EXPLORATION OF THE NEW WORLD
MOTIVATING FORCES FOR EXPLORATION

• Economic:
  – Gold
  – Natural resources
  – Trade

• Religious

• Competition for empire and belief in superiority of own culture
Original route of Trade with the East Indies

Marco Polo’s route

- a. Long (took a year)
- b. Dangerous (robbers)
- c. Spices needed
OBSTACLES TO EXPLORATION

• Poor maps and navigational tools

• Disease / starvation

• Fear of unknown “?”

• Lack of adequate supplies
EXPLORATION:

- Exchanged goods and ideas
- Improved navigational tools and ships (astolabe and compass)
- Claimed territories (Map)
Prince Henry the Navigator

Regions Explored by Portugal
Henry the Navigator

To bring Portugal more trade and power and to spread Christianity, this prince sponsored expeditions beyond the safety of the Mediterranean.

Glory, God or Gold?
Beyond Darkest Africa

The Portuguese yearned to find a sea route to India to thwart Arab “middlemen” who controlled overland routes, keeping prices of pepper and other spices high by keeping supplies low.

Glory, God or Gold?
Bartholomeu Dias

A fierce, 13 day storm blew his ship off course rounding the tip of Africa. He only realized how far he had gone when the skies cleared.

Why do you think the cape he rounded (though he never saw it) was named “The Cape of Good Hope”?

Glory, God or Gold?
In his first voyage, da Gama managed to reach Calicut in India (his goal) and sail home.

The ruler of Calicut, (Samuri) welcomed da Gama: “The devil take ye!” and was scornful da Gama had not brought valuable presents.
Christopher Columbus

USI.4A

Discovered the New World but didn’t know it.

Regions explored by Spain

Francisco Coronado

Claimed the Southwestern United States for Spain
Columbus

- Sailed west to Indies
- Landed on the Bahamas
- Sailed for Spain (King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella)
Christopher Columbus

**Strengths:**
- Belief in self and abilities
- Faith in his idea of reaching the Indies and China by sailing West
- Abilities as a sailor
- Luck

**Weaknesses:**
- Belief in self and abilities—made him arrogant and cruel to crew and natives
- Faith in his idea of reaching the Indies and China by sailing West—made him foolhardy in holding to the idea he’d reached the Indies.
First Voyage: Discovery

**Crew:** 87, 84 Andalucian sailors. Only 4 criminals seeking pardons

**Problems:** superstitions of crew (sea monsters, fall off edge of world)—Columbus disciplined severely, minimized distances (falsely) so they wouldn’t know how far they’d gone.

**Failures:** didn’t really find the Indies or China; didn’t find the riches expected

**Successes:** found new lands for Spain, found western and eastern routes that took full advantage of prevailing currents and winds
Second Voyage: Whoops!

17 ships with 1200 men (6 of them priests to convert the “Indians”) set out to find Indies spices and gold.

300 died of disease. A hurricane destroyed all of the ships. Patching together two ships from the scraps, Columbus limped home in disgrace.
With 6 Ships, few volunteers and many convicts, Columbus set out to redeem himself.

First hope—Natives brought Columbus and his crew gold nuggets to trade at Hispaniola.

Natives turned unfriendly and forced them to leave. Ships wormy and food rotten, but colonists wouldn’t help and Indians refused them food. After word of Indian killings reached the monarchs, Columbus and his brother were brought back to Spain in chains.
Privately funded, not patroned by Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus was still “Admiral,” but had no governing powers over colonists. Although he sailed along the coast of South America, he found no riches, nor traces of the Indies or China and returned to Spain defeated.

Glory, God or Gold?
Vespucci

- Amerigo Vespucci, 1454-1512
- America was named after him
- In 1501, he identified North & South America as separate from Asia
- Named Pilot Major of Spain in 1508
- European mapmakers used his name to give him credit for recognizing the two continents as separate from Asia.
Balboa

- Spanish Explorer
- Claimed Pacific Ocean and adjoining lands for Spain
Ponce de Leon

- 1st to land on the mainland of North America
- Looking for “fountain of youth”
- Established St. Augustine, Florida
Cortes

- Spanish Conquistador
- Conquered Aztec emperor Montezuma
Magellan

- Searched for passage to Pacific Ocean
- Sailed through “strait of Magellan”
- Died in Philippines
- Crew lst to circumnavigate the world
Ferdinand Magellan

Inspired by a friend who was both astrologer and cartographer, Magellan determined he could circumnavigate the globe.

Spurned by his native Portugal, he gained funding and patronage from Spain.

He set out to accomplish Columbus’ goal, to reach the Indies and China by sailing West
Although the voyage is attributed to Magellan, he did not succeed in the circumnavigating globe. He was killed on the island of Mactan.
Obstacles & Problems

Magellan and his crew suffered all of the following as he searched for a western sea passage around South America:

- Finding many places along the coast that looked like sea passages that were just bays and inlets
- Running out of food and supplies. He thought he had supplies for two years. His suppliers in Spain fraudulently gave him six months worth. (He and the crew ate fresh fish and game, rats and wormy biscuits, even, oxhide bindings, and drank water contaminated with rat urine.
- Combating the mutiny of three out of his five ships. To quell it, he had to kill the captain of one of the ships, then block passage of the other two.
- Meeting greedy natives who swarmed over his ships and took everything that wasn’t nailed down.
- Navigating through one of the most treacherous passages of rock-lined water in the world: the strait named for him.
Magellan’s Death

On an island in the Philippines, a native chieftain pretended to be Christian to enlist Magellan’s aid to fight a neighboring chieftain.

Once on the island, Magellan was attacked by the chief and his men. He was repeatedly wounded by natives armed with poisoned arrows, spears and scimitars. He could have retreated and saved himself, but covered his fleeing men, fighting while the rest rowed back to the ships.
Concluding the Voyage

One by one the ships fell apart.
The Portuguese imprisoned some of the men in islands near Spain.
Only 18 of the 250 men landed back at Seville.

The total time of the voyage was 12 days less than three years.
As penitence, the 18 survivors walked barefoot carrying candles to the shrine of the Virgin Mary.

Glory, God or Gold?
Pizzaro

- Conquered the Inca Empire
De Soto

• Sailed for Spain
• Explored Mississippi River – Present-day Oklahoma
Coronado

• Looking for fabled seven cities of gold
• Explored present-day Arizona and New Mexico
CULTURAL INTERACTION

SPAIN

1. Conquered and enslaved Indians
2. Brought Christianity to New World
3. Brought European Diseases to Indians
Regions Explored by France

Samuel de Champlain
Quebec, Canada

Robert La Salle
Mississippi River Valley

USI.4A
USI.4B

CULTURAL INTERACTION

FRANCE

1. Established trading posts
2. Spread Christianity
Jacques Cartier

- Searched for the northwest passage
- Discovered St. Lawrence River in 1536
- Discovered the Huron-Iroquois village of Hochelaga on the site of the city of Montreal
Samuel de Champlain

- Founded Quebec in 1608
- Father of French Canada
- Mapped Nova Scotia to the Great Lakes looking for a route to Asia
Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle

• Explored the Mississippi River
• He was the first European to sail down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.
• He claimed the Mississippi River Basin, which he called the Louisiana Territory, for France
• the Father of the Louisiana Territory
le Père Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet

- Explored the Upper Mississippi
- traveled south from the modern Iowa-Missouri border to the vicinity of St. Louis.
Regions Explored by England

Henry Hudson’s Claims
Cabot

- Sailed for England
- Landed on coast of New-foundland
- Gave England claim to North America
Henry Hudson

- Attempted to find the north-west passage through the north pole, commanding the Muscovy ship *Hopewell*
- Discovered pods of whales and became known as the father of the English whaling industry
- Discovered Hudson Bay, 1610
CULTURAL INTERACTION
ENGLAND

1. Claimed ownership of land; settlements
2. Learned farming techniques
3. Traded
USI.4B
AREAS OF COOPERATION

1. Technologies (transportation of weapons and farm tools)
2. Trade
3. Crops
   (Trading post)
AREAS OF CONFLICT

1. Land
2. Competition for Trade
3. Differences in cultures
4. Disease
5. Language Difference

How!
Huh?
Columbian Exchange

• **From America**
  – Corn
  – Potatoes
  – Beans
  – Chocolate
  – Buffalo
  – Beaver
  – Parrots
From Europe -

- Oranges
- Onions
- Sheep
- Horses
- Cattle
- Honeybees
- Pigs
- Chickens
- Diseases (?)
WEST AFRICAN EMPIRES

GHANA
- Major gold deposits
- Desert climate
- Lay on trade routes

MALI
- Controlled gold & salt trade
- Mansa Musa – great king
- Also controlled caravan routes
- Timbuktu – great city of learning & trade

SONGHAIB
- Muslim faith was brought to Central Africa
- 3rd Great Kingdom
EXPLORATION SOL QUESTIONS

1. What were 3 motivating forces for exploration?
2. What were 4 obstacles to exploration?
3. What were 3 accomplishments of exploration?
4. What regions of North America were explored by Spain, France, & England?
5. Where did the Portuguese explore?
6. Explain cultural interactions of each nation with the Indians.
7. What were 3 areas of cooperation?
8. What were 5 areas of conflict?
9. Identify the location and describe the characteristics of West African societies (Ghana, Mali, and Songhai) and their interactions with traders.