

3 G's – Age of Exploration

GOD

- ❑ convert non-Christians to Christianity

GLORY

- ❑ king's wanted to expand their territory

➤ MORE LAND = MORE POWER

- ❑ establish colonies = world power

- ❑ Individual achievement (Humanism from Renaissance)

GOLD (\$\$\$\$\$)

- ❑ Mercantilism

➤ only so much wealth in world, so to make yours strong you must have more than other countries

- ❑ Trade spices, luxury items, sugar, wood, tobacco, ivory

INNOVATIONS for EXPLORATIONS

BETTER MAPS

COMPASS - Gives position in relation to magnetic pull of Earth

ASTROLABE - Gives position by using the stars

TRAVERSE BOARD - Acted as “computer” to record direction and speed

- ❑ ropes that had knots every 50 feet and a sand glass that measured half a minute
- ❑ 1 nautical mile = 1.15 miles = 1852 meters = 6067 feet
- ❑ For example, if 10 knots went overboard in half a minute, then the ship was moving forward at the speed of 10 knots or 10 nautical miles per hour (about 11.5 standard miles per hour)

CARAVEL - Faster ship design

AGE OF EXPLORATION

MARCO POLO (1254)

- China
- “Exotic Goods”
- Increased interest in trade with Asia

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR (1394)

- began Age of Exploration in Europe for Portugal
- financed exploration for Portugal

BARTHOLOMEU DIAS (1450)

- Sailed to southern tip of Africa

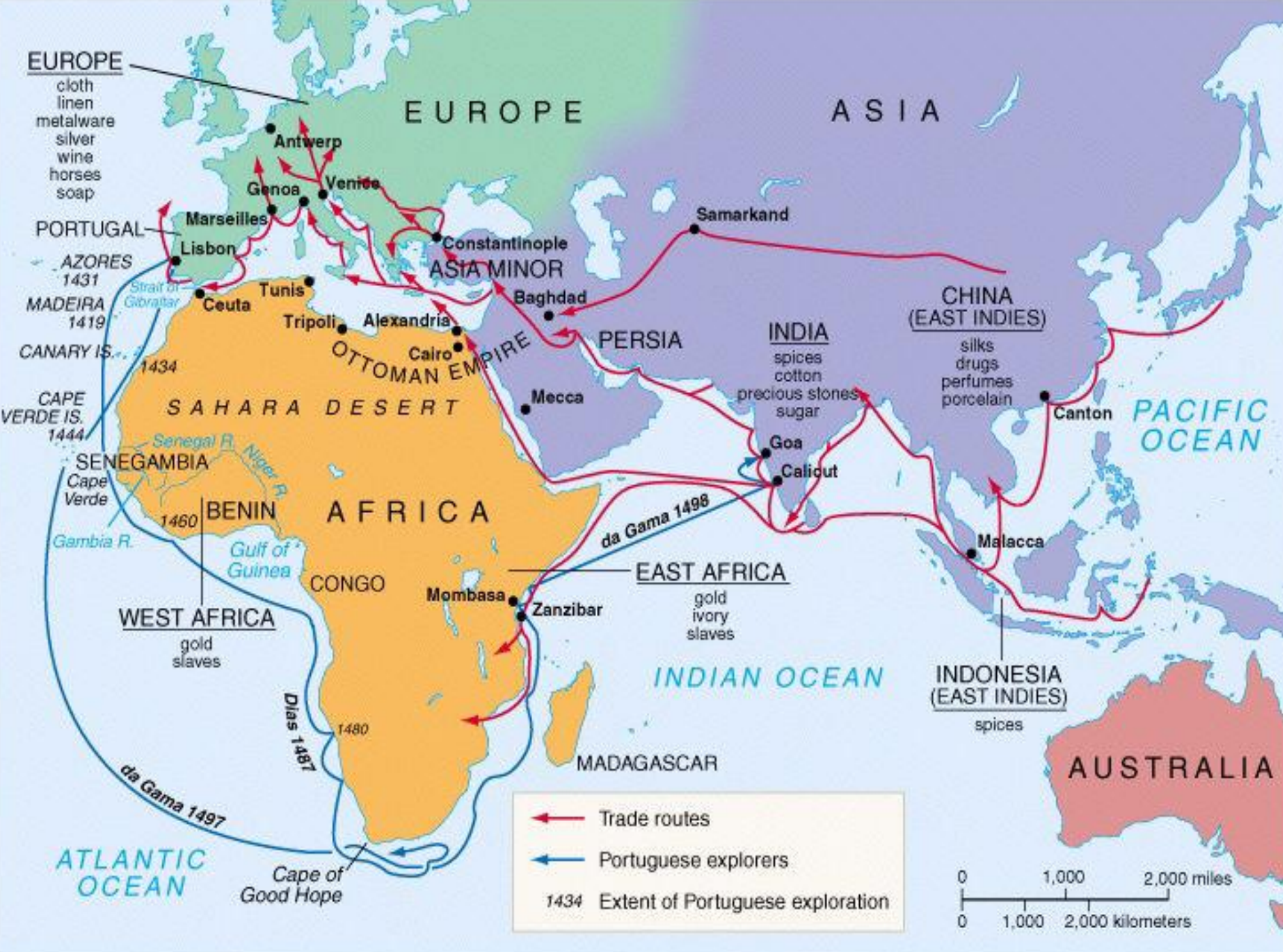
VASCO DA GAMA (1460)

- Sailed around South Africa to India

GOAL

Find Eastern Sea route to India / Asia

- Ottoman Turks controlled land routes through Middle East
- Traders had to pay “Toll” taxes



EUROPE

- cloth
- linen
- metalware
- silver
- wine
- horses
- soap

EUROPE

ASIA

PORTUGAL

- AZORES 1431
- MADEIRA 1419
- CANARY IS. 1434
- CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

Marseilles

Antwerp

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

Samarkand

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIA

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Baghdad

Mecca

EAST AFRICA

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

BENIN

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

AFRICA

CONGO

Mombasa

Zanzibar

MADAGASCAR

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

spices

AUSTRALIA

WEST AFRICA

- gold
- slaves

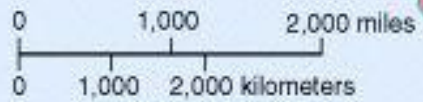
ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

← Trade routes

← Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



da Gama 1497

da Gama 1498

Dias 1487

1460

1434

1480

Cape of Good Hope

Cape Verde

Cape Verde

Lisbon

Marseilles

Antwerp

EUROPE

EUROPE

ASIA

PORTUGAL

AZORES 1431
MADEIRA 1419
CANARY IS. 1434
CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

Marseilles

Antwerp

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

Samarkand

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIA

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Baghdad

Mecca

EAST AFRICA

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

BENIN

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

AFRICA

CONGO

Mombasa

Zanzibar

MADAGASCAR

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

spices

AUSTRALIA

WEST AFRICA

- gold
- slaves

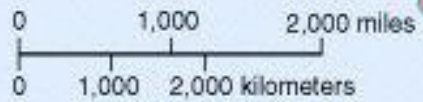
ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

← Trade routes

← Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



da Gama 1497

da Gama 1498

Dias 1487

1460

1434

1480

Cape of Good Hope

Cape Verde

Cape Verde

Lisbon

Marseilles

Antwerp

EUROPE

EUROPE

ASIA

PORTUGAL

AZORES 1431
MADEIRA 1419
CANARY IS. 1434
CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

Marseilles

Antwerp

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

Samarkand

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIA

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Baghdad

Mecca

EAST AFRICA

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

BENIN

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

AFRICA

CONGO

Mombasa

Zanzibar

MADAGASCAR

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

spices

AUSTRALIA

WEST AFRICA

- gold
- slaves

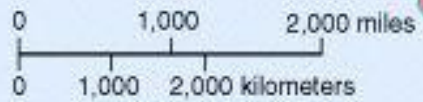
ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

← Trade routes

← Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



da Gama 1497

da Gama 1498

Dias 1487

1460

1434

1480

Cape of Good Hope

Cape Verde

Cape Verde

Lisbon

Marseilles

Antwerp

EUROPE

EUROPE

ASIA

PORTUGAL

AZORES 1431
MADEIRA 1419
CANARY IS. 1434
CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

Marseilles

Antwerp

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

Samarkand

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIA

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Baghdad

Mecca

EAST AFRICA

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

BENIN

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

AFRICA

CONGO

Mombasa

Zanzibar

MADAGASCAR

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

spices

AUSTRALIA

WEST AFRICA

- gold
- slaves

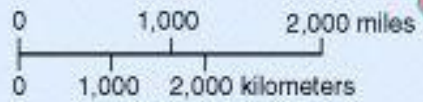
ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

← Trade routes

← Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



da Gama 1497

da Gama 1498

Dias 1487

1460

1434

1480

Cape of Good Hope

Cape Verde

Cape Verde

Lisbon

Marseilles

Antwerp

EUROPE

EUROPE

ASIA

PORTUGAL

AZORES 1431
MADEIRA 1419
CANARY IS. 1434
CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

Marseilles

Antwerp

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

Samarkand

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIA

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Baghdad

Mecca

EAST AFRICA

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

BENIN

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

AFRICA

CONGO

Mombasa

Zanzibar

MADAGASCAR

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

spices

AUSTRALIA

WEST AFRICA

- gold
- slaves

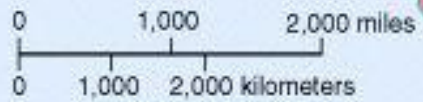
ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

← Trade routes

← Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



da Gama 1497

da Gama 1498

Dias 1487

1460

1434

AGE OF EXPLORATION

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

- **August 3, 1492**
- **Ferdinand and Isabella** sponsored voyages (Spain)
- **Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria**

GOAL

Find a **WESTWARD** trade
route to **Asia / India**

AGE OF EXPLORATION

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS cont...

• kept 2 journals

1st - showing “true” distance

2nd – showing “lesser” distance...Why?

Oct 10...crew threatening “mutiny”

✓ Columbus promised if no land sighted in 2 days they would return home

✓ land was sighted the next day

😊 **Bahamas**

○ “Taino” = inhabitants

• “Scurvy”

• Limey’s (English Sailors)

• “Columbian Exchange”

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

FROM EUROPE

Wheat
Grapes
Bananas
Sugarcane
Coffee
Cattle
Pigs
Goats
Chickens
Horses
Donkeys

DISEASE

FROM NORTH AMERICA

Tomatoes
Pumpkins
Peppers
Corn
Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes
Turkeys
Pineapples
Beans
Peanuts
Squash

DIVIDING THE WORLD

1493 POPE ALEXANDER VI'S LINE OF DEMARCATION

- tried to prevent war between Spain and Portugal**
- divided "New World" between Spain and Portugal**
 - **Portugal – east of line**
 - **Spain – west of line**
 - **1494 TREATY OF TORDESILLAS**
 - moved line farther west**

1529 TREATY OF ZARAGOZA

- provided a dividing line in Asia on other side of world**

AGE OF EXPLORATION

AMERIGO VESPUCCI (1497)

- named the “Americas”
- 1st person to recognize North and South America as distinct continents
 - prior to Vespucci’s discovery, explorers, including Columbus, assumed the New World was part of Asia

PONCE DE LEON (1513)

- member of crew on Columbus’ 2nd voyage
- 1ST to explore North America
 - Florida (St. Augustine)
 - Fountain of Youth

VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA (1513)

- 1st to cross the “Isthmus of Panama” and see the Pacific Ocean

AGE OF EXPLORATION

FERDINAND MAGELLAN (1519)

- **1st to “circumnavigate” the globe**
- born in Portugal, when Magellan asked King Manuel I to give him command of ships, King Manuel said “**GET LOST!!**”
- for revenge, Magellan went to **Spanish King Charles I** to ask for support
 - ❑ brought “secret maps”
 - ❑ given command of 5 ships
- King Manuel I:
 - ❖ labeled Magellan a “traitor”
 - ❖ ordered his possessions confiscated
 - ❖ put out a “hit” on him
 - ❖ ordered 2 ships to follow and capture Magellan

AGE OF EXPLORATION

FERDINAND MAGELLAN cont.....

In 1520, 2 “**mutinies**” against Magellan

1. Spanish crew upset at having Portuguese captain
2. fear that Magellan’s obsession with finding western trade route would doom the fleet

- In **Philippines**, Magellan “forced” **Christianity** on natives
- King Lapu-Lapu refused and Magellan ordered his village burned

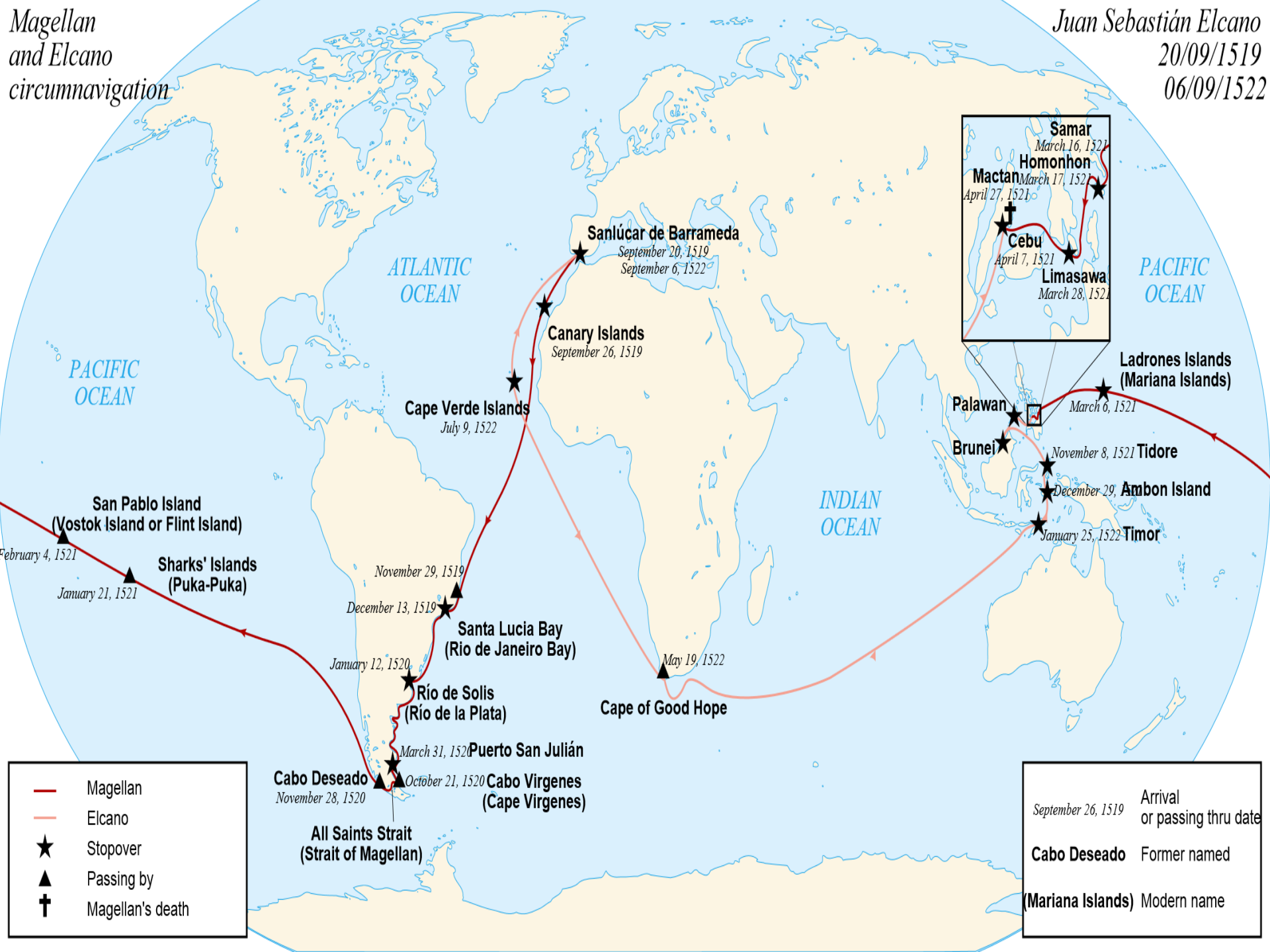
Battle of Mactan

- natives revolted against Magellan
 - Magellan killed and repeatedly stabbed
- every April 27, reenactment of victorious battle

Magellan’s crew continued the voyage

Magellan and Elcano circumnavigation

Juan Sebastián Elcano
 20/09/1519
 06/09/1522



San Pablo Island
 (Vostok Island or Flint Island)
 February 4, 1521

Sharks' Islands
 (Puka-Puka)
 January 21, 1521

November 29, 1519

December 13, 1519

January 12, 1520

March 31, 1520

October 21, 1520

Cabo Deseado

All Saints Strait
 (Strait of Magellan)

Cabo Virgenes
 (Cape Virgenes)

Sanlúcar de Barrameda
 September 20, 1519
 September 6, 1522

Canary Islands
 September 26, 1519

Cape Verde Islands
 July 9, 1522

Samar
 March 16, 1521

Homonhon
 March 17, 1521

Mactan
 April 27, 1521

Cebu
 April 7, 1521

Limasawa
 March 28, 1521

Palawan

Brunei

Ladrones Islands
 (Mariana Islands)
 March 6, 1521

Tidore
 November 8, 1521

Ambon Island
 December 29, 1521

Timor
 January 25, 1522

May 19, 1522

Cape of Good Hope

- Magellan
- Elcano
- ★ Stopover
- ▲ Passing by
- † Magellan's death

- September 26, 1519 Arrival or passing thru date
- Cabo Deseado Former named
- (Mariana Islands) Modern name

Colonizing North America

FRANCE

- **Jacques Cartier** (1534)
- Canada (“New France”)
- Furs and Fishing
- Quebec to Great Lakes down to Gulf of Mexico

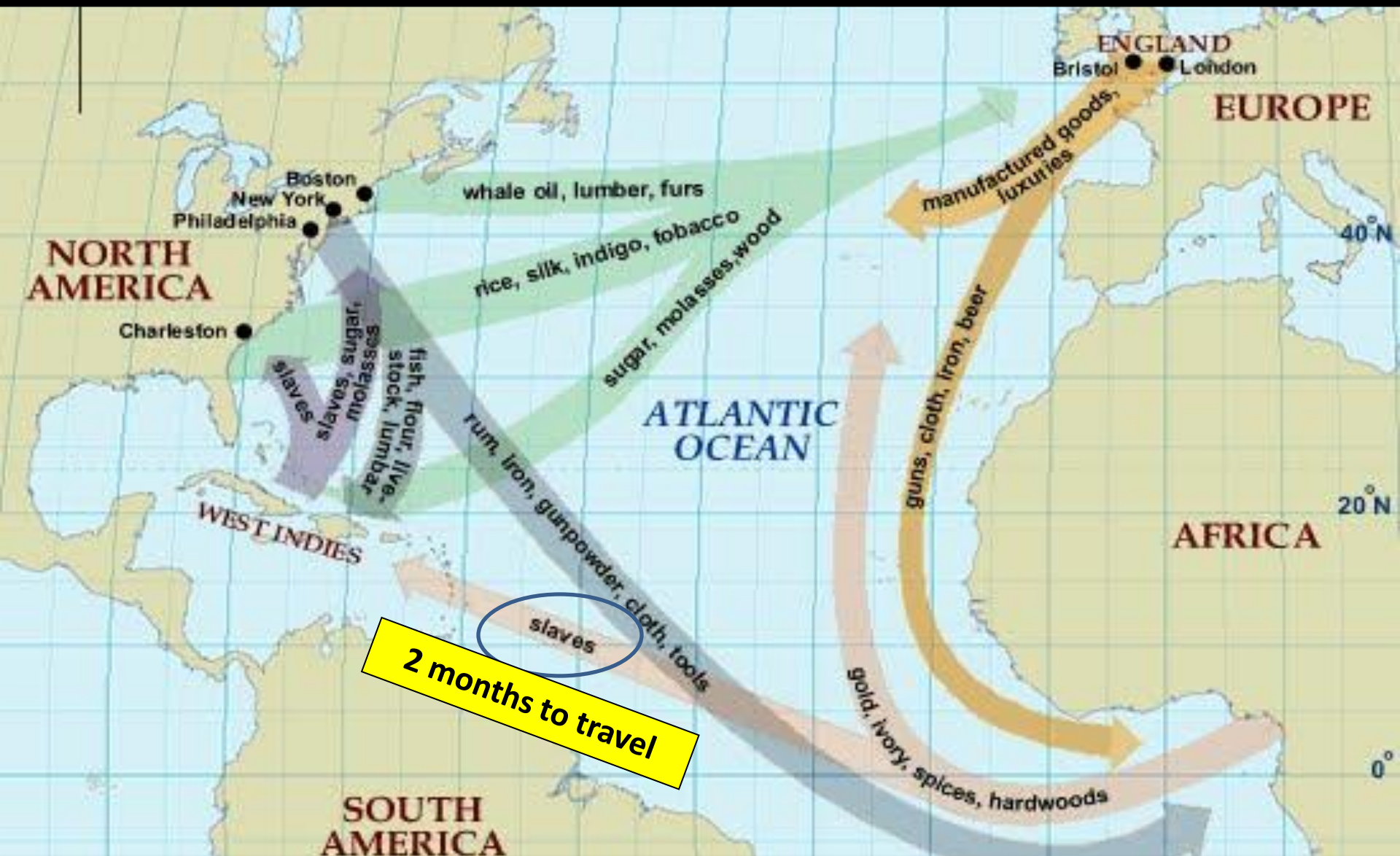
ENGLAND

- John Cabot (1497)
- **Jamestown** (1607)
- Plymouth (1620)
 - > **Pilgrims** (Mayflower)
 - > Puritans
 - > religious freedom
 - > **Mayflower Compact**
 - *basis for **Self-rule**

1754 **FRENCH and INDIAN WAR**

France and England fought over North America

THE "UGLY" SIDE OF TRADE



SPAIN – 1ST to begin Slave Trade

Many opposed slave trade, BUT

William Cowper poem

“I own I am shocked at the purchase of slaves.

**And fear those who buy them and sell them are
knaves.**

**What I hear of their hardships, their tortures and
groans, is almost enough to draw pity from stones.**

**I pity them greatly, but I must be mum, For how could
we do without sugar and rum.”**

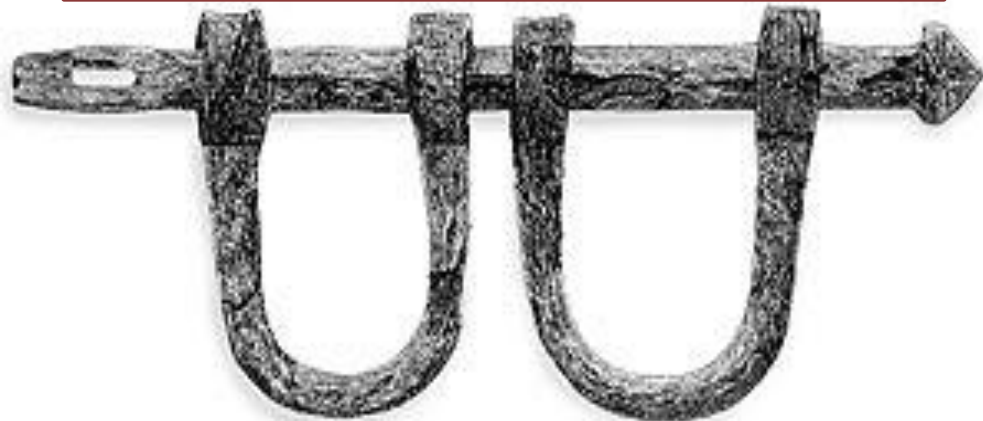
The background of the slide is a faded, historical illustration of the deck of a slave ship. It shows a large number of African men, women, and children, many of whom are bound with iron chains around their wrists and ankles. They are packed closely together on the deck, which is cluttered with various items like barrels, tools, and food supplies. The scene is depicted in a somber and crowded manner, reflecting the conditions of the transatlantic slave trade.

**Over 10 million slaves
were taken against their
will on the “MIDDLE
PASSAGE” to the Americas
during the nearly 300
years of the Atlantic
slave trade.**

Image by Rod Brown, courtesy of The British Empire & Commonwealth Museum



IRON SHACKLES



TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th
of *May* next, at *Afbley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy

NEGROES,

just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.

—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country..

“Floating Coffins”

nearly ½ died during “Middle
Passage” due to disease or
mistreatment