

# European Exploration



# What did Europe want?

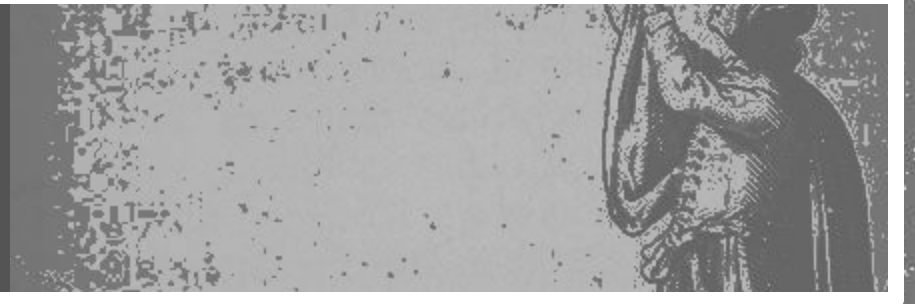
- spread Christianity
- gain territory
- get rich



# A Map of the Known World, pre- 1492



# Portugal's Empire



# Portuguese Exploration begins...

- Portugal was a good base for sailors.
- It has a long shoreline and many harbors and rivers flowing westward to the Atlantic Ocean.
- Portugal also participated in a constant exchange of cultural idea with Islamic kingdoms, making it a center of knowledge and technological development.



# Portugal's reasons

- Rather than fight across Spain to trade with other European countries, Portugal traded by sea.
- The Portuguese also struggled to expel the Moors from the Iberian Peninsula.
  - The Portuguese thought making war on Islam was their Christian duty.



# Prince Henry the Navigator

- Prince Henry coordinated the mathematical and navigational learning of Portugal, especially at the Institute of Sagres, and emphasized imperial expansion.
- In 1412, he ordered the first Portuguese expeditions to the Canary Islands and the African coast



# Institute of Sagres

- The Institute of Sagres was an important research center in Portugal where several breakthrough discoveries in mathematics and naval technology occurred.





# Institute of Sagres



# Technology Advances!

- the compass
- the astrolabe
- the cross-staff
- the caravel



# Results of Portuguese Exploration

## ■ The Portuguese

- discovered an eastern route to India (around the Cape of Good Hope).
- discovered Brazil.
- established trade routes throughout most of southern Asia.
- colonized selected areas of Africa.
- sent the first direct European maritime trade and diplomatic missions to China.



# Portugal and the Slave Trade

- 1443 – first group of slaves for sale arrived in Lisbon
- The Europeans did not begin the slave trade.
- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to participate in the slave trade.
- The Portuguese participated in the slave trade and created a huge market for slaves.



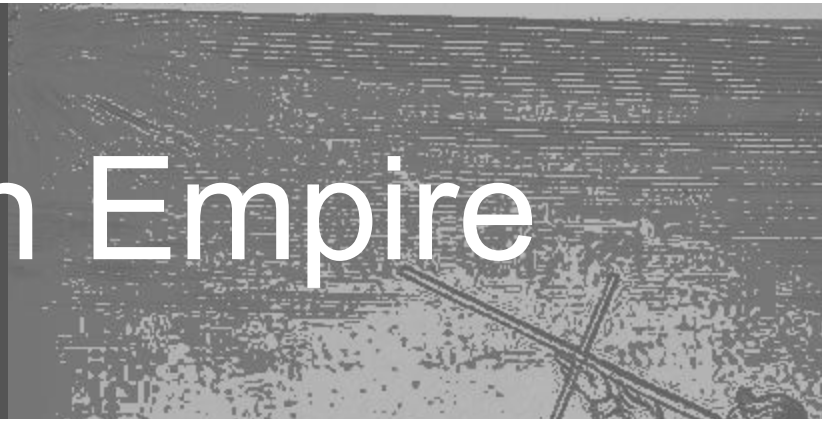


# European Slave Trade

- By the time Europeans arrived in Africa in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, the slave trade was a well-established feature in Africa.
- It had been in place for over 500 years.
- With the arrival of the Europeans and the demand for slaves in the Americas (specifically Brazil, the Caribbean, and the Southern United States), the slave trade expanded dramatically.

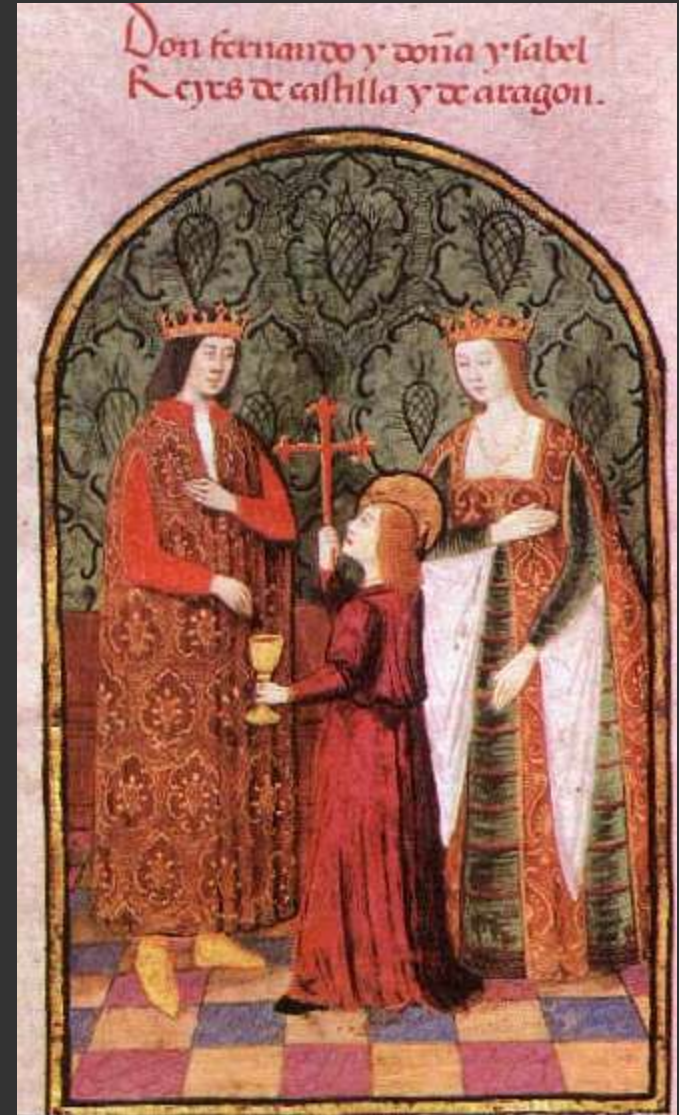


# Spanish Empire



# Ferdinand and Isabella

- King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile married to create a united Spain.
- In 1492, they seized the Moorish (Islamic) Kingdom of Granada to make a wholly Catholic country.





# Christopher Columbus



- Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506) was an Italian navigator, colonizer and explorer.
- He sailed for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
- His voyages began a period marked by European empires.
- Note: He was NOT the first European to reach the Americas. He's important because, after his trip, **more** Europeans traveled to the New World.

# Christopher Columbus

- Columbus initiated contact between Europeans and indigenous Americans.
- He called them “Indians” since he thought he was in India.

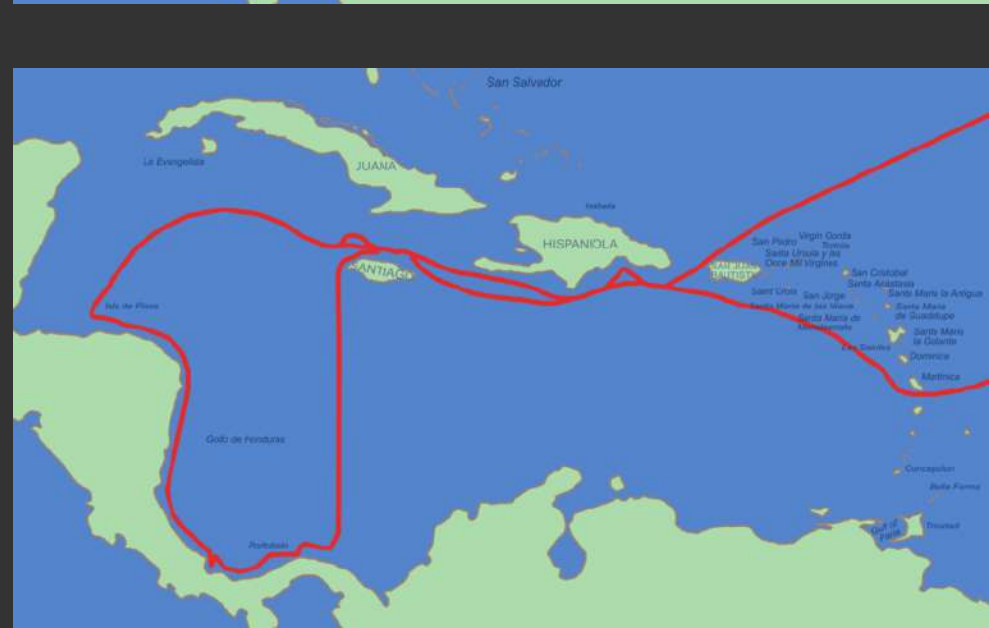
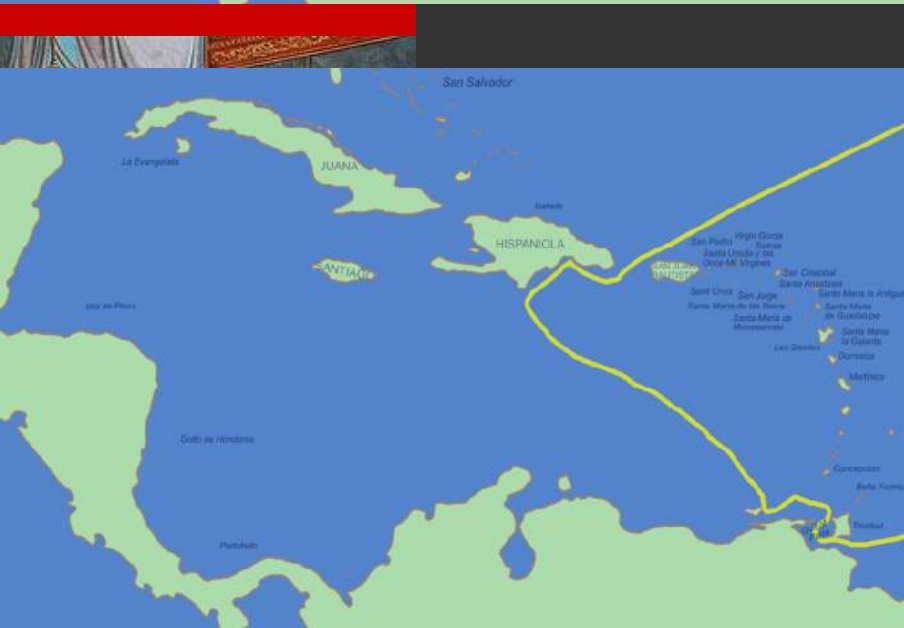
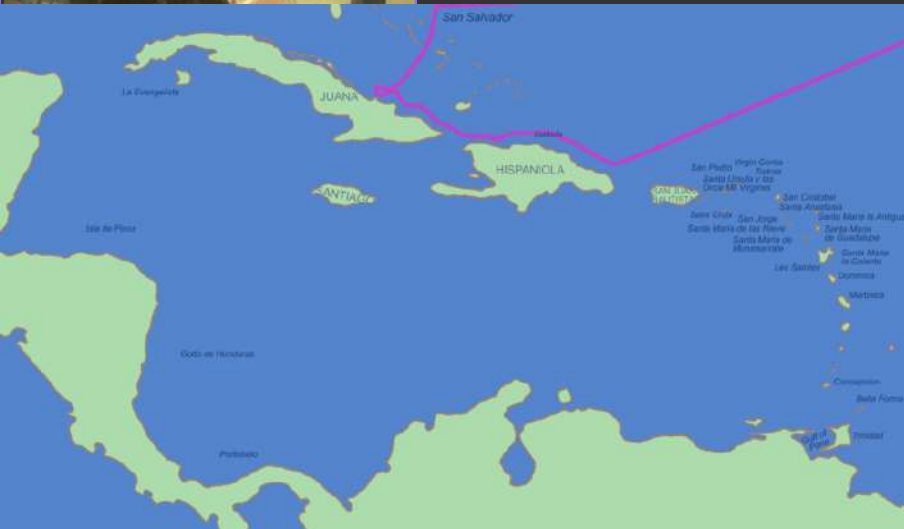


# Columbus thought the Earth was half its actual size.



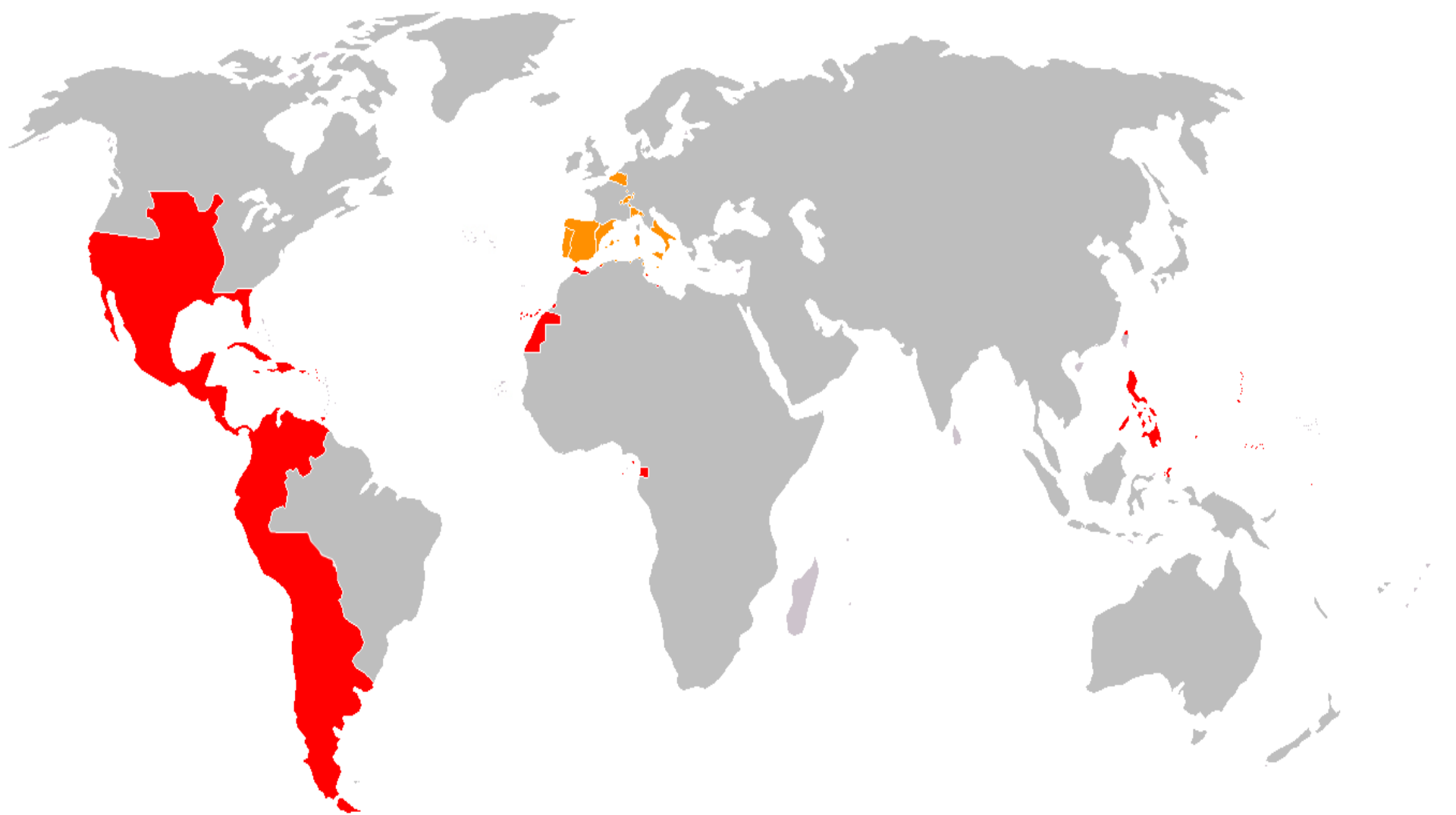


# Four Voyages of Columbus





# Worldwide Spanish Empire



# Conquistadors

- After Columbus' expeditions, Spanish Conquerors or *Conquistadores* increased Spanish landholdings by conquering American empires like the Aztecs and Incas.



- Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incan Empire in the Andes of South America

# The Three G's

- The Spanish reasons for Empire:
- God—The Spanish brought Catholicism to America, forcing natives to convert.
- Glory—Individuals like Cortez and Pizarro became wealthy national heroes.
- Gold—Spain became the most powerful nation in the world due to the gold of the Americas.





# Splitting the World

*with the power of the Roman  
Catholic Church*



# Line of Demarcation



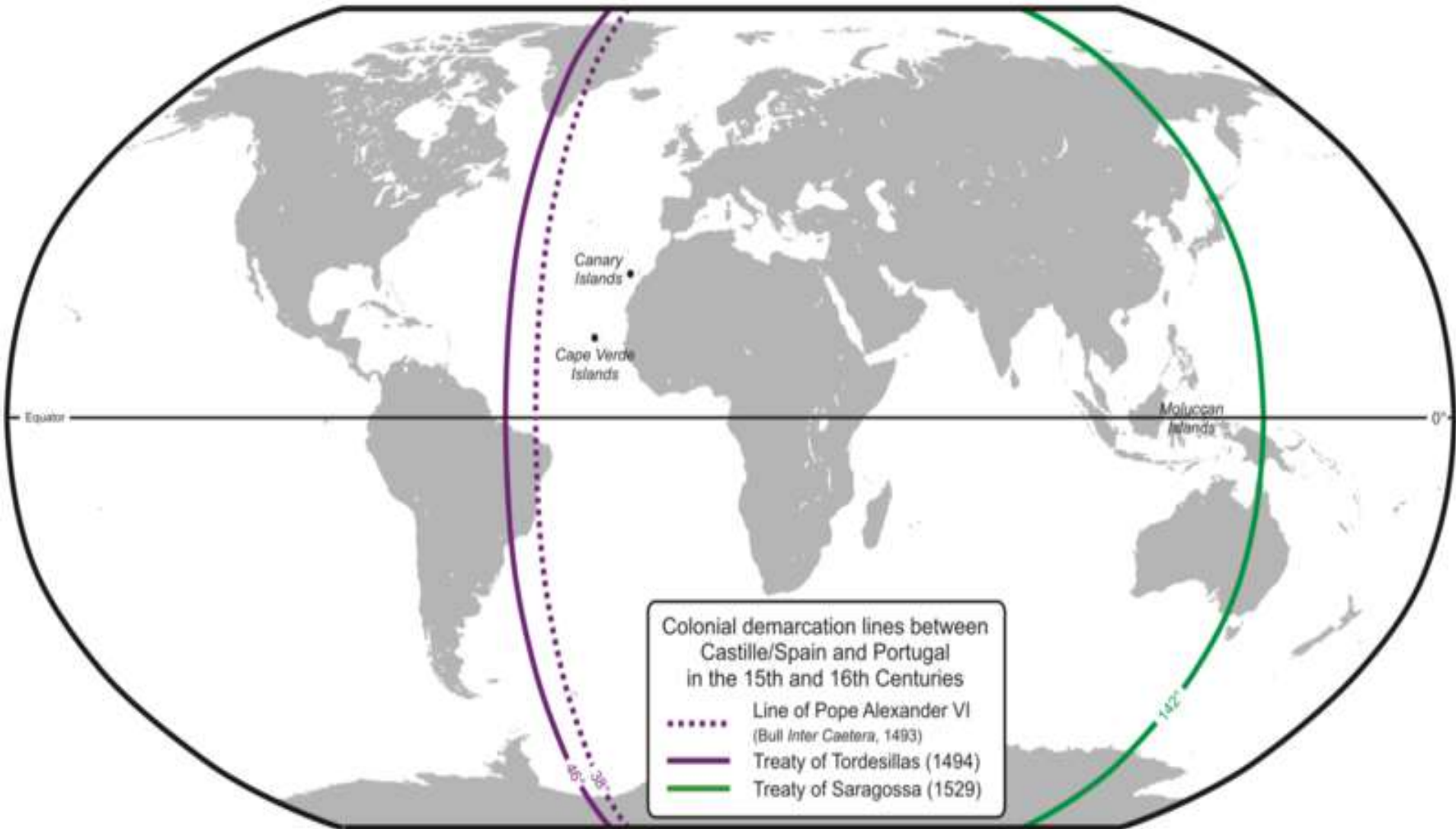
- The Treaty of Tordesillas signed in 1494, divided the New World into Spanish and the Portuguese territories along the meridian 46 degrees West.



- The lands to the east would belong to Portugal and the lands to the west to Spain.
- Pope Alexander VI drew the line to avoid conflict.



# Line(s) of Demarcation





## Other European Countries

- The Treaty of Tordesillas was signed by Spain and Portugal only.
- Other European countries, like England and France, who were interested in colonies **DID NOT** respect the Spanish and Portuguese territorial claims.





# British Empire

AKA English Empire

# Beginnings

- The British Empire began in 1496 when King Henry VII authorized John Cabot to lead a voyage to discover a route to Asia.
- Cabot sailed in 1497, and successfully made landfall on the coast of Canada,
- No attempt at establishing a colony was made at that time.



# The Americas

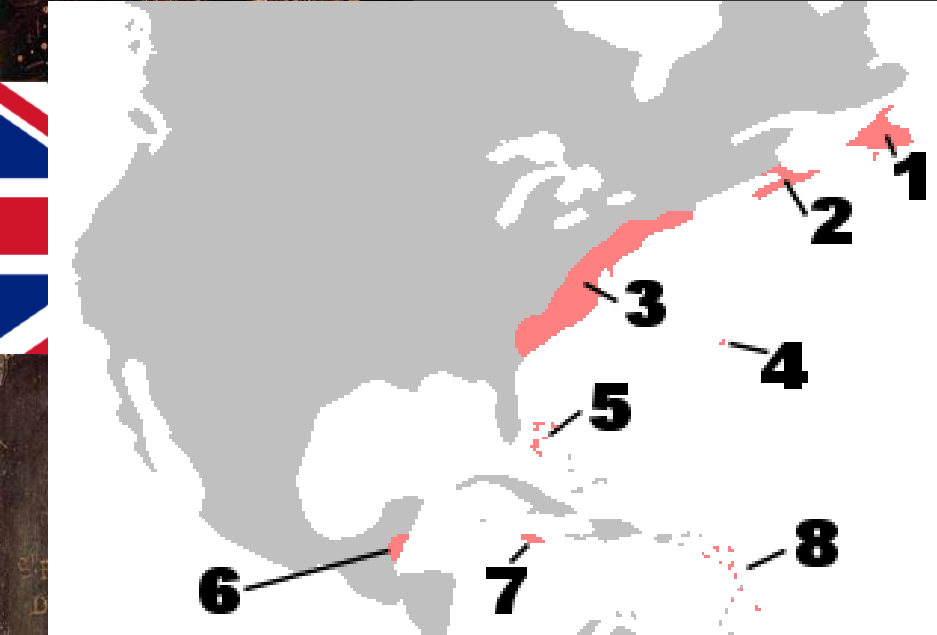
- No more attempts to establish English colonies occurred until the reign of Elizabeth I, (Henry VII's granddaughter).

- Rivalry between Spain and England led England to send English privateers (*fancy word for pirates*) to attack Spanish ships and ports, and steal Spanish treasure from the Americas.

- Sir Francis Drake made his name stealing Spanish gold.



# British America C.1750



- In 1607, Jamestown became England's first colony.
- It eventually became the Colony of Virginia, the first of the 13 colonies.
- Soon, the Caribbean became England's most important colonies due to sugar plantations.
- These colonies, like the Portuguese Brazil, depended on slave labor.



# The Sun Never Sets

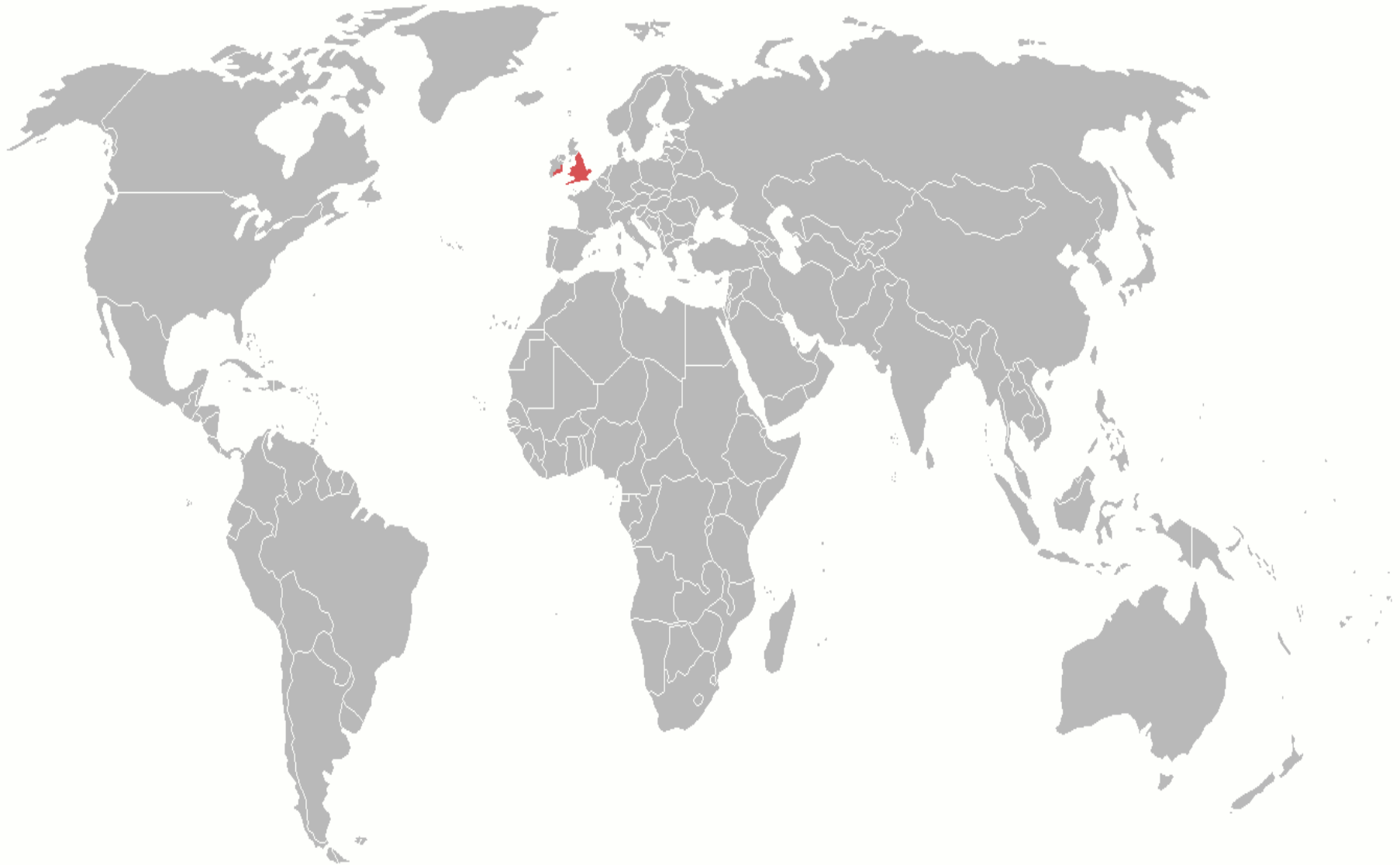
- Eventually, after colonizing parts of Africa and Asia, the British Empire became the largest empire in history.
- At the peak of its power, it was often said that "*The sun never sets on the British Empire*" because it was so big that the sun was always shining on at least one of its many colonies.





# British Empire Over Time

1492



# One-fourth of the World

- By 1921, the British Empire controlled about 458 million people (a quarter of the world's population at that time).
- It covered about 14.2 million square miles, about a quarter of Earth's total land area.



■ Cartoon showing Brit, Cecil Rhodes and his desire to control all of Africa.



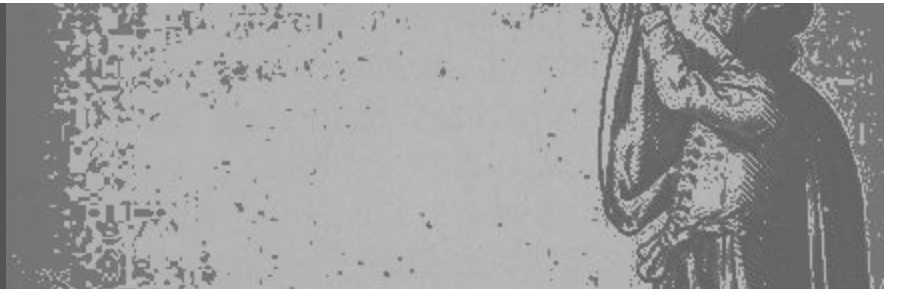
# The End of the Empire

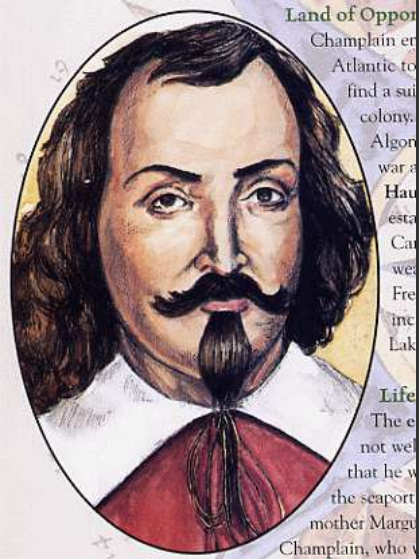
- By WWII, the British Empire became too large, and they could no longer control it.



■ British territories today

# French Empire

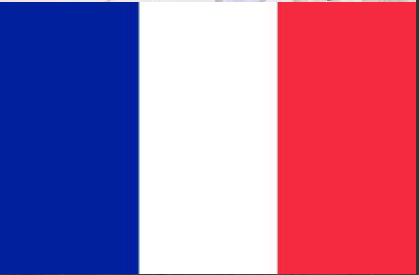
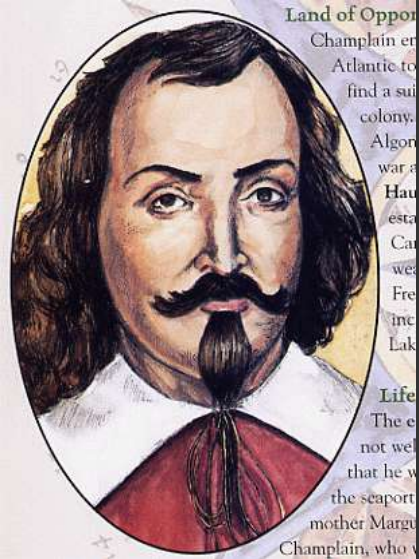




# French Empire

France had two different empires. The first (1608-1803), was in the Americas. The second (1830-1960), was in Africa and Asia.





# New France

- In 1603, Samuel de Champlain left France and traveled into the St. Lawrence River.
- In 1608, Champlain founded Quebec City in present-day Canada with the intention of making the area part of the French colonial empire.

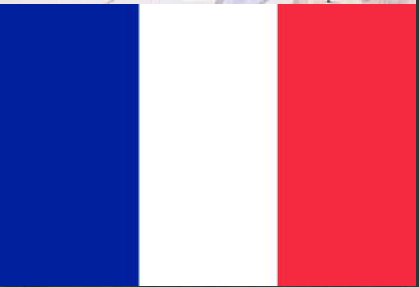


■ Samuel de Champlain



# Quebec

- Champlain's *Habitation de Quebec*, built as a permanent fur trading outpost, was where he intended to forge a trading and military alliance with the Algonquin and Huron nations.

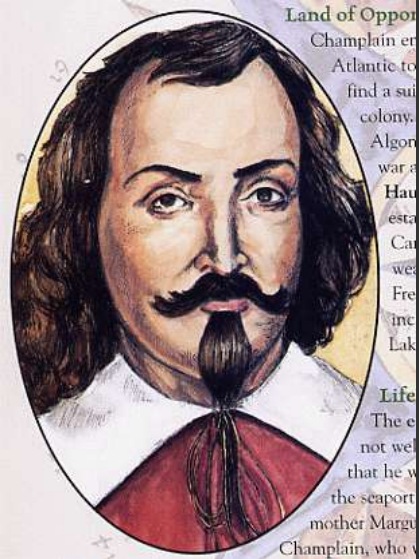


# Fur Trading

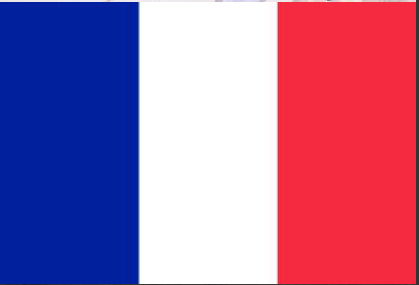
- Quebec's people traded their furs for many French goods such as metal objects, guns, alcohol, and clothing.







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# End of American Holdings

- France lost Canada in the Seven Years War to Britain in 1763.

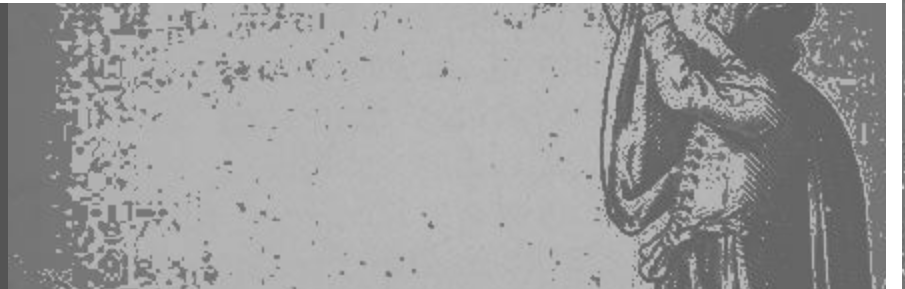


- France sold the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. in 1803.



TERMINUS OF LOUISIANA 1803-1804  
LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY  
ceded by FRANCE to the UNITED STATES by  
treaty of April 30, 1803, as asserted and  
maintained by the American Government

# Dutch Empire



# Background

- In the late 1500s, the Dutch enjoyed one of the highest standards of living.
- They grew rich through trade.
- By this time, they had thrown off Spanish control and began a period of rapid expansion.



# Why do exploring?

- Unlike the Spanish, the Dutch made lots of money at home.
- The Netherlands is small, with little room for farming or manufacturing.
- The Dutch's goal for exploration was new lands.



# Dutch aims for exploration

- more land
- more wealth
- more power
- break the Portuguese trade monopoly in Southeast Asia



# Dutch Explorers

- Dutch East India Company (or **VOC**, from the Dutch Verenigde Oost-Indische)



- Dutch West India Company (or **GWC**, from the Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie)



# Dutch Explorers

## ■ Henry Hudson

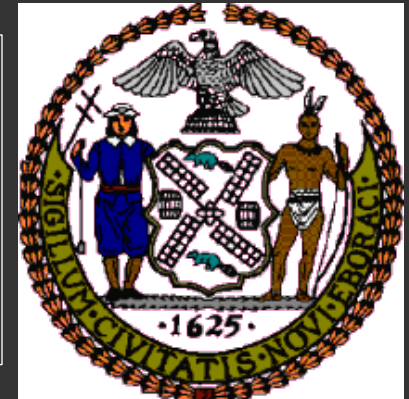
- explored upstate New York and Canada for the VOC

## ■ Peter Minuit

- governed the Dutch colony of New Netherland
- established the city of New Amsterdam (present-day New York City)



Official  
flag and  
seal of  
NYC



# Where the Dutch went

## ■ Caribbean & South America

- Netherlands Antilles
- Virgin Islands
- Tobago
- Chile
- Brazil

## ■ North America

- New Netherland
  - Fort Orange (present-day Albany, NY)
  - New Amsterdam (present-day New York City)





# Where the Dutch went

## ■ Africa

- South Africa (lost to the British)

## ■ Asia

- parts of India
- Spice Islands
- Java
- Indonesia

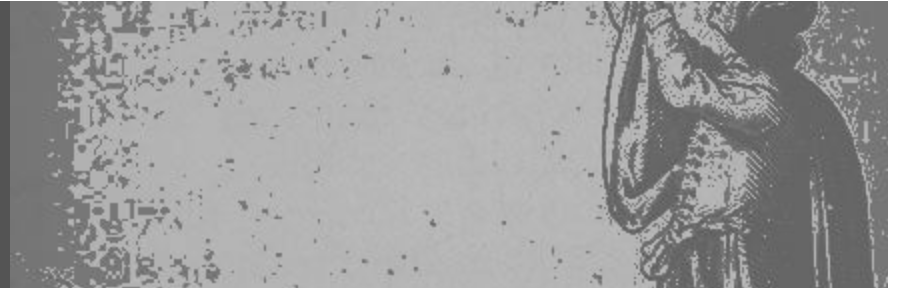


# Benefits for the Dutch

- removed power from rival states  
(especially Portugal)
- huge economic boost  
(especially from the spice trade)
- land for agriculture



# Empires after Exploration



# EXPLORATION AND EMPIRES, 1400–1700

**Colonial Expansion**

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<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #FFEB3B; border: 1px solid black;"></span> French	

Regions with other coloration represent individual empires without colonies.

