# # -- 8 The Age of Exploration

#### AKS:

analyze the impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa and Asia (GPS) (SSWH\_F2007-39)

#### **Indicators of Achievement:**

39a - explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors, including Zheng He, Vasco DaGama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, and Samuel de Champlain, 39b - define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact, 39c - explain the role of the improved technology in European exploration including the astrolabe

### **Vocabulary**:

Monopoly: complete control of trade

Caravel: new sailing vessel designed for ocean travel
 Compass: instrument used to indicate directions
 Colonies: lands controlled by another nation

• Astrolabe: used to measure the height of a star above the horizon

• Sextant: replaced the astrolabe, used to determine longitude and latitude

• Northwest Passage: easier more direct route to the Pacific

Dissenter: people who sought freedom to practice their religious beliefs

Epidemic: rapid spreading of diseaseCircumnavigate: to sail around the world

Conquistadores:
 Encomienda:
 Spanish soldiers, explorers and fortune hunters
 land grant made to Spanish settlers in the Americas

Joint-stock companies: investors buy shares in a company

### **Motives for Exploration:**

- Gold/Economic: Europeans wanted to search for the riches in new lands. India promised to be a land of spices and jewels. European explorers hoped to become rich from these journeys. In addition, the nation that sponsored the trip would share in the wealth that was discovered.
- God/Christianity: Europeans hoped that in their travels they would be able to spread Christianity.
  European missionaries converted the natives that inhabited North and South America, erasing thousands of years of traditional religious heritage.
- Glory/Political: Countries sponsored explorers to expand their international boundaries. Once land was claimed in a country's name, colonies were established. Because there were no modern maps, conflict arose between rival nations in which the Catholic Church often inverted.

### **Key Events:**

- Line of Demarcation: The line that divided the newly found lands between Spain and Portugal
- Treaty of Tordesillas: (1493) in order to keep peace, Pope Alexander VI ruled that Spain and Portugal would divide the Indies. All lines west of the line would belong to Spain and all lands to the east would belong to Portugal.

**European Explorers** 

**Asian Explorers** 

Zheng He	1405	China	Led 7 large exploration
			voyages around the Indian
			Ocean

# **Colonies Established in the New World:**

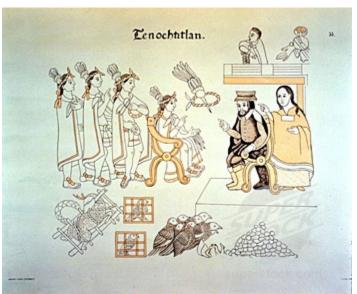
European Country	Colony Established	Reason for Colony
England	13 colonies in North	religious freedom,
	America	abundance of land, natural
		resources, and economic
		opportunity
France	Areas mainly in Canada	fur trading and land
	and Louisiana	
Spain	Claimed Florida and parts	conversion of natives to
	of South America	Catholicism, searched for
		gold
Portugal	South America, specifically	sugar plantations
_	Brazil	

# Effects of the Age of Exploration:

• **Columbian Exchange**: the transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas. Goods were brought both to the Americas, Africa and Asia and back to Europe. Also "exchanged" were diseases.

Positive	Negative	
European Empires expand	Take land away from natives	
New markets for trade	Slavery, slave trade	
Establishment of trading companies	Spread of disease	
Cultural diffusion	Isolationism	
Missionary work	Loss of traditional cultures	
Capitalism, Mercantilism	Tensions between European nations	

## **Document Practice:**



http://wwwdelivery.superstock.com/WI/223/862/PreviewComp/SuperStock\_862-1658.jpg *Cortez meets the Aztecs.* 

In a paragraph, describe what is happening in this picture.