

# SILENT Bell Ringer

Answer the following question in your notebook:

- ▶ Why would Europeans leave the comfort of their cities to venture to other lands?
- ▶ You measure my life in hours and I serve you by expiring. I'm quick when I'm thin and slow when I'm fat.



# Schedule

Objective: I can analyze why Europeans explored other regions

- ▶ Notes
- ▶ Exploration Reading

# The Age of Exploration

Europe Encounters the World



# Why did explorations happen when they did?

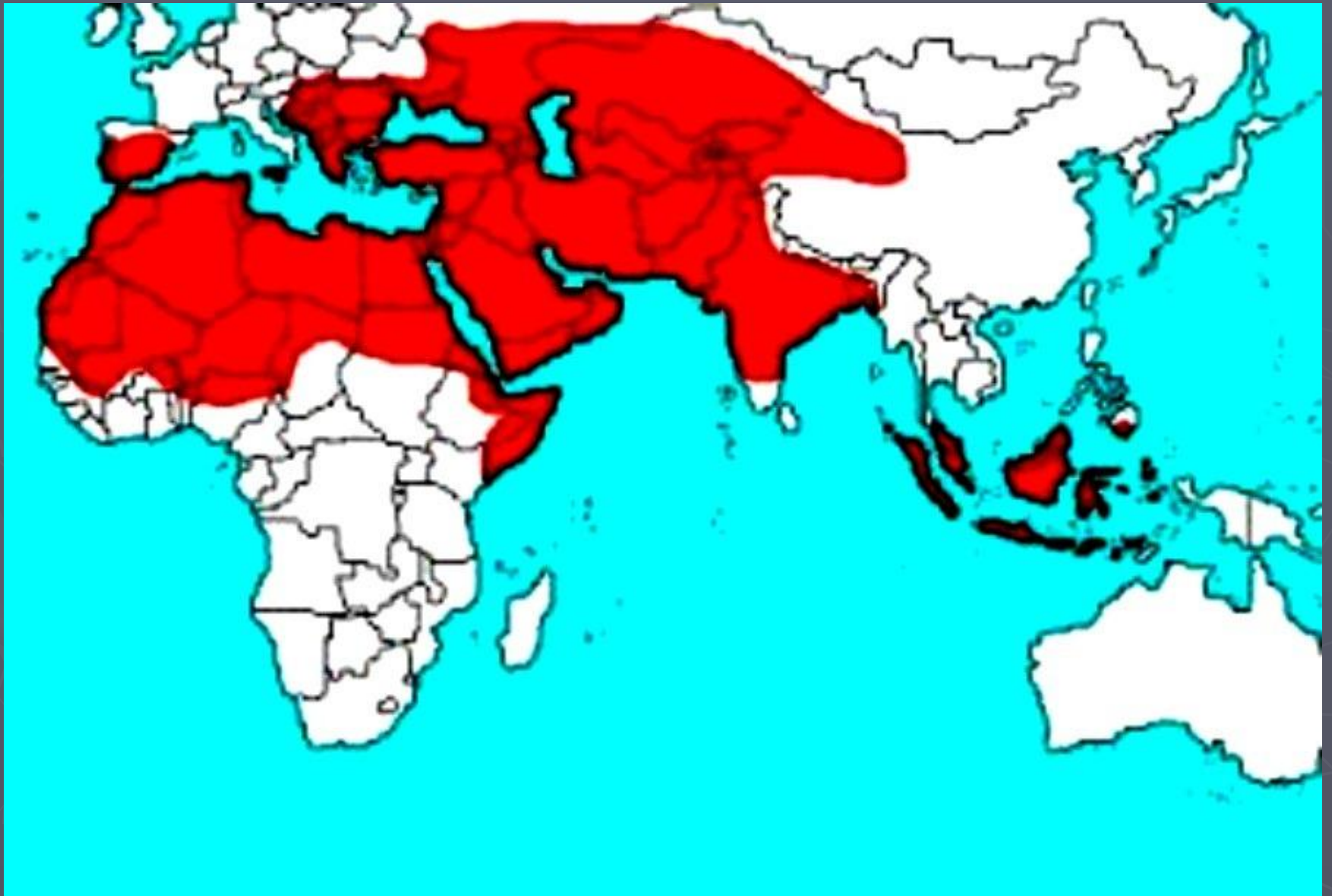
- ▶ A variety of factors all came together to make the time period (1450-1700) the “Age of Exploration”
- ▶ Some of these factors were agricultural and other resources they wished to have (gold, silver, spices, precious stones, etc.)

# What factors were pushing Europeans to explore?

- ▶ Decline of Mongol Empire in 1400s made goods from the east harder to get, more expensive
- ▶ Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 was a major block to trade



# Ottoman Turks (Muslim) Empire



# Why Explore?

The Three G's:

- ▶ Gold
- ▶ Glory
- ▶ God



# Gold



- ▶ Explorers were looking for more than just literal gold, they were looking for wealth
  - Europe did need gold (and silver) to fuel the rising banking system
- ▶ They also desired spices
- ▶ This leads to the idea of mercantilism:
  - This is the idea that there is only so much wealth in the world, and that to make your kingdom strong you must have more gold and wealth than the other kingdoms



# Glory



*The Triumph of Fame*, a Flemish tapestry from 1502.

- ▶ Glory was a relatively new idea in Europe
- ▶ With the rise of the printing press, the idea of gaining fame for one's actions were more possible
- ▶ Also, individual kings wanted glory for their kingdoms, competition spreads

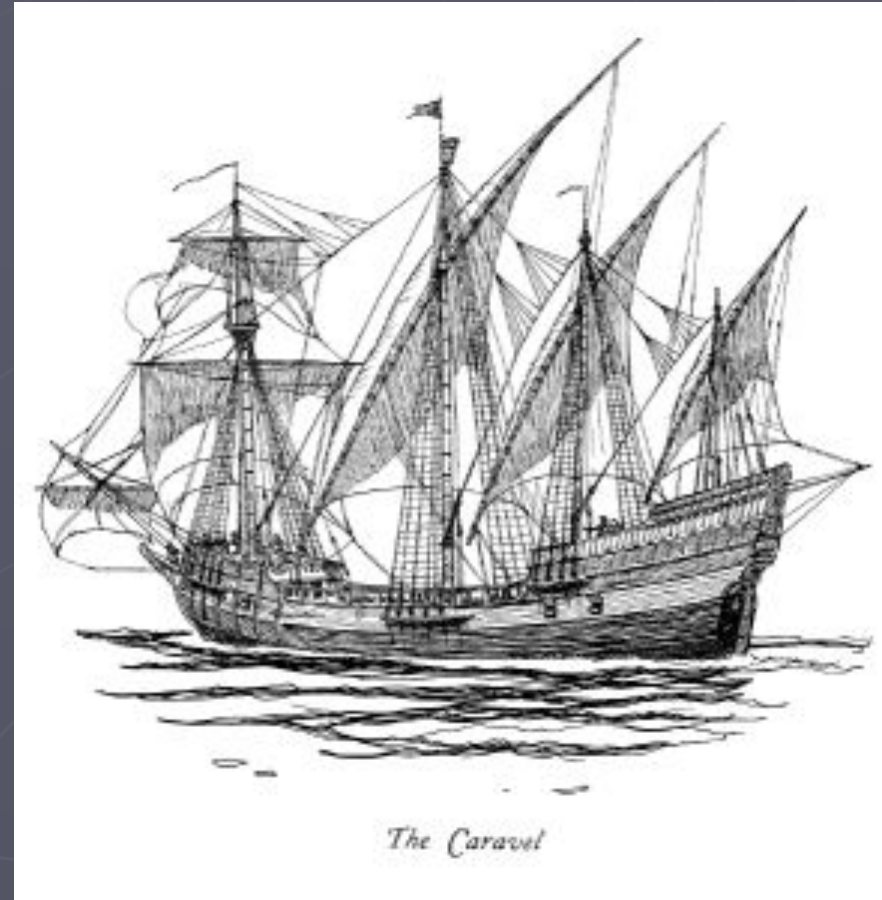
# God

- ▶ Europeans had always seen spreading Christianity as a good thing
- ▶ After the Reformation, competition will spring up
- ▶ Colonization *will* become a race to convert native peoples to a particular brand of Christianity
- ▶ Jesuits (Catholics) are some of the most active



# What were the new technologies that enabled explorations?

- ▶ The caravel was a new, faster, more maneuverable ship
- ▶ Older ships had square sails, caravels had triangular sails
- ▶ The Bilge pump system enabled ships to float higher
- ▶ The Compass, astrolabe, maps, sextant and other technologies from Islamic culture all helped make exploration possible



# SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE EMPIRES

1415 - 1590

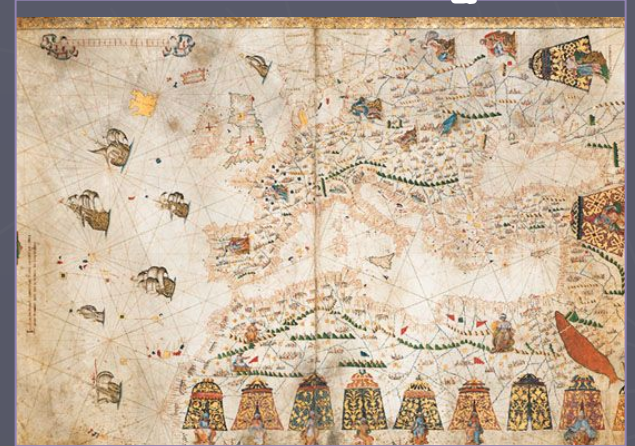


# New Maritime Technology



Hartman Astrolabe (1532)

## Better Maps

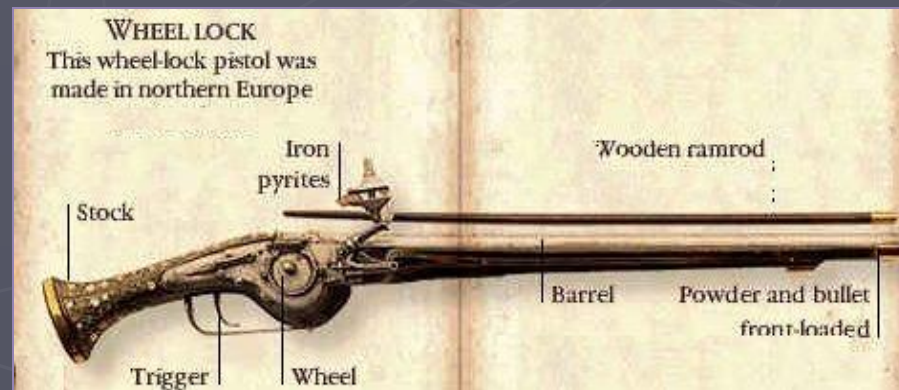
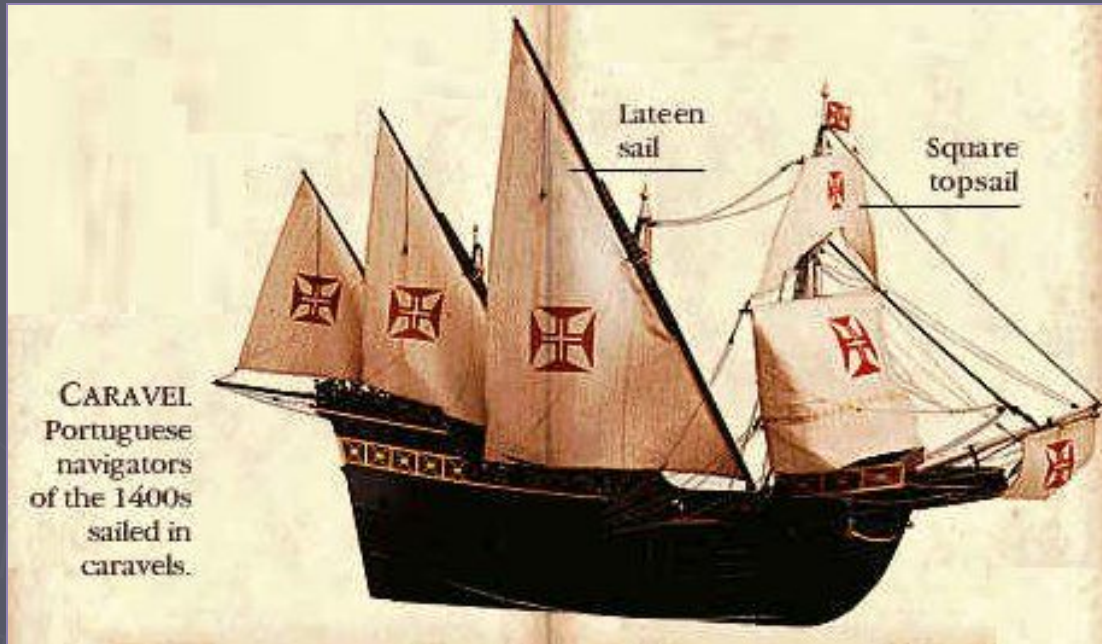


Mariner's Compass



Sextant

# New Weapons Technology



# How did these explorations begin?

- ▶ Prince Henry of Portugal, known as “Prince Henry the Navigator” was the first to encourage new ship explorations
- ▶ By the time of his death in 1460, Portuguese had sailed as far south as the Gold Coast of West Africa



# Why did Europeans begin to explore?

Early Voyages of European Exploration, 1487–1609





# Exploration: For Gold, Glory, and God

- ▶ Read through the article
- ▶ Be sure to **ANNOTATE!**
- ▶ Highlight/Underline important parts
- ▶ Make notes in the margins
- ▶ Answer the questions at the end and turn in when finished
- ▶ Be sure to answer using complete sentences

