EQ: What was the impact of exploration and colonization on Europe?
Reasons for Exploration

- **God** – spread of Christianity
- **Goods** – to trade and become wealthy (gold and spices)
- **Glory** – explorers were seen as heroes if they discovered new lands
Military expeditions were sent out by the Catholic Church to capture the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks.

This was not successful but it did have positive results

- Europeans learned how to draw better maps and build better ships
- Exposed Europeans to spices and goods from the East.
European countries were looking for trade routes to India and China
- Did not want to go through Mediterranean Sea, dangerous territory
- Wanted access to the spices that were available
  - Cut out the Middle man and get products cheaper
- This increased the empires of …..
The 1400s were a time of discovery and exploration for Europe.

Main countries involved in exploration:
- Portugal
- Spain
- England
- France
PORTUGAL

- 1st Europeans to explore the unknown New World
- 1st to sail around the tip of Africa to Asia
- Also wanted to spread Christianity
- Mainly explored what is now Brazil in the New World--this is why Brazilian culture today is heavily influenced by Portugal
Prince Henry the Navigator

- Son of Portuguese king
- 1418: started the first school for navigation (taught map making, navigation, and astronomy)
- 1434: sent an expedition to sail around dangerous West African coast
- Made more than 50 trips down Africa’s west coast
The Institute of Sagres was an important research center in Portugal where several breakthrough discoveries in mathematics and naval technology occurred.
Institute of Sagres
Technology Advances!

- the compass
- the astrolabe
- the cross-staff
- the caravel
According to legend, beyond this point in an area known as the "Green Sea of Darkness," the sun was so close to the Earth that a person’s skin would burn black, the sea boiled, ships caught on fire, and monsters hid waiting to smash the ships and eat the sailors. It took fourteen voyages over a period of 12 years until a ship finally reached the equator.
For the next 300 years, Portuguese sailors continued to explore East Africa where they established trading forts and posts. By 1571, a string of outposts connected Portugal to Africa, India, South Pacific Islands and Japan. Portugal grew wealthy from these trade routes, but its most profitable colony was Brazil.
Very curious about the New World
Wanted to have a larger empire
Searched for spices, gold, and silver
  So they began searching for a quicker route to Asia through or around North and South America
Used missionaries to spread Christianity
Needed gold and silver to pay for wars with the Turkish Empire
Christopher Columbus

- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella (Spain) sent him to find another way to Asia
- 1492: first expedition--landed in the Caribbean and called it “the Indies”
- Made 4 trips to the Caribbean from 1492-1504
Four Voyages of Columbus
Spain’s Empire

- Huge empire that spanned the globe
- Spanish conquistadors conquered civilizations in South America.
  - Looking for gold and spices
  - Missionaries converted natives to Christianity
- Claimed huge areas of North and South America and ruled them for over 300 years.
The Treaty of Tordesillas signed in 1494, divided the New World into Spanish and the Portuguese territories along the meridian 46 degrees West.

The lands to the east would belong to Portugal and the lands to the west to Spain.

Pope Alexander VI drew the line to avoid conflict.
Line(s) of Demarcation
ENGLAND

- Searched for riches, gold, and silver (like Spain, but navy wasn’t as powerful)
- At one time Great Britain controlled: Canada, Australia, India, parts of Africa, and many islands
- Controlled America until 1776, Canada until the 20th century
- Colonized Australia and used it as a penal colony (prison colony)
Eventually, after colonizing parts of Africa and Asia, the British Empire became the largest empire in history.

At the peak of its power, it was often said that “The sun never sets on the British Empire” because it was so big that the sun was always shining on at least one of its many colonies.
By 1921, the British Empire controlled about 458 million people (a quarter of the world's population at that time).

It covered about 14.2 million square miles, about a quarter of Earth's total land area.
Wanted a large empire, spices and riches, and to spread Christianity

Also really wanted animal furs (beaver)
  - Enjoyed wearing hats and coats made out of animal skins
France’s Empire

- France possessed colonies around the world from 1600 to 1900.
- Also dominated much of the European Continent
  - By 1812, France controlled much of Germany, Italy and France
- Heavy influence on parts of Canada (Quebec)
French Empire

France had two different empires. The first (1608-1803), was in the Americas. The second (1830-1960), was in Africa and Asia.
In Canada, Quebec’s people traded their furs for many French goods such as metal objects, guns, alcohol, and clothing.