

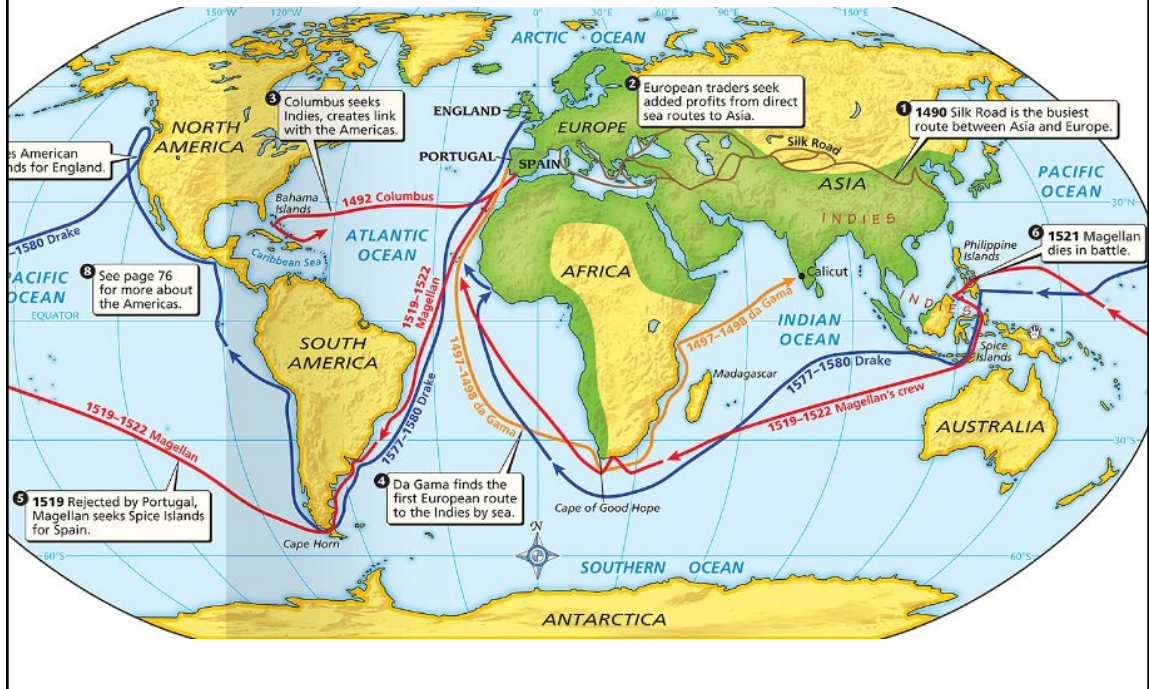
Bellringer

On your own sheet of paper answer the following prompt in complete sentences.

In our last unit we learned about Mehmet the Conqueror and his conquest of the city of Constantinople. Why did Mehmet want to take over Constantinople? How would this impact the supply of Asian goods to Europe? Why was this important?

I CAN explain & give examples of how new ideas/technologies led to an Age of Exploration by Europeans & the introduction of new plants/animals, diseases, & religious ideas.

The Age of Exploration



From the 1400s to the 1700s, Europe experienced an “Age of Exploration”

The Renaissance encouraged curiosity & a desire for trade

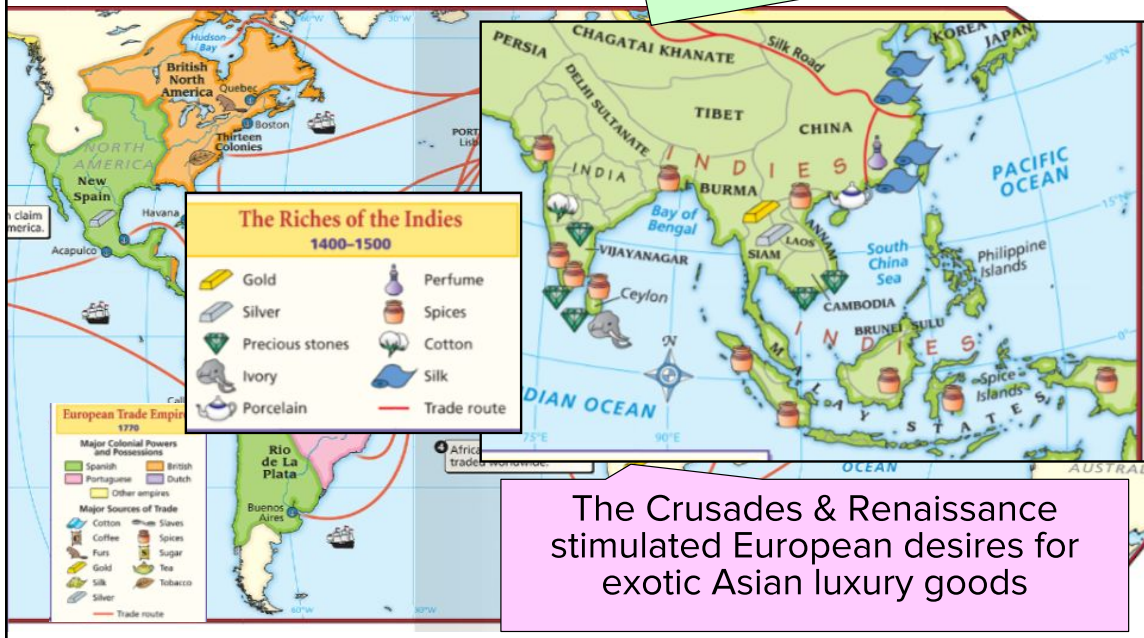


Motivations:
Why did Europeans want to explore?

As a result of exploration, European nations grew powerful & spread their influence throughout the world

Gold (Money)

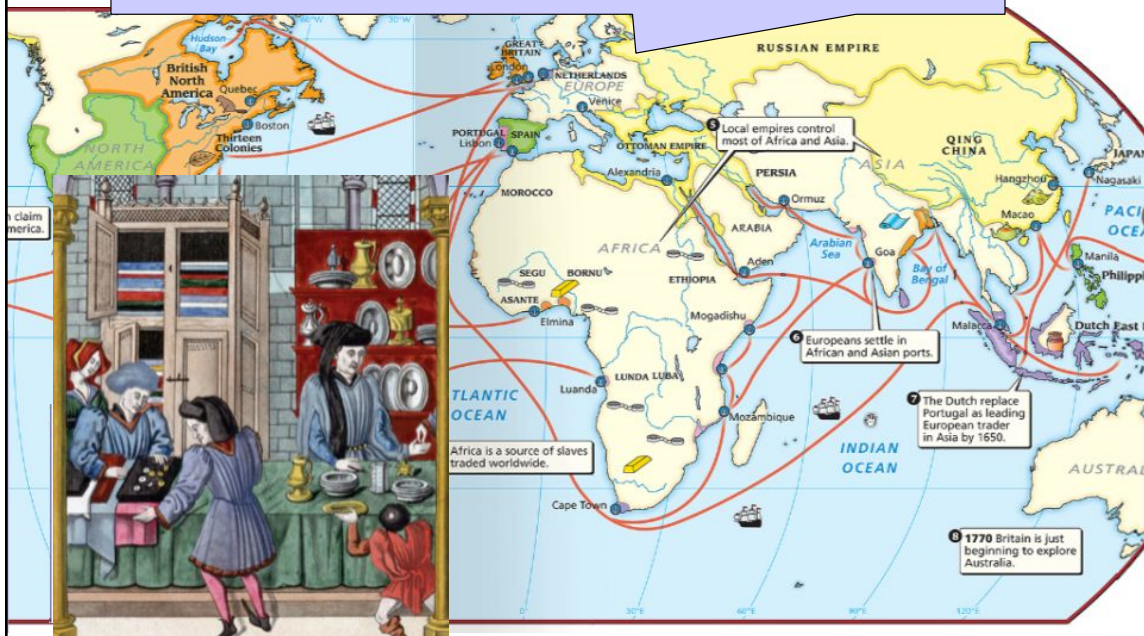
A desire for new sources of wealth was the main reason for European exploration



The Crusades & Renaissance stimulated European desires for exotic Asian luxury goods

Gold (Money)

Merchants began looking for quick, direct trade routes to Asia to avoid Muslim & Italian merchants & increase profits



Glory

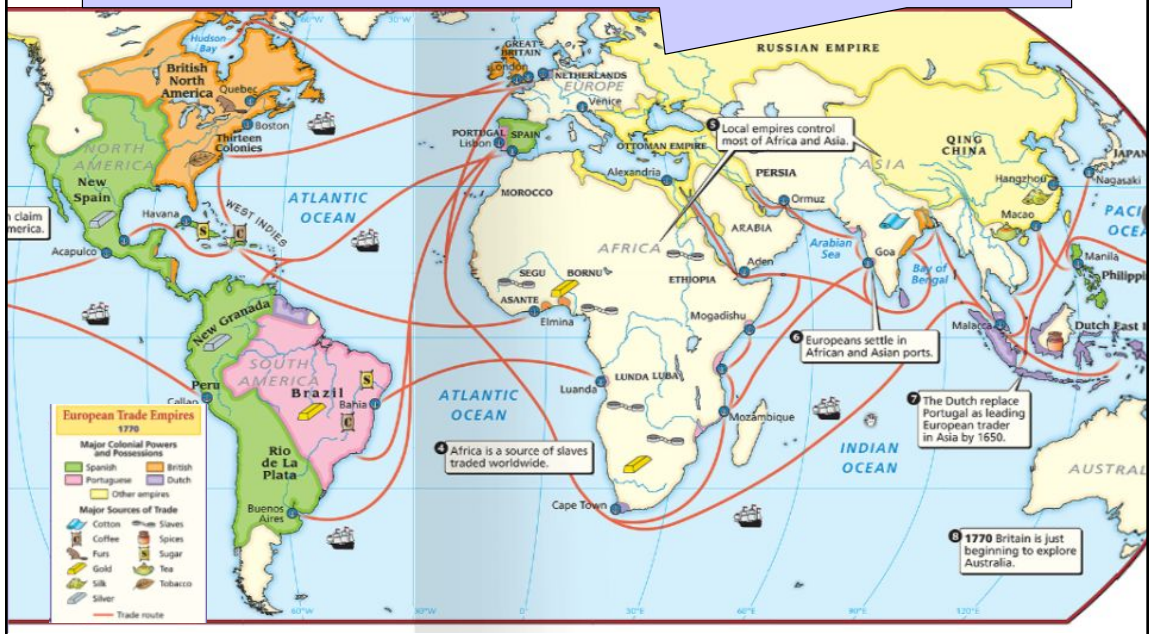
The Renaissance inspired new possibilities for power & prestige



Exploration presented Europeans the opportunity to rise from poverty and gain fame, fortune, & status

Glory

Kings who sponsored voyages of exploration gained overseas colonies, new sources of wealth for their nation, & increased power



God

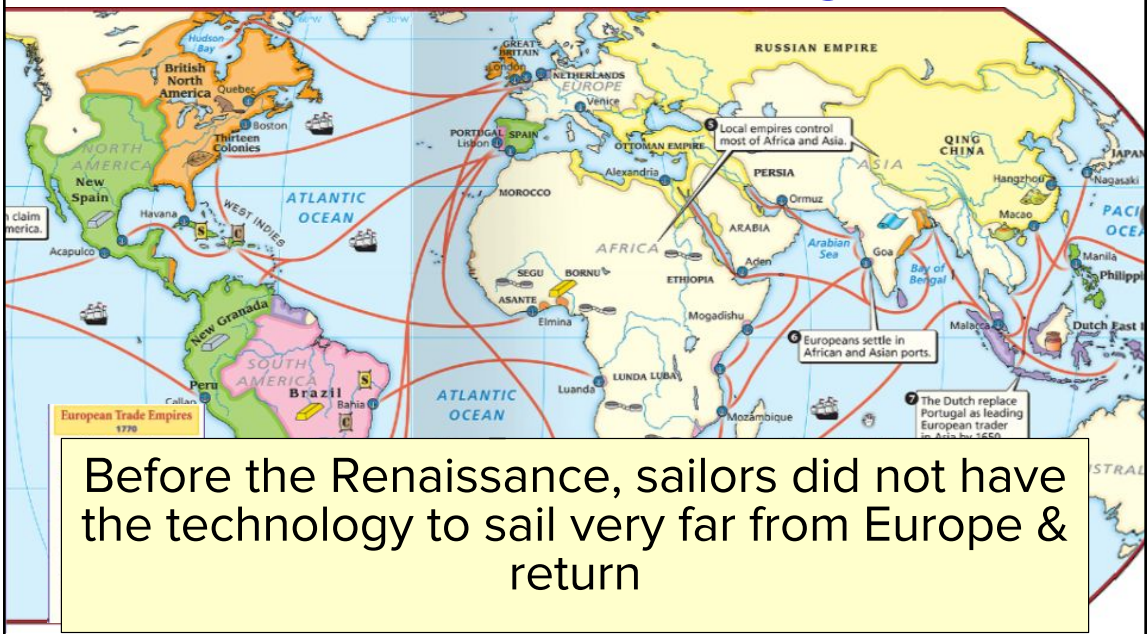
European Christians, especially Catholics, wanted to stop the spread of Islam & convert non-Christians to the faith



Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries who would focus only on conversions

Means:

How were explorers able to sail so far & make it back again?



Before the Renaissance, sailors did not have the technology to sail very far from Europe & return

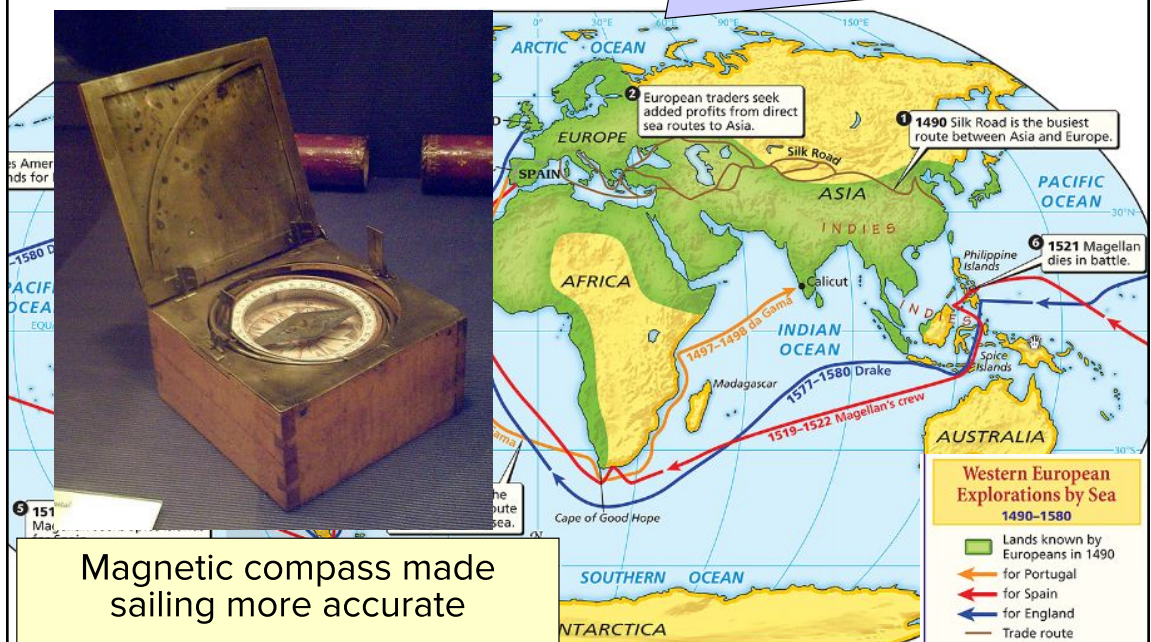
Navigation

Trade & cultural diffusion during the Renaissance introduced new navigation techniques to Europeans

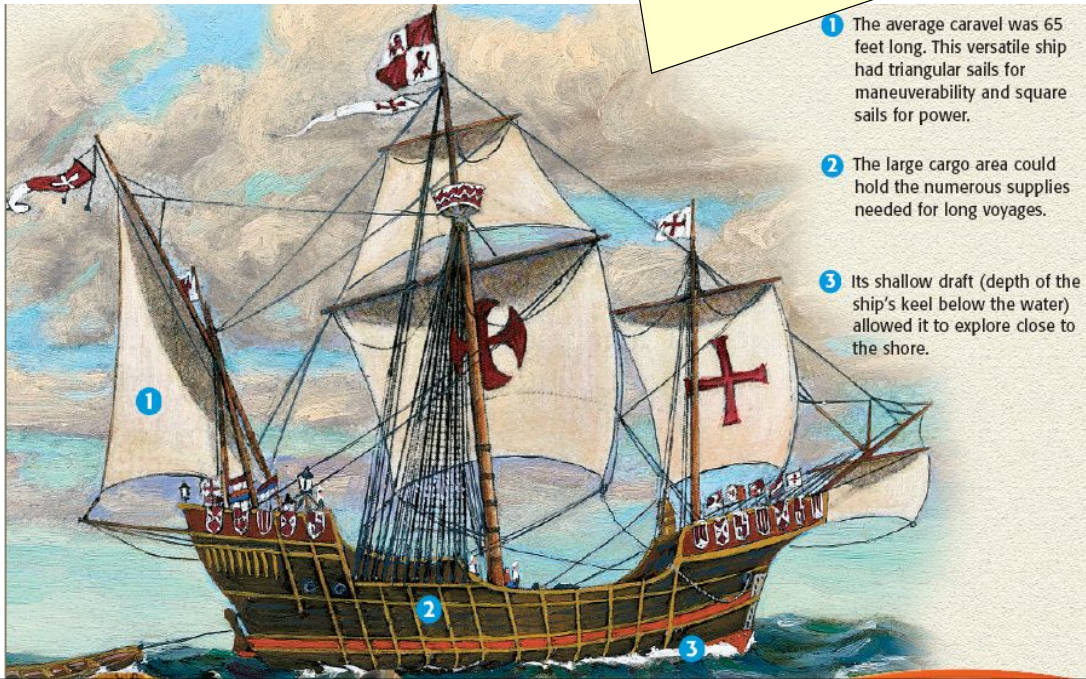


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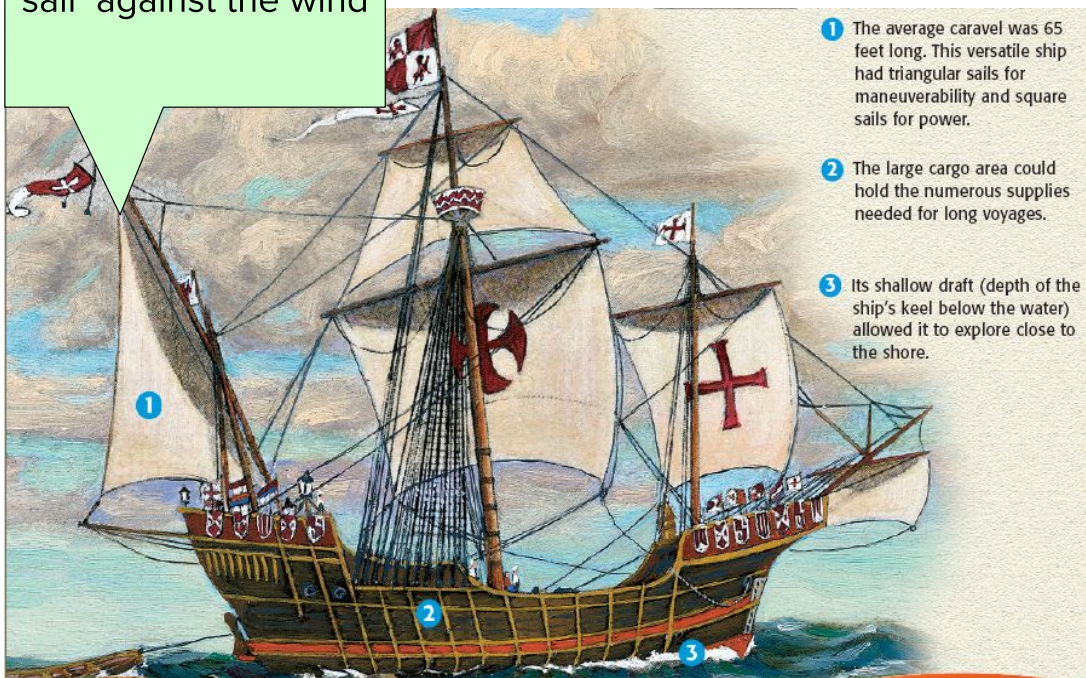


European shipbuilders built a better ship;
The caravel was a strong ship that could travel in the
open seas & in shallow water



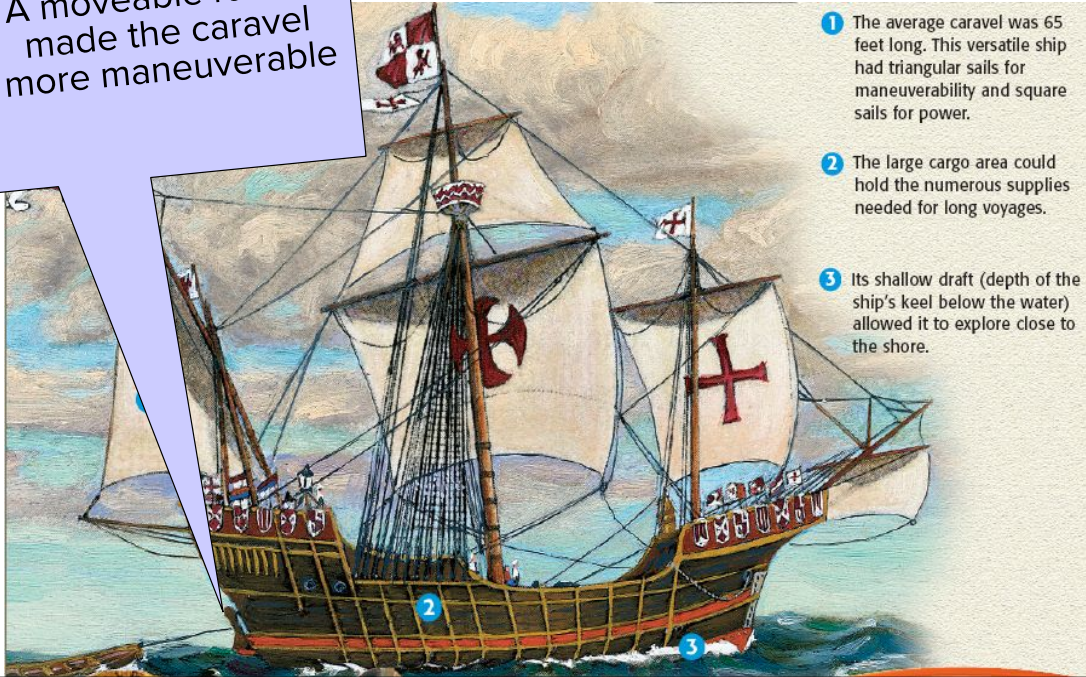
- 1 The average caravel was 65 feet long. This versatile ship had triangular sails for maneuverability and square sails for power.
- 2 The large cargo area could hold the numerous supplies needed for long voyages.
- 3 Its shallow draft (depth of the ship's keel below the water) allowed it to explore close to the shore.

Caravels had
triangular lateen sails
that allowed ships to
sail against the wind

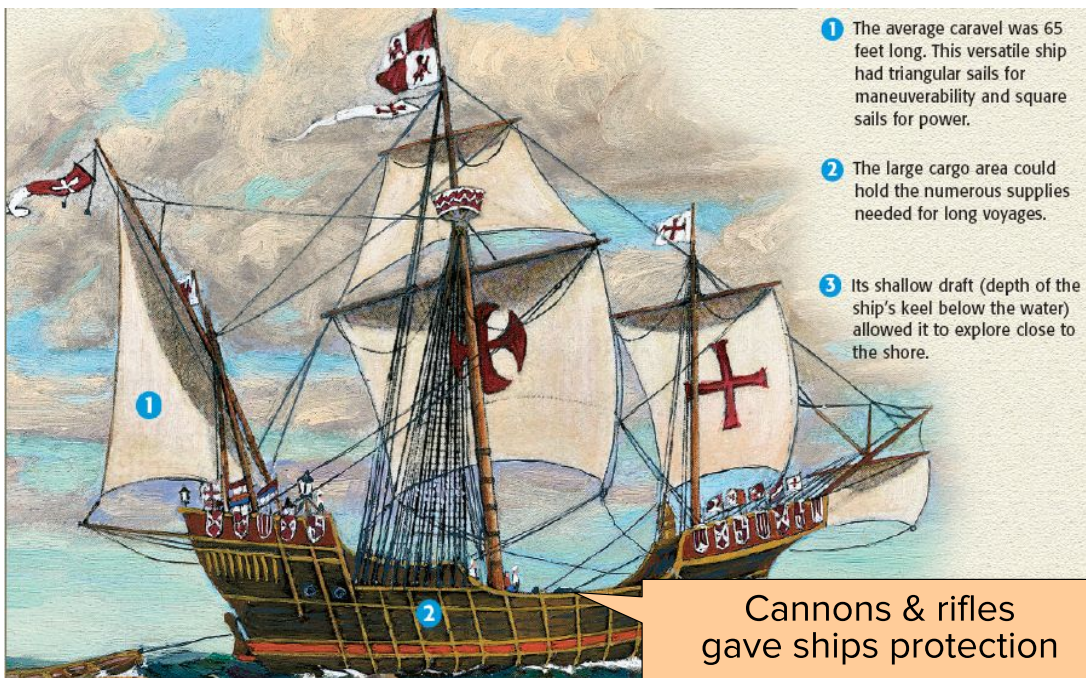


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A moveable rudder made the caravel more maneuverable

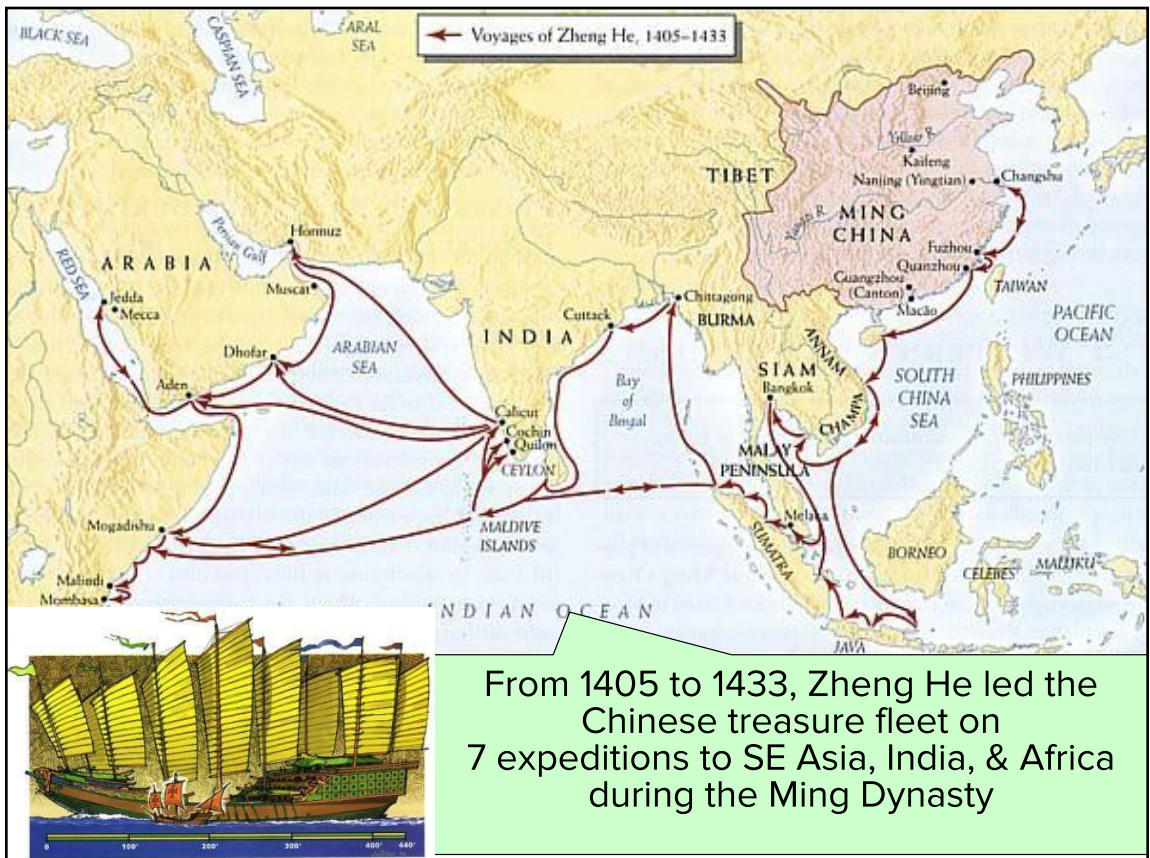
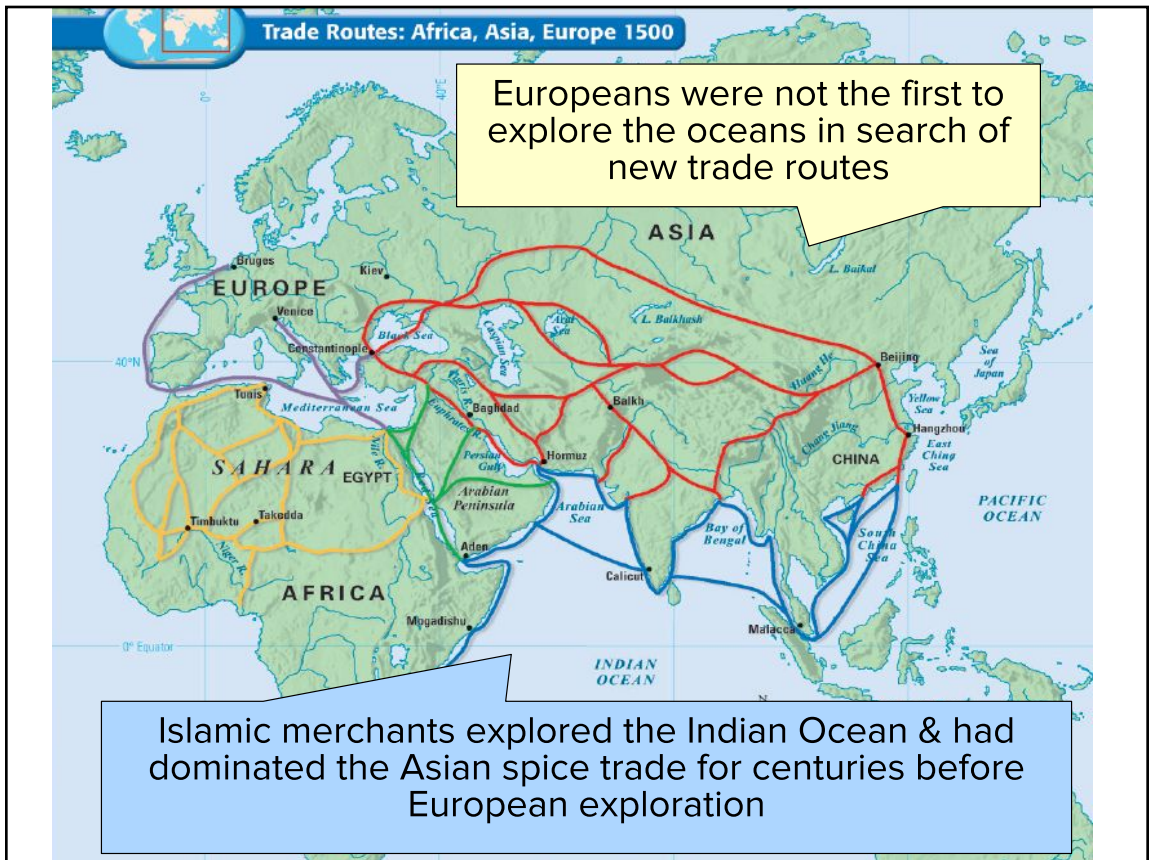


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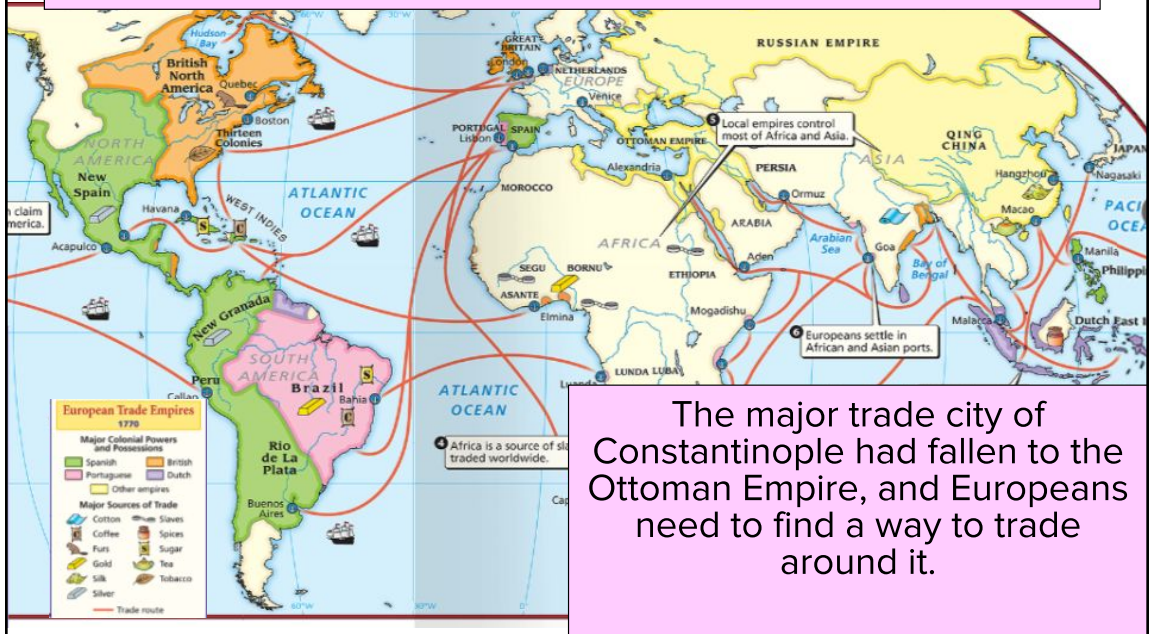


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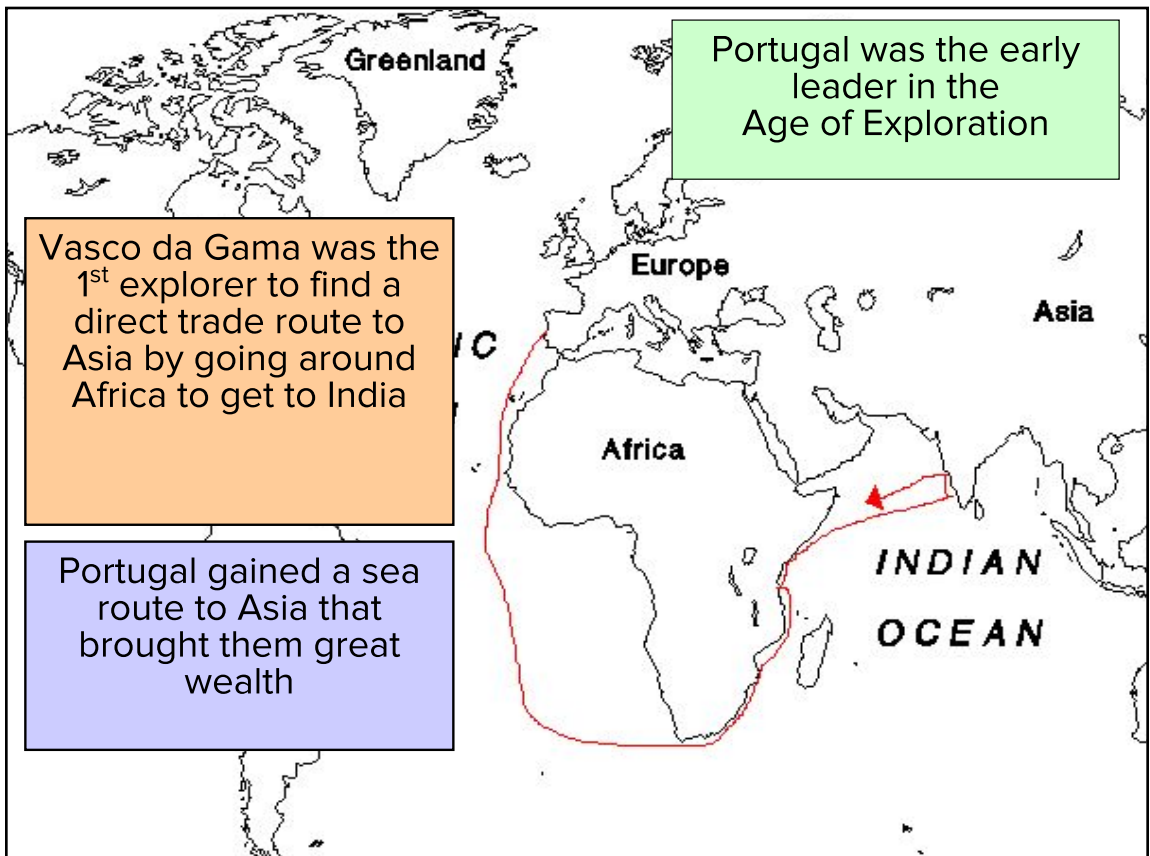
Cannons & rifles gave ships protection



But in the late 1400s, the European sailors did what neither Muslim nor Chinese explorers had done: Begin global (not regional) exploration & create colonies to increase their wealth & power



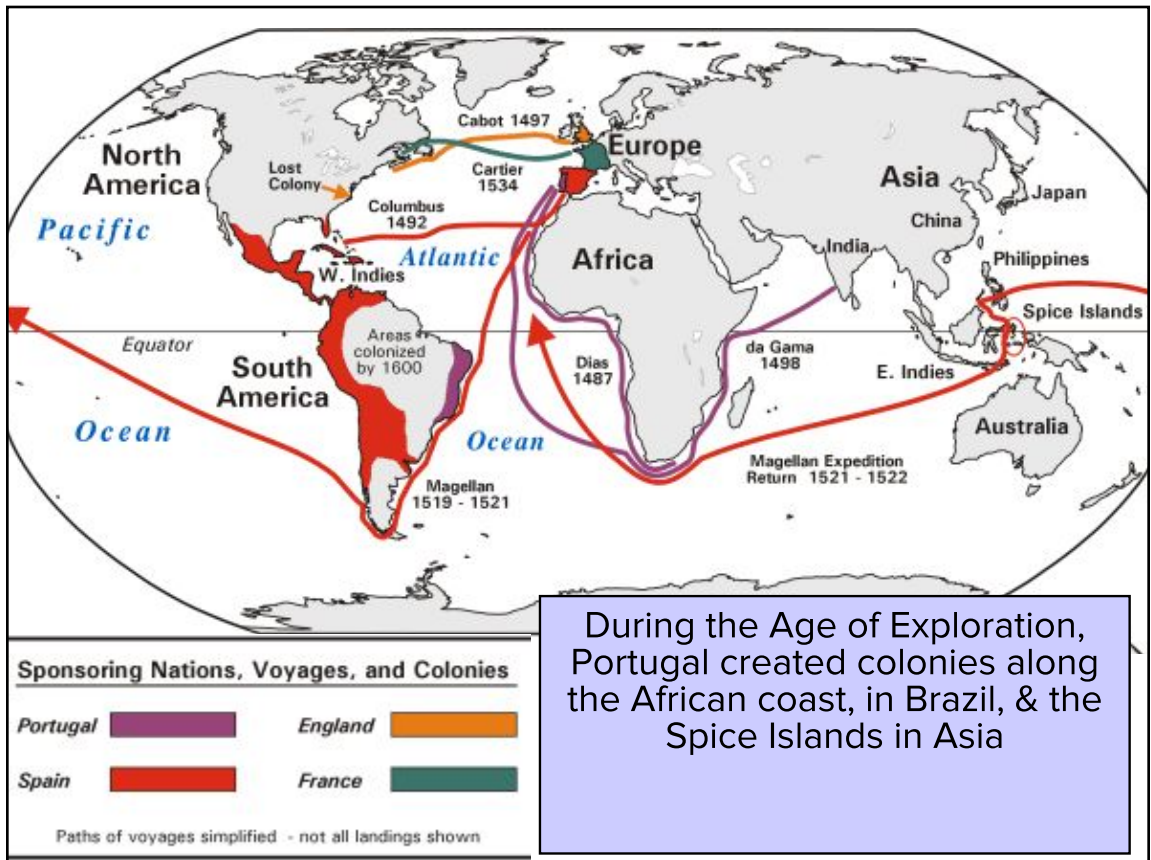
The major trade city of Constantinople had fallen to the Ottoman Empire, and Europeans need to find a way to trade around it.



Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration

Vasco da Gama was the 1st explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around Africa to get to India

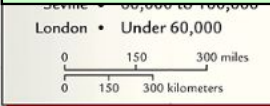
Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth



During the Age of Exploration, Portugal created colonies along the African coast, in Brazil, & the Spice Islands in Asia

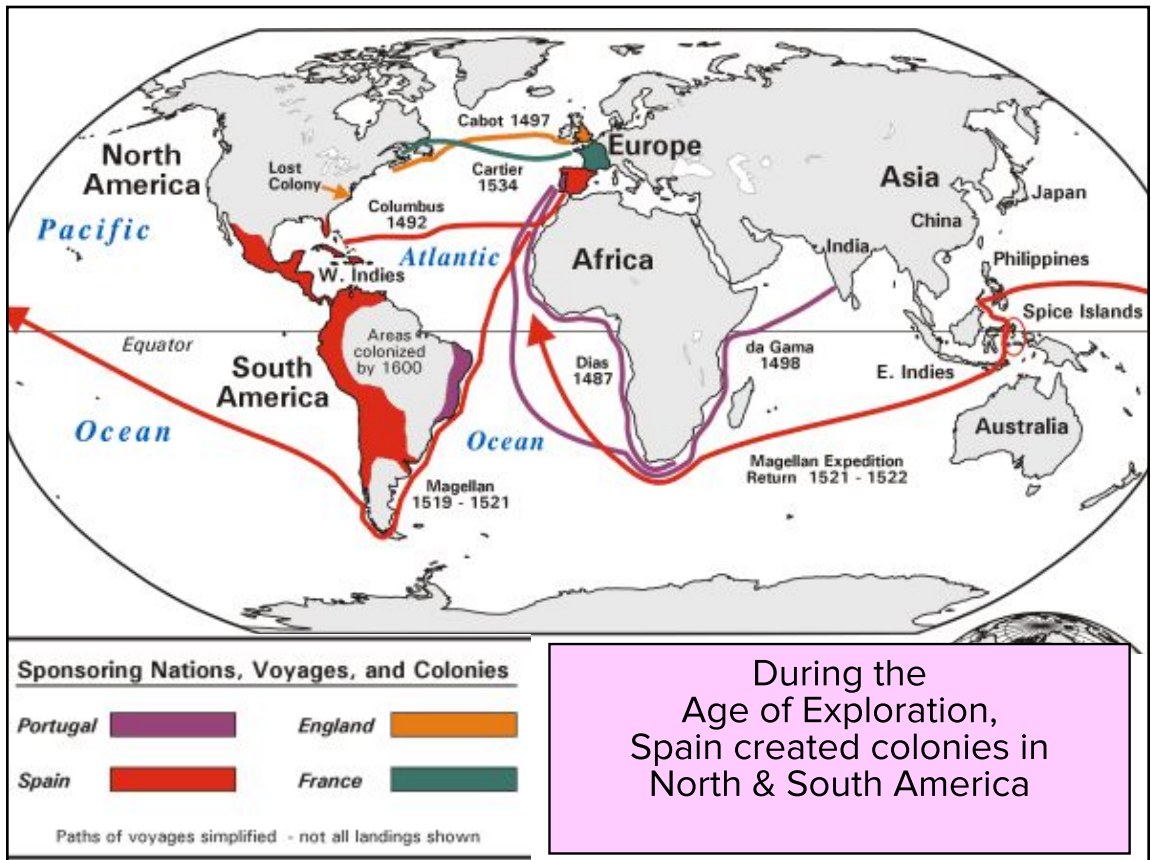
The Spanish government saw Portugal's wealth & did not want to be left out

More than any other European monarch, Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain sponsored & supported overseas expeditions



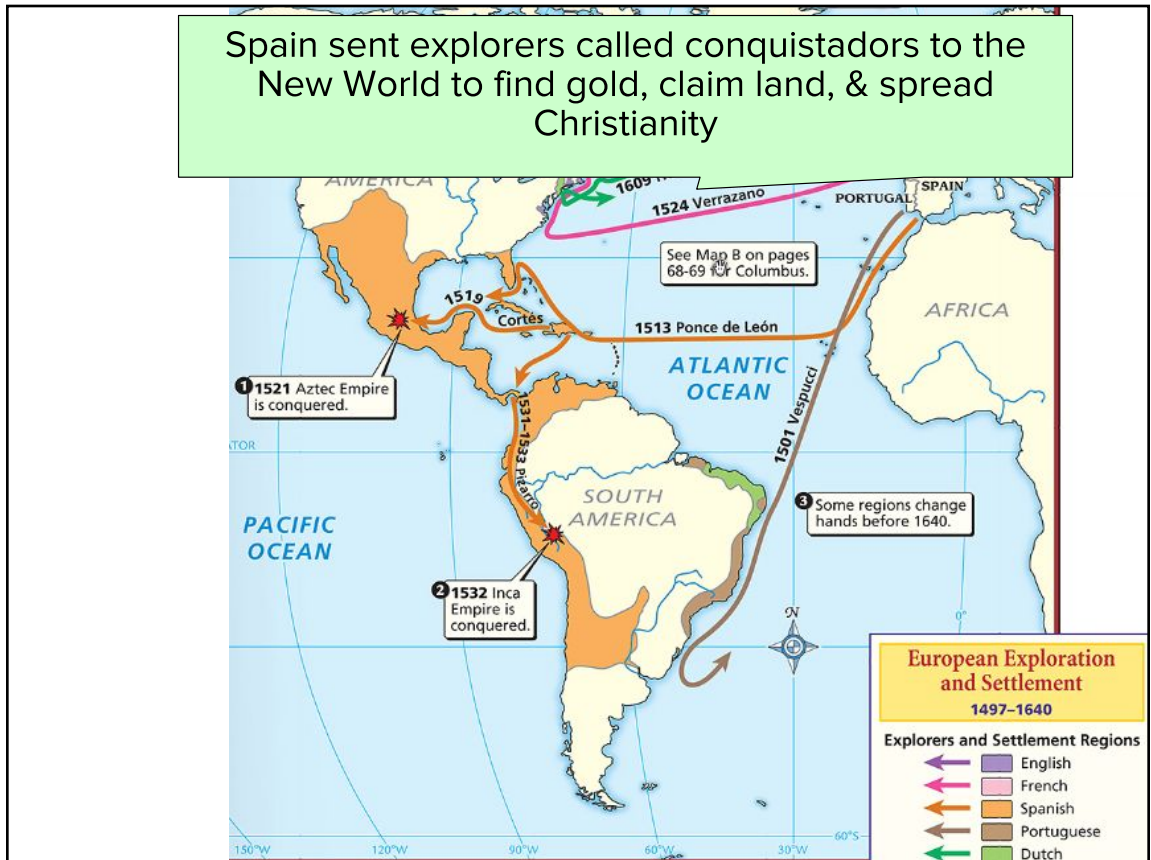
E Coastal nations such as Venice, Portugal, and later Spain gained wealth and power by dominating the sea.





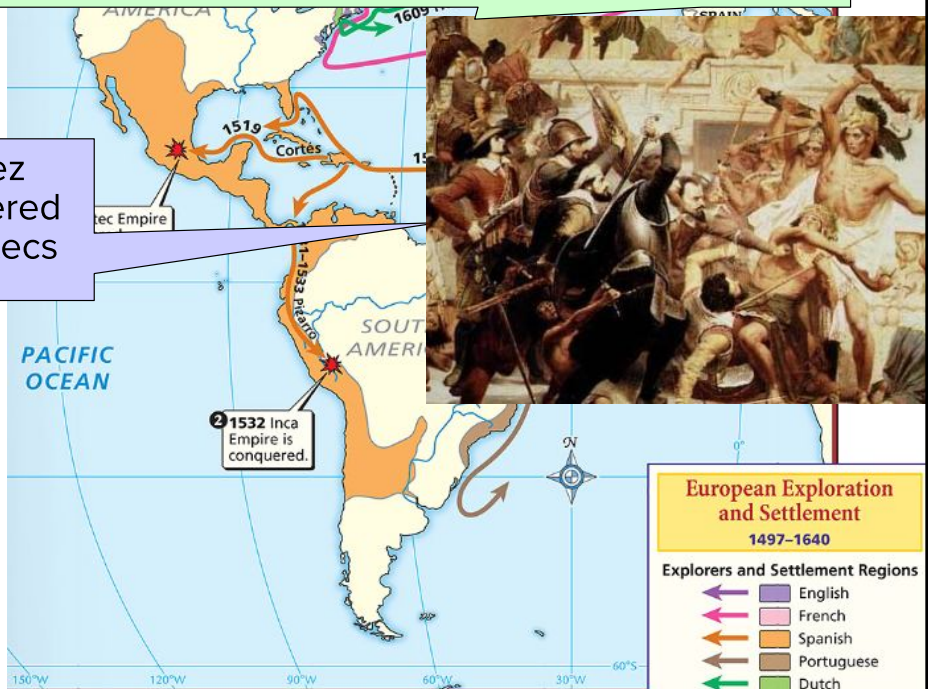
During the Age of Exploration, Spain created colonies in North & South America

Spain sent explorers called conquistadors to the New World to find gold, claim land, & spread Christianity



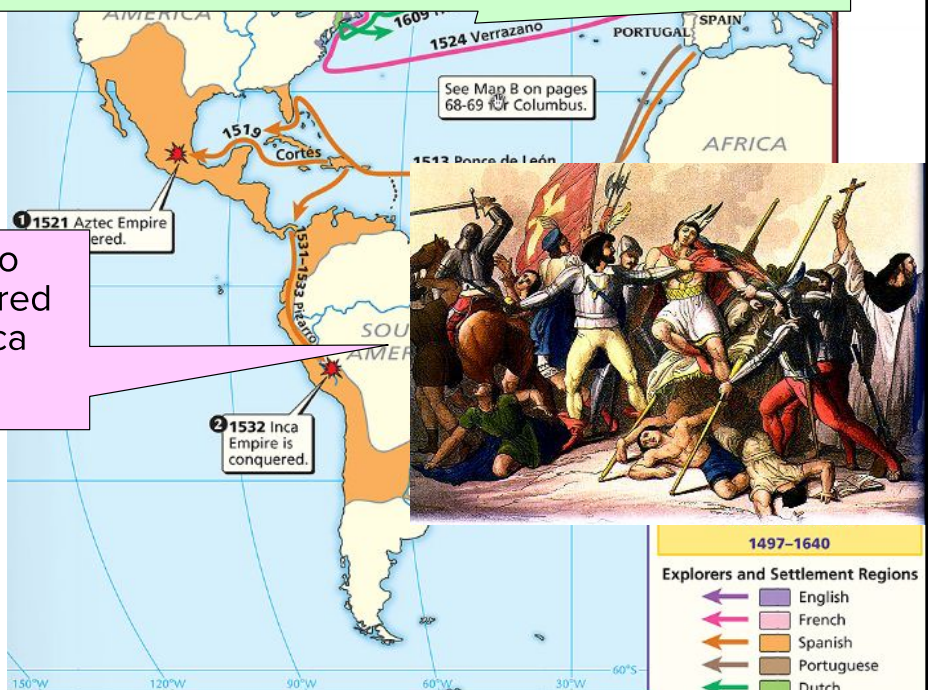
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Cortez conquered the Aztecs

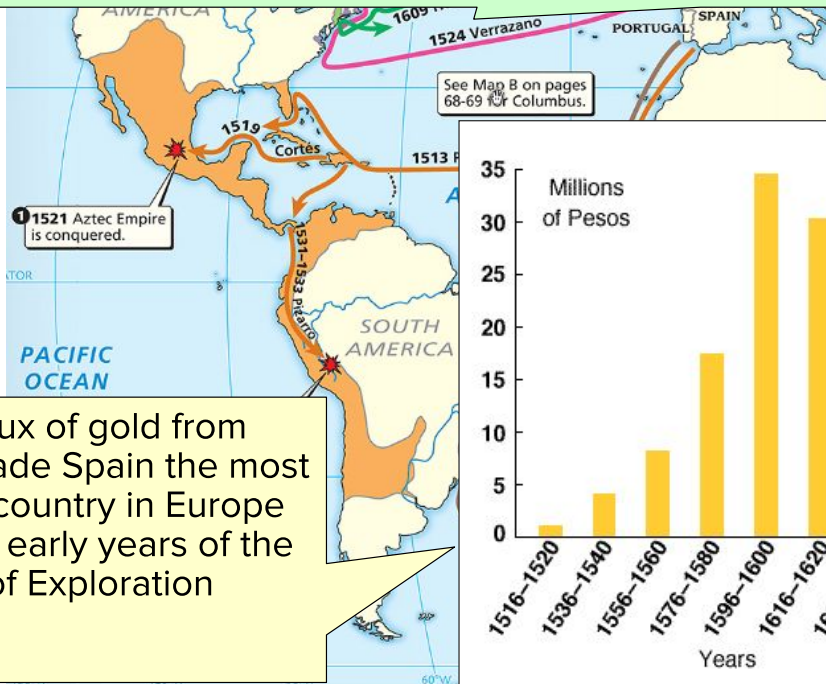


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Pizarro conquered the Inca

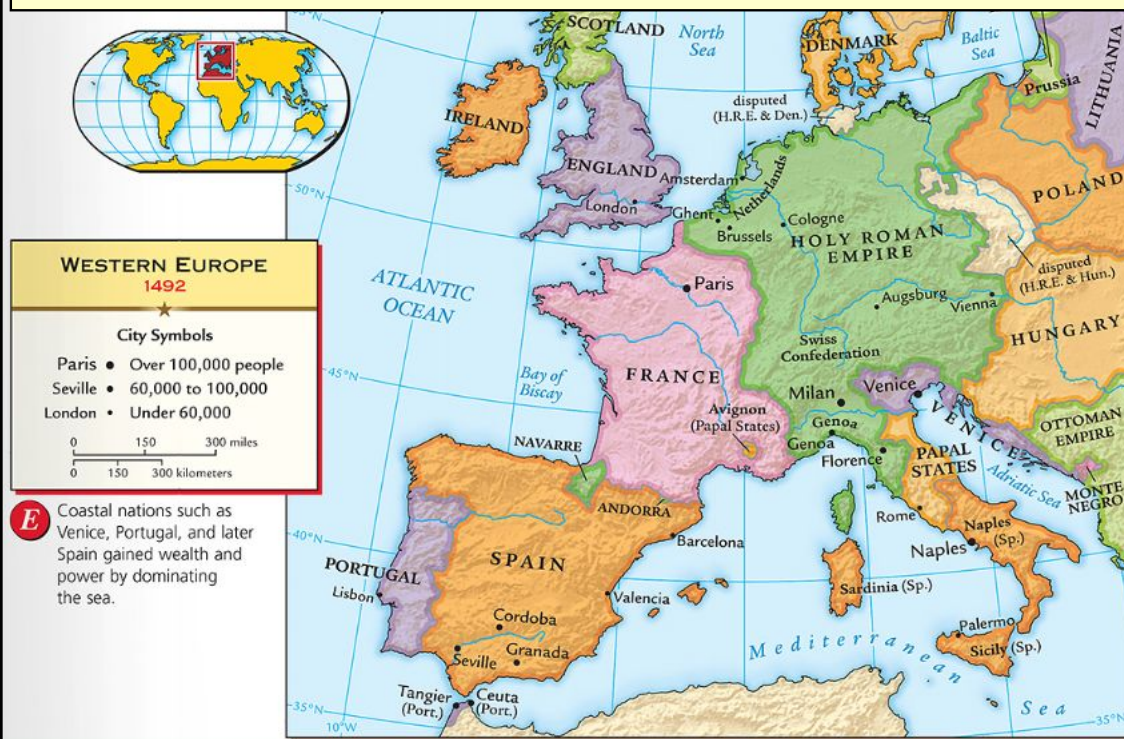


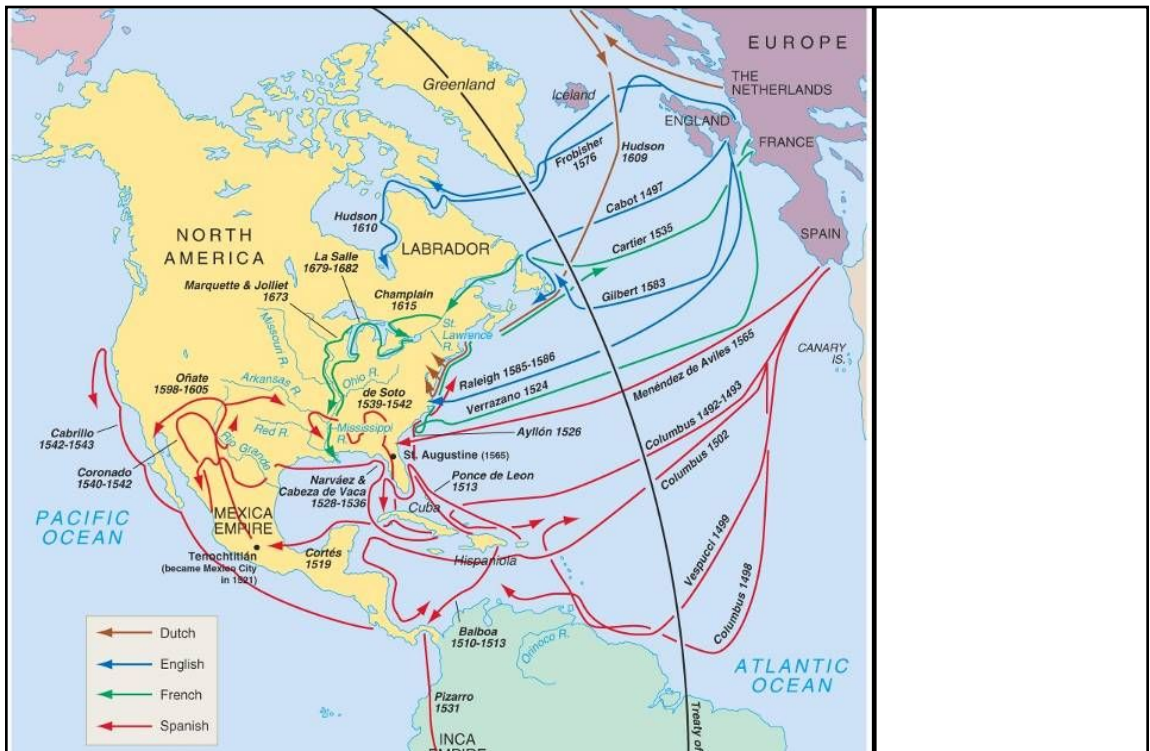
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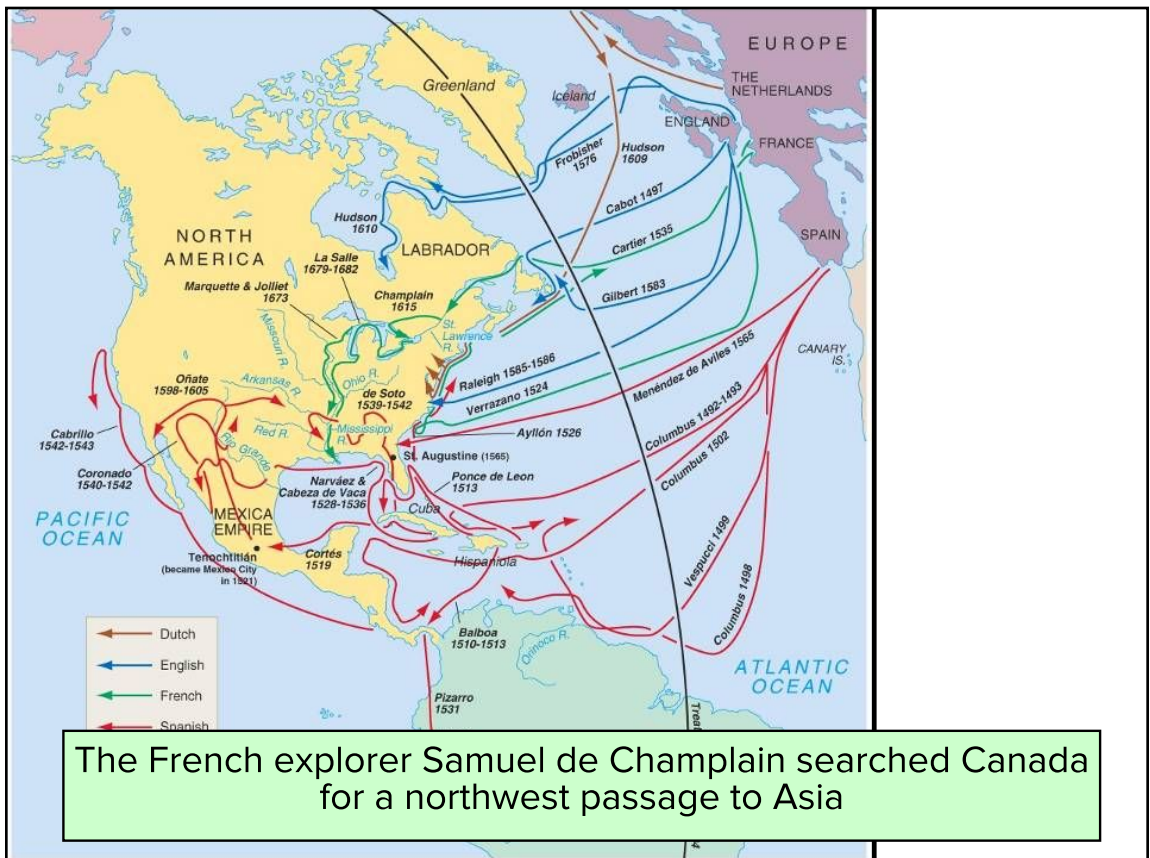
The influx of gold from America made Spain the most powerful country in Europe during the early years of the Age of Exploration

England, France, & the Netherlands became involved in overseas exploration & colonization as well





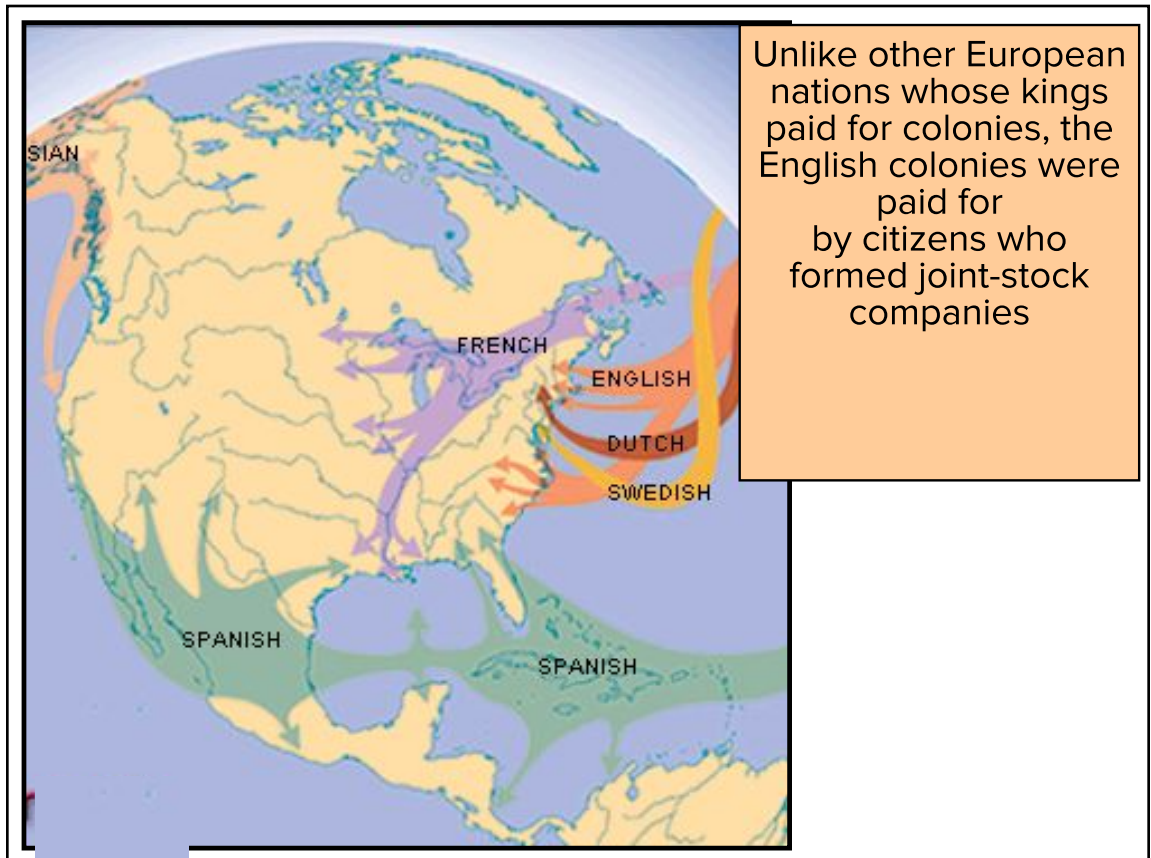
The French would soon carve out a large colony along the Mississippi River from Canada to New Orleans

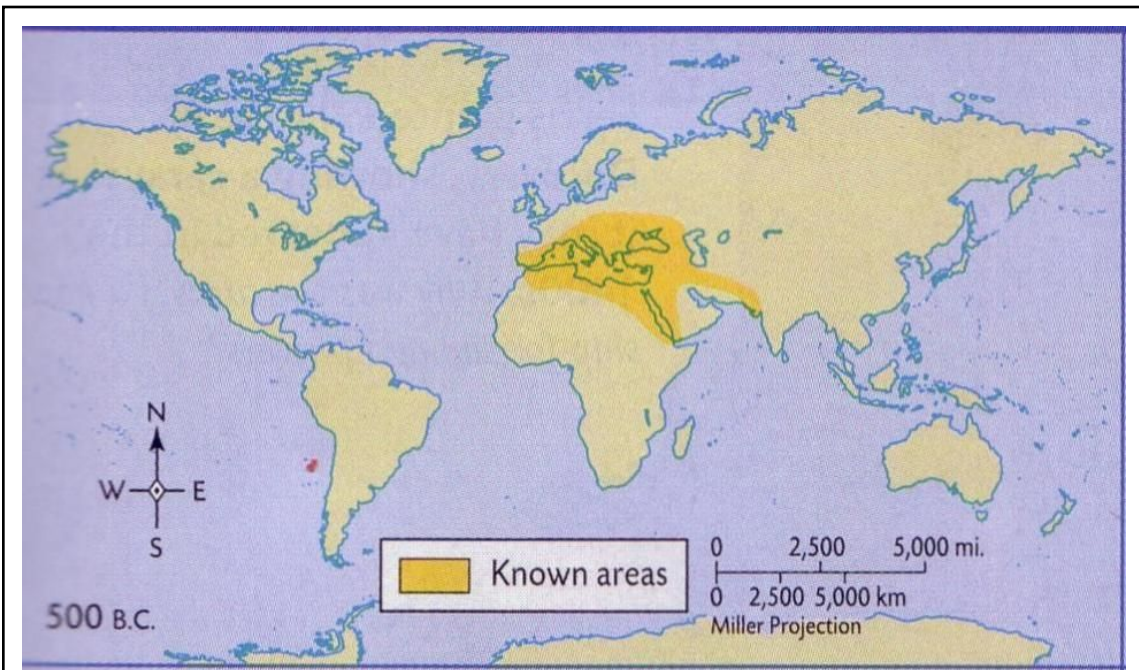


The French explorer Samuel de Champlain searched Canada for a northwest passage to Asia

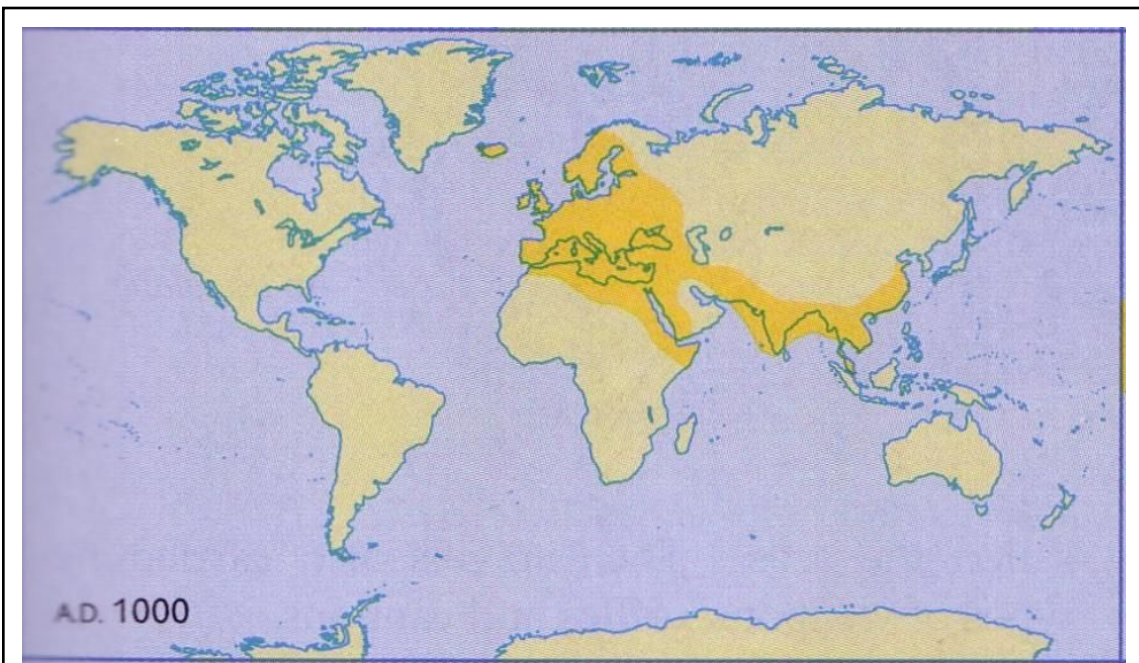


After failing to do so, Champlain founded the French colony of Quebec

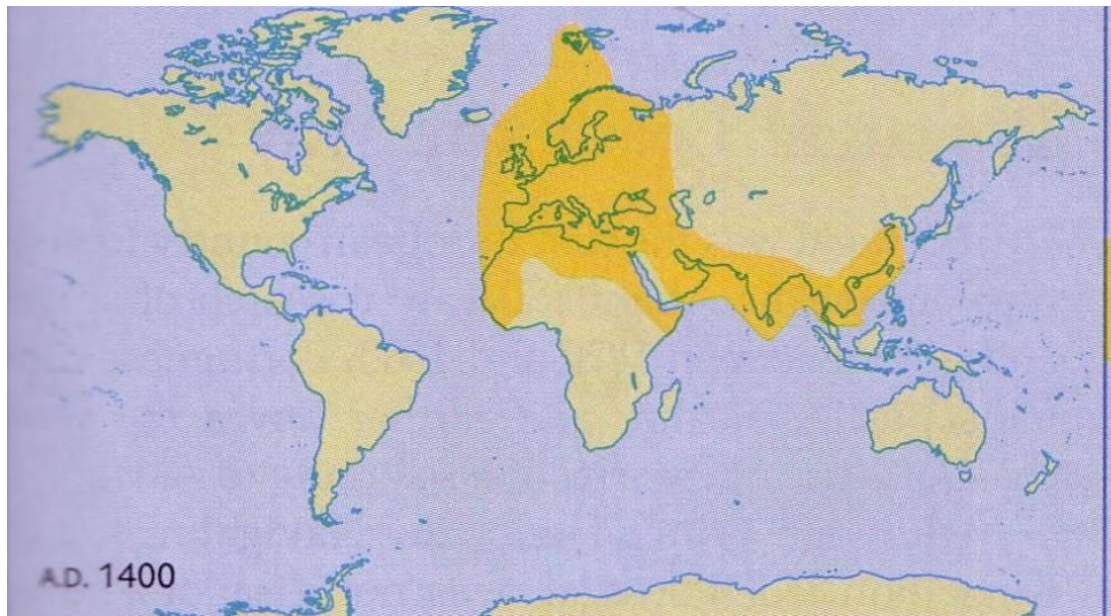




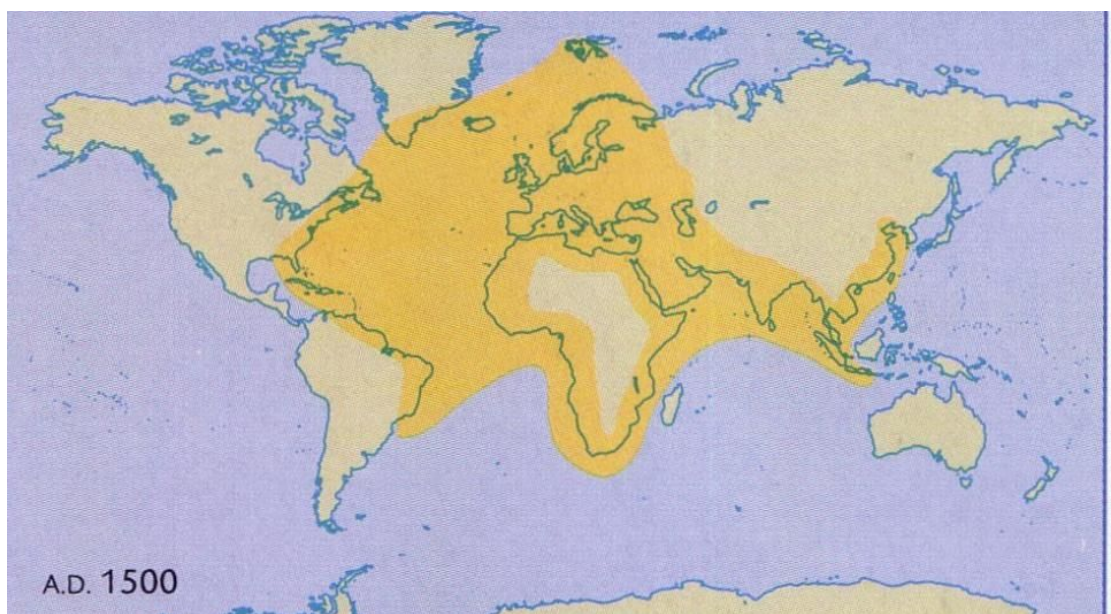
As a result of the Age of Exploration, European knowledge & influence of the world increased greatly



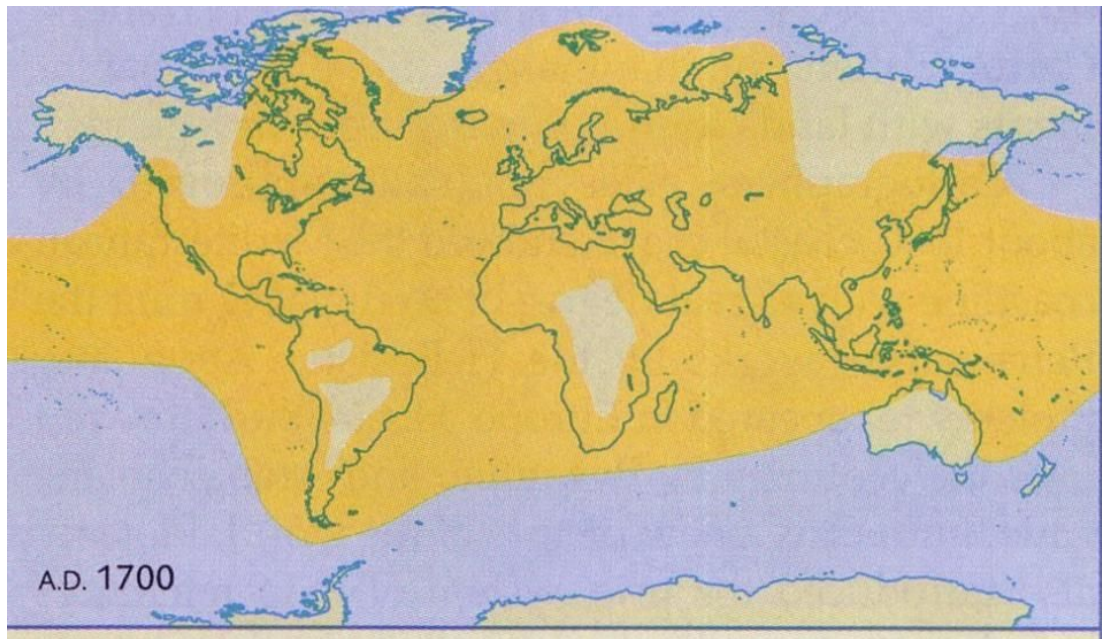
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Trade in the Age of Exploration Project

With your group, you will research and present your findings on one of the following topics:

- Mercantilism
- Columbian Exchange
- Triangle Trade

Directions:

1. With your group, read the article and answer the questions you have been assigned.
2. You will find all of the materials you need in the Orange folder for your group.
3. When you have answered the questions, have Ms. Graham check your answers.
4. When your answers are checked, use your half sheet of paper to create a mini-poster with your information & an illustration.

Trade in the Age of Exploration Project

During the presentations you should:

- Listen quietly
- Take careful notes
 - (remember to summarize & write in your own words!)
- Keep your phone put away

You will have an exploration quiz next class, so make sure you are taking great notes! You will have time to ask Ms. Graham questions at the end of the presentations.

Mercantilism

Trade means money and money means power

Mercantilism is a system in which kings tried to **increase exports** while **decreasing imports**.

Exports were goods sold to other countries.

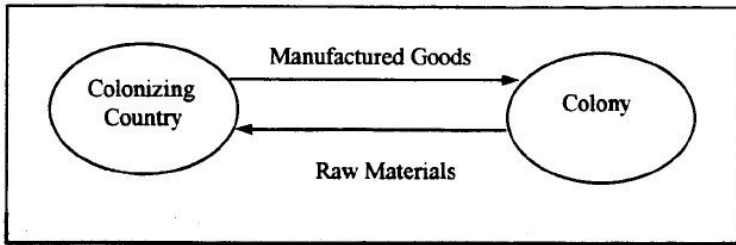
Imports were goods bought from other countries.

If a king could **export (sell)** more products than he had to **import (buy)**, he would be getting richer.

Besides controlling trade, the king's controlled **farming** and **manufacturing**.

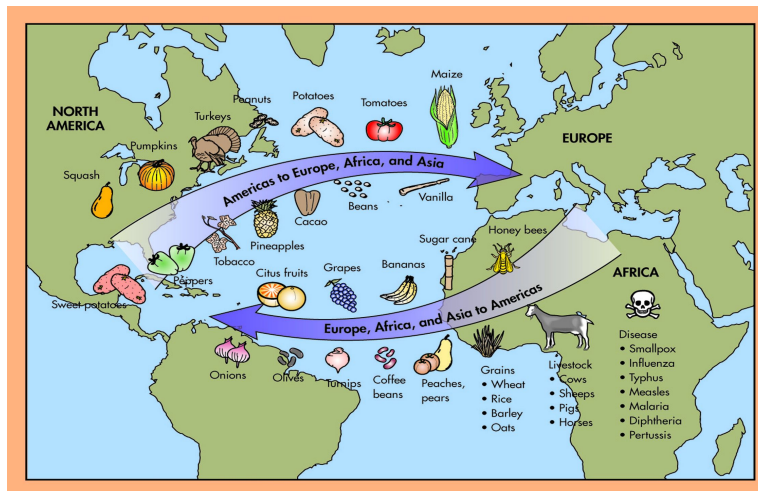
If **production** at home could be **increased**, there would be less need for imports and greater opportunities for exports.

Mercantilism



The Columbian Exchange

Two biological ecosystems interchanged to create a new world ecology. A system of trade between the "old" world and the "new" world. The trade exchange included plants, animals, and diseases.



An Exchange of Food

The greatest impact of the Columbian Exchange was on people's diets.



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The Triangle Trade

Triangular trade grew out of a combination of the slave trade and the Mercantilist economic policy of Europe.

In triangular trade there were three stops: Europe, Africa, & The Americas. Thus, a triangle is formed when plotted on a map.

1. From Africa, slaves are sent to the Americas.
2. From the Americas, raw materials are sent to Europe.
3. From Europe manufactured goods are sent to Africa & the Americas.
4. These trips are repeated over and over to increase the wealth of the European Countries & Colonists.



Exit Slip

Answer on your own sheet of paper:

1. Explain & give examples of how new ideas/technologies led to an Age of Exploration by Europeans.
2. Define Mercantilism in your own words.
3. Define Columbian Exchange in your own words.
4. Define Triangle Trade in your own words.
5. Draw a diagram explaining how each Trade System worked. Make sure you label your diagram thoroughly.

Put your name on your Exit Slip and turn it into the drawer.