



The Age of Exploration

Europe Encounters the World





Why did explorations happen when they did?

- ▶ A variety of factors all came together to make the time period (1450-1700) the "age of exploration"
- ▶ Some of these factors were pushes, external forces acting on Europe
- ▶ Some were pulls, motivations and things that attracted the Europeans

How did these explorations begin?

- ▶ Prince Henry of Portugal, known as *Prince Henry the Navigator*
- ▶ Started an institute for seafaring and exploring
- ▶ Combined Iberian ship technology with new European innovations
- ▶ By the time of his death in 1460, the Portuguese had sailed as far south as the Gold Coast of West Africa



What were the new technologies that enabled explorations?

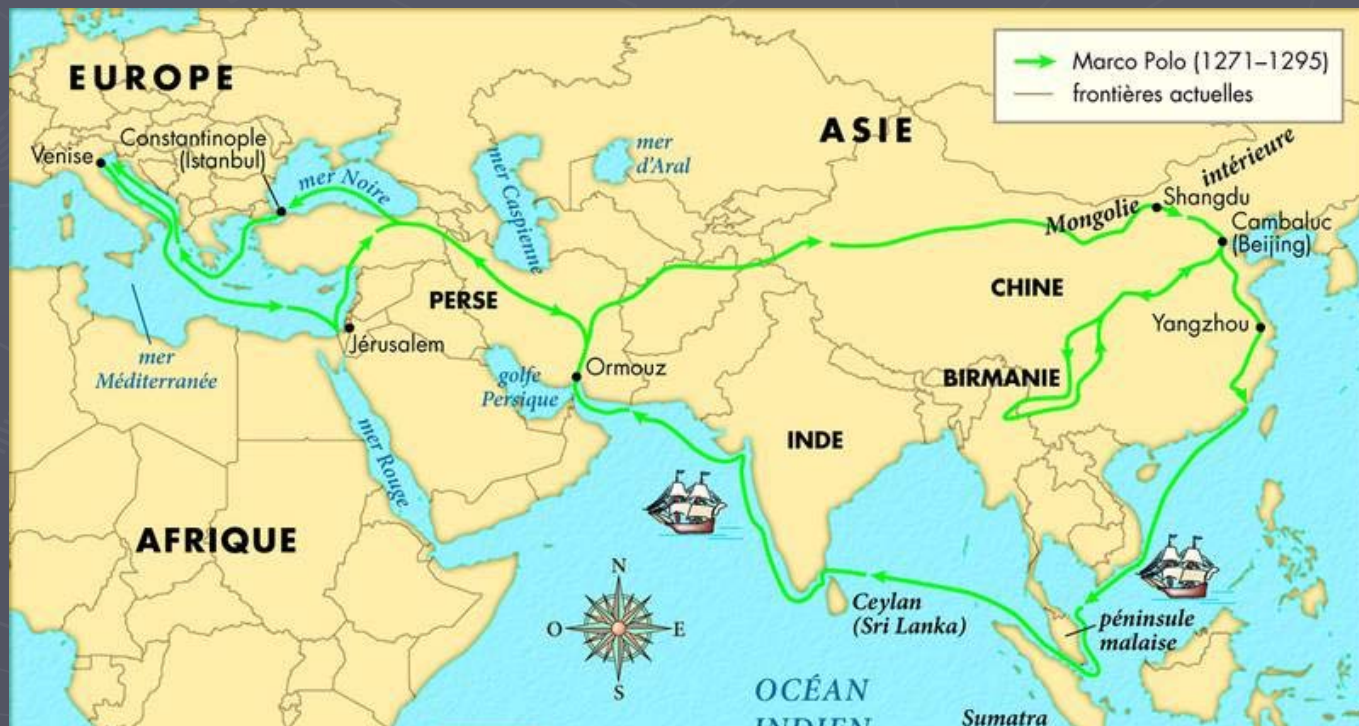


- ▶ The Caravel :
 - triangular sails – more maneuverable
 - bilge pump system
- ▶ Compass, astrolabe, maps and other technologies from Islamic culture all helped make explorations possible



Growth in Trade

- ▶ In the Middle Ages Marco Polo (1254-1324) returned from China and encourage an increase in trade.



What factors were pushing Europeans to explore?

- ▶ Decline of Mongol Empire in 1400s made goods from the east harder to get, more expensive
- ▶ Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 was a major block to trade



GGG

► Emergence of Powerful European Rulers

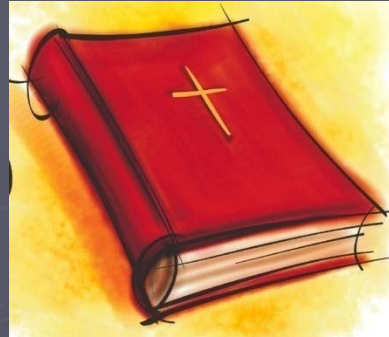
Wanted to extend their influence through exploration.

► Desire for Profits

Capitalist economy was just emerging and people were seeing new wealth from investment and trade.

► Religious Enthusiasm

Missionaries from Spain and Portugal sought to spread Christian religion.



What is the easiest way to remember it all?

- ▶ The Three G's:

- **G**old
- **G**lory
- **G**od

- ▶ Although a little simplistic, this mnemonic is a great way to remember the main motivations of the European explorers.



The First G: Gold

- ▶ **Gold** was a hot item that explorers were looking for, but remember that it is really **wealth**, not just literal gold that explorers were after.
- ▶ Europe needed gold (and silver) to fuel the rising banking system
- ▶ Europeans also desired spices
- ▶ **Other natural resources would come to be sold for profit as well (timber, sugar, tobacco, ivory, etc.)**
- ▶ This competition will be enhanced by the idea of **mercantilism**, the idea that there is only so much wealth in the world, and that to make your kingdom strong you must have more gold and wealth than the other kingdoms

The second G: Glory



The Triumph of Fame, a Flemish tapestry from 1502.

- ▶ Just like the first G, Gold, Glory was a relatively new idea in Europe
- ▶ Came out of the Renaissance ideal of Humanism, and the focus on individual achievement
- ▶ With the rise of the printing press, the idea of gaining fame for one's actions was more possible
- ▶ Also, individual kings wanted glory for their kingdoms, competition spreads

The third G: God

- ▶ As members of a universalizing religion, Europeans had always seen spreading Christianity as a good thing
- ▶ Especially after the Reformation, competition will spring up
- ▶ Colonization will become a race to convert native peoples to a particular brand of Christianity
- ▶ Jesuits (Catholics) are some of the most active

What did the Americas have to offer to the people

Pull towards America

Pushing them out of Europe

What did Americans have to offer?

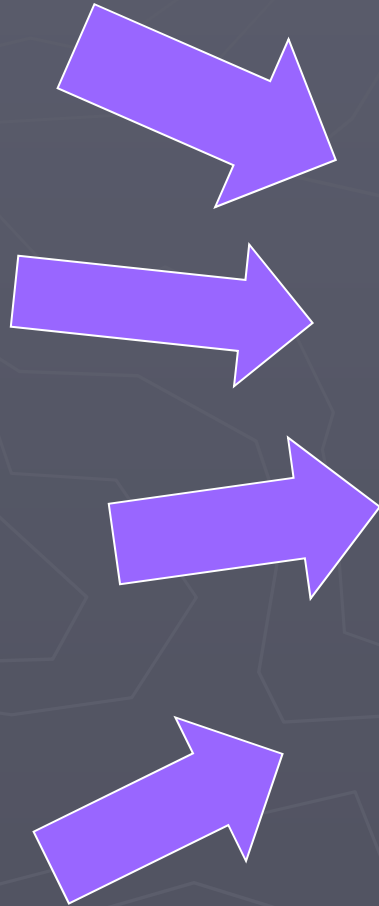
- Religious freedom
- Less restricted government
 - Beginning of self-rule
- Untapped resources
- Could purchase cheap land
- Tons of opportunities

What was pulling people away from Europe and pushing them to the New World?

- ❖ Religious persecution
- ❖ Strict government rule
- ❖ Less resources
- ❖ King nobles owned land
- ❖ Very few opportunities

Use your notes above to complete the Cause section of your thinking map

Four empty purple rounded rectangular boxes stacked vertically, intended for writing causes.



Exploration

Effects of European Exploration

- ▶ Spanish Explorers claimed "New Spain" which is present day Mexico.
- ▶ France set up Fur trade with the Native American in "New France which was Ohio River valley to the Mississippi River and up into Canada.
- ▶ England (Great Britain) claimed the land along the Atlantic Ocean called it the thirteen colonies.

Major Powers Exploring

Spain



England/
Great Britain



France



as

as



Mexico, Texas,
and the West
Coast of U.S.



United States
colonies along
the East Coast



Ohio River Valley
and Canada

Exploration led to colonization of the new world which shifted wealth and power away from Mediterranean region to the countries of Western Europe toward Spain, England and France.

Spain was enriched by American gold and silver

England rulers desired to stake a claim for lands and riches to match Spain's wealth

France set up a fur trade with Native American to gain wealth.

Columbian Exchange

Columbian Exchange : exchange of plants, animals and diseases between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres that occurred after 1492

Columbian Exchange

Europe introduced

Sugar, wheat, oranges, grapes, and onions

Horses, sheep, goats, cows, cats, and rats

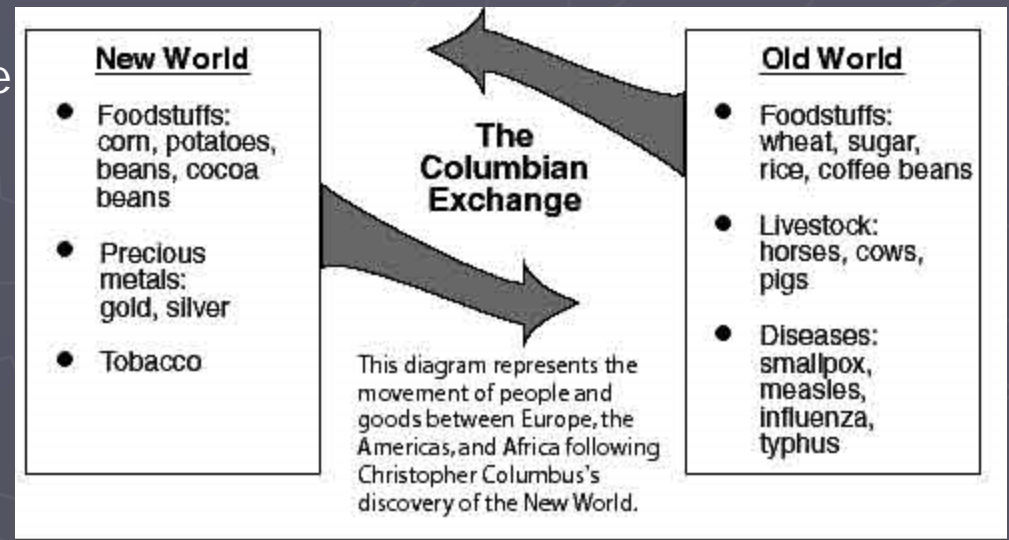
Diseases: smallpox, typhus, cholera, and measles

New World introduced

Corn, tomatoes, potatoes, and chocolate

Tobacco, Quinine

turkey



The Columbian Exchange



Now complete your Cause and Effect thinking Map

