Chapter 14

Europe and the New World: New Encounters, 1500 – 1800
The Age of Early European Explorations & Conquests
Indirect Causes of European Explorations
Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Malacca

2. A New Player → Europe
   - Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
   - Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
   - Better seaworthy ships.

3. Chinese Admiral Zheng He & the Ming “Treasure Fleet”
Admiral Zheng He

Each ship was 400' long and 160' wide!

1371-1435
The Age of Exploration and Discovery
Ancient Roman Spice Trade Route
Late Medieval Trade Routes

Main trade routes of late medieval Europe. **Black:** Hansa, **blue:** Venetian, **red:** Genoese, **purple:** Venetian and Genoese, **stippled:** overland and river routes.
A Map of the Known World, pre-1492
Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.
The Middle Ages

The era in European history from about A.D. 500 to 1300 is known as the Middle Ages, or the medieval period.

- **Warriors invading the former Roman Empire caused instability in the early Middle Ages.** *Feudalism* developed:
  - Servants worked the land on the manors of powerful nobles in exchange for protection.
  - The Roman Catholic Church governed many aspects of European society. Aside from the clergy, few people were educated.

- In the late Middle Ages, economic growth created a *middle class* of merchants, traders, and artisans. Powerful *monarchs*, or rulers, increased their wealth.
The Middle Ages

- **The Crusades** — From 1096 to 1291, the Church organized a series of military campaigns, known as the **Crusades**, to take Jerusalem from the Turks.

- The Crusades failed, but they increased Europeans’ awareness of the rest of the world and accelerated economic change.

- **The Growth of Cities** — Centers of trade grew into towns and cities, especially in northern Italy and northern France.
The Middle Ages

- This growth had three major effects:
  - Created a middle class, a social class between the rich and poor.
  - It revived a money economy.
  - Eventual breakdown of the feudal system.

- “Black Death” — In the 1300s, the bubonic plague, carried by fleas and rats, destroyed one third of Europe’s population.

- From the devastation came a loss of religious faith and doubts about the Church.
The Rebirth of Europe

<table>
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<th>Economy</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Politics</th>
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<td>Nations competed for Asian trade.</td>
<td>Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.</td>
<td>Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church</td>
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<td>Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.</td>
<td>Philosophy of humanism: use of reason and experimentation in learning</td>
<td>Government by nobles and the Church declined.</td>
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<td>Spain &amp; Portugal competed to explore trade routes.</td>
<td>Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci Shakespeare</td>
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Renaissance

A time of rebirth in Western Civilization
"intellectual enlightenment"

Michelangelo
Shakespeare
Leonardo da Vinci
Martin Luther
Hugo de Gergignan
Columbus
Galileo

Rise of Nation State
England
Means

- Centralization of political authority
- Maps
  - Ptolemy’s *Geography* (printed editions available from 1477 on)
- Ships and Sailing
  - Naval technology
  - Knowledge of wind patterns
Mercator Projection
Prince Henry, the Navigator

School for Navigation, 1419
Museum of Navigation in Lisbon
New Maritime Technologies

Hartman Astrolabe (1532)

Mariner's Compass

Better Maps
[Portulan]

Sextant
Technological Advancements

• Cartography
  – Mercator Projection

• Tools
  (for measuring latitude)
  – Magnetic Compass
  – Astrolabe
  – Cross Staff
    (a.k.a., Jacob’s Staff)

NOTE: Sailors had no way to measure longitude until John Harrison invented the marine chronometer in the eighteenth century.
Caravel

Light and maneuverable  
Could sail into the wind  

Columbus’ Niña and Pinta  
are famous examples of caravels.  
The Santa Maria was a  
slightly larger carrack-type ship.
New Weapons Technology

**Caravel**
Portuguese navigators of the 1400s sailed in caravels.

**Wheellock**
This wheellock pistol was made in northern Europe.

- **Stock**
- **Trigger**
- **Wheel**
- **Barrel**
- **Iron pyrites**
- **Wooden ramrod**
- **Powder and bullet**
Portuguese Exploration

Economic Motivations

Rise of **Ottoman Empire**

*Loss of Overland Route*

Religious Motivations

**Prester John Myth**
Portuguese Maritime Empire

1. Exploring the west coast of Africa.

   Bartholomeu Dias, 1487. (c. 1450 – 1500)
   Vasco da Gama, 1498. (c. 1460 – 1524)
   🌍 Reaches India by rounding Cape of Good Hope
   🌍 Calicut.

1. Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque (1462 – 1515)
   Goa, 1510
   Malacca, 1511

In Search of Spices

Portuguese expansion
Reasons for Portuguese success
Guns
Seamanship
Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal

• Financed expeditions along the African coastline
Bartholomew Dias
Cape of Good Hope
(1488)
Vasco da Gama
First Voyage to India
(1498)
Pedro Cabral

- Portuguese Sailor
- Discovered Brazil
- Island?
Amerigo Vespucci

• Florentine
  – Medici Bank Executive
  – Joined Portuguese Expeditions

• *Mundus Novus*
  – “New World”
  – Published Letter, 1502

• America
  – Latinized/Feminized by Martin Waldseemüller, a German Cartographer, in a 1507 map
Waldseemüller Map
Universalis Cosmographia
1507
Members of the Community of Portuguese Language
Map 14.1: Discoveries and Possessions in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries
European trade routes

- Trade routes
- Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration

European trade routes:
- cloth, linen, metalware, silver, wine, horses, soap

Portugal:
- Azores (1431)
- Madeira (1419)
- Canary Islands (1444)
- Cape Verde

Senegambia:
- Senegal River
- Gambia River

West Africa:
- gold, slaves

Congo:
- gold, ivory, slaves

East Africa:
- Zanzibar

India:
- Spices, cotton, precious stones, sugar

Persia:
- Spices, drugs, perfumes, porcelain

China (East Indies):
- Spices

Europe:
- Antwerp, Genoa, Venice, Constantinople, Samarkand, Canton, Malacca

Africa:
- Benin, Congo, Mombasa

Asia Minor:
- Constantinople, Mecca, Calicut

Atlantic Ocean:
- Cape of Good Hope

Indian Ocean:
- Strait of Malacca

Pacific Ocean:
- Cape Verde

Extent of Portuguese exploration: 1434
The map illustrates 15th century trade routes, with a focus on maritime and overland connections. Key regions include the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, and various coastal trade routes.
A Map of the Known World, pre-1492
Voyages to the New World

Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)
- Reached the Bahamas (Oct. 12, 1492)
- Additional voyages (1493, 1498, and 1502)

Additional Discoveries
- John Cabot
- Pedro Cabral
- Amerigo Vespucci

Ferdinand Magellan (1480 – 1521)
- Circumnavigates the Earth

Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
Columbus’ Four Voyages
The “Three G’s” of Exploration

God  Gold  Glory

Source: deviantart.com
Direct Causes = 3 G’s

- **Political**: Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. *(GLORY)*

- **Economic**: Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations *(GOLD)*

- **Religious**: spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. *(GOD)*

The 3 motives *reinforce* each other
Treasures from the Americas!

Value of Gold and Silver from Spanish America

Millions of Pesos

Years

1516–1520
1536–1540
1556–1560
1576–1580
1596–1600
1616–1620
1636–1640
1656–1660

0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
39

Insert the name then press

To start the game press

POPE DERP SECOND
COSIMO DE DERPICH
HENRY THE DERPHT
POPE HERPER THE THIRD
MARTIN HERPHTHER
ULRICH ZDERPI
http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=349329479&m=349329480


EUROPEAN EXPLORATION
1400 TO 1600

EFFECTS

• Europeans reach and settle Americas

• Expanded knowledge of world geography

• Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism

• Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations

• Introduction of the institution of slavery

• Columbian Exchange
Ferdinand Magellan

Circumnavigation

(1519-1522)

Magellan's voyage around the world
The Legacy of the Age of Exploration

Source: http://www.wwnorton.com/college/history/worlds/images/map4_1.jpg
Columbian Exchange or the transfer of goods involved 3 continents, Americas, Europe and Africa

- Squash
- Turkey
- Cocoa
- Peanuts
- Avocado
- Pumpkin
- Pineapple
- Tomato
- Peppers
- Tobacco
- Cassava
- Vanilla
- Sweet Potatoes
- Quinine
- POTATO
- MAIZE
- Syphilis

- Olive
- Onion
- Grape
- Citrus Fruits
- Cattle
- Flu
- Diptheria
- Coffee Beans
- Turnip
- Peach
- Pear
- Sheep
- Typhus
- Whooping Cough
- Banana
- Honeybee
- Sugar Cane
- Wheat
- Pig
- Measles
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats
- HORSE
- Smallpox
- Malaria

Columbian Exchange involved the transfer of goods and diseases between the Americas, Europe, and Africa.
1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian

2. Europe Exploration
   • Causes
     • Indirect
     • Direct
   • Effects

3. European Colonization
   • Spain
   • Portugal
   • France
   • Dutch
European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
  - Spain
  - England
  - France
  - Portugal

- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.
Spanish first to pursue colonization
Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizzaro (1531)
First permanent colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain
- St. Augustine (Florida) is founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets
Explorers Sailing For Spain

• **Columbus** - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492

• **Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522
Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola

- **De Leon** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508

- **Balboa** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513

- **de Coronado** - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon - 1540

- **de Soto** - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina’s and west to the Mississippi River - 1541
Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal

- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America’s - Amerigo is his first name (where we get “America”) - 1501
Spanish Exploration

- Columbus
- Balboa
- Cortes
- Pizzaro
- De Leon
- De Soto
- Coronado
- Vespucci
Spanish empire by the 1600’s consisted of the:

- Part of North America
- Central America
- Caribbean Islands
- Much of South America.
• Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.

• Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.

• With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.
The Spanish Empire in the New World

Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica
- The Maya
- The Aztecs

The Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire
- Hernan Cortés (1485 – 1547)
- Moctezuma (Montezuma)
- Aztec Empire overthrown
First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs

Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.

Hernando Cortés vs. Montezuma II
Slaughter of the Natives
The Death of Montezuma II
Mexico Surrenders to Cortés
The Spanish Empire, Continued

- The Inca and the Spanish
  - Pachakuti
  - Inca buildings and roads
  - Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475 – 1541)
  - Smallpox
  - Incas overthrown (1535)

- Administration of the Spanish Empire
  - Encomienda
  - Viceroy's
  - The Church
The First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

Francisco Pizarro vs. Atahualpa
Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

Explorers → Conquistadores → Missionaries → Permanent Settlers → European Colonial Empire
The Colonial Class System

- **Peninsulares**
  - Spanish ancestry

- **Creoles**
  - Spanish and Black mixture.

- **Mestizos**
  - Spanish and Indian mixture

- **Mulattos**
  - White American and Black mixture

- Native Indians

- Black Slaves
The Slave Trade

1. Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.

2. Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.
   - Sugar cane & sugar plantations.
   - First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.
   - 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries.

3. Between $16^c$ & $19^c$, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.
The Sale of Slaves
Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill
Slave Ship

“Middle Passage”
“Coffin” Position Below Deck
African Captives
Thrown Overboard

Sharks followed the slave ships!
European Empires in the Americas
The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church

Guadalajara Cathedral

Spanish Mission

Our Lady of Guadalupe
Father Bartolomé de Las Casas

• Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.

• Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.

• Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

► New Laws --> 1542
ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply = **FEUDALISM**
   - “granted” to deserving subjects of the King

2. Conquistador controlled Indian populations
   - Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
   - Indians often rendered personal services as well.

3. In **return** the conquistador was obligated to
   - protect his wards
   - instruct them in the Christian faith
   - defend their right to use the to live off the land

4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.

5. The King prevented the encomienda with the **New Laws** (1542) supported by **de Las Casas**, the system gradually died out.
The Portuguese

- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.....
  – Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450’s

- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil
Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- **Prince Henry the Navigator** - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- **Dias** - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- **da Gama** - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- **Cabral** - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500
The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1434 & The Pope’s Line of Demarcation, 1493
New Colonial Rivals

1. Portugal lacked the numbers and wealth to dominate trade in the Indian Ocean.

2. Spain in Asia → consolidated its holdings in the Philippines.

3. First English expedition to the Indies in 1591.

   🚣‍♂️ Surat in NW India in 1608.

4. Dutch arrive in India in 1595.
• French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada
  – Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America
  – Develop a fur trade
  – Couier do Bois
Explorers Sailing For France

- **Cartier** - France - Reached St. Lawrence River - Claimed Eastern Canada for France – 1535

- **Samuel de Champlain** - France - “Father of New France” - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608
Like French, Dutch focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements
– Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
– New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system

Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—increase warfare & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons


Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

• *Henry Hudson* - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609
Impact of European Expansion

1. Native populations ravaged by disease.

2. Influx of gold, and especially silver, into Europe created an inflationary economic climate. [“Price Revolution”]

3. New products introduced across the continents [“Columbian Exchange”].

4. Deepened colonial rivalries.
5. New Patterns of World Trade
A Seventeenth-Century World Map
Trading Kingdoms of West Africa

The Big Idea
Using trade to gain wealth, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were West Africa’s most powerful kingdoms.

Main Ideas
• West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.
• Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.
Main Idea 1:
West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.

- For hundreds of years, trade routes run by Berbers, a northern African group, crisscrossed West Africa.
- Eventually though, trade routes were taken over by a succession of West African kingdoms:
  - Ghana
  - Mali
  - Songhai
Kingdom of Ghana

- Began in the fourth century AD as farmers banded together for protection
- Developed into a trading center
  - Salt from the Sahara in the north
  - Gold mined from Ghana itself
- As trade increased, so did Ghana’s power. By 800, it controlled all of West Africa’s trade routes.
- Used wealth to build an army and an empire
- In the 1060s, Muslim groups attacked Ghana in an effort to force its leaders to convert to Islam. This cut off many trade routes and lead to the decline of the Ghana empire.
- Islam eventually became the most practiced religion in the region.
Empires of West Africa, 800–1500

1. Location On what river are Timbuktu and Gao located?
2. Region Which empires ruled Timbuktu and Gao?
African Kingdoms

• Three West African kingdoms flourished: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.

• Ghana was a huge trading empire between 400 and 1100.

• Its trade in gold and salt contributed to its prosperity.

• When Ghana’s power declined, the empire saw new states emerge.
African Kingdoms (cont.)

• Mali and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. Mansa Musa, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king.

• He made a pilgrimage to Makkah (also spelled Mecca), the Muslim holy city.
African Kingdoms (cont.)

• The Songhai Empire rose in the late 1400s and became the largest in the history of West Africa.

• Its ruler, Askìya Muhammad, encouraged trade with Europe and Asia and introduced to his country a legal system, a system of government, and schools.

• The empire fell in the late 1500s when the Moroccans attacked its trade centers.
## Kingdoms of Mali and Songhai

### Mali
- Developed along the fertile banks of the upper Niger River
- Controlled trade along the river
- Mali and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. Mansa Musa, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king.
- Mansa Musa also encouraged the spread of Islam in West Africa by building mosques, buildings for Muslim prayer, and by making a hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Declined after the death of Mansa Musa

### Songhai
- Lived along the Niger River
- Came to power as the Mali empire weakened
- Greatest ruler was Askia the Great (Askìya Muhammad) He was a devout Muslim, supported education and learning, and worked to develop a strong government.
- After Askia’s death, the kingdom declined and was invaded by Moroccans from the north.
Main Idea 2:
Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.

- Slavery existed in Africa for centuries and involved black Africans, who were both slaveholders and slaves.
- People who were captured by warring groups, criminals, and even relatives of people who owed money, were sold into slavery.
- Beginning in the 600s, Arab Muslims and Europeans became interested in the slave trade.
- Slave market increased as Muslim traders bought or seized black Africans to sell in North Africa.
- Slave trade became important part of West African economy.
- West Africa was home of many enslaved Africans brought to the Americas.
The West in Southeast Asia

- Portugal
- Spain
- The Dutch and the English
- Local Kingdoms (Burma, Siam, and Vietnam)
The French and the British in India

- The Mughal Empire
- The Impact of the Western Powers
  - Portugal
  - England
  - The Dutch and the French
  - Sir Robert Clive
  - The East India Company
  - Battle of Plassey (1757)
China & Japan

China

- Ming Dynasty (1369 – 1644)
- Qing Dynasty
- Western inroads
  - Russia
  - England
  - Limited contact

Japan

- Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 – 1616)
- Opening to the West
  - The Portuguese
  - Initially visitors welcomed
  - Catholic missionaries
  - The Dutch