

Chapter 17 Expanding Horizons

Sec 1 Early Exploration

-Why explore

- Better Asian trade route for spices
 - Arab and Venetian merchants - huge fees for transport
 - Mongols make Eastern Europe unstable for trade
- Cut middle man-more money
- Combat Islam by spreading Christianity
- Renaissance thought spurred on thinking and curiosity

-Technology

- Be able to leave sight of land to explore
 - Astrolabe- to plot direction w/use of sun and stars
 - Chinese compass
 - Used hourglass for time
 - Speed measurement by dropping wood block at bow and count time to reach stern
- Maps and cartographers improved
- Ship technology
 - Multi-mast ships w/triangular sails to sail into wind
 - Rudder in back of ship not side
 - New type of ship- caravel- had all new improvements

-Portugal Leads

- Prince Henry the Navigator
 - Wanted cut middle man b/c so far in Western Europe
 - Brought together cartographers – astronomers – mathematicians
 - Study navigation – All information state secret
 - Sponsored multiple exploratory voyages along African coast
 - 1487 Bartholomeu Dias 1st to sail around tip of Africa
 - 1497 Vasco de Gama – around Cape of Good Hope to India
 - 10 months Portugal to India
 - Had poor trade goods and failed to trade but hero b/c of voyage

-Spain

- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella fighting Reconquista
 - Unable to shift resources to exploration
 - Christopher Columbus tried several times for backing
 - Brother cartographer in Portugal
 - Wives father Portuguese sea captain
 - Across to state secret
 - Italian grew up w/stories of Greek and Roman voyages
- Moors out and reconquista ends
 - Columbus given backing
 - Wants: coat of arms – title of “Admiral of Ocean Seas”
 - % Of wealth from finds – rule found lands for Spain
 - Sons get title after his death
 - Landed near Dominican Republic – finds Indians
 - Looks for gold and evidence of Asia
 - Made 3 additional voyages – believes found Asia
 - Most believed found another land mass
 - Dies 1506 after jail and poor

-Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci adamant about “new world” not being Asia and is new land – term America is named after him

-Spain and Portugal divide world

-Both want protect claimed land and routes – turned to Pope

-1493 Line of Demarcation – line N to S in mid Atlantic

-W of line Spain – E. of line Portugal

-Line too far E – Portugal felt Spain control Asian routes

-1494 Treaty of Tordesillas w/ Spain and Portugal – move line W

-Magellan “1st” to circumnavigate of globe for Spain (born in Portugal)

-Began w/ 5 ships and 260 men

-Crossed Atlantic – down coast S. America

-Around dangerous tip of S.A. (straight of Magellan)

-1 ship gets separated and returns to Spain – another wrecks

-Magellan reaches South Sea (named by Vasco Núñez de Balboa)

-Renames it Pacific Ocean (ocean very calm)

-Supplies gone and some die

-Reach Philippines and convert people to Christianity

-One chief not want and wounds man in foot w/spear

-Magellan finished off by natives

-Surviving crew makes land fall in – moluccas- (Spice Islands) trades and heads

home

-Along African coast Portuguese attacked and sunk 1 ship

-Follows around Africa to home- Seville

-1522 – 1 ship 18 survivors and broke even

-Very important b/c could be done

Sec 2 Overseas Empires

-Portugal – mostly concerned w/ Africa and Asia (spice trade)

-Not care for colonization

-When reached Indian waters – had compete w/Muslim traders

-Fought trade war and defeated Arab fleets

-Set up forts and naval bases in Indian Ocean – Persian Gulf – S.E. Asia

-Became dominant and controlled shipping and expanded E. to Japan

-Also China – Spice Islands

-Colonized Brazil and grew cash crops – cotton – coffee- sugar cane- tobacco

-Slaves brought from Africa – not enough local labor

-Spain – to colonize for wealth and conversion – conquistadors

-Hernán Cortès 1519 in Mex. w/600 men 16 horses and cannons

-Native as guide – Malinche and allied w/ enemies of Aztecs

-Marched to capital Tenochtitlan and ruler Montezuma II

-Mont. Believed Cortès a god and sends gifts

-Gifts sent back – Cortès guest of Mont.

-Ransoms Mont. and some question if gods and not pay

-One Cortès men injured and bleeds – not gods

-Priests revolt – Mont. tries calm and they kill him

-Chase Cortès and rich leader soldiers

-Cross river and many drowned b/c riches on person

-Later Cortès returns and wages war with allies help

-Kills most Aztecs within 3 yrs – war and diseases

-1532 Francisco Pizarro invades Incan Empire (Peru)

- Captured ruler – Atahualpa – (AH-tuh-WAHL-puh)
 - Ransom paid but killed ruler and thousands of Incans
 - Territory taken over and cleared for crops
- Spanish Empire
 - By 1600s much N and S America and islands in W. Indies
 - Viceroys (royal reps.) ruled local provinces a/advice of Spanish settlers
 - 2 main goals: convert to Christianity and acquire wealth
 - Plantations – sugarcane/mines/missions/disease
 - Gov. and Social System called Encomienda
 - Landowners had right to use Natives as labor
 - Gave protection and education
 - Usually mistreated
 - Some landowners and clergy brought issue to SP. Crown
 - Bartolome de Las Casas – former landowner/ now priest
 - SP. Gov. pass laws to limit abuse – but mostly ignored
 - (Why) distance – profits
 - Local natives revolted occasionally
 - As local pope dies – more slaves brought in
 - Natives begin take on African cultures (a little)
- Netherlands (Dutch)
 - Won freedom from Spain/ few natural resources and farm land – looked to trade
 - 1600s “Golden Age” of Netherlands – better ships/ more caro and less crew
 - Amsterdam worlds largest. Commercial city w/ high living standards
 - 1599 1st expeditions to e. Asia and 1602 Dutch East India Co. Chartered
 - Charter to work w/gov. and business in E. Asia of the Dutch
 - 1619 Co. headquarters at Batavia on island of Java
 - Dutch controlled island trade: sugar – spices – tea- coffee
 - Batavia base of operations and pushed English and Portuguese from Asian outposts
 - 1641 took Malacca from Portuguese and now controlled spice islands
 - Dutch forced locals to give land and ports throughout E. Asia
 - Dutch go to N. America
 - English – Henry Hudson (sailing for Dutch)
 - Claimed land along N. Atlantic coast
 - 1621 Dutch Chartered Dutch W. India Co. – established American colonies
 - New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island
 - Became center of trade
 - Dutch in Africa
 - 1652 Dutch farmers (Boers) settled S. Africa at Cape of Good Hope
 - Provide supplies to ship
 - 1700s Dutch began to decline and England began to expand
 - French Colonies and Exploration
 - 1524 hired Italian Giovannida Verranzano
 - N. W. Passage to Asia
 - Explored N.C. to main
 - 1534 Jacques Cartier search up St. Lawrence
 - Claimed most E. Canada for Fr. and settles at present day Montreal
 - 1608 Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec (1st permanent Fr. Settlement in America)
 - French sent missionaries and traders
 - Not intend on colonies but trade for profit

-England

- Late to start – mostly in 1600s
- 1497 John Cabot explore Newfoundland
- Early 1500s Francis Drake raided Spanish ships for gold
- 1600 Chartered English E. India Co w/ posts in India and S.E. Asia
- Early 1600s settle some W. Indian islands around Jamaica
 - Introduced sugarcane and slave labor
- N.A. settlements – Jamestown
- 1620 Protestants (Puritans) – Pilgrims establish Plymouth, Ma
- Into 1700s more colonies and settlements along N. America coast
 - In north small family farms
 - In south large plantations w/slave labor
- Under Br. Crown rule but much self rule
- Natives displaced and Br. Not want convert – just want land
 - Natives try to several unorganized revolts
- By 1765 Br. Fight w/ Dutch and Fr. Over N. American and win
 - Leading power in N.A.

-Slave Trade

- Triangular trade – Europe – Africa – America
 - Br. Ship's w/trade goods (rum-weapons-cloth) go to W. Africa
 - Trade for slaves
 - Head to Caribbean islands or n. American w/slaves to sell
 - Pick up tobacco – molasses – cotton – sugar
 - Return w/raw materials to Br.
- Middle Passage
 - Between Africa and America slaves crammed together
 - Diseases and poor conditions and 20% not survive trip

Sec 3 Changing ways of Life

- Exploration – global cultures – trade – empires – conquests
- To expand economy mostly and promote Christianity
- Developed free enterprise (charters) – capitalism and economy
- Business methods
 - Voyages expensive no small group or company able
 - Joint stock company – sold shares to people
 - Put enough \$ up and share in profits
- Greater wealth brought from colonies and more people take risks
 - Entrepreneurs – set up business and industries
- Mercantilism – theory of economic policy
 - State (gov.) power depends on wealth
 - Goal of every state to be as wealthy as possible
 - Balance of trade
 - Parent country to have positive balance of trade
 - Colony produce more wealth than put in
- Cultural diffusion w/ Americas
 - Diseases
 - Technology
 - Agriculture – beans – potatoes – squash – corn
 - Columbian exchange describes all