



The Age of Exploration 1500–1800

Chapter 6

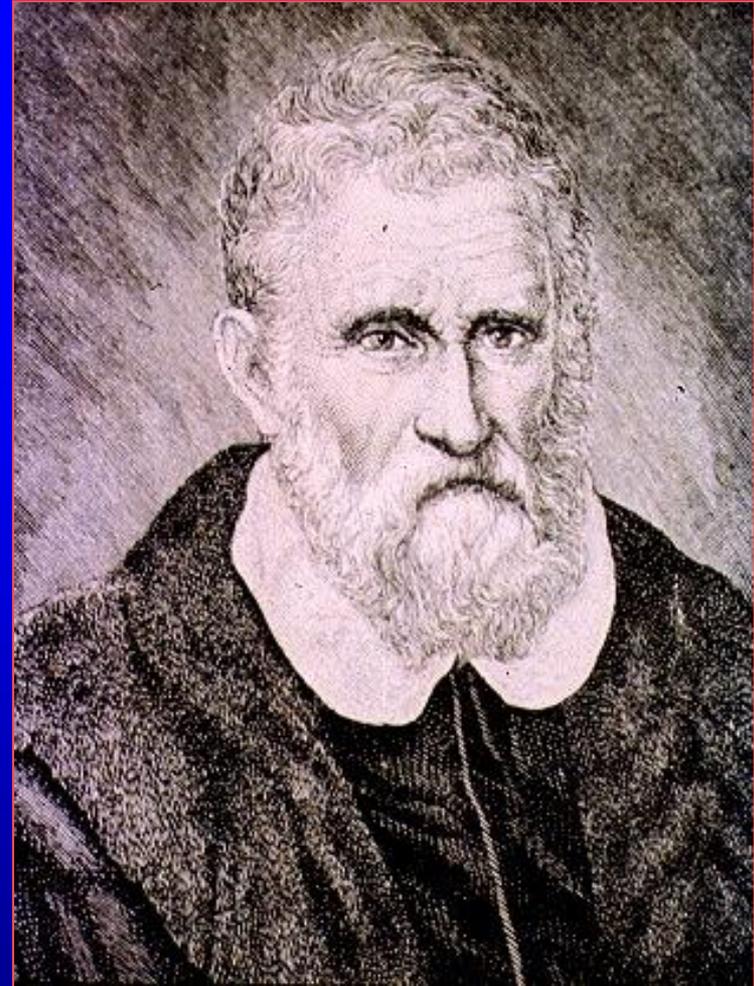
Key Events

- Look for the following key events of the Age of Exploration:
 - Europeans risked dangerous ocean voyages to discover new sea routes
 - Early European explorers sought gold in Africa, then began to trade slaves
 - Trade increased in Southeast Asia, and the Dutch built a trade empire based on spices in the Indonesian Archipelago



Motives and Means

- Europeans had long been attracted to Asia
 - Crusades 1100–1300 Introduced Asian Goods into European Society
 - Marco Polo's accounts of his journey to the great Kublai Khan in the 1200s
 - Many Europeans took Polo's book at face value and sought access to the riches of the East



Marco Polo 1254-1324

Motives and Means



➤ Overland Trade

- The Ottoman Empire of the Muslims made overland trade extremely risky and expensive
- Europeans desired an all-water route to the Asian Spice Islands

Motives and Means

➤ The Desire for Wealth

➤ Merchants, adventurers, and government officials hoped to find precious metals in the East as well as expand trade in **Spices**

➤ Pepper was referred to as “Black Gold”

➤ Another desire was to spread the Catholic faith to native peoples

➤ Adventure and personal glory were also motivating factors

➤ “Glory, God, and Gold” were the key motives



Motives and Means

- Why the 15th Century?
 - European Monarchs had expanded their power and resources enough to support expensive and ambitious expansion
 - Europeans had reached a level of technology that made a series of regular, long voyages possible
 - Much of this technology came from the Arabs whose mathematicians had made charts called *portolani* showing coastlines and distances between ports

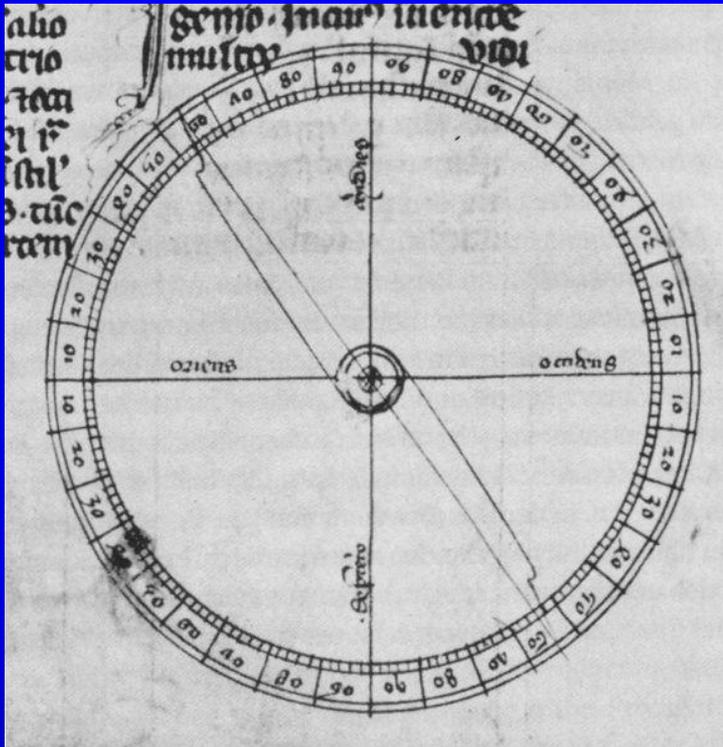


Motives and Means



- Cartography
- The science of mapmaking had advanced by the 15th Century to the point that Europeans had an idea where they wanted to explore

Motives and Means



➤ The Compass and Astrolabe

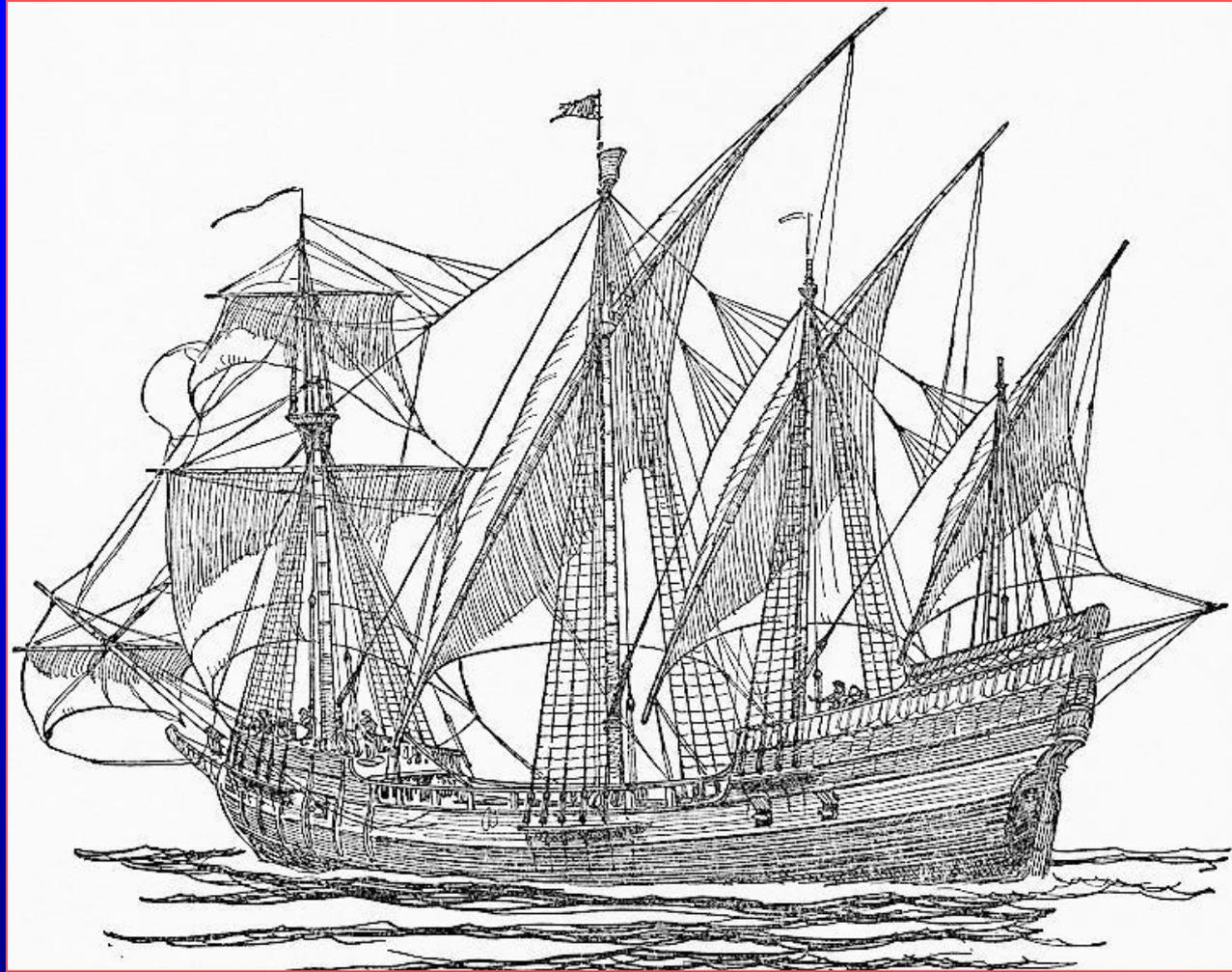
- Compass showed direction
- Astrolabe showed latitude

➤ Both instruments were developed by the Arabs



Motives and Means

Another important development was the Caravel which could withstand the long ocean voyages, as well as sail against the wind



The Portuguese Trading Empire

- Prince Henry the Navigator (1394–1460)
 - Built a shipyard
 - Built a school for navigators
 - Financed exploration around the coast of Africa
 - Portuguese explorers found gold along the African coast (the Gold Coast)
 - They still sought the water route to the Spice Islands



Prince Henry the Navigator

The Portuguese Trading Empire



- Bartholomeu Dias
 - 1488 He rounded the southern tip of Africa
 - He proved that Africa could be sailed around



The Portuguese Trading Empire

- Vasco da Gama
 - 1498 He rounded the tip of Africa and sailed on to Calcutta in India
 - The Portuguese had their all water route to Asia
 - The route became well traveled
 - The Portuguese took control of the spice trade



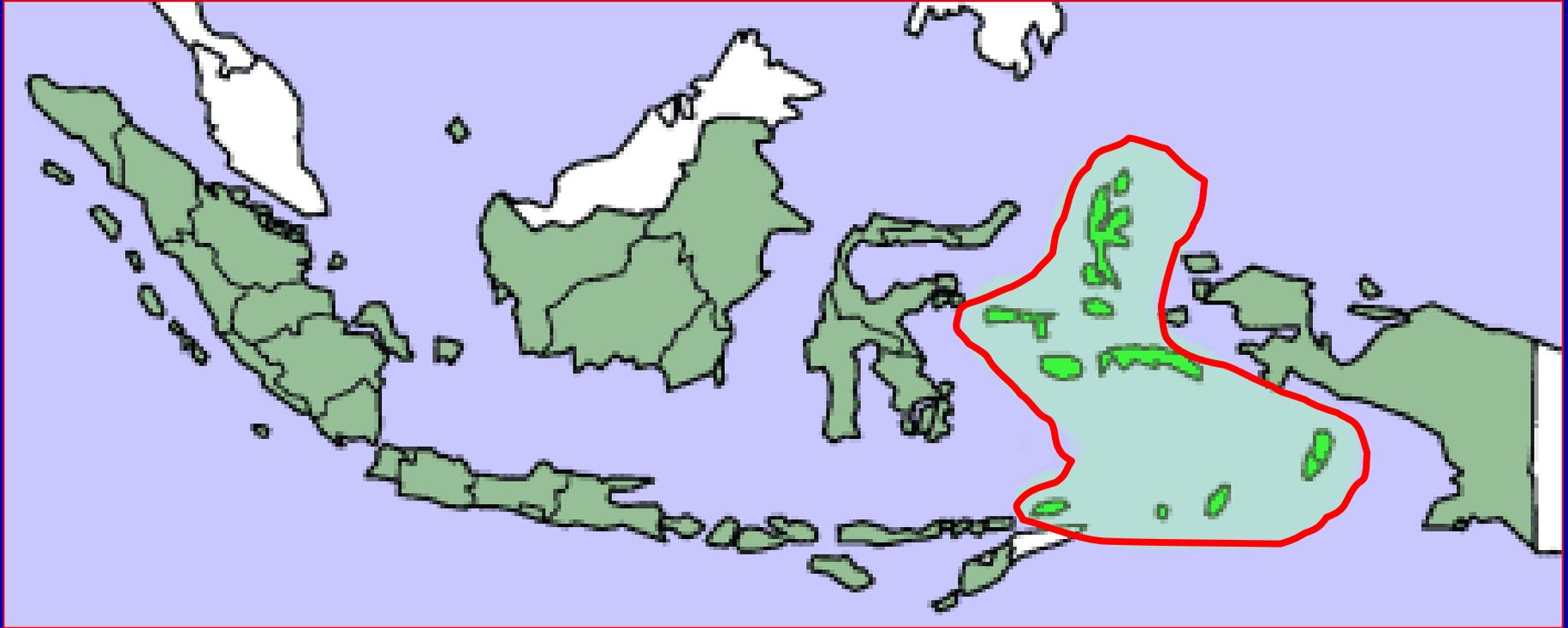
The Portuguese Trading Empire

- Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque
 - 1510 Set up the Portuguese port of Goa on the West coast of India
 - He then sailed on to Melaka on the Malay Peninsula
 - This gave the Portuguese a base of operations in the spice trade
 - From Melaka the Portuguese sailed on to China



Alfonso de Albuquerque

The Portuguese Trading Empire



➤ Moluccas (the Spice Islands)

- The Portuguese signed a treaty with the ruler allowing them to purchase and export cloves to Europe
- Portugal controlled the trade, but did not seek colonization of the region



Voyages to the Americas



➤ The Spanish Efforts

- Christopher Columbus was convinced that the circumference of the Earth was smaller than most believed
- He could sail west to reach the east
- Offered his services to several European monarchs before Queen Isabella of Spain financed him
- Spain had the population and resources to support expeditions such as Columbus



Italian Christopher Columbus

Voyages to the Americas



➤ 1492

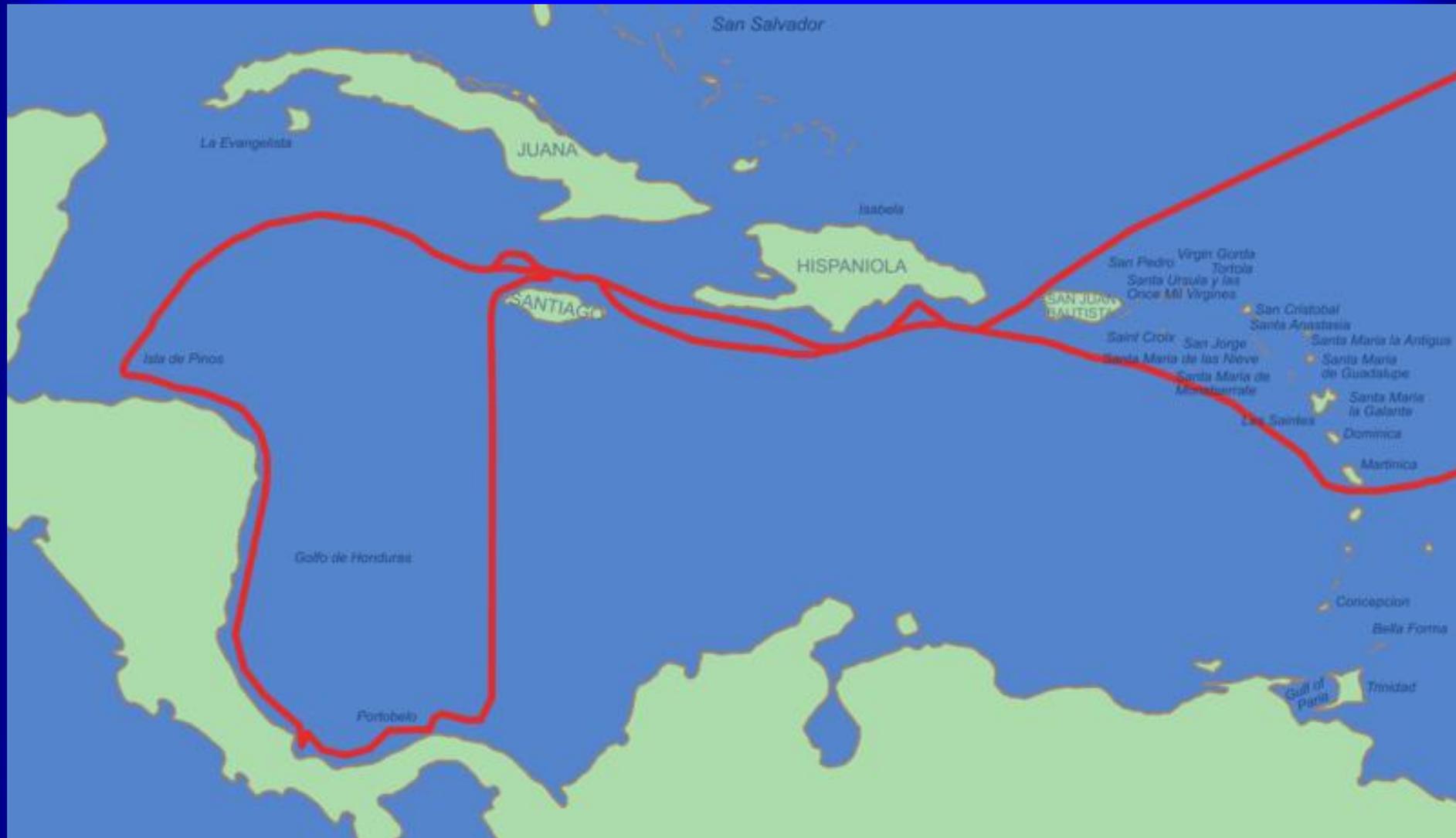
- The “Reconquista” was complete (the Muslims were removed) and Spain was united under Ferdinand and Isabella
- Columbus could spread the Catholic faith as well as bring back riches from the East

Voyages to the Americas

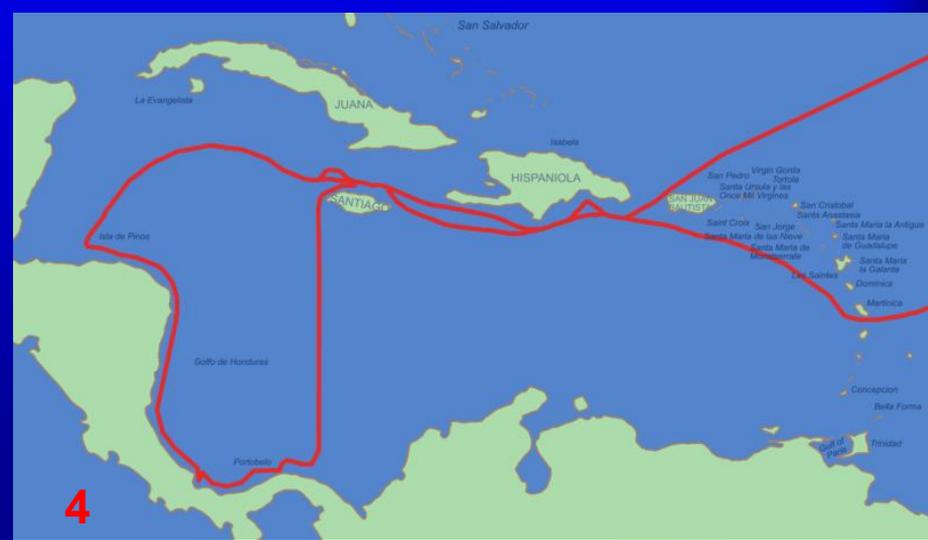
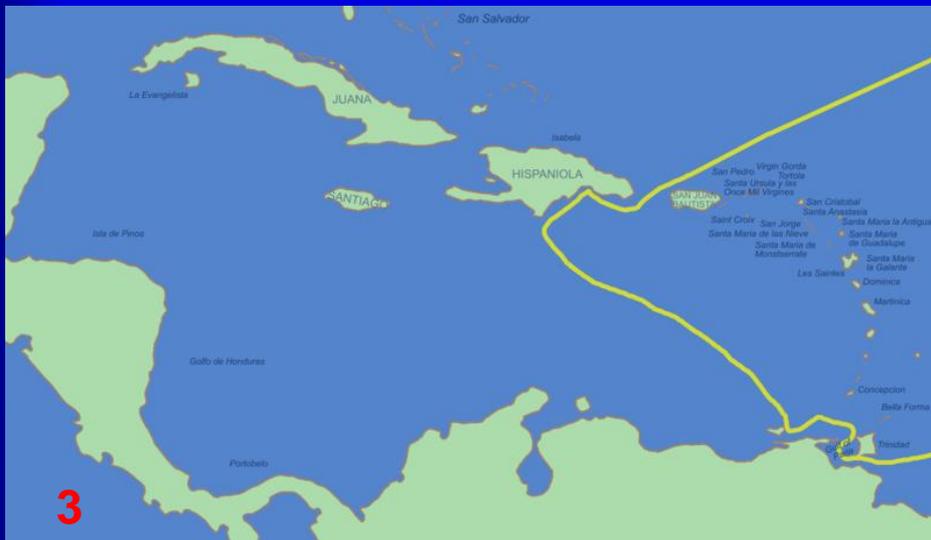
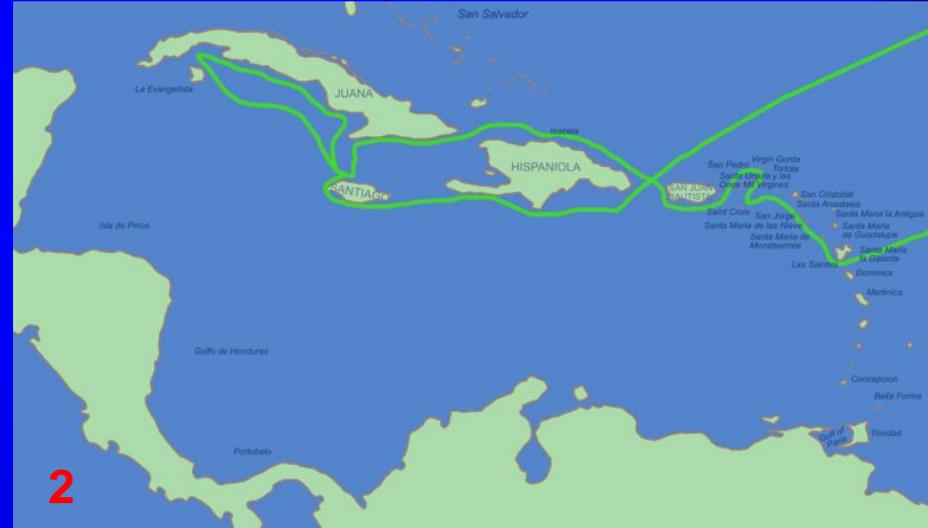
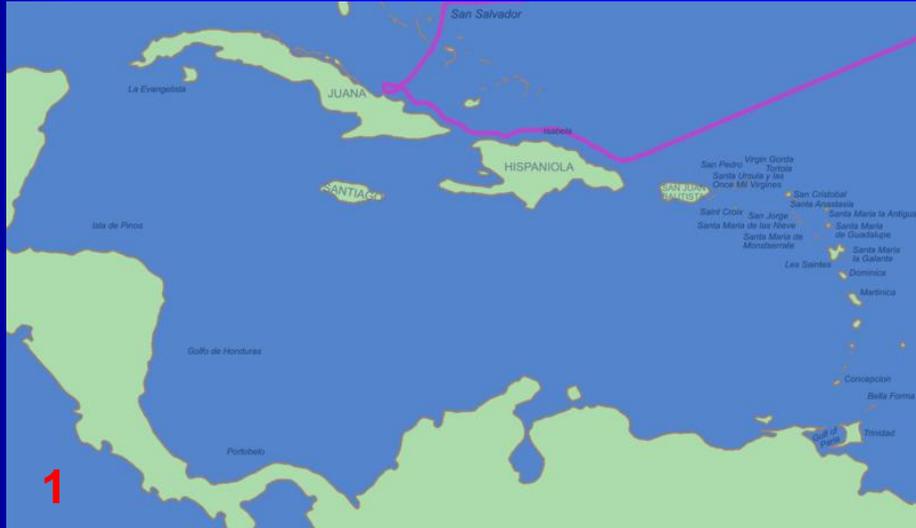
- Columbus was given three small ships and crews
 - In 1492 He began the first of four voyages to the New World
 - During these voyages, he explored the Islands of the Caribbean claiming the Islands for Spain, and the people for the Pope



4 Voyages of Columbus



4 Voyages of Columbus

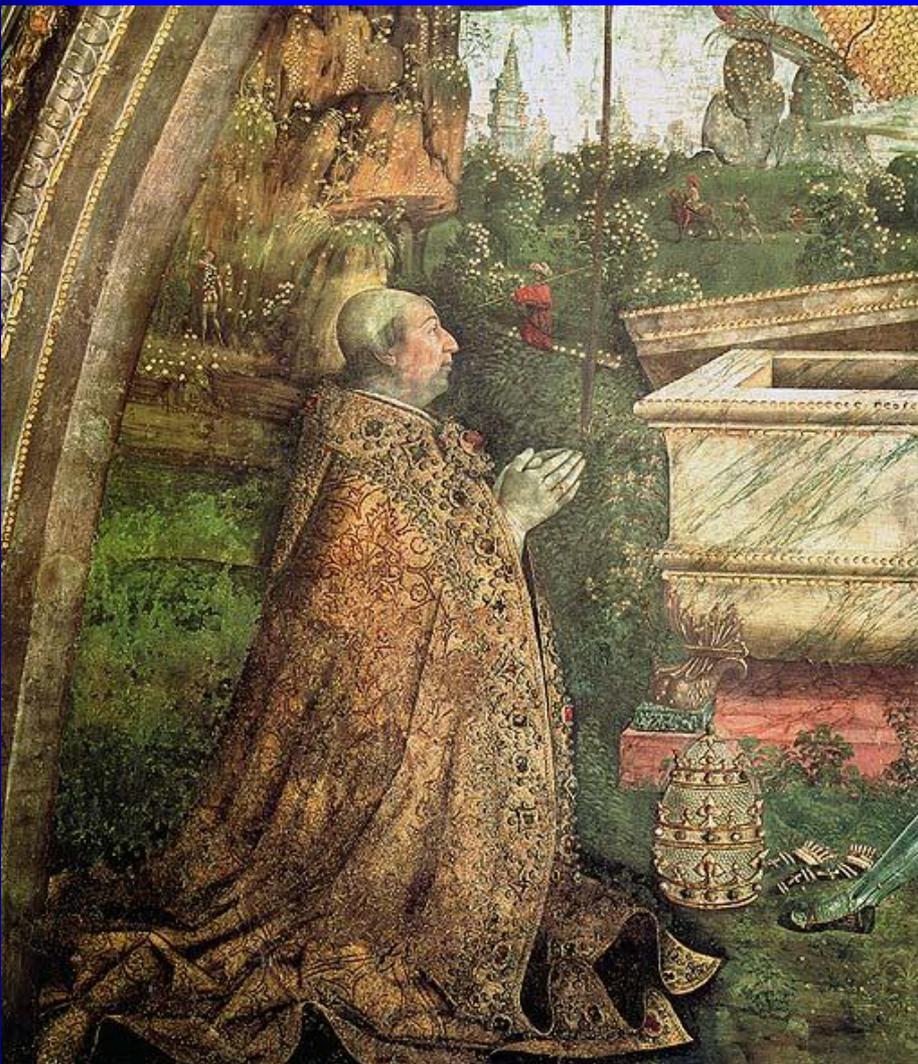


Voyages to the Americas

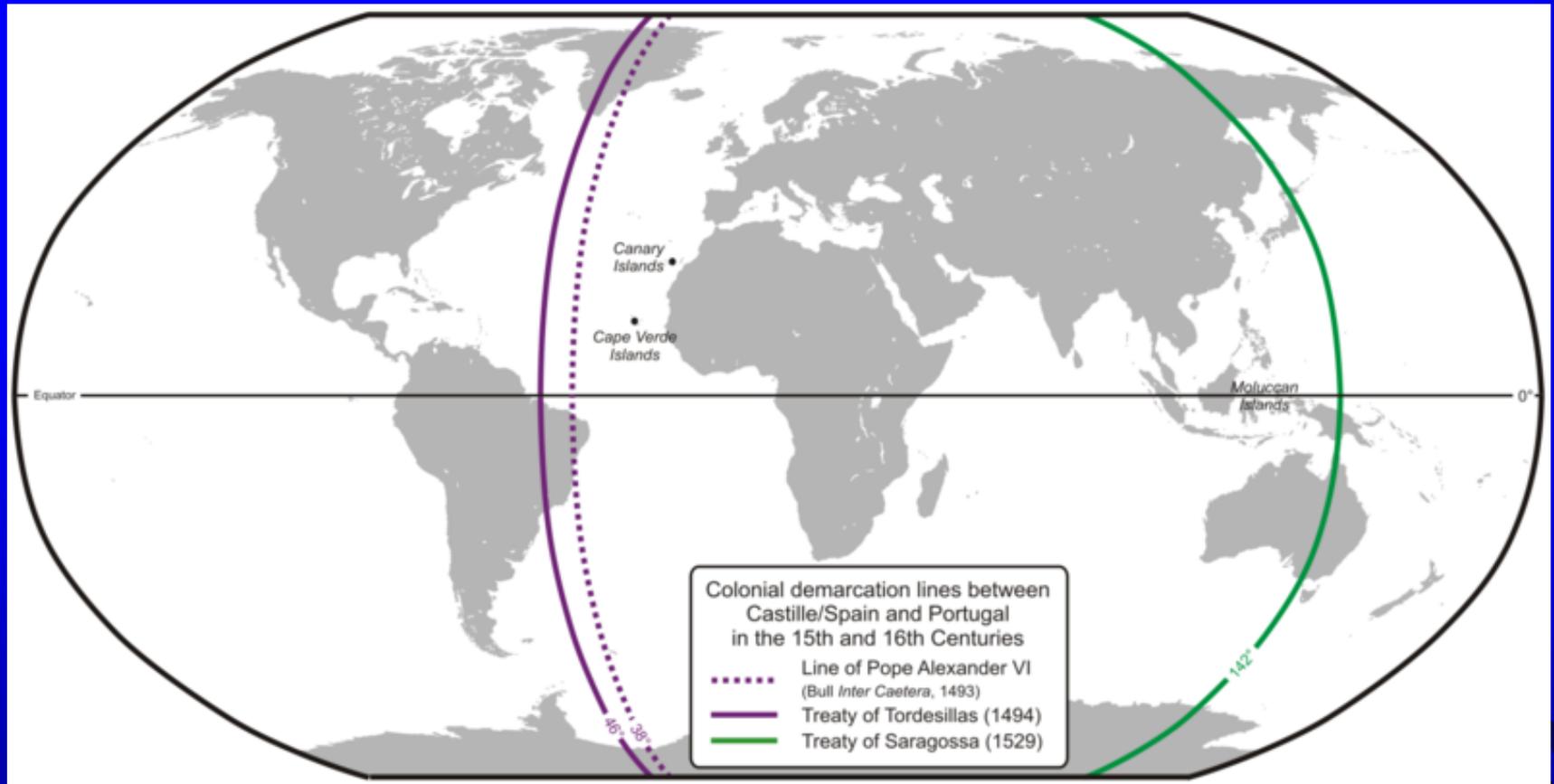
- The Treaty of Tordesillas (Line of Demarcation)
 - Fearing a potential conflict between Catholic Portugal and Catholic Spain, Pope Alexander VI stepped in to resolve the issue
 - In 1494 a treaty was agreed to between Spain and Portugal regarding newly discovered lands



Pope Alexander VI



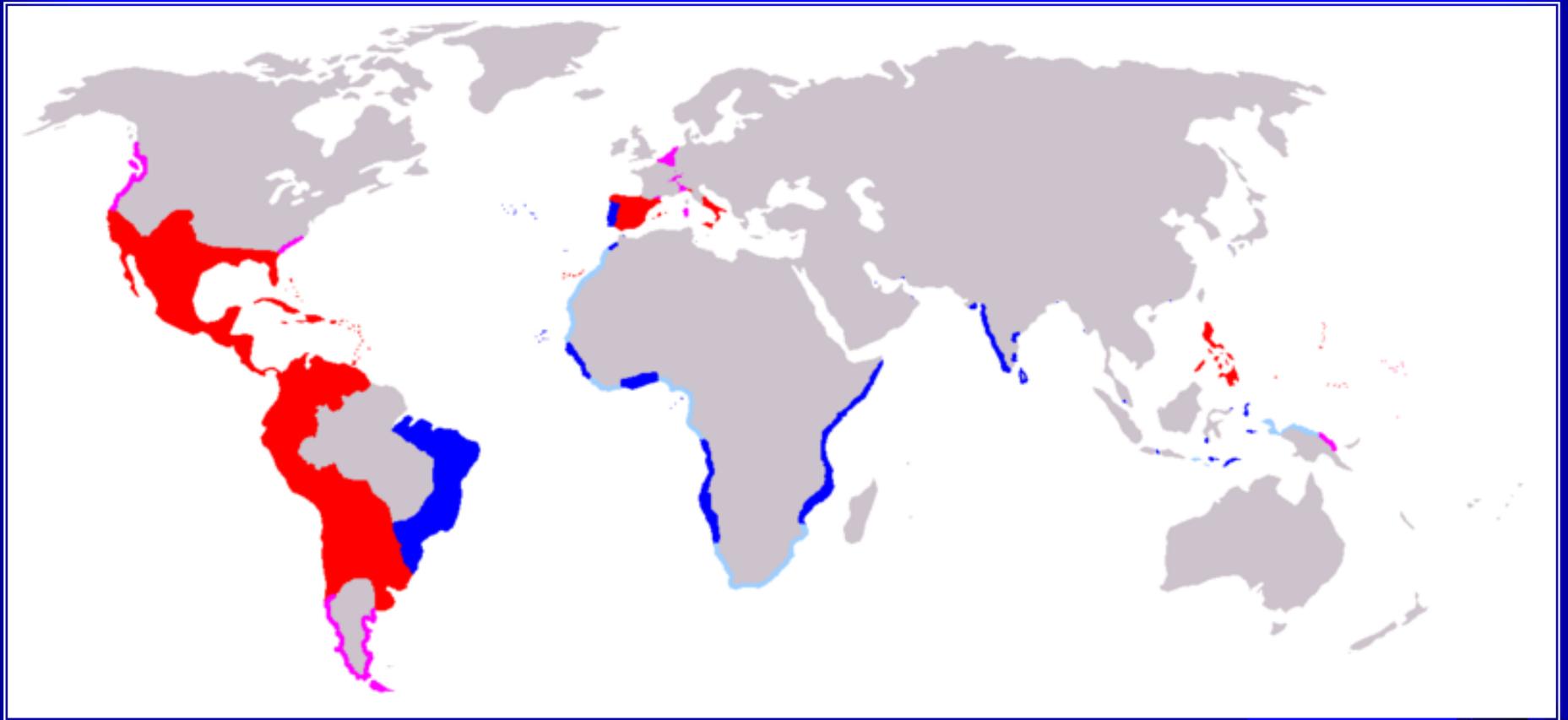
Voyages to the Americas



➤ The Line of Demarcation

- The line established Portuguese claims in the East and Spanish claims in the west

Voyages to the Americas



Spanish Empire



Portuguese Empire



Voyages to the Americas

- Other Nations Soon wanted their own piece of the New World
 - Venetian Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) 1450–1498 explored the New England coastline claiming it for England
 - Cabot also explored the coast of Newfoundland and eastern Canada



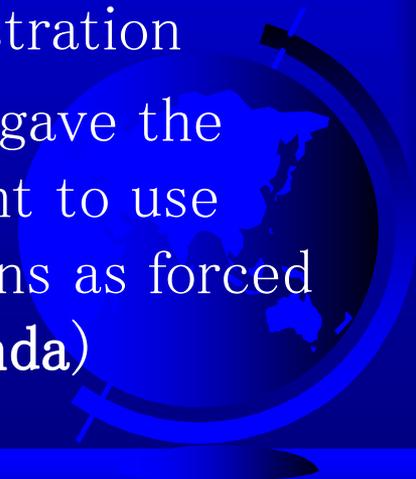
John Cabot

The Spanish Empire



Francisco Pizarro

- Spanish Conquistadors
 - By 1600 Spain controlled much of what they called Latin America
 - Firearms, Disease, Body Armor, and Horses all played a role in the Spanish success
 - Spain created a system of colonial administration
 - Queen Isabella gave the Spanish the right to use Native Americans as forced labor (**encomienda**)



The Spanish Empire

➤ Spain's Colonial Empire

- The Spaniard in charge of the encomienda were supposed to protect the Native Americans, but few did
- Forced Labor, Starvation, & Disease took a huge toll on the Native Americans
- European diseases ravaged the native populations
- Mexico went from 25 million to 1 million



The Spanish Empire

- Bartolomé de las Casas
1484–1566
 - Became known as the protector of the Indians
 - He was a Dominican Priest that wrote about the torture, starvation, and abuses of the encomienda system
 - Spanish colonists set up plantations to raise crops like sugar and vanilla



Bartolomé de las Casas

The Spanish Empire



Old Spanish Mission

➤ The Mission System

- Thousands of Natives were converted and baptized
- Parishes, schools, & hospitals were established
- Language, religion, culture, and government replaced the Native American social and political structure



Economic Impact and Competition



➤ The Lure of Gold

- Wherever they went in the Americas, Europeans sought silver and gold
- With superior tools, the Spanish reached veins of gold and silver off limits to the Incas or the Aztecs
- Much of America's treasure found its way to Europe making Spain the richest and most powerful nation in the world



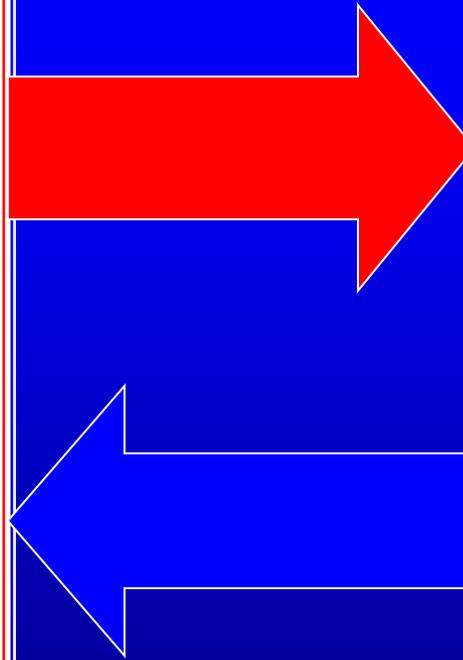
The Columbian Exchange

Old World to New

Horse, cattle, Pigs,
Sheep, Goats,
Chickens, Rice,
Wheat, Barley, Oats,
Coffee, Sugar,
Bananas, Dandelions,
Clover, Ragweed,
Smallpox, Measles,
Malaria, Yellow Fever,
Influenza

New World to Old

Turkey, Llamas,
Alpacas, Guinea
Pig, Corn,
Potatoes, Beans,
Tobacco, Squash,
Peanuts, Peppers,
Tomatoes,
Pumpkins,
Pineapples,
Chocolate, Tapioca,
Avocados, Syphilis



Economic Impact and Competition

➤ The Impact of the Portuguese

- Portugal challenged the Italian City–States as the chief entry point for eastern spices, jewels, silk, and perfumes
- Other European nations soon sought similar economic benefits for themselves
- By the late 1500s Spain was challenging Portugal for trade in the east from their colonies in the Philippine Islands



Economic Impact and Competition

- The English and Dutch
 - By 1600 the English had established trade on the northwestern coast of India
 - From there, they established trade in Southeast Asia
 - The Dutch Arrived in 1595
 - Dutch Trading Companies
 - East India Company
 - Asian Trade
 - West India Company
 - American Trade

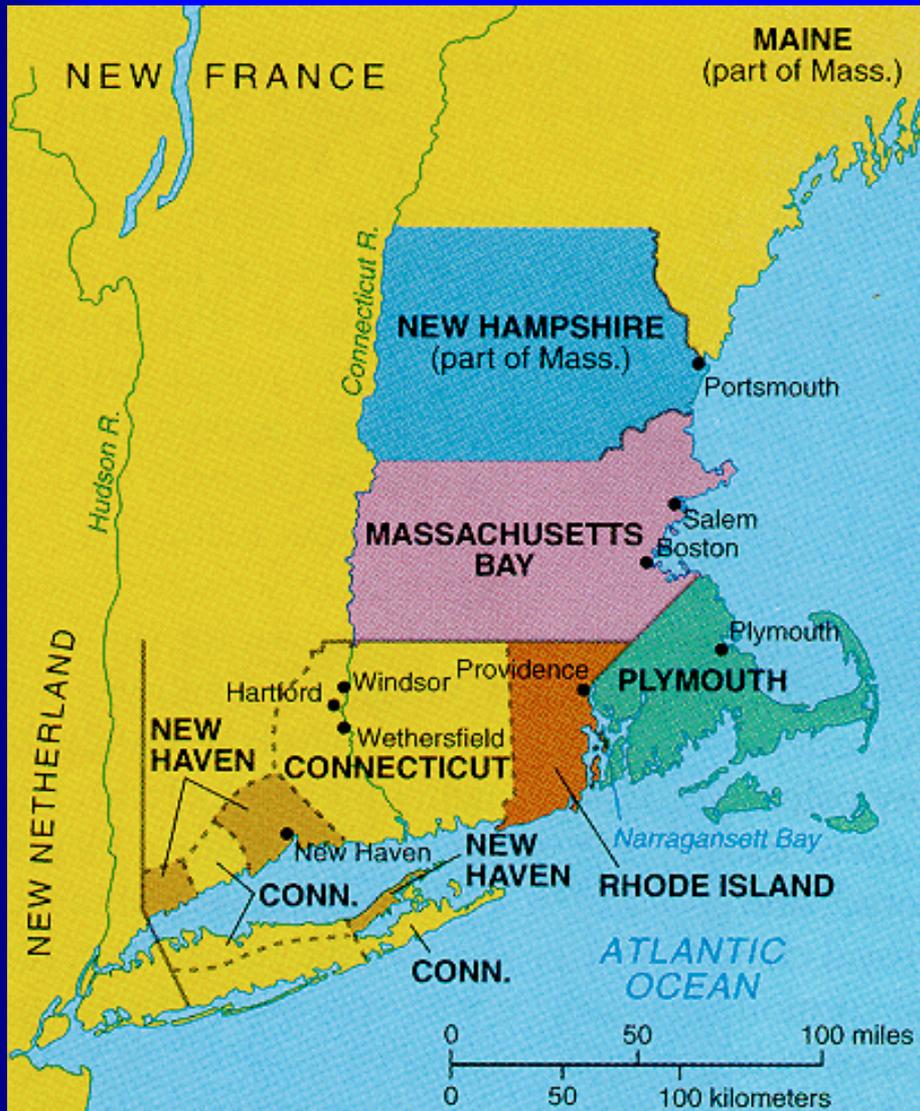


Economic Impact and Competition



- The Dutch colony of New Netherlands became New York, New Amsterdam became New York City

Economic Impact and Competition



➤ Massachusetts Bay Colony 1631

- Starting With Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 the English began to establish colonies along the East coast of North America
- One of the largest and most prosperous was Massachusetts Bay
- Settled by Puritans, Massachusetts Bay became the “mother of colonial settlement”



Economic Impact and Competition



➤ The 13 English Colonies

- By the mid 1700s England had established colonies along the east coast of North America
- A colony is a way of planting your culture in a new land
- Colonies are tied to the mother country by trade and government control
- Global trade increased with the development of colonies around the world



Economic Impact and Competition

➤ Mercantilism and Colonial Expansion

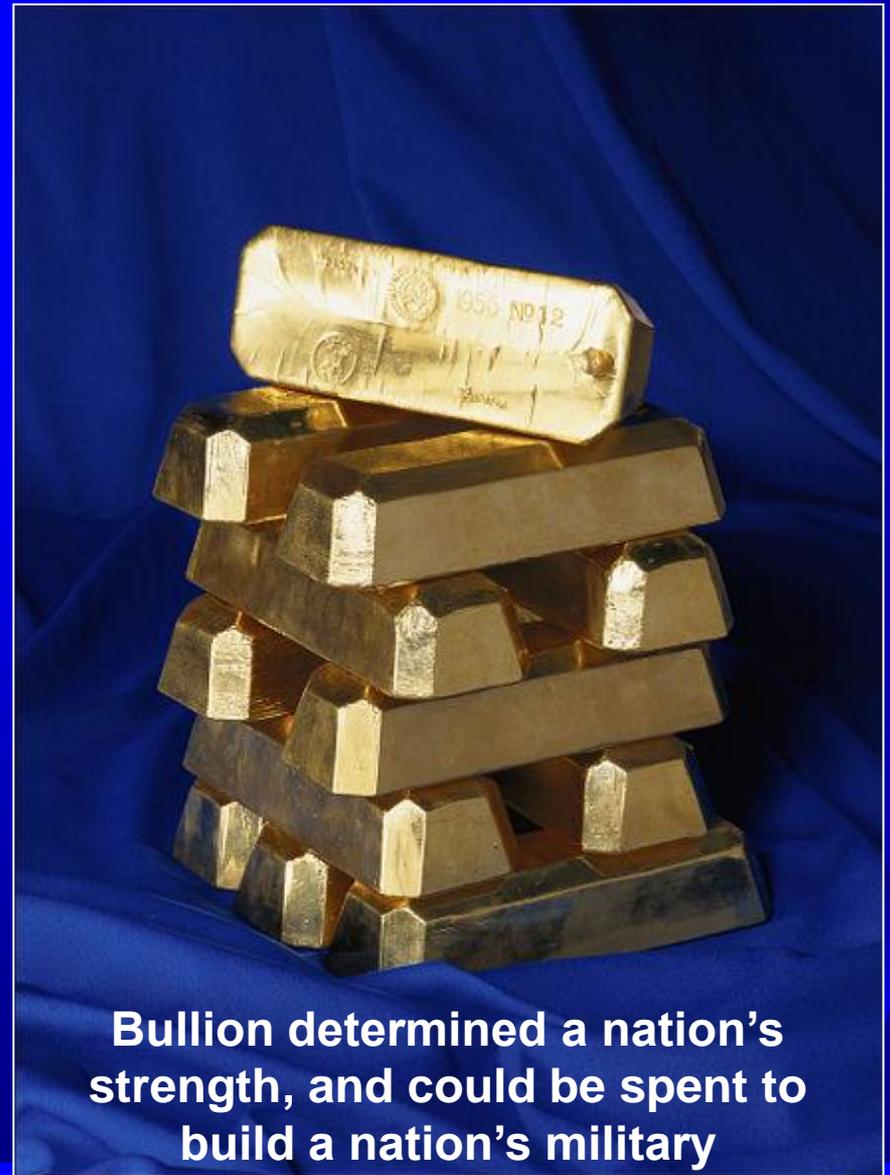
- Mercantilism- Economic and Political philosophy that dominated 17th Century economic thought
 - Each nation tries to achieve a “Favorable Balance of Trade” (Sell to other nations more than you buy from them)
 - A nation’s prosperity depended on a large supply of bullion (gold and silver)
 - Colonies provided sources for raw materials, bases for the merchant fleet, and a captive market for manufactured goods
 - Governments encouraged the production of products that could be sold abroad



Economic Impact and Competition

➤ Mercantilism

- Laws had to be passed that restricted trade between colonies and foreign nations
- Taxes that discouraged the importation of goods were passed
- Transportation was improved and shipbuilding was encouraged
- Some goods were restricted and could only be sold within the empire

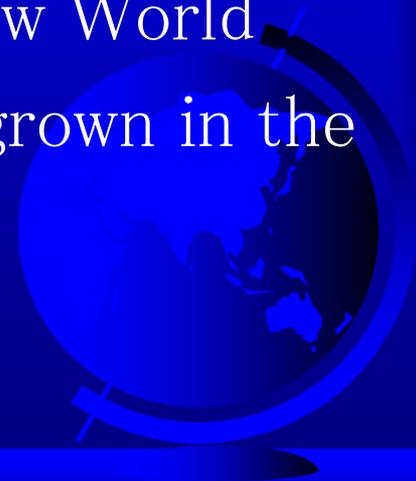


Bullion determined a nation's strength, and could be spent to build a nation's military

The Slave Trade

➤ Origin of Slavery

- 15th Century- African Slaves were exported to Southwest Asia to be used mainly as domestic servants
- Some wealthy Europeans also had domestic servants
- The demand for slaves increased dramatically after the discovery and colonization of the New World
- Sugar Cane was a valuable export crop grown in the Caribbean colonies



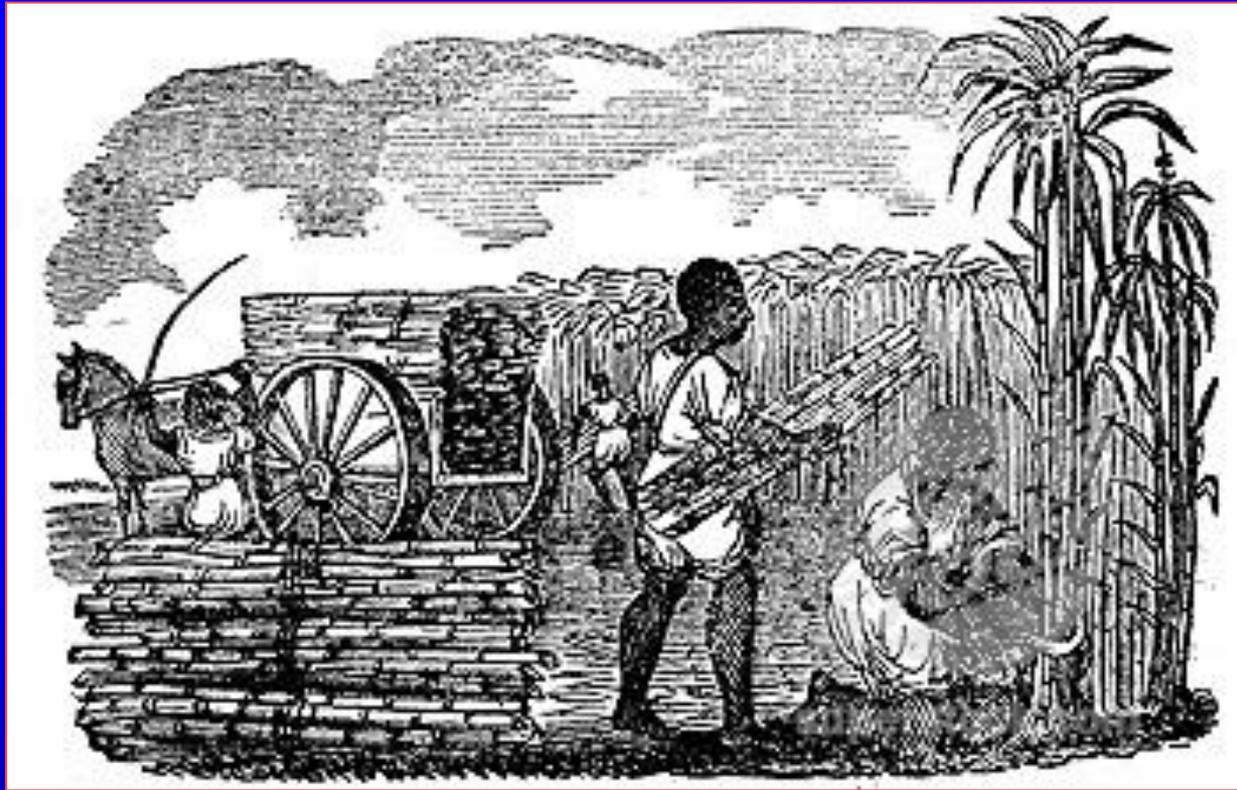
The Slave Trade

- Plantations
 - Large agricultural estates designed to raise a principle “cash crop”
 - Sugar Cane was highly profitable, but labor intensive
 - Sugar was grown in Brazil and the Caribbean Islands
 - Native populations had been wiped out by disease, so African slaves were needed to provide labor



**Woman and child on a
sugar plantation**

The Slave Trade



➤ Sugar Plantations

- The first African slaves arrived in 1518 and continued to increase for the next 200 years
- Even British colonies in New England were impacted by the slave trade



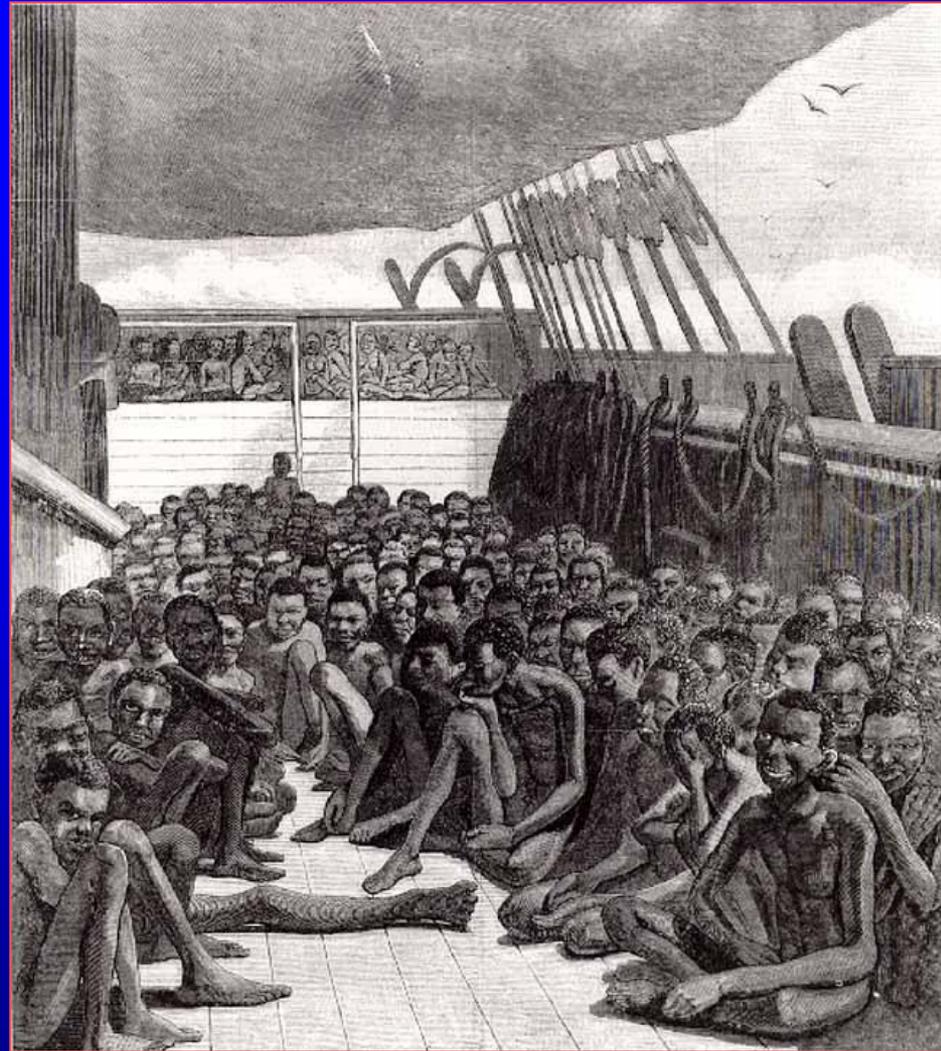
The Slave Trade



- The New World Economy depended upon the System of “Triangular Trade”

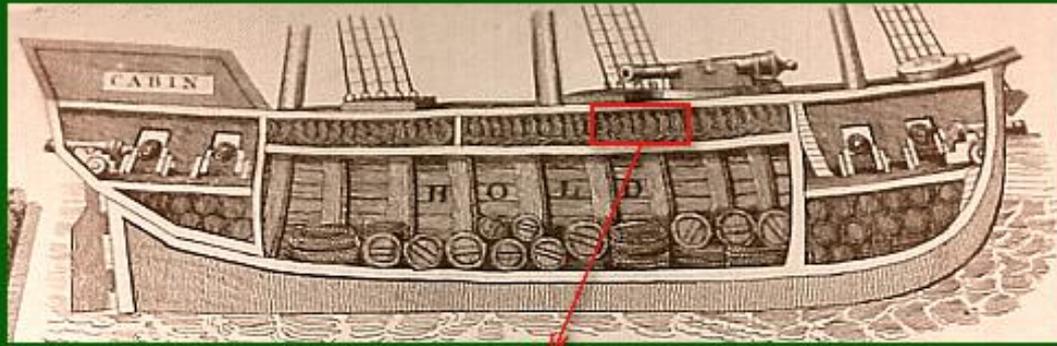
The Slave Trade

- The Middle Passage
 - The journey of slaves to the New World was the Middle Passage on the Triangular Trade
 - 275,000 African Slaves were exported in the 16th Century
 - 1 Million in the 17th and 6 million in the 18th Centuries
 - Up to 10 million slaves were brought to the New World



Deck of a Slave Ship

The Slave Trade



Left: Slaves were packed in cramped quarters

Above: Trouble makers were thrown overboard along with those who died

- As many as one-third died on the Middle Passage
 - Many who survived the journey, died of disease in the New World



The Slave Trade

- The Slave Trade had a Devastating Effect on African Societies
 - Most pre-European Slaves were war captives
 - Once Europeans began to purchase slaves, tribal wars to capture slaves for trade resulted
 - In many areas the slave trade depopulated entire areas- The strongest young men and women were taken away
 - From Europeans, Africans learned: strife, theft, quarreling, drunkenness, trickery, jealousy, and a desire for gold



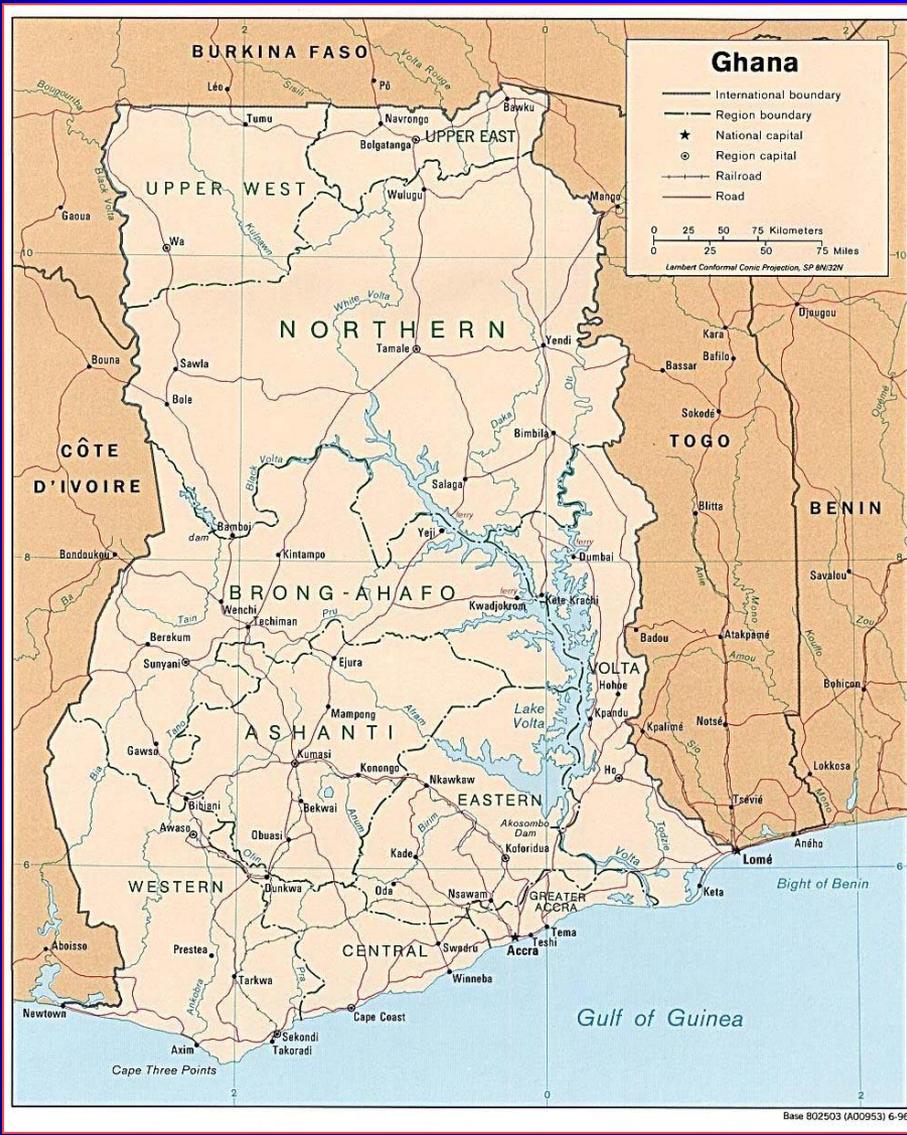
Political and Social Structures

➤ European Influence in Africa

- With the exception of South Africa and Mozambique, Europeans made little attempt to establish a permanent settlement in Africa
- Generally the European presence was only along coastal regions associated with the slave trade
- For the most part, traditional African political systems continued
- Monarchy was the most common political system among the African kingdoms



Political and Social Structures

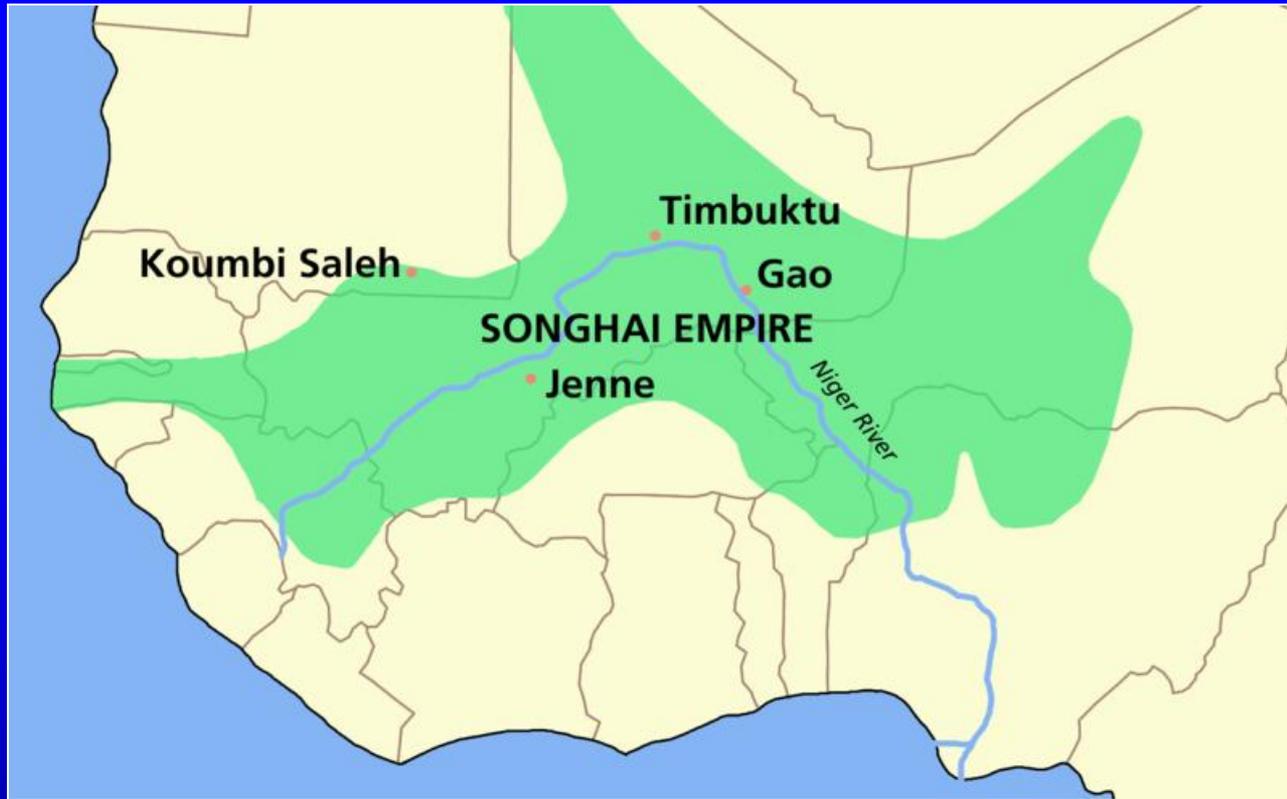


➤ Ashanti

- Kingdom on the Gold Coast (Ghana)
- Kingdom was held together by a kinship relationship between the king and local rulers
- Village leaders had authority over local villages



Political and Social Structures



➤ Political Changes in Africa

- Songhai trading empire was weakened when trade routes shifted to the coast
- 1591- Moroccan forces defeated a Songhai army and occupied the important city of Timbuktu



Political and Social Structures

➤ Religious Influences

- The most significant religious change in Africa came from the introduction of Islam
- Islam became dominant in North Africa, and spread southward into the states of West Africa
- Christianity was only established in South Africa and Ethiopia
 - Christian missionary efforts in much of Africa remain today



Emerging Mainland States

- Southeast Asia
 - 1500- Mainland Southeast Asia was relatively stable
 - Kingdoms were formed with their own ethnic, linguistic, and cultural characteristics
 - Burma and Thailand clashed
 - Vietnam took control of the Mekong Delta from the Khmer (Cambodians)



The Arrival of Europeans



- Islamic Merchants penetrated the Malay Peninsula and established a Sultanate at Melaka
- Melaka was an important center in the spice trade



The Arrival of Europeans

**Portuguese fort in
Melaka constructed in
1511**



- 1511- The Portuguese seized Melaka, and soon occupied the Spice Islands
- The European success in subduing the Americas and establishing trading empires in the east is attributed to their use of gunpowder



The Arrival of Europeans

➤ The Gunpowder Empires

- Spain, Portugal, the Ottoman Empire, & Safavid Empires (Persia)
- The Europeans used heavy artillery giving them an advantage over Islamic armies and navies
- The Portuguese dominated the spice trade until they were pushed out by the Dutch in the 1600s
- The Dutch occupied most of the forts established by the Portuguese including Ceylon (Sri Lanka)
- The English were reduced to one port on the coast of Sumatra



The Arrival of Europeans

➤ The Dutch in Southeast Asia

- The Dutch consolidated their military and political power in the region
- Java was brought under Dutch control
- They limited the production of cloves to one island and forced others to stop growing and trading the spice

➤ Impact on Mainland States

- Europeans were less successful on the Southeast Asian mainland
- Limited trade was established, but generally the mainland states united to drive the Europeans out



The Arrival of Europeans

Ha Long Bay in Vietnam



➤ Economic Opportunity

- Limited economic opportunity on the mainland of Southeast Asia led Europeans to lose interest
- French missionary efforts were also blocked
- Mainland states had strong monarchies to resist the Europeans



Religious and Political Systems

➤ Southeast Asia Religious Beliefs

- Between 1500 and 1800 religious beliefs changed in Southeast Asia
- Islam and Christianity made converts in non-mainland states and the Philippines
- Buddhism became the dominant religion on the mainland
- Politically, Southeast Asia evolved into four styles of monarchy: 1) Buddhist; 2) Javanese; 3) Islamic; and 4) Vietnamese



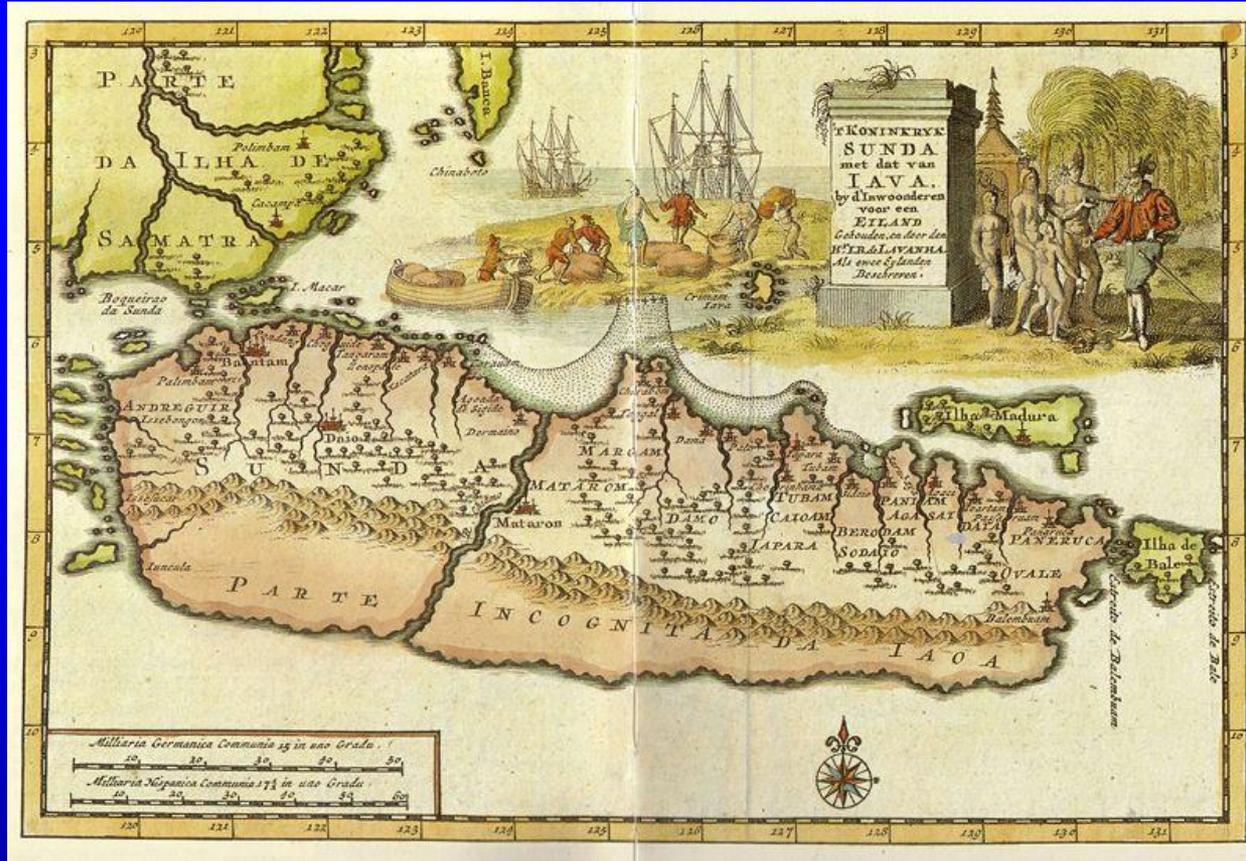
Religious and Political Systems

1. Buddhist

- Chief form of government in Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia
- The king was considered superior to other humans, serving as a link between human society and the universe



Religious and Political Systems



2. Javanese

- Javanese rulers were believed to have sacred quality maintaining the balance between the material and spiritual world

Religious and Political Systems

3. Islamic

- Islamic sultans were viewed as mortal, though with special qualities
- They were defenders of the faith, and staffed the bureaucracy- a body of non-elected government officials



Religious and Political Systems

4. Vietnamese

- Vietnamese system was similar to the Chinese
- Vietnamese Emperor ruled according to Confucian principles
- The emperor was a mortal appointed by Heaven to rule because of his talent and virtue
- The emperor was an intermediary between Heaven and Earth

