

-- 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 disease
- **Circumnavigate:** to sail around the world
- **Conquistadores:** Spanish soldiers, explorers and fortune hunters
- **Encomienda:** 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 intervened.

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 lands west of the line would belong to Spain and all lands to the east would belong to Portugal.

European Explorers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Accomplishments</i>
Prince Henry the Navigator	1420's	Portugal	Opened a famous school of navigation
Bartolomeu Dias	1488	Portugal	Reached the southernmost tip of Africa
Vasco da Gama	1497-1499	Portugal	Gave Portugal a direct sea route to India
Christopher Columbus	1492-1504	Spain	Discovered the Bahamas, Cuba and Hispanola. . . first to call the native inhabitants Indians
Amerigo Vespucci	1499-1501	Italy	Discovered that South America was not Asia
Vasco Neunez de Balboa	1513	Spain	Walked across Panama and discovered the Pacific Ocean
Ferdinand Magellan	1519-1522	Spain	Sailed around the southern tip of South America. The strait became known as the Strait of Magellan.
Samuel de Champlain	1601	France	Sailed up the St. Lawrence River and founded the colony of Quebec
Robert La Salle	1682	France	Sailed down the Mississippi River and claimed the land for France.
Sir Walter Raleigh	1585	England	Founded the colony of Roanoke.
Giovanni de Verrazano	1524	France	Looked for a Northwest passage but discovered New York Harbor
Jacques Cartier	1534	France	Sailed up the St. Lawrence River
John Cabot	1497	England	First Englishman to claim American land
Sir Francis Drake	1577	England	Circumnavigated the globe
Henry Hudson	1609	Netherlands	Sailed up the Hudson River looking for a Northwest Passage
Hernando Cortes	1519	Spain	Conquered the Aztec Empire
Francisco Pizarro	1532	Spain	Conquered the Inca Empire
James Cook	1760's	England	Claimed New Zealand and part of Australia for Great Britain

Asian Explorers

Zheng He	1405	China	Led 7 large exploration voyages around the Indian Ocean
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Colonies Established in the New World:

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

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 Establishment of trading companies	Slavery, slave trade Spread of disease
Cultural diffusion	Isolationism
Missionary work	Loss of traditional cultures
Capitalism, Mercantilism	Tensions between European nations

Document Practice:



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Cortez meets the Aztecs.

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