

## Bellringer

- Take out a sheet of paper and make a Table of Contents.
- Examine the Unit 7 Organizer and 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



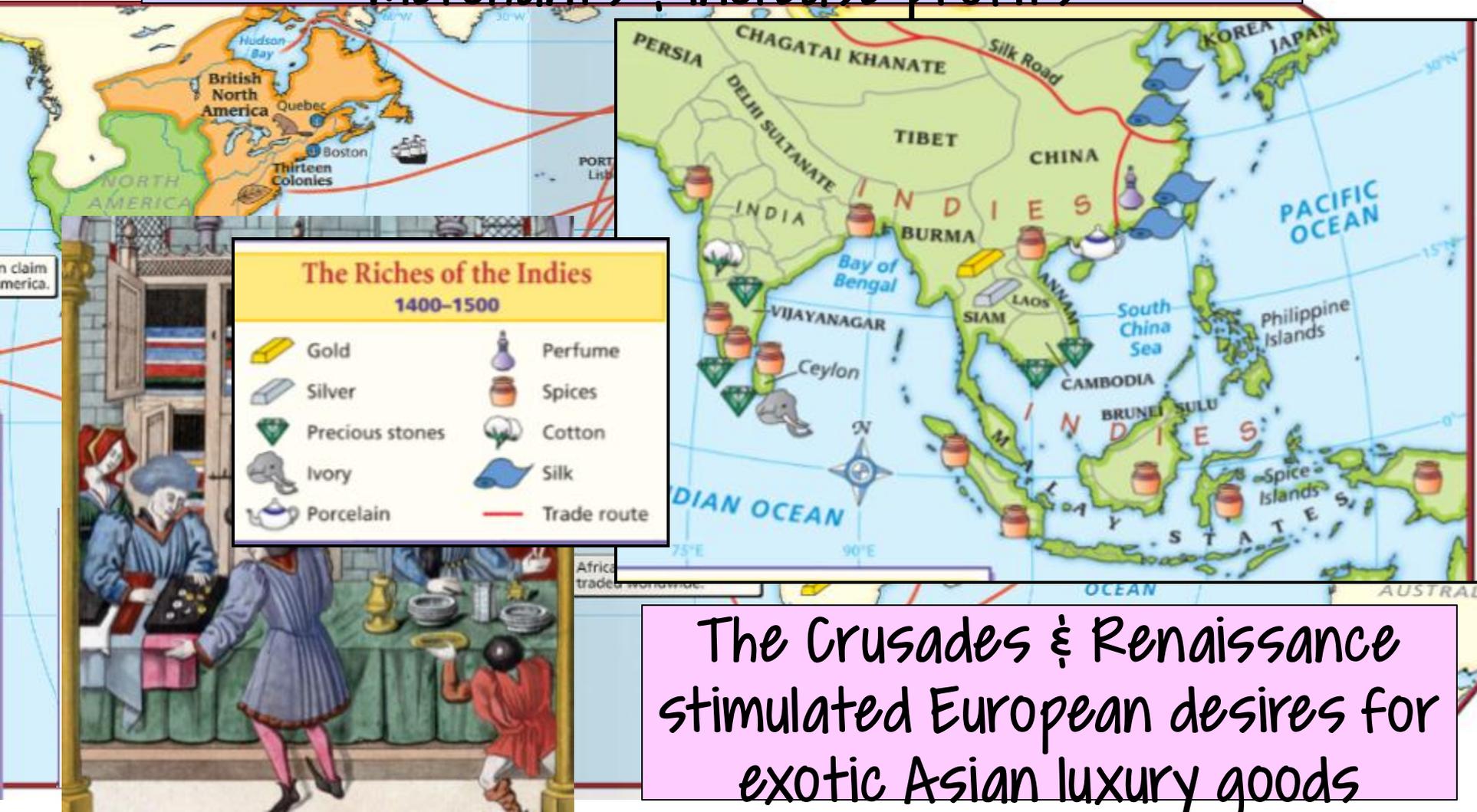
## Motivations:

Why did Europeans want to explore?

As a result of **exploration**, European nations grew powerful & spread their **influence** throughout the world

# Gold (Money)

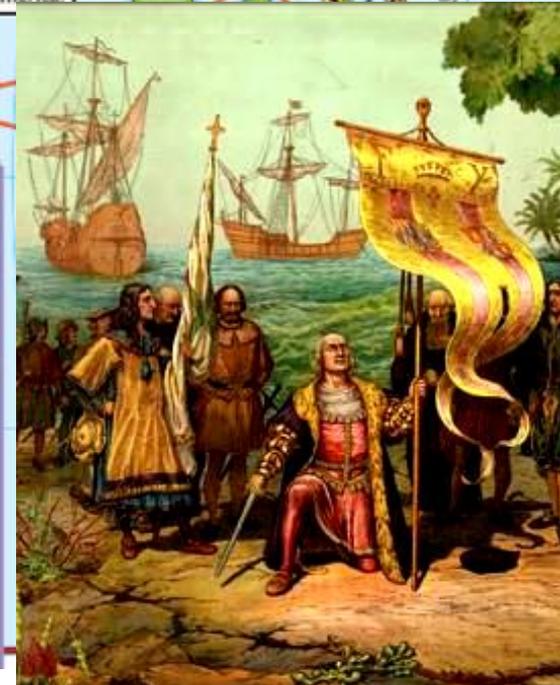
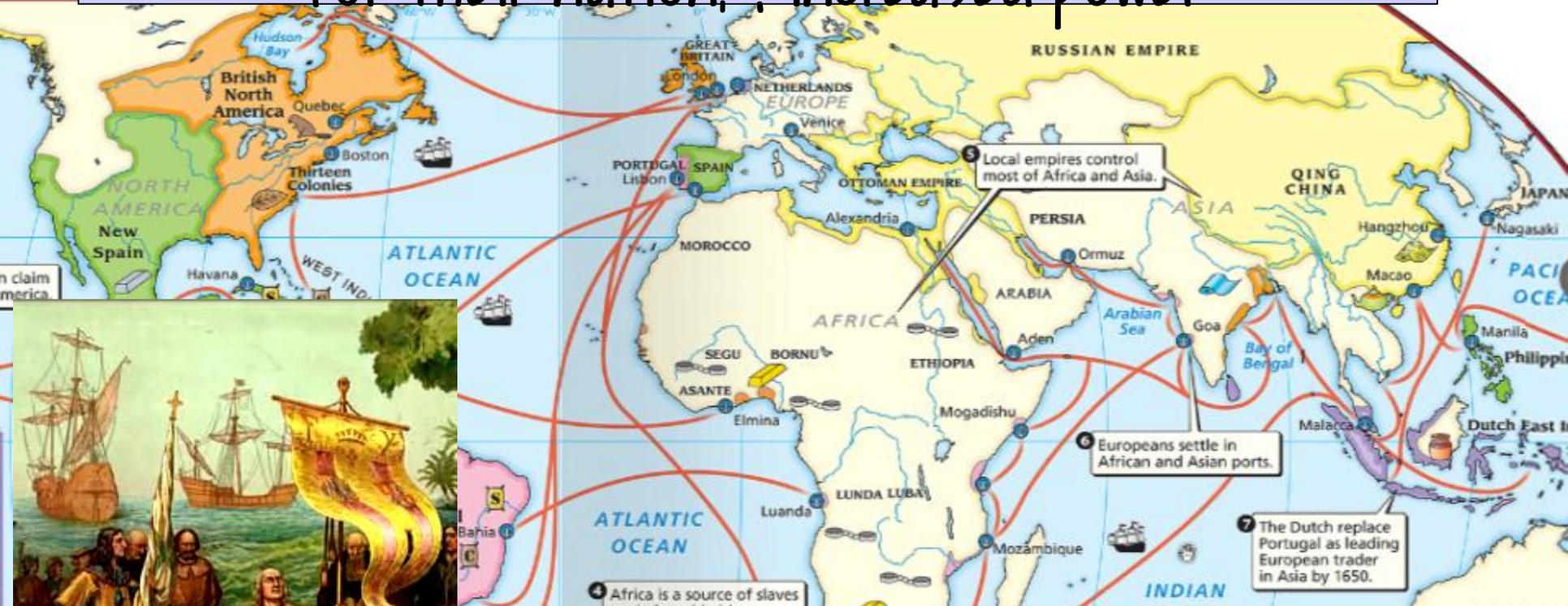
Merchants began looking for quick, direct trade routes to Asia to avoid Muslim & Italian merchants & increase profits



The 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

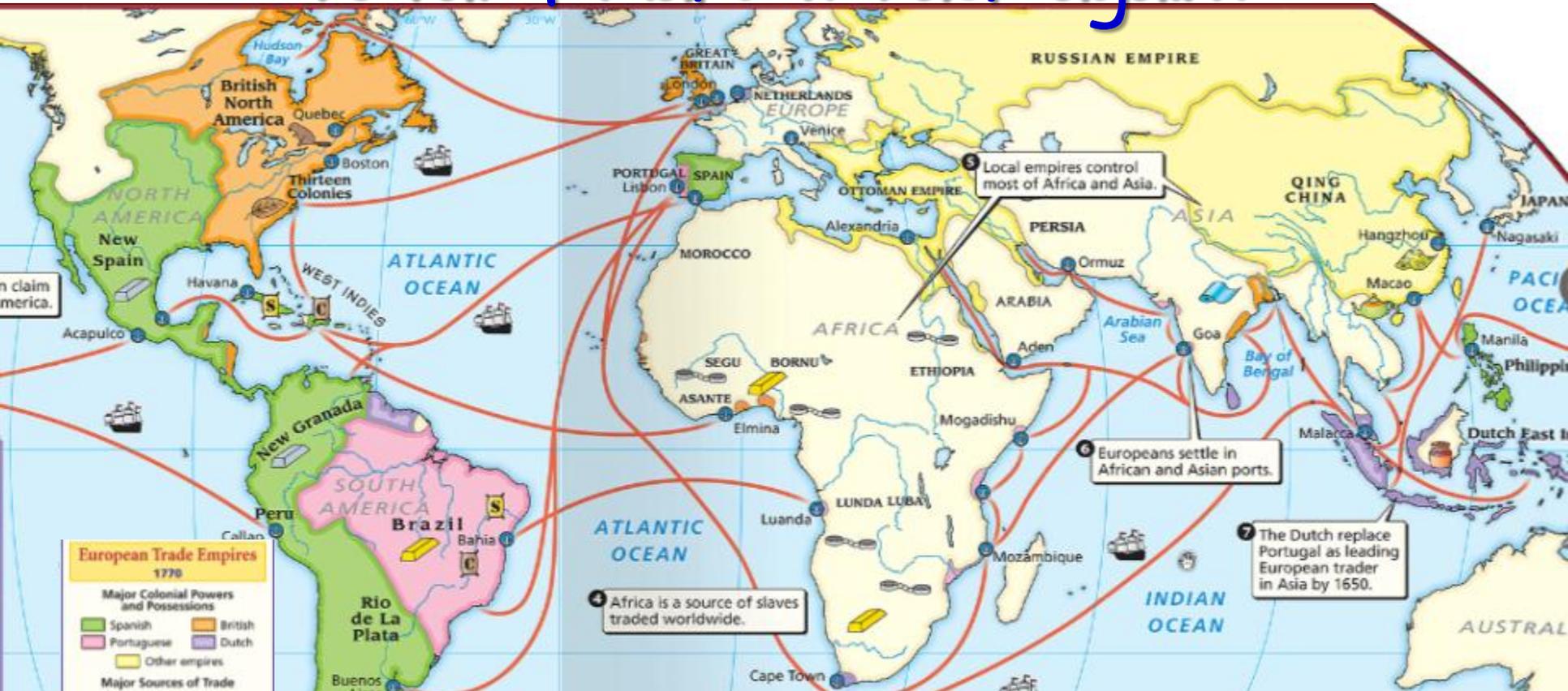


Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries who would focus only on conversions



# Means:

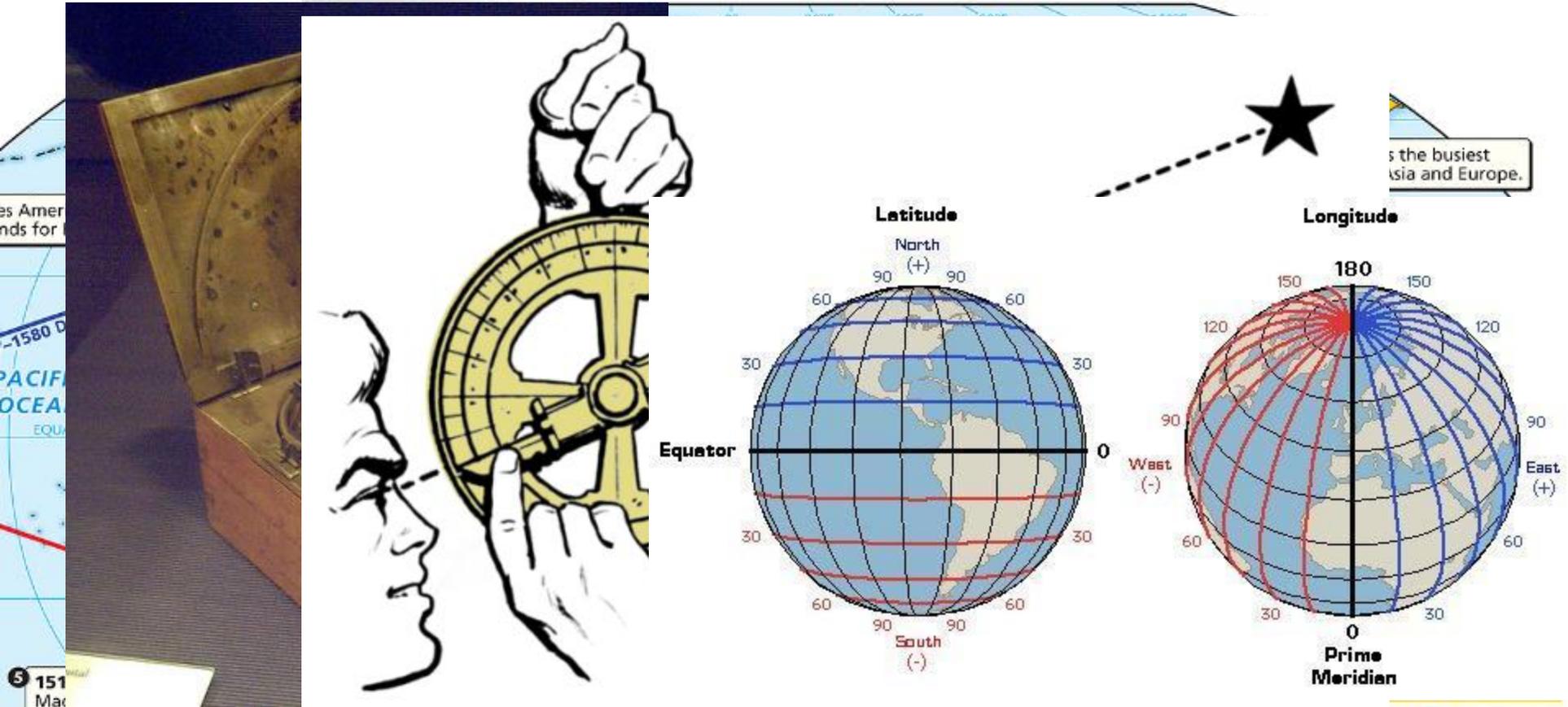
How were explorers able to sail so far & make it back again?



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

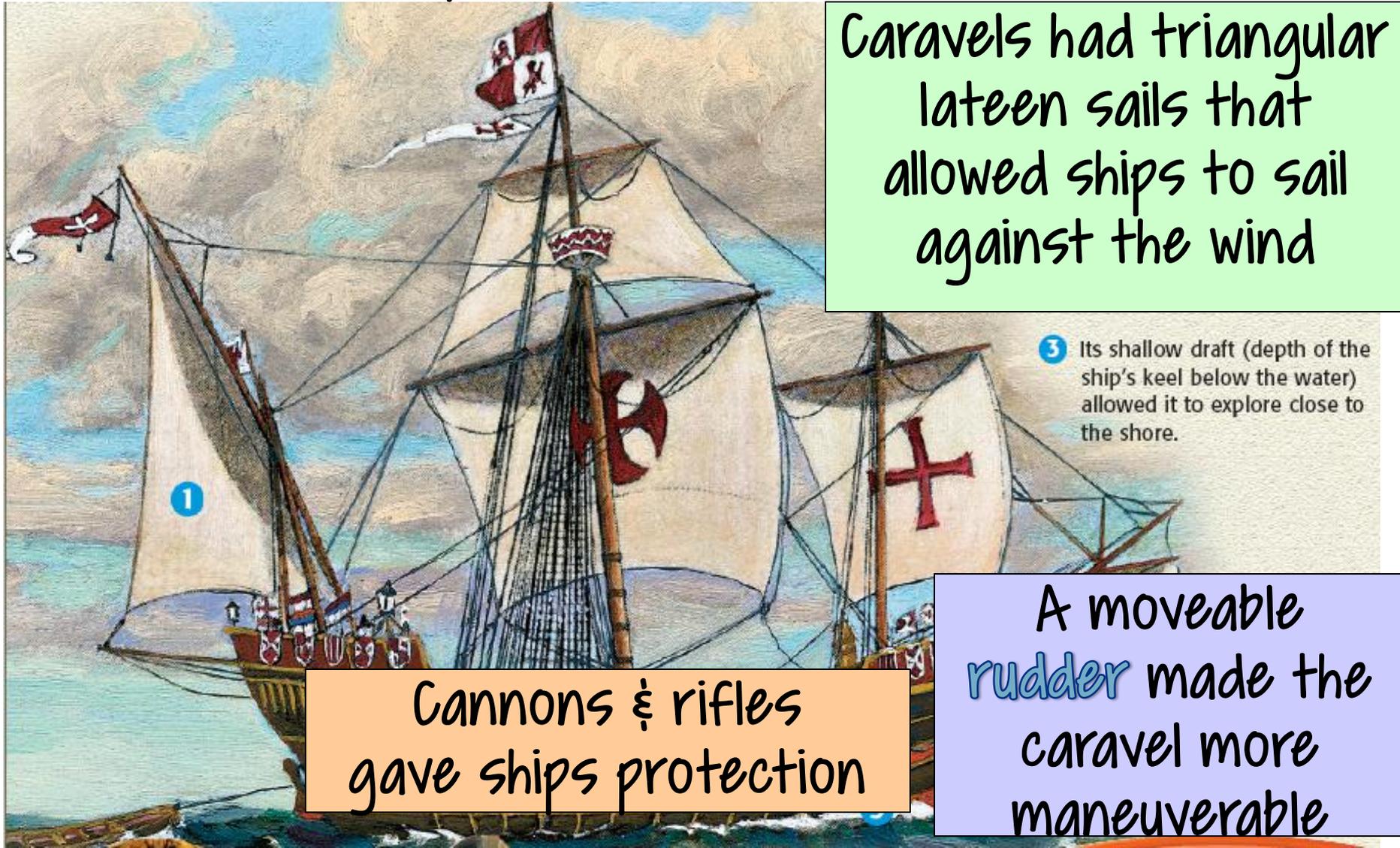


Magnetic compass sailing more

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.

Cannons & rifles  
gave ships protection

A moveable  
**rudder** made the  
caravel more  
maneuverable

# PERFORMANCE FINAL REVIEW

## WORLD HISTORY PERFORMANCE FINAL TOPICS

### EMPIRES:

Mongols or Byzantine

### LEADERS:

Julius Caesar or Genghis Khan

### WORLD RELIGIONS:

Islam or Christianity

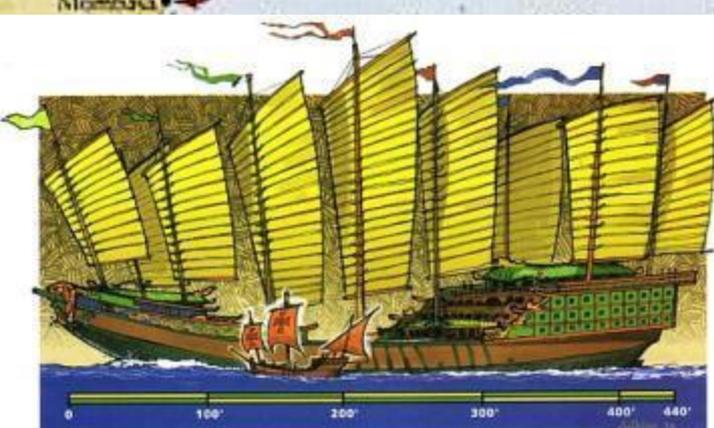
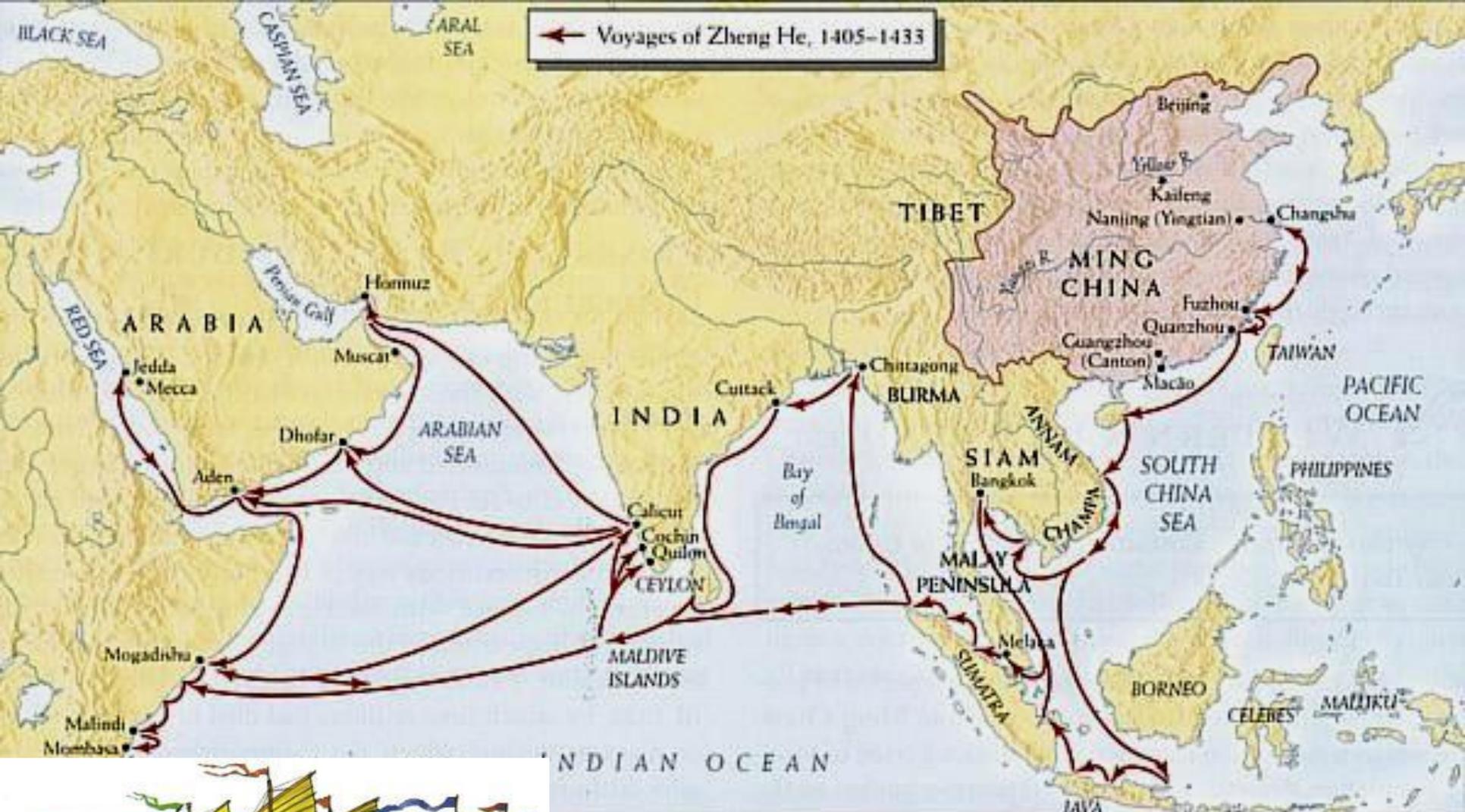
- For the rest of class you will be taking a few notes (on your own paper) on at least two of these topics. You will be asked to write an essay on one topic (out of two choices per class), so if you study two of these you should be fine.
  - For example: **Empires and Leaders**
- For study purposes, jot down notes about the two topics you think you could do the best on. You will NOT be able to use these notes tomorrow, they are just a study tool. Performance finals are 5% of your grade.



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



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

Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration

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

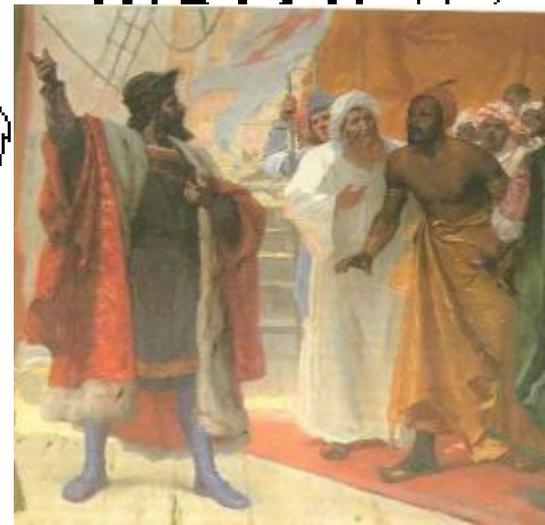
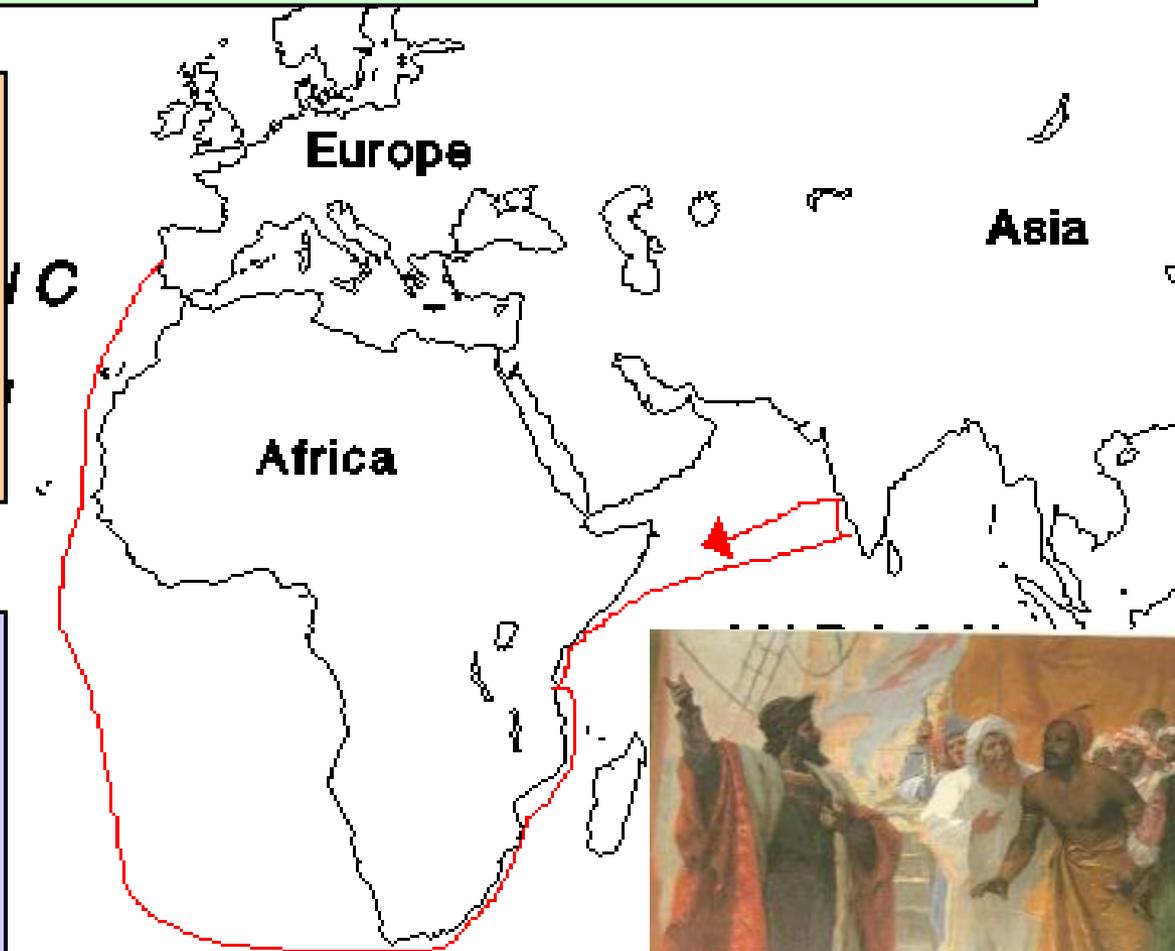
He wanted to discover new territories, find a quick trade route to Asia, & expand Portugal's power

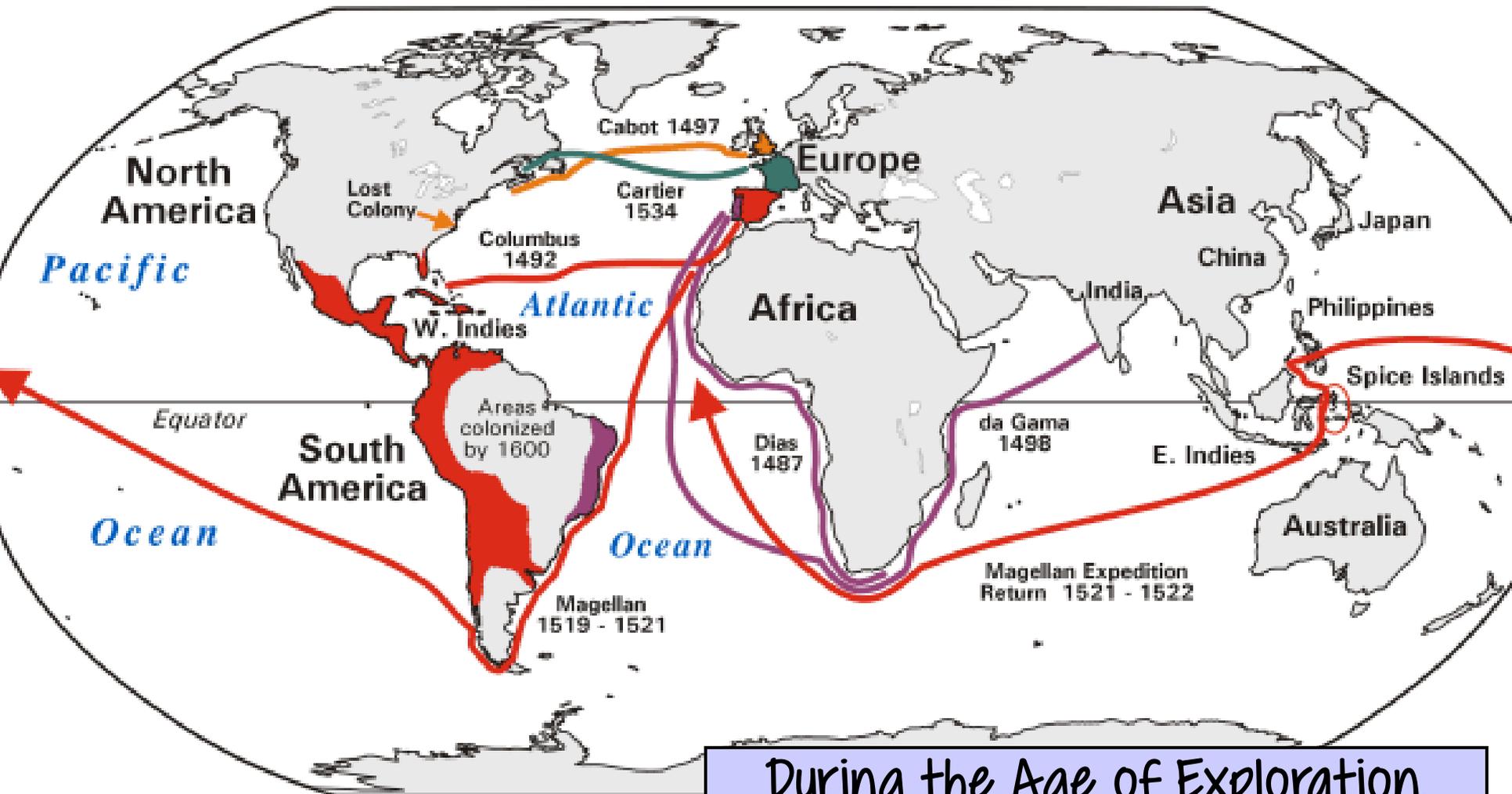


Prince Henry's navigation school & willingness to fund voyages led the Portuguese to be the 1<sup>st</sup> to explore the west coast of Africa

Vasco da Gama was the 1<sup>st</sup> explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around Africa to get to India

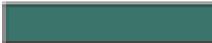
Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth





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

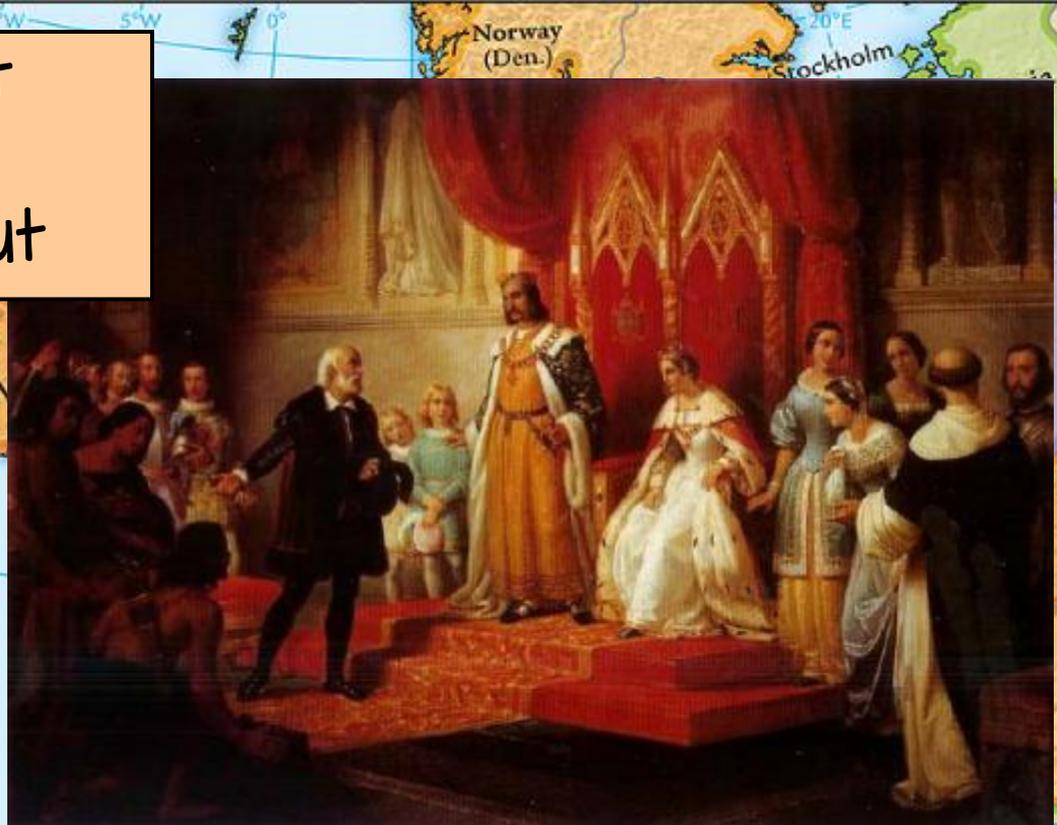
Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

Portugal		England	
Spain		France	

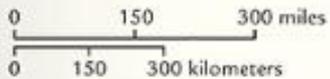
Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown

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



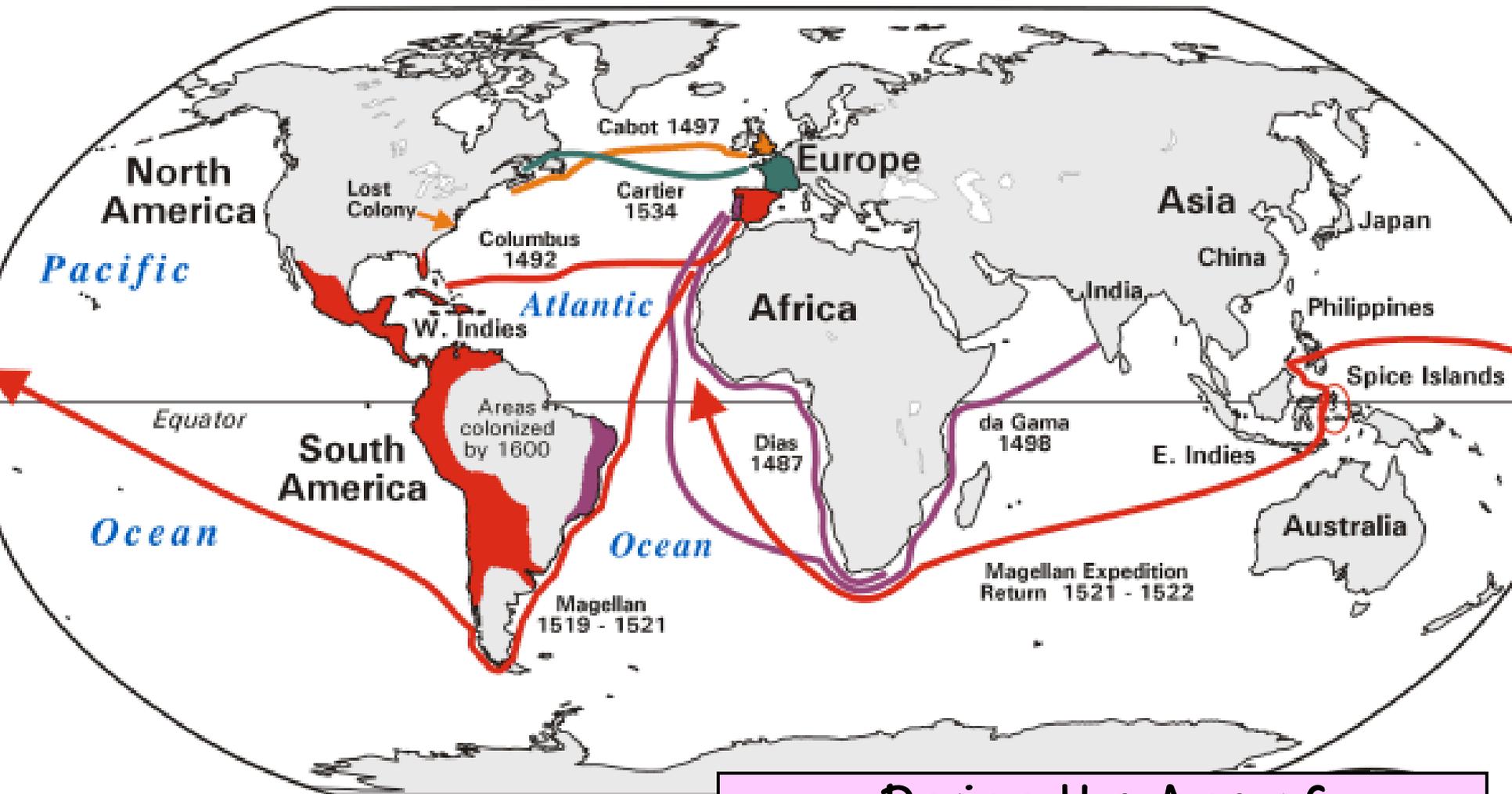
He made 4 trips to "India" never knowing he was in "America"



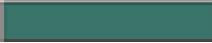
Despite the fact that Columbus never found Asia, Ferdinand Magellan still thought he could reach **Asia** by sailing West

Magellan became the first explorer to **circumnavigate** the Earth (go all the way around)





**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

During the Age of Exploration, Spain created colonies in North & South America

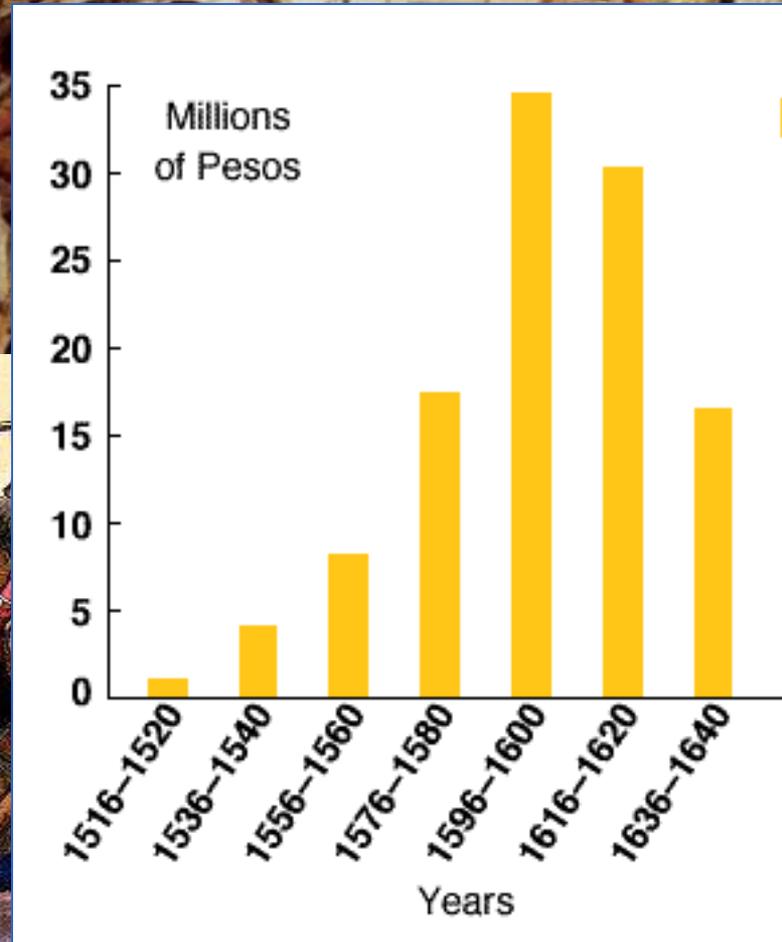
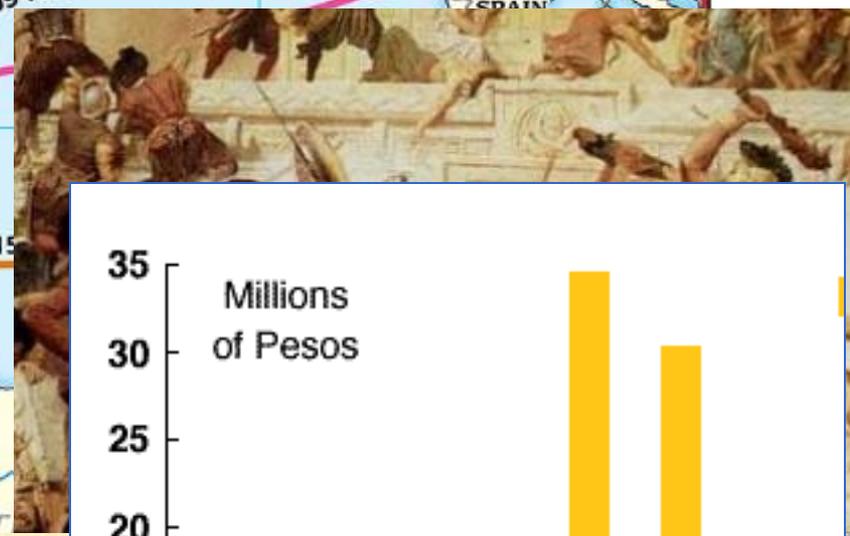
Spain sent explorers called **conquistadors** to the New World to find gold, claim land, & spread Christianity

Cortez conquered the **Aztecs**

1521 Aztec Empire is conquered.

Pizarro conquered the Incas

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



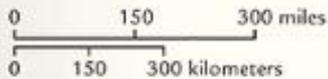
# England, France, & the Netherlands became involved in overseas exploration & colonization as well



## WESTERN EUROPE 1492

### City Symbols

- Paris ● Over 100,000 people
- Seville ● 60,000 to 100,000
- London ● Under 60,000



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The French explorer Samuel de Champlain searched Canada  
 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

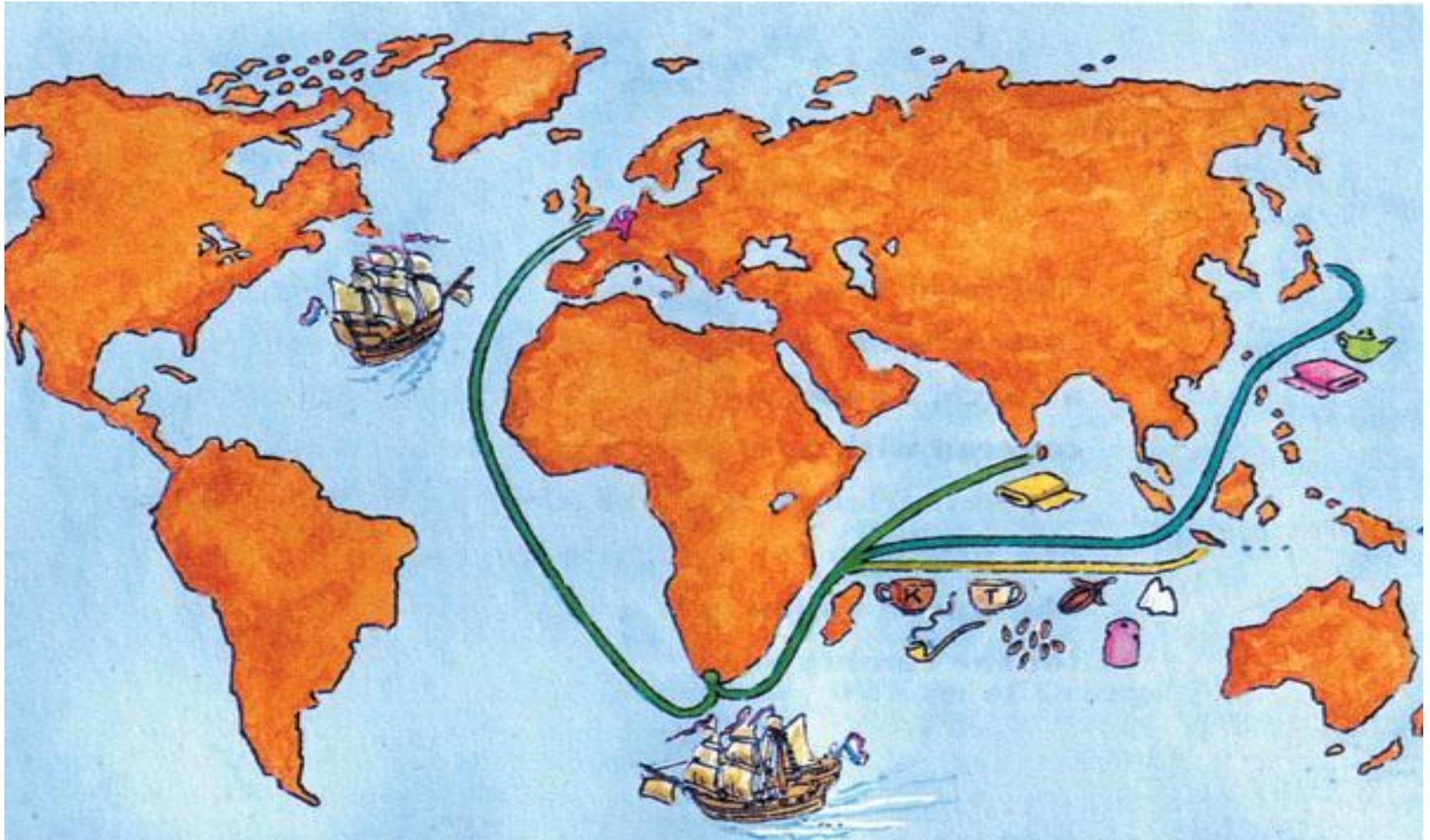
English colonies formed along the Atlantic Coast of North America by colonists motivated either by religion or wealth



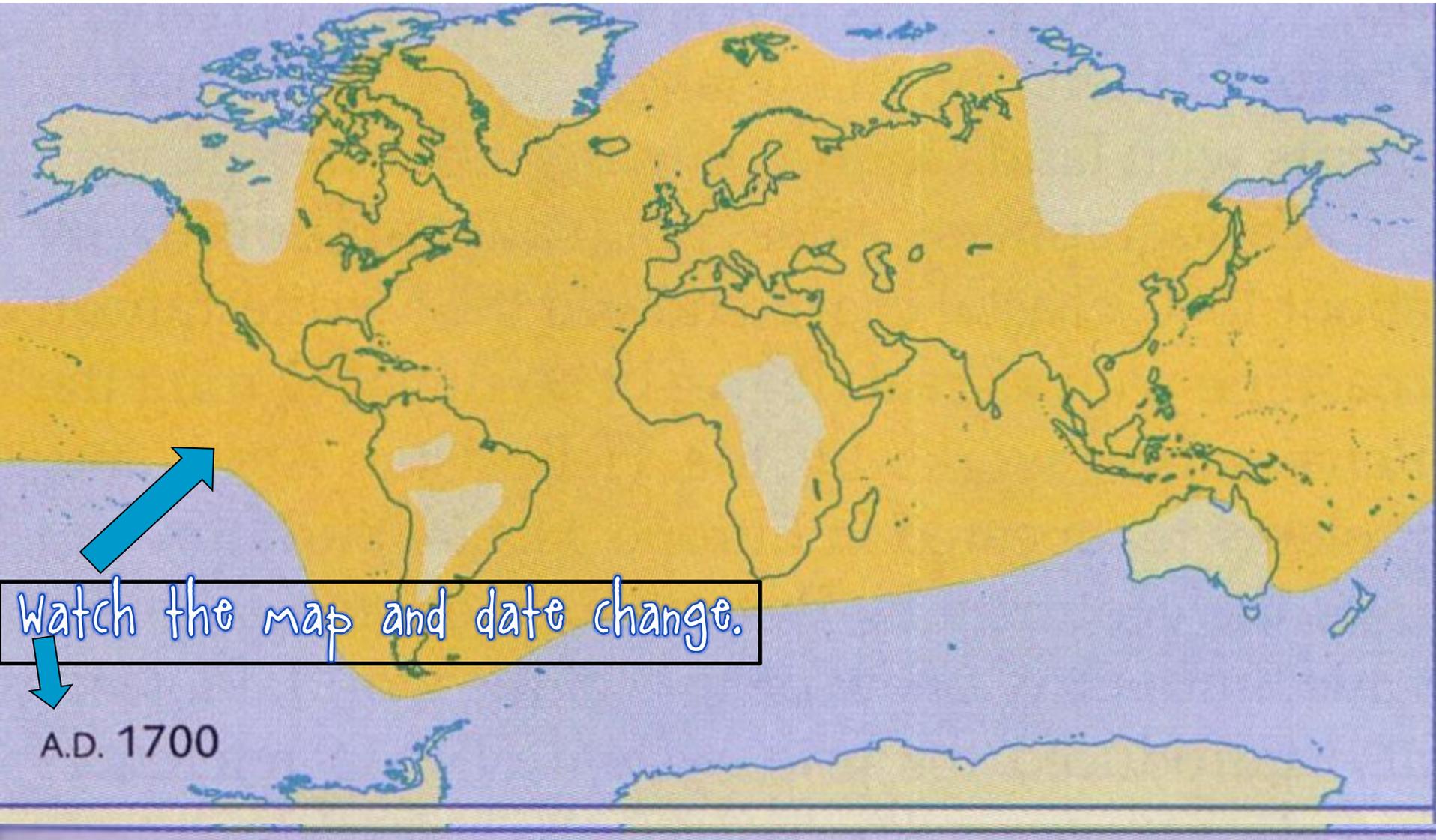
The English explorer **James Cook** was the first European to make contact with Australia, New Zealand, & Hawaii

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

# WHO REALLY DISCOVERED AMERICA?

