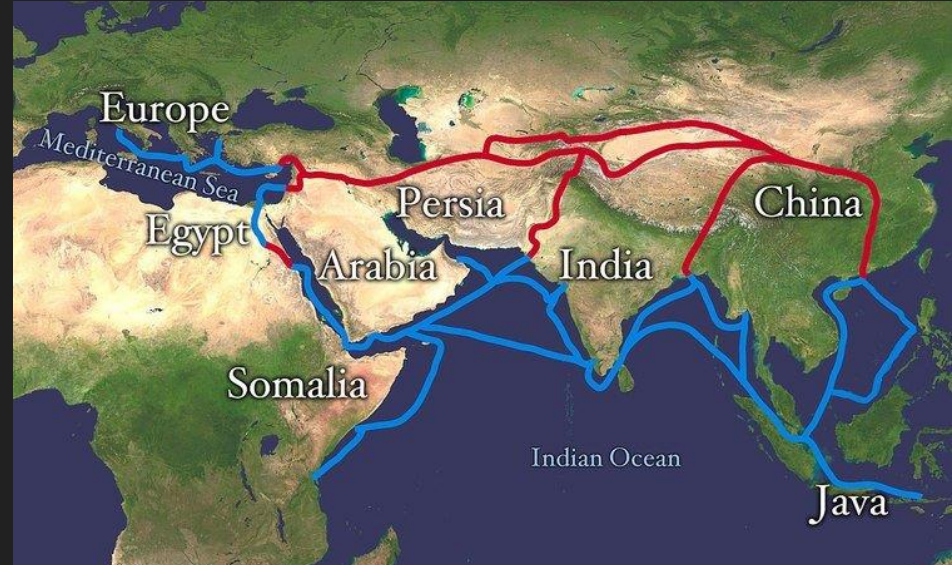


European Exploration, Columbian Exchange, and Triangular Trade



Reasons For Exploration

- “Gold, Glory, and God” (see next two slides)
- Pre-1400s, European Powers had neither the interest nor the ability to explore foreign lands.
- In the 1400s, the need for new trade routes to Asia to obtain spices pushed Europeans to exploration.



Economic Motive: “Gold”

- **A sea route to the Far East to break the Italian and Muslim monopoly on the trade of textiles and spices (necessary for the preservation of meat) from the east.**
 - **Desire for the goods of the east had been originally stimulated by the crusades (1096-1291), and by Marco Polo’s long visit to China (1275-92)**
 - **Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 insured all-Muslim control in the near east.**
- **Reinforced by the European States’ adoption of the economic doctrine of mercantilism in the early sixteenth century.**
 - **Based on the belief that the real wealth of a nation resulted from its stores of gold and silver.**
 - **This was dependent on a “favorable” balance of trade: more exports than imports.**
 - **Consequently, colonies could furnish the raw materials needed by the mother country, and in turn be a new market for exports from the nation.**

Other Motives for Exploration

Spirit of Adventure: “Glory”

- Reflected the spirit of the renaissance (c.1350- c.1600) with its great energy inquiring attitude, and accent on the worth of the individual
- The opportunity was open for almost anyone to gain fame if he were courageous enough to enter unknown waters and unknown lands.

Religious Motivation: “God”

- Reflected Christian resentment toward the Muslims, who now controlled the trade between the Far East and the Near East.
- Represented the desire to convert the heathen native populations to Christianity.

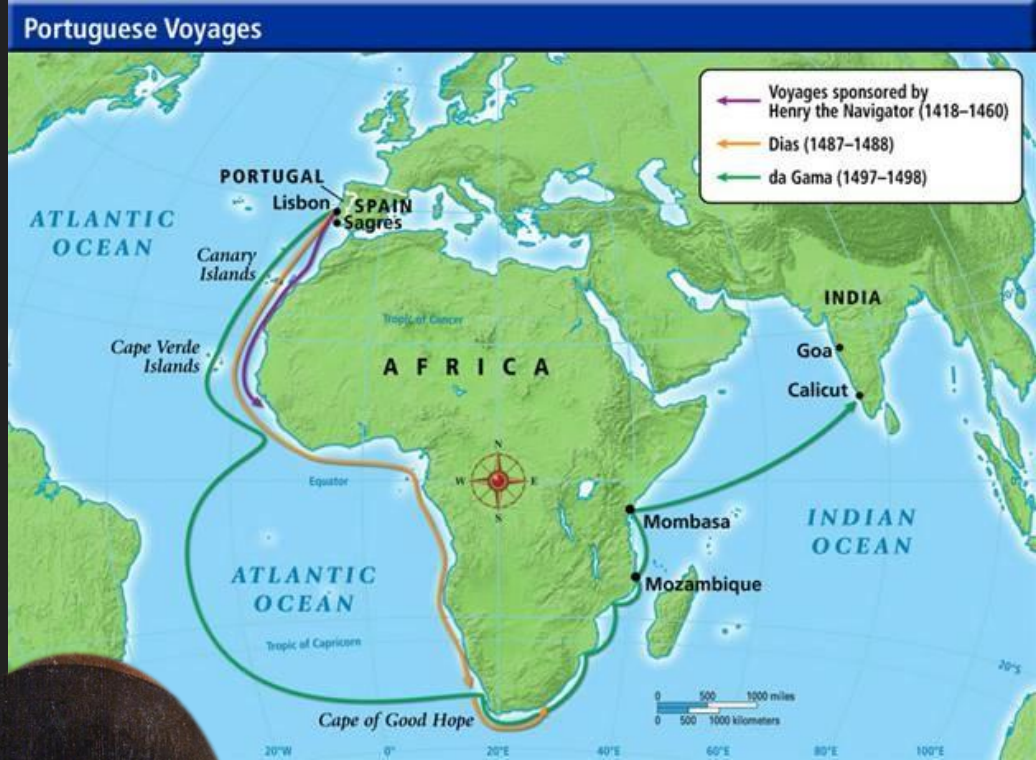
Technological Changes

- Ship improvements, such as adopting the triangular sails from the Middle East and the sturdy Caravel.
- Improvement of navigational tech like astrolabes and the magnetic compass enabled further exploration.



Portugal

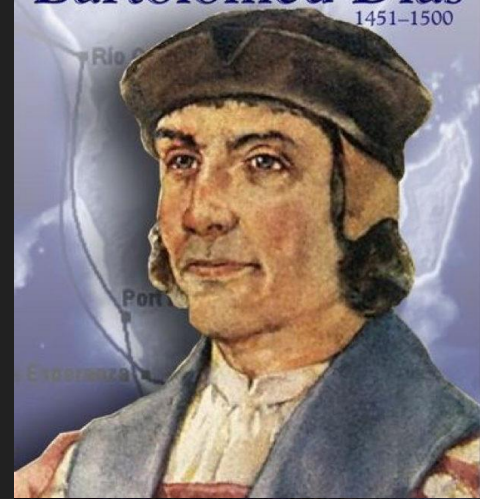
- The Portuguese were the leaders in applying these new sailing techniques, due to strong government investment.
- The most enthusiastic supporter was Prince Henry The Navigator.



- Was neither a sailor nor a navigator, sponsored a great deal of exploration along the W coast of Africa.
- Portuguese crews founded the country's 1st colonies and visited regions previously unknown to Europeans.
- Regarded as an originator of the Age of Discovery and the trading of enslaved people across the Atlantic.

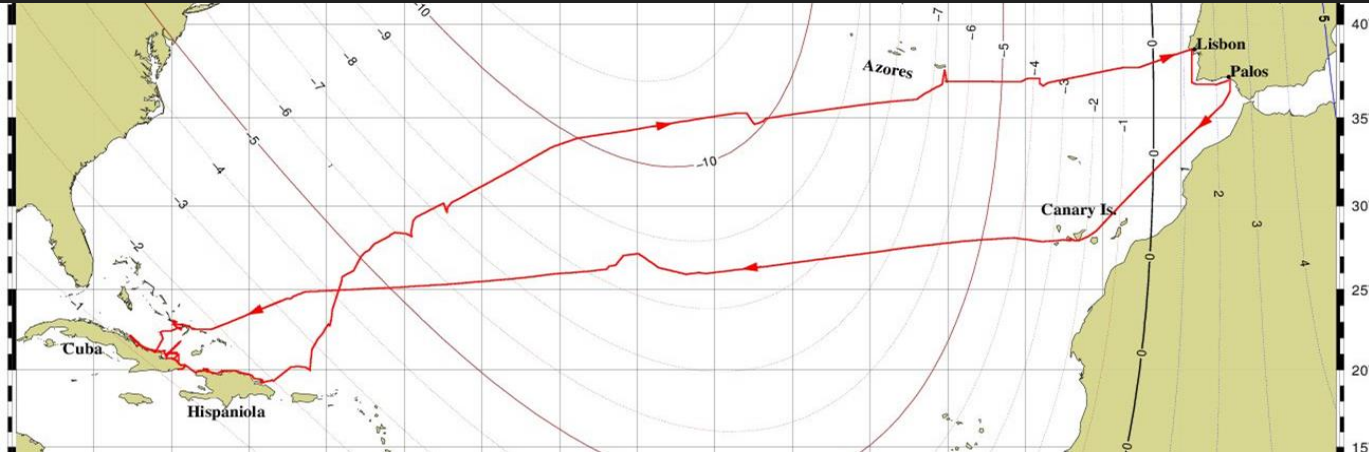
Explorers - Dias & DaGama

- Bartolomeu Dias sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, the southern tip of Africa, in 1488.
- Vasco Da Gama sailed into the Indian Ocean, reaching India in 1498.
 - Established direct trade with India, bypassing the Italian and Muslim merchants who controlled the overland trade routes.
- Pedro Álvares Cabral, the Portuguese navigator, was the first European to reach the Brazilian coast, in 1500. Regarded as the “discoverer” of Brazil.



Explorers - Christopher Columbus

- Inspired by Portugal's success, Christopher Columbus looked for a shorter route to India by heading W through the Atlantic instead of S around Africa.
- Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain funded his exploration, motivated by the search for wealth and the desire to spread Christianity in Asia.
- Landed in the Caribbean in 1492.



Explorers - Balboa & Magellan

- In 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed Panama, reaching the Pacific Ocean and confirming that the New World was not part of Asia.
- Ferdinand Magellan (1519) sailed around the southern tip of South America and sailed across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippines. Part of his crew circumnavigated the globe.
 - Only 18 of the original crew of 270 returned with 1 out of 5 ships.
 - During a battle in the Philippines, Magellan was shot with a poison arrow and died on April 27, 1521.
 - The expedition proved that the globe could be circled by sea and that the world was much larger than had previously been imagined.



Conquistadors - Cortes & Pizarro

- Spain's exploration and conquest of the Americas set up a European Golden Age that lasted until the mid-1660s.
- In 1519, Hernan Cortes sailed to Mexico and conquered the Aztecs.
- Francisco Pizarro traveled south to conquer the Inca, claiming the land for Spain from Ecuador to Chile.
- These unlikely victories were made possible with the help of local dissidents, guns, horses, and a smallpox epidemic that severely weakened the Native Americans.
- These conquests were notable for the ways the Spanish plundered resources and forced conversion to Christianity.



·HERNANDO·CORTES·

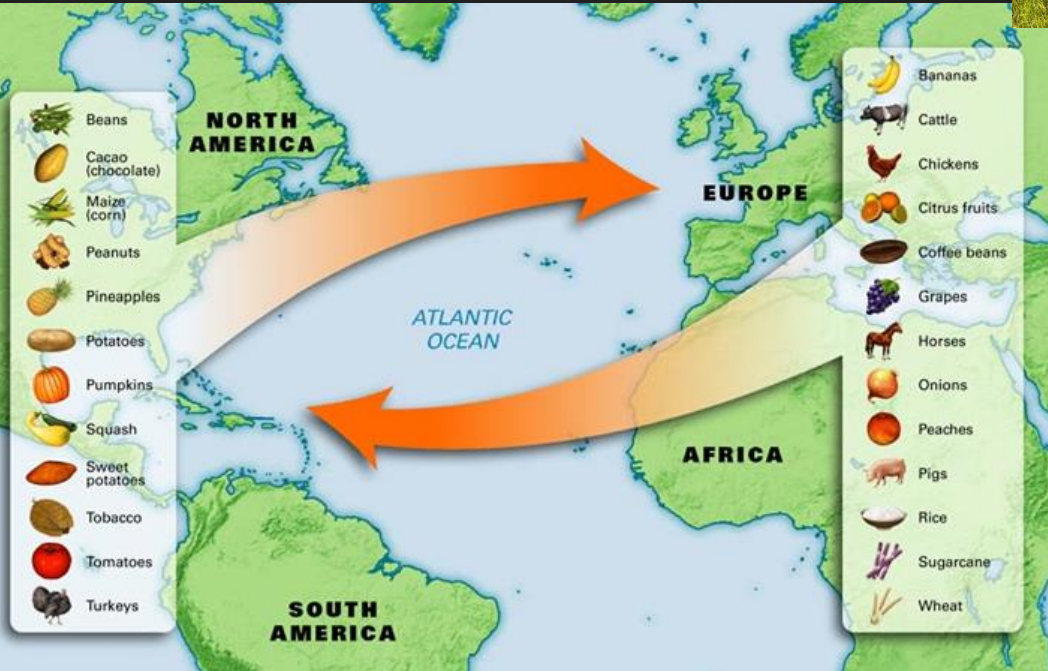


Explorers in the North – French and English

- Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River for the French from 1534 to 1542.
- Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City for the French in 1608. Known as 'The Father of Canada (New France)'.
- Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet mapped the Mississippi River for France in 1673.
- John Cabot (1497) commissioned by Henry VII of England. Landed in what he called "New-found-land" in present-day Canada –mistook for being Asia.
- Sir Francis Drake- 1st Englishman to circumnavigate the globe in a single expedition from 1577 to 1580.
- Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River and Bay for the English from 1607 - 1611.
- James Cook- British Royal Navy captain embarked on expeditions helping to map the Pacific, New Zealand, and Australia in 1770.
- The English, French, and Dutch explorers began to look for a Northwest Passage to Asia.



Columbian Exchange



The massive transfer of people, animals, plants, technology, language, and diseases between Europe, Africa, and Asia and the Americas.

- They also introduced wheat and grapes to the Americas, as well as cattle, chickens, horses, and sheep, dramatically changing the cultures of the Native Americans.
- Horses gave the Plains Native Americans a greater advantage when hunting buffalo.
- There were no beasts of burden in the Americas before the arrival of European, the closest thing being the Llama.



- The Americas provided the European with gold and silver, which strengthened European economies.

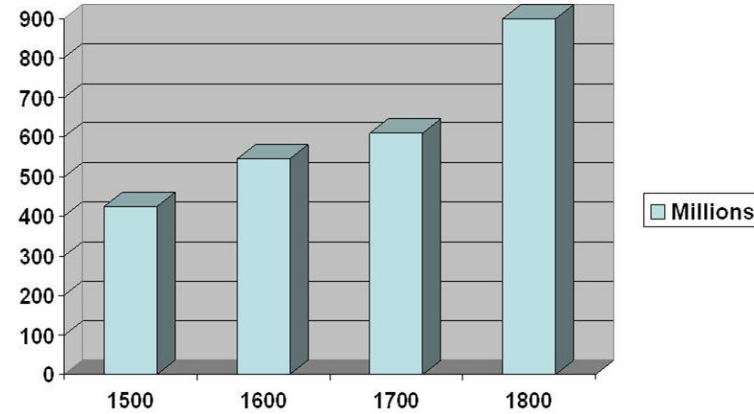


- The Americas also gave important high-calorie foods including potatoes, corn, and manioc, in addition to tomatoes, pumpkins, and peppers, that became staples of European diets.
- Many modern European food dishes, such as pizza (tomatoes) or Curry (chili peppers) only exist thanks to plants found in the Americas.
- The Irish doubled their population between 1754 to 1845 on potatoes.



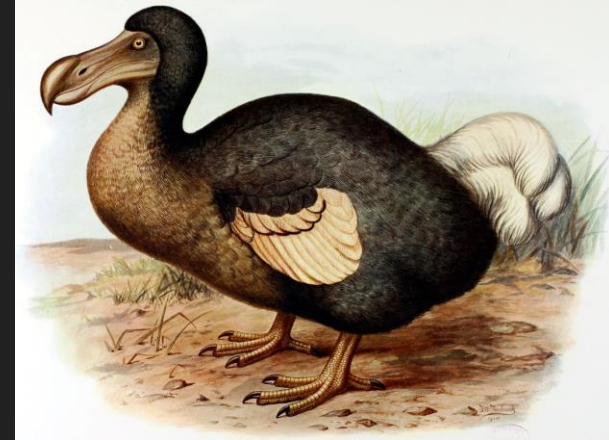
- Historians suggest that these high-calorie foods are one key cause of the population growth that occurs in Europe in this era.

World Population Growth, 1500-1800 CE



Animals Driven to Extinction

- A number of animals were driven to extinction thanks to the introduction of humans to environments they previously avoided.
- The most well known of these was the Dodo Bird.



Diseases: ← East To West

- The diseases that Europeans brought to the Americas, including smallpox, measles, influenza, and Chickenpox, devastated the Native American populations.
- It is estimated that roughly 50% of natives living in the Americas died to disease or European violence.



Disease: West To East →

- The only major disease that was transferred from the Americas to Europe was syphilis.
- Italians called it the French Disease, Polish called it the German Disease, and Russians called it the Polish Disease.

Triangular Trade & Atlantic Slave Trade



The trade of enslaved humans was central to the Triangular Trade and led to the growth of port cities in the Americas, Europe, and Africa.

