

# Explorations, Encounters, and Imperialism

## Chapter 14 and 15

- Portuguese exploration
- Spanish exploration
- English exploration
- French exploration
- Portuguese controlled islands
- Spanish controlled islands
- Portuguese controlled cities
- Spanish controlled cities



# **The BIG IDEA**

# Between the late 1400's and 1700's

## Western Europeans:

- benefited from **technology** in mapmaking, navigation, shipbuilding, and weaponry.
- found new sea routes and **dominated trade** with Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- competed with each other to establish profitable **colonies**.
- began **global interactions** that greatly affected people around the world.

# Lesson Objectives

185. Describe how the search for spices lead to global exploration.
186. Analyze the effects European exploration had on the people of **Africa**.
187. Describe how European nations developed empires in south and southeast **Asia**.
188. Analyze how a small number of Spanish conquistadors conquered huge Native American empires.
189. Describe how Spain and Portugal built colonies in the Americas.
190. Explain how European struggles for power shaped the North American continent.
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.

185. Describe how the search for spices lead to global exploration.

# The Eve of Exploration

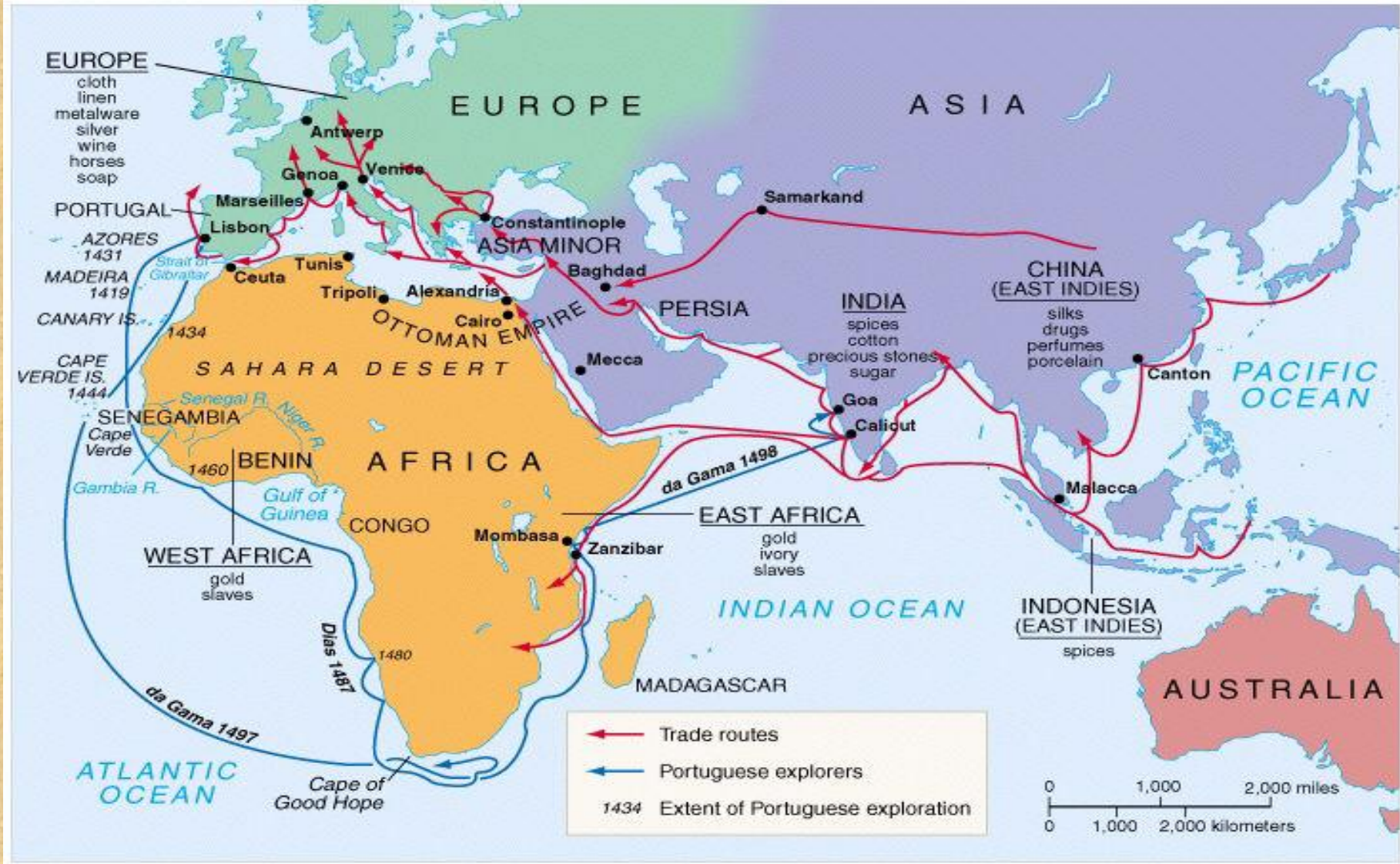
- Two nations took the lead:
  1. Spain
  2. Portugal
- Both had the technology, resources, and political unity to support sea travel.



# Reasons for European Exploration

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

# European Exploration





# Impact of Technology

- The Printing Press

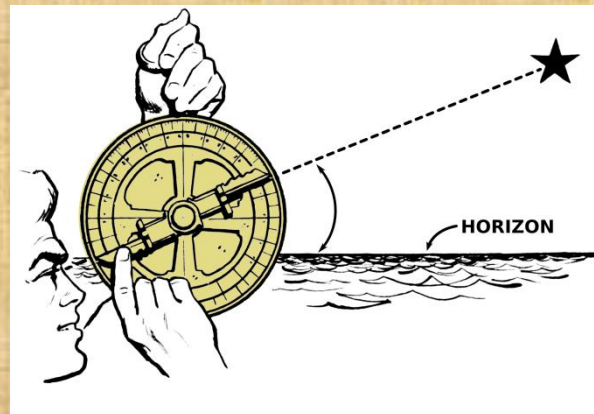


- Gunpowder



- Naval Technology

- cartographers
- astrolabe



# Early Explorations

- **Around Africa to Asia**
  - Portugal- **Vasco da Gama**- sailed from Portugal around Africa and made it to India.
- **Columbus Reaches the Americas**
  - Italian who was hired by the Spanish
  - Tried to get to Asia by going west; 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

- **Imperialism**- the domination by one country of the political and/or economic life of another country.



# Imperialism in Africa

- **Portugal-** explored the western coast of Africa. Never pushed into the interior.
- **The Dutch-** arrived at the southern tip of Africa and established Cape Town.
  - enslaved many Africans and considered them inferior.
  - **Boers-** 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 Muslims.
  - intolerant of locals- massacred Muslims, destroyed Hindu Temples, etc.
- **The Dutch-** took control from Portugal. Formed the Dutch East India Company.
  - forged ties with locals and created trading partnerships.
- **Spain-** Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigated the world. Founded a colony in the Philippines.
- **England-** came into Asian trade during the 1700's and concentrated on India. Eventually took control of all India.



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



# Imperialism in the Americas

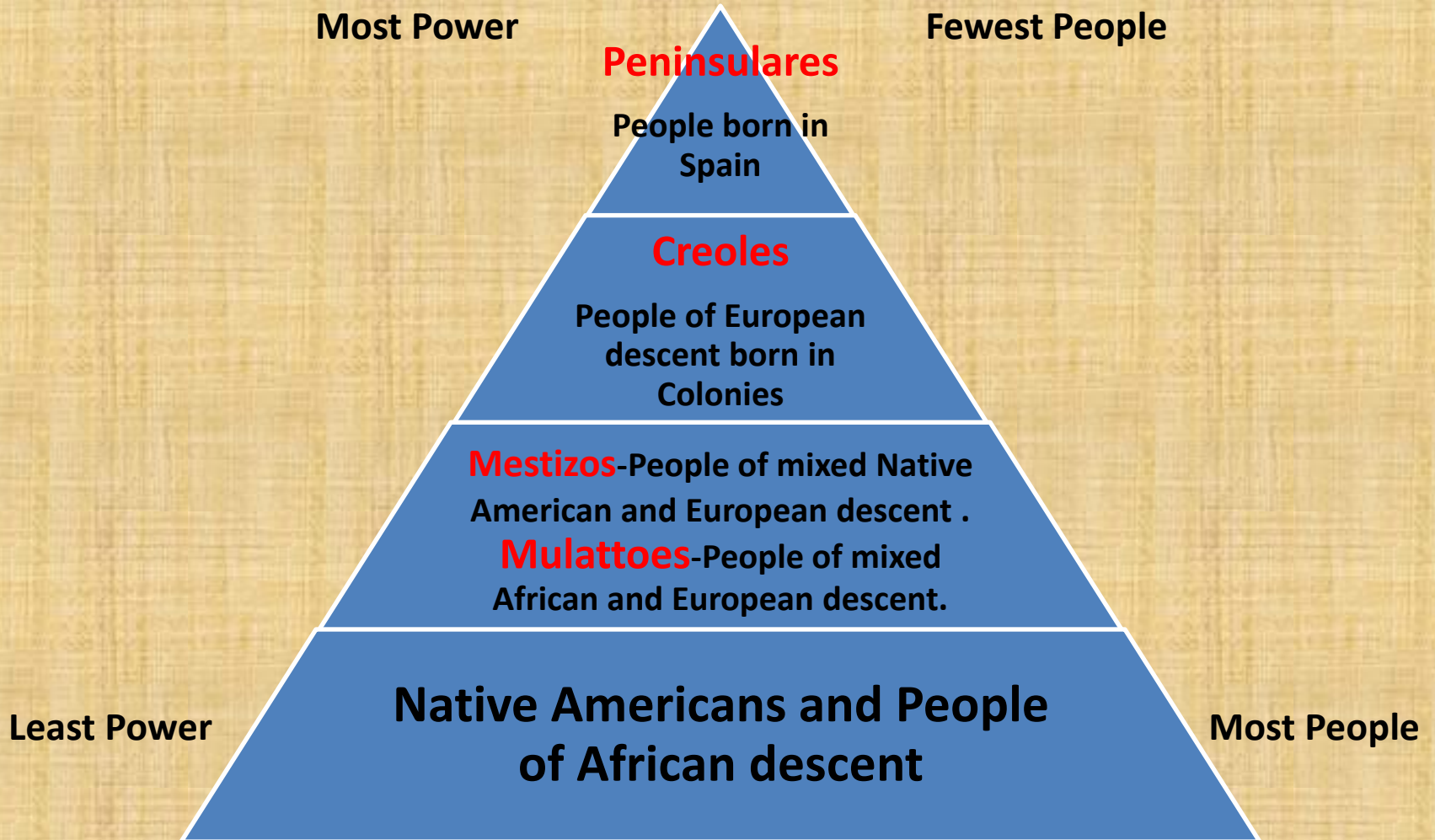
- Spanish **conquistadors**; Hernan Cortes- Aztecs  
Francisco Pizzaro- Incas.
- Reasons for Spanish success:
  1. Armor, horses, guns, cannons.
  2. Allied themselves with native people who hated being ruled by the Aztecs or Incas.
  3. Brought diseases which killed millions of Native Americans.

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

# The Spanish Empire

- **Government-** King maintained strict control of the Spanish Empire in the New World.
- **Religion-** Catholic- worked to convert Native Americans.
- **Encomienda 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 Spanish, Native American, and African.
- **Social Classes-** Strict hierarchy of people living in the New World.

# Social Structure of the Spanish Colonies



# The Columbian Exchange



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

# Battle for North America

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

# North American, Spanish, French and British Territories circa 1700





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

# Atlantic Slave Trade- Triangular Trade



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

# European Capitalism

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



# European Mercantilism

- **mercantilism-** exporting more goods than importing to build wealth. Colonies supplied the parent nation with raw materials and served as a market for its exports.
- Nobles became less powerful.
- Merchants became wealthy and more powerful.



# Effects of European Imperialism



Slave trade and disruption of African political, economic, and social life.



New economic policies of **mercantilism** and expansion of capitalism led to increased standard of living for Europeans.



Increased **cultural diffusion** of people, plants, animals, ideas, and technology throughout the world.