

The Age of Exploration

European & Native American Worlds Collide



Great Civilizations from Europe & the Americas meet. Exchange of goods & ideas, *Columbian Exchange*, brought new foods, animals, technologies, diseases, & conflicts.



Culture & Societies

Q/A: *Explain* elements of modern American culture that proves our nickname *“The melting pot”*.

Causes of Exploration



After the Crusades, Europeans want Asian goods.

CAUSE

EFFECT

Italy dominates trade because it developed a network during the Crusades.

CAUSE

EFFECT

Other European nations want a share of Italy's profit.



CAUSE

EFFECT

Other nations seek a water route to Asia.

Series of Cause & Effect Events

Q/A: Explain the cause and effect relationship the Crusades had on European exploration.

Middle Ages/Medieval Period

- Europeans in the Middle Ages were uneducated.
- Superstitions provided explanations to unanswered questions...i.e. disease, death, drought, & or successes. i.e. Jinx, evil eye, & shooting star.
- Very religious...believed in powers of devils, witches, & demons. Witch trials convicted & executed many.
- Few traveled far from home because of fear.

Superstitions & witchcraft answered questions that modern science answers today



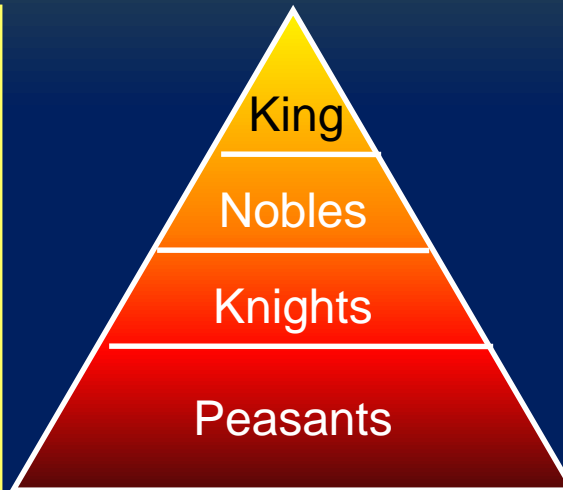
Culture & Societies

Q/A: Explain how modern science provides insight & understanding for death, disease, & natural disasters.

Feudalism: Class System of Medieval Europe

- Feudalism**: land & class system of **Medieval** Europe.
- Royalty & Nobles** were given land by King & pledged military allegiance to King. **Knights** were soldiers.
- Two groups of **Peasants** worked land:
 - ***Serfs**, bound by birth to work & remain on land until death.
 - ***Freeman**, some mobility, but could be kicked off manor at any time.
 - *No hope for **social mobility**, move up in class. Life was based on birth status.

Feudal society was based on birth status, no social mobility



Culture & Societies

Q/A: Explain how feudalism offered no hope for peasants to move up in social class & own land.

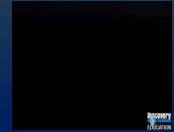
The Crusades: Christian & Muslim Holy Wars

- **Crusades**: Holy Wars between **Christians** & **Muslims**.
- Christianity & **Catholicism** ruled Medieval Europe. **Islam** formed & challenged Christian land, religion, & way of life. **Jerusalem** & other holy lands for Christianity, Islam, & Judaism remain in conflict today. Judo-Christian & Islamic peoples have battled for centuries over control of lands in Middle East.

Christian & Muslim Crusaders fought for holy land of Jerusalem



Historical Perspective



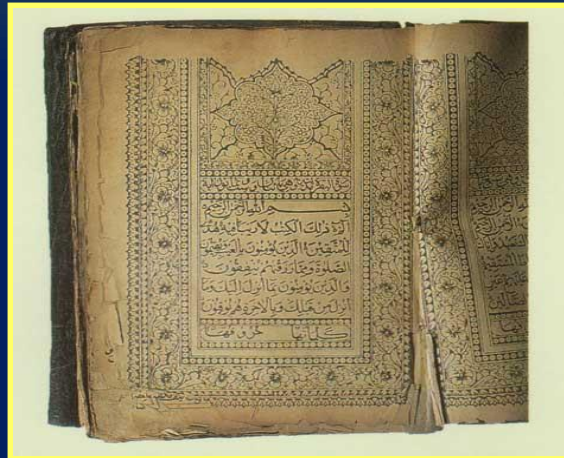
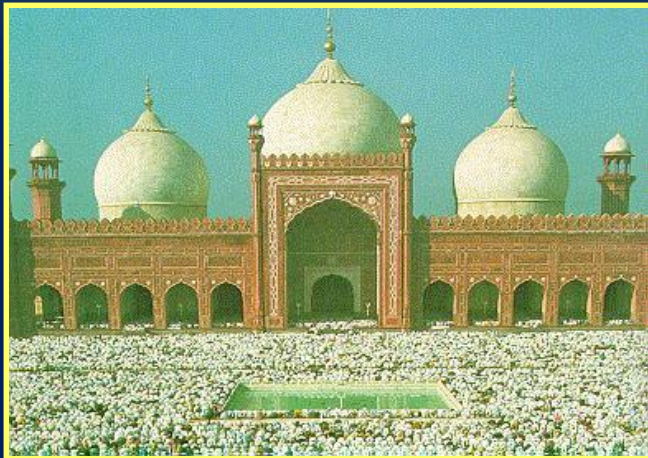
**Q/A: Explain
how modern
problems in the
Middle East can
be traced to the
Crusades.**

Muhammad & New Religion of Islam

- Arabian businessman named Muhammad started Islamic faith in 610 A.D. Claimed to have visions from Allah (God) telling him to start a new faith.
- Muslims believed in Allah & believed Jesus was a prophet & good man, but not messiah (savior).
- Koran/Quran is holy book of Islam, a record of Muhammad's teachings. Mecca is the main holy city of Islam along with Medina & Jerusalem.

Islam is based on the teachings of Allah through the visions & words of Muhammad in the Koran/Quran

Culture & Societies



Q/A: Compare the faith, customs, beliefs, & practices of Christianity & Islam.

Making Connections: Middle East Then & Now

- Conflict persists in the Middle East for centuries.
- While oil is a resource that caused conflict in 20th & 21st centuries, religious conflict has been a major issue throughout time.



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Describe why “Peace In The Middle East,” has been difficult to achieve over time.

Judaism, Christianity, Islam Comparison

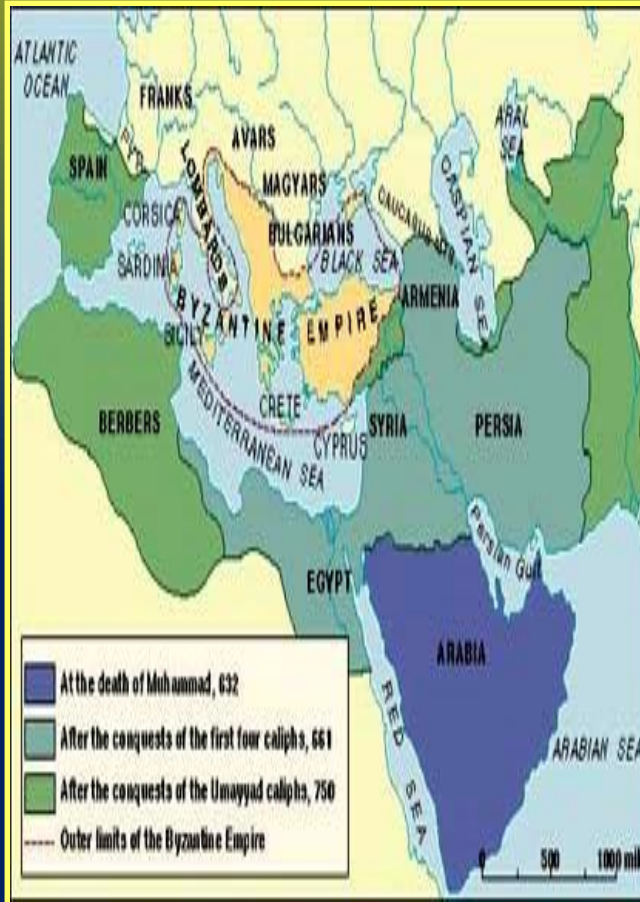


Rise & Spread of Islam

- Islam spread quickly in Middle East, Europe, & Africa.
- Christians feared spread & each felt was evil.
- Muslims took Holy Land of Jerusalem, the center of Judo-Christian faith. This meant WAR!!!



Muslims conquered Christian lands



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain
why warfare
dealing with
religious
differences
can be
especially
brutal &
devastating.

Christian Response to Spread of Islam

- Christians felt responsible to take Jerusalem back.
- Soldiers were promised land for military service.
- Soldiers could get riches & fame if they succeeded in Holy War. “Heaven” awaited if they died.
- Peasants from Feudal class wanted to escape hard labor on manors. Battle provided hope for those with no hope. War provided chance to move up in society, gain wealth, fame, & most importantly, LAND!

Knights, nobles, & peasants across the land united for Holy War

Historical Perspective



Q/A: Explain why peasants were inspired to risk their lives in a Crusade thousands of miles away.

Results of the Crusades

- Europeans gained experience in sailing & ship-building. Boats were necessary for troop transport.
- Increased trade with Middle East. Desire for East & Far East goods. China, Japan, & India were markets with luxury goods; silk, art, spices, & furniture.
- More global awareness lead to rapid changes & life-style improvements. Middle Easterners were highly developed in education, warfare, the arts, & greatly influenced by Ancient Greeks & Romans.

Luxury items from East forced improvement in shipbuilding

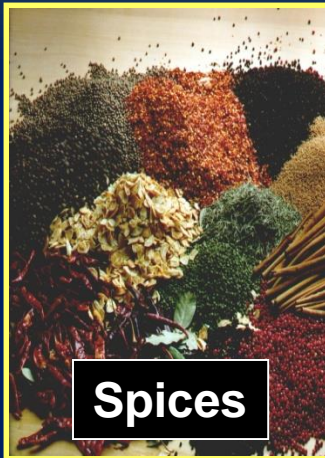
Economics & Technology



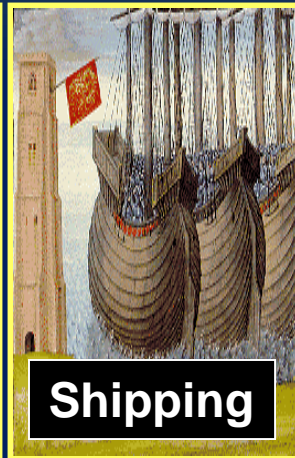
Silk



Rugs



Spices



Shipping

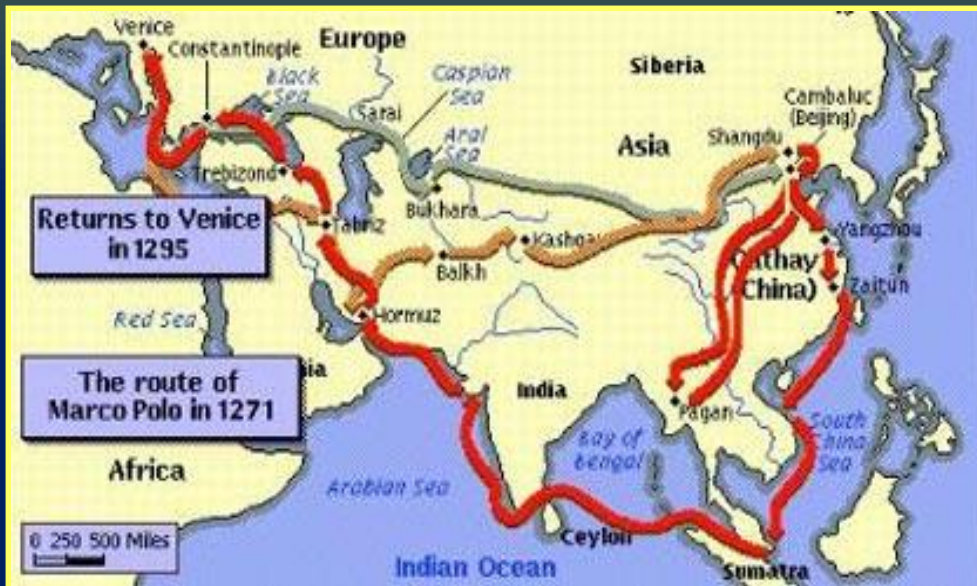
Q/A: Describe how increased demand for Asian luxury items forced European merchants to increase supply through better shipping & sailing.

Beginning of The Age of Exploration

- Lure of eastern riches made Europeans begin to ask: **“How can we get more goods & how can we profit?”**
- **Marco Polo** (1271) traveled from Italy to China, mostly walking. Returned with exciting stories of new cultures, people, & great riches in silks & spices.
- Stories solidified desire for new **exotic** items, & inspired Europeans to **“The Age of Exploration.”**

Marco Polo's tales of distant travels inspired many to explore

Historical Perspective



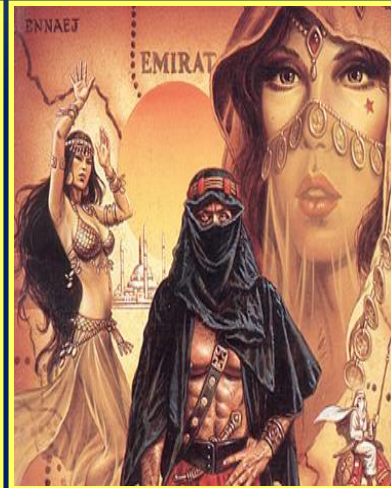
Q/A: Explain
how tales of
distant people,
places,
animals, &
goods inspired
Europeans to
explore.

Challenges of New Trade Routes

- New routes needed to get goods cheaper & faster. Far distances were expensive & risky with land pirates.
- In 1453, Muslims captured Constantinople, capital of Byzantine Empire & eastern part of Roman Empire.
- Area controlled trade routes between Black & Mediterranean Seas. Goods were heavily taxed which made items much more expensive.

Muslim conquests made Eastern sea routes expensive due to increased taxes & land routes took too long & proved too risky

Geography



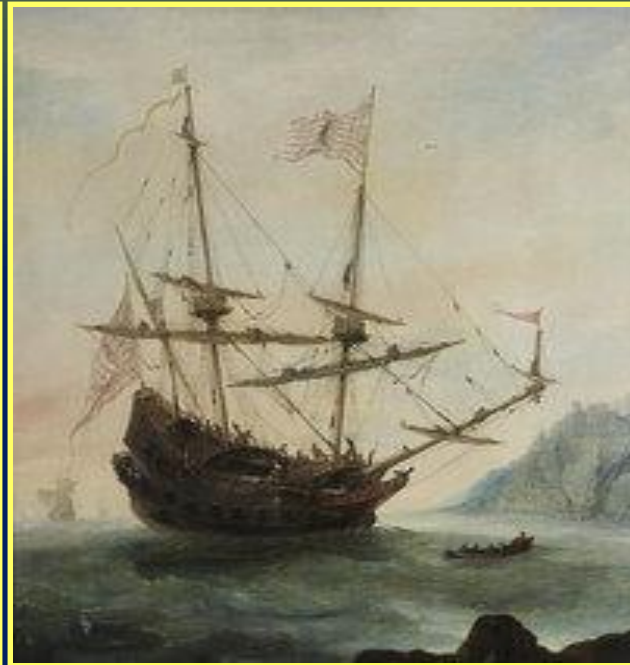
**Q/A: Explain
how geography
limited access
to high demand
Asian goods for
European
merchants.**

Solutions to Travel Problems

- Must find a faster, safer, less expensive route by water to Far East. Sail around Africa or sail West?
- Technology in shipbuilding, sailing, & map making need to improve in order to allow Europeans to travel greater distances by sea.

Land routes & passage through Muslim ports forced Europeans to find alternate routes to Asia. Technology improved to meet needs.

Economics & Technology

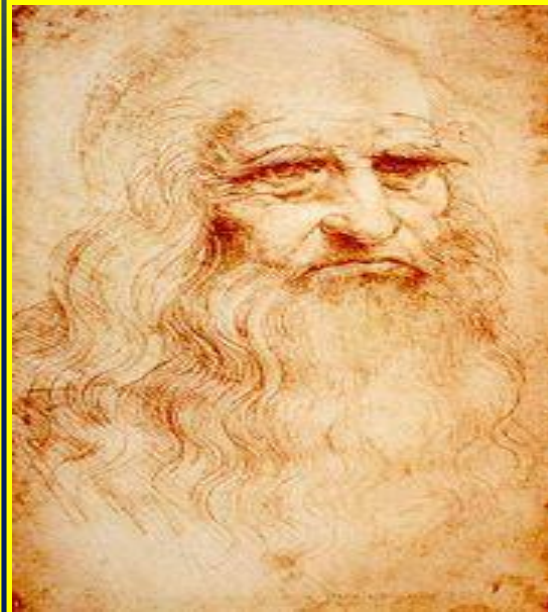
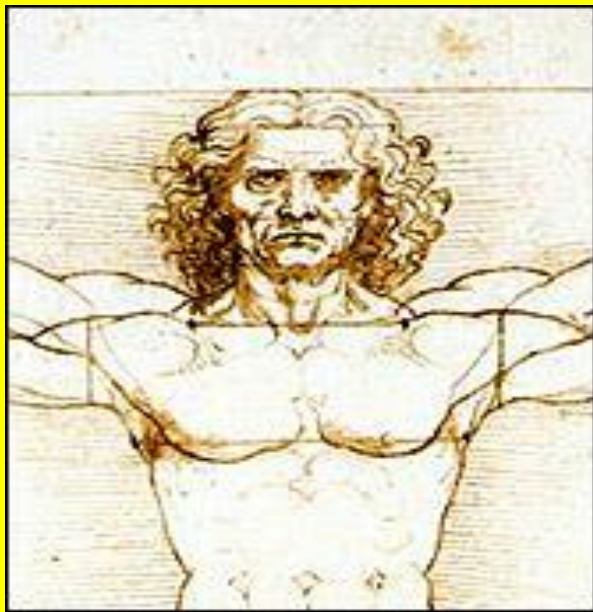


Q/A: Explain how increases & advancements in technology can improve economics.

The Renaissance

- After Crusades, Europe entered Renaissance period.
- The Renaissance, a rebirth, in discovery, education, & knowledge, occurred when Europeans rediscover Ancient Greek & Roman culture, art, & philosophy.
- Thought & education lead to Age of Exploration.
- Invention of printing press helped spread information.

The Renaissance brought a great rebirth in education, artwork, & philosophy. Galileo, Leonardo DaVinci, Michelangelo, & others brought rebirth in art & thought.

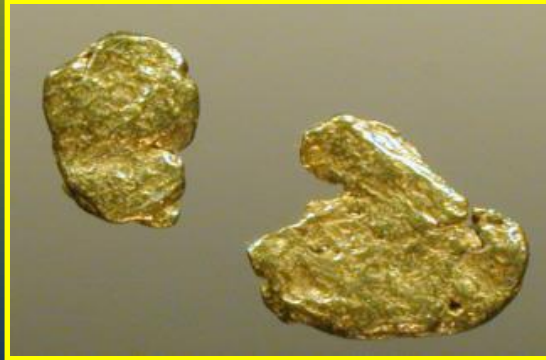
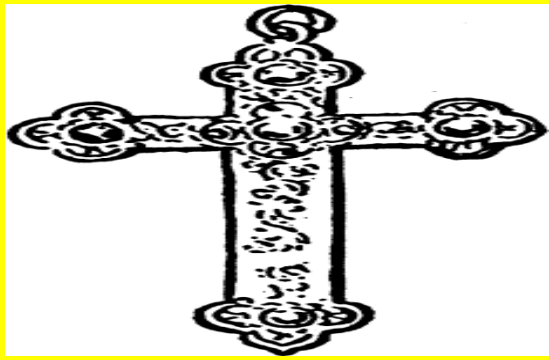


Culture & Societies

Q/A: Explain
importance of the
invention of the
printing press.

European Exploration Goals

- Powerful European nations, Spain, Portugal, France, England, & Dutch/Netherlands explored for three main reasons: *God, Gold, & Glory; 3 G's.*
- *Elite* nation's explored just as they explore today.



Historical Perspective



Search for gold & treasure, spread of religion, & quest for fame motivated explorers



Q/A: Explain reasons Europeans explored great distances & difficult routes during the 15th & 16th centuries.

Education & Exploration

- Prince Henry the Navigator (Portugal) started school for explorers. Technological advancements in sail & ship design, map making, & the compass made long distance trips over seas possible.
- Sailing schools lead to an Exploration Race between powerful nations. World powers competed.

Prince Henry the Navigator offered education to increase available sailors. Other nations followed to make sure they were not left behind in the exploration race.



Historical Perspective

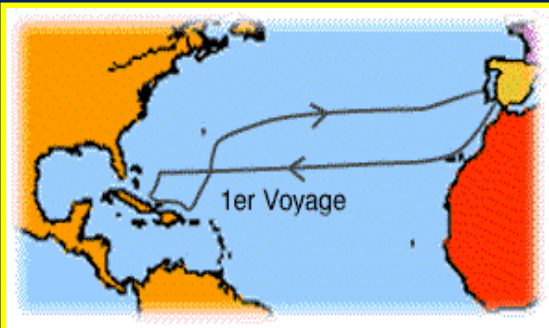
Q/A: Explain why Portugal was a powerful nation early in the exploration race. Predict why they may fall behind over time.

Christopher Columbus

- Christopher Columbus (Spain) sailed West to reach Asia. “Discovered” New World & encountered Native Americans. Vikings & possibly China came earlier.
- Columbian Exchange, exchange of goods, ideas, animals, plants, & diseases between Europeans & Native Americans. The Americas changed forever!



Columbus & New World



Columbian Exchange

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNtgLeSc85A>

<u>Native America</u>	<u>Europe, Africa, & Asia</u>
Corn Tomatoes Potatoes Tobacco Cacao Vanilla Peanuts Turkeys Pineapple	Citrus Coffee Grapes Wheat Rice Livestock Diseases i.e.: Smallpox Influenza

Q/A: Analyze importance of Christopher Columbus on American history.

The Columbian Exchange

From Western Hemisphere to Eastern

Maize (corn)



Potato

Sweet potato

Beans

Peanut

Squash

Pumpkin

Pineapple



Tomato

Cocoa

Peppers

Avocado

Turkey



From Eastern Hemisphere to Western

Wheat

Rice

Banana

Peach

Pear

Sugar cane

Watermelon

Lettuce

Horse

Cow

Sheep

Goat

Chicken

Pig



Disease (smallpox, typhus)

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The Columbian Exchange

CAUSE

Europeans cross the Atlantic to create new communities in the Americas.



EFFECTS IN THE AMERICAS

- European diseases kill millions of Native Americans.
- Settlers bring cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses, which thrive in the Americas.
- Settlers bring grains, fruits, and vegetables, which grow well in the Americas.
- Europeans and Native Americans create a blended culture in the Americas.

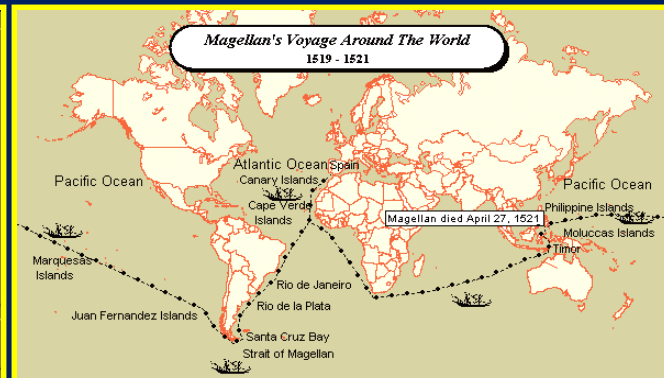
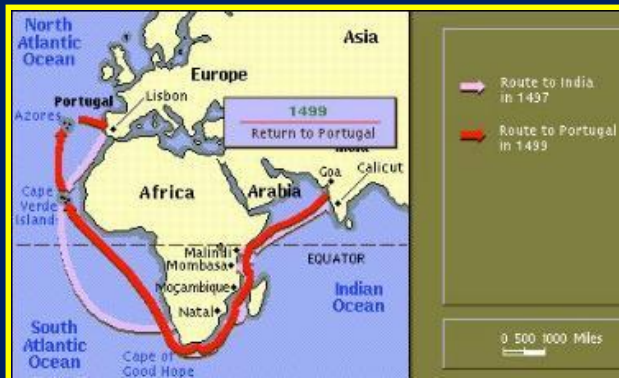
EFFECTS IN EUROPE

- Europeans take Native American crops back to Europe.
- Europeans begin to grow nutritious foods such as corn and potatoes.
- New foods help fuel rapid population growth in Europe.

Notable Exploration Achievements

- Vasco da Gama (Portugal) sailed around Africa through Cape of Good Hope to reach Asia.
- Amerigo Vespucci (Italy) 1st to crudely map Americas.
- Balboa (Spain) 1st to reach Pacific Ocean.
- Ferdinand Magellan (Portugal) Crew is 1st to sail around, circumnavigate, globe & prove Earth round.
- Mercantilism, increase country's treasury by creating favorable trade balance (more exports than imports), led nations to acquire exotic goods & precious metals.

Nations rushed to claim lands, resources, & expand religion.



Economics

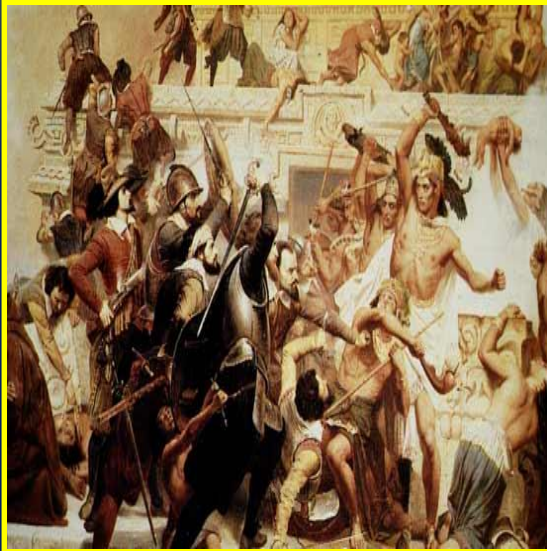
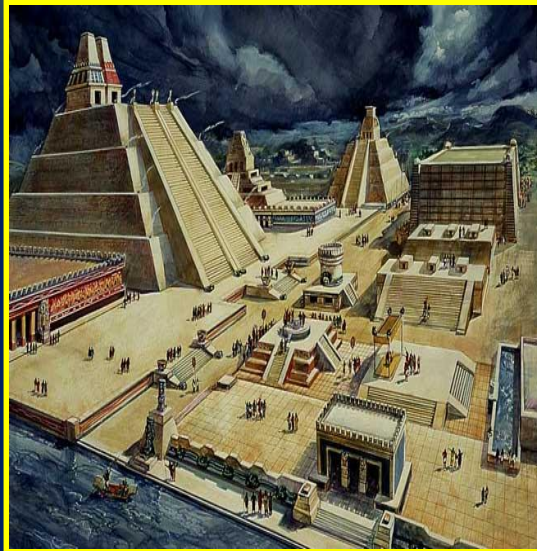
Q/A: Discuss why nations with more exports than imports have stronger economies.

Spanish Conquistadors

- Hernando Cortes claimed Mexico for Spain. Cortes entered Mexico & conquered powerful Aztec Empire.
- Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru & Incan Empire.
- Others traveled in modern U.S. in search of “cities of gold.” American Southwest, Florida, Central, & South America display Spanish culture & societies.

Great Empires of the Aztec & Inca are quickly conquered after hundreds of years of dominance

Historical Perspective



Q/A: Describe how dominant empires of Aztec & Inca were destroyed in such a short period of time by Spanish conquistadors.

Search for the Northwest Passage

- **John Cabot** (England) sailed Northwest & claimed land in modern Canada & U.S.
- **Henry Hudson** (England) sailed later in search of **Northwest Passage** to Asia. Route did not exist, but English gained access to a New World for settlers.
- English sent more settlers than any other nation.

Henry Hudson searched for a Northwest Passage through the Americas to Asia. He never found the passage, but England found new territories to send settlers.

Historical Perspective



Q/A: Explain how exploration of John Cabot & Henry Hudson set stage for English settlement in the New World.

French Exploration & Influence

- **Samuel de Champlain** explored St. Lawrence River & founded trading post of Quebec. **New France** is born.
- **Robert de LaSalle** explored Mississippi River
- Many towns in area have strong French influence, especially **New Orleans**.
- France had the strongest working relationship with Native Americans...saw them more as trade partners.

The French explored areas of Canada, Mississippi, & Ohio River valleys. Many areas today still display French influence

Culture & Society



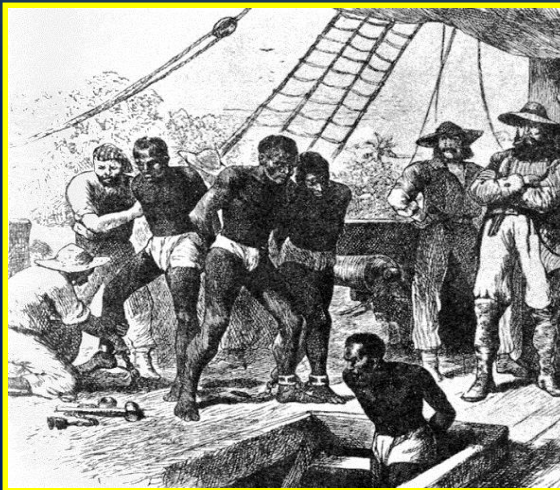
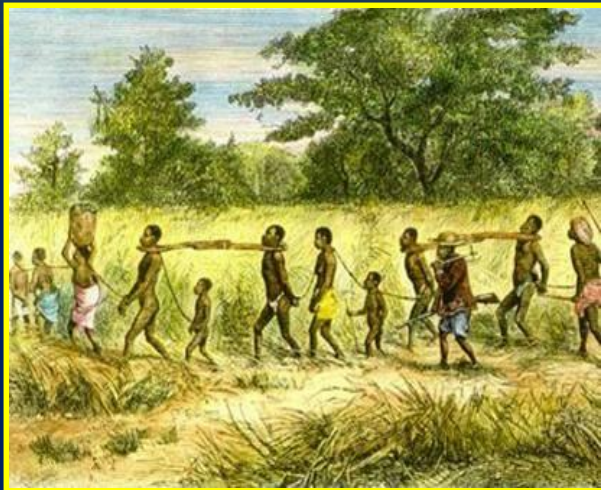
Q/A: Explain why regions of United States (West, East, North, South) shaped differently due to European exploration.

Origins of African Slave Trade

- African slave trade began in 1460 A.D. by Portuguese.
- Slave trade played a minor role in feudal Europe.
- American colonization & need for labor brought slave trade into high demand. Slavery became big business in American colonies & remained a major factor until the American Civil War in 1865...400 years later.
- Remnants of discrimination & racism still exist today.

Slave trade became big business for Africans & Europeans. New World demanded laborers.

Historical Perspective



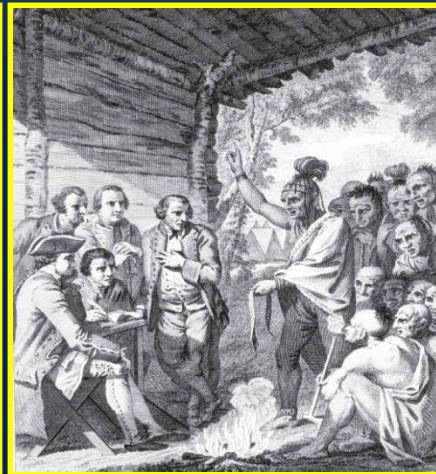
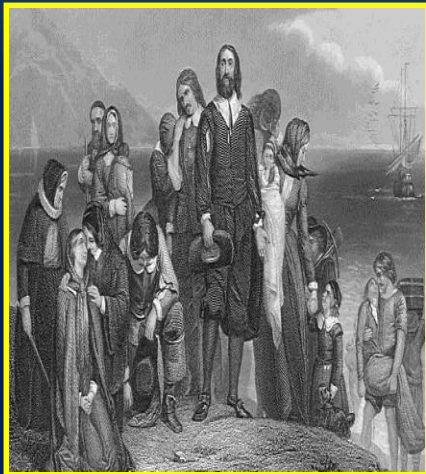
Q/A: Discuss
“ripple” effects in
modern America that
can be traced to
exploration slave
trade.

Results of The Age of Exploration

- Exploration paved way for settlement in New World. For many, Europe was a land with little opportunity. New World offers hope.
- Peasants, middle class, & persecuted people now had a chance for a new life in the New World.
- Native Americans are overpowered, die from disease, warfare, & survivors are removed from ancestral homelands. Africans found little hope in New World. Generations of slavery ensued.

New World provided opportunity, hardship, & invaders to different groups. Exploration marks birth of American History

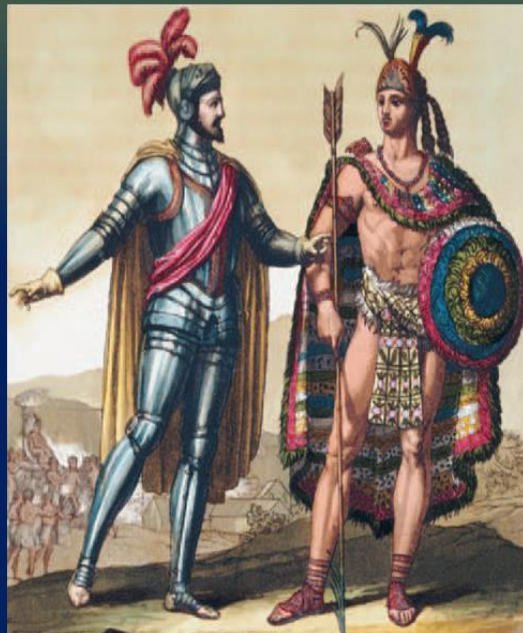
Historical Perspective



Q/A: Discuss
different historical
perspectives on
Exploration from
explorers, natives, &
slaves point of view.

Recreate a Primary Source

A. Write a letter or journal entry by Christopher Columbus, Hernan Cortes, Bartolome de Las Casas, or one of their crew members about your experiences since you have landed. You may include ships voyage, weather, sights, sounds, and native experiences. Include a full color illustration to provide a visual aid for letter.



Recreate a Primary Source

B. Write a letter or journal entry from the eyes of an Aztec (Cortes) or a Taino (Columbus) tribe member. Include what you think about the Europeans. Could include their skin tone, armor, weapons (cannons & gun powder), and new animals. Include a full color illustration to provide visual aid for letter.



Lesson Review

1. Identify 3 main reasons European nations explored.
2. Analyze impact the Renaissance made on exploration.
3. Describe Columbian Exchange.
4. Define mercantilism. Explain why a nation would want to have more exports than imports.
5. Describe impact Spanish Conquistadors had on powerful Native American Empires.

Increase Your Depth of Knowledge

Columbus, Cortes, & other explorers have been *heralded* as great explorers & *vilified* as conquerors. Explain why both descriptions can apply. Defend description you feel best applies, give evidence to support your decision.