The Age of Exploration

Eastward Route
- Portugal
  - Prince Henry the Navigator
    - Grand Master of the Military Order of Christ
    - Early 15th Century
    - Funded Expeditions to fulfill his mandate
      - To know the country beyond the furthest limit of the known world on the west side of Africa
      - To open up trade relations
      - To learn the extent of the Mohammedan power
      - To find a Christian prince who would aid him in his crusading work
      - To spread the Christian Faith.
    - Set up school to train Mariners
    - Began Atlantic Slave trade
  - Royal Decree of 1443
    - Sole right to send Ships past Cape Bolador
  - Bartolomeau Dias
    - 1487 Expedition to find Prester John in Southern Africa
      - Discovers Cape of Good Hope
  - Vasco da Gama
    - July 1497 set off for eastward route to India
    - May 20th, 1498 reached Calcutta

- Portuguese had trouble establishing trade in Indian Ocean
  - Portuguese Arrogance
  - Muslims already there

Westward Route
- Spain
  - Ferdinand and Isabella had recently united Spain
    - Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella of Castile
      - Oct 19, 1469
      - Spain formed
    - Reconquista
      - Expelled the Moors
    - Spain wants in on lucrative spice trade with India
      - Highly competitive economically
      - Source of Nationalism
  - Christopher Columbus
    - Funding from Spanish to find western route to Indies
      - Sept 6, 1492 – October 7, 1492
      - Landfall in Bahamas
      - Traveled on to Cuba and Hispanola
        - Met Arawak Indians
          - Thought to be about 250,000 pre-Columbus
      - Claimed lands for Spanish
        - Called inhabitants “Indians”
          - Thought he had found India
- Headed back to Spain
  - March 1493
  - Displayed captured natives
    - Also Turkey, Pineapple, gold
  - Received as a hero

- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - June 7, 1494
    - Decreed by Pope Alexander VI and Signed by Spain and Portugal
    - Gave all discovered lands west of 46°37' W to Spain, Everything east to Portugal
    - Opened up lands for process of Colonization

**Exploration**
- Columbus
  - In the Name of Spain
  - Expedition in 1493
    - To begin process of Colonization
      - Previous colony found destroyed
    - To Find gold
      - enslaved Arawaks for labor
        - 1550 only 500 left
        - 1650 extinct
  - Third Voyage
    - 1498
    - Governor of Hispaniola
  - Fourth Voyage
    - 1505
    - Ship Wrecked in Jamaica

- Vasco nunes de Balboa
  - Expedition to Panama
    - First to find Pacific Ocean

- John Cabot
  - In the Name of England
    - Backed by Henry VII
      - If Cabot found new lands they were English
        - Despite Papal Bull
  - Expedition of 1496
    - Turned Back
  - Expedition of 1497
    - Possibly reached Newfoundland
    - First non-Spaniard to reach New World
  - Expedition of 1498
    - Never returned

- Pedro Alvares Cabral
  - April 22, 1500 reaches Brazil
  - Claims land for Portugal

- Amerigo Vespucci
  - Native of Florence
    - Attendant to Medicis
  - Theorized this was new continent
    - Columbus defended claim it was India
    - 1499 - Vespucci went in search of Palaces of the Ganges
    - Explores Brazil
      - Claims land for Spain
• 1501 returns to Brazil
  • This time for Portugal
  • Firmly claims this to be part of new continent
    o *Mundus Novus*
    o 1507 named America in his honor

- **Ferdinand Magellan**
  o 1519
  o Expedition on behalf of Spain
    • To find westward route to India
      • By going around South America
    • Magellan killed in battle in the Philippines
  o Ships returned to Spain in 1522
    • 18/270 Men
    • First circumvention of the world

- **Jacques Cartier**
  o In the Name of France
  o Expedition of 1534
    • In Search of route to Asia
    • Found St Lawrence Seaway
      • Claimed land for France

**Conquest**
- Conquistadors
- Gold, Glory, Gospel
- Exploration had shown them this was new land
  o Now had to bring it into their control

- **Hernando Cortez**
  o In the name of Spain
  o 1518
    • Sailed to Yucatan
      • Began process of converting natives to Christianity
        o “Or face the consequences”
  o 1519
    • Heads North
      • Claims land for Spain
      • Natives not impressed
        o Spaniards fire back
      • Conquers province of Tobassco
        o Adds natives to Army
    • Reaches Aztec Lands
      • Controlled by Montezuma II
        o Afraid he is an Aztec god there to usurp his rule
      • Spanish denied access to Montezuma
        o Through negotiations which included captive Spaniards and natives
      • Aztec not popular rulers
        o Tributes began coming out from under Aztecs
          • Including Tlaxcalan
    • Battled Natives
- Horses and Steel won the day
  - Tenochtitlan
    - Cortes met Montezuma
      - Cortes invited to stay
      - Montezuma taken prisoner
    - Spaniards defaced Aztec monuments
      - Replaced with Christian symbols
      - Spanish forced out by revolt in 1520
  - 1521
    - Small pox had devastated Tenochtitlan
    - Assaulted city with combined Spanish and Native army
      - Including fleet of small ships
      - 15,000 + Aztec dead
      - Empire toppled
    - Cortes made Governor of New Spain

- Francisco Pizarro
  - Many Failed expeditions
  - Gains support from Charles I
    - Spain
      - Governorship for all new lands discovered
  - Incan Empire weakened
    - Civil War after death of Huayna Capac
      - Empire left to sons Huscar and Atahualpa
  - 1532
    - Set out with 177 men
      - 67 horsemen
      - Along with Hernando de Soto
      - Hernando Pizarro
        - brother
      - Inca welcomed Spanish
        - Threw down attempts at conversion (literally)
        - Greeted them with gifts of llamas, cloth, and gold
      - Pizarro captured Incan Chief
        - Atahualpa
          - Did not view Spanish as a threat
            - Had captured brother
          - Paid his ransom with a room of gold and a room of silver
            - Equivalent to $15 Billion worth of gold
          - Spanish learn of attempt to attack
            - Executed Atahualpa July 1533
        - Cuzco
          - Fell without a fight
            - Viewed Spanish as liberators
  - 1535
    - Incan Empire conquered
      - North belonged to Pizarro Brothers, south to Diego de Almagro
      - Inca break into revolt
        - Repeatedly attack Cuzco
  - 1537
    - War between Pizarros and Almagro
      - Almagro executed