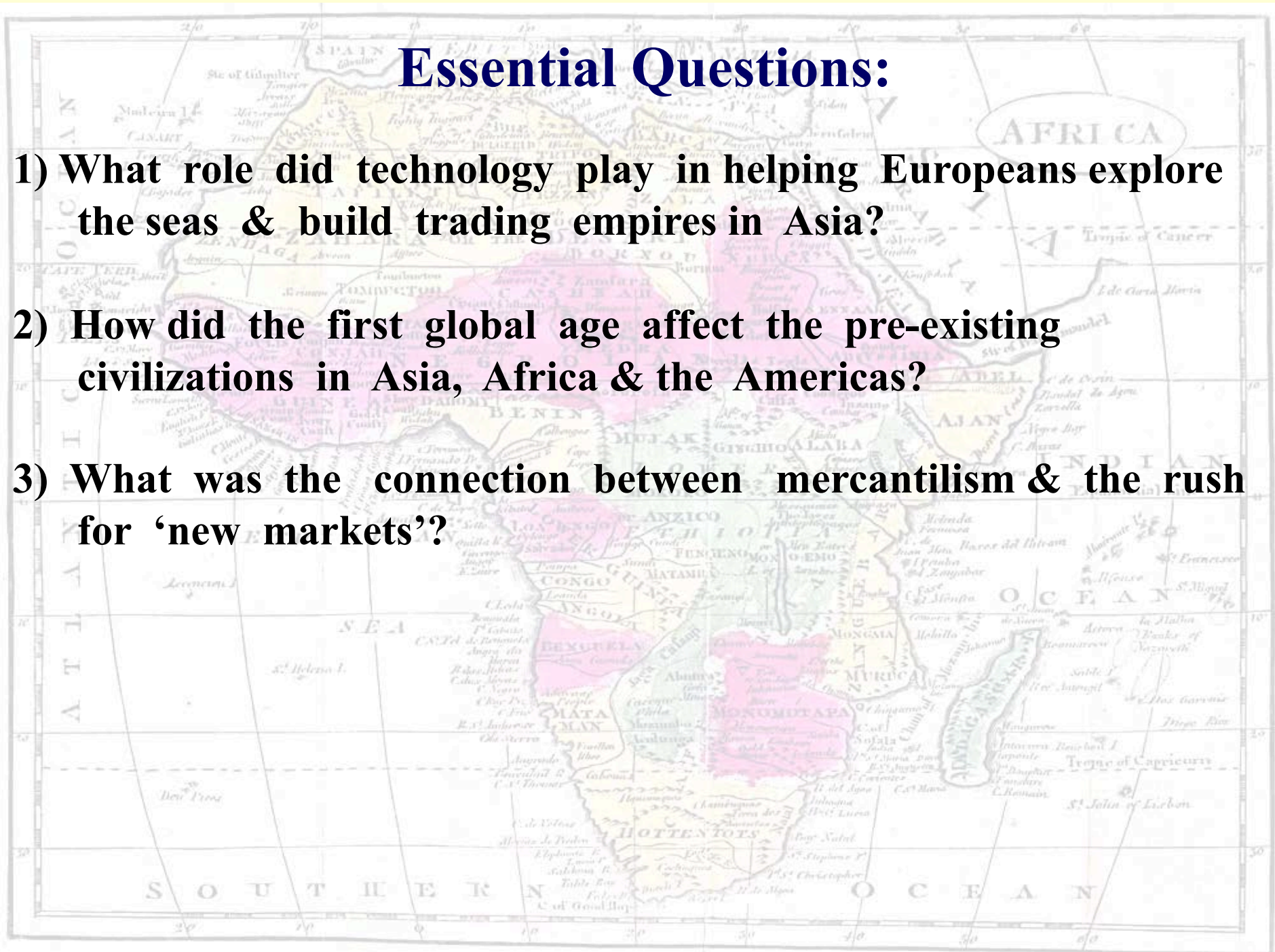


# The Age of Exploration:

## *Interactions & Conflict*

## Essential Questions:

- 1) What role did technology play in helping Europeans explore the seas & build trading empires in Asia?
- 2) How did the first global age affect the pre-existing civilizations in Asia, Africa & the Americas?
- 3) What was the connection between mercantilism & the rush for 'new markets'?



# Europe came out of isolation...

- The **Crusades** (1000s – 1200s)
  - Armies of European Christians trooped to the Middle East to try to take back the Holy Lands from the Muslims
  - When the Crusaders came home, they had developed a strong taste for eastern foods and luxury goods, which inspired trade
  - The Crusaders had also been overcome with a spirit of adventure, a zeal to spread Christianity to “heathen” people, and a desire for conquest
  - Such urges found a natural outlet in the voyages of exploration that were soon to come...
- The **Renaissance** (1300s – 1600s)
  - A major cultural and intellectual movement that changed the way European people thought about and looked at the world
  - People questioned old assumptions and myths, including old fables about religion and geography
  - **Spread of Ideas**
    - Johannes Gutenberg developed a way of **printing books** using moveable type
    - Before this, books were copied by hand, so they were scarce and expensive
    - Now, books could be printed in multiple copies, which made them more affordable and allowed **information** and **ideas** to **spread quickly**
  - People’s imaginations were ablaze and they wanted to learn more about themselves, nature, religion, science, and the world

# A few bits of background info from earlier interactions...

- **Silk Road**

- A (**land**) trade route that linked **China** to the **west**
- Merchants traveled part of the Silk Road and then sold or bartered their goods to other merchants who continued onward

- **Vikings**

- Scandinavians from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden who were skilled sailors, fierce fighters, and greedy looters
- Sought new sources of land, fame, and wealth

# **The European Age of Exploration**

Warm-Up: Respond to each of the following:

- What possible rewards might come from exploring the seas for new lands?
- What are the risks involved in embarking on a voyage into the unknown?

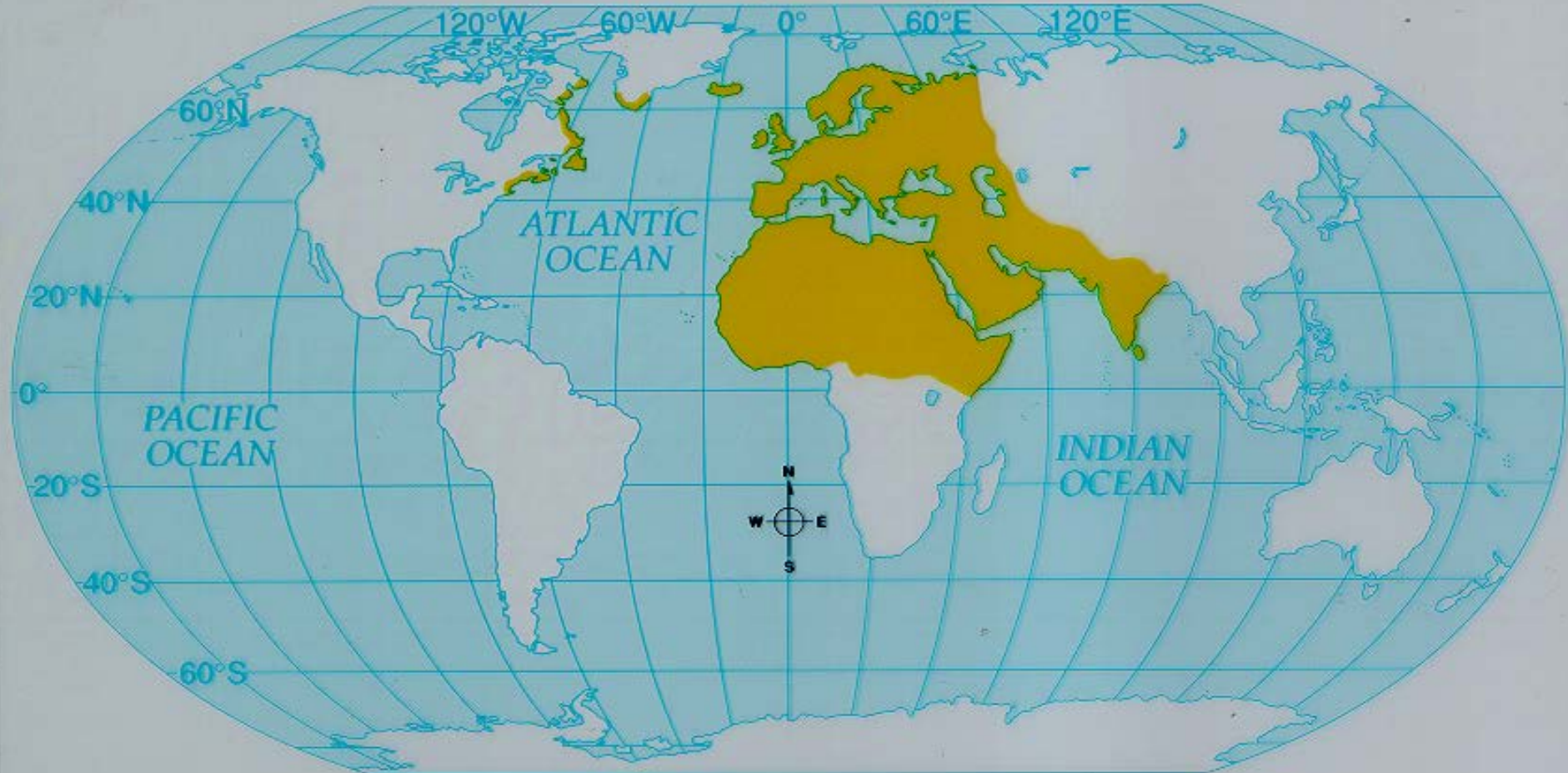
- It is a gray and windy morning in 1430. You are standing on a dock in the European country of Portugal staring out at the dark and mysterious Atlantic Ocean. You, like most people at the time, have no idea what lies beyond the horizon. Now you may find out. You have been asked to go on a voyage of exploration...
- You've heard all the terrifying stories of sea monsters and shipwrecks. You've heard the warnings that the currents along parts of western Africa are "so terrible that no ship having once passed... will ever be able to return." You also have heard that riches await those who help explore and claim new lands. Now, as the captain calls for you to come aboard, you must decide.

Would you go? ...

...The large hold of your ship could carry back gold, jewels, and other valuable items found in distant lands...

...Raging waves could destroy your ship and leave you at the mercy of the sea...

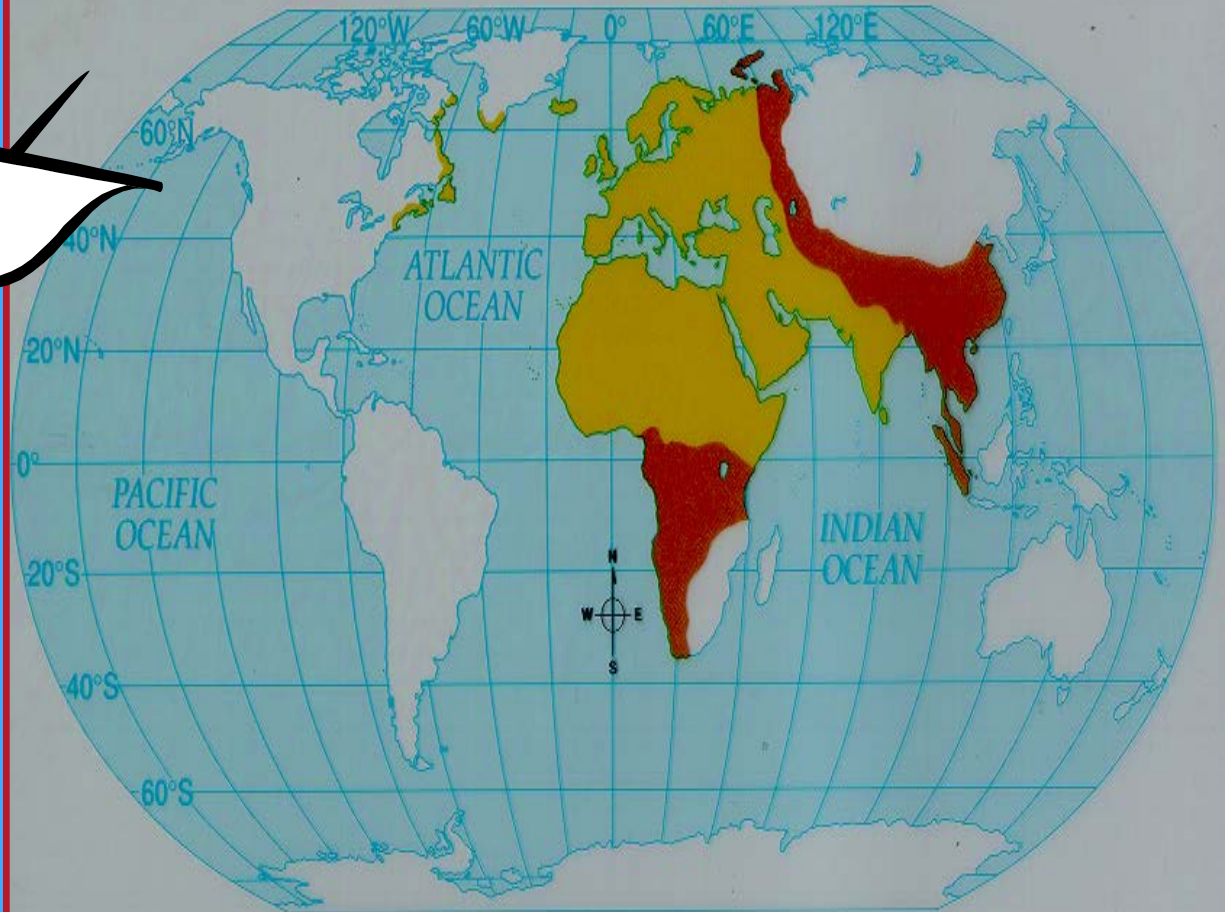
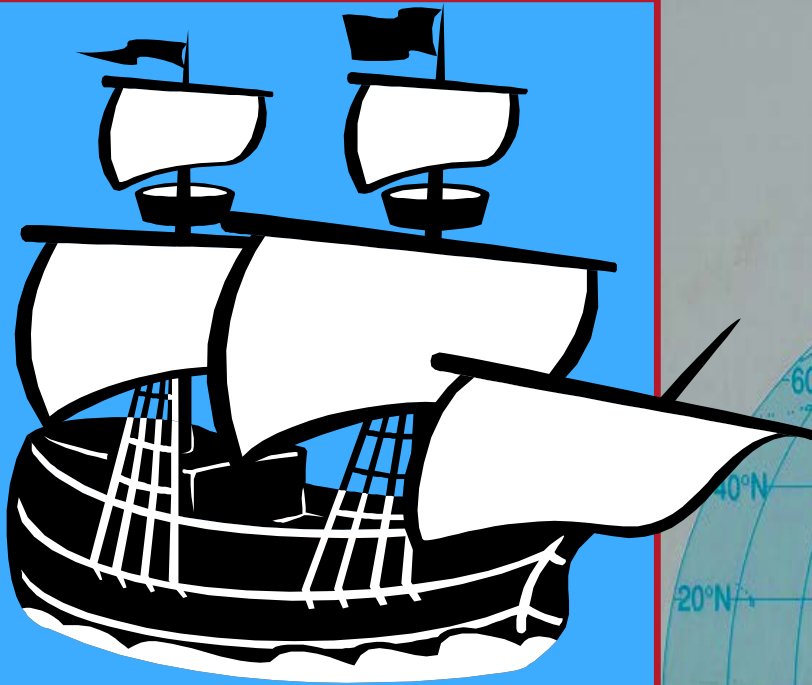
# Note: Robinson Projection



**EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD**

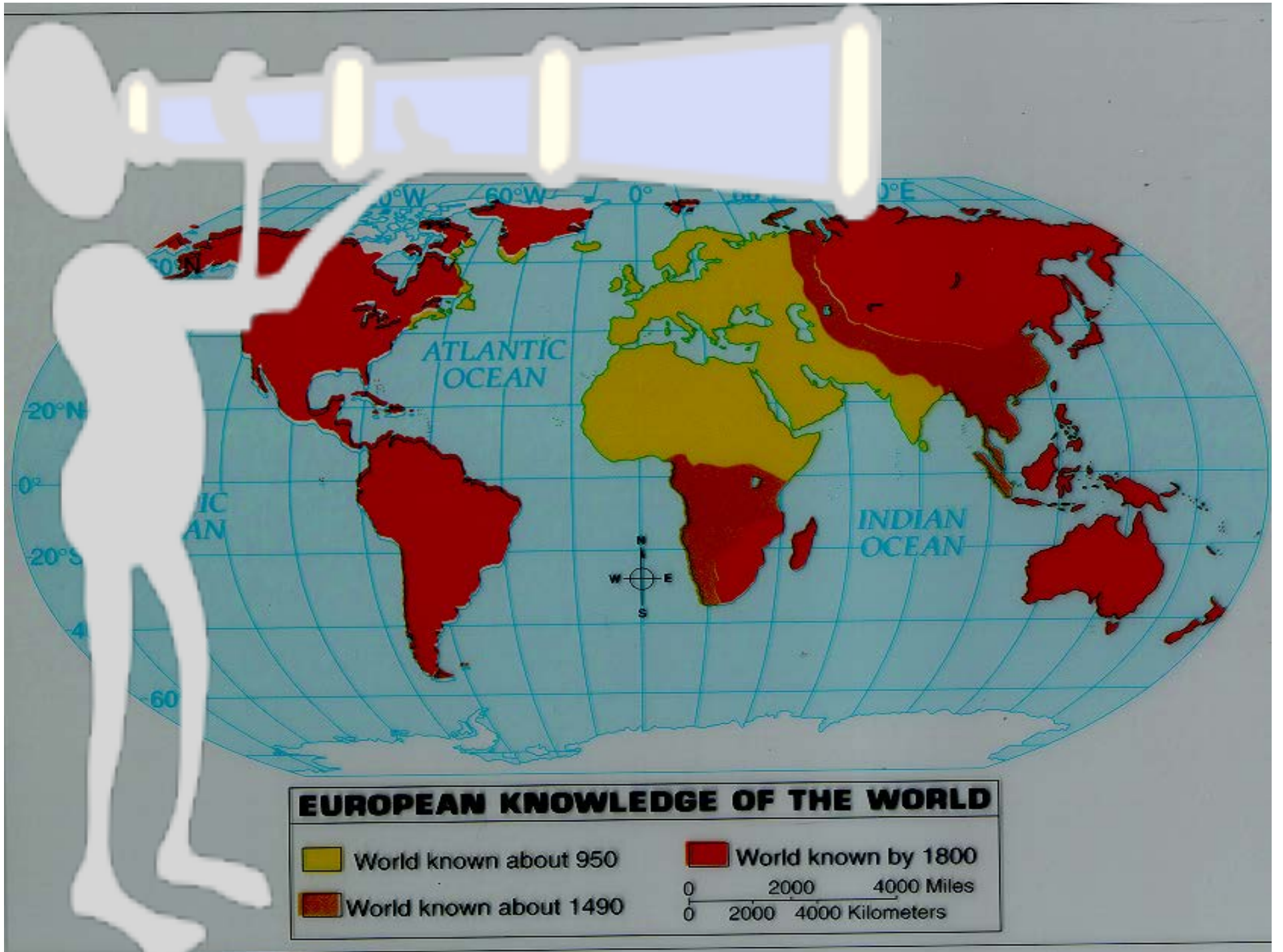
 World known about 950	
	0 2000 4000 Miles
	0 2000 4000 Kilometers





**EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD**



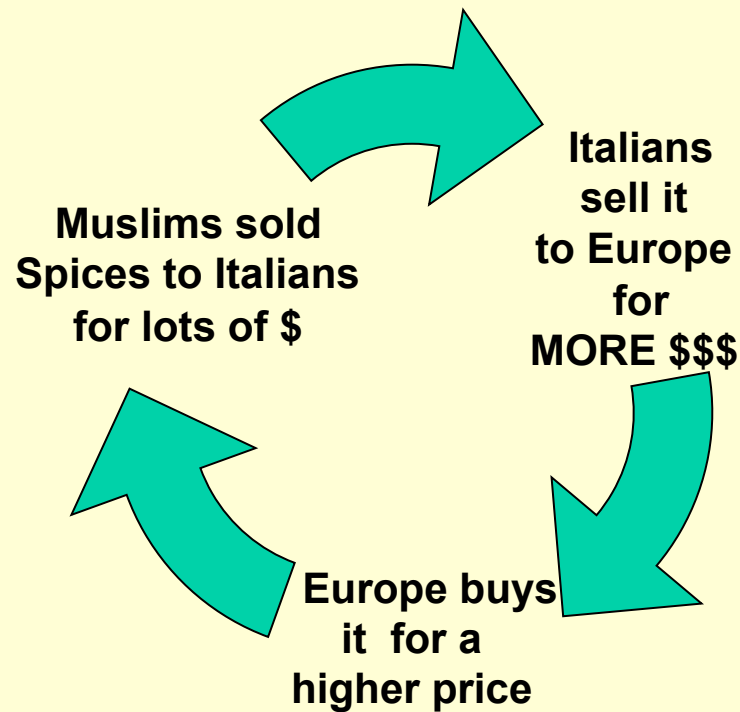


# Motivations for Exploration

**GOLD**, GOD, and **GLORY!**

# GOLD! (WEALTH!)

- New **spices** in Europe (introduced during the Crusades) = ↑ demand for the spices
- Europeans wanted to **cut out the middle man!** (Italy and the powerful Ottoman Empire controlled trade between Europe and the east)
- Europeans try to find new **trade routes** because they want new sources of wealth

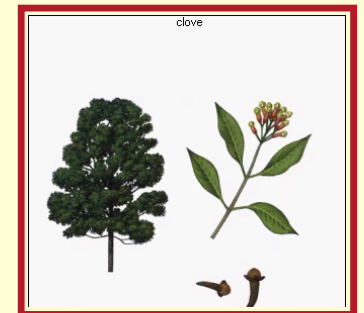


# Spices

The main source of spices were the Moluccas, an island chain in present-day Indonesia, which Europeans called the Spice Islands

Why were spices so desired?

- Preserve food
- Add flavor to food
- Make medicines
- Make perfumes



**WORLD**  
Political Map



www.mapsofworld.com

Copyright © 2008 www.mapsofworld.com



But profit was NOT the only reason for exploration...

Many sought to convert other populations to Christianity

## **GOD** (Spread of Christianity)

- The Crusades pushed Christians to feel it was their duty to spread their religion and convert people to Christianity (and not to be Muslim)
- Bartholomeu Dias – “ *To serve God and His Majesty, to give light to those who were in darkness, and to grow rich as all men desire to do.* ”

# GLORY !

- BEING “The FIRST!”
- First to: Find a spice?

Find an area?

Create a trading port?

Control a COUNTRY!?



# TECHNOLOGY HELPS!

**Caravel:** stronger, sturdier ship with triangular sails (adopted from Arabs) made travel easier

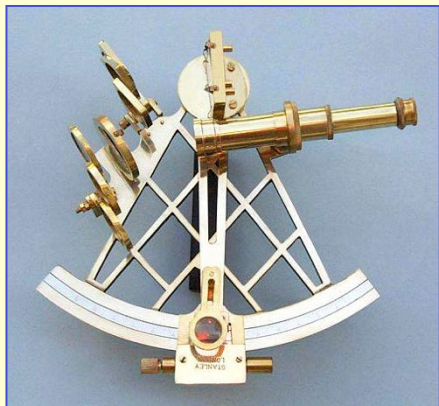
- 65 feet long = more space for food/people
- Able to explore close to shore
- Larger sails for easier movement and power (made it possible to sail against the wind)
- Contained newer and more armaments, including sturdier canons



# New Maritime Technologies

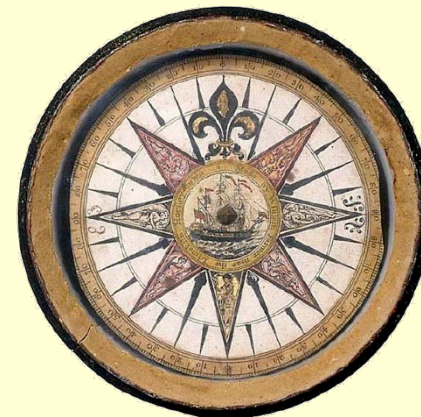


Hartman Astrolabe (1532) -  
Developed by the Greeks and  
perfected by the Arabs; used to  
determine latitude (sail by stars)



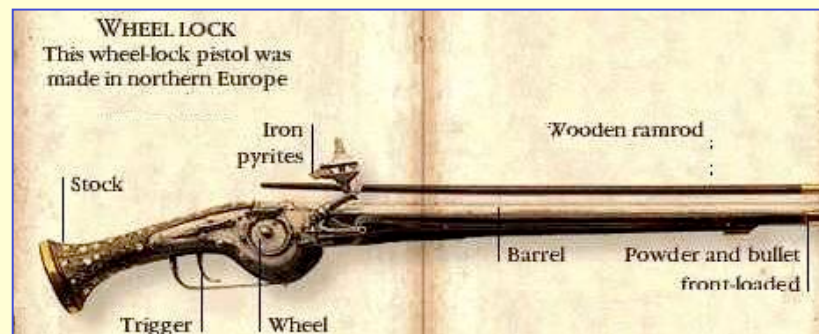
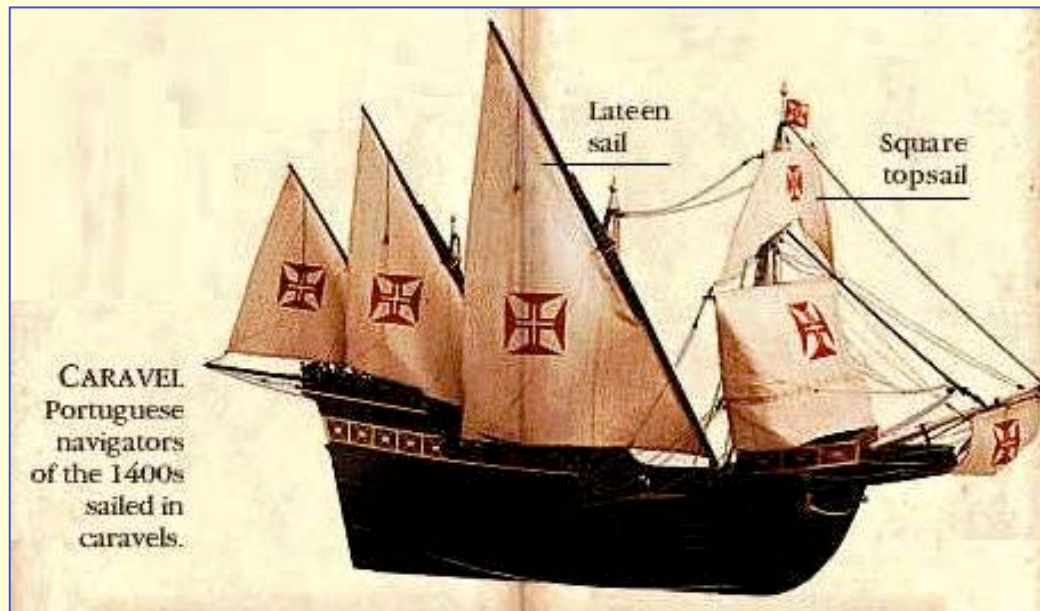
Sextant

Better/More Accurate Maps  
[Portulan]



Mariner's **Compass** - Chinese invention;  
magnetically tracked direction

# New Weapons Technology



# Summary: European Motives in the Age of Exploration

- Attracted to East for silks and **spices**
- Difficult to trade with **Islamic empires** (Italy & the Ottoman empire controlled international trade)
- Desire for **wealth & adventure**
- Religious zeal – save souls (**spread Christianity**)
- Summary: God, Gold & Glory!!

# European Explorers

# Portugal

Led the Way in  
Exploration

# *The Portuguese*

## Prince Henry “The Navigator”



- Not an explorer – a patron & sponsor
- Created a **navigation school** in Portugal to encourage exploration
- Gathered scientists, mapmakers, and other experts to prepare for exploration
- Goal: Find a **sea route to Asia**, which would allow Portugal to trade directly with the east

# *Bartolomeu Dias*

- Sailed for Portugal
- First European to **round the Cape of Good Hope** in 1488 – he didn't make it to Asia, but his discovery opened a sea route to Asia





# *Vasco da Gama*

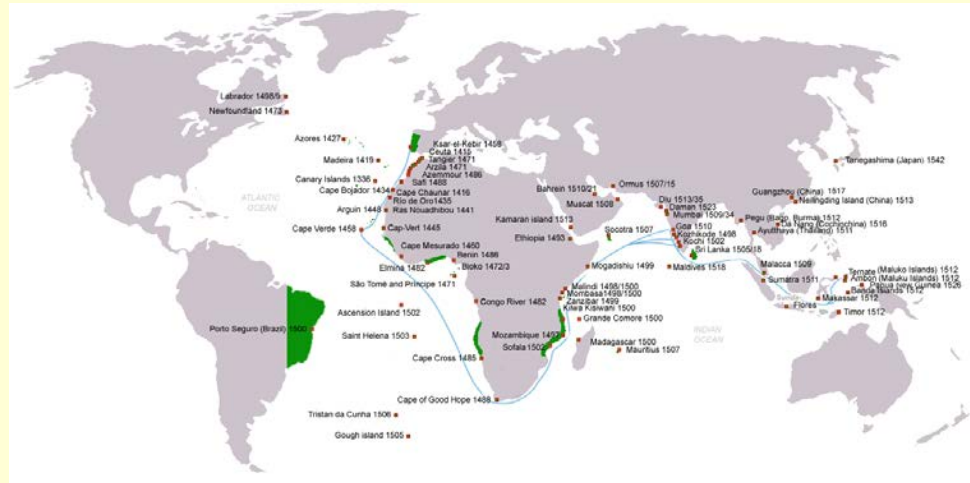
- Sailed for Portugal
- 1497-98: Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and up the eastern coast of Africa – he took on an Indian pilot who guided him across the Indian Ocean
- First to **reach India** and open a new water route for trade between Europe and Asia
- Returned to Spain with a cargo of spices



**Cape of Good Hope**

# Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean

- Portugal established multiple trading posts along the Indian Ocean by capturing many Muslim owned lands (w/ help from cannons mounted on their ships), including the Straits of Hormuz, Goa, the Strait of Malacca & the Spice Islands
- The Portuguese **broke** the Italian-Muslim **domination** of trade & sold goods at 1/5 the cost



[http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-3445\\_162-57607232/how-portugal-became-the-first-global-sea-power/](http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-3445_162-57607232/how-portugal-became-the-first-global-sea-power/)

**Spain**

Enters the Race

# *The Spanish*

- Queen Isabella & King Ferdinand wanted Spain to be a united, Catholic kingdom
- Inquisition - Ordered all Jews & Muslims to convert or leave Spain; even Christians could be punished if they were suspected of defying the church
- They were eager to **spread Catholicism** & profit from new trade routes



# *Christopher Columbus*

- From Italy but sailed for Spain
- Convinced Queen Isabella to back his voyage
- Believed that he could reach Asia, in the east, by **sailing west**
- Did not know about American continents



## Columbus Continued...

- In 1492, Columbus sailed west with three small ships

- His fleet dropped anchor in the Caribbean Sea, near what is now the Bahamas

- Columbus spent several months cruising the islands along the Caribbean, searching for China & Japan

- Since he thought he had reached the Indies, he called the indigenous people --- **Indians**

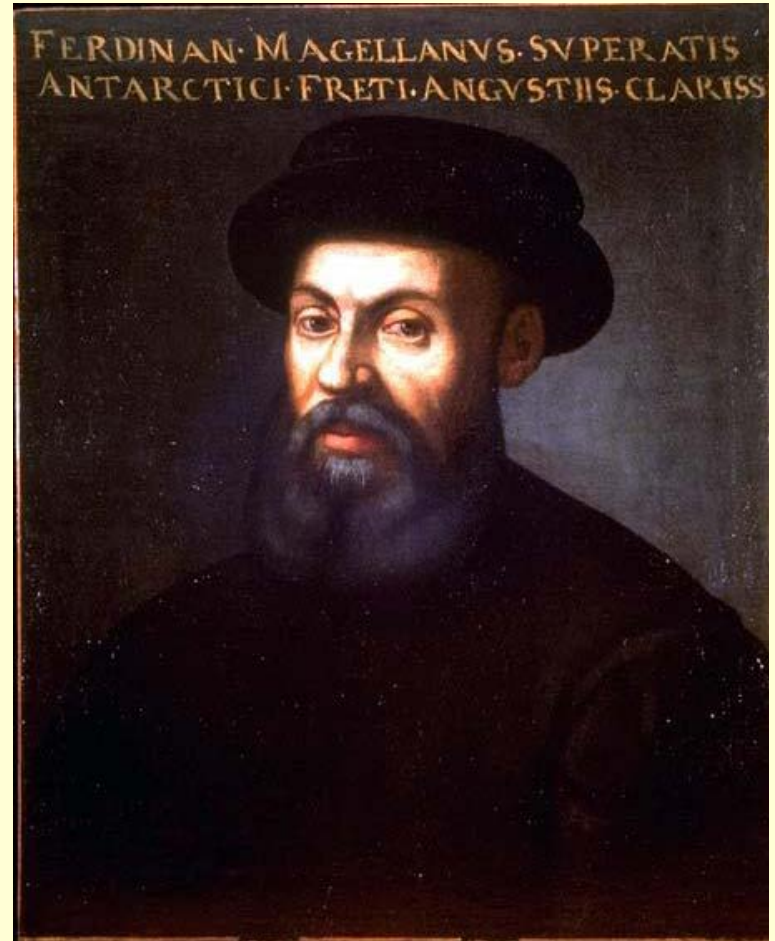


# Voyages of Christopher Columbus

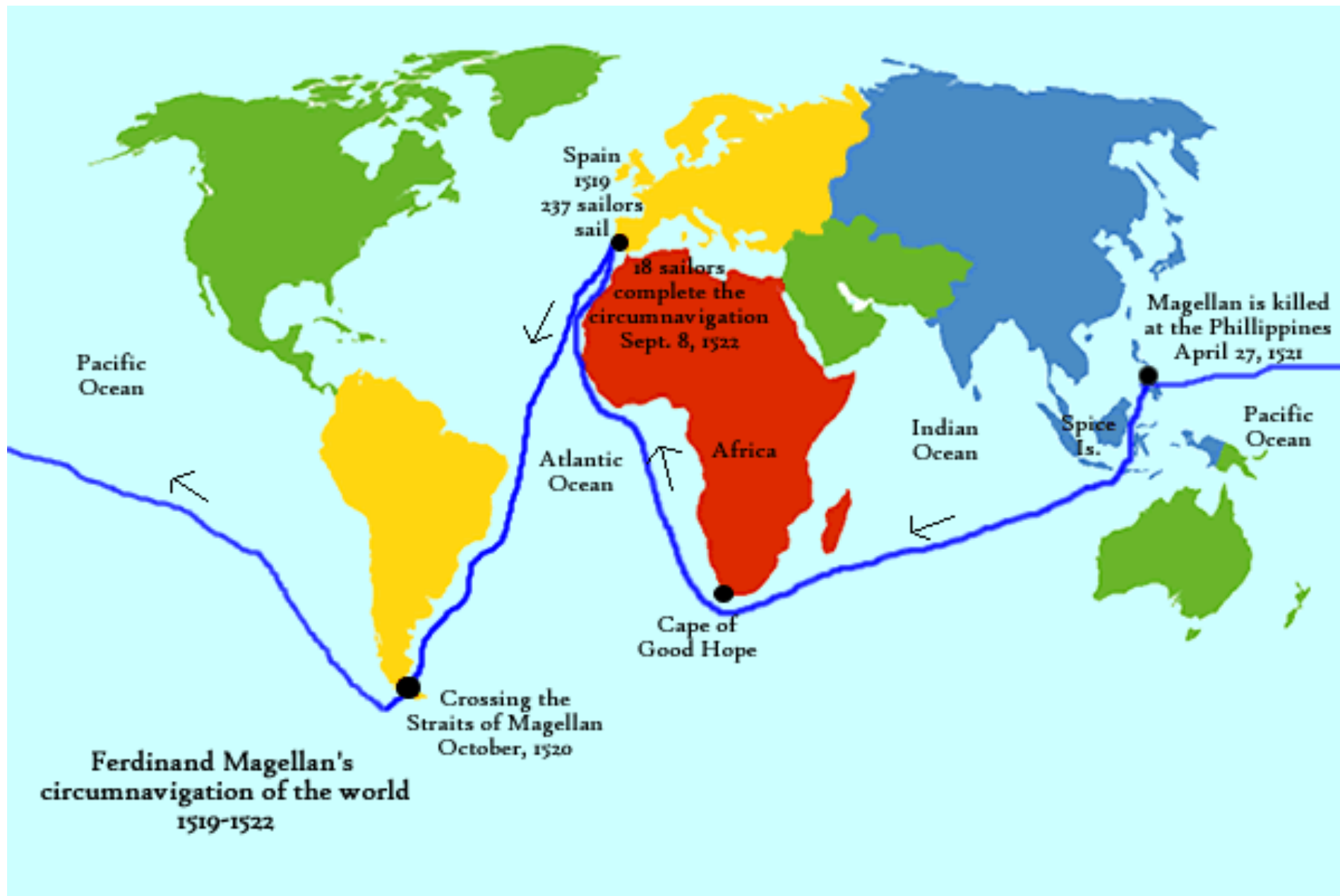


# *Ferdinand Magellan*

- From Portugal but sailed for Spain
- His crew was the first to **circumnavigate the globe** (sail around the world)
- This voyage, which lasted from 1519-1522, proved that the world was round







Magellan named the Pacific Ocean after the Latin word meaning peaceful

# *Amerigo Vespucci*

- From Italy but sailed for Spain
- Sailed around the coast of South America & concluded it was not Asia **but a new land**
- America was later named after him for this vital discovery



# The Effects of the European Age of Exploration on the Americas



# Effects of Exploration on America

- A flood of Spanish **explorers, settlers & missionaries** followed Columbus to the Americas
- They claimed the land & its people for their king & the Church
- If the natives resisted, the invaders used **force**
- As loyal Christians, they believed that it was their **duty** to bring their civilization to the natives
- The Spanish were the first Europeans to arrive in the Americas

# Hernan Cortes



# Spanish Conquests in **Mexico**

## Conquistadors

- In 1519, **Hernan Cortés**—Spanish adventurer— lands in Mexico
- He and others become known as **conquistadors**—Spanish conquerors

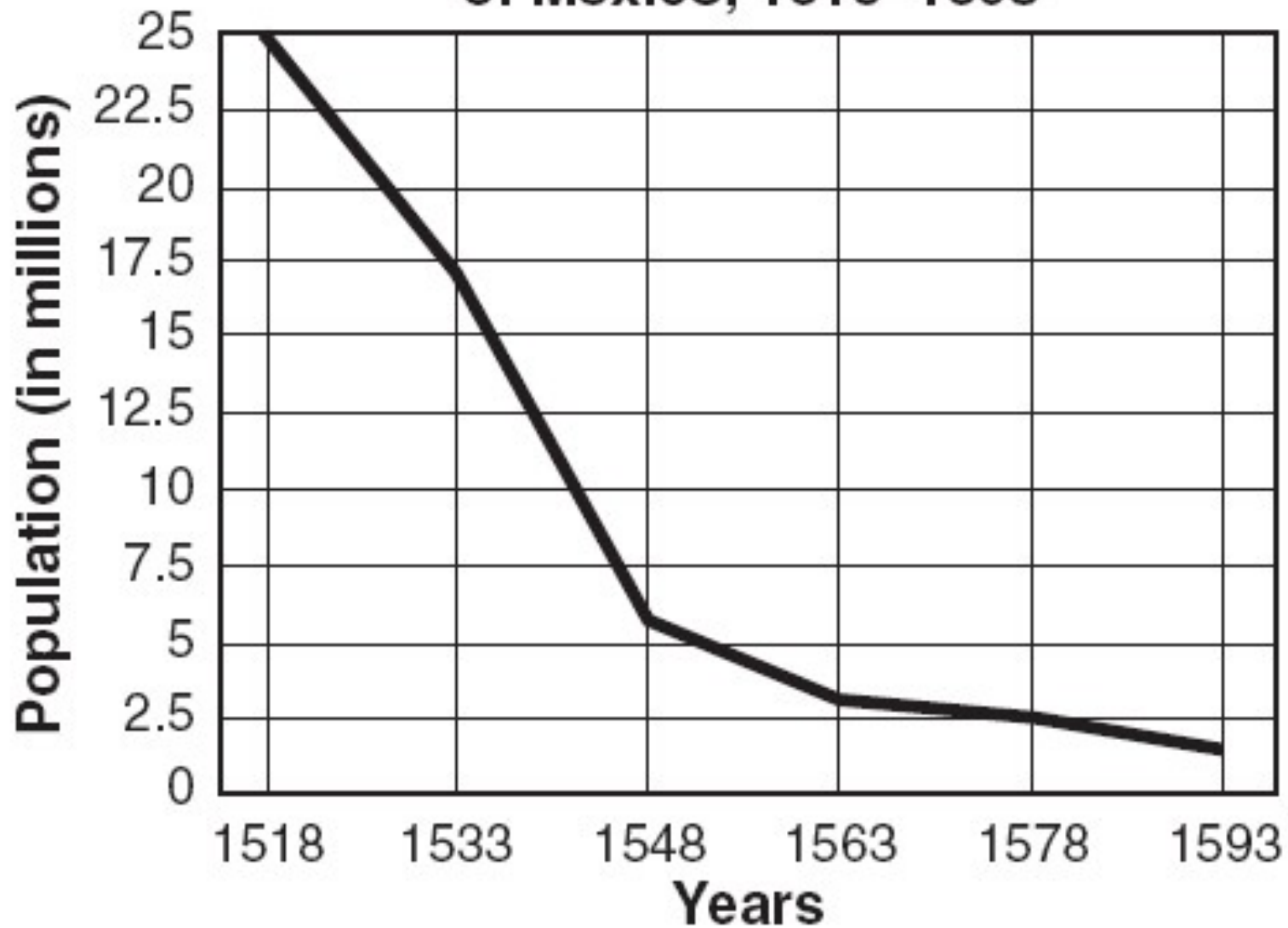
## Cortés Conquers the Aztecs

- Cortés & 600 men reached the **Aztec** capital of Tenochtitlán in Mexico & were welcomed (the Aztecs thought the Spanish were gods as they arrived on horses & w/weapons – things the Aztecs had never seen before)
- By 1521, they defeated Montezuma (Aztec ruler) and conquered the Aztec empire
- Conquest was aided by **superior weapons** & Native American **allies**
- European **diseases** wiped out large numbers of Aztecs

# A Map of the Aztec Capital: Tenochtitlan



## Estimated Native American Population of Mexico, 1518–1593



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)



# Francisco Pizarro



# Spanish Conquests in **Peru**

## Another Conquistador

- Spanish conqueror **Francisco Pizarro** led forces to Peru in 1532
- With 200 men, the Spanish defeated **Atahualpa**, the Incan emperor, at **Cajamarca**



# INCAN EMPIRE IN PERU



# Reasons for the Spanish victories over the Aztecs & Incas:

1. Superior **military** technology
2. **Division & discontent** among the Indians
3. **Disease** brought by the Europeans
4. Many Indians thought that the disasters they suffered marked the end of the world



# *The Collision at Cajamarca*

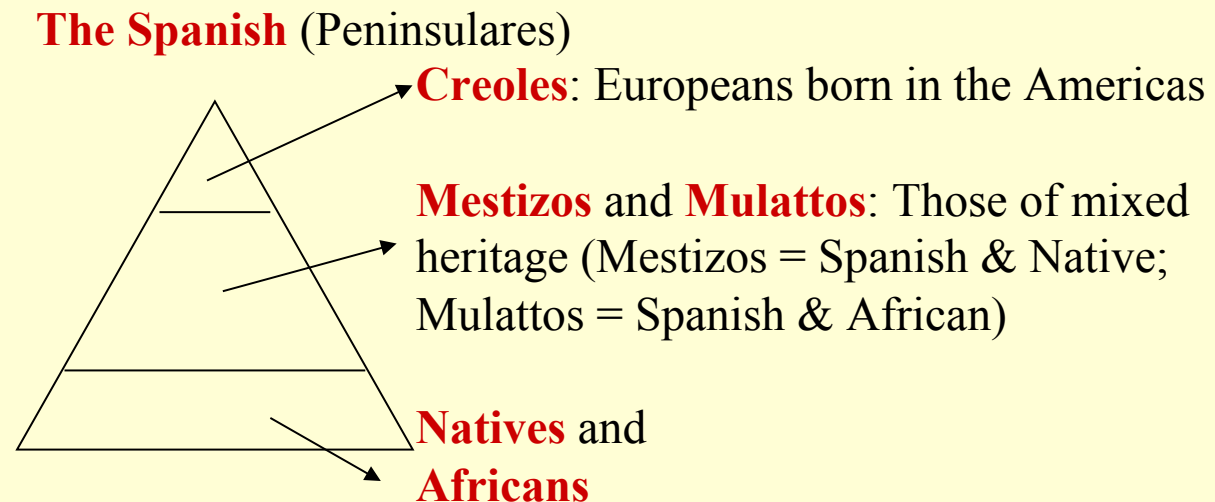
From Jared Diamond's Book: *Guns, Germs, and Steel*

# Spain's Pattern of Conquest

- Spanish men & Native American women have children
- Result: large **mestizo**—mixed Spanish & native—population
- ***Encomienda*** system—Spanish force Native Americans to work for them

# Spanish Colonies

- With the Aztecs & Incas defeated, the Spanish began to set up **colonies** in the Americas
- They created a new social pyramid:



- Any remaining natives were controlled by the ***encomienda*** system

# The Development of Spanish Colonies in the New World

### Mixing of cultures:

Although Spanish culture dominated the cities & the Spanish introduced Natives to, for example, the horse, settlers also acquired aspects of the native culture (e.g., native foods – potato, maize, etc.),

Indian style houses, and canoes

In Cuba & Haiti, Africans brought their influences too (e.g., cooking styles, dances, and drama)





# *ENCOMIENDA*

TRIBUTE LABOR SYSTEM – NATIVE PEOPLES WERE REQUIRED TO GIVE LABOR TO THE EUROPEAN SETTLERS



# The Importance of **Sugar**

Sugarcane was a valuable cash crop that grew well in the Americas



The labor was very difficult, so the Europeans forced Native Americans to work on the sugarcane plantations



Native Americans died from disease, warfare, and being overworked



The Europeans now needed someone else to work on the plantations-  
but who?



Europeans begin importing **Africans** to work on their sugarcane plantations: this is the beginning of the trans-Atlantic slave trade



# The Atlantic Slave Trade

1500s – 1800s

To meet their growing labor needs,  
Europeans enslave millions of  
**Africans** in the Americas

Why Africans?

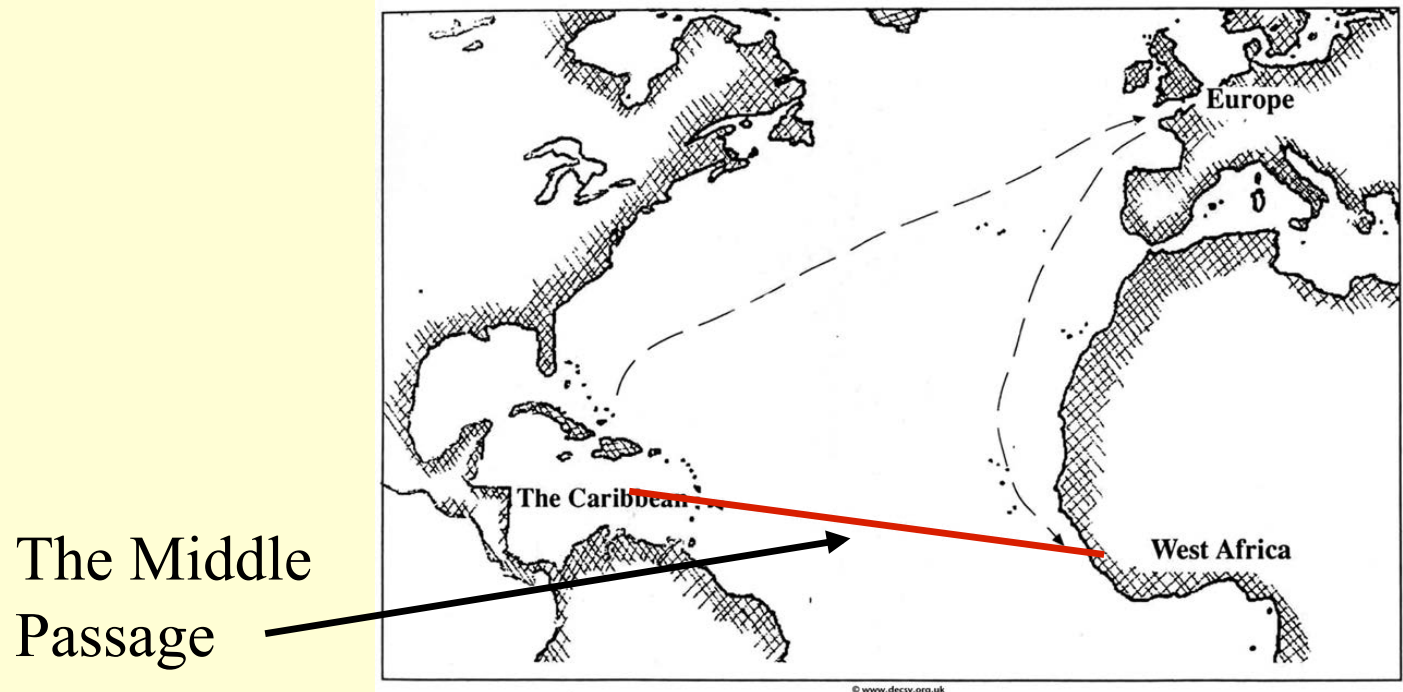
## Africans:

1. Were **immune** to most European diseases
2. Had no friends or family in the Americas to help them **resist** or **escape** enslavement
3. Provided a permanent source of **cheap labor** – even their children could be held in bondage
4. Many had worked on **farms** in their native lands



# The Middle Passage

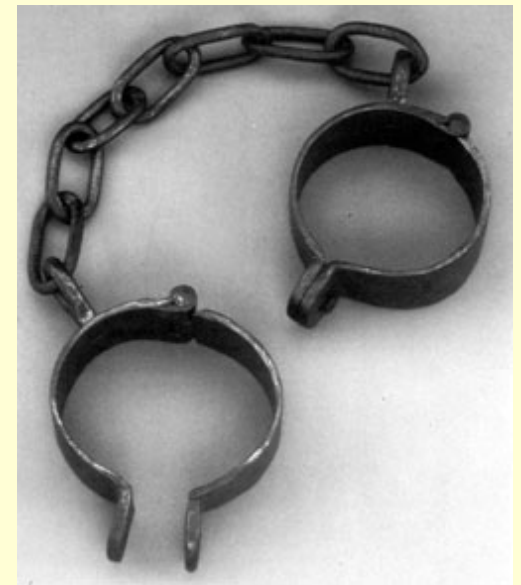
The journey from Africa to the Americas was called the **Middle Passage** b/c it was the 2<sup>nd</sup> leg of a trade route known as the Triangular Trade



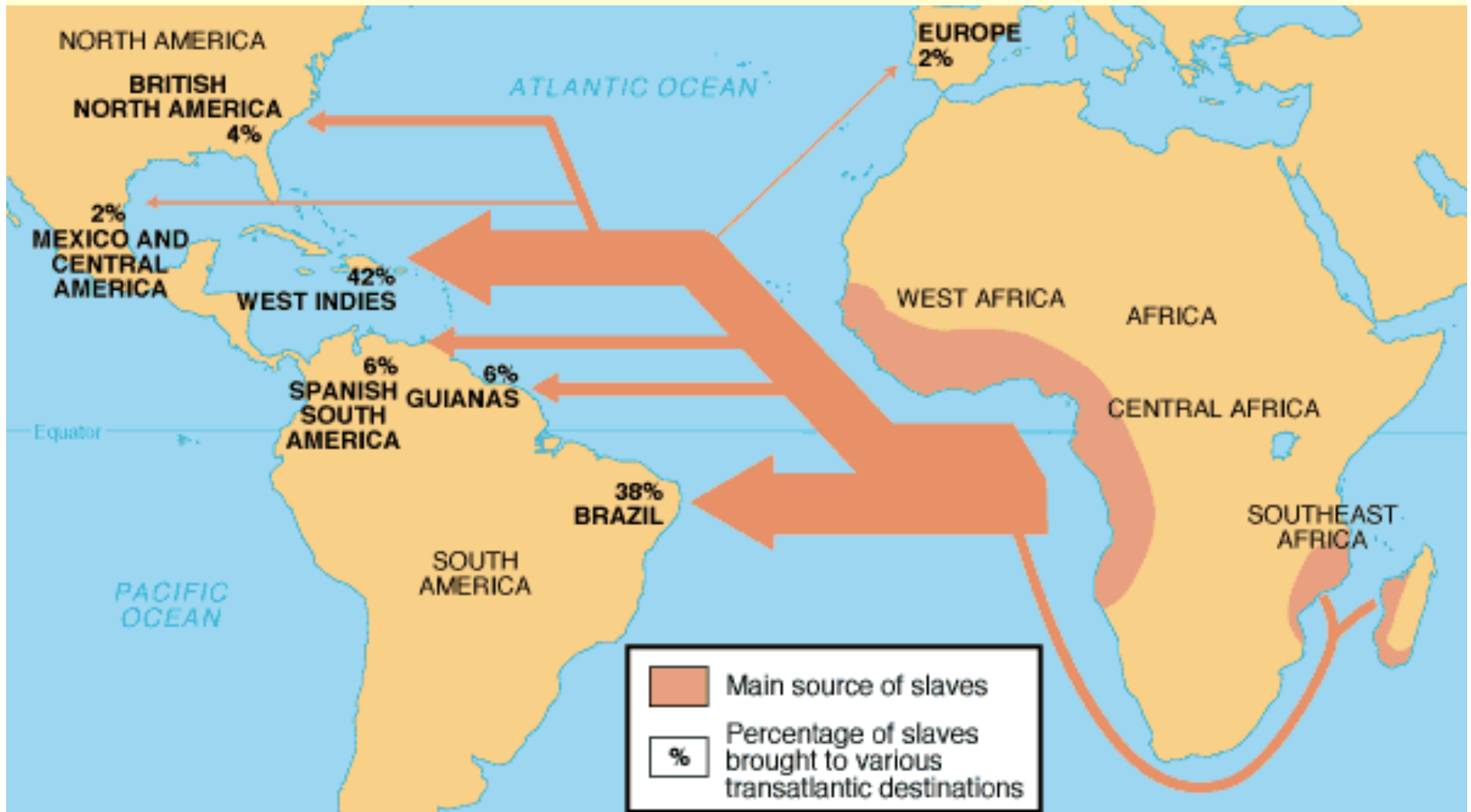
# The Middle Passage

Once purchased, Africans were packed below the decks of slave ships & forced to experience unimaginable hardships as they were transported across the **Atlantic Ocean**

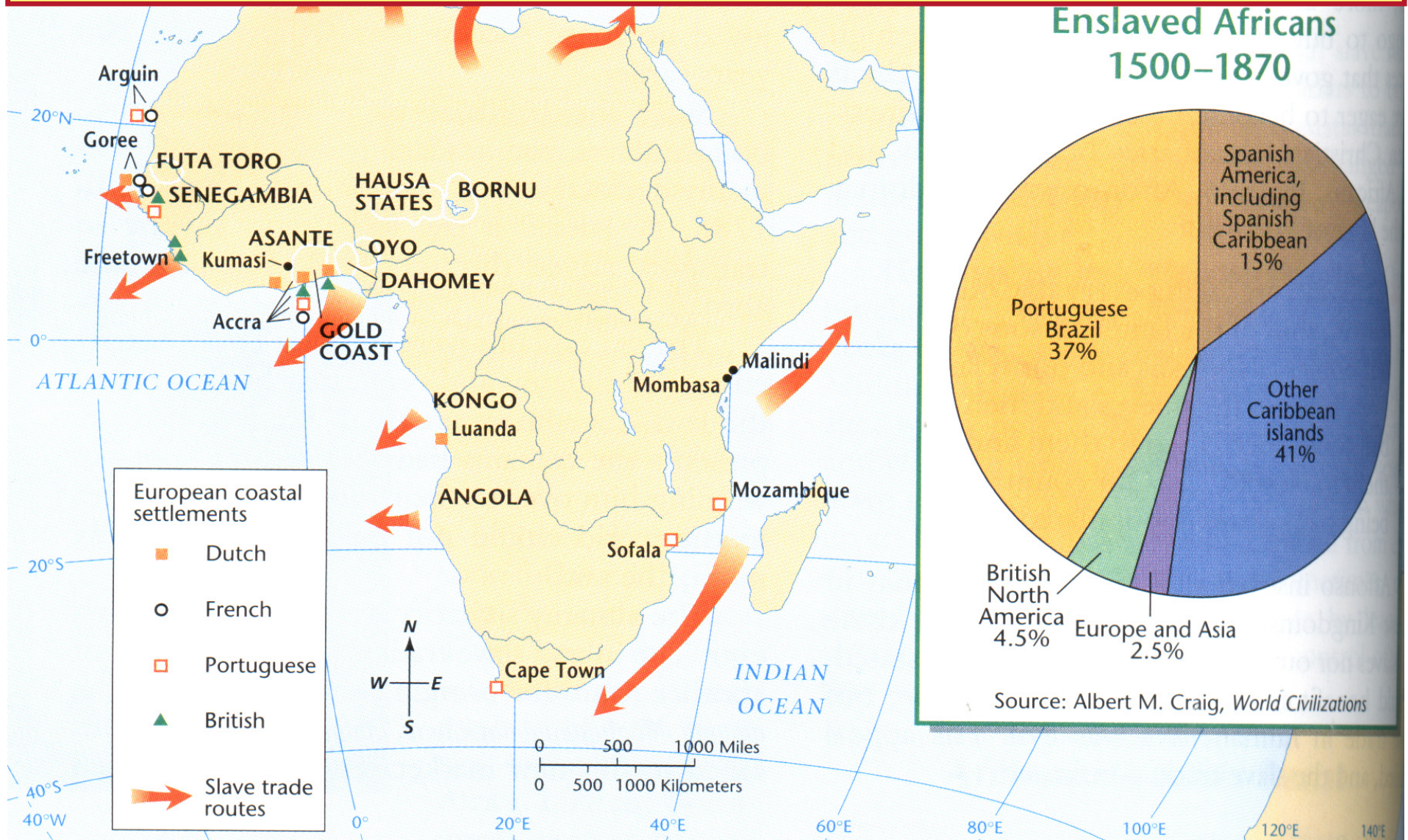
- 20% of Africans died
- Length of trip
- No movement
- No bathroom
- Very little food
- Disease
- Poor medical care
- Suicide
- Trauma
- Cruelty
- Dangers – i.e., storms, pirate raids, mutinies



# *African Slavery*



Historians think that about 2,000 African slaves were sent to the Americas in the 1500s. By the 1800s, when the slaves trade ended, the level had increased to about **12 million**.





Charlestown, July 24th, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the third Day  
of AUGUST next,

A CARGO

OF

NINETY-FOUR

PRIME, HEALTHY

NEGROES,

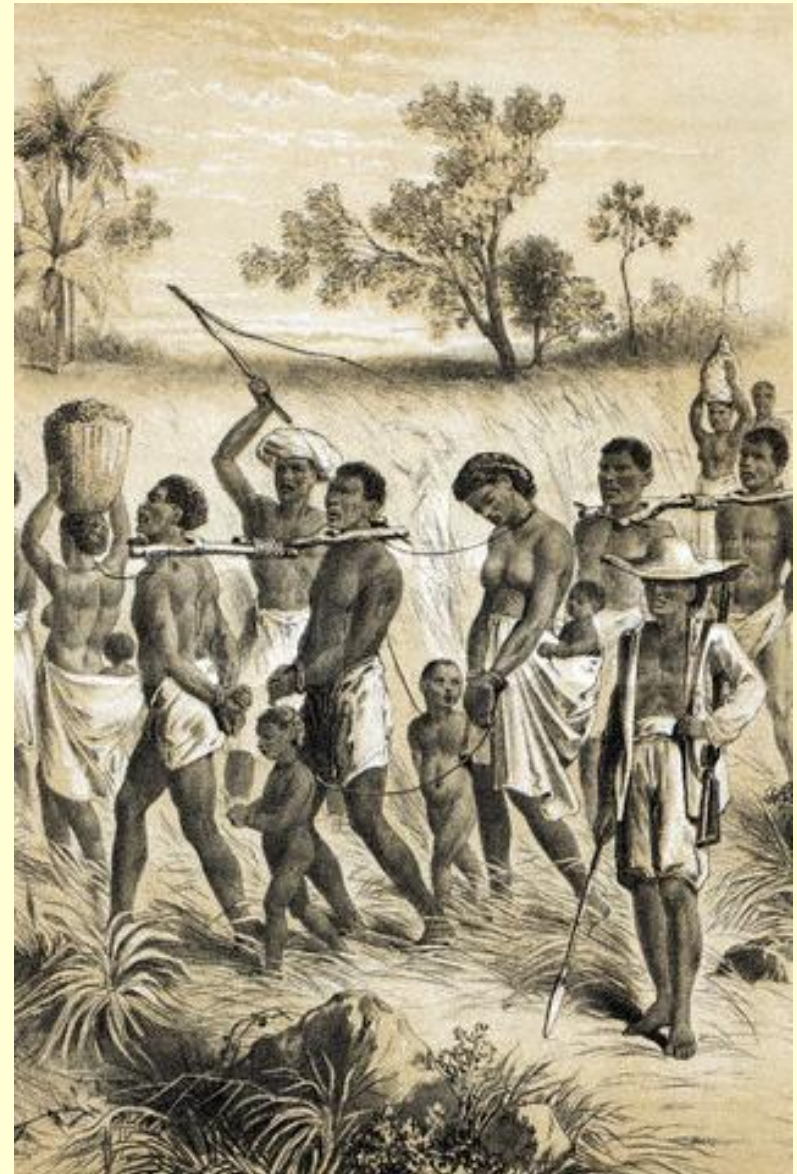
CONSISTING OF

Thirty-nine MEN, Fifteen BOYS,  
Twenty-four WOMEN, and  
Sixteen GIRLS.

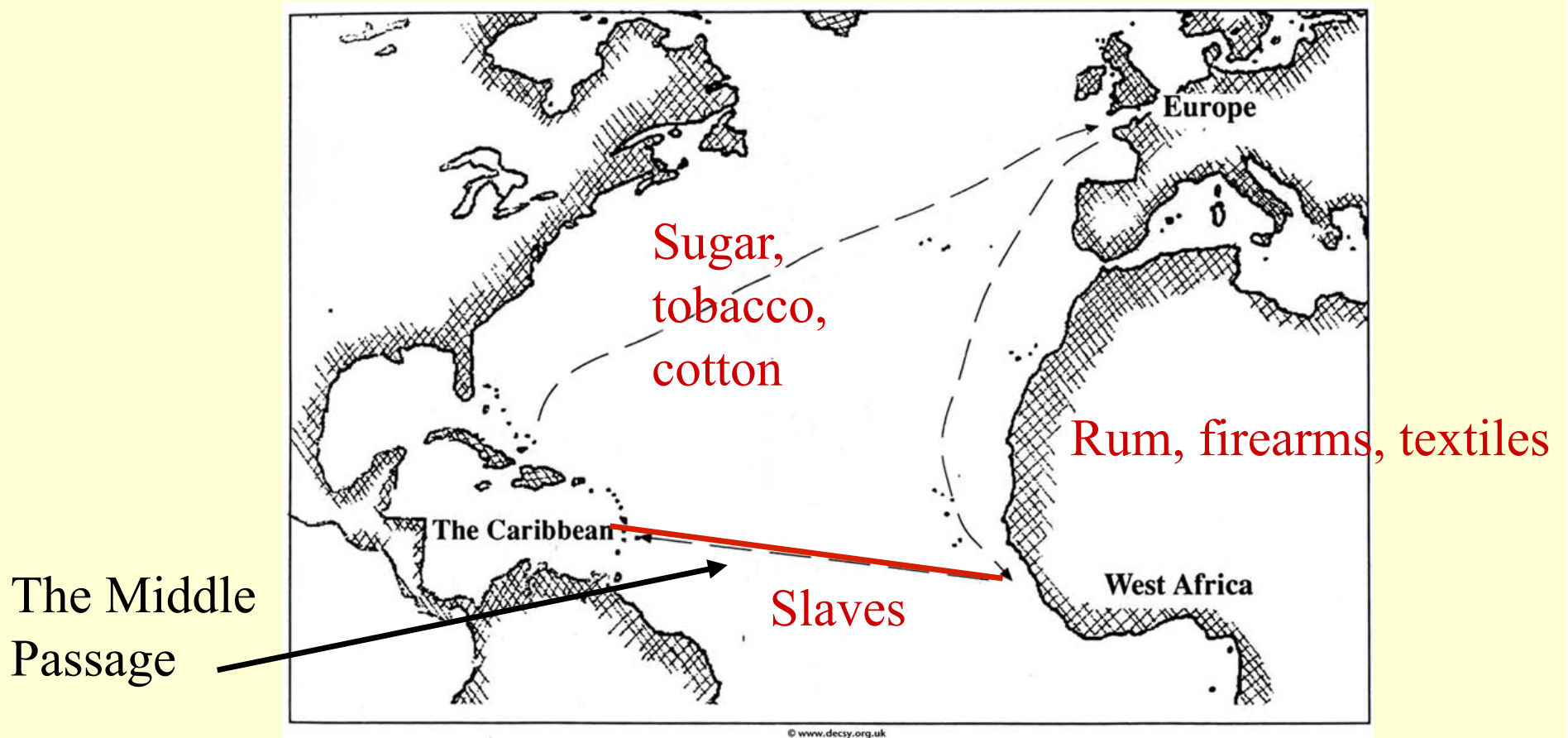
JUST ARRIVED,

In the Brigantine *DEMBIA*, *Francis Bare*, Master, from SIERRA-  
LEON, by

DAVID & JOHN DEAS.



# The Triangular Trade



Those that survived the horrific journey led a life of forced labor in the American colonies

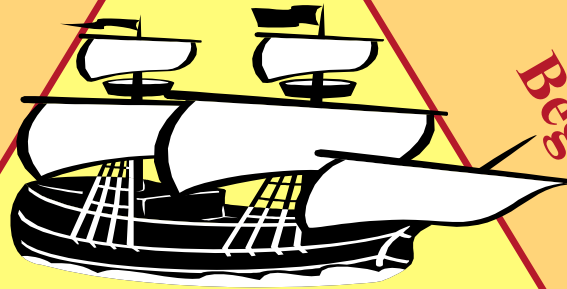
# Triangular Trade

**West Africa**

In West Africa, European items were traded for slaves --- most of whom were war captives.

Ships departed from Europe with manufactured goods (e.g., knives, swords, guns, cloth & rum).

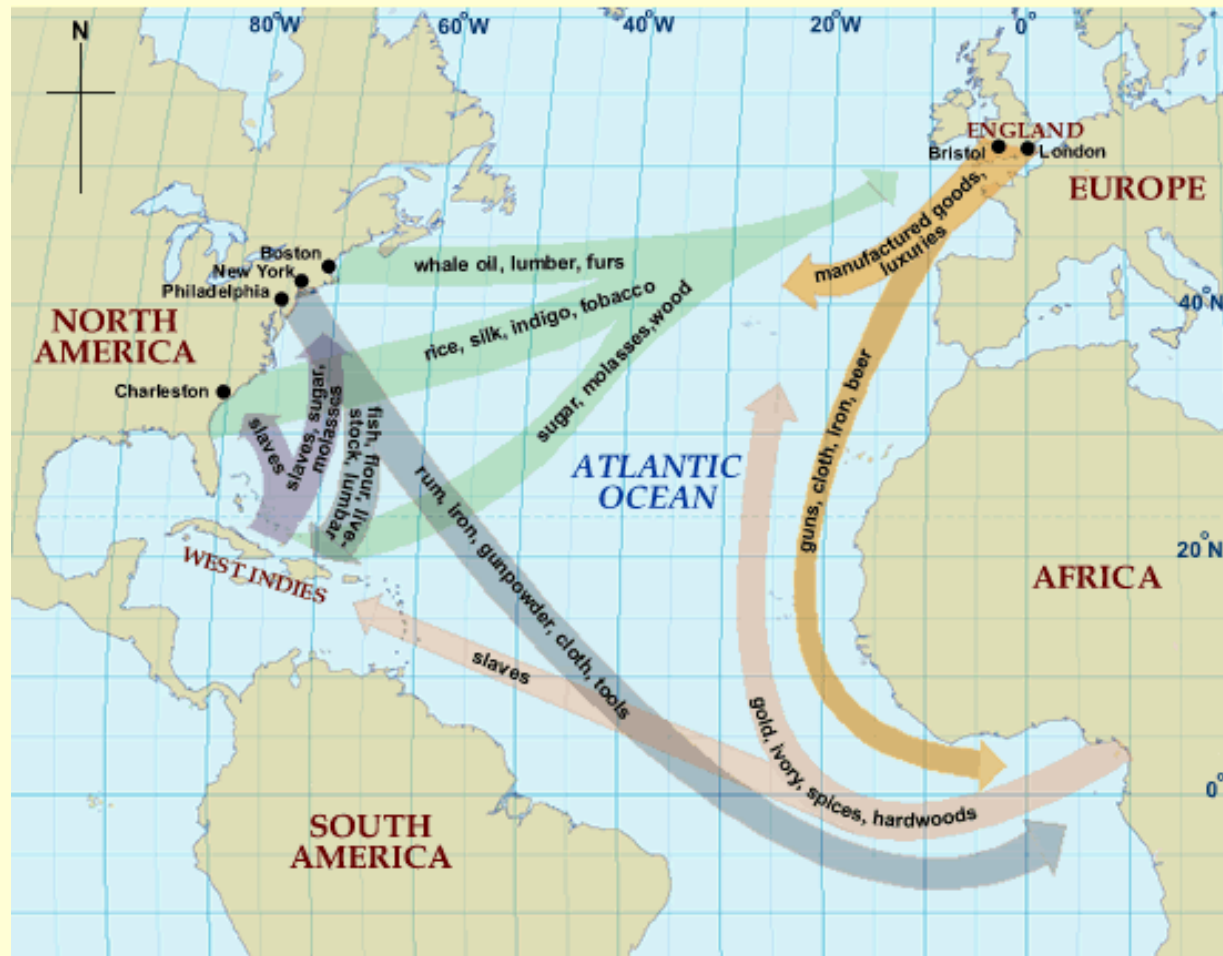
**Caribbean islands  
or  
North & South  
America**



**Europe**

Ships next sailed across the Atlantic to various Caribbean islands or to North & South America where the slave 'cargo' was sold. Money derived from the sale of slaves was used to buy sugar, molasses, cotton, and tobacco to be re-sold in Europe.

# Triangular Trade

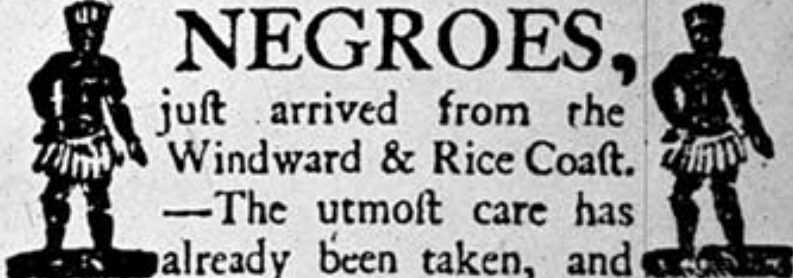


Despite the impact of the slave trade, the Triangular Trade went on because it brought huge **profits** for European merchants and African slave traders

# *Consequences of the African Slave Trade*

- African families torn apart
- African culture lost generations of members
- Through the skills and labor of African slaves, the economy of the Americas prospered

**TO BE SOLD**, on board the Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th of *May* next, at *Afbley-Ferry*; a choice cargo of about 250 fine healthy



**NEGROES,** just arrived from the Windward & Rice Coast. —The utmost care has already been taken, and shall be continued, to keep them free from the least danger of being infected with the **SMALL-POX**, no boat having been on board, and all other communication with people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

*Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.*

**N. B.** Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the **SMALL-POX** in their own Country.

# The Columbian Exchange & Global Trade

## Definition

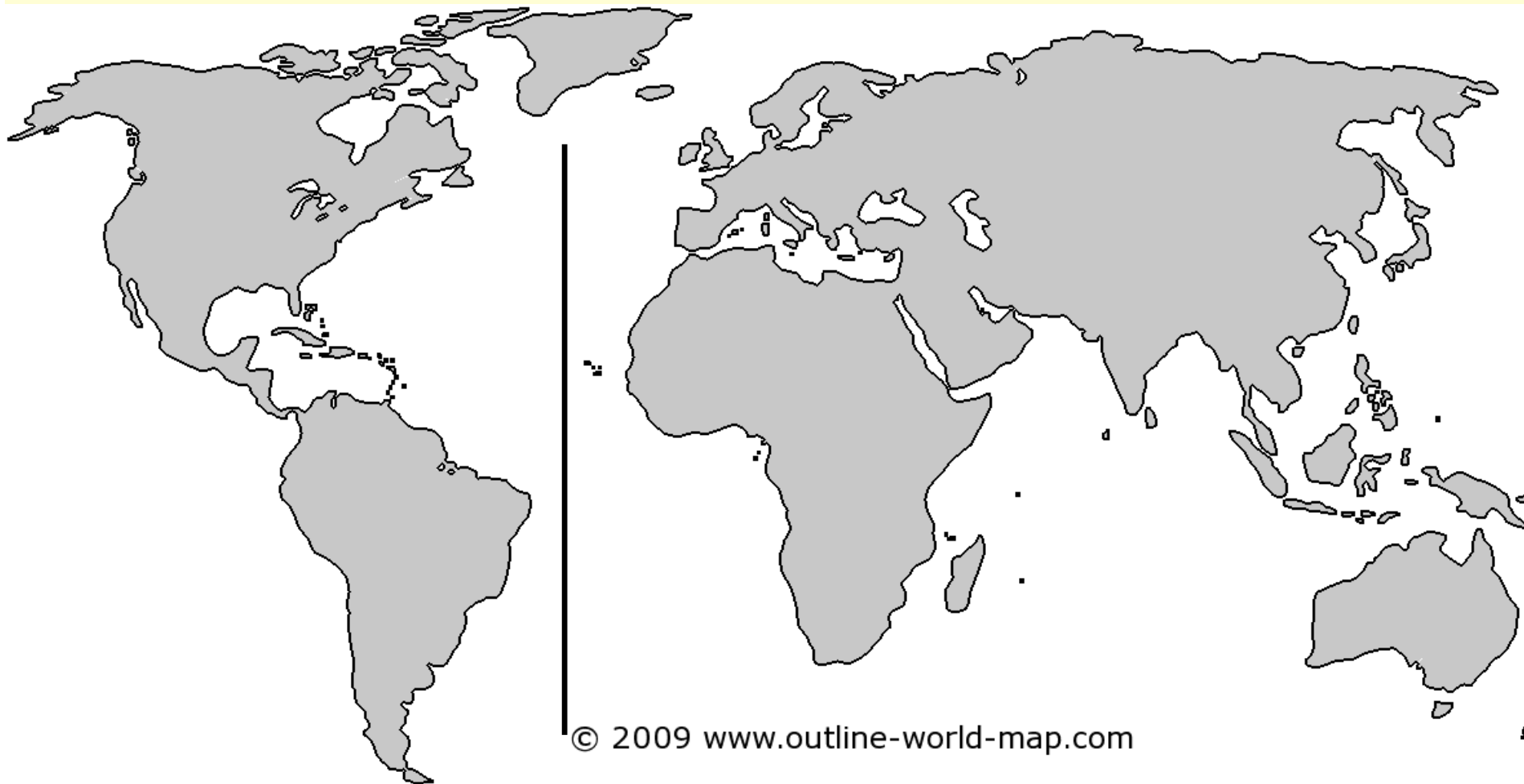
**Columbian Exchange** — widespread exchange of crops, animals, diseases, culture, and ideas between the Eastern (**Old World**) and Western (**New World**) hemispheres

## Columbus' Role

- When Columbus returned to Spain in 1493, he brought with him plants and animals that he had found in the Americas
- Later that year, Columbus returned to the Americas with a collection of European plants and animals
- With these acts, Columbus began a vast global exchange that would profoundly affect the world
- Because this exchange began with Columbus, we call it the 'Columbian Exchange'

**NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA**  
**THE NEW WORLD**

**EUROPE, AFRICA and ASIA**  
**THE OLD WORLD**



© 2009 [www.outline-world-map.com](http://www.outline-world-map.com)

These items came from North or South America	These items came from Europe, Africa, or Asia
<p>Avocado</p> <p>Cashews</p> <p>Corn</p> <p>Peanuts</p> <p>Potatoes</p> <p>Rubber</p> <p>Sunflower</p> <p>Tomatoes</p> <p>Vanilla</p> <p>Pumpkin (squash)</p>	<p>Beans</p> <p>Chocolate</p> <p>Guinea pig</p> <p>Pineapple</p> <p>Pumpkin</p> <p>Silver</p> <p>Tobacco</p> <p>Turkey</p>
	<p>Bananas</p> <p>Chicken</p> <p>Coffee</p> <p>Garlic</p> <p>Horses</p> <p>Onion</p> <p>Pigs</p> <p>Rice</p> <p>Smallpox</p> <p>Tea</p> <p>Black pepper</p> <p>Slaves</p> <p>Cabbage</p> <p>Citrus</p> <p>Cows</p> <p>Grapes</p> <p>Lettuce</p> <p>Peaches</p> <p>Rats</p> <p>Sheep</p> <p>Sugar</p> <p>Wheat</p>



**QUICK  
FACTS**

## THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

### From the Americas

#### Animals

- guinea pigs
- llamas
- turkeys

#### Plants

- avocados
- beans
- cashews
- chili peppers
- chocolate
- corn
- papayas
- peanuts
- pecans
- pineapples
- potatoes
- rubber
- squash
- strawberries
- sweet potatoes
- tobacco
- tomatoes
- vanilla



### From Europe, Africa, and Asia

#### Animals

- cattle
- chickens
- donkeys
- goats
- horses
- housecats
- mice and rats
- pigs
- rabbits
- sheep

#### Plants

- bananas
- black pepper
- citrus fruits
- coffee
- garlic and onions
- lettuce
- peaches and pears
- sugar
- wheat, rye, and oats

#### Diseases

- cholera
- influenza
- malaria
- measles
- smallpox

**In your chart, note the origins of the different items.  
Which 5 do you think had the most significant impact?**



# Mr. Fryar's Top 5

- 1. Horses:** Allowed for faster transportation (made conquest easier for Europeans and provided the indigenous people of the Americas with a more effective way to hunt buffalo)
- 2. Potatoes:** Became a staple (basic element) of diets worldwide and helped feed rapidly growing populations
- 3. Corn:** Same as potatoes
- 4. Disease:** Scholars estimate that almost 95% of Native American populations were wiped out from European diseases
- 5. Sugar:** Perhaps the most significant item of them all...

## What was the **impact** of the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures?

*The Columbian Exchange greatly affected almost every society on earth:*

- Sparked the **migration** of millions of people
- Diseases **depopulated** many cultures; however, contact between the two hemispheres circulated a wide variety of new **crops** and **livestock** that, in the long term, increased the **world population**
- The exchange transformed **ways** of **life** (e.g., new foods became staples of human diets)
- Europeans needed **labor** to farm land, which led to the **encomienda** system and **slavery**

# Columbus' Long-Term Impact on the World

- *Discovered two new continents* – Europeans didn't know that North & South America existed
- *Cartography* – Columbus forced mapmakers to redo all maps of the world (the world was NOT flat)
- *The Columbian Exchange* – Established a permanent relationship between Europe & the Americas
- *The Spanish Empire* – Claimed the Americas for the Spanish empire
- *Controlled the Atlantic Ocean* – As a result of his exploration, Spain dominated the Atlantic Ocean

# The Columbian Exchange Statistics

- Estimated population of Europe in 1492: about 60 million  
Estimated population of the Americas in 1492: 40-100 million
- Estimated population of Europe in 1800: 150 million  
Estimated population of the Americas in 1800: 25 million (the vast majority of whom were of European or African descent)
- Major domesticated animals in the New World in 1492: dog, llama  
Major domesticated animals in the Old World in 1492: horse, cow, pig, sheep, goat, chicken, camel, oxen, cat, dog
- Major edible plants unique to the New World in 1492: maize (corn), potato, squash, cassava (manioc), tomato, bell pepper, chili pepper, avocado, squash, pumpkin, peanut, chocolate, vanilla, strawberry, blueberry, pineapple, tobacco  
Major edible plants unique to the Old World in 1492: wheat, oats, barley, lettuce, onion, garlic, banana, orange, lemon, peach, sugarcane, coffee, tea
- Estimated number of Incas killed by smallpox between 1525 and 1532, when Francisco Pizarro conquered the empire: More than 200,000<sup>1</sup>  
Estimated proportion of the Aztec population of Tenochtitlan infected by smallpox in 1520, one year before Hernán Cortés conquered the empire: 50%<sup>2</sup>

**The Age of  
Exploration  
in Asia**

- Beginning around 1100, European crusaders battled Muslims for control of the Holy Lands in Southwest Asia (the Crusades)
- In 1275, the Italian trader, Marco Polo, reached the court of Kublai Khan in China
- For the most part, however, **Europeans had neither the interest nor the ability to explore foreign lands**
- By the 1400s (China) & 1500s (Japan), European traders had reached Asian ports & were welcomed
- However, the **doors** to China & Japan quickly **closed** when these Asian countries realized that **European ideas & practices were negatively influencing their traditional values**



# China's Voyages of Exploration

---

## The Rise of the Ming Dynasty

- **Hongwu**—peasant's son who led an army that forced the **Mongols** from China
- As the first Ming **emperor**, he began agricultural and government reforms
- His son, **Yonglo**, became the next emperor
- Curious about the world beyond China's borders, he launched the first of seven voyages of **exploration** in **1405**

# China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

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## The Voyages of Zheng He

- Chinese admiral **Zheng He** led seven long voyages from 1405-1433 (remember: Prince Henry didn't found his navigation school until 1419)
- Distributed gifts of **silver** & **silk** along the way to show China's superiority
- Government officials complained that the voyages were a waste – i.e., China wasn't benefitting – so they ended in 1433

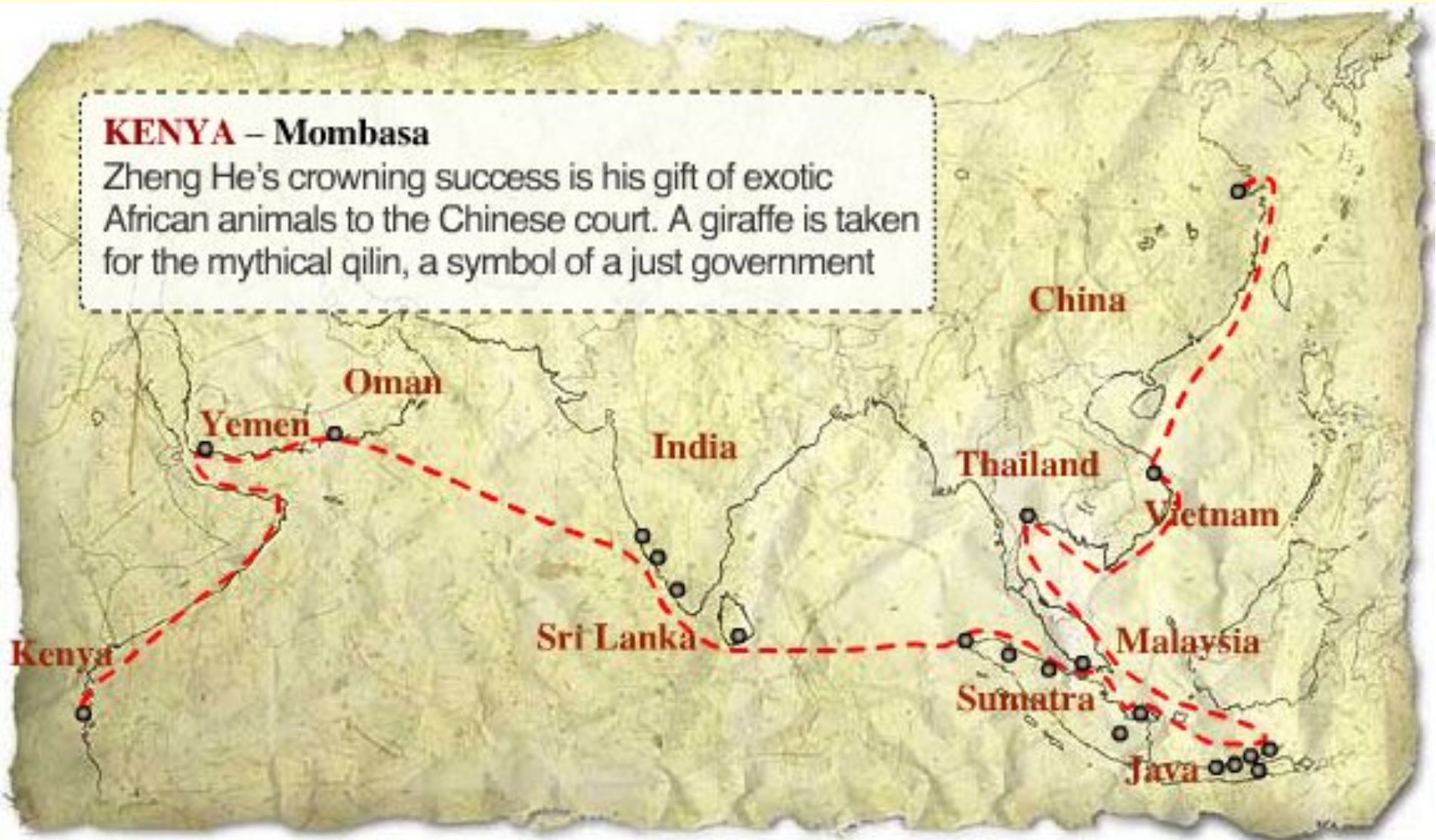
## Ming Relations with Foreign Countries

- Christian **missionaries** brought European ideas to China, which angered China's rulers
- By the 1500s, China's trade policies reflected **isolation**
- Chinese government **controlled all contact** with outsiders (only government officials were allowed to conduct trade through 3 coastal ports); however, smuggling went on all over the coast
- Government policies favored farming over manufacturing & merchants

# Zheng He's Expeditions

## **KENYA – Mombasa**

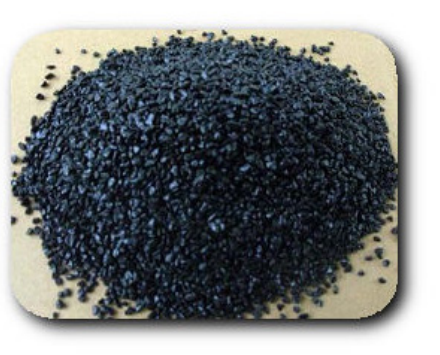
Zheng He's crowning success is his gift of exotic African animals to the Chinese court. A giraffe is taken for the mythical qilin, a symbol of a just government



# Chinese Isolation Continues...

- China = center of universe
- If foreigners wanted to trade, they had to follow the Chinese **rules**
- The **Dutch** followed the rules & thus returned from voyages of exploration with many valuable trade items, including **tea**
- The British wanted to trade but refused to follow the rules... oh well!

# Chinese Goods



**Gunpowder**



**Tea**



**Compass**



**Silk**



**Spices**



**Porcelain**

# Contact Between Europe and Japan

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## History

- 1300s: Japan united under the Shoguns (military rulers)
- 1467-1600: “Warring States” period – civil war b/w shoguns & daimyo
- 1600: Tokugawa Ieyasu defeated rivals & completed unification of Japan

## Portugal Sends Ships, Merchants & Technology to Japan

- In 1540s, European traders began arriving & were **welcomed** by Japanese
- European **firearms** changed the Japanese way of fighting (muskets were used in battle in place of the traditional **Samurai sword**)

## Christian Missionaries in Japan

- In 1549, the first Christian missionaries arrived (missionaries were welcomed because Japanese associated them w/ European goods)
- By 1600, about 300,000 Japanese were Christians
- Japan’s rulers, upset by this, banned Christianity
- After 1637 rebellion, Christianity was **forbidden** in Japan (most rebels were Christians so the government blamed Christianity)
- Result: Japan returned to a status of isolation – **exclusion policy!**

# Japan's Closed Country Policy

- At first, Japan welcomed new trade
- Over time, they realized they could safely exclude both missionaries & merchants, who were imposing European ideas & values on Japanese culture
- 1639: Japan **sealed its borders** & instituted its “Closed Country Policy” – only ONE port in Nagasaki remained open to the Chinese & Dutch
- For 200 years, Japan remained “**closed**” to Europeans, which allowed Japan to develop self-sufficiently, free from European influence & attempts to colonize

# Japanese Goods



**Gold & Silver Jewelry**



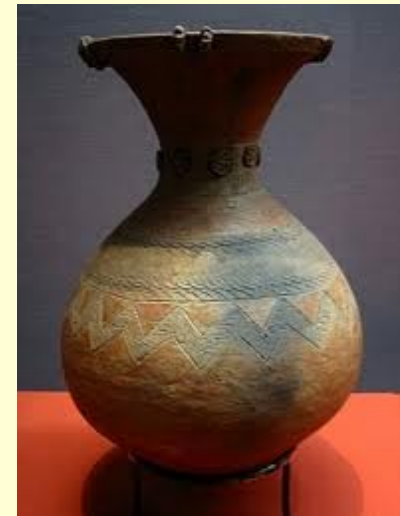
**Poetry**



**Samurai Sword**



**Quilts**



**Pottery**



# Effects of the Age of Exploration

- **Diseases** killed native populations in the Americas
- **Slavery** (Africans) & **Encomienda** system (native populations)
- God: Europeans spread **Christianity**
- Gold: Europeans got **money** from their colonies
- Glory: Europeans got **land & power**
- New **trade** routes
- **Migration**
- Rapid **population** growth in Europe
- Columbian Exchange

\*Over time, Europeans came to associate slavery with black Africans. To many Europeans, dark skin color became a sign of **inferiority**. Slavery, which developed to provide a labor force, led to **racism**, or the belief that some people are inferior because of their race.