Chapter 15: The First Global Age: Europe and Asia (1415–1796)
During Presentations

- 5 facts
- 1 area of improvement
- 1 area that they did well
Why do you think Europeans would try to explore other lands?
Objective

- Describe the intent behind exploration of other lands and analyze how this exploration affected the world.
Each group will have one of the following explorers: Prince Henry of Portugal, Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco de Gama, Christopher Columbus, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Hernán Cortés, Juan Ponce de León, or Ferdinand Magellan.

You should create a “portrait of words” for your explorer that gives information on what they did, how it impacted the world, and where they went.

We will share these in class!

Objective:
- Describe the intent behind exploration of other lands and analyze how this exploration affected the world.
Homework

- Write a dialogue between your explorer and someone that he met during his travels.
- Dialogues should be around a page.
The Search for Spices

- Why did Europeans cross the seas?
- How did Portugal’s eastward explorations lead to the development of a trading empire?
- How did Columbus's voyages affect the search for a passage to the Indies?
As Europe’s population recovered from the Black Death, the demand for trade goods grew. Europeans wanted spices. European merchants wanted to gain direct access to the riches of Asia. Some voyagers still wanted to crusade against the Muslims. Others were inspired by the Renaissance spirit to learn about distant lands.
Early Voyages of European Exploration, 1487–1609

Explorers for Portugal
- Dias, 1487–1488
- Da Gama, 1497–1499

Explorers for Spain
- Columbus, 1492–1493
- Balboa, 1510–1513
- Magellan and Elcano, 1519–1522

Explorers for England
- Cabot, 1497

Explorers for France
- Cartier, 1534–1535

Explorers for the Netherlands
- Hudson, 1609
Tools of Ocean Navigation

Astrolabe
This device was used to measure the angles of the sun and stars above the horizon. It was difficult to use accurately in rough seas.

Caravel
This ship combined the square sails of European vessels with the lateen (triangular) sails of their Arab counterparts. The new rigging made it easier to sail across and into the wind.
By the 1400s, Portugal had expanded into Muslim North Africa.

Henry the Navigator sent ships to explore the western coast of Africa.

In 1497, Vasco da Gama reached the spice port of Calicut in India.

In 1488, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa, later called the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1502, da Gama forced a treaty on Calicut.

The Portuguese seized key ports around the Indian Ocean to create a vast trading empire.
Backed by Spain, Christopher Columbus tried to reach the Indies, in Southeast Asia, by sailing west across the Atlantic.

Columbus believed that the land that he reached was the Indies. In fact, he had found a route to continents previously unknown to Europeans. These lands later became known as the West Indies.

When Columbus returned, Spain and Portugal both rushed to claim the lands Columbus had explored.

Pope Alexander VI set a Line of Demarcation, giving to Spain rights to any land west of the line and to Portugal, rights to any land east of the line.
Europeans continued to seek new routes around or through the Americas.

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa discovered a passage through Panama to an ocean which he called the South Sea.

Ferdinand Magellan charted a passage around the southern tip of South America and gave the Pacific Ocean its name. His crew became the first people to **circumnavigate**, or sail around, the world.

John Cabot discovered Newfoundland in his unsuccessful quest to find a northwest passage to Asia.

Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River.

Henry Hudson explored what would become known as the Hudson River.