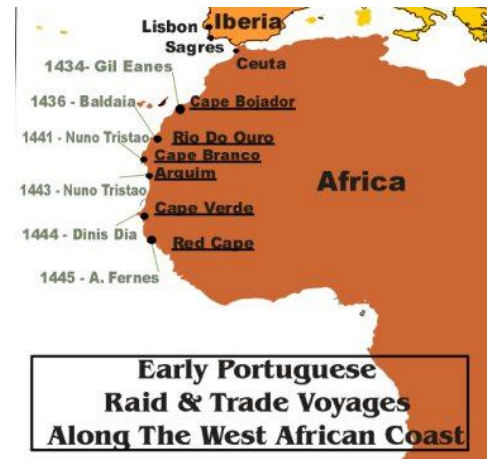


The Age of Exploration

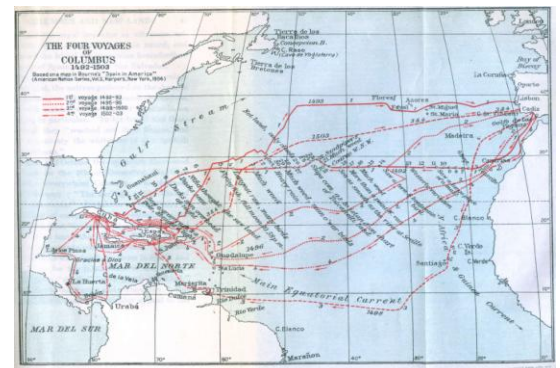
Eastward Route

- Portugal
 - o 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
 - o Royal Decree of 1443
 - Sole right to send Ships past Cape Bolador
 - o Bartolomeau Dias
 - 1487 Expedition to find Prester John in Southern Africa
 - Discovers Cape of Good Hope
 - o 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
 - o Portuguese Arrogance
 - o Muslims already there



Westward Route

- Spain
 - o 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
 - o 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
 - o Met Arawak Indians
 - Thought to be about 250,000 pre-Columbus
 - Claimed lands for Spanish
 - o 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 Trodesillas
 - 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
 - *Mundus Novus*
 - 1507 named America in his honor
- Ferdinand Magellan
 - 1519
 - Expedition on behalf of Spain
 - To find westward route to India
 - By going around South America
 - Magellan killed in battle in the Philippines
 - Ships returned to Spain in 1522
 - 18/270 Men
 - First circumvention of the world
- Jacques Cartier
 - In the Name of France
 - 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
 - Now had to bring it into their control
- Hernando Cortez
 - In the name of Spain
 - 1518
 - Sailed to Yucatan
 - Began process of converting natives to Christianity
 - “Or face the consequences”
 - 1519
 - Heads North
 - Claims land for Spain
 - Natives not impressed
 - Spaniards fire back
 - Conquers province of Tobasco
 - Adds natives to Army
 - Reaches Aztec Lands
 - Controlled by Montezuma II
 - Afraid he is an Aztec god there to usurp his rule
 - Spanish denied access to Montezuma
 - Through negotiations which included captive Spaniards and natives
 - Aztec not popular rulers
 - 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