

SHARPEN PENCILS!!

GOOD MORNING

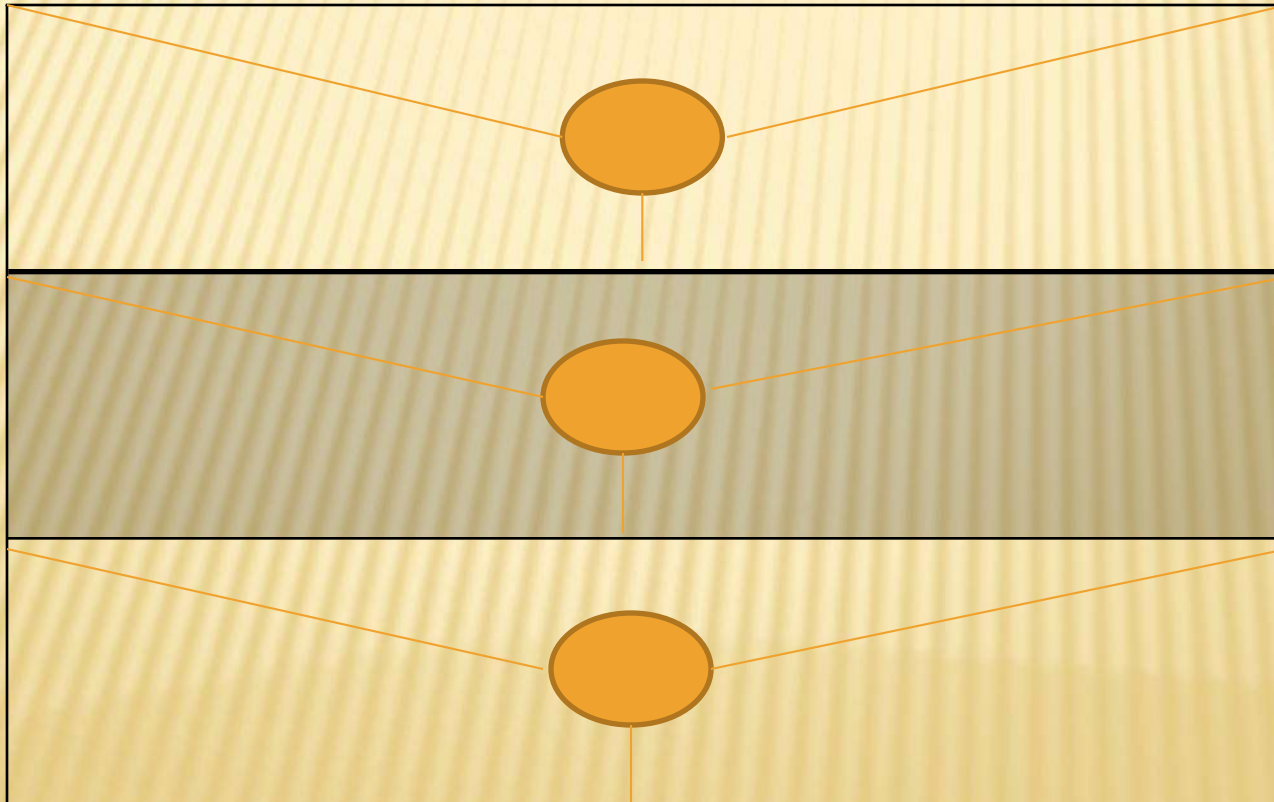
**Prepare to complete Do
Now Sheet in notebook**

DO NOW - NOVEMBER 14, 2016:

1. Which is the benefit of the high taxes that Swedes must pay?
 - a. A large military force
 - b. a low standard of living
 - c. A large farming population
 - d. free education & health ins.
2. Without a system of exchanging currencies between nations _____ would not be possible ?
 - a. Peso coins
 - b. dollar bills
 - c. International trade
 - d. pennies
3. There are many different languages spoken in Europe. This is an example of
 - a. A cultural barrier
 - b. a biological difference
 - c. An occupational hazard
 - d. an unorganized nation

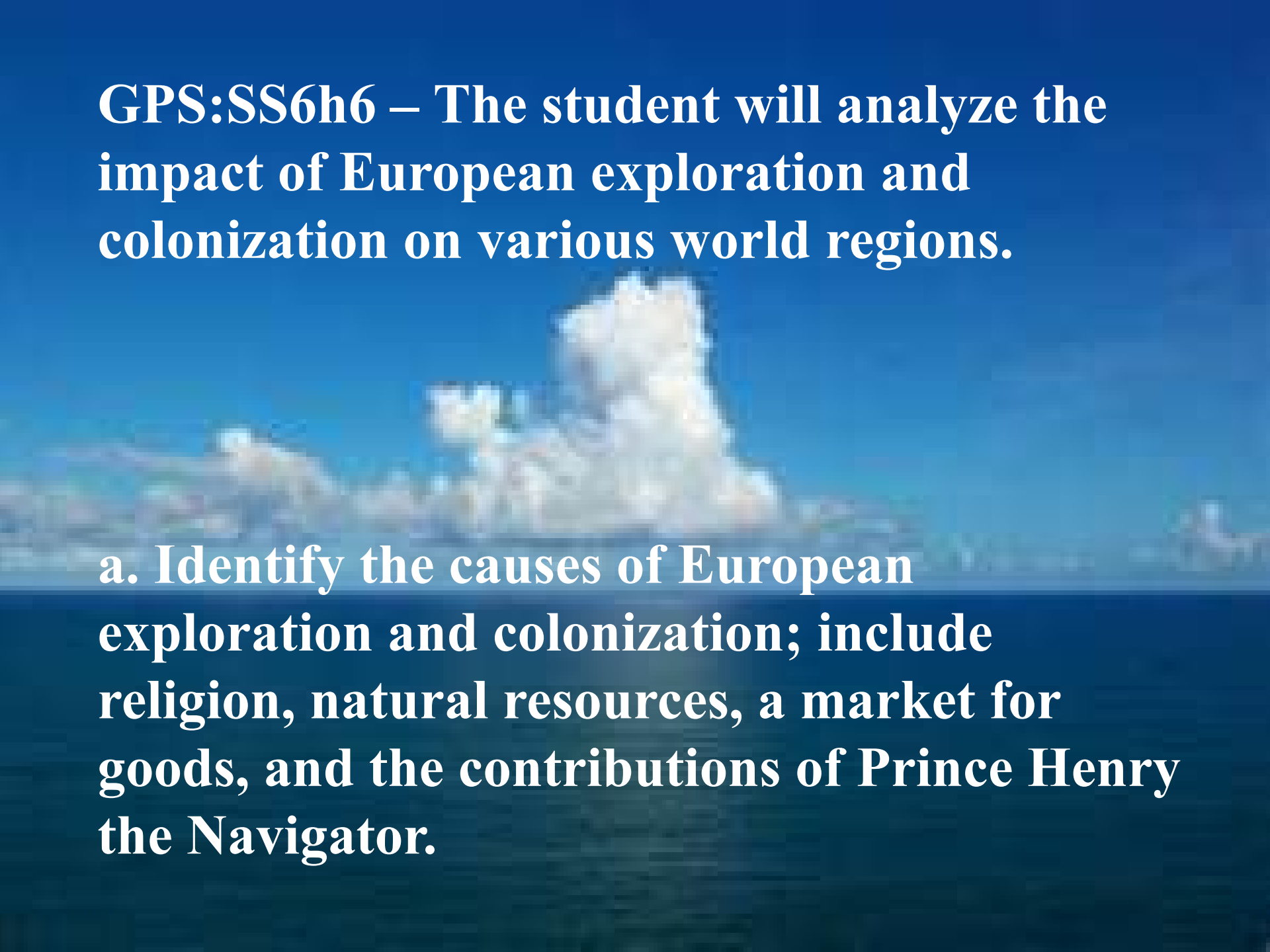
1. SET UP CORNELL NOTE SHEET FOR SUMMARIZING ACTIVITIES

2. Set up 12 Frayer Diagrams 3 per page to define terms as we go through lesson.



European Exploration & Colonization





GPS:SS6h6 – The student will analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions.

a. Identify the causes of European exploration and colonization; include religion, natural resources, a market for goods, and the contributions of Prince Henry the Navigator.

Essential Question #1

**What were the causes of
European exploration
and colonization?**

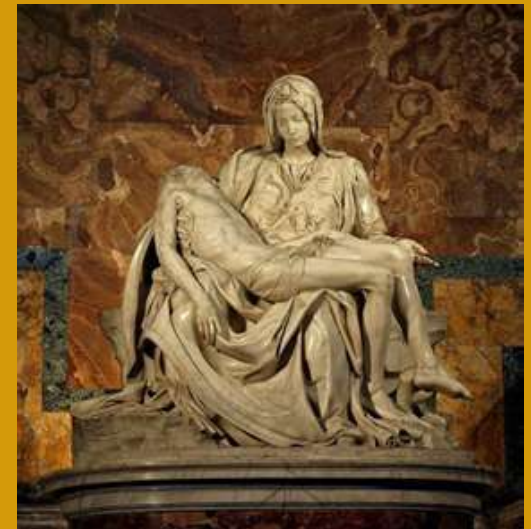
The Renaissance

- A rebirth of Greek and Roman ideals and a rebirth of Europe.
- Artists and sculptors of the Renaissance studied the more realistic art of Rome.
- They used live models to help portray the human body.
- Artists such as **Leonardo da Vinci** and **Michelangelo** flourished during this time
- Intellectual ideas such as the study of history, literature, and philosophy spread
- Started in northern Italy (Florence and Milan) and spread north into northern Europe (esp. France, England, and Germany)



Leonardo's
da Vinci's
Mona Lisa

Michelangelo's
Pieta



The Scientific Revolution

- 1550-1700
- Mathematicians, astronomers, biologists, physicists, and botanists made observations and discoveries.
- **Galileo** proved that the Milky Way contained many distant stars
- **Francis Bacon** helped to create the Scientific Method.
- **Isaac Newton** explains the laws of gravity



Galileo



Francis Bacon



Isaac Newton

Results of the Renaissance & the Scientific Revolution

The Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution brought big changes to Europe. European countries began to compete with one another for natural resources and trade power. They also wanted spices, gold, and other riches.

Improved shipbuilding and navigational tools allowed for long sea voyages.

Exploration would give these countries what they needed to stay in power or become powerful.



Assessment # 1

1. The Renaissance was a rebirth of which ideals?
 - b. Greek and Italianb. German
 - c. Greek and Romand. Italian

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 - b. Greek and Italianb. German
 - c. Greek and Roman d. Italian

Assessment #2

1. The Renaissance began in
 - b. southern Italy and then spread south
 - c. northern Italy and moved into Europe
 - d. northern Italy and then spread south
 - e. southern Italy and did not spread

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The Age of Exploration



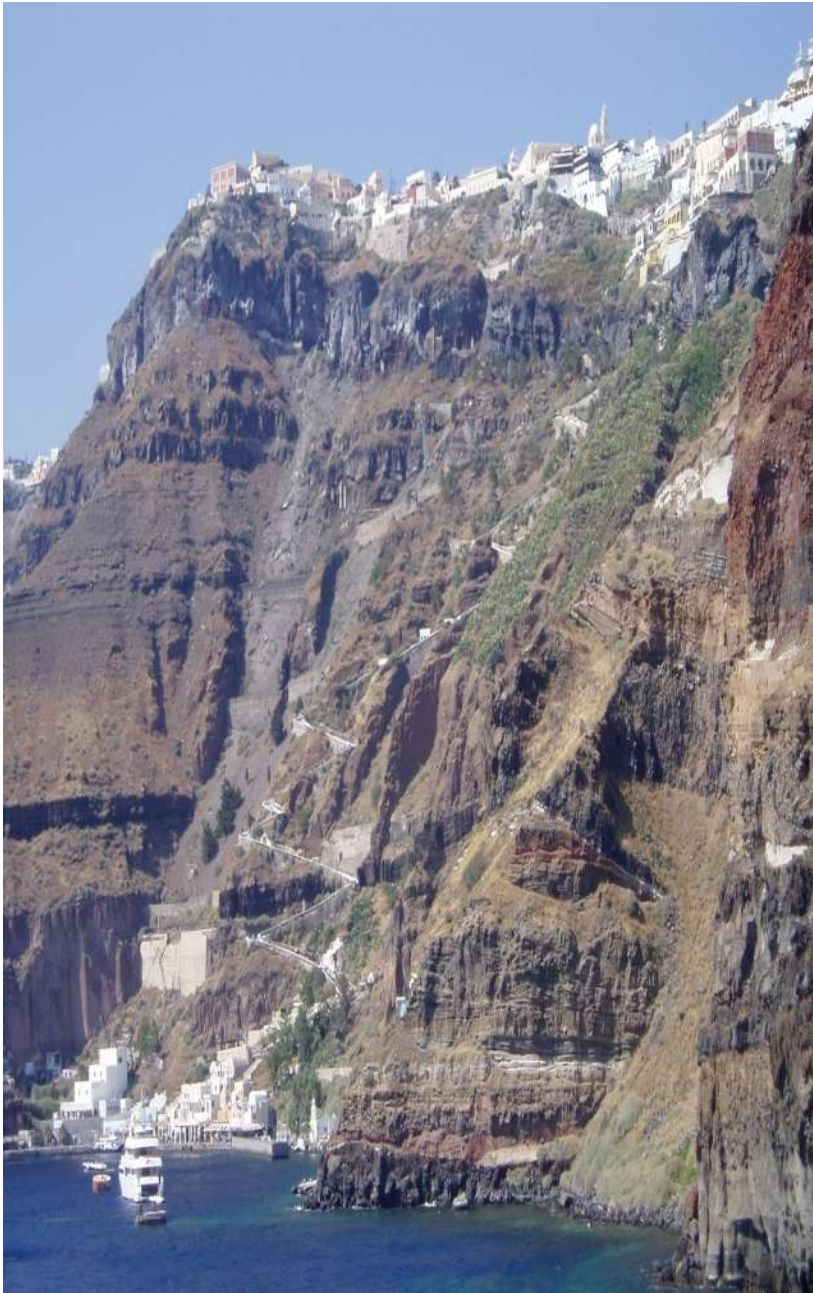
The Age of Exploration was a time of discovery of new lands, innovations in **cartography (map making)** and trade, and the exchange of cultures and ideas from distant lands.

What were the Reasons for Exploration?



- **Europeans
wanted glory for
themselves and
their nations**





- To find sea routes to Africa and Asia
- Silk, spices, gold, silver, or other precious stones
- To expand their knowledge of the world

- Build and control larger empires
- Expand the Christian religions (Catholicism and the Protestant faiths)
- Find natural resources for their newly created factories.
- Open up new markets for their newly created products.



Summarizer #1

**Each partner
will tell the
other 2
reasons why
European
countries
wanted to
explore the
world.**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Assessment Point #3-5

- 1. What were some of the reasons why Europeans wanted to explore the world?**
- 2. What were some of the natural resources Europeans wanted?**
- 3. How would the expeditions help their countries?**
- 4. What do think Europe would be like today if the explorers had not discovered new lands and new resources?**

EXPLORERS

Christopher Columbus



- An Italian explorer and trader who sailed for Spain.
- Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean and reached the Americas in 1492.
- His voyage marked the beginning of European exploration and the colonization



Prince Henry the Navigator

- Prince Henry the Navigator was a Portuguese prince who sponsored many expeditions along Africa's west coast.
- He became governor of Portugal's southernmost coasts
- He wanted to establish colonies and break the Muslim hold on trade routes.



- He led the way for later Portuguese explorers and the creation of the Portuguese Empire in the 16th century.
- Henry studied navigation, mapmaking, and established a naval observatory
- He started a sugar cane plantation; it needed a lot of laborers so he imported slaves from Africa.
- This plan so successful, it was copied in the New World.



Assessment Point #6

How did Prince Henry's plan of using slaves on his Sugar Plantation in Portugal effect American history?

James Cook



- In 1770, British explorer James Cook, became the first European to explore the fertile Eastern coast of Australia.
- He made charts of Australia and many other Pacific Islands.

Summarizer #2 –

With your partner draw a triple T-chart comparing the three explorers



Christopher Columbus



Prince Henry the Navigator



James Cook

Assessment Point #7-9

Think about the voyages these explorers took.

1. Discuss with a neighbor what you think life as a sailor would be like.

2. What types of hardships do you think they faced?

3. Would you like to have went on an exploration voyage like that?

GPS:SS6h6 – The student will analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions.

b. Trace the empires of Portugal, Spain, England, and France in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

European Empires

Spain & Portugal

Spain and Portugal (both Catholic nations) claimed land in the New World

The Pope (the leader of the Catholic Church) drew lines separating the territories of Portugal and Spain.

The Portuguese Empire included Brazil and the west coast of Africa

The Spanish Empire controlled parts of Europe and the Americas

The Netherlands

The Dutch East Indies Company began trading in the Spice Islands in the early 1600s

Had trading posts in North America, the Caribbean, and southern Africa

**Sold goods to the French, English, and Spanish colonists
British took control of many of the Netherlands's markets**

Britain

England had colonies in North America and the Caribbean and controlled the coast of India

In 1788 they sent 1,000 people to Australia, most of whom were prisoners

The prisoners raised crops, built roads, and constructed buildings

After getting out of prison many stayed and built farms or settled in the towns growing along the coasts.

France

Included North America, Asia, and the West Indies

Lost most of its territory to Britain but still controlled parts of SE Asia and parts of western Africa



Assessment Points # 10-14

- 1. What lands did the Portuguese Empire include?**
- 2. The Spanish Empire controlled lands on what two continents?**
- 3. The Dutch East India Company was owned by what country?**
- 4. Which European nation colonized Australia?**
- 5. What country did France lose most of its territories in America to?**

SUMMARIZE

In your notebook, summarize the lesson including points about the reason for exploration, some of the explorers, the European countries who sponsored the explorers, and the lands they colonized.