

Exploration

- 1) Chapter 13 Sec 1, 2 & 3
- 2) Key people of Exploration
- 3) How would technology play a part in Exploration?
- 4) What motivations were there to those who were involved in Exploration?

Lesson objectives

Teachers' notes

Learning objective

Subject: Western Civilization
Topic: Exploration
Grade(s): 10th
Prior knowledge: 1st Semester Western Civilization
Cross-curricular link(s): Geography, Political Science, Economics

Lesson notes:



- This lesson activity focuses on students' knowledge of the reasons that exploration came about and what the impact would be.
- This lesson will dissect several leaders during Exploration including Spain, France, Portugal, and England among others.
- This lesson will enable students to better understand the economic, religious and cultural reasons that exploration occurred.


Lesson objectives

Teachers' notes

Teachers' notes

So why did exploration come about?



Feb 17-12:42 PM

Factor's that led to exploration


- **Isolation**
 - Marco Polo
 - Kublai Khan
- **The Spirit of Adventure**
 - Crusades
- **Spread of Christianity**
 - Ferdinand and Isabella
 - Hernan Cortes - "Introduced into the holy Catholic faith"
- **Advancements in sailing technology**
 - Astrolabe and Cartography
 - Caravel and Galleon
- **Wealth**
 - New sources
 - Spices
 - High demand
- **Routes cut off in East**
 - 14th Century Ottoman Turks reduced the ability to travel by land




Feb 17-12:42 PM

Concerning the Island of Nicobar



When you leave the island of Java and the kingdom of Lambri, you sail north about one hundred and fifty miles, and then you come to two islands, one of which is called Nicobar. On this island they have no king or chief, but live like beasts. They go all naked, both men and women, and do not use the slightest covering of any kind. They are idolaters. They decorate their houses with long pieces of silk, which they hang from rods as an ornament, regarding it as we would pearls, gems, silver, or gold. The woods are filled with valuable plants and trees, including cloves, brazil, and coconuts. There is nothing else worth relating so we will go on to the island of Andaman...




Feb 17-12:42 PM

Factor's that led to exploration

- Bypassing the Italian middle man
- New Monarchs
- King John II
- King Manuel I
- (Amerigo Vespucci) Portugal
- Route to Asia








Feb 17-12:42 PM



Christianity

- The effects of the crusades
- Tease of spices
- Tease of impact on faith
- To transform all non-Christians
- Halt Islam

Feb 17-12:42 PM



Spice Trade

- Originally dominated by who and where?
- Iberian Peninsula
- **Portugal:** Vasco De Gama returned with pepper, cinnamon, ginger and a trading partnership with India.
- **Spain:** Columbus returned from the West Indies with allspice, vanilla and red peppers.
- Currency, Medicine, Technology, Culture, Religion
- See Handout




Feb 17-12:42 PM



Technological Advances


"God, Glory, and Gold"

- What was the problem with Exploration?
- Could not sail against the wind
- The Caravel
- The Astrolobe
- The Compass







Feb 17-12:42 PM




Portugal

- Answer the following questions with your neighbor:
- 1. What role did Portugal play in Exploration?
- 2. Which Explorers were most important to Portugal and why?
- 3. Explain how the monarchs of Portugal played a role in exploration?






Feb 17-12:42 PM




Portugal - 1400's took the lead in European exploration

- 1420: Prince Henry the Navigator
- Was the son of King João of Portugal, born in 1394
- Pushed new fleets down the coast of Africa
- Would become the Gold Coast
- Navigation School??
- **Bartholomeu Dias - Rounded Cape of Good Hope**
- Vasco da Gama - Cut across Indian Ocean to coast of India
- 1498 completed trip and had profit of several 1000%
- Portuguese Imperialism - Melaka India







Feb 17-12:42 PM




Columbus

- In 1484, Columbus attempted to convince King John II of Portugal... Denied
- In 1486 first attempt to enlist the support of the Spanish Crown was unsuccessful
- But in 1492 there was a change of heart by the Spanish monarchy which was due largely to Isabella's desire to spread Christianity







Feb 17-12:42 PM




Columbus

- What is the key difference between what Columbus did and Dias or da Gama?
- Think harder... did one have an advantage over another?








Feb 17-12:42 PM




- Take possession of new land in honor of the Spanish throne
- Ceremony to signify the moment with Spaniards and natives
- What the problem here?
- What's the objective of the Spaniards is possession




Watlings Island



Plana Cays



Feb 17-12:42 PM




First Voyage


- **Initial Stop** Watlings (San Salvador)
- **First Colony 2nd Stop** Hispaniola (Haiti & Dominican Republic)
- January 8th 1493 return to Spain
- Bragging about alternate route, Japan??
- Indians

Second Voyage

- Admiral of the Ocean Sea & Viceroy
- Instructed to convert indigenous people
- Expand Colony
- Build a trading post
- After thought... route to Asia
- Original colony destroyed
- Change in mindset from exploration and trade to conquest and subjugation
- Slavery and labor for gold




Feb 17-12:42 PM



Final trips of chaos

- On Columbus's remaining voyages he had trouble raising enough money and men
- In 1498 Columbus still on a mission to find the Orient near Venezuela
- Return to Hispaniola
- Disarray with colonist
- Problems with pay and food
- Francisco de Bobadilla
- Columbus brought back in chains – 1500
- One more chance
- South America must be Asia?? Panama Canal
- Death in 1506
- Columbus who??



Feb 17-12:42 PM



European Rivals

- The end of the 16th century brought new European rivals for the Portuguese and the Spanish
- What were the other monarchs motivated by?
- 1595 the first Dutch fleet arrived in India
- Formed both the East and West India trading companies
- In the Early 17th century settlements on North American




Feb 17-12:42 PM




Feb 17-12:42 PM



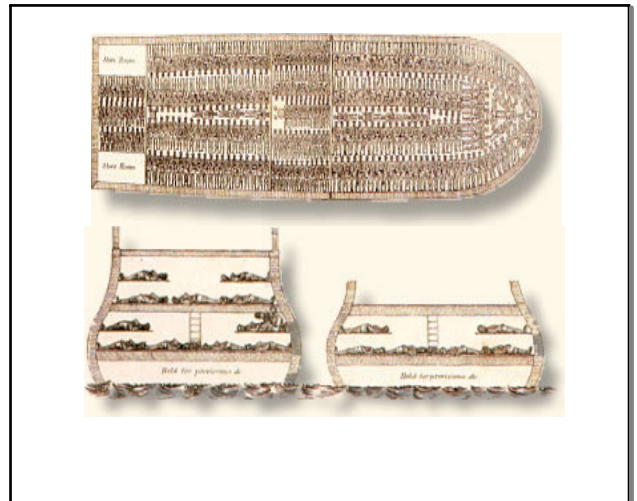
Feb 17-12:42 PM




May 24-11:25 AM




May 24-11:12 AM




Feb 22-6:21 AM

 Atlantic Slave Trade


Ch 13 Sec 2




Feb 17-12:42 PM

 Trade, Colonies, and Mercantilism?

- Trade and the power of Economics
- Establish colonies -settlement of people living in a new territory
- Mercantilism - set of principals that dominated economic thought in the 17th century
- The prosperity of a nation depended on a large supply of bullion, gold, and silver
- Balance of trade - Exports and Imports equal
- Favorable trade is when exports outnumber imports
- Subsidies - payments to new industries and improved transportation systems





Feb 17-12:42 PM




Why African's?

- Bartoleme de Las Casas
- More familiar with types of tasks
- Attempt escape less often; unfamiliar with area
- Immune to many more diseases

Feb 17-12:42 PM



Triangle trade

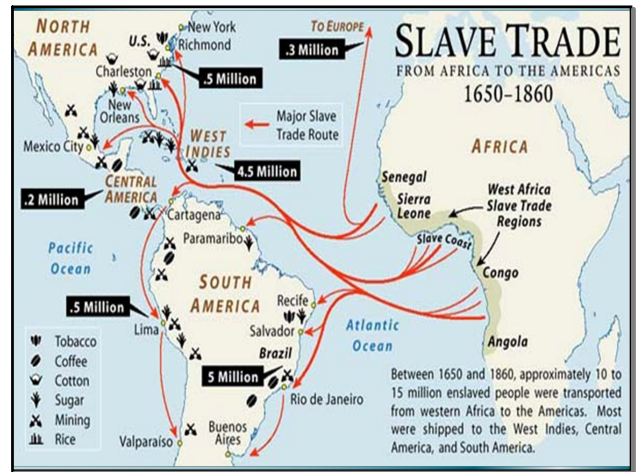
- Europe >>>>Africa>>>>>>>New World
- Prince Henry of Portugal 1444 - 225 slaves
- 1st Leg Europe to Africa
- Iron, Cloth, Brandy, Fire Arms, Gun Powder
- Exchanged for Africans




Feb 17-12:42 PM



Feb 17-12:42 PM





Feb 17-12:42 PM

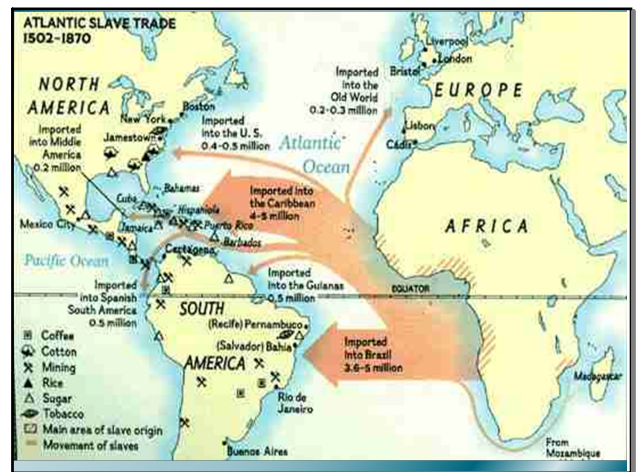


Slave Trade

- The second leg of triangle trade went from Africa to the New World
- This was known as the Middle Passage
- Slaves had no idea where they were going
- Different Theories


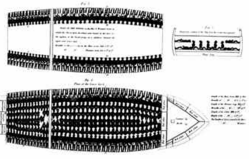

Feb 17-12:42 PM



Feb 17-12:42 PM

Slave Trade



- Middle Passage
- Exchange for sugar, tobacco, cotton and rice.
- Slaves had no idea what was to come in their future
- Third Leg
- Back to Europe to complete the journey
- Bring home goods from the "New World"

Feb 17-12:42 PM

Slave Trade

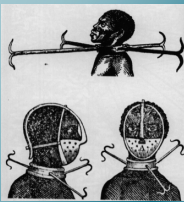

- Treatment
- Branded with hot irons
- Chained with shackles
- Living quarters in the boats limited to 4-5 feet tall
- Little room for human waste
- Temperature and smell inhumane
- Sickness and disease were everywhere

Feb 17-12:42 PM

Slave Trade


- Choices
- Horrible environment to have to make tough choices
- Suicide
- Starvation
- Speculum Orum
- 10-20% died on voyage
- In Africa whole generations lost their most powerful and most fittest members
- Families split
- Wars begun with exchange of goods?

Feb 17-12:42 PM

Chapter 13 Section 3


Colonial Latin America



Feb 17-12:42 PM

Colonial Empires in Latin America

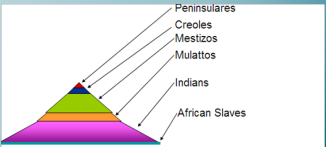

- Rich with natural resources, Latin American colonies were very profitable
- There was a blending of several different peoples
 - a. Native Peoples
 - b. Enslaved Africans
 - c. Spanish colonists
- This blending caused new social classes to be formed in Latin America
- The Catholic church would set up missions all throughout Latin America to convert Native Americans




Feb 17-12:42 PM

Social Classes in Latin America

- Peninsulares - Spanish and Portuguese officials who had been born in Europe and held all important government positions.
- Creoles - Descendants of Europeans born in Latin America. Creoles controlled the land and business. There was a definite disdain for the Peninsulares
- Spanish and Portuguese both lived with Native Americans and Africans who were brought in for labor
- Mestizos - The offspring of intermarriage between Europeans and Native Americans.
- Mulattoes - The offspring between Africans and Europeans
- Other groups over time were formed as a result of the intermarriage between Mestizos and Mulattoes

Feb 17-12:42 PM



Economic Foundations

- Wealth in Latin America for the Portuguese and Spanish came from the removal of Natural resources
- This abundant wealth of gold and silver financed wars and expanded colonization.
- A more enduring source of prosperity for the Spanish and Portuguese was farming on large estates.
- Encomienda System - Natives are forced to work on large plantation like estates
- In return the landowners were expected to protect them and see that they were instructed in the Catholic faith
- Was one of the most damaging institutions in colonial Latin America
- Contributed to the drastic decline of Native American populations



Feb 17-12:42 PM



Feb 17-12:42 PM