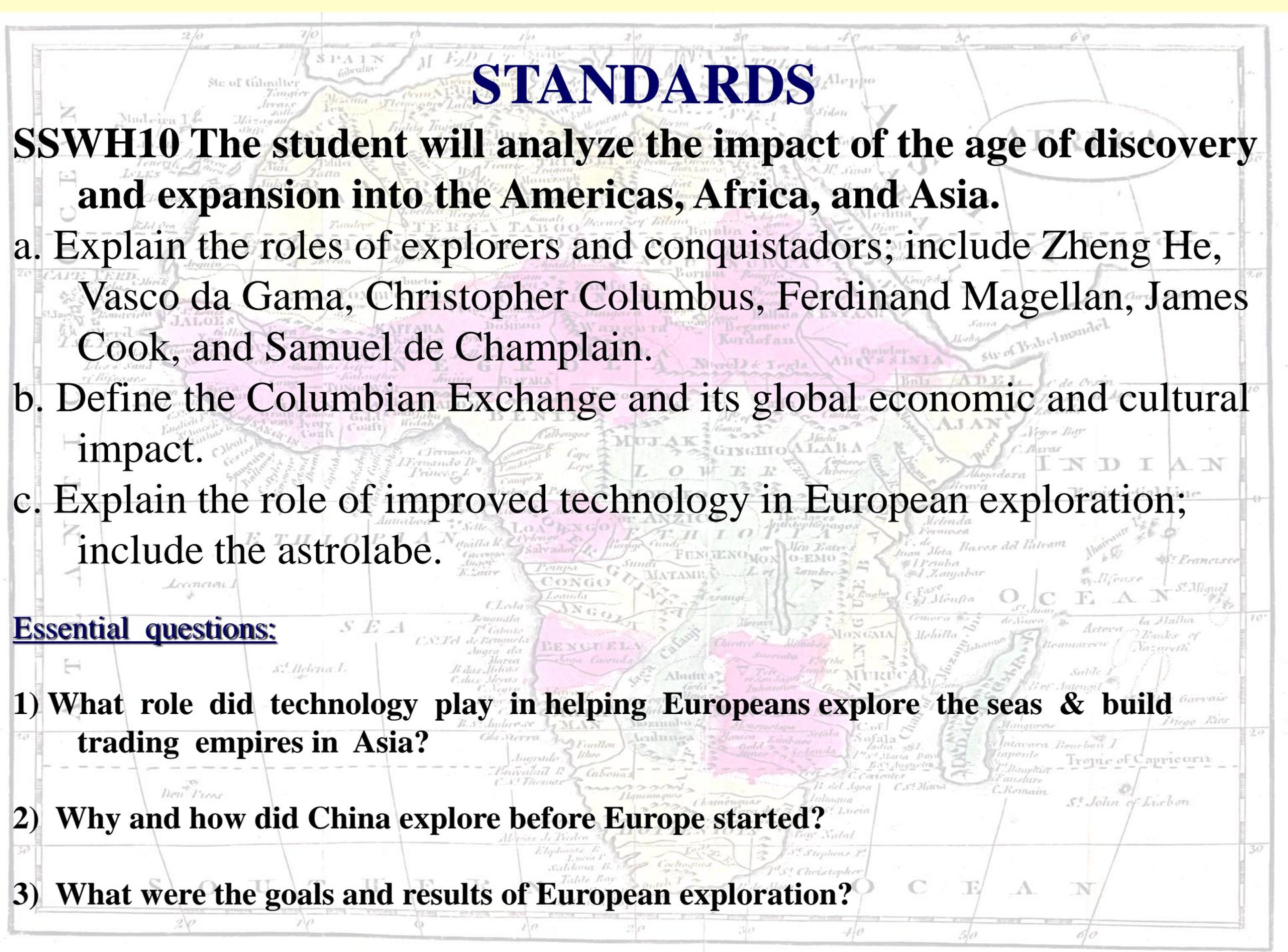




# The Age of Exploration:

## *Interactions & Conflict*



# STANDARDS

**SSWH10 The student will analyze the impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia.**

- a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, and Samuel de Champlain.
- b. Define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact.
- c. Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.

**Essential questions:**

- 1) What role did technology play in helping Europeans explore the seas & build trading empires in Asia?
- 2) Why and how did China explore before Europe started?
- 3) What were the goals and results of European exploration?

Europeans were not the first to explore the oceans in search of new trade routes



Islamic merchants explored the Indian Ocean & had dominated the Asian spice trade for centuries before European exploration

# **The Age of Exploration in Asia**

- Beginning around 1100, European crusaders battled Muslims for control of the Holy Lands in Southwest Asia (the Crusades)
- In 1275, the Italian trader, **Marco Polo**, reached the court of Kublai Khan in China
- For the most part, however, **Europeans had neither the interest nor the ability to explore foreign lands**
- By the 1400s (China) & 1500s (Japan), European traders had reached Asian ports & were welcomed
- However, the **doors** to China & Japan quickly **closed** when these Asian countries realized that **European ideas & practices were negatively influencing their traditional values**

# *Chinese Exploration*

## ✧ **Goals of Chinese exploration:**

- ✧ Enroll distant peoples and states in the Chinese tribute system
- ✧ Bring back exotic goods from foreign lands (ex: zebras, giraffes, etc.)
- ✧ Establish Chinese power and prestige in the Indian Ocean
- ✧ Exert Chinese control over foreign trade



# China's Voyages of Exploration

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## The Rise of the Ming Dynasty

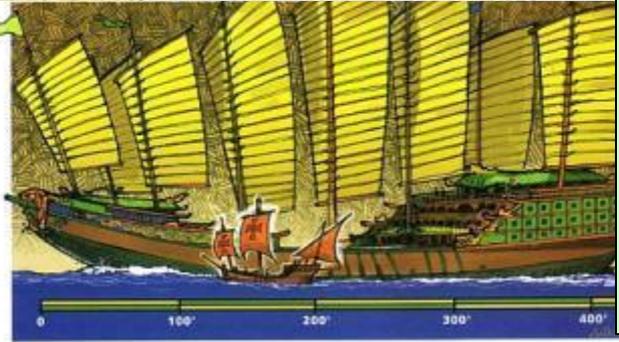
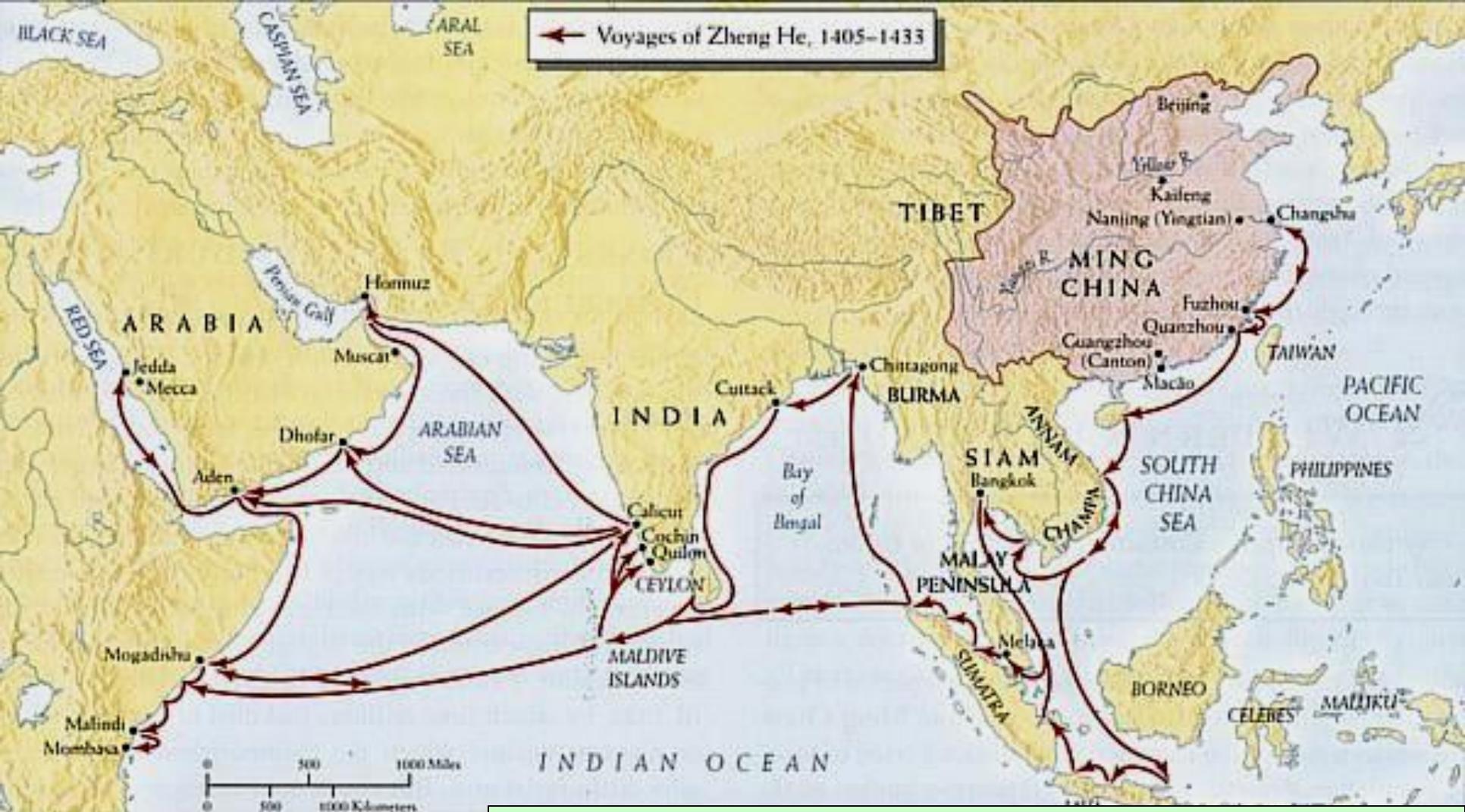
- **Hongwu**—peasant's son who led an army that forced the **Mongols** from China
- As the first Ming **emperor**, he began agricultural and government reforms
- His son **Yongle** became the next emperor
- Curious about the world beyond China's borders, he launched the first of seven voyages of **exploration** in **1405**

# China Under the Ming Dynasty

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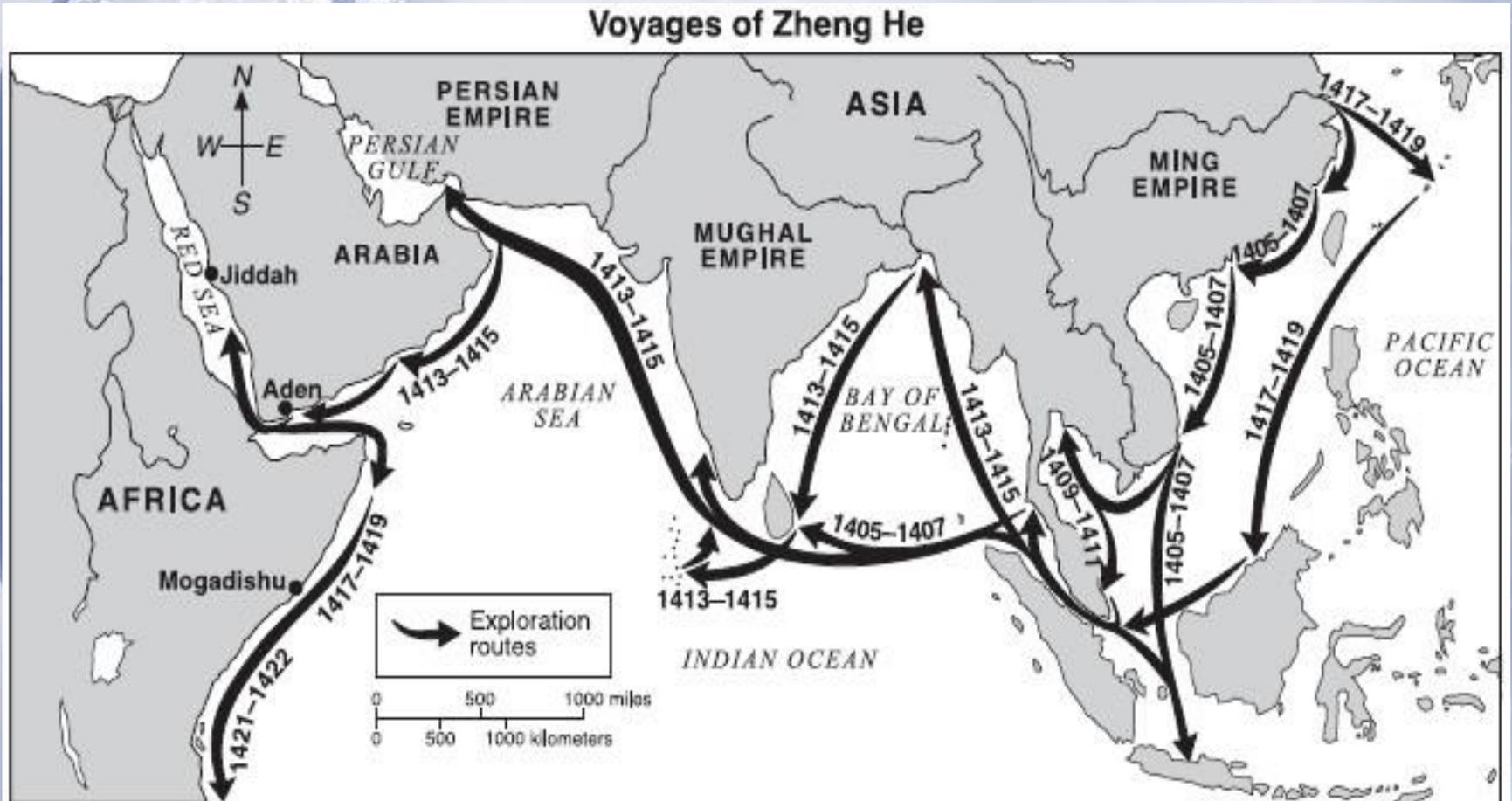
## The Voyages of Zheng He

- Chinese admiral **Zheng He** led seven long voyages from 1405-1433
- Distributed gifts of **silver** & **silk** along the way to show China's superiority
- Government officials complained that the voyages were a waste – i.e.,  
China wasn't benefitting – so they ended in 1433



From 1405 to 1433, Zheng He led the Chinese treasure fleet on 7 expeditions to SE Asia, India, & Africa during the Ming Dynasty

# Voyages of Zheng He

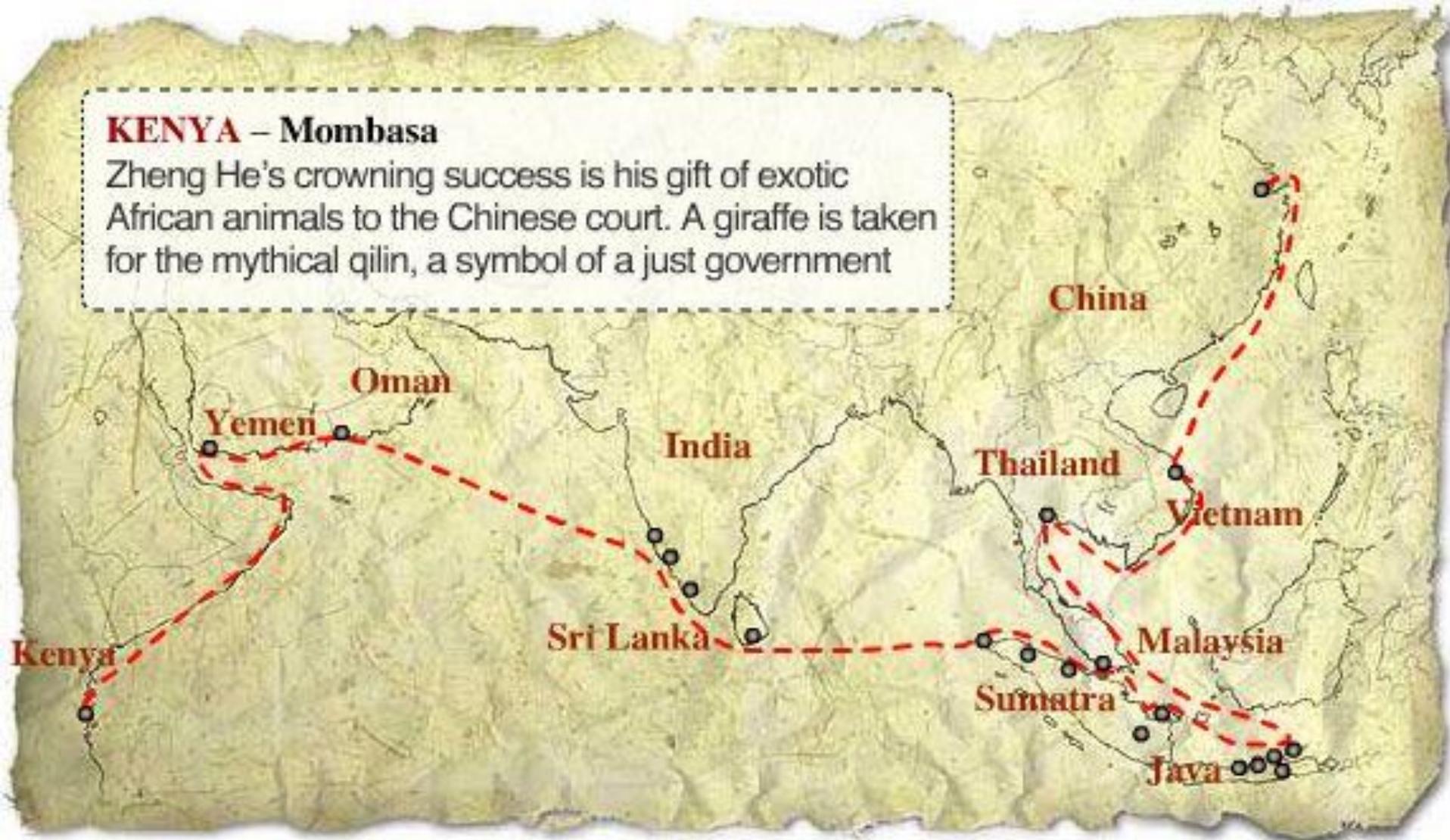


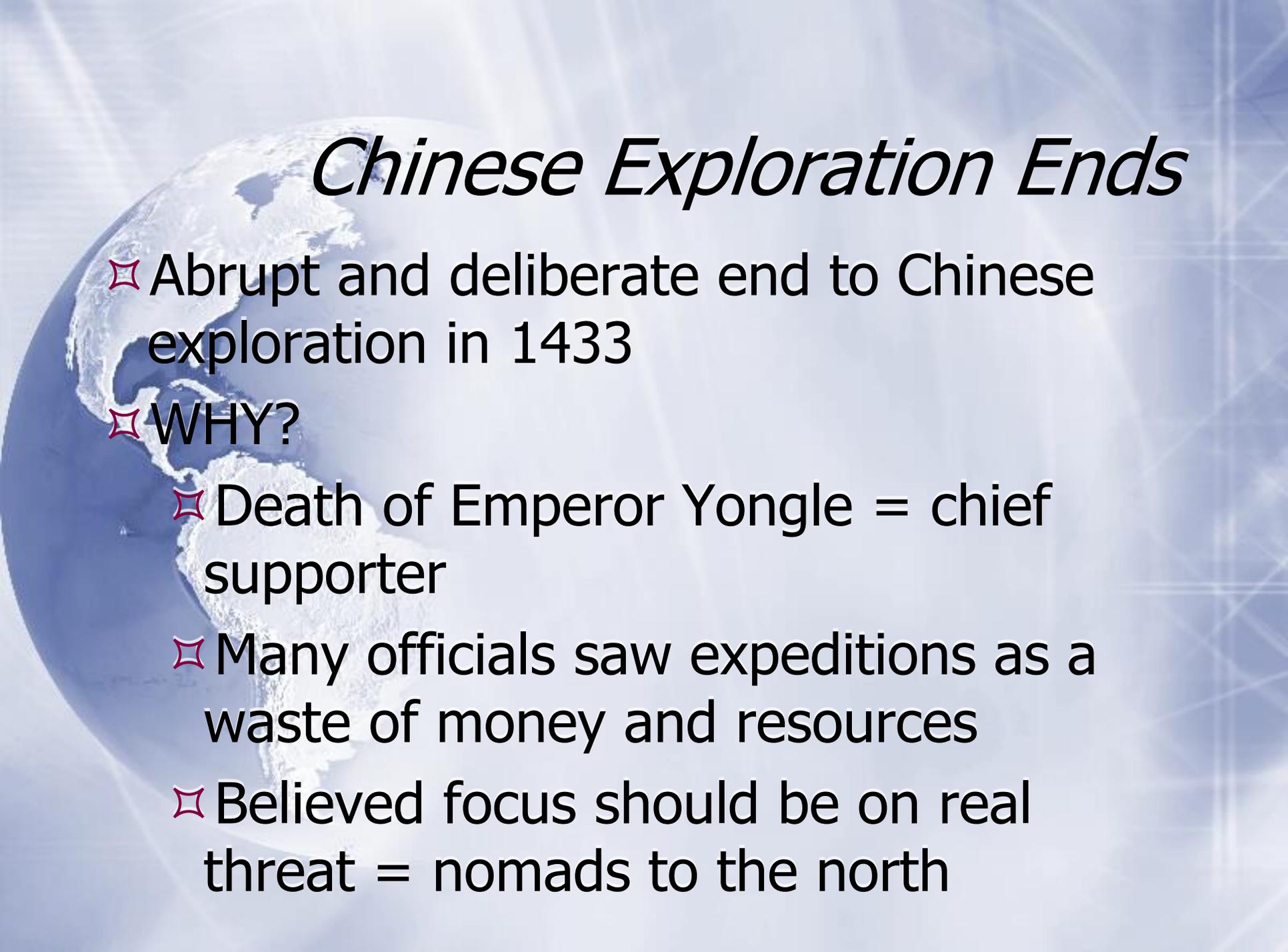
Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

# Zheng He's Expeditions

## **KENYA – Mombasa**

Zheng He's crowning success is his gift of exotic African animals to the Chinese court. A giraffe is taken for the mythical qilin, a symbol of a just government





# *Chinese Exploration Ends*

- ✧ Abrupt and deliberate end to Chinese exploration in 1433

- ✧ WHY?

- ✧ Death of Emperor Yongle = chief supporter

- ✧ Many officials saw expeditions as a waste of money and resources

- ✧ Believed focus should be on real threat = nomads to the north

# European Explorers

# Europe came out of isolation...

- The **Crusades** (1000s – 1200s)
  - Armies of European Christians trooped to the Middle East to try to take back the Holy Lands from the Muslims
  - When the Crusaders came home, they had developed a strong taste for eastern foods and luxury goods, which inspired **trade**
  - The Crusaders had also been overcome with a spirit of adventure, a zeal to **spread Christianity** to “heathen” people, and a desire for conquest
  - Such urges found a natural outlet in the voyages of exploration that were soon to come...

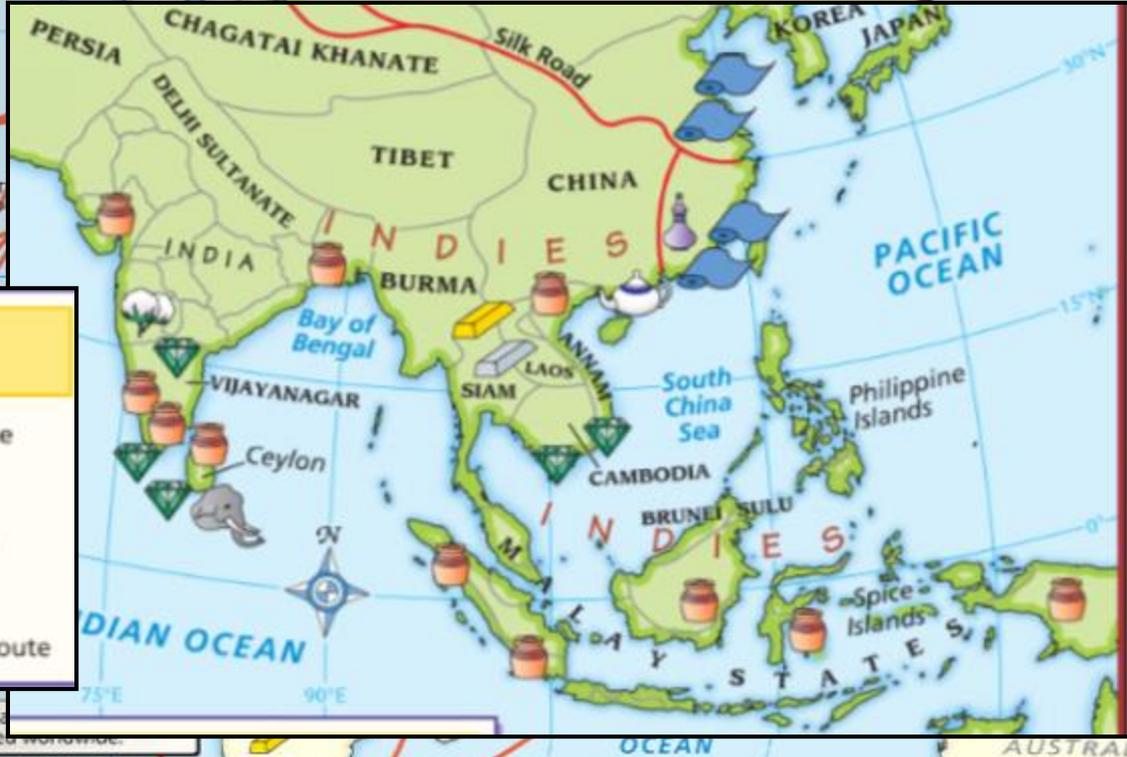
# Europe came out of isolation...

- The **Renaissance** (1300s – 1600s)
  - A major cultural and intellectual movement that changed the way European people thought about and looked at the world
  - People questioned old assumptions and myths, including old fables about religion and geography
  - **Spread of Ideas**
    - Johannes Gutenberg developed a way of **printing books** using moveable type (printing press)
    - Before this, books were copied by hand, so they were scarce and expensive
    - Now, books could be printed in multiple copies, which made them **more affordable and allowed information and ideas to spread quickly**
  - People's imaginations were ablaze and they wanted to learn more about themselves, nature, religion, science, and the world



# Gold (Money)

Merchants began looking for quick, direct trade routes to Asia to avoid Muslim & Italian merchants & increase profits



**The Riches of the Indies**  
1400-1500

Gold	Perfume
Silver	Spices
Precious stones	Cotton
Ivory	Silk
Porcelain	Trade route

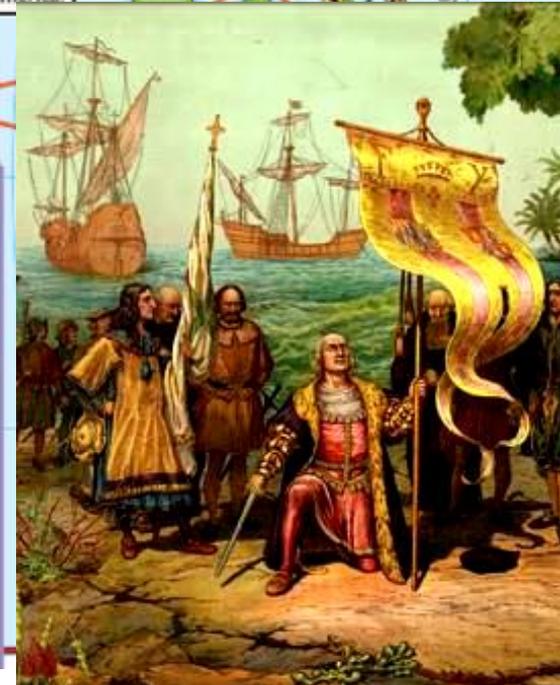
claim America.



The Crusades & Renaissance stimulated European desires for exotic Asian luxury goods

# Glory

Kings who sponsored voyages of exploration gained overseas colonies, new sources of wealth for their nation, & increased power



Exploration presented Europeans the opportunity to rise from poverty and gain fame, fortune, & status

# God

European Christians, especially Catholics, wanted to stop the spread of Islam & convert non-Christians to the faith

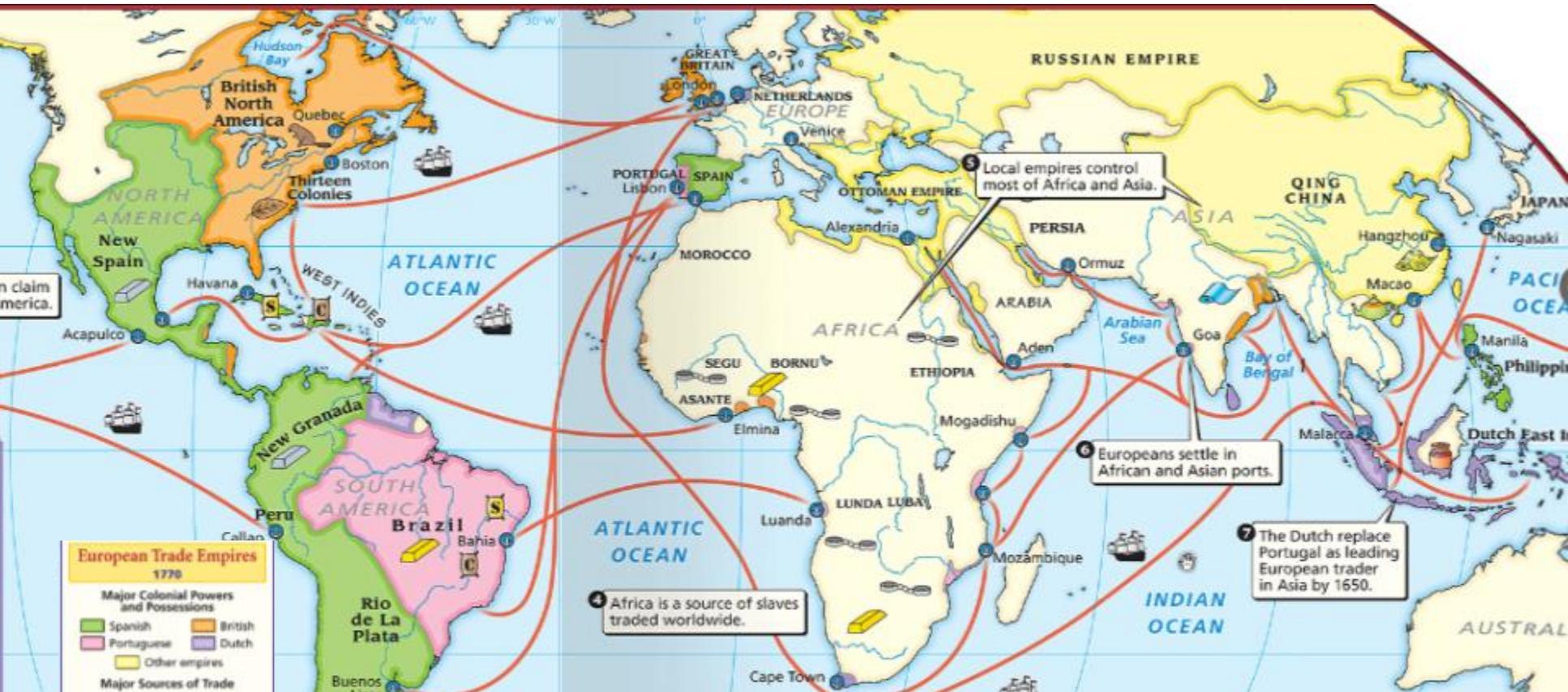


Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries who would focus only on conversions



# Means:

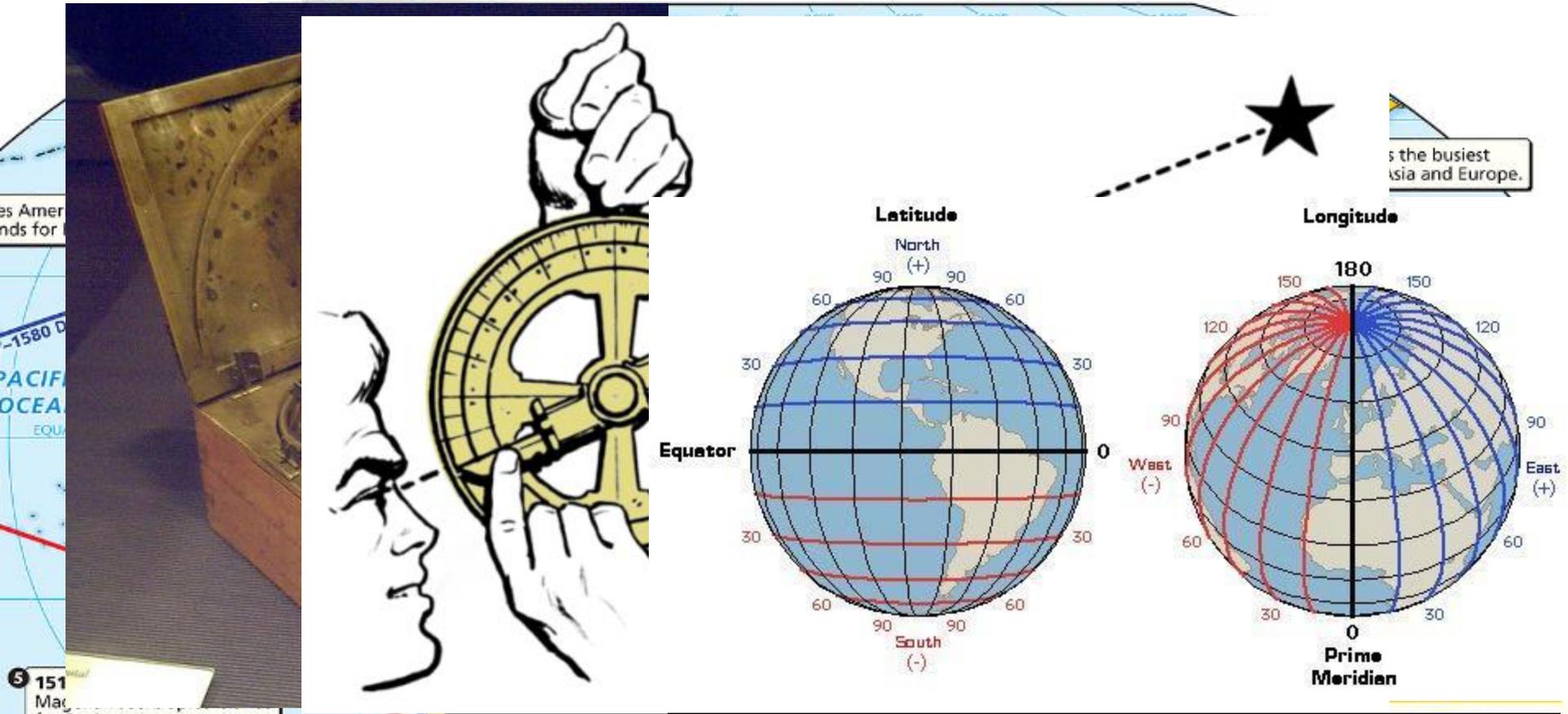
How were explorers able to sail so far & make it back again?



Before the Renaissance, sailors did not have the technology to sail very far from Europe & return

# Navigation

Trade & cultural diffusion during the Renaissance introduced new navigation techniques to Europeans

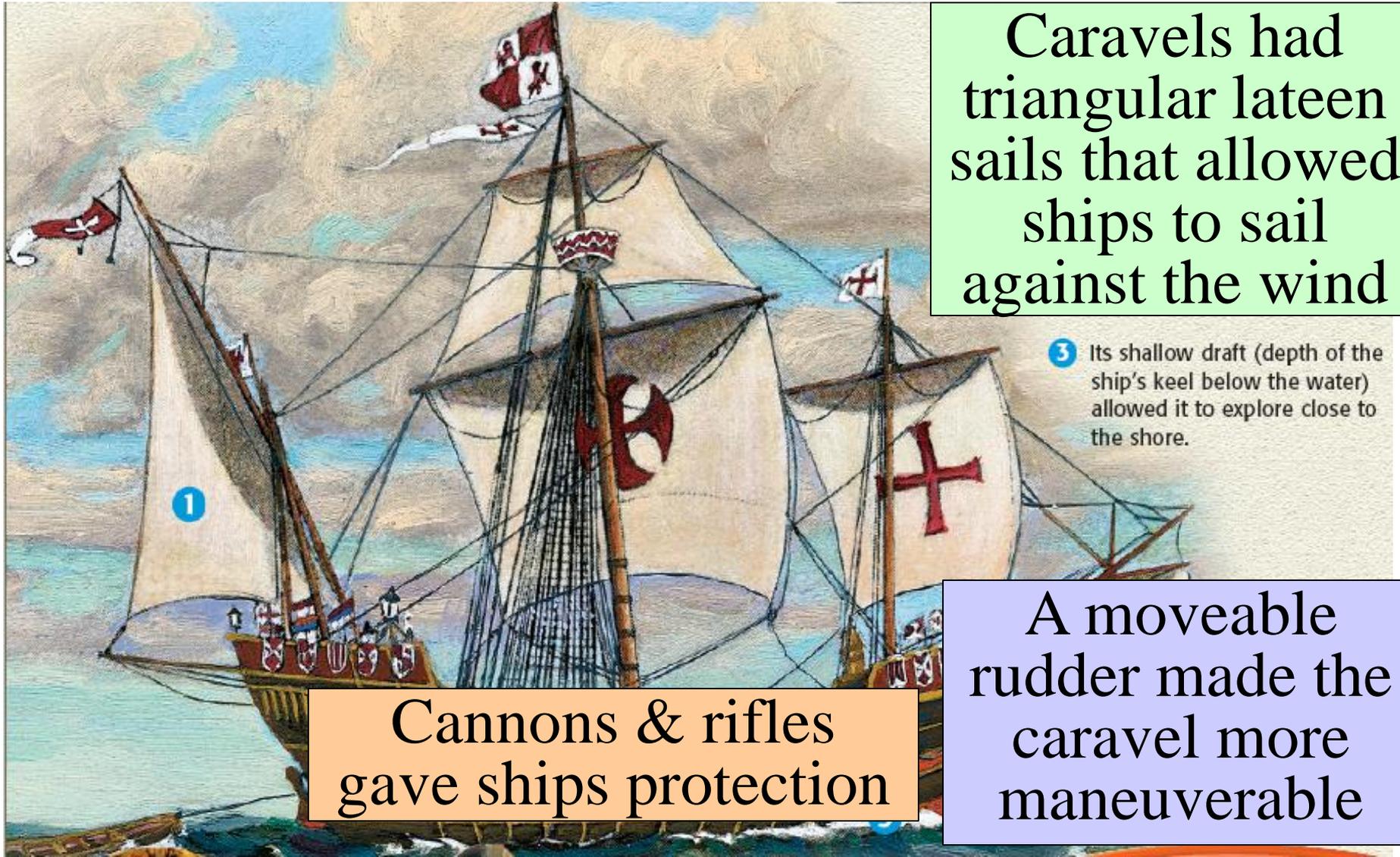


Magnetic compass sailing more

Astrolabe to show

Maps were more accurate and used longitude & latitude

European shipbuilders built a better ship;  
The caravel was a strong ship that could travel  
in the open seas & in shallow water



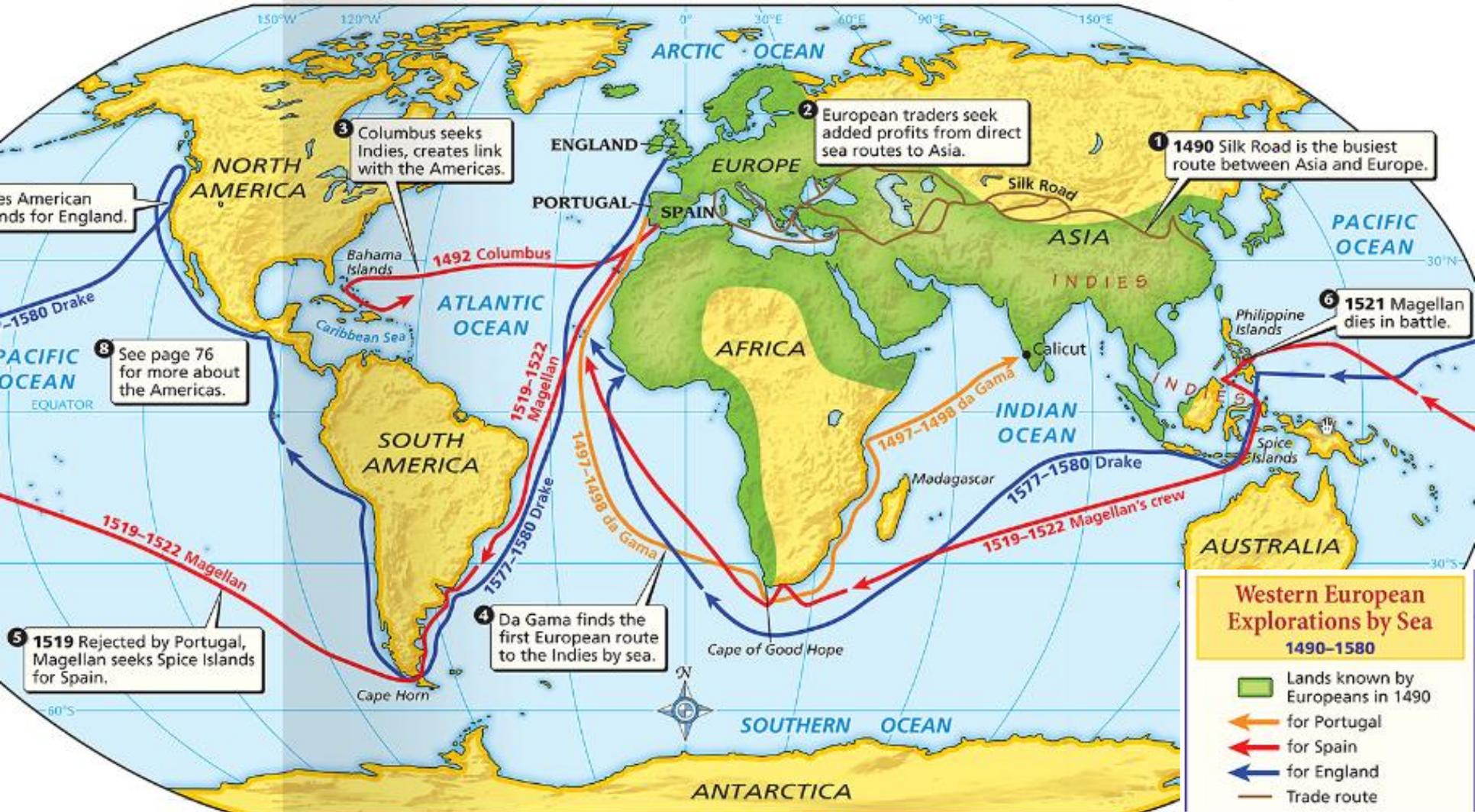
Caravels had  
triangular lateen  
sails that allowed  
ships to sail  
against the wind

3 Its shallow draft (depth of the ship's keel below the water) allowed it to explore close to the shore.

Cannons & rifles  
gave ships protection

A moveable  
rudder made the  
caravel more  
maneuverable

# Who were the explorers, where did they go, & how did they change world history?



But in the late 1400s, the European sailors did what neither Muslim nor Chinese explorers did:  
Begin global (not regional) exploration & create colonies to increase their wealth & power



In Portugal in 1419, Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation to train sailors

Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration

He brought in Europe's best map-makers, ship-builders, & sailing instructors

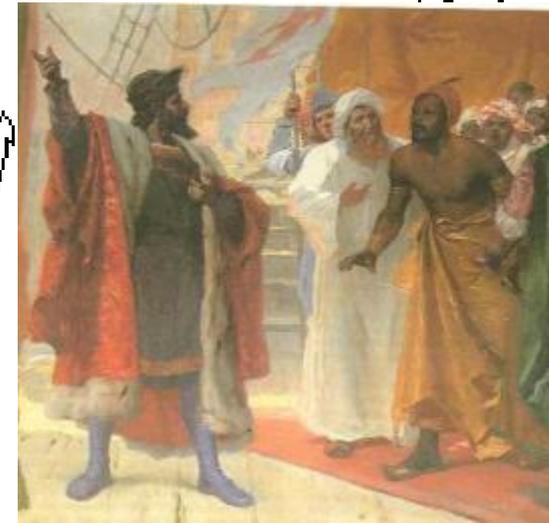
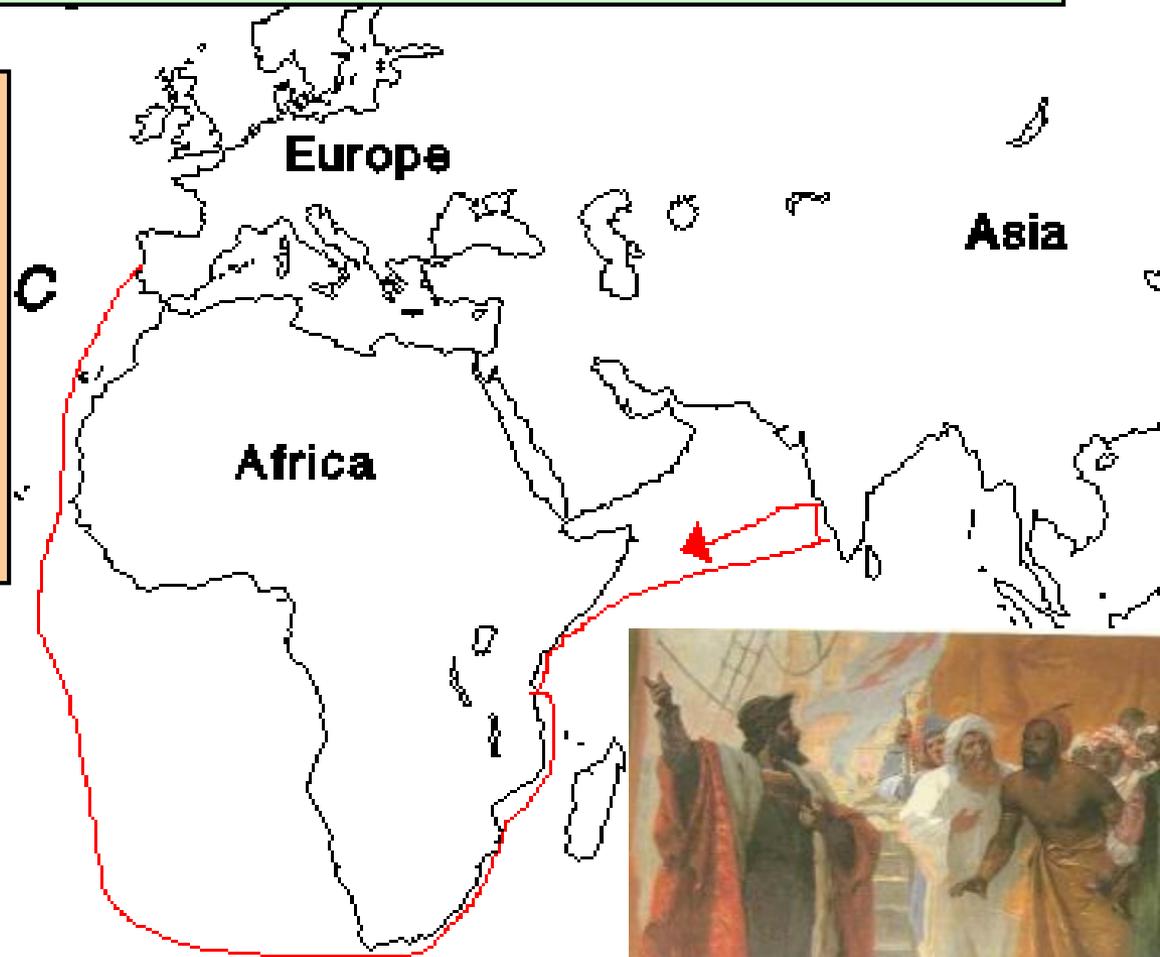
He wanted to discover new territories, find a quick trade route to Asia, & expand Portugal's power



Prince Henry's navigation school & willingness to fund voyages led the Portuguese to be the 1<sup>st</sup> to explore the west coast of Africa

Vasco da Gama was the 1<sup>st</sup> explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around Africa to get to India

Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth

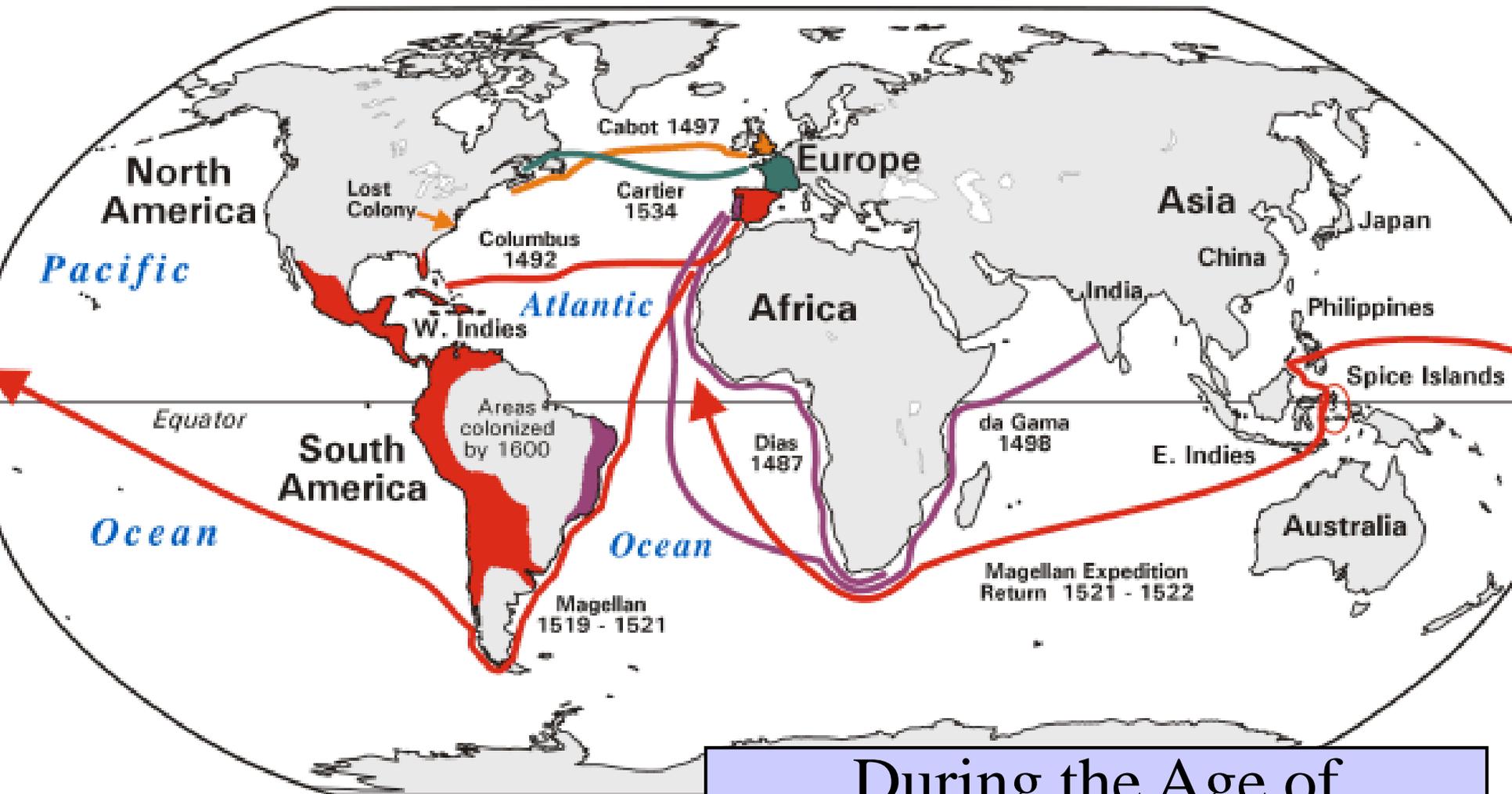


# Vasco da Gama

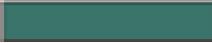
- Sailed for Portugal
- 1497-98: Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and up the eastern coast of Africa – he took on an Indian pilot who guided him across the Indian Ocean
- First to **reach India** and open a new water route for trade between Europe and Asia
- Returned to Spain with a cargo of spices



Cape of Good Hope



**Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies**

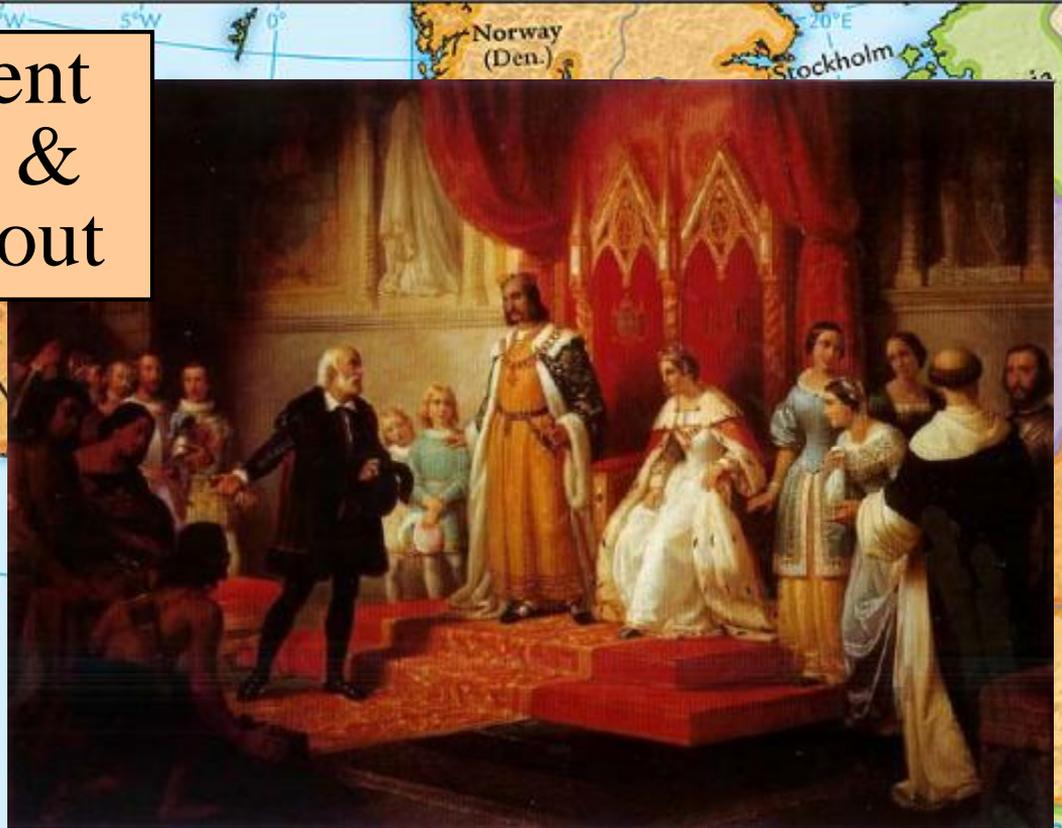
<i>Portugal</i>		<i>England</i>	
<i>Spain</i>		<i>France</i>	

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

The Spanish government saw Portugal's wealth & did not want to be left out

More than any other European monarch, Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain sponsored & supported overseas expeditions



London • Under 60,000

0 150 300 miles

0 150 300 kilometers



**E** Coastal nations such as Venice, Portugal, and later Spain gained wealth and power by dominating the sea.

Like most educated men of the Renaissance, Columbus believed the world was round & thought he could reach Asia by sailing west

Columbus reached the Bahamas in America but thought that he had reached islands off the coast of India



He made 4 trips to “India” never knowing he was in “America”



# *Christopher Columbus*

- From Italy but sailed for Spain
- Convinced Queen Isabella to back his voyage
- Believed that he could reach Asia, in the east, by **sailing west**
- Did not know about American continents



# Voyages of Christopher Columbus



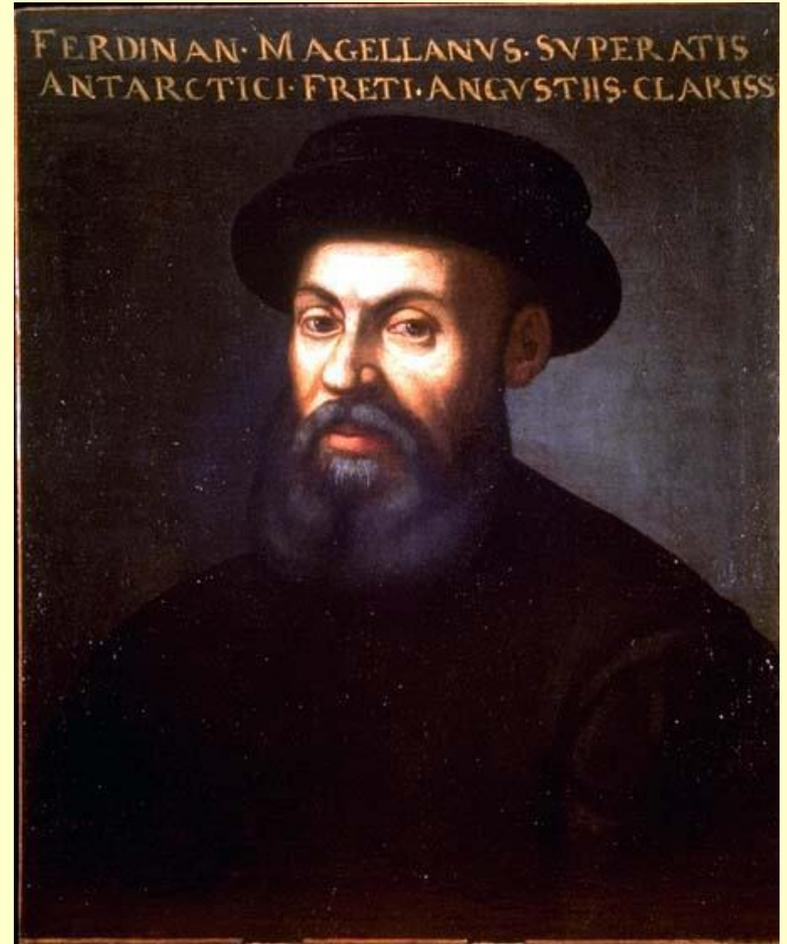
Despite the fact that Columbus never found Asia, Ferdinand Magellan still thought he could reach Asia by sailing West

Magellan (well, his crew, anyway) became the first explorer to circumnavigate the Earth (go all the way around)



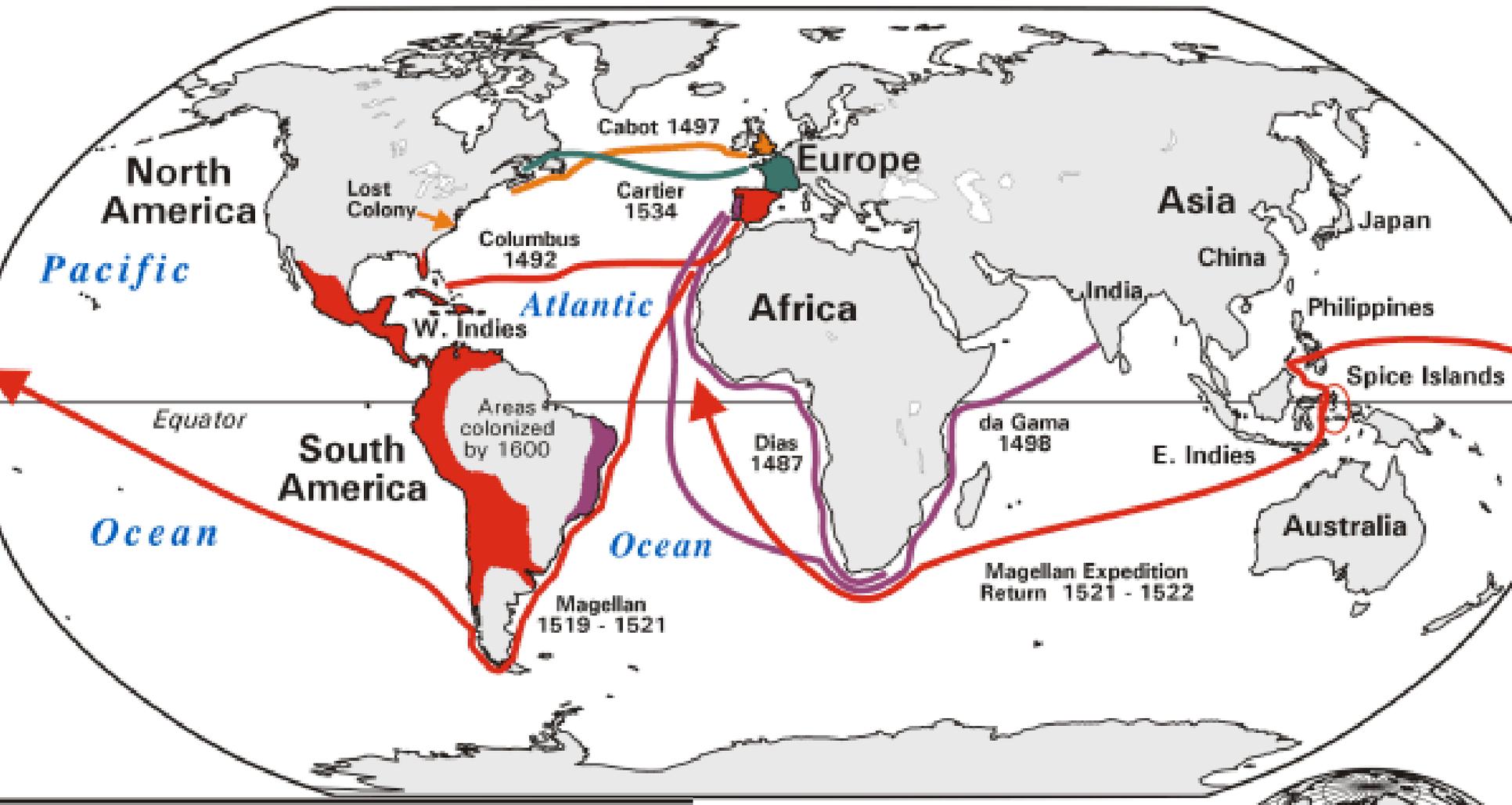
# *Ferdinand Magellan*

- From Portugal but sailed for Spain
- His crew was the first to **circumnavigate the globe** (sail around the world)
- This voyage, which lasted from 1519-1522, proved that the world was round





Magellan named the Pacific Ocean after the Latin word meaning peaceful



**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

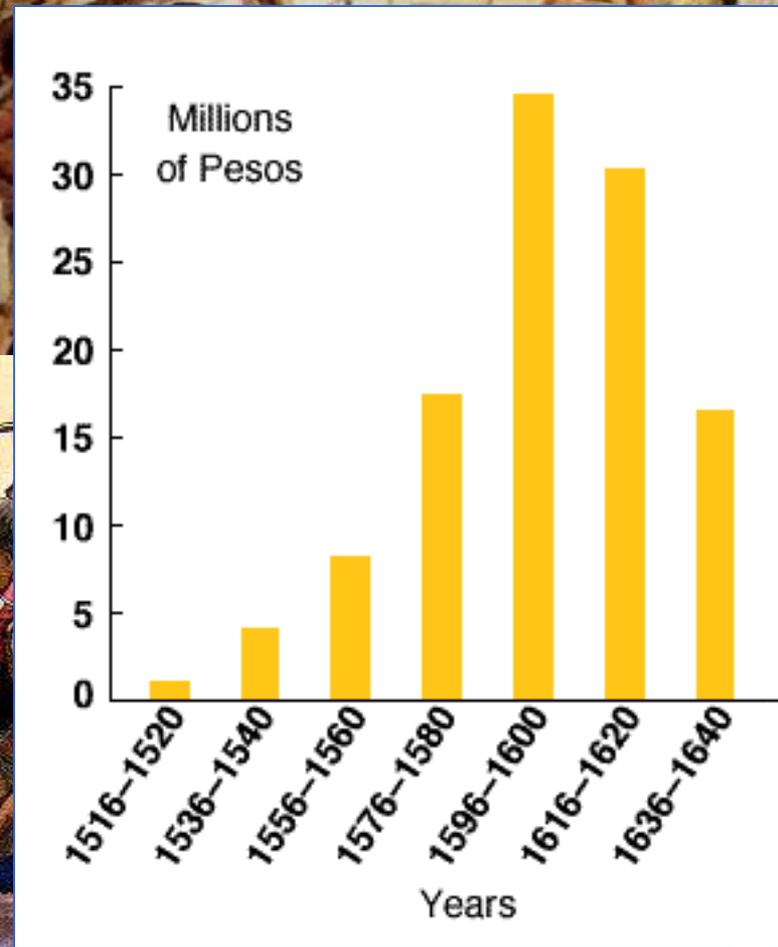
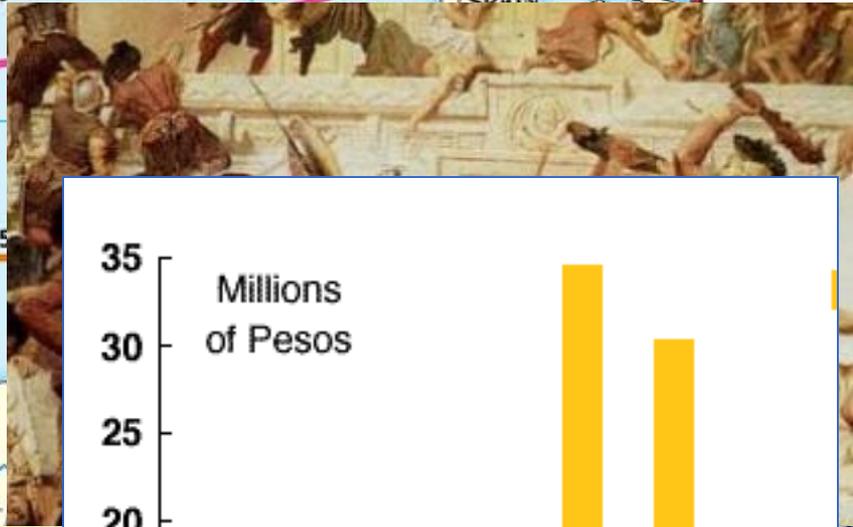
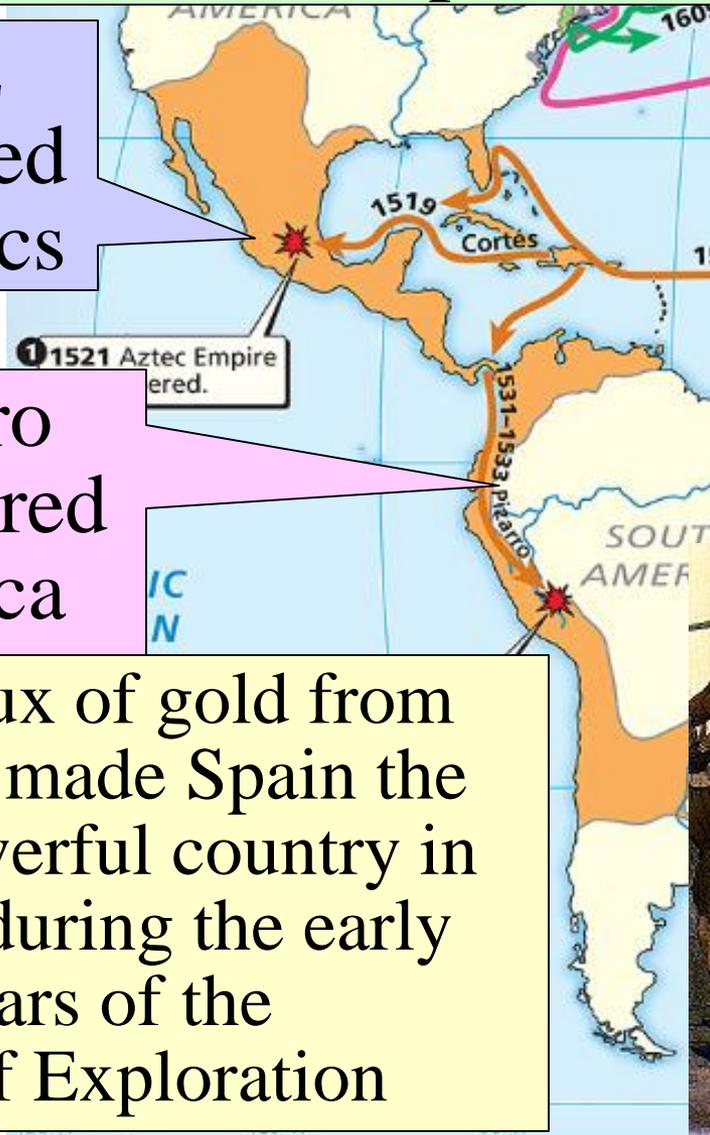
During the Age of Exploration, Spain created colonies in North & South America

Spain sent explorers called conquistadors to the New World to find gold, claim land, & spread Christianity

Cortez conquered the Aztecs

Pizarro conquered the Inca

The influx of gold from America made Spain the most powerful country in Europe during the early years of the Age of Exploration



# The Columbian Exchange & Global Trade

## Definition

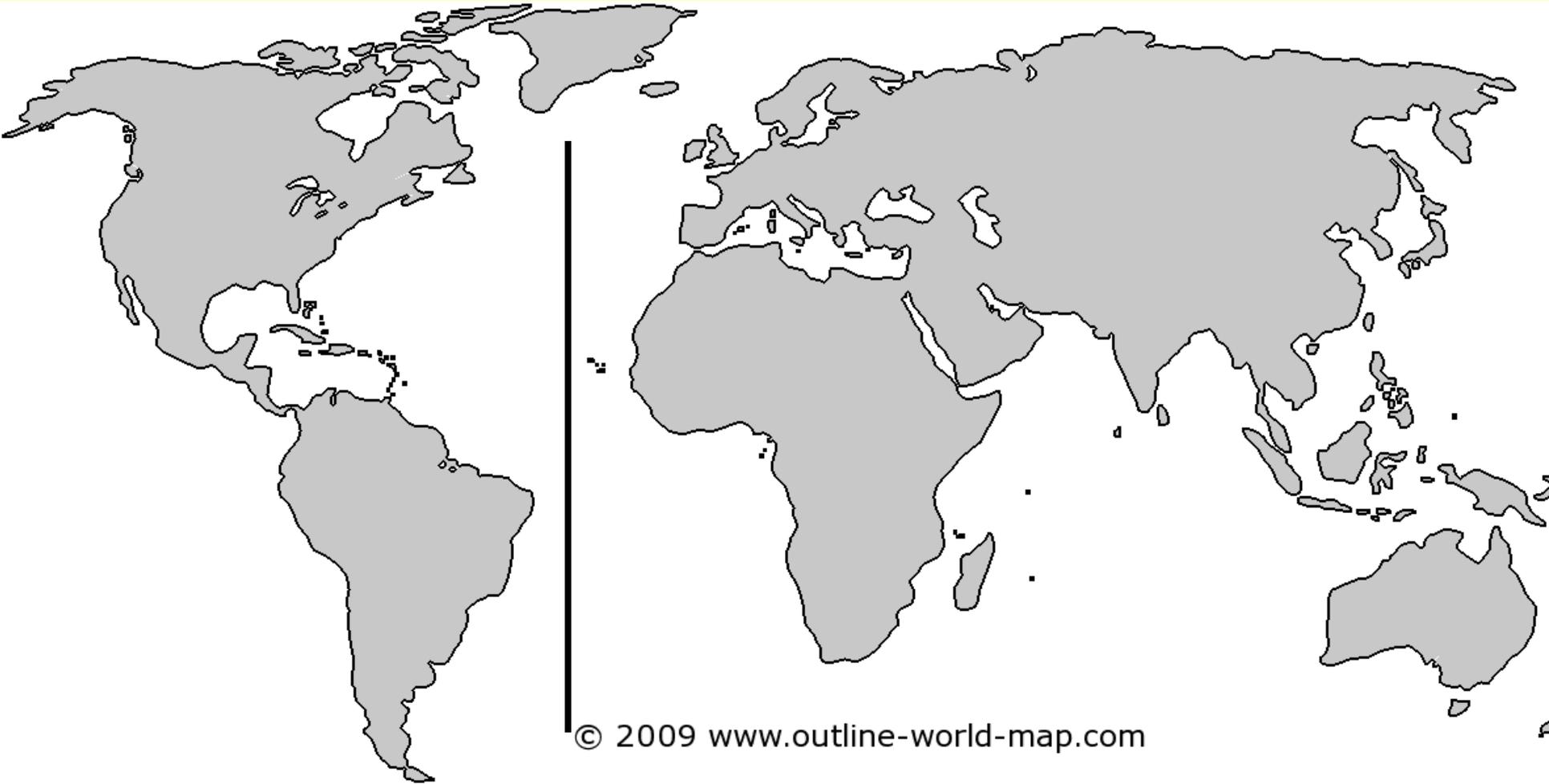
**Columbian Exchange** — widespread exchange of crops, animals, diseases, culture, and ideas between the Eastern (**Old World**) and Western (**New World**) hemispheres

## Columbus' Role

- When Columbus returned to Spain in 1493, he brought with him plants and animals that he had found in the Americas
- Later that year, Columbus returned to the Americas with a collection of European plants and animals
- With these acts, Columbus began a vast global exchange that would profoundly affect the world
- Because this exchange began with Columbus, we call it the 'Columbian Exchange'

**NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA**  
**THE NEW WORLD**

**EUROPE, AFRICA and ASIA**  
**THE OLD WORLD**



© 2009 [www.outline-world-map.com](http://www.outline-world-map.com)

These items came from North or South America	These items came from Europe, Africa, or Asia		
Avocado	Beans	Bananas	Cabbage
Cashews	Chocolate	Chicken	Citrus
Corn	Guinea pig	Coffee	Cows
Peanuts	Pineapple	Garlic	Grapes
Potatoes	Pumpkin	Horses	Lettuce
Rubber	Silver	Onion	Peaches
Sunflower	Tobacco	Pigs	Rats
Tomatoes	Turkey	Rice	Sheep
Vanilla		Smallpox	Sugar
Pumpkin (squash)		Tea	Wheat
		Black pepper	
		Slaves	

# THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

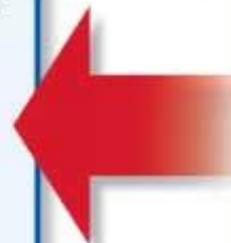
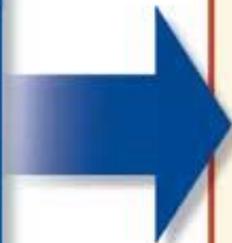
## From the Americas

### Animals

- guinea pigs
- llamas
- turkeys

### Plants

- avocados
- beans
- cashews
- chili peppers
- chocolate
- corn
- papayas
- peanuts
- pecans
- pineapples
- potatoes
- rubber
- squash
- strawberries
- sweet potatoes
- tobacco
- tomatoes
- vanilla



## From Europe, Africa, and Asia

### Animals

- cattle
- chickens
- donkeys
- goats
- horses
- housecats
- mice and rats
- pigs
- rabbits
- sheep

### Plants

- bananas
- black pepper
- citrus fruits
- coffee
- garlic and onions
- lettuce
- peaches and pears
- sugar
- wheat, rye, and oats

### Diseases

- cholera
- influenza
- malaria
- measles
- smallpox

**Note the origins of the different items. Which 5 do you think had the most significant impact?**



# Top 5 “Exchanges”...what do you think?

- 1. Horses:** Allowed for faster transportation (made conquest easier for Europeans and provided the indigenous people of the Americas with a more effective way to hunt buffalo)
- 2. Potatoes:** Became a staple (basic element) of diets worldwide and helped feed rapidly growing populations
- 3. Corn:** Same as potatoes
- 4. Disease:** Scholars estimate that almost 95% of Native American populations were wiped out from European diseases
- 5. Sugar:** Launched the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade!

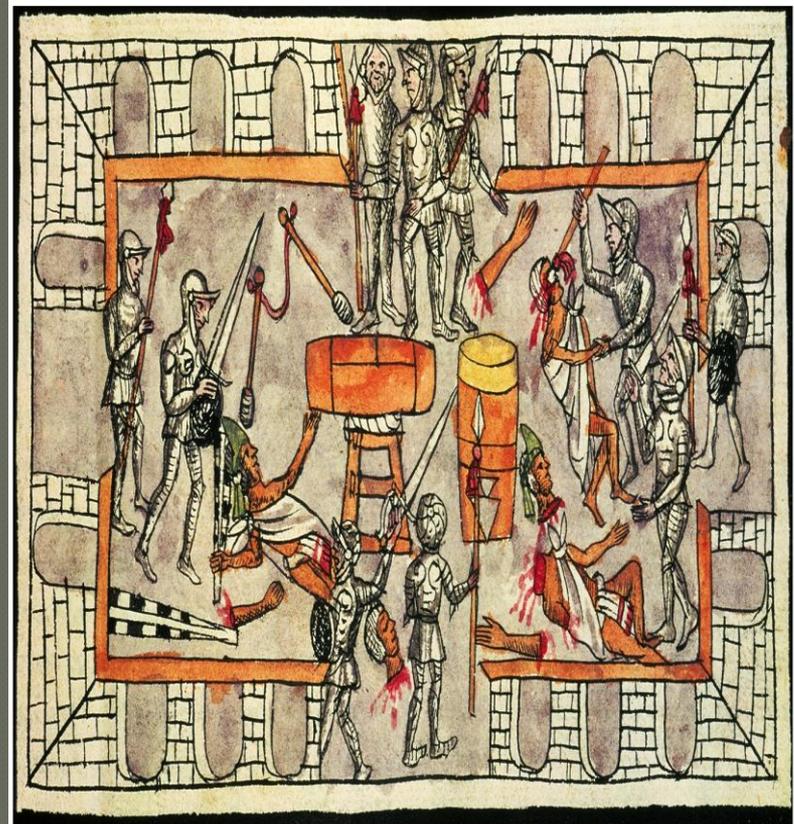
# What was the **impact** of the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures?

*The Columbian Exchange greatly affected almost every society on earth:*

- Sparked the **migration** of millions of people
- Diseases **depopulated** many cultures; however, contact between the two hemispheres circulated a wide variety of new **crops** and **livestock** that, in the long term, increased the **world population**
- The exchange transformed **ways** of **life** (e.g., new foods became staples of human diets)
- Europeans needed **labor** to farm land, which led to the **encomienda** system and **slavery**

# “The Great Dying”

- Result of European conquest = large-scale decimation of Native American populations and societies
- In many cases, up to 90-95% of the population in a region would die
- Central Mexico = population went from about 20 million people to 1 million people by 1650



Visual Source 14.3 The Massacre of the Nobles  
Bridgeman-Giraudon/Art Resource, NY  
Chapter 14, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition  
Copyright © 2011 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 668

# The Columbian Exchange Statistics

- Estimated population of Europe in 1492: about 60 million
- Estimated population of the Americas in 1492: 40-100 million
  
- Estimated population of Europe in 1800: 150 million
- Estimated population of the Americas in 1800: 25 million (the vast majority of whom were of European or African descent)
  
- Major domesticated animals in the New World in 1492:  
dog, llama
- Major domesticated animals in the Old World in 1492:  
horse, cow, pig, sheep, goat, chicken, camel, oxen, cat, dog

# The Columbian Exchange Statistics

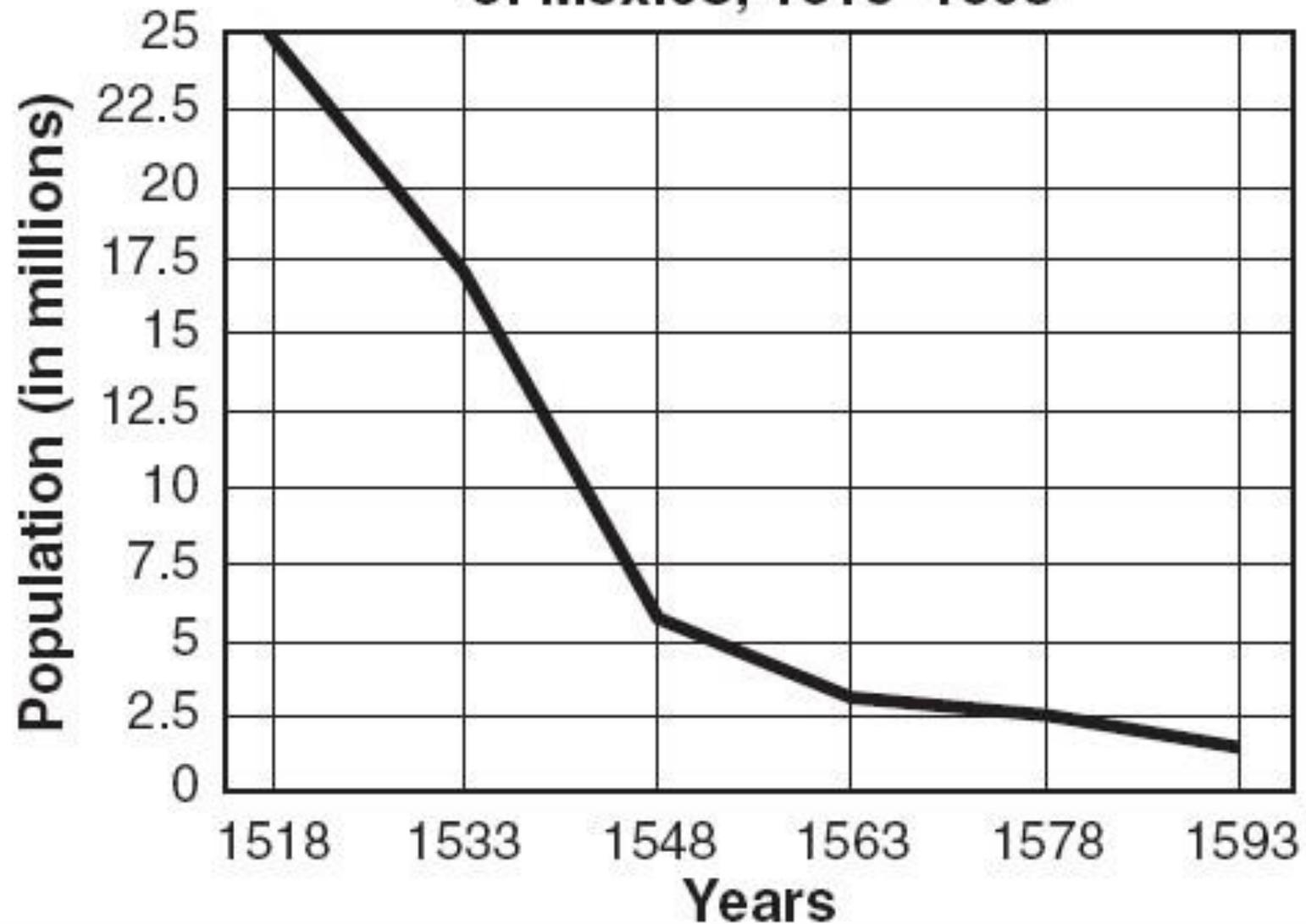
- Major edible plants unique to the New World in 1492: maize (corn), potato, squash, cassava (manioc), tomato, bell pepper, chili pepper, avocado, squash, pumpkin, peanut, chocolate, vanilla, strawberry, blueberry, pineapple, tobacco

Major edible plants unique to the Old World in 1492: wheat, oats, barley, lettuce, onion, garlic, banana, orange, lemon, peach, sugarcane, coffee, tea

- Estimated number of Incas killed by smallpox between 1525 and 1532, when Francisco Pizarro conquered the empire: More than 200,000<sup>1</sup>

Estimated proportion of the Aztec population of Tenochtitlan infected by smallpox in 1520, one year before Hernán Cortés conquered the empire: 50%<sup>2</sup>

## Estimated Native American Population of Mexico, 1518–1593



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

# Columbus' Long-Term Impact on the World

- *Discovered two new continents* – Europeans didn't know that North & South America existed
- *Cartography* – Columbus forced mapmakers to re-do all maps of the world (the world was NOT flat)
- *The Columbian Exchange* – Established a permanent relationship between Europe & the Americas
- *The Spanish Empire* – Claimed the Americas for the Spanish empire
- *Controlled the Atlantic Ocean* – As a result of his exploration, Spain dominated the Atlantic Ocean

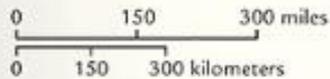
# England, France, & the Netherlands became involved in overseas exploration & colonization as well



## WESTERN EUROPE 1492

### City Symbols

- Paris ● Over 100,000 people
- Seville ● 60,000 to 100,000
- London ● Under 60,000



**E** Coastal nations such as Venice, Portugal, and later Spain gained wealth and power by dominating the sea.



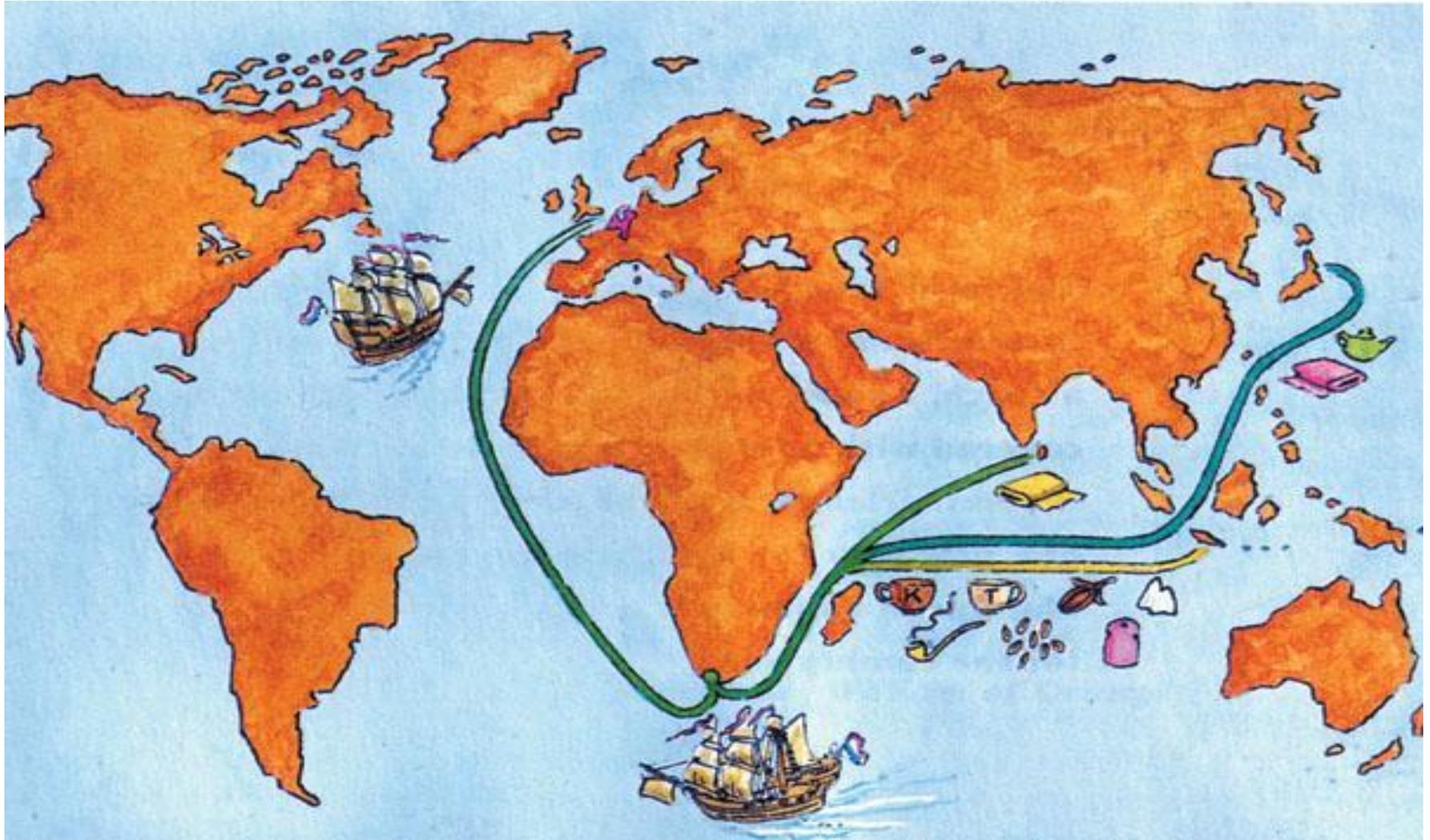




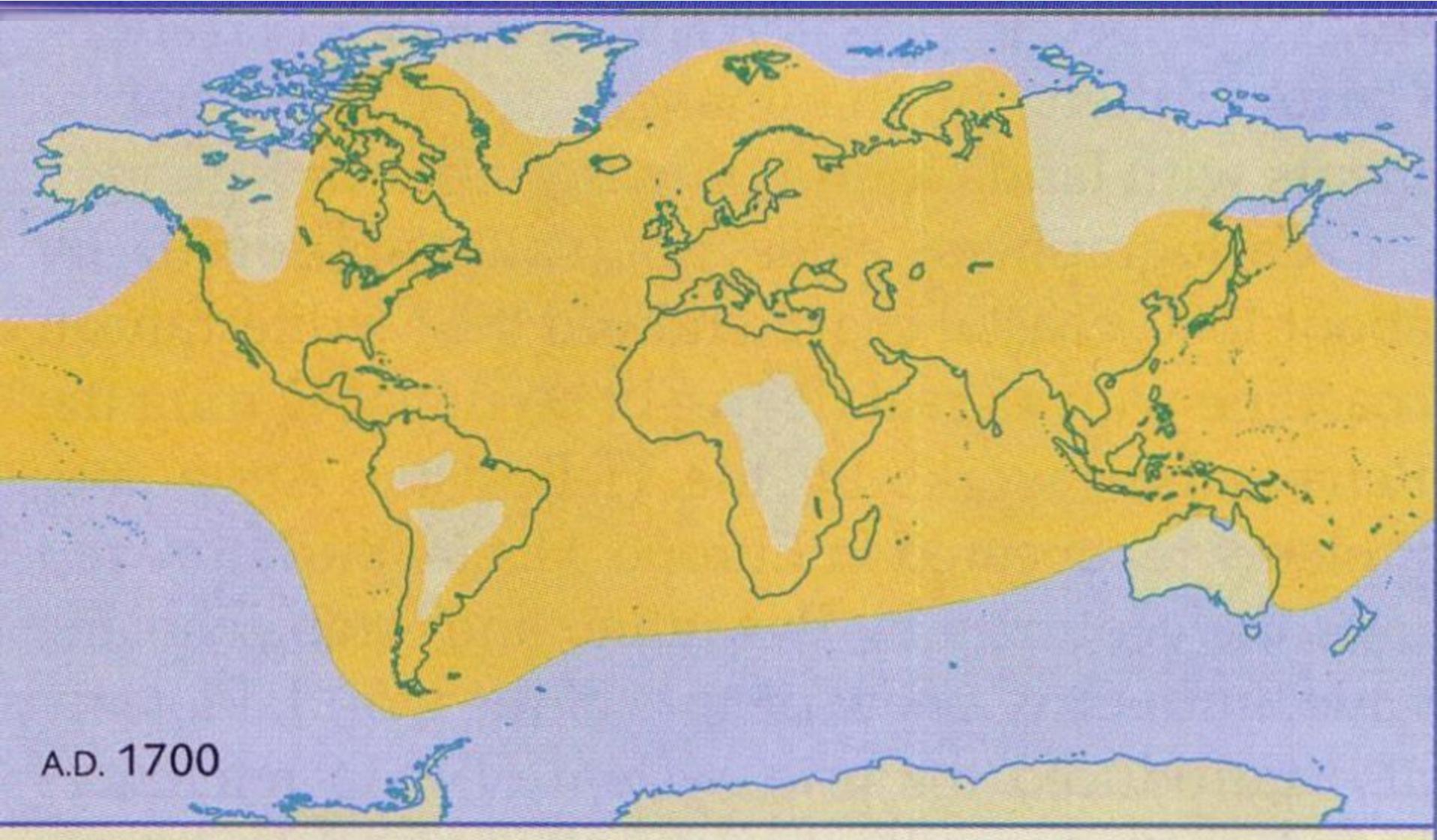
The English explorer **James Cook** was the first European to make contact with Australia, New Zealand, & Hawaii

Like England, the Netherlands (the Dutch) allowed private companies to fund exploration

The Dutch had colonies in America & Africa, but the Dutch East India Company dominated trade in Asia

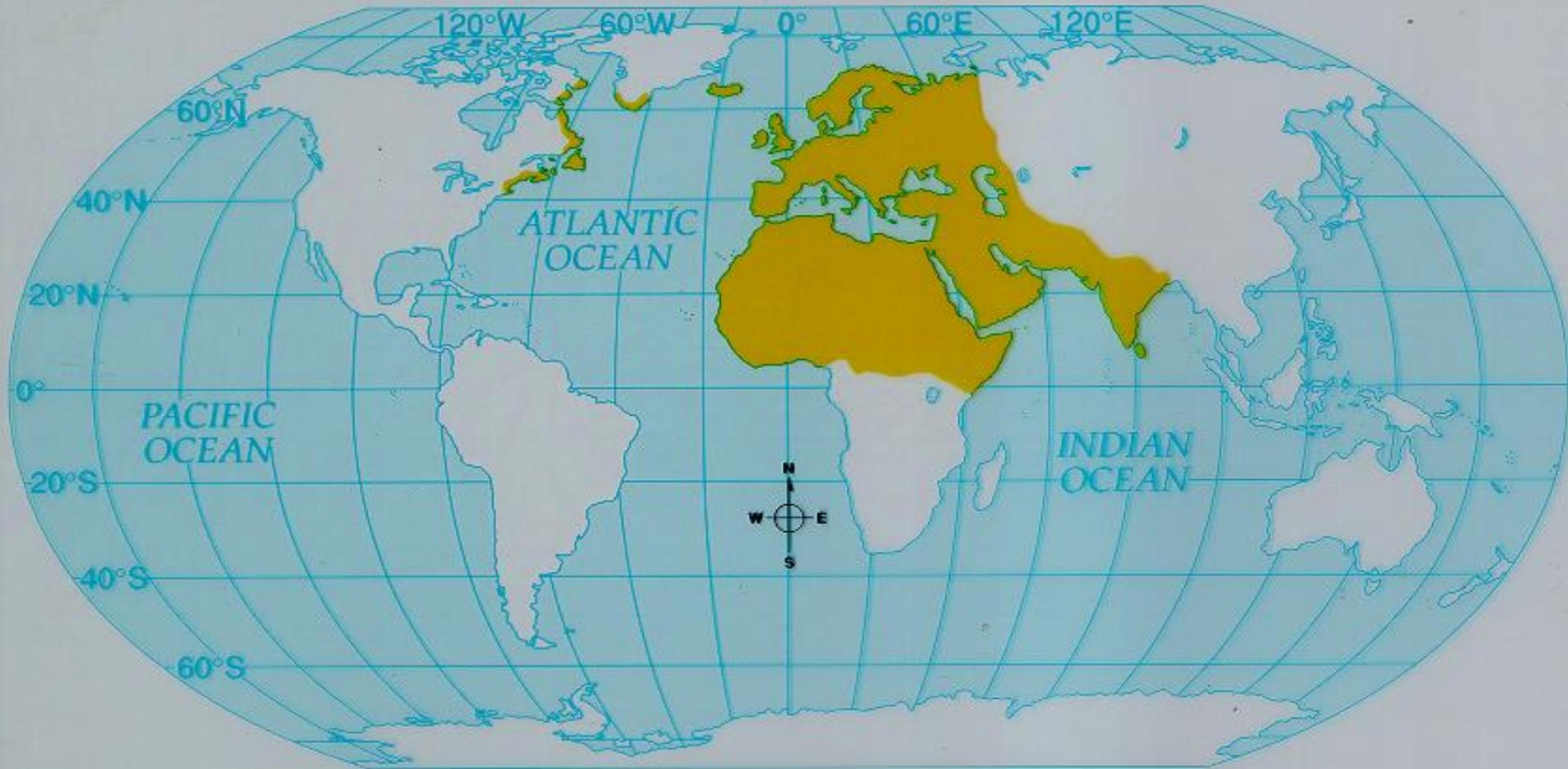


# Conclusions



As a result of the Age of Exploration, European knowledge & influence of the world increased greatly

# Note: Robinson Projection



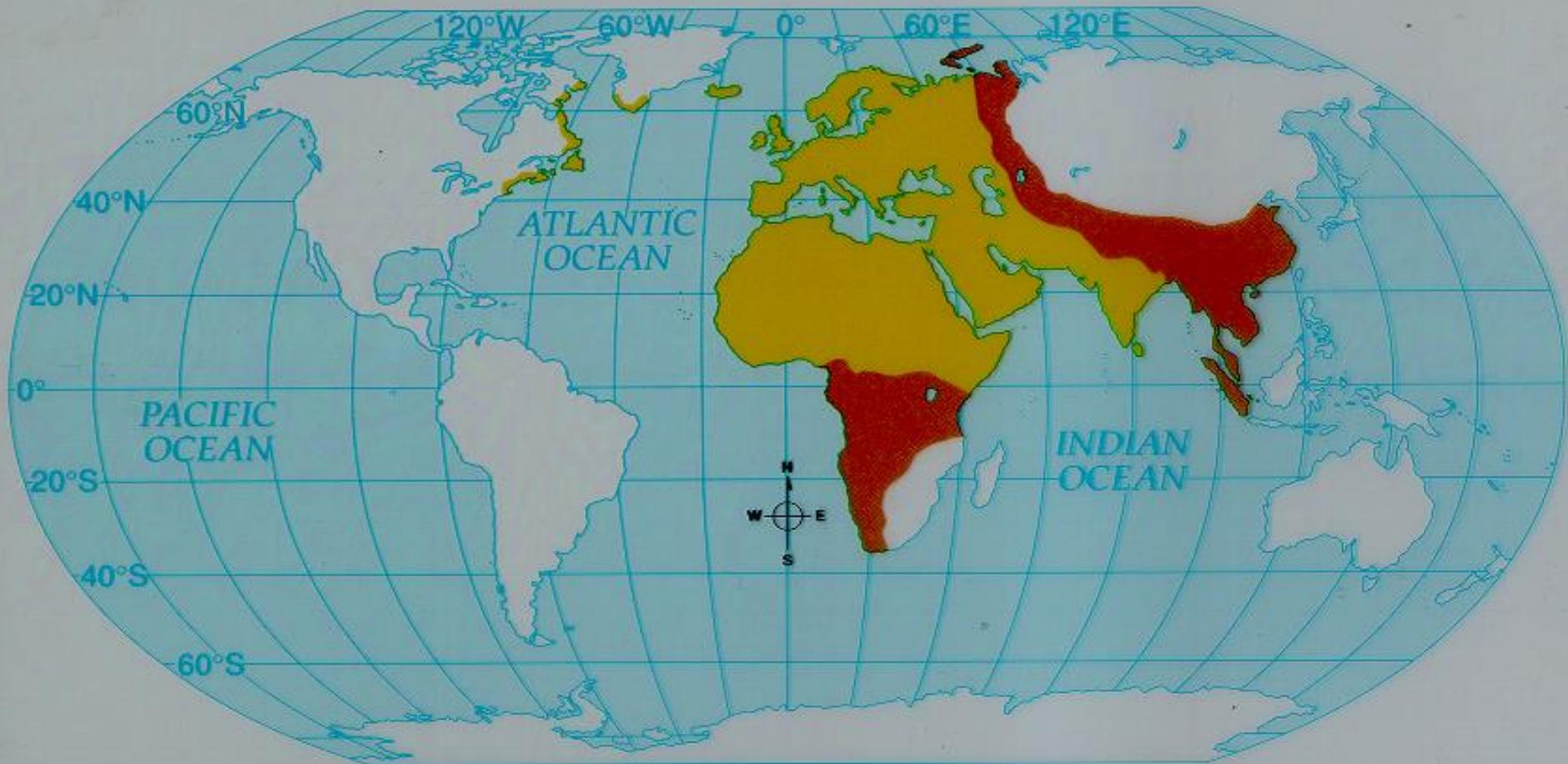
## EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD

 World known about 950



0 2000 4000 Miles

0 2000 4000 Kilometers



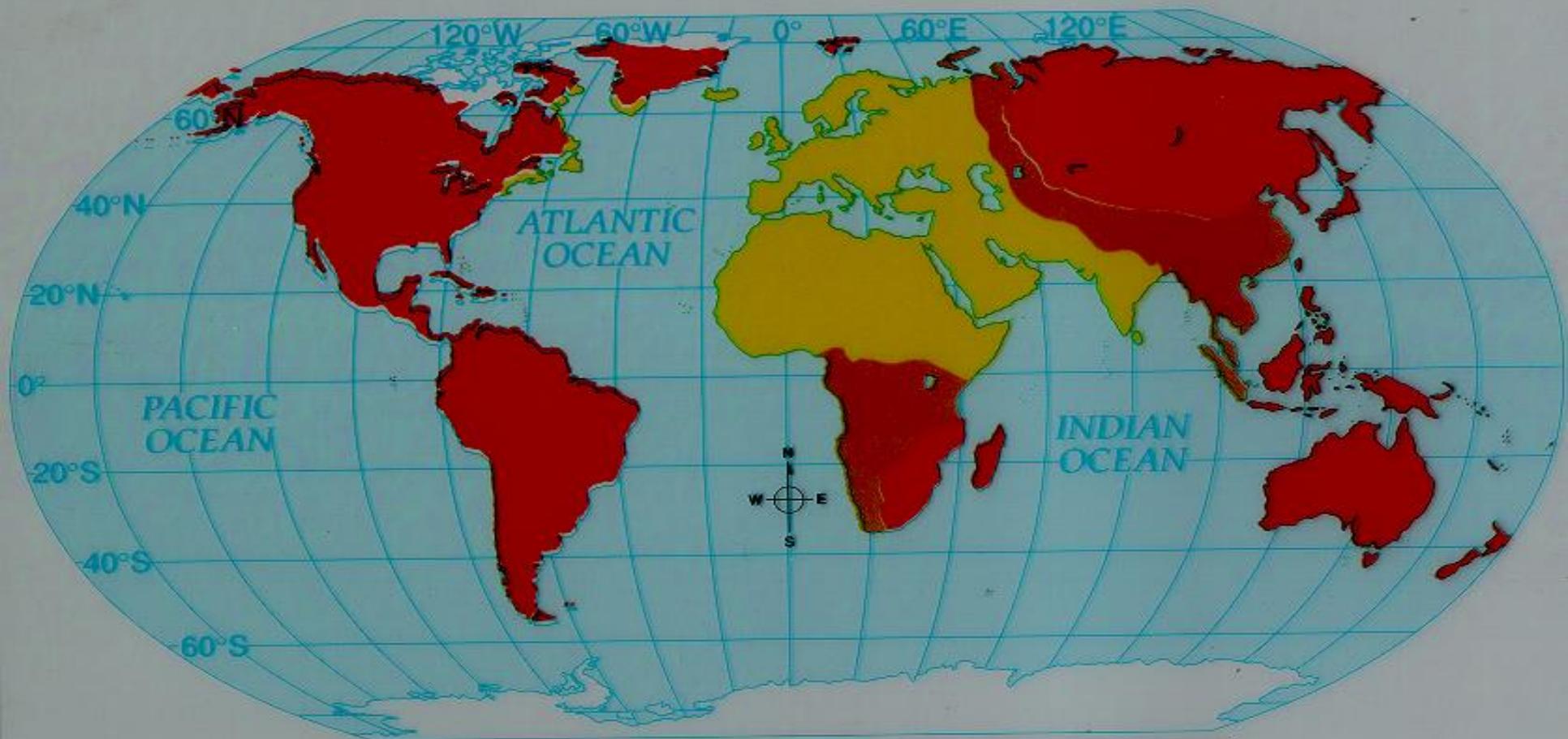
### EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD

 World known about 950

 World known about 1490



0 2000 4000 Miles  
0 2000 4000 Kilometers



### EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD

 World known about 950

 World known about 1490

 World known by 1800

0 2000 4000 Miles

0 2000 4000 Kilometers

# Positive Impact on Europe

---

- New information flooded into Europe
  - Led to the Scientific Revolution
- Gained wealth from the colonies → precious metals, natural resources, new food crops, slave labor, financial profits, colonial markets
  - Led to the Industrial Revolution
- Colonies provided an outlet for Europe's growing population

# Effects of the Age of Exploration

- **Diseases** killed native populations in the Americas
- **Slavery** (Africans) & **Encomienda** system (native populations)
- Columbian Exchange: Good and Bad?

\*Over time, Europeans came to associate slavery with black Africans. To many Europeans, dark skin color became a sign of **inferiority**. Slavery, which developed to provide a labor force, led to **racism**, or the belief that some people are inferior because of their race.

# Closing Assignment

**Essential questions: Answer in complete sentences. Staple to the back of your homework to turn in.**

**1) What role did technology play in helping Europeans explore the seas & build trading empires? Explain three examples.**

**2) Why did China launch a series of voyages led by Zheng He?**

**3) What was the most positive and the most negative results of European exploration? Explain your choices.**