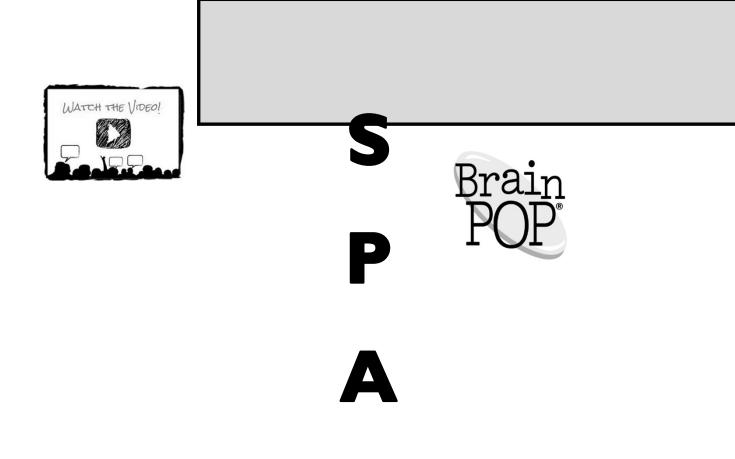
WHAT WERE THE CAUSES & EFFECTS OF OF EUROPEAN EXPLORATION OF THE AMERICAS? UNIT 3 PART I

7.2a Europeans in search of a route to Asia explored New York's waterways. Early settlements began as trading posts or missions.

H.W.



M





I. CRUSADES (1095)

Unit 3 EQ 1: How did the Crusades help bring changes to Europe?

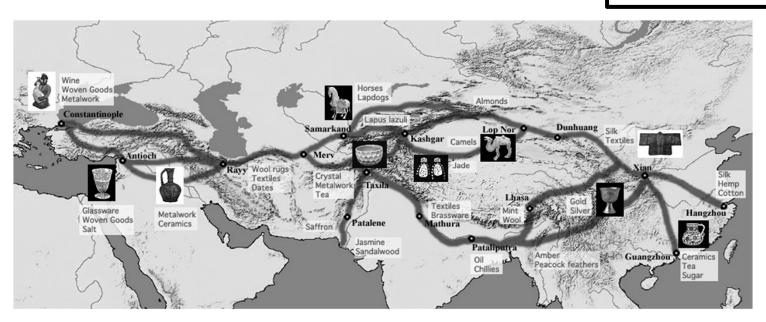
- A series of holy
 wars that lasted
 centuries.
- -Crusaders from
 Europe tried to
 capture the Holy
 Land and holy city
 of Jerusalem.





I. CRUSADES (1095)

Unit 3 EQ 1: How did the Crusades help bring changes to Europe?



- -Result:
- Crusades increased trade between Europe and Asia (silks & spices).

I.TRADE & SILK ROAD

- Europeans wanted these goods from the Middle East.
- > Merchants in the Middle East (Muslim merchants) charged too much for these goods.







Limes

Oranges

Lemons







Nutmeg

Pepper

Silk







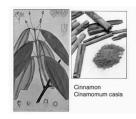
Allspice

Ginger

Cotton







Saffron

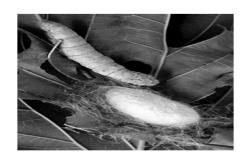
Cinnamon

I.TRADE & SILK ROAD

European kings/queens wanted to find faster and cheaper ways to get to India/China where they could trade for these goods.

European kings and queens began sending explorers to search for a water route to India and China.







CRQ: THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE CRUSADES





The Causes and Effects of the Crusades:

1.	Which cause of the Crusades occurred after the Turks conquered the Holy Land? TTQA
2.	What effect did the Crusades have on control of the Holy Land? TTQ
3.	Why did Europeans develop an interest in trade as a result of the Crusades? TTQA

Unit 3 EQ 1: How did the Crusades help bring changes to Europe?

- Power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church increases in western Europe
- Turkish Muslims conquer the Holy Land and close it to all Christians
- The Roman Catholic Church calls on Europeans to free the Holy Land from the Turks

THE CRUSADES

EFFECTS

- Many Christians and Muslims die
- Holy Land remains under Muslim control
- Europeans are exposed to the foods, spices, and goods of the Middle East and Asia.
- Europeans develop an interest in trade
- Sailing skills of the Europeans improve as they acquire knowledge of the compass and astrolabe from the Arabs

Renaissance Changes Europe

- Increased trade and exploration bring knowledge of other lands.
- Printing press spreads literature and new ideas throughout Europe.
- Prince Henry the Navigator improves navigation and shipbuilding techniques.
- Competing monarchs sponsor voyages to gain wealth and territory.
- Portuguese shipbuilders develop the caravel, designed to travel long distances.
- New navigation tools such as the compass, the astrolabe, and more accurate maps allow longer voyages.

UNIT 3 EQ 1: HOW DID THE CRUSADES HELP BRING CHANGES TO EUROPE?

- 1. During the 1400s, technological advances in navigation, and naval engineering, like the rudder and compass led to the
 - a. Rise of the Aztec Empire
 - b.Rise of the Inca Empire
 - c. Age of Exploration
 - d.Age of Ship building

UNIT 3 EQ 1:
HOW DID THE
CRUSADES
HELP BRING
CHANGES TO
EUROPE?

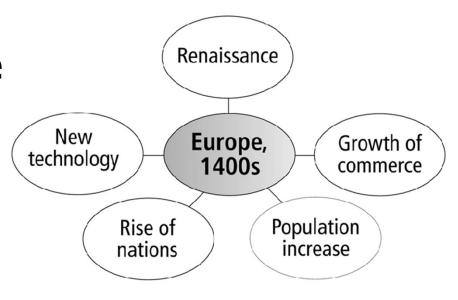
- 2. Which of these events during the Age of Exploration was a cause of the other three?
 - a. Europeans brought food, animals, and ideas from one continent to another.
 - b. European diseases had an adverse effect on the native populations of new territories.
 - c. Warfare increased as European nations competed for land and power.
 - d.Advances in learning and technology made long ocean voyages possible

2. EXPLORERS

Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?

- ➤ Marco Polo, From Venice, Italy.
 - Found a land route to the silks & spices of the Orient (China/India/Far East).

Europe, 1400s

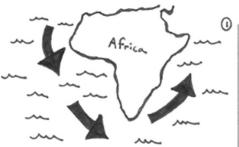


2. EXPLORERS

➤ Results:

- Italy controlled the silk & spice trade (became wealthy).
- Other European nations tried to find a shorter/cheaper route eastern Asia (silks & spices).
- European explorers began to search for a water route to Asia (da Gama, Columbus, Magellan).





Europeans began to explore the oceans and search for new trade routes in the 1400s and 1500s.



The Crusades and Margo Polo's reports increased European interest in production from Asia.



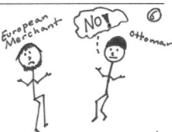
The Renaissance encouraged a spirit of adventure and discovery,



of course, better navigat skills and instruments, li the compass and rudder, allowed Europeans to sail fe



Finally, Christian rulers in Europe wanted to spread their religion to new lands.



Portugal and Spain led the way in looking for an all-water route to East Asia, especially a the ottomans cut Europe from land trade with A in 1453.

Name	Nationalit	Saili	Dates	Destination	Impact/Accomplishments
	y	ng	of		
		From	Travel		
	I	S	1492-	SEARCH FOR A	*EXPLORED THE WEST INDIES AND
	T	P	1504	NEW ROUTE TO	THE CARIBBEAN
	A	A		ASIA	CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
	L	I		(CHINA, JAPAN,	HAITI AND JAMAICA
	I	N		INDIA)	
Christopher	A				*OPENED TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE
Columbus	N			ALL WATER	& THE NEW WORLD
				ROUTE TO THE	
				INDIES	*FOUND INDIANS IN THE NEW
					WORLD AND NAMED THEM BECAUSE
					HE THOUGHT HE WAS IN THE INDIES
	G	P	1497-	SEARCH FOR A	*SAILED AROUND AFRICA TO INDIA
	E	O	1502	NEW ROUTE TO	
	R	R		ASIA	* FIRST TO OPEN UP EUROPEAN
	M	T			TRADE DIRECTLY WITH THE EAST BY
	A	U			SEA
Vasco de	N	G			
		A			*SEIZED PORTS IN INDIAN OCEAN
Gama		L			
					* TRADING EMPIRE
					*FORCED TREATY ON CALICUT, INDIA

Bartholomew Dias	P O R T U G U E S E	P O R T U G A L	1487-1488	SEARCH FOR A NEW ROUTE TO ASIA	SAILED AROUND THE SOUTERN TIP OF AFRICA NAMED THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE- BOTTOM OF AFRICA IMPORTANT TO LATER EXPLORERS BECAUSE THEY WANT TO FOLLOW IN HIS FOOTSTEPS
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	S P A N I S H	S P A I N	1513	SEARCH FOR SPANISH GOLD IN THE AMERIC AS	1 ST EUROPEAN TO LEAD AN EXPEDITION TO HAVE SEEN OR REACHED THE PACIFIC OCEAN FOR THE NEW WORLD CROSSED THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

	Р			SEARCH OF SPICES	LED FIRST EXPEDITION TO SAIL
	0	S	1519-	AND PACIFIC	AROUND THE WORLD TO
	R	Р	1522	OCEAN	CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE
	Т	Α			
	U	l		PHILLIPINES	REVEALED A NEW WORLD PROVING
	G	N			THE EARTH WAS ROUND
Ferdinand	U	&		FIND A ROUTE TO	THE EARTH WAS ROOMS
Magallan	E	Р			DIED DIIDING THE EVDEDITION DIT
Magellan	S	0		THE EAST BY	DIED DURING THE EXPEDITION BUT
	E	R		GOING WEST	HIS CREW FINISHED THE
		T			CIRCUMNAVIATION
		U			
		G			
		A			
	E	<u>L</u>	1497-	SEADOU FOD	EVDLODED EAST COAST OF NODTH
	N	N	1501	32, 1113111311	EXPLORED EAST COAST OF NORTH
	G	G	???	NORTHWEST	AMERICA
) -	ı	• • •	PASSAGE TO	
	ו	A		REACH THE RICHES	CLAIMED PARTS OF CANADA FOR
John Cabot	S	N		OF ASIA (INDIA)	ENGLAND
	H	D			
	'				HELPED PROVE THE EARTH WAS
					ROUND

Jacques Cartier	A N A D I A	E N G L A N D		1534- n1542	SEARCH FOR NORTHWEST PASSAGE TO REACH THE RICHES OF ASIA	EXPLORED THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN NEW YORK DISCOVERED PARTS OF CANADA VIA ESTUARIES CREATED TRADE RELATIONSHIPS WITH NATIVE AMEICANS FOUNDATION FOR FRENCH SETTLEMENTS ON CANADIAN AND NEW YORK LANDS
Henry Hudson	ENG LISH	E N G L A N D	N E T H E R L A N D	1609 ENG 1610-11 DUTCH	SEARCH FOR NORTHWEST PASSAGE TO REACH THE RICHES OF ASIA	ENGLAND-HUDSON BAY, HUDSON RIVER, HUDSON STRAIGHT NETHERLANDS-EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE HUDSON RIVER AS WELL AS WESTERN CANADA ALLOWED FOR THE EXPANSION OF TRADE THROUGH CANADIAN REGIONS DISCOVERED SECTIONS OF THE ARTIC

I. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

- -Sailed from Spain to find the riches of the Orient (silks & spices).
- -Journey paid by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
- -Columbus wanted to **sail west** from Spain across the Atlantic to reach the Far East (Orient).

Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?

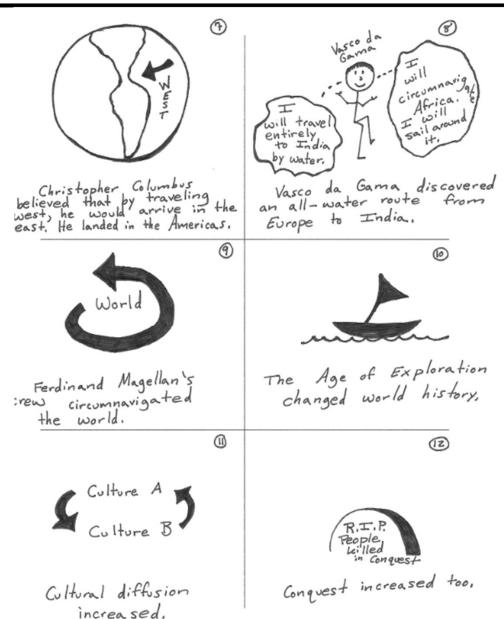




I. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?

- Columbus was right about the shape of the earth, he was wrong about the size.
 Columbus was off by ≈ 11,000 miles.
- Columbus arrived in the Caribbean Sea: He believed he had reached the East Indies and named the indigenous (native) people "Indians".
- Columbus failed in his mission.
 He set out to find the riches of the Orient, not a new world.





Christopher Columbus Letter

DIRECTIONS: Please read the excerpt below from Christopher Columbus's letter to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain regarding his discoveries from his voyage to the New World.

Text Support	Text Excerpt	Text Questions
despised- hated	¹ "This island is to be desired and is very desirable, and not	1. In paragraph 1, Columbus states that he
	to be <u>despised;</u> in which although as I have said, I <u>solemnly</u>	"took possession of a certain large town."
 solemnly- sadly 	took possession of all the others for our most invincible	Explain what Columbus could be referring to.
	king, and their government is entirely committed to the said	
	king, yet I especially took possession of a certain large	
 commerce- trade, business 	town, in a very convenient location, and adapted to all kinds	
	of gain and <u>commerce</u> , to which we give the name of our	
 Lord of the Nativity- referencing 	Lord of the Nativity. And I commanded a fort to be built	
Jesus and the Christian religion	forthwith, which must be completed by this time; in which I	
	left as many men as seemed necessary"	
	2 "For those people are your emights and kind to euch a	How does Columbus describe the Native
amiable- friendly, likeable	² "For these people are very <u>amiable</u> and kind, to such a	
	degree that the said king glorified in call me his brother. And if they should change their minds, and should wish to	Americans in paragraph 2?
	hurt those who remained in the fort, they would not be able,	
	because they lack weapons, they go naked, and are too	
	cowardly"	
	oowardiy	

STOP&THINK

Text Support	Text Excerpt		Text Questions
	³ "In all of these islands, as I have understood, each man is	3.	In paragraph 3, Columbus describes the
	content with only one wife, except the princes or kings, who		cultural components and physical features of
	are permitted to have 20. The women appear to work more		the Native Americans. What conclusion does
 monstrosities- horrors, evils 	than the men. I was not able to find out surely whether they		Columbus seem to come to in doing so?
	have individual property, for I saw that one man had the		
reverence- respect, amazement	duty of distributing to the others, especially refreshments,		
	food, and things of that kind. I found no monstrosities		
Ethiopians- referring to citizens of	among them, as very many supposed, but men of great		
Ethiopia, which is a country in	<u>reverence</u> , and friendly. Nor are they black like the		
Africa	Ethiopians. They have straight hair, hanging down. They do		
	not remain where the solar rays send out the heat, for the		
equinoctial line- referencing the	strength of the sun is very great here, because it is distant	4.	In paragraph 4, Columbus asks for help from
Equator	from the <u>equinoctial line</u> , as it seems, only 26 degrees"		the King and Queen of Spain. Why?
invincible sovereigns- unbeatable	⁴ "Finally, that I may compress in a few words the brief		
leaders, Columbus is referencing	account of our departure and quick return, and the gain, I		
the King and Queen of Spain	promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible		
	sovereigns with a little of their help, as much gold can be		
mastic gum- used for food and	supplied as they will need, indeed as much of spices, of		
medical purposes	cotton, of <u>mastic gum</u> (which is only found in <u>Chios</u>), also	_	What accelusions about the inlands
	as much of aloes wood, and as many slaves for the navy,	5.	
Chios- Greek Island located in the	as their Majesties will wish to demand. Likewise rhubarb		discovered by Columbus can be made after
Aegean Sea	and other kinds of spices, which I suppose these men who I		reading paragraph 4?
	left in the said fort have already found, and will continue to find…"		
	illiu		

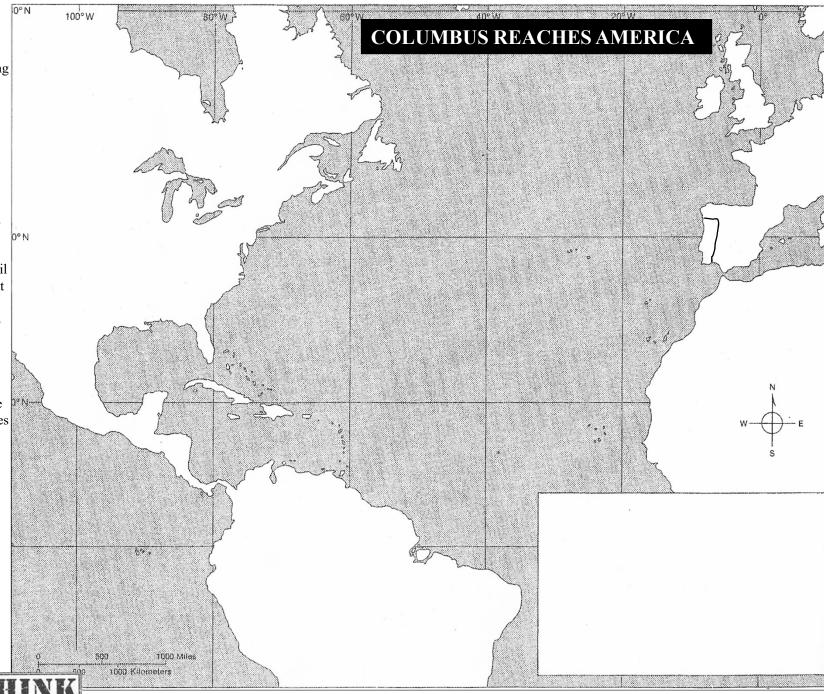
MAP EXERCISE:

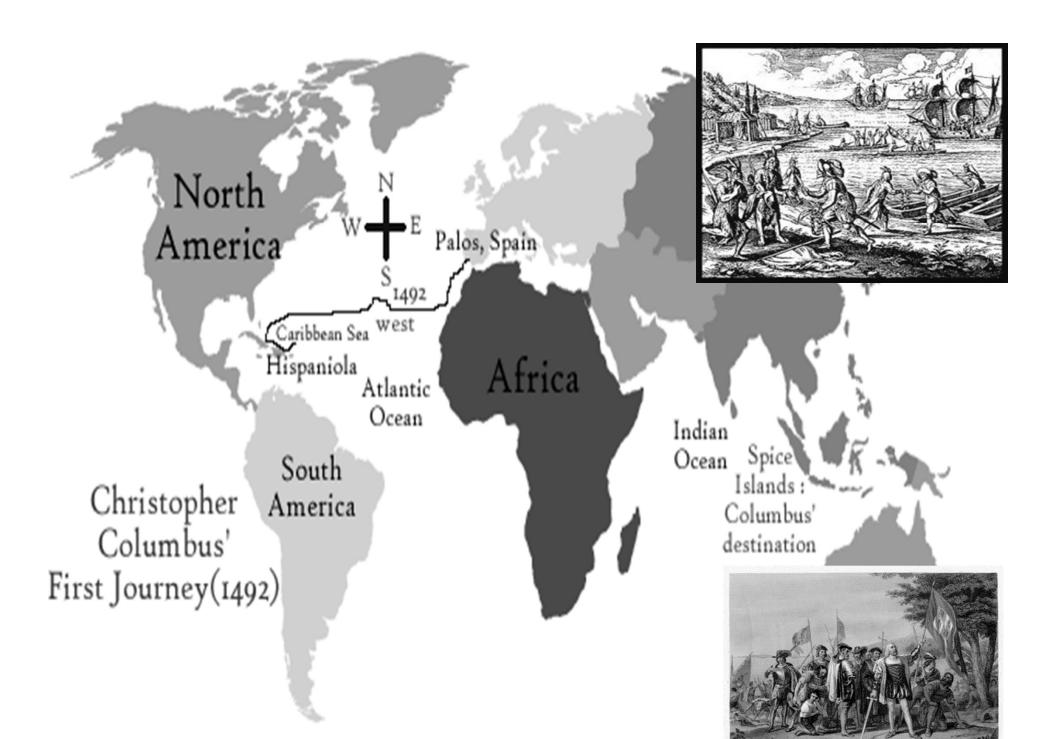
DIRECTIONS:

1. Locate the following on the map.

Spain
Portugal
South America
Atlantic Ocean
Hispaniola
Cuba
Africa
North America
Caribbean Sea

- 2. Use a colored pencil and draw the route that represents the 1st voyage that Columbus made to the New World.
- 3. Create a key in the blank box showing the 1st voyage and the dates for the 1st voyage.





CRQ: WHY DID COLUMBUS SAIL WEST TO REACH ASIA?

DIRECTIONS: Read the information below, study the map, and then answer the questions.

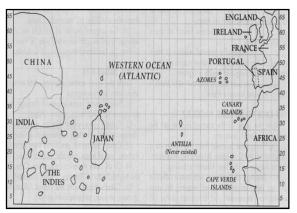
Starting in 1271, young Marco Polo of Venice, Italy, traveled overland to China with his father and uncle. Marco Polo spent close to 20 years there. While in China, he heard of Japan from Chinese sailors. On his way back home, Marco Polo visited some of the islands called the Indies (now Indonesia, the Philippines, and part of Malaysia). He also visited India and Persia (now Iran) before returning overland to Europe. Marco Polo's book about his journeys inspired Europeans to open trade routes for spices, silks, teas, and medicines from the Far East.

When the overland routes were blocked in the mid-1400's, Europeans began searching for a sea route. One of the searchers was Christopher Columbus. Columbus had a map (below) made around 1469 by an Italian scientist named Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli. Toscanelli's map showed Japan, China, and the Indies on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean. Japan was shown as being about 2,700 miles due west of Spain's Canary Islands (near the coast of North Africa).

When Columbus sailed from the Canary Islands on September 9, 1492, he probably used Toscanelli's map as a guide. When he didn't find Japan, Columbus figured that he had sailed past it and reached a small island in the Indies. When he met the natives of this island, he called the Indians because he believed that he had reached the Indies. We now know that he had reached the Americas instead.

Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?

STOPATHINK



1. Why	did Columb	ous think he c	ould reacl	h the Indies	by sailing west?
--------	------------	----------------	------------	--------------	------------------

•

2. When Columbus reached land in October of 1492, what name did he give to the natives that he came into contact with? Why?

3. Why was it impossible for Columbus to reach Asia (India and China) on the course he followed from Europe?

•

CRQ 5: AMERIGO VESPUCCI EXPLORES THE CARIBBEAN

DIRECTIONS: Read the following information and then answer the questions that follow



AMERIGO VESPUCCI EXPLORES THE CARIBBEAN

Amerigo Vespucci was an Italian sailor sent by Spain and Portugal to explore the coast of America. Between 1497 and 1503, Vespucci made several voyages of exploration there. Letters he wrote about his discoveries caused a French geographer to call the lands "America" in honor of the explorer. Amerigo Vespucci's first voyage to America was made in 1497. After exploring the northern coast of Central America, he sailed across the Gulf of Mexico and up the coast of North America.

This reading is part of a letter Vespucci wrote describing that voyage.

"...We set out from the port of Cadiz (in Spain) on the 10th day of May, 1497... in which voyage we were eighteen months; and discovered much continental land and innumerable (a great many) islands... And so we sailed on till at the end of 37 days we reached a land which we deemed (believed) to be a continent... And the next day when the dawn appeared we saw that there were infinite numbers of people upon the beach... They are of a medium stature (height), very well proportioned; their flesh is of a color that verges into red like a lion's mane... The hair of their head is long and black, and especially in the women, whom it renders (makes) handsome...

Their arms (weapons) are bows and arrows, very well made, save (except) that the arrows are not tipped with iron nor any kind of hard metal; and instead of iron they put animals' or fishes' teeth or a spike of tough wood on their arrows... They are sure marksmen, for they hit whatever they aim at; and in some places women use the bows...

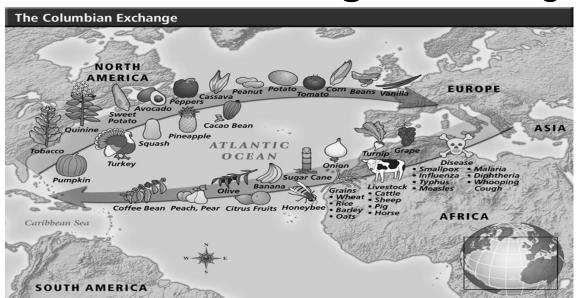
These people have neither King nor Lord, nor do they yield obedience to anyone, for they live in their own liberty... They live and are contented with that which natures gives them. The wealth that we enjoy in... Europe... such as gold, jewels, pearls, and other riches, they hold (regard) as nothing, and although they have them in their own lands, they do not labor to obtain them, nor do they value them. They are liberal in giving, for it is rare they deny you anything...

Many tribes came to see us... and they asked us whence (where) we came from; and we gave them to understand that we had come from heaven... and they believed it. In this land we placed baptismal fonts (religious vessels) and an infinite number of these people were baptized (made Christians)."

1. How did Vespucci describe the Native Americans he met on this voyage? TTQA	
2. How did the America's get the name "America"? TTQA	
	24

2. THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE CHANGES THE WORLD

- Columbus' discovery of the Americas changed the economy of the **new world** (Americas) and **old world** (Europe).
- -Both sides received new products and foods.
- -The **Columbian Exchange** created a global economy.

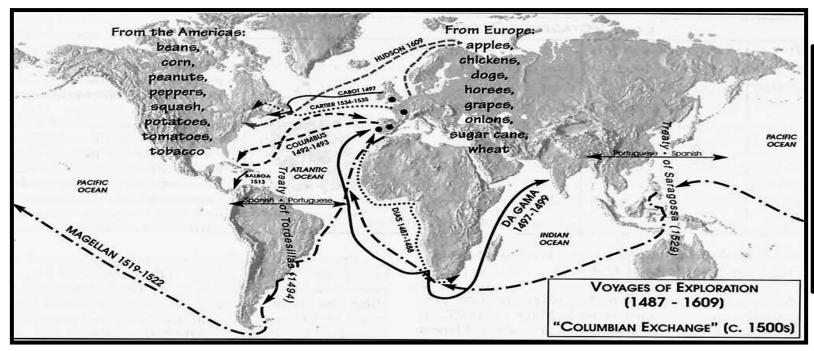


Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?

CRQ: THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE



DIRECTIONS: Read the information below, study the map, and then answer the questions.



Unit 3 EQ
2: How did
exploration
set off a
global
exchange
of goods
and ideas?

A	C	E
В	D	
List 5 items that the Nativ	e Americans shared with the Europeans	and the Europeans took back to Europe.
A	•	•
	C	
A B	C	

POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE:

- +New foods and resources were made available.
- +Some Europeans sought religious freedom in the New World.
- +New opportunities for Europeans emerged in the New World.





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dc4U87NW6Sw

Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?

NEGATIVE (-) RESULTS OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE:

- -Europeans brought disease (smallpox & influenza).
- -Millions of Native American Indians die.
- -Many Native Americans are enslaved.
- -Causes the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.
- -Native American cultures are destroyed.
- -Marks the beginning of Old Imperialism.



Unit 3 EQ3: How did the interactions and exposure with Europeans historically impact the indigenous people?

The Columbian Exchange

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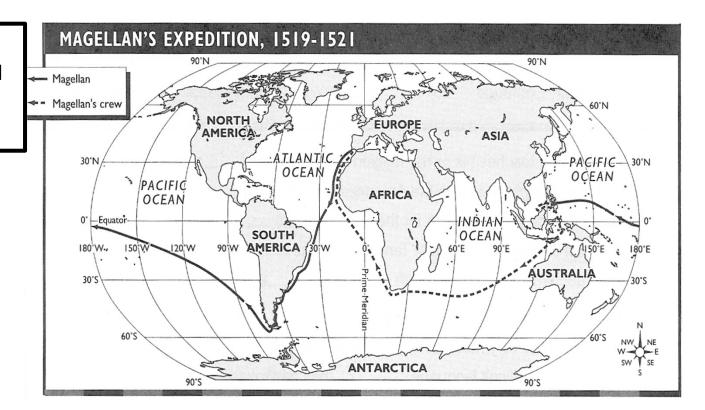


ASIA

"A 'TOMATO,' YOU SAY? -- YOU KNOW, I'LL BET THESE WOULD GO GREAT WITH PASTA!" Unit 3 EQ 2: How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?



CRQ: MAGELLAN'S EXPEDITION, 1519-1521 DIRECTIONS: Study the map below and then answer the questions that follow.



- 1. What is the title of the map?
- 2. What oceans did Magellan's voyage cross?
- 3. What does the dotted line represent?
 - a. the voyage of both Magellan and his crew
 - b. the route that Magellan took to get home was killed

- c. Magellan's route around South America
- d. the route of only Magellan's crew after Magellan
- 4. What happened to Magellan's crew after Magellan was killed?
 - a. they sailed to Asia and stopped
 - b. they sailed home to Europe Magellan was killed

- c. they sailed to South America
- d. they ended their journey at the spot where