

## 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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