

The Age of Exploration (1450-1700)

"Long live the high and mighty sovereigns of Castile! Thus in their names do I take possession of these seas and regions; and if any other prince, whether Christian or infidel, pretends any right to them, I am ready and resolved to oppose him, and to assert the just claims of my sovereigns."

- Balboa talking to the Pacific Ocean

The Age of Exploration

- The beginning of Western Europe's global expansion
- Transference of commercial supremacy from the Mediterranean and the Baltic to the Atlantic seaboard

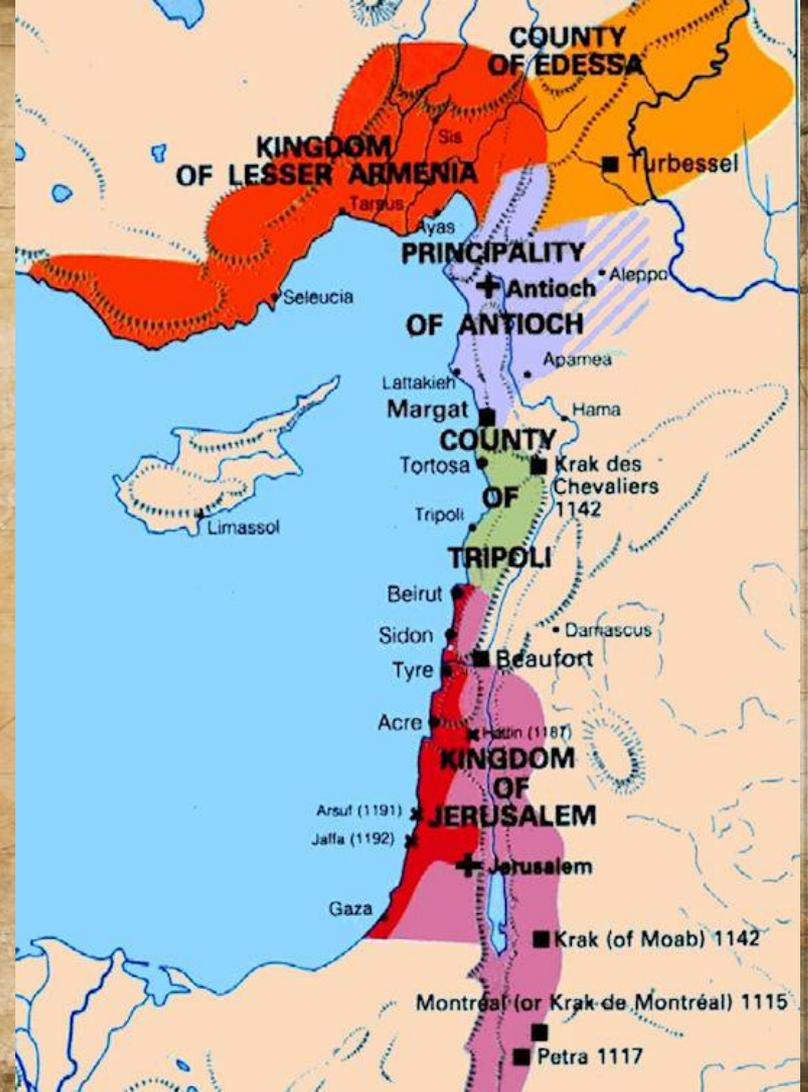




**Several Events Occurred Prior to the
Age of Discovery that Sparked Interest
To Go Exploring.**

The Crusades(1095-1281)

- Mostly unsuccessful
- Increased trade between the Italians and the Muslim world
 - Spices, porcelain, and silk
- Venice and Genoa were Major Ports



Marco Polo (1275-1291)

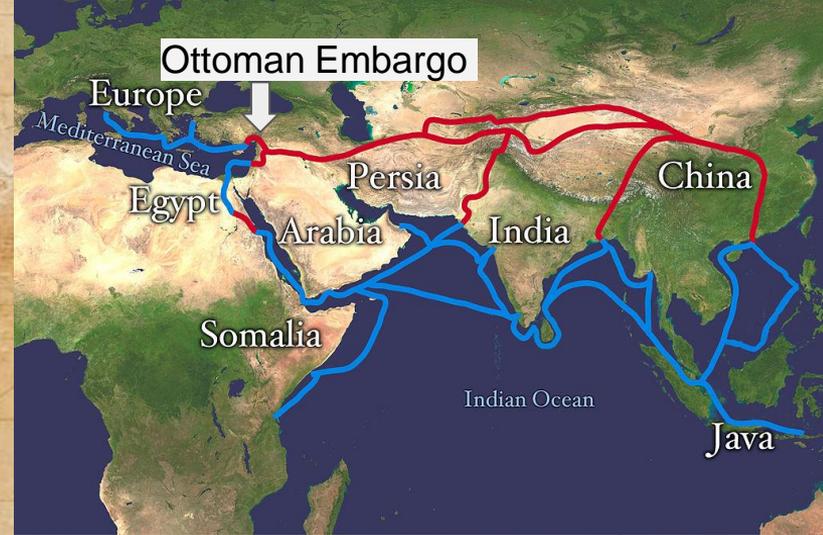
- Traveled with his father from Venice to the Forbidden City in China
- Stayed at the Court of Kublai Khan
- Wrote the *Adventures of Marco Polo*
- His adventures to the East inspired Columbus to find a way to the Khan



Reasons for the Age of Discovery

- **3 G's**

- **Gold**: Seeking wealth \$\$\$
- **God**: Spread Christianity
- **Glory**: For yourself or the country



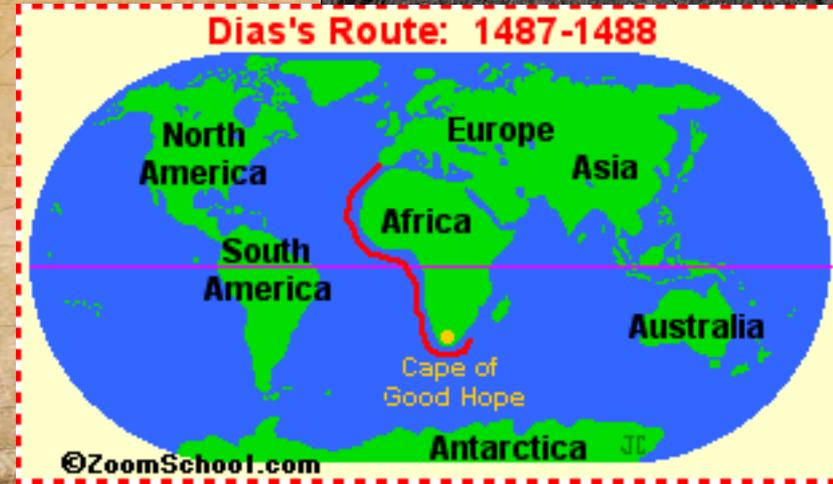
Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)

- Portuguese prince who started a school for the Maritime Arts and Sciences
- Sponsored exploration of the African coast
- Main object was the gold trade
 - Expanded into a rush for spices



Bartholomeu Dias (1450-1500)

- Portuguese explorer
- Sailed around Cape of Good Hope (1487)
- On second attempt to reach Asia, was lost at sea`
- Several later explorers would use his route to reach Asia

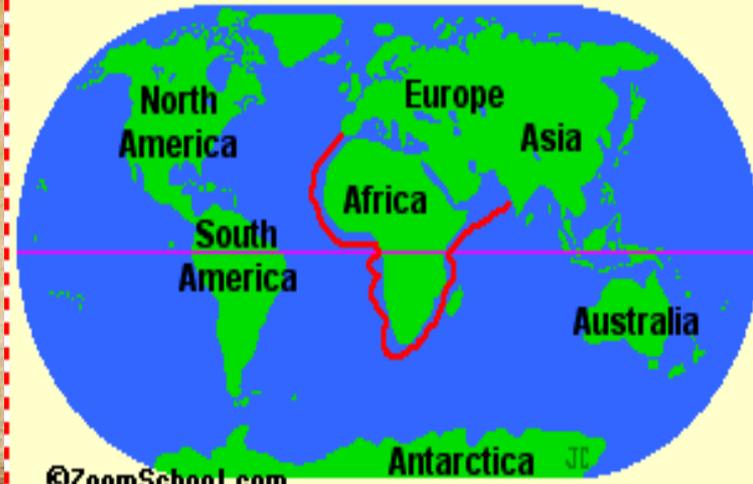


Vasco de Gama (1469-1524)

- First European to sail from Europe to Asia(India) (1498)
- Challenged Arabian and Venetian control over the spice trade
- Portuguese experienced years of profitable trade in the Eastern Hemisphere



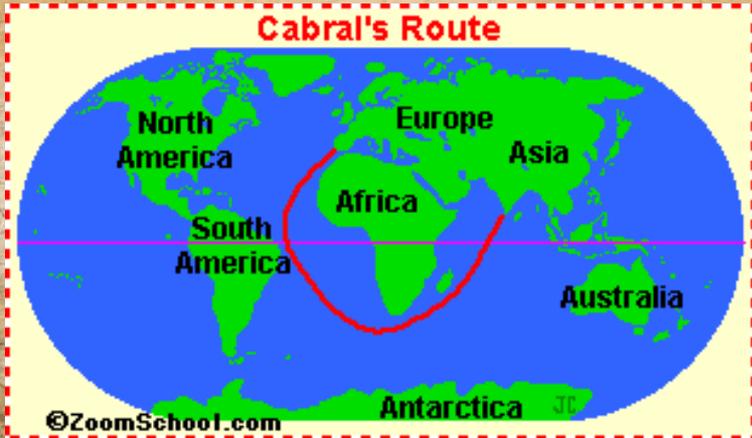
da Gama's Route: 1497-1499



Pedro Cabral (1467-1520)

Pedro Cabral for Portugal

- discovered Brazil by accident, claimed it for Portugal (1500)



Portuguese Trading Posts

- Used trading posts instead of colonies
- Only colonized Brazil
- First Europeans to sail around Africa, India, China, and to Japan



Trading Posts

Map of Portuguese
Exploration into Asia

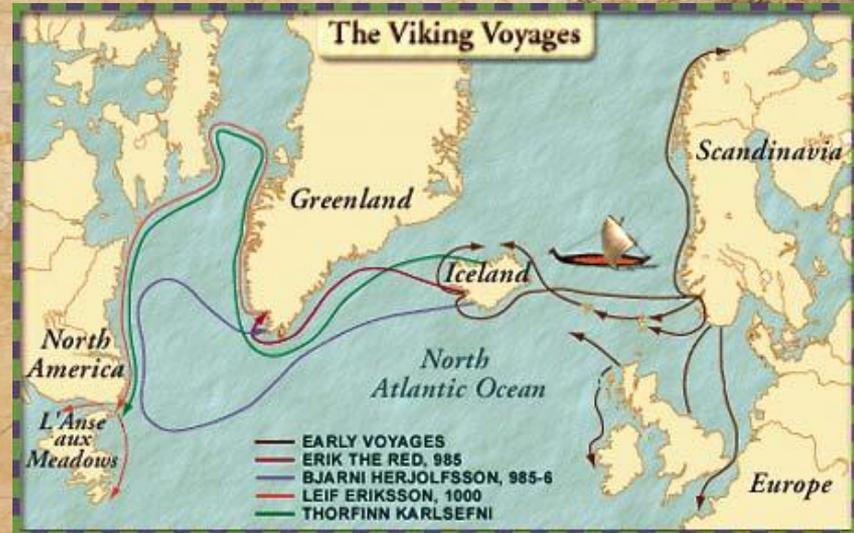
Norse Explorers

Leif Eriksson

- Sailed to Vinland (Nova Scotia)
- Left no permanent settlement
- About 1001

Thorfinn Karlsefni

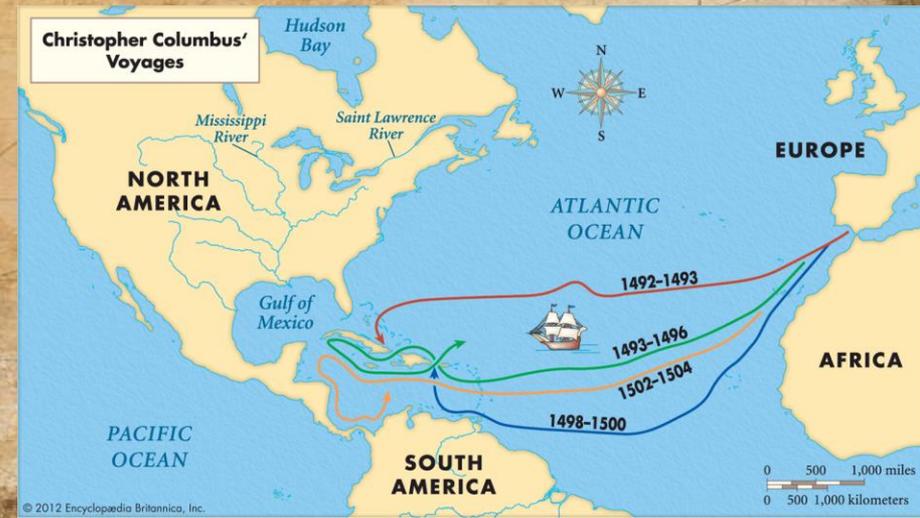
- Icelandic explorer
- Created a small short-lived settlement in Newfoundland
- 1004-1005



Christopher Columbus(1451-1506)

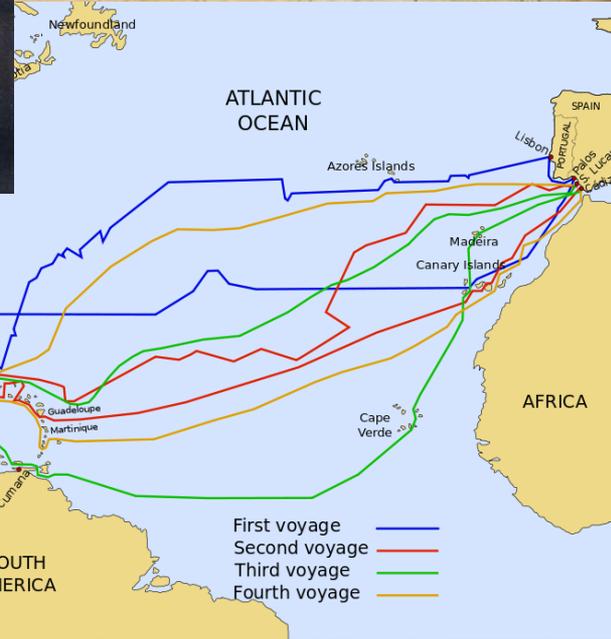
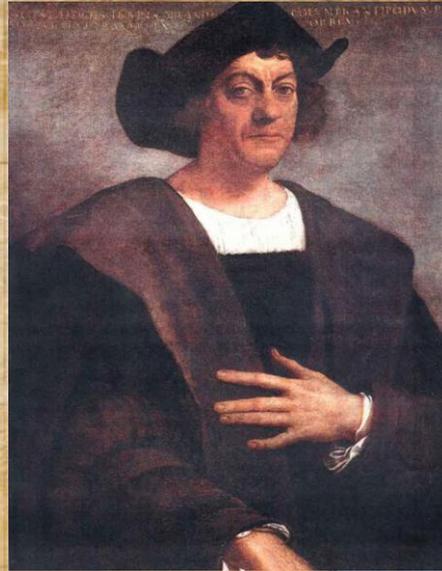
King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain

- agreed to finance his first voyage to the west to reach the “East”
- Ships: Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria
- Sailed 1492
- First landed in the Bahamas
- His second voyage had 17 ships and 2,000 men, where he explored many of the caribbean islands



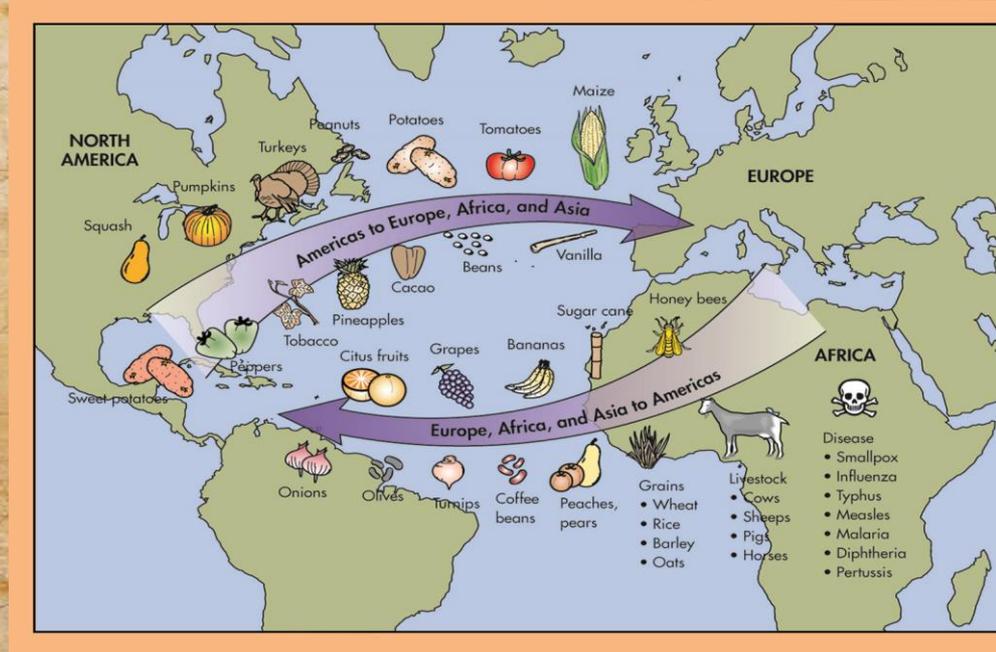
Columbus (cont.)

- His third voyage led him to discover continental South America when he explored Venezuela with 6 ships
- His fourth voyage (1 Ship) explored much of Central America but ended in disaster
- Columbus never knew he discovered new continents



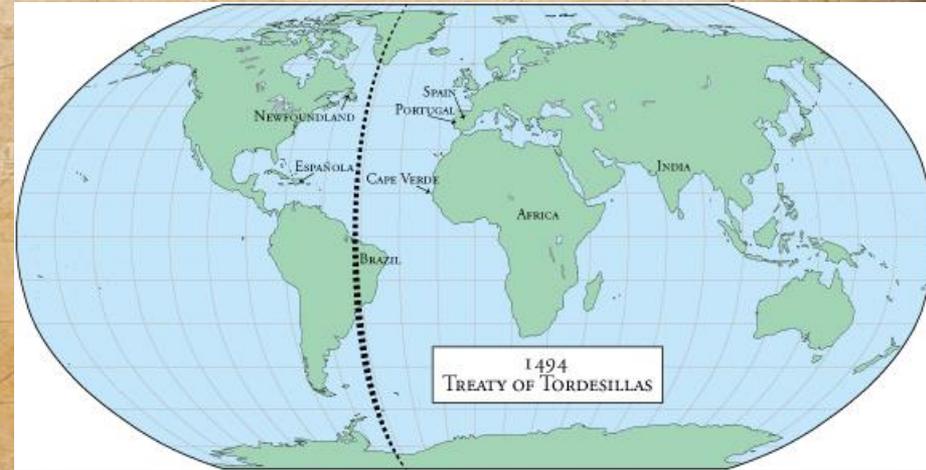
Columbian Exchange

- Cultural and biological exchanges between the Old World and the Americas
 - Plants, animals, technology, and diseases were ‘exchanged’
 - Over the next 100 years, 90% of the Native American population would die as a result



The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

- An imaginary line that showed where Spanish and Portuguese could colonize.
- As you can see, the Portuguese got the short end of the stick
 - So, they decided to go east and create a trade empire that stretched to India, and even as far as Japan

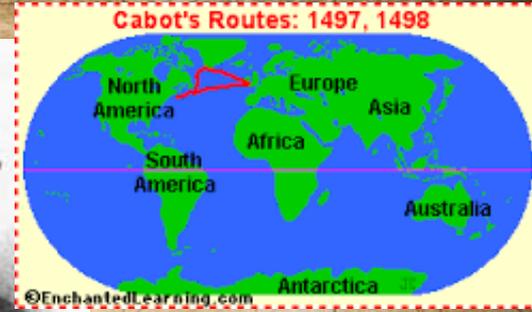
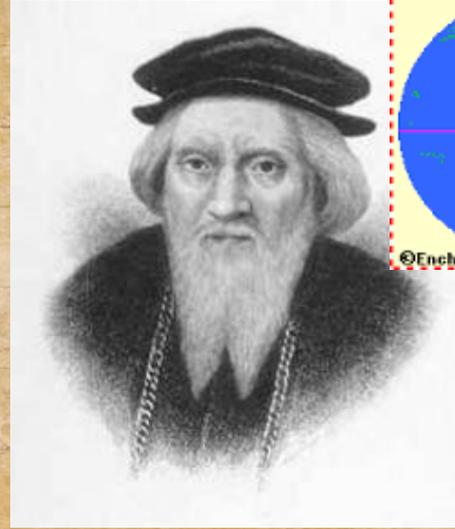


Cabot and Verrazano

John Cabot (1450-1500) for
England (1497)

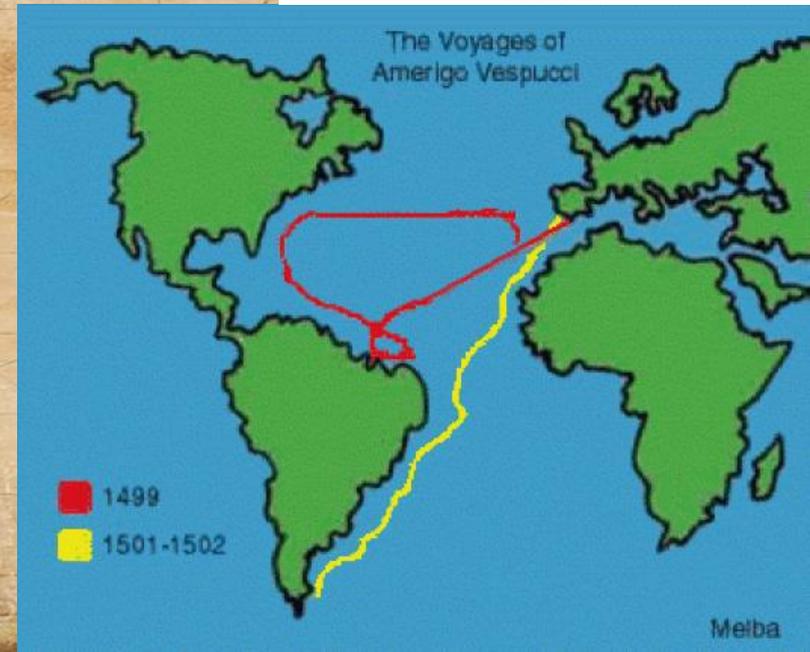
- explored Newfoundland,
Canada; claimed North
America for England

Giovanni de Verrazano
(1485 - 1528) sailed for
France; claimed North
America for France
(1524)



Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512)

- Sailed for Portugal
- Made early maps of the east coast of America
- He was the first to speculate that the New World was not Asia
- The continents are named after this Italian explorer



Vasco Núñez de Balboa (1475-1519)

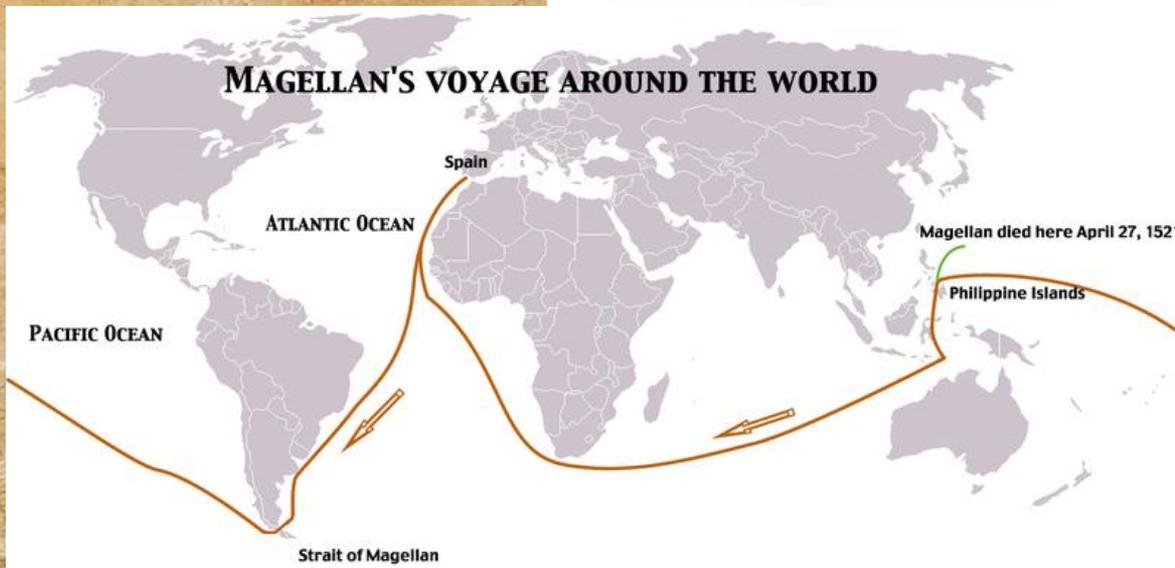
- Sailed for Spain
- crossed Isthmus of Panama, saw Pacific Ocean



Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521)

Sailed for Spain

- His fleet was the first to circumnavigate the Earth
- He died in the Philippines
- He never completed the journey



Hernando Cortés (1485-1546)

“Take it away,
Mr. Rowe.”



Francisco Pizarro (1476-1541)

- Sailed for Spain
- Explored and conquered Inca Empire in Peru
- Founded Lima



Francisco de Coronado (1510-1554)

- Traveled overland for Spain
- Searched for the seven golden cities, found the Grand Canyon and Kansas (Southwest)



Hernando de Soto (1495-1542)

- Sailed for Spain
- Found Mississippi River
- Brought smallpox to the Southeastern United States



Cartier and Champlain

Jacques Cartier (1491-1557) for France

- explored St. Lawrence River in Canada



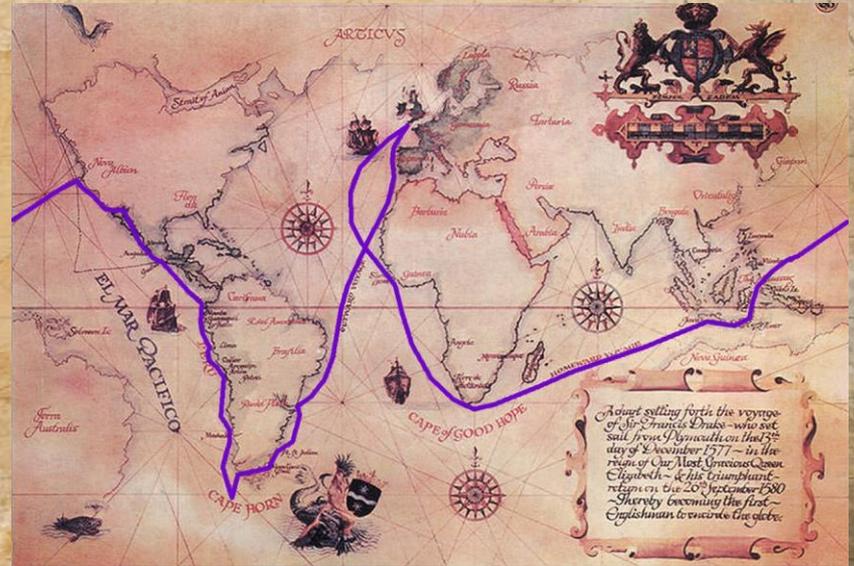
Samuel de Champlain (1574-1635) for France

- explored Canada, founded Quebec, consolidated French empire in America (1608)



Francis Drake (1540-1596)

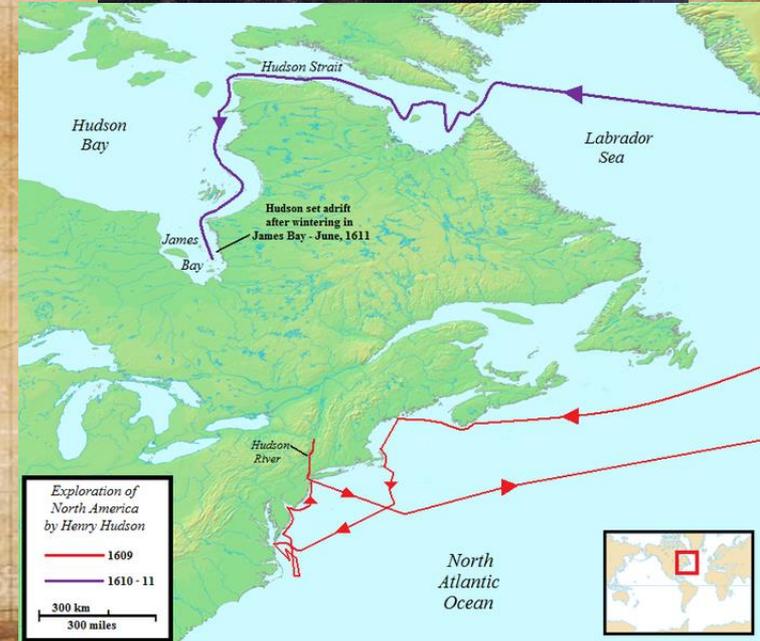
- English privateer who harassed Spanish ships
- 2nd man to sail around the world
- Became rich because he captured Spanish treasure ships



Henry Hudson (1565-1611)

Sailed for the Dutch (Netherlands)

- Explored Delaware Bay and Hudson River
- Claimed the latter for the Dutch
- Searched for Northwest Passage for the English
- Crew mutinied



A Conquered World

- MesoAmerica (Mexico and Central America) was controlled by the Aztecs, led by Moctezuma, before being conquered by Cortés
- The Andes (Western South America) were ruled by the Incan civilization before Pizarro conquered the area



Moctezuma



Pizarro and the Incas

Spanish Empire in the New World

- Columbus began centuries of Spanish conquest and exploitation
- Vast amounts of gold and silver
- Spanish desired: Catholicism, economic dependence, hierarchal social structure
- Native Americans easily enslaved



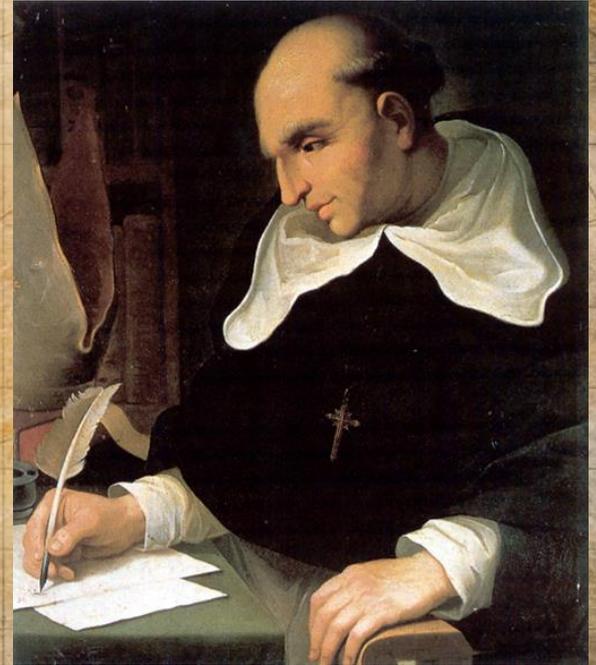
The Impact on Europe

- Spices and new metals caused a steady rise of prices across Europe
- High interest loans (INFLATION)
 - Led to a high accumulation of wealth
- Divide grew between the rich nobility and the peasants



Bartolomé de las Casas (1484-1566)

- There was public outcry over harsh treatment of Native Americans
- Bartolomé de las Casas wrote on behalf of Natives
 - *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies*



Early settlers

- Roman catholic priests accompanied many explorers, and began trying to convert the natives
- Many were humanists who wanted to spread knowledge and culture
- The Spanish church actively supported colonialism by the end of the sixteenth century
- Clergy prospered from the inflow of natural resources
- Many became wealthy landowners



Spanish Colonies

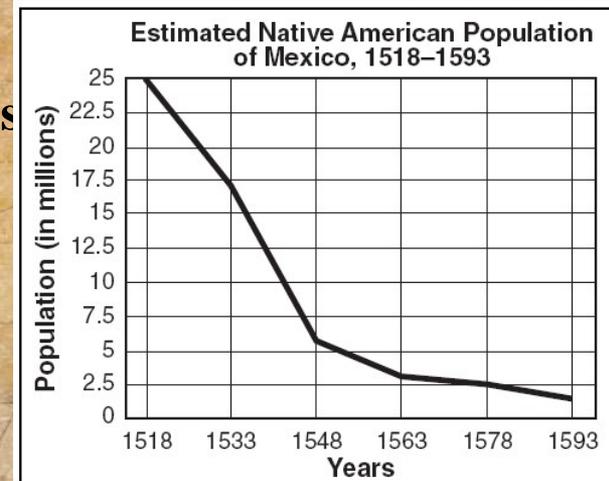
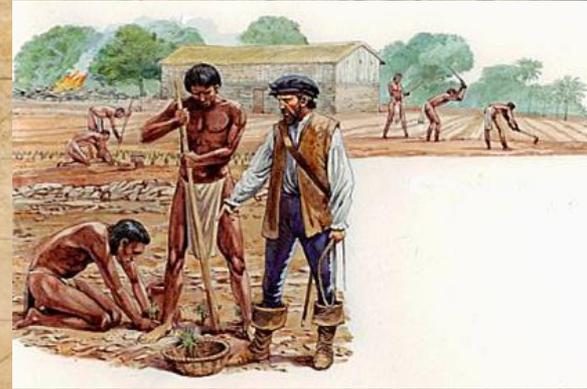
New Spain and New Granada (Peru)

- **Viceroy: ruler of the colony, appointed by the king**
- **Society of landowners and slavers**
- **Viceroy gave out land to Spanish settlers that produced gold, silver and trees = lumber**
 - **Coffee, sugar, tobacco**



The Economy of Exploitation

- Mining, agriculture, shipping
- Early conquistadors were only interested in gold and silver
 - Hacienda economy - large farming estate
 - Plantation - African slaves on sugar plantations
 - Encomienda System - led to repartimiento
- Native American population - 25 million to 2 million



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

Slavery in the New World

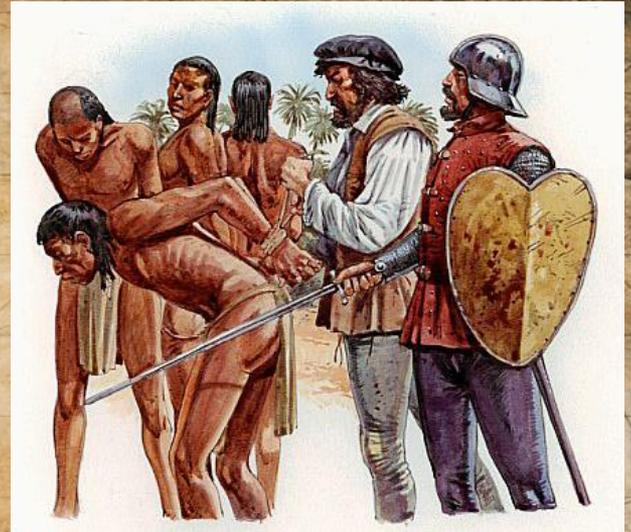
Began with Native Americans

- 90% died within 100 years of Columbus' arrival

Africans replaced them

- Middle Passage - half died, 1/3 of Africans forcefully migrated
- 98% \Rightarrow Spanish and Portuguese
- 2% \Rightarrow English colonies

By the mid-1500s, Spain=richest country in the world

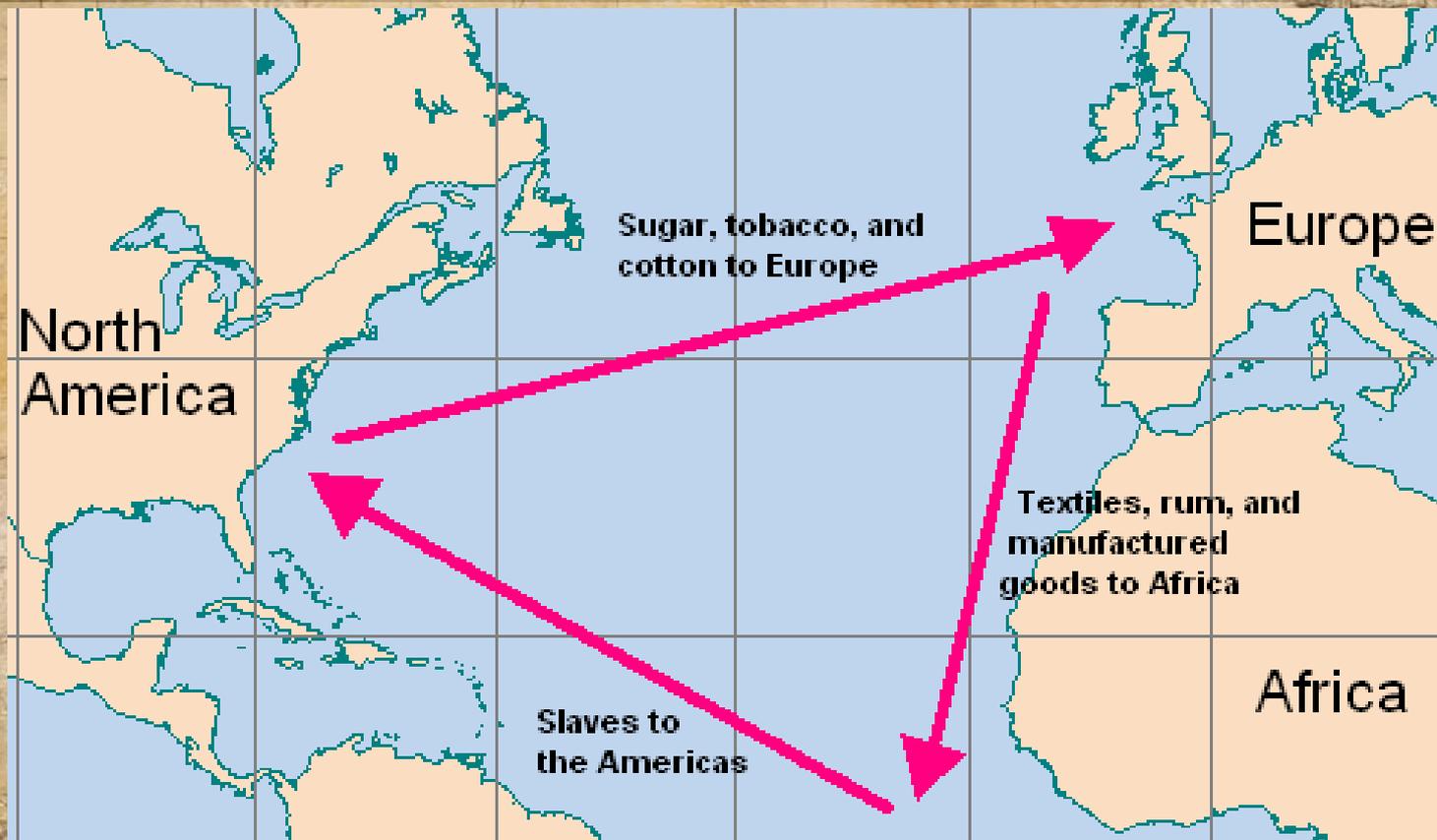


The Middle Passage

Image by Rod Brown, courtesy of The British Empire & Commonwealth Museum



The Triangle Trade



New France

New France was founded in modern day Canada

- Quebec founded in 1608
- Small population
- Economy based on fur trade
- Amicable with native population



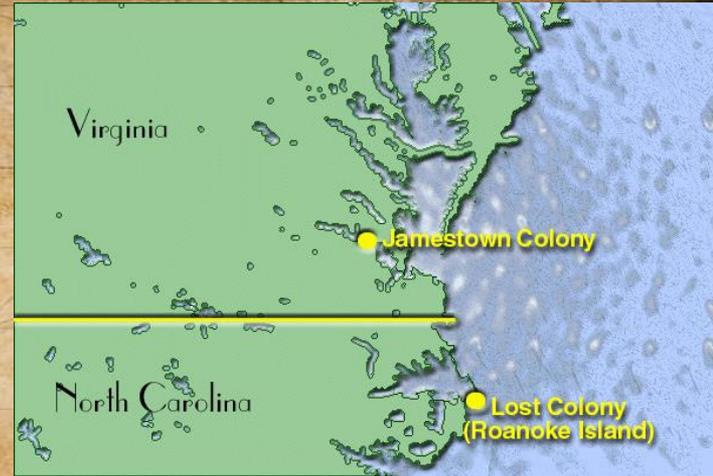
New Netherlands

- Dutch founded colony along the Hudson River and called it New Netherlands (1620s)
- Peter Minuit: first governor of New Netherlands
- The Dutch conquered New Sweden on the Delaware River in 1655
- By 1664 the English take all Dutch possessions in North America



English Colonies

- English colonies became heavily populated as colonists were seeking religious freedom and better social and economic position
 - 1590 - Roanoke (failed colony)
 - 1607 - Virginia becomes first colony
 - 1620 - Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Between 1607 and 1732, the English acquired thirteen colonies in the New World
 - Diverse economies
 - Dependence on slavery



New World Colonies

- Many Wars will be Fought by European Nations over the Colonies and Resources of the New World

