**European Exploration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Explorers: Vasco da Gama, Bartholomeu Dias, Christopher Columbus**   * **Vasco da Gama discovered an all-water route from Europe to India.** * **Ferdinand Magellan’s crew circumnavigated the globe.** * **Christopher Columbus-“ discovers” New World**   **Prince Henry the Navigator established a school for sailors.**   * **The major reason that Portugal and Spain established water routes to Asia’s spice markets was to avoid the overland routes that were controlled by Muslim traders**   **Impact of Exploration:**   * **European nations become colonial powers** * **Development of Mercantilism- global trade networks** * ***Encounter-* nature of cultural interactions- contact between Europeans and Native Americans** * **Slave Trade** * ***Columbian exchange*** | **Elements of Triangular Trade**   * **Sugar, tobacco, and cotton to Europe** * **Textiles, rum, and manufactured goods to Africa** * **Enslaved Africans to the Americas**   **Columbian Exchange:**   * **New World to Europe--- the potato and Corn- new food crops that improved the European Diet - increase life expectancy** * **Europe to New World---- diseases: Small pox& measles – tens of millions died Impact: diseases drastically reduced the population** |
| **Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade- Middle Passage- the forced journey of enslaved Africans to the Americas**  **Direct results: Many African communities faced economic disaster.**   * **In the 1600’s, the interest of Europeans in Africa was based mainly on Europe’s need to obtain workers for its colonies in the Americas** * **Europeans in the 1500s, millions of native peoples in the Americas died as a result of new diseases to which the native peoples had no natural immunity- Causes Europeans need for African Slavery** * **African cultures are disrupted**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Encomienda system created a class structure in which landowners held the power (similar- European feudalism)** |
| **Age of Exploration-Characteristics**   * **Age of Exploration led to- establishment of European colonies** * **Population changes- culturally diverse.**   **Causes-**   * **Spain and Portugal most enhanced their ability to engage in exploration peninsular location** * **Advances in navigation technology(caravel, compass, astrolabe, sextant), desire of Europeans to obtain goods from Asia (spice trade)**   **& advances in learning made ocean voyages possible**  **Effects –**   * **Prices in Spain rose as colonies supplied large amounts of gold and silver- Spanish imports of gold and silver led to inflation** * *Columbian exchange-* Europeans brought food, animals, and ideas from one continent to another European diseases had an adverse **effect on the native populations of new territories** * **warfare increased as European nations competed for land and power** * **European national monarchies become Divine Right Absolute Monarchs** * **European global domination** * **The Aztec were conquered by Europeans- Spanish conquistadors-**   **were able to conquer the Aztec Empire- superior military technology** |
| **Commercial Revolution**  **mercantilist policy- establish colonies for trade benefits**  **Example: The English East India Company controls tea plantations in India.**   * **most manufactured goods were produced in Europe** * **colonies should benefit the mother country** * **The purpose of colonies is to ship raw materials to the colonial power and buy finished goods from the colonial power.**   **Between 1300 and 1600, which economic system began to develop as a result of the transformation in global trade capitalism** |