

## Chapter 14 and 15: Explorations, Encounters, and Imperialism

### THE BIG IDEA- Between the late 1400's and 1700's Western Europeans:

- benefited from technology in \_\_\_\_\_, navigation, \_\_\_\_\_, and weaponry.
- found new sea \_\_\_\_\_ and dominated \_\_\_\_\_ with Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- competed with each other to establish \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.
- began global \_\_\_\_\_ that greatly affected people around the world.

### Lesson Objectives:

185. Describe how the search for \_\_\_\_\_ leads to global exploration.
186. Analyze the effects European exploration had on the people of \_\_\_\_\_.
187. Describe how European nations developed empires in south and southeast \_\_\_\_\_.
188. Analyze how a small number of Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ conquered huge Native American empires.
189. Describe how \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ built colonies in the Americas.
190. Explain how European struggles for power shaped the \_\_\_\_\_ continent.
191. Describe how the \_\_\_\_\_ shaped the lives and economies of Africans and Europeans.
192. Analyze how the voyages of European explorers lead to new \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

### 185. Describe how the search for spices leads to global exploration.

#### The Eve of Exploration

- Two nations took the lead:
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
- Both had the technology, \_\_\_\_\_, and political unity to support sea travel.

#### Reasons for European Exploration

- Find a \_\_\_\_\_ route to Asia
- Asia was blocked by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (Ottoman Empire)
- Each time goods changed hands they became more \_\_\_\_\_—needed a direct route to Asia.

#### Impact of Technology

- The \_\_\_\_\_
- Gunpowder
- Naval \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## Early Explorations

- **Around Africa to Asia**
  - Portugal- \_\_\_\_\_ - sailed from Portugal around Africa and made it to India.
- **Columbus Reaches the Americas**
  - \_\_\_\_\_ who was hired by the Spanish
  - Tried to get to Asia by going \_\_\_\_\_; discovered the Americas instead.
  - Spain and Portugal claim lands in the New World

## 186. Analyze the effects European exploration had on the people of Africa.

### Europeans Compete for Colonies

- \_\_\_\_\_ - the domination by one country of the \_\_\_\_\_ and/or \_\_\_\_\_ life of another country.

### Imperialism in Africa

- **Portugal-** explored the \_\_\_\_\_ coast of Africa. Never pushed into the interior.
- **The Dutch-** arrived at the \_\_\_\_\_ tip of Africa and established \_\_\_\_\_. Enslaved many Africans and considered them \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - Dutch farmers who settled in South Africa.

## 187. Describe how European nations developed empires in south and southeast Asia.

### Imperialism in Asia

- **Portugal-** took control of the Indian trade network from the \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ of locals- massacred Muslims, destroyed Hindu Temples, etc.
- **The Dutch-** took control from Portugal. Formed the Dutch East India Company. Forged \_\_\_\_\_ with locals and created trading \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Spain-** Ferdinand \_\_\_\_\_ circumnavigated the world. Founded a colony in the Philippines.
- **England-** came into Asian trade during the 1700's and concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_. Eventually took control of all India.

## 188. Analyze how a small number of Spanish conquistadors conquered huge Native American empires.

### Imperialism in the Americas

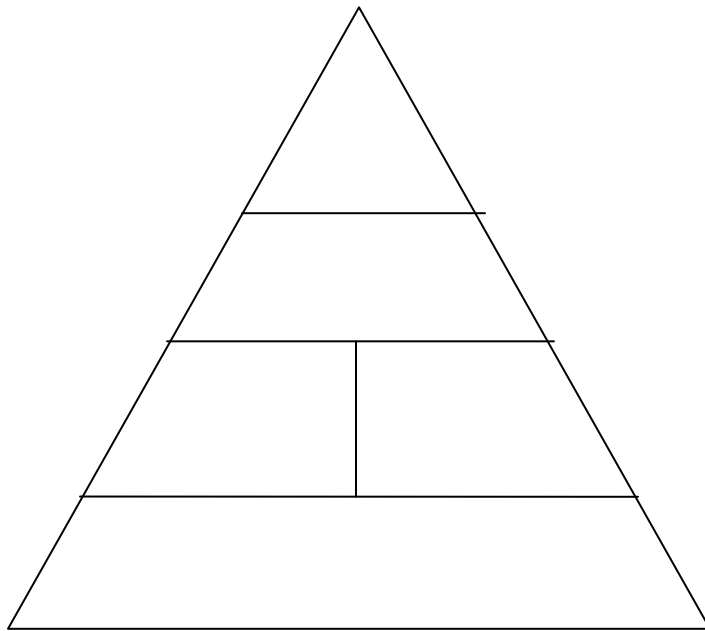
- Spanish \_\_\_\_\_; Hernan Cortes- Aztecs Francisco Pizzaro- Incas.
- Reasons for Spanish success:
  - \_\_\_\_\_, horses, guns, cannons.
  - Allied themselves with \_\_\_\_\_ people who hated being ruled by the Aztecs or Incas.
  - Brought \_\_\_\_\_ which killed millions of Native Americans.

**189. Describe how Spain and Portugal built colonies in the Americas.**

**The Spanish Empire**

- Government- \_\_\_\_\_ maintained strict control of the Spanish Empire in the New World.
- Religion- \_\_\_\_\_ - worked to \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ System- Conquistador was given land with permission to demand labor from the native people. Later brought enslaved Africans to work the fields.
- Culture- mixture of \_\_\_\_\_, Native \_\_\_\_\_, and African.
- Social Classes- Strict \_\_\_\_\_ of people living in the New World.

**Social Structure of the Spanish Colonies**



**The Columbian Exchange**

**Europe to Americas**

**Americas to Europe**



**190. Explain how European struggles for power shaped the North American continent.**

**Battle for North America**

- French settled in \_\_\_\_\_. From Quebec to Louisiana.
- In 1607 the English established first colony at \_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia.
- French, English, Spanish, and Dutch often fought over territory and \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the mid 1700's the British defeated the French in the \_\_\_\_\_ - the French had to give up their territory in North America.

**191. Describe how the Atlantic slave trade shaped the lives and economies of Africans and Europeans.**



**192. Analyze how the voyages of European explorers lead to new economic systems.**

**European Capitalism**

- **capitalism**- the investment of \_\_\_\_\_ to make a profit.
- **Joint stock companies**- companies that allowed people to \_\_\_\_\_ in their exploring/trading company. Investors would receive a portion of the \_\_\_\_\_. (Dutch East India Company)

## European Mercantilism

- \_\_\_\_\_ - exporting more goods than importing to build \_\_\_\_\_. Colonies supplied the parent nation with raw \_\_\_\_\_ and served as a market for its exports.
- Nobles became \_\_\_\_\_ powerful. Why?
- Merchants became \_\_\_\_\_ and more powerful. Why?

## Effects of European Imperialism

