

Unit One: The Age of Exploration Notes

Early European Explorers

- The _____ became wealthy and were using their _____ strength to control the spice trade with the Muslim nations on the _____
- But other European countries wanted a share of the rich Asian _____
 - So, they had to find a different route to _____
- No European ships had sailed all the way down the west coast of Africa prior to the late _____
- Knowledge outside of the Mediterranean Sea was _____
- _____ was a Portuguese prince who started a school dedicated to navigation in 1420
- With Prince Henry's guidance, the Portuguese developed a new ship called the _____
 - The caravel had _____ well as _____ which made it possible to sail into the wind
 - Prince Henry's ships traveled farther down the African coast than Europeans had ever gone
- In _____ a Portuguese explorer named _____ sailed around the southern tip of South Africa
 - He turned around and returned to Portugal at the urging of his own crew
 - They named the southern tip of South Africa the _____ because they "hoped" he had discovered an all water route to Asia
- _____ years later _____ followed Dias's route around the Cape of Good Hope and continued into the Indian Ocean
 - Finally the Portuguese had found a _____ route to Asia
 - Now the Portuguese could trade directly with Asia without dealing with the Muslims, so Portugal took control of the valuable spice trade

Columbus's Voyages

- An Italian sailor named _____ (*Christoforo Colombo*) had been studying the writings of Marco Polo to calculate the _____ of the Earth
 - He wanted to sail west across the _____ Ocean to reach Asia
- So, Christopher Columbus began to _____ (*formally request*) for financial backing from the rulers of many different European countries
- Only after the _____ (African Muslims) were driven from Spain, could King _____ and Queen _____ could invest in exploration

- Spain's rulers liked Columbus's plan because they wanted a _____ of the rich Asian spice trade
- Queen Isabella also wanted to spread _____ to other parts of the world
- As reward for his effort Columbus would be given the title " _____ of the Ocean Sea" and governorship of the new land along with ten percent (10%) of the spoils or things taken
- In _____, he was given three ships (*caravels*) – the _____, the _____, and the _____
- These were the first " _____" European ships to leave sight of land
- Unfortunately for Columbus, there were two major errors in his plan:
 1. He studied the writings of Marco Polo and Paolo Toscanelli who _____ the size of Asia
 2. Columbus _____ the distance around the globe
- Therefore Columbus believed that a voyage west to Asia would be much shorter than it actually is...by a couple _____ miles!
- After _____ weeks at sea the men lost their confidence and courage
- The lack of _____ and _____ created _____
 - They had not seen land for _____
- To avoid _____ Columbus and the crew struck a bargain
- The men agreed to sail on for _____ more days
- Two days later, a sailor on the Pinta saw _____!
- On _____ they landed on an island in the Caribbean Sea
- Columbus believed that he had reached islands in Southeast Asia called the _____
- So, Columbus mistakenly called the islanders that he met _____
 - Even though the _____ people already lived there, the land was claimed by Spain under the name of Ferdinand, Isabella, and Christ
- Taino people greeted him with _____ including tobacco
- But the Spanish were looking for _____
- _____, _____ and _____
- The Taino people were soon enslaved to work in the gold and silver mines while Columbus journeyed back to Spain for more ships and _____
- His men split ranks, warred between themselves and fought with the local tribes
- When Columbus returned _____ months later all of his men were dead

- Columbus made _____ more voyages to the Americas but never found the “ _____ ” he had promised
- He died in _____, still believing that he had reached _____
- When Columbus landed there were 25 to 30 million _____ (native to the land) people in North America
- Within _____ years the native population had been decimated (destroyed) to _____ million
- Columbus’s voyages changed the way _____ saw the world
- As, Spain grew _____ other European countries also sent ships to the Americas
- Exploration increased European _____ and opened new _____
- _____ and _____ were shared through trade and exploration

The Age of Exploration - 3 Main Goals

1. They wanted to be _____
 - new economic opportunities, new _____
2. They wanted to expand their _____
 - the New World offered an outlet for the _____ in Europe
3. European countries wanted to spread _____
 - the _____ Church played an important role

Spain and Portugal Compete

- In _____, Spain and Portugal appealed to _____ to determine who would control the lands their countries were exploring
- The outcome was **The Line of** _____
 - _____ could claim all lands to the east of the line
 - _____ could claim all the lands to the west of the line
- One year later the line would be moved 800 miles west - **Treaty of** _____

How did America get its name?

- In 1501, _____ - set out across the Atlantic to find a sea route to Asia
- He realized that Columbus had not reached Asia and began recording his own observations of the new _____
- Many years later, a German map maker names the land “ _____ ” after him

The Conquest of the Aztec Empire

- During the 15th c. the Aztecs were the dominant power in Central America
- *Conquistador* _____ and his men landed in Central America (1519)
 - _____ – Spanish soldiers who explored the Americas and claimed the land for Spain
- Aztec leader _____ at first mistakes Cortés for a god – the Feathered Serpent
- Cortés and his men conquered the Aztecs, claimed region for Spain, and name it **New** _____

The Conquest of the Incan Empire

- The _____ had powerful empire along western coast of South America by the 15th century
- Stories of the Incan wealth reached the Spanish
- In 1531, a conquistador named **Francisco** _____ led an expedition into the Incan empire
- Pizarro and men conquer the Incas, claim the area for Spain, and name it _____

Reasons for the Spanish Victories

1. The spread of European _____ - _____ killed millions of Native Americans and weakened their resistance
2. The Spanish were excellent _____ and soldiers - they had superior weapons and technology
3. The Spanish made _____ with Native Americans who were enemies of the Aztecs and Incas
4. Conquistadors acted very brutally toward the Native Americans

Search for the Northwest Passage

- The Spanish were not the only ones looking for a westward route to Asia
- Other European countries were sending out expeditions to find an all water route through North America to Asia – _____

Spain Responds to Competition

- All of this exploration led to tension between Spain, England, and _____
- Spain claimed this land because of the **Treaty of Tordesillas**

- Tension also stemmed from _____ conflicts in Europe

La Florida

- _____ – born in the northern regions of Spain, he was an experienced soldier
- After the war, Ponce like many of his contemporaries, looked to the New World for _____
- Ponce de Leon set out in 1513 with _____ ships and about _____ men
- They sailed around the _____ into open waters before sighting land on April 2, 1513
- He named the land *La Florida* in recognition of the verdant landscape and because it was the Easter season, which the Spaniards called “_____” (Festival of Flowers)
- The following day they came ashore to seek information and take _____ of this new land
- According to legend, Ponce de León discovered Florida while searching for _____
- Though stories of the Fountain of Youth had spread long before Ponce de León, the story of his searching for them was not _____ to him until after his death

Spain vs. France in Florida

- Prior to the founding of St. Augustine in _____, several earlier attempts at European colonization in what is now Florida were made by both Spain and France, but all failed.
- In 1562, a group of French Protestants called the _____ (led by Captain Jean Ribault) explored the St. Johns River and founded a short-lived fort called Charlesfort on Paris Island, South Carolina
- Then in 1565, Ribault's former lieutenant René Goulaine de Laudonnière headed a new colonization effort
- Laudonnière explored the St. Augustine Inlet and made contact with the local _____ chief, before heading north to the St. Johns River
- There, on the banks of what they called the River May, they established _____
- Later that year some mutineers from Fort Caroline fled the colony and turned _____ and attacked Spanish vessels in the Caribbean
- So the Spanish wanted to locate and destroy Fort Caroline, fearing it would serve as a base for future piracy, and wanting to discourage further French _____
- The Spanish dispatched Pedro Menéndez de _____ to go to Florida and establish a base from which to attack the French
- The Spaniards arrived in the area and built a fort called _____, a short distance away

- A French attack on St. Augustine was thwarted by a violent squall that ravaged the French _____
- Then, Spanish troops under the command of Pedro Menendez de Aviles brutally massacred most of the French settlers.
- St. Augustine was intended to be a base for further colonial ventures across La Florida (what is now the _____ United States)
- These efforts were hampered by other events in Europe and _____ on the part of the Native Americans towards becoming Spanish subjects
- St. Augustine would have never survived without help and assistance from the local _____

Native Americans of Florida

- Florida had many distinct cultural groups
- There were _____ - Native Americans Living in Florida at the Time of European Contact
- The _____
 - Lived in West Florida
 - Spoke a _____ language
 - Primarily farmers / mound builders
- The _____
 - Found in Southwest Florida
 - Advanced social structures, _____
 - Extensive settlements and _____
- The _____
 - Found in Southeast Florida
 - Like the Calusa, the Tequesta had advanced farming practices and irrigation
- The _____
 - Found in the North Florida region
 - Farmers and _____
 - Series of tribes along the coast and _____; often warred with one another

Spain vs. England

- Queen Elizabeth I, who was a _____, came to the throne of England in 1558.

- Spain's King Philip II was a _____ and wanted to remove England's Protestant Queen.
- But Elizabeth fought to defend her throne and challenge Spain's power at sea.
- In 1588, King Phillip sent the _____ to conquer England and restore Catholicism to that nation
 - The **Spanish Armada** was made up of _____ - warships
- The fighting began in the _____ -- which is a waterway between England and the European continent
- The English navy was not as large in number as the Spanish but they had smaller, _____ ships
 - These smaller ships darted around the Spanish warships confusing them and causing a lot of _____
- While retreating to Spain the armada was hit by a severe _____
 - By the time they reached Spain, half of their ships had been destroyed
- Spain quickly rebuilt its _____ but it would never be as powerful as it was in _____
- The defeat of the Spanish Armada was important for the following reasons:
 - England remained independent and _____
 - England had shown that they could _____ itself
 - The world saw that Spain could be defeated so other nations joined England in _____ Spanish power.

Colonization

- **Colonization** is when a country expands its _____ - (*government*), _____ (*way of living*), and _____ (*production/ trade/ money*) ideals into another land
- The outcome is an established dependence – the colony needs the support from the _____ -
- The mother country provides _____ - and an occupying army for protection in the colony
- In exchange the colony sends _____ back to the mother country where they will be manufactured into goods
- The process of colonization creates a _____ - - a country exports more than it imports

- Colonization would spread through North and South America from Spain, England, France and the _____
- The Spanish empire in America grew _____
 - By _____ they controlled most of the Americas
- In order to govern their empire effectively the Spanish divided the empire into two provinces
 - Each province was called a _____
 - New Spain & _____
- The Spanish also built new roads to transport people and goods across the e_____
 - *These roads also helped Spain control it's colonies by allowing soldiers to move quickly from place to place*
- _____ are people sent by the church to convert the native peoples to Christianity.
 - The church built _____ that included a church, a town, and farmlands
 - The missions increased Spanish control over the land
- The Spanish colonists received _____, which were grants of Native American labor, to make their colonies productive
- The Spanish rulers created _____ - or large farms, to provide food for the colony

The Abuse of Native Americans

- The Spanish forced Native Americans to work on plantations – large farms that raised _____
- The most important crop was _____
 - Sugar plantations required lots of workers
- Most Spaniards treated the Native Americans as “beasts of burden”
 - The _____ thrived but the Native Americans suffered and died as a result
- Not all Spaniards approved of this treatment
- One man named _____ fought for better treatment of the Native Americans
- Las Casas recorded the true history of Spanish _____
- The arrival of the Spanish in the Americas brought more than a clash of people and cultures.
- It also brought about the movement of plants, animals, and diseases between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres – _____

CAUSE

Europeans cross the Atlantic to create new _____ in the Americas

EFFECTS IN THE AMERICAS

- European _____ kill millions of Native Americans
- Settlers bring cattle, pigs, and _____ which thrive in America
- Settlers bring grains, _____, and vegetables that grow well in America
- European and Native American create a _____ in the Americas

EFFECTS IN EUROPE

- Europeans take Native American crops back to _____
- Europeans begin to grow nutritious foods such as corn and _____
- New foods help fuel rapid _____ growth in Europe