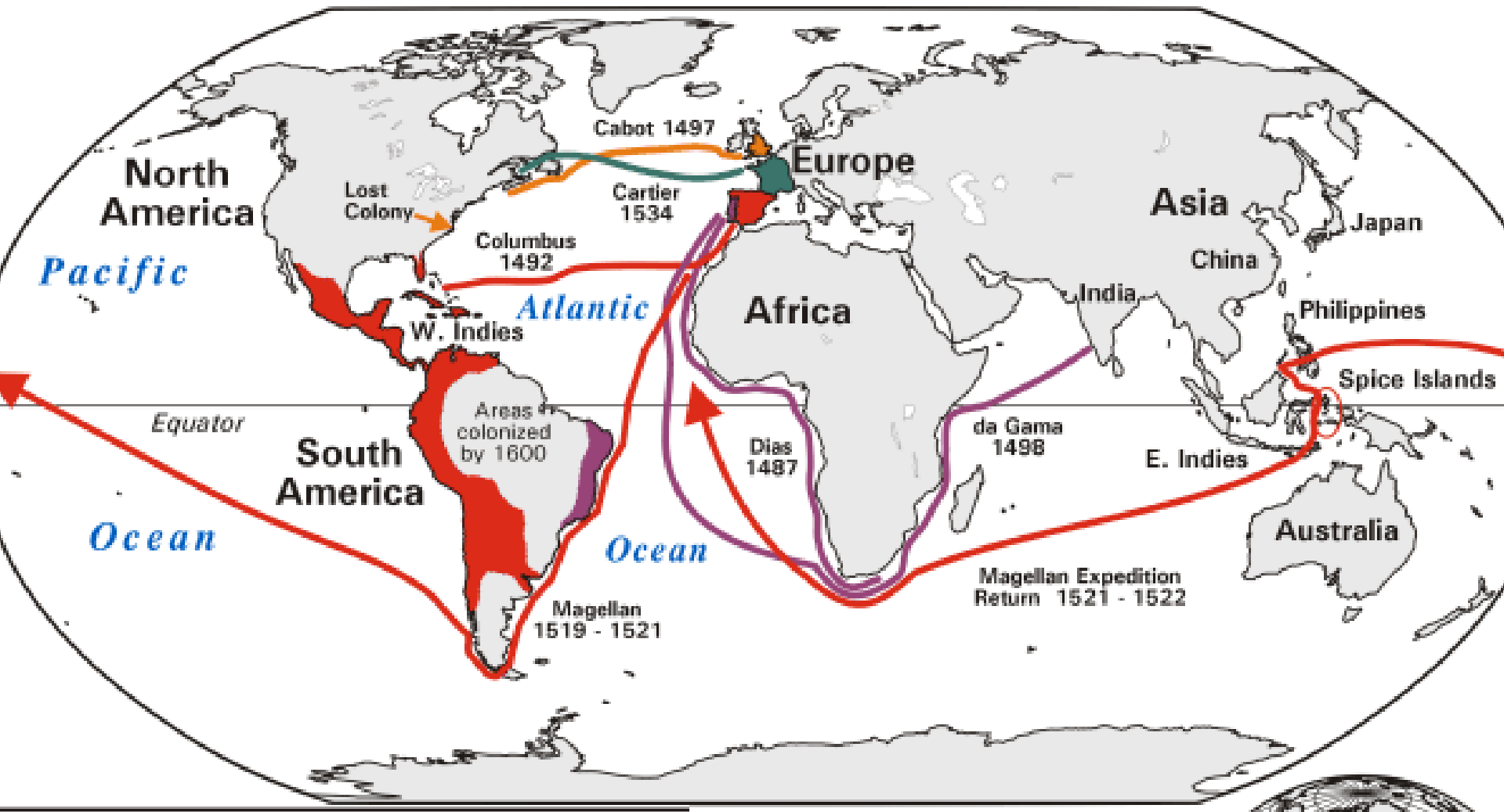
He made 4 trips to "India" never knowing he was in "America"







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)





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<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

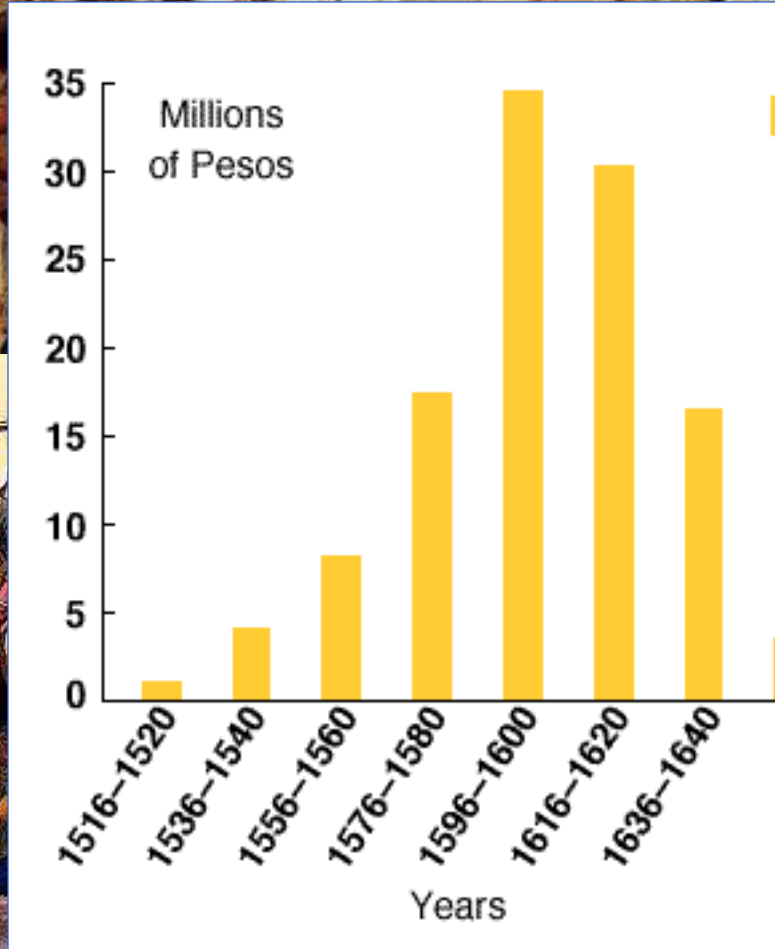
Spain sent explorers called conquistadors to the New World to find gold, claim land, & spread Christianity

Cortez conquered the Aztecs

1521 Aztec Empire is conquered.

Pizarro conquered

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



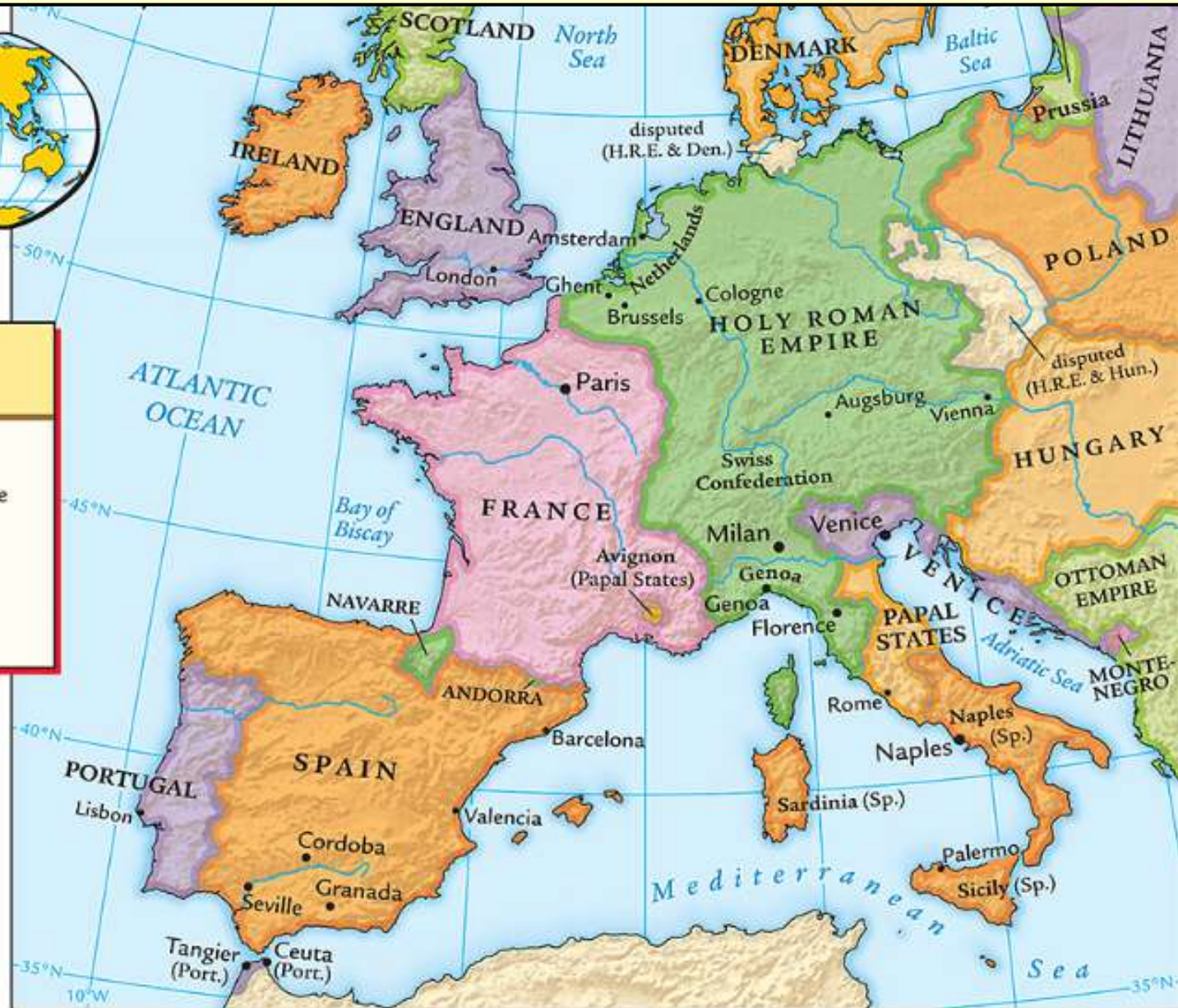
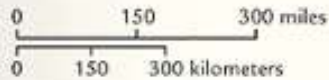
England, France, & the Netherlands became involved in overseas exploration & colonization as well



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

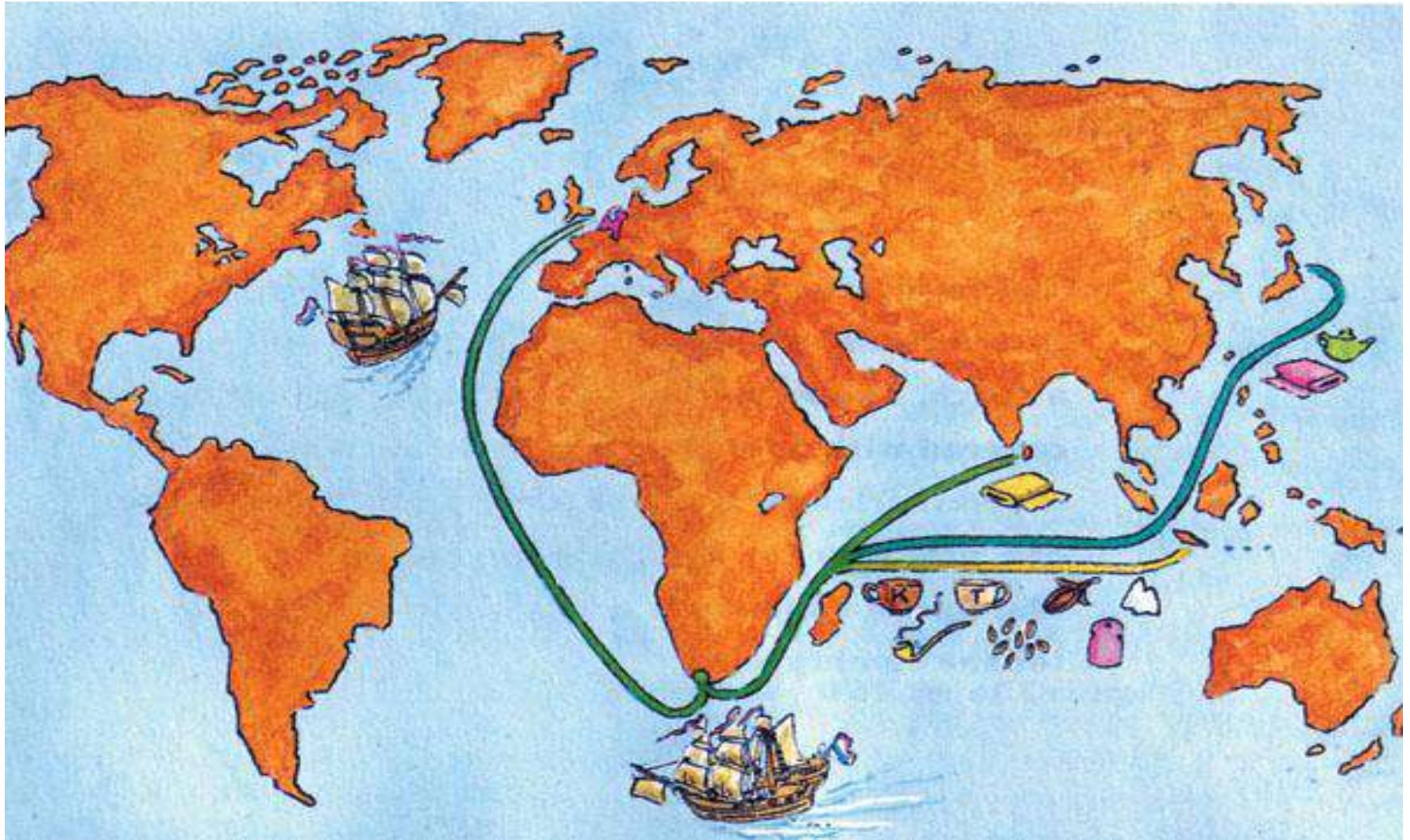
English colonies formed along the Atlantic Coast of North America by colonists motivated either by religion or wealth



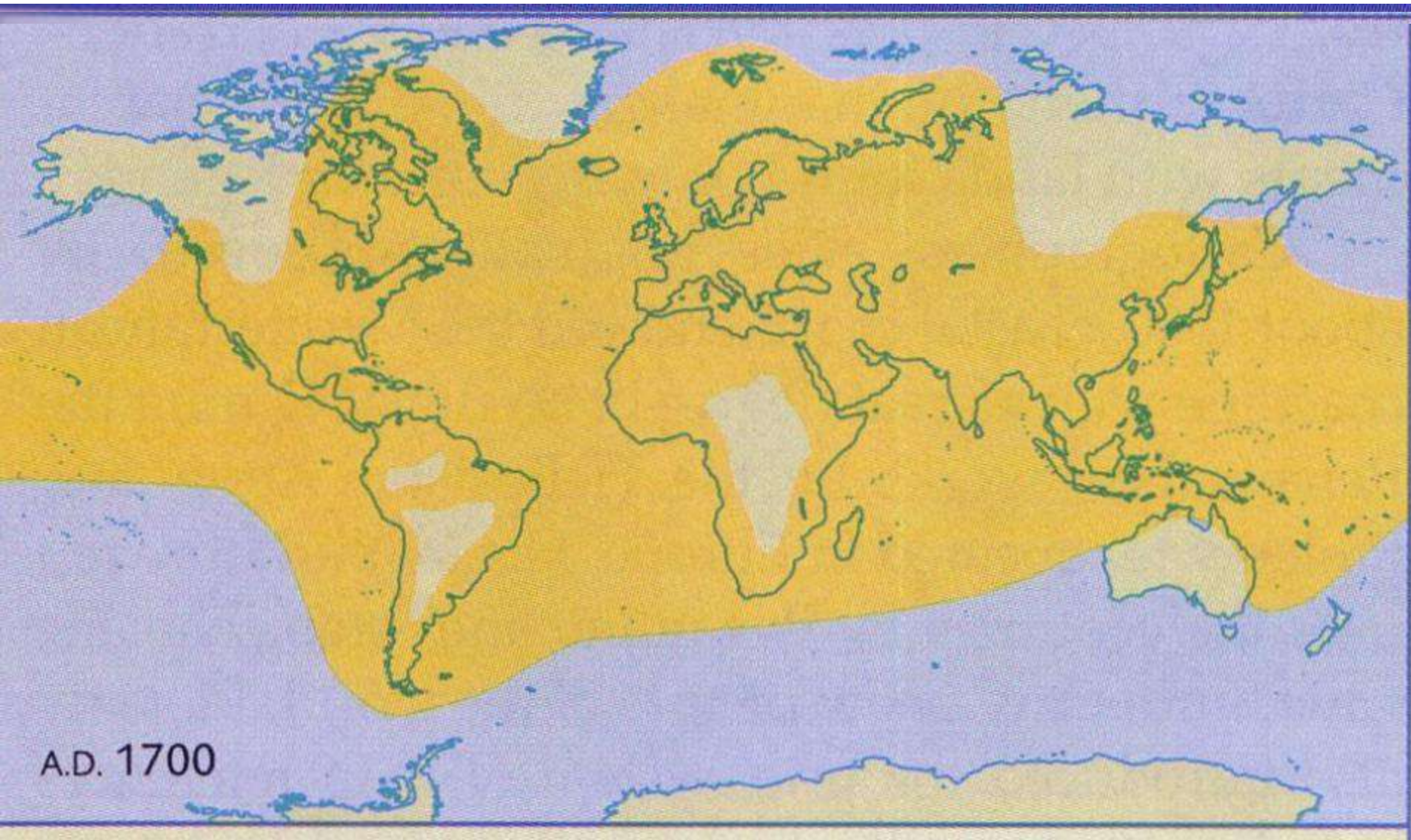
The English explorer James Cook was the first European to make contact with Australia, New Zealand, & Hawaii

Like England, the Netherlands (the Dutch) allowed private companies to fund exploration

The Dutch had colonies in America & Africa, but the Dutch East India Company dominated trade in Asia



Conclusions



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