

Warm Up

- ① Pull out your video questions from yesterday...
- ② You have 5 minutes to gather any answers that you may have missed while watching the video yesterday
- ③ We will start with question 43 when the video begins again...

DO NOW

- ① Complete the Age of Exploration assignment... You may use your iPad or phone to complete the assignment. I will be walking around to check that you are not texting.
- ② You may work with a partner and **DO NOT WASTE TIME!!!!**
- ③ We will review the documents and answers in 30 minutes...
- ④ If the majority of the class is not finished within that time we will finish the assignment for homework...



The Age of Exploration



Three G's of Exploration

1. God: Wanted to spread Christianity (especially Muslims), religious freedom (Prot. & Cath. wanted to get away from the other)



2. Glory: idea of adventure and curiosity during renaissance, fame, being remembered



3. Gold: Rulers wanted to trade with Asia get rich and powerful



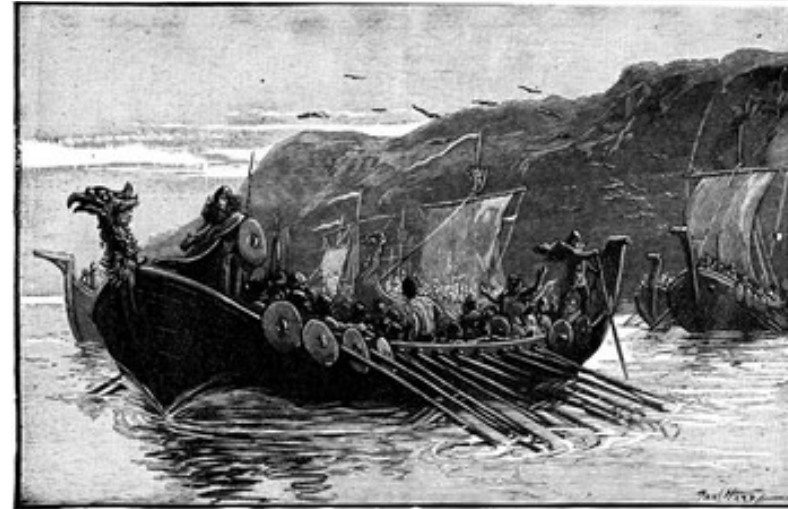
Previously unknown Asian goods in high demand since Crusades.



Early Exploration

- I. Long before Columbus in 1492 the Vikings had already arrived in the Americas
 - A. Leif Erikson arrived in the Americas nearly 400 years before Columbus
 - B. The Vikings established an unsuccessful colony in Canada

- II. But in 1400 the world still remained largely unexplored by Europeans



Vikings



GREENLAND

ICELAND

SCANDINAVIA

NEW FOUNDLAND

L'Anse aux Meadows

Point Rosee

- Early voyages
- Erik the Red, 985
- Bjarni Herjolfsson, 985-6
- Leif Eriksson, 1000
- Thorfinn Karlsefni



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Early Exploration: The Portuguese



- I. The Portuguese began the era of European exploration in the 1400s
- II. Portugal was dependent on the seas
- III. Easy ocean access helped Portugal lead the age of exploration

The Portuguese Empire

- I. Portugal became the largest European empire in Asia
- II. Controlled trade in India, Japan, East Indies, Spice Islands
 - A. Da Gama took control of India
 - B. Portugal became very wealthy
- III. Eventually lost control of their trade empire and other European nations stole Portuguese territories in Asia

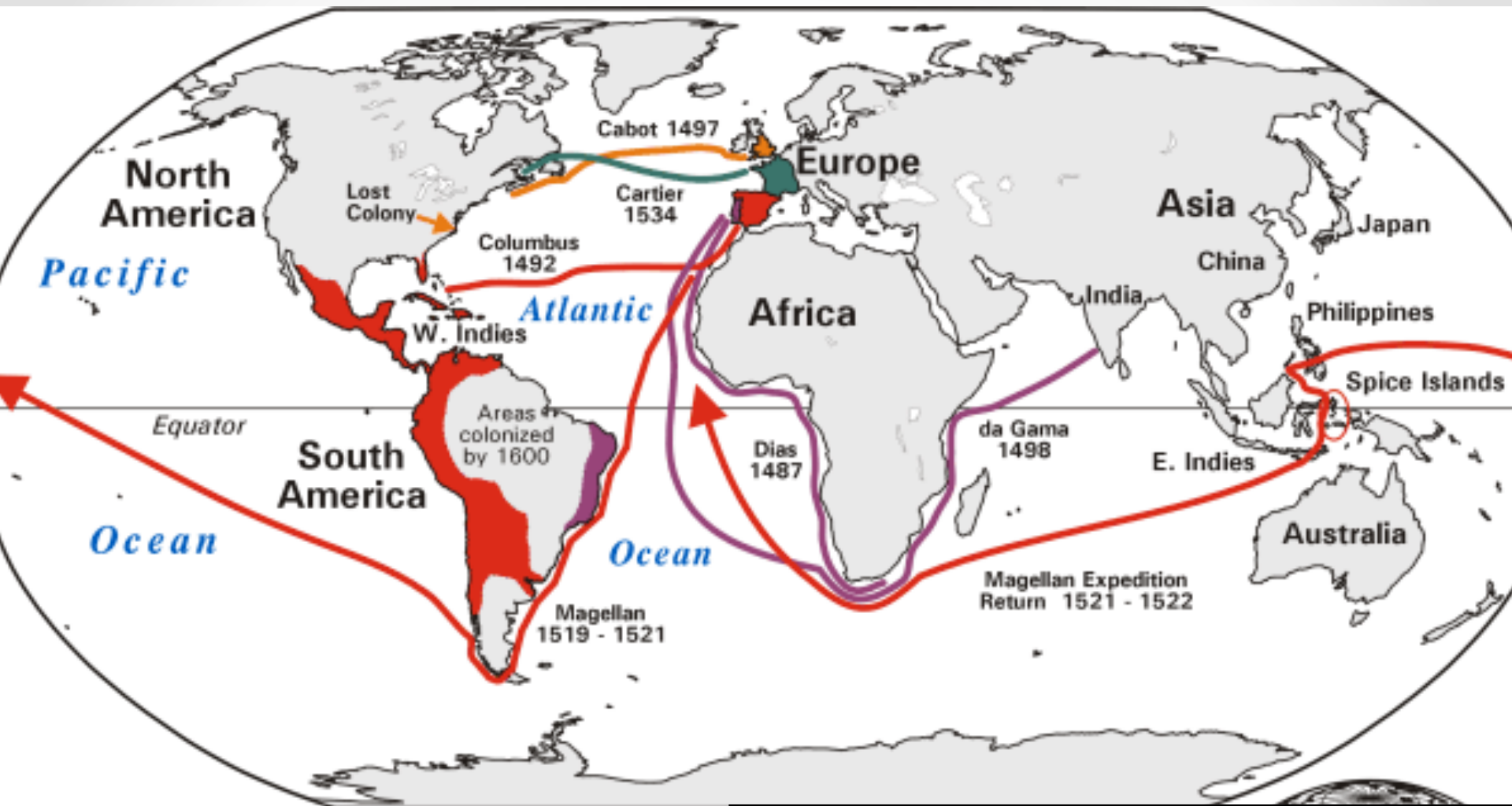


Da Gama landing in Calcutta





Spain & Portugal

- I. Portugal began the European age of exploration and became wealthy as a result of foreign trade.
- II. The Spanish government saw Portugal's wealth & began their own exploration efforts
- III. Spain soon became the leader of exploration efforts thanks to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain



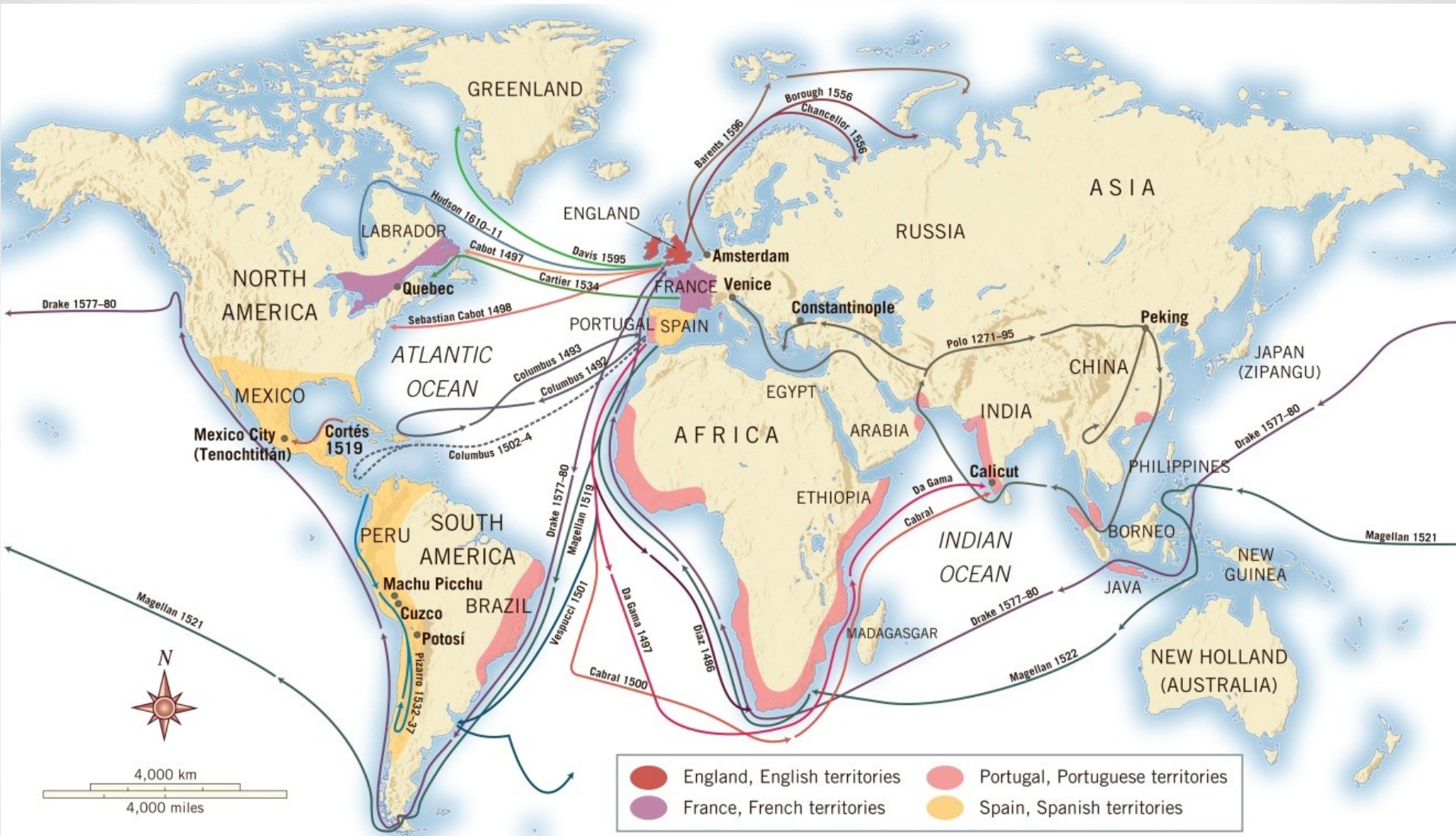


Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

<i>Portugal</i>		<i>England</i>	
<i>Spain</i>		<i>France</i>	

Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown

During the Age of Exploration, Portugal created colonies along the African coast, in Brazil, & the Spice Islands in Asia



Spanish Exploration

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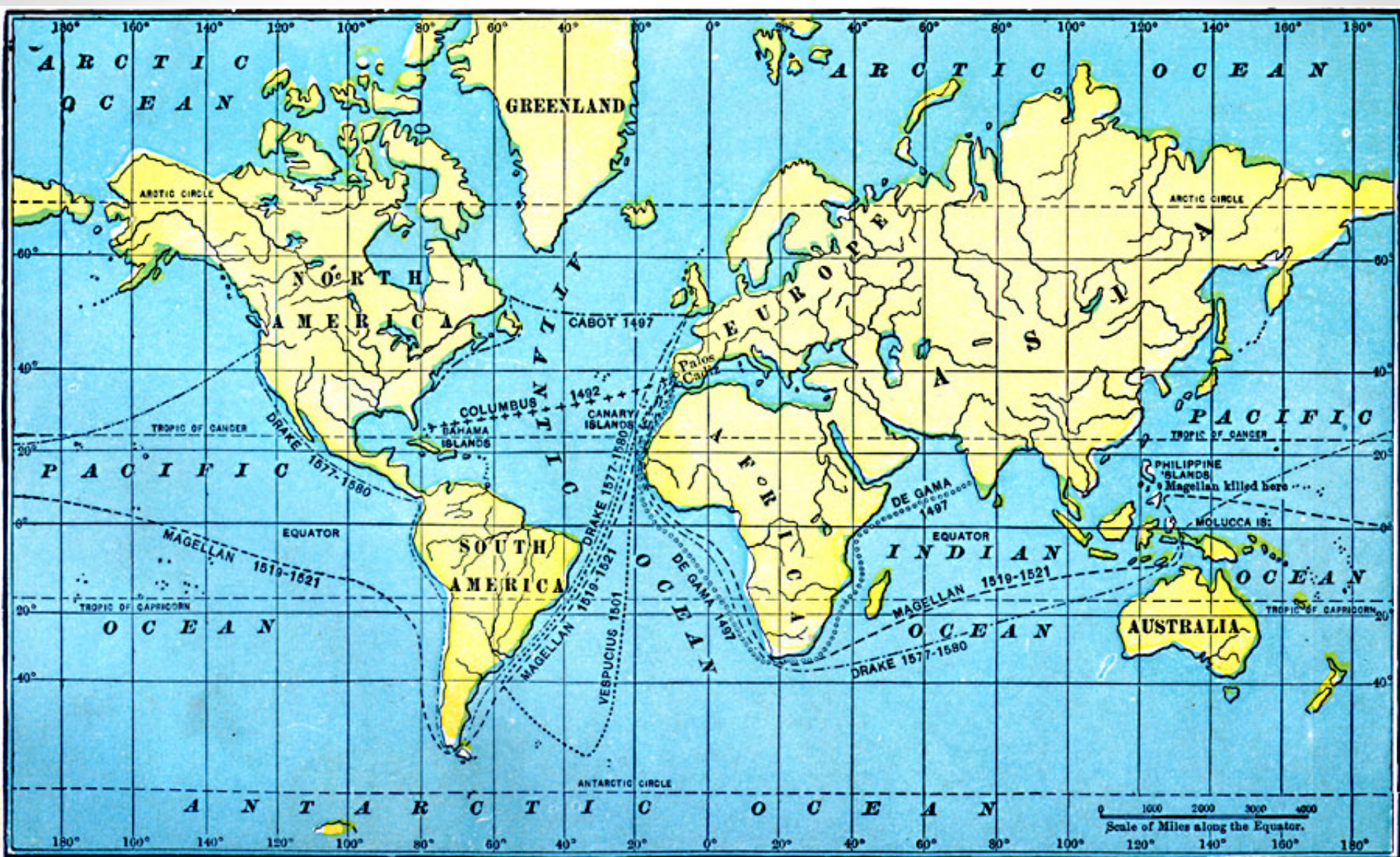
Christopher Columbus

- I. Columbus was from Italy but sailed for Spain
- II. Columbus believed that he could reach Asia which was in the east, by sailing west
 - A. He wanted to find a shortcut to Asia instead of going around Africa
 - B. He believed the world was round and he could get to Asia going west
- III. Did not know that the American continents blocking the way



World Map 1492





Columbus' Voyage

- I. In 1492 Columbus sailed left Europe and sailed west with three small ships
- II. In Oct. 1492 his fleet reached land in the Caribbean Sea near the Bahamas
- III. Columbus spent three months exploring the islands in the Caribbean searching for China & Japan
 - A. Took three more exploration trips
- IV. Columbus believed he had reached the Indies so he called the native people --- **Indians**



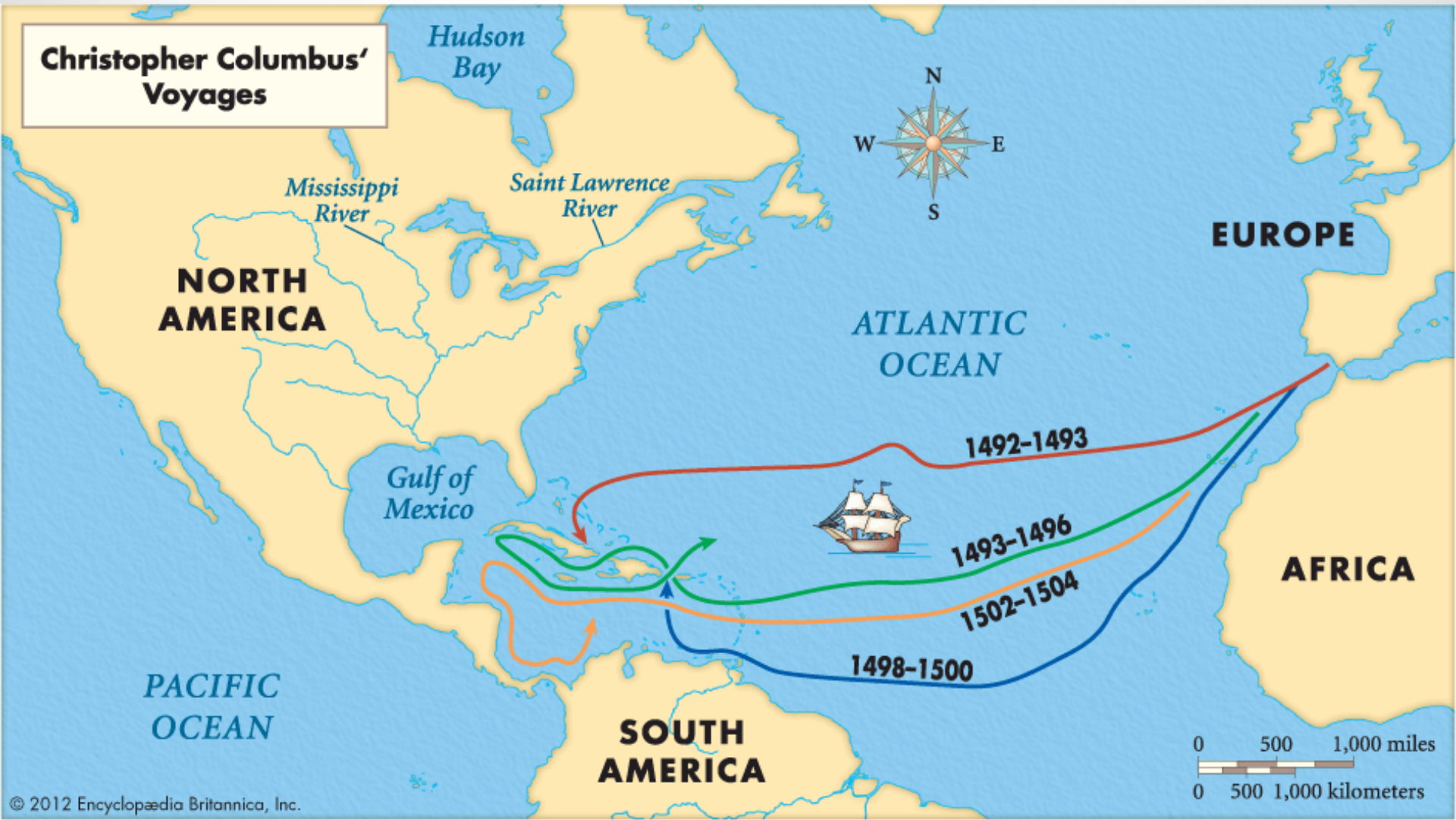
1492-1933
CHRISTOPHER
COLUMBUS' FIRST
VOYAGE



Voyages of Christopher Columbus



Christopher Columbus' Voyages



Hudson Bay

Mississippi River

Saint Lawrence River

NORTH AMERICA

Gulf of Mexico

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA



EUROPE

AFRICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

1492-1493

1493-1496

1502-1504

1498-1500

0 500 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers

Christopher Columbus

- I. Columbus is often credited with discovering the Americas but this is untrue
 - A. Millions of people had already populated the Americas for thousands of years
 - B. There is evidence that Leif Eriksson and the Vikings arrived in the Americas 500 years before Columbus was born
- II. Columbus treated Native Americans brutally and enslaved thousands for his own personal greed
- III. Columbus never once set foot in what is now America → only the Caribbean islands



Columbus Video

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Ferdinand Magellan

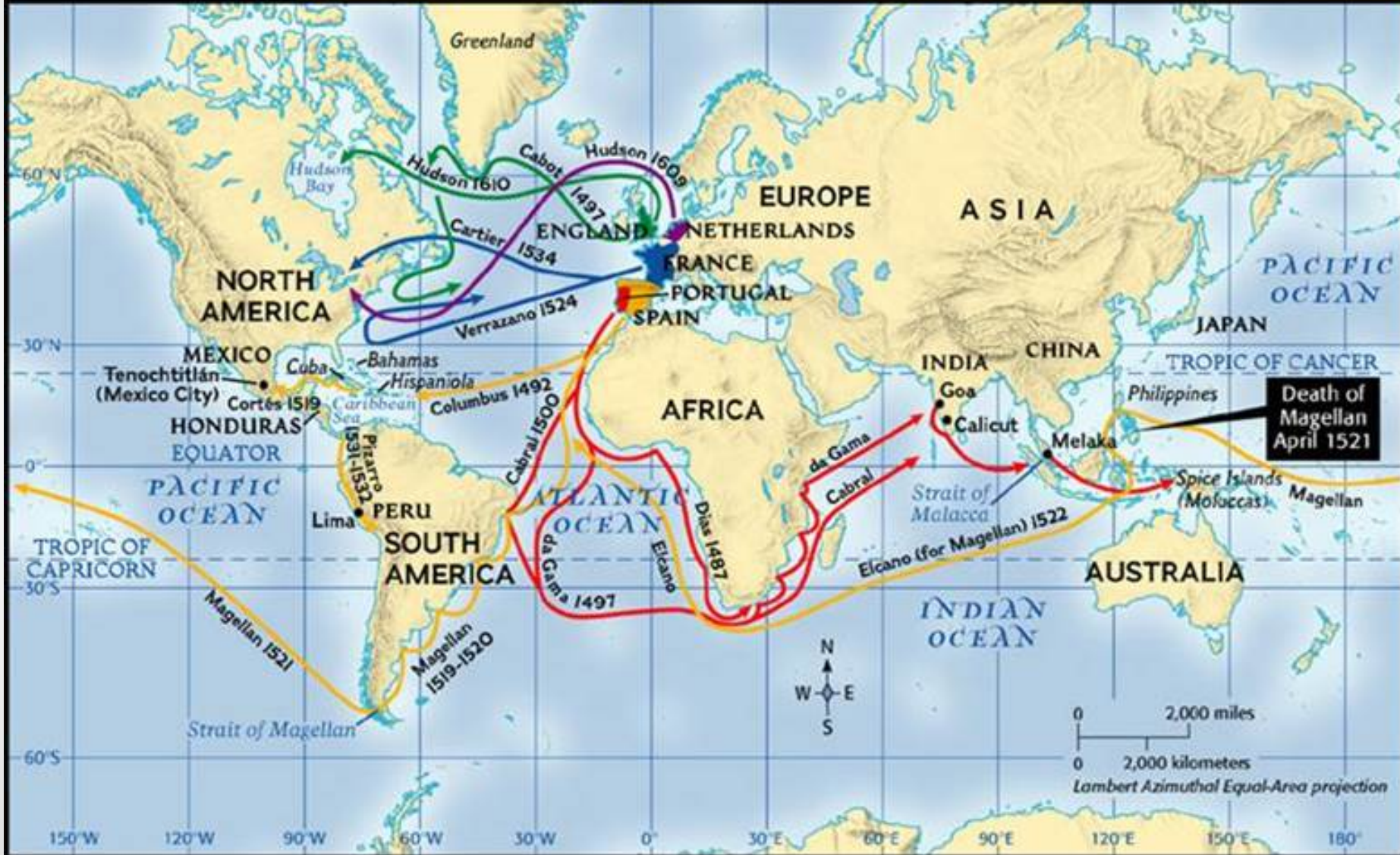
- I. Portuguese but sailed for Spain
- II. His crew was the first to **circumnavigate the globe** (sail around the world)
- III. This voyage (1519-1522) proved that the world was round





Magellan named the Pacific Ocean after the Latin word meaning peaceful

European Voyages of Discovery



Amerigo Vespucci

- I. Italian but sailed for Spain
- II. Sailed around the coast of South America & figured out that it was not Asia **but an entirely new land**
- III. The Americas were named after him for this vital discovery



Effects of the Age of Exploration

- I. European exploration efforts led to the “discovery” of the New World (the Americas)
- II. Europeans began to exploit the natural resources of these new lands for profit and personal gain
- III. The New World (the Americas) and the Old World (Africa, Asia and Europe) are meeting for the first time
- IV. The two sides will begin a massive exchange of people, resources and diseases known as the **Columbian Exchange**

Are You With ME???

- ① List and explain the three G's of exploration:
- ② Who was the first European to discover the Americas?
- ③ In three sentences explain the journey of Christopher Columbus. (Think about where was he going, where did he end up, how has history not told the true story)
- ④ What contributions did Ferdinand Magellan and Amerigo Vespucci make to the Age of Exploration?