

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

I WANT STUDENTS TO:

1. **KNOW** the maritime technological advancements, analyze their efficiency in improving navigation on the sea, and their relevance to the areas explored and claimed.
2. **UNDERSTAND** the motives for exploration and explain the significance of the 3 G's.
3. Complete a graphic organizer **(SKILL)** on the various types of trade that emerged because of the Age of exploration.

DO NOW: What motivates you? What do you want more than anything else in life? Who from our time could be considered an explorer?

3 G's

Gold

- What does gold represent?
- What other things represent wealth?

Glory

- What was the "Space Race" and who was involved?
- Why did the U.S. want to be first to land on the moon and place the American flag there?
- What was the point of putting the flag on the moon?

God

- What do you remember about Native American religions?
- How do these religions differ from what we have in the U.S. today?
- Why do you think the Europeans felt the need to try and spread Christianity to the natives?

Motivations for Exploration

- God –
- Glory –
- Gold –

3 Scientific Breakthroughs for Travel

- 1.) Compass -
- 2.) Astrolabe -
- 3.) Triangular Sail -

European Exploration

-Even though Europe lost the Crusades, it opened up major trade between _____ and _____, and Arabic traders there controlled that trade, and made it less profitable and very dangerous. Therefore Europe needed a way to trade with Asia directly.

-1st idea, go by land north of the Middle East. But that was dangerous, it was cold, there were raiders, mountains, deserts, and odds are you'd die before you ever got to Asia, and by land it would take a very long time even if you did!

-2nd idea, go around _____ by water. This is a much better alternative to the land route through Asia...but it is still a long route to take.

-2 men made important voyages with regards to _____. They were Bartolomeu Dias of Portugal, in 1487 and Vasco de Gama in 1497.

-Dias voyage was the most important one, because now Europe knew just how big the continent of Africa was, and while that may be better than traveling through Eurasian land –mass, there still needs to be a better solution

-The _____ was a time of science, and science had so many effects on this period of exploration. Actually, exploration would not have happened if it were not for the science of the time. So, what were the scientific impacts?

*World was the center of the universe

*world was flat

-Printing press- Gutenberg's printing press allowed for the easy reproduction of written text. Common people rediscovered reading and they increasingly were aware of the wonders of Asia and the opportunities of Europe. This invention is one of the handful of _____ inventions in world history, along with probably the wheel and the microchip.

-The Compass-

-The Astrolabe-

-The Triangular Sail (Caravel)-

-The _____ were in fact, the first Europeans to explore the Americas, almost _____ years before Columbus.

-By the 1490's the stage was finally set for someone to have a different idea about how to get to Asia. If the world is round, why not sail west to get there. The new technology makes sailing in open water more reasonable....all it takes is _____, _____, and _____ to fund that expedition. We all know who that man is...

-Christopher Columbus –

-Europeans contested Spain's claim to the New World, but the Spaniard Pope Alexander VI, issued a decree issuing a _____. Spain claimed all the land west of that line. And Spain's navy could easily back it up!

-Soon after, Portugal thought this unfair, and to avoid war, Spain and Portugal moved the line _____, giving Portugal some land. This is much of what is Brazil today, and why Brazil speaks Portuguese and not Spanish.

-Over the next 100 years, the Spanish would build an _____.

-So, what was the basis for Spanish exploration?

- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

AND SO THE SPANISH CAME!!!

-Amerigo Verspucci -

-Juan Ponce de Leon -

-Vasco de Balboa -

-Ferdinand Magellan -

-1519 was also about the time that Spaniard's started dealing with the large Meso American and South American Empires that were restricting their conquest of this area.

_____ was a general name given to Spanish explorers, but the key cognate is "conquer. They became conquerors of the natives who resided there for thousands of years!

The most famous of these conquering conquistadors is _____.

-Hernando Cortes -

-Francisco Pizzaro -

-Hernando de Soto -

Francisco Coronado -

-The Results of Spanish Exploration

There are 3 main results of the Spanish Exploration

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

-The *encomienda* system that rewarded Spanish settlers who came to the New World.

- *The Spanish had the right to tax natives or force them to work. In exchange they were supposed to protect the natives.

- *They could also 'convert' (forcibly) them to Catholicism.

- *In reality, the natives were treated as slaves, forced to work in the plantation in horrible conditions, and were exposed to horrible treatment.

-Over time, the Natives died off and their numbers were not high enough to provide enough labor. Also, some were arguing it was not right to treat them that way...this is when Spain becomes interested in African slavery...more to come on that!

Social and Labor system:

Peninsulares: a person who during Spanish Colonial times lived in the new world but was born in Spain.

Typically these persons left the homeland for a position of power in administering the colonies or for land and greater prestige. They often controlled or supported an interest back in Spain, which often put them in conflict with other members of the Spanish colonies who traded with other foreign powers. The top levels of colonial government were almost exclusively filled from this group. Generally they were not liked by the general population.

Creoles: Native born descendants of those who settled in America

Mestizos/Mulattos - They were Europeans mixed with Native or African Americans. They began the labour class working and agricultural forced labour.

Natives/Africans – Slaves; their labour was primarily in or on mines, plantations, and other harsh areas. The systems they worked under were long hours and caused many deaths.

Bartolome de las Casas was the most famous opponent of the _____.
_____. Watch the clip on him, and notice how he goes from not disagreeing with it to being a huge opponent of it over time.

-The Columbian Exchange –

-The African Slave Trade

- *As the natives died, the Spanish and later European colonists needed a source of labour for their plantations...cause they weren't about to do the work themselves. Natives had no immunities to their diseases nor did they know their farming methods. But...

- *Africans had built up immunities over their thousand years or so of contact with Europe.

*Africans knew their farming methods because they were in many ways the same they used themselves.

*Europe found the exact labour source that it needed!

-The Triangle trade was a system of trade between _____, _____, and the _____... basically it sent trade goods to Africa, slaves to the Americas, and resources to Europe.

-Because of the _____, colonization of the Americas was restricted to the Spanish and the Portuguese. This, however, did not stop some explorers from other countries from coming here.

-John Cabot – Main interest was finding a Northwest Passage.

-Giovanni de Verrazano – Was an Italian sailing for the French crown, who in 1524 was the first _____ to explore the North American coast since the Vikings. He discovered New York Harbor.

-The first explorers to North America were seeking the Northwest Passage

*The Northwest Passage was a fabled water way that passed through the _____. Europe believed in Columbus's rationale of traveling west to get to _____, but the Americas were a whole continent in the way. The Northwest Passage would be a water route to get through the continent.

-At first, the explorers sought the Northwest Passage in what we now call the _____, but over time they realized there was no water way there, or at least not one they could find. Eventually, they start to seek a way to go over the continent, but they would face the same problems as explorers would if trying to sail over Asia.

-Jacques Cartier –

-Sir Francis Drake sailed at first for the _____ crown, and died a pirate, was the first Englishman to sail _____ in 1577. Nicknamed the 'Sea Dog', his first mission was to attack Spanish settlements in the New World. He continued sailing and eventually circumnavigated the globe.

-“The _____ was one of the earliest and most important industries in North America. The fur trading industry played a major role in the development of the United States and Canada for more than _____ years.

-In 1608 Champlain explored Quebec and claimed much of what is now _____ for _____. He is known as the 'father of new France.' His main goal, however, was to set up fur trading posts.

-Henry Hudson –

-Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet – Marquette and Joliet discovered the _____ in 1673.

-Robert La Salle – In 1682 La Salle became the first European to sail the entire Mississippi River.

-To conclude, look at the maps that show how the empires finally broke down around the year 1700 when the _____ was coming to an end.