

Aim: How did the Age of Exploration begin? What impact did it have on Europe?

I European Exploration and Expansion

- Trade linked through land routes: Persia, Arabia, Asia, Silk Road
- Europeans had ships trade in Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean
- Wanted direct route to the east, rather than middlemen
- Atlantic Ocean was vastly unknown

II Motives for Exploration

- Europeans primary motive was economic
- Desire for wealth and foreign goods
- Wanted to sell foreign goods for profit

III Portugal

- Prince Henry the Navigator supported a navigational and sailing school
- Started conquering small islands in Atlantic and cities on Africa's west coast
- 1488 Bartolomeu Diaz sails to the southern tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope)
- 1497- Vasco de Gama was first European to reach India by sea
- Profit was 60 times more than the investment
- Ferdinand Magellan-Led the first successful expedition to circumnavigate the globe

IV Spain

- 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella financed Christopher Columbus
- Columbus sailed west and discovered the Americas
- 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas
- Pope granted Spain all of North and South America
- Portugal received Brazil, Africa and India

V The Dutch

- Dutch Gain independence from Spain
- Begin to seize Portuguese lands
- Set up Dutch East India Trading Company
- Also explored and settled North America
- Henry Hudson sailed and claimed what is now New York
- Bought island of Manhattan

VI New Technology

- Late 15th century new maps
- Lateen sails: sail in all directions, good for monsoons
- Astrolabe: Navigational device determines latitude
- Magnetic Compass: Borrowed from China, used to tell direction
- Three-Masted Caravels: large ship, with larger sails
- Gun powder