

Unit 2 – The Age of Exploration and Absolute Monarchy

Chapter 3 – Contact and Conflict 1450 – 1715

Chapter 2 – The Age of Absolutism 1600 - 1715

Age of Exploration

Exploration – searching or traveling to a domain for the purpose of discovery of new lands, goods and services.

Colony – is a territory under the immediate political control of a state

Imperialism – a political or geographical domain of a state

Study the Map of the World

Consider political, economic, social
and religious change.

How has our World Changed over the last 500
years?



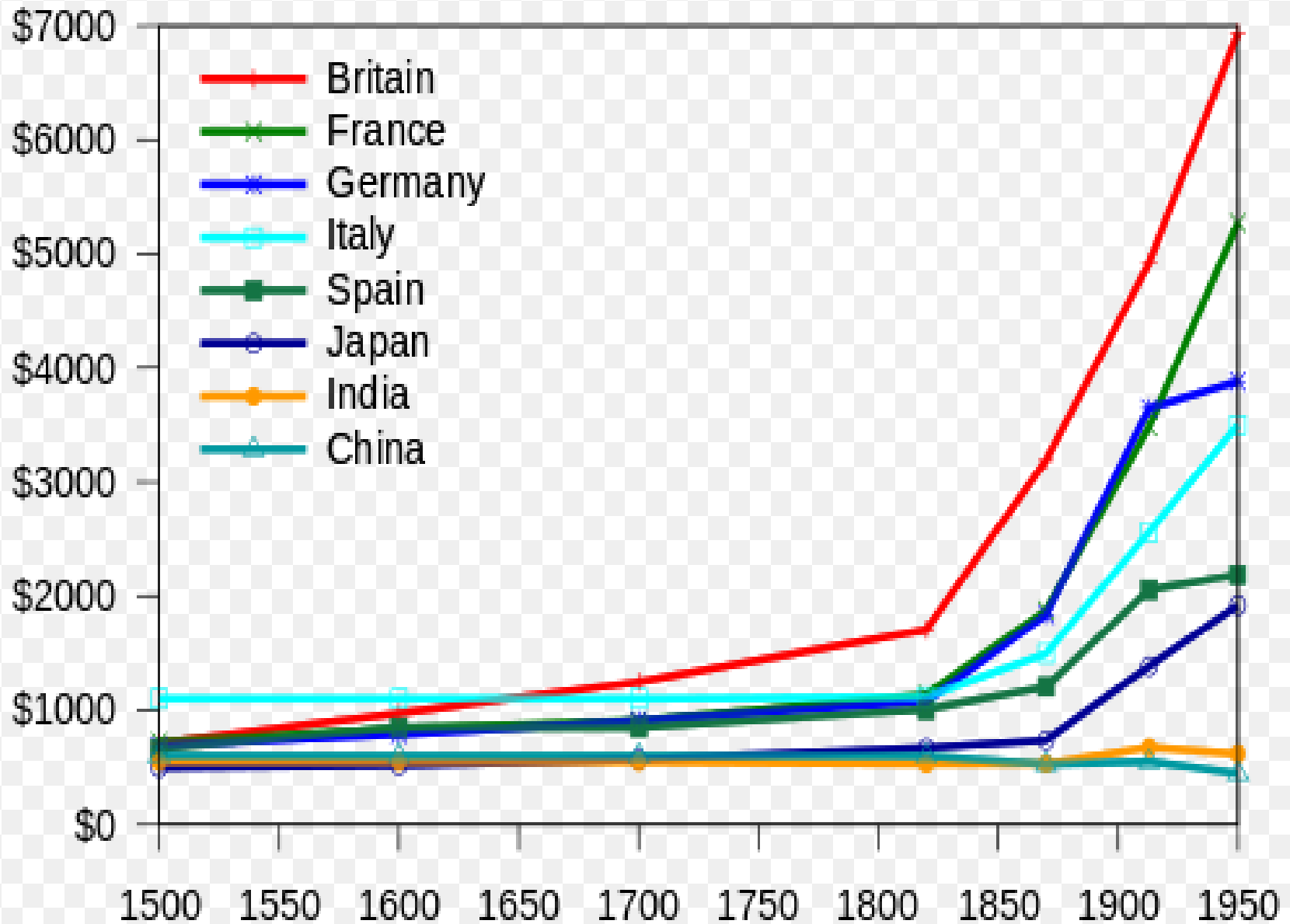
The World POLITICAL

0 3000 Km Miller Projection
0 3000 M

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The Great Divergence



Why did the West Rise?

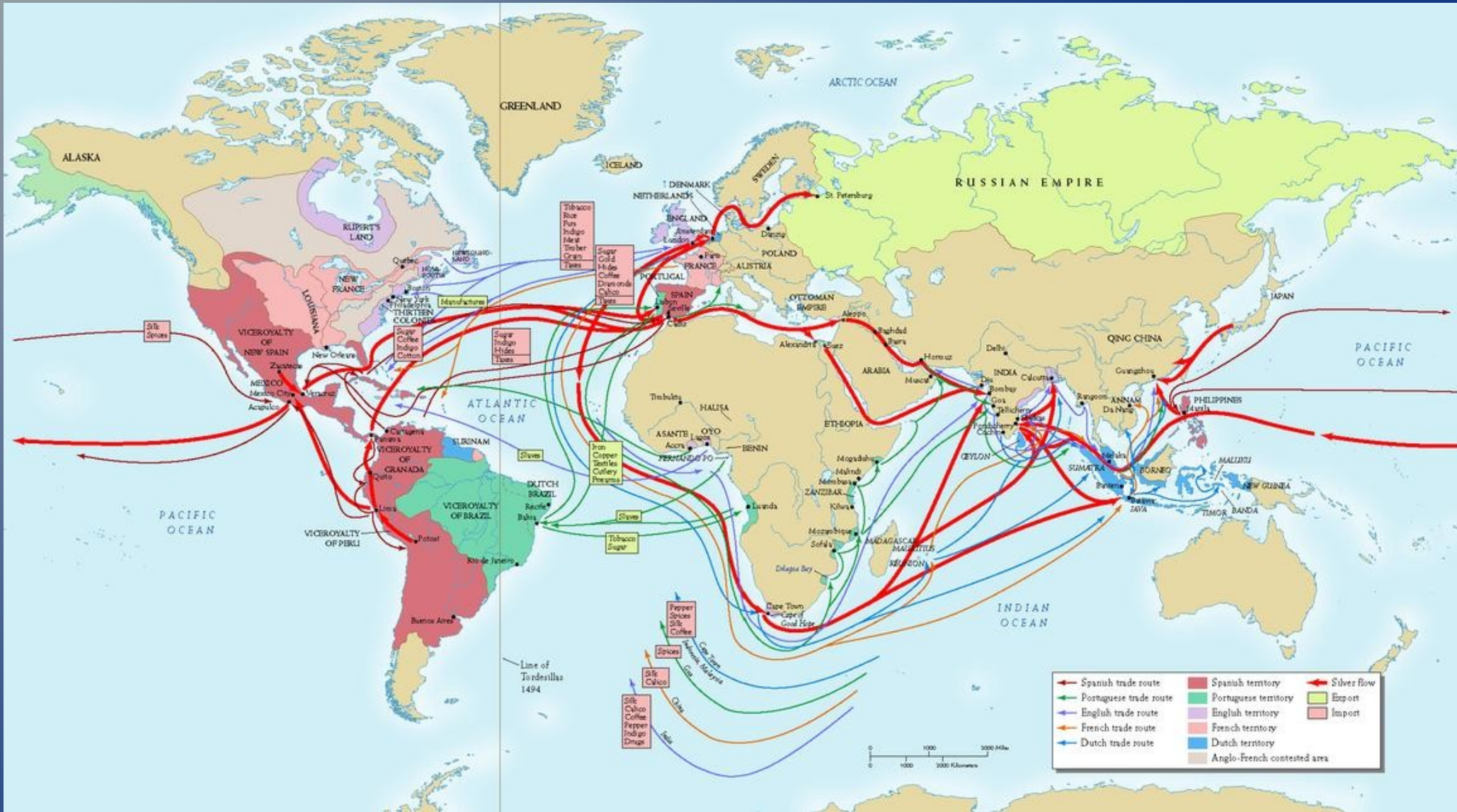
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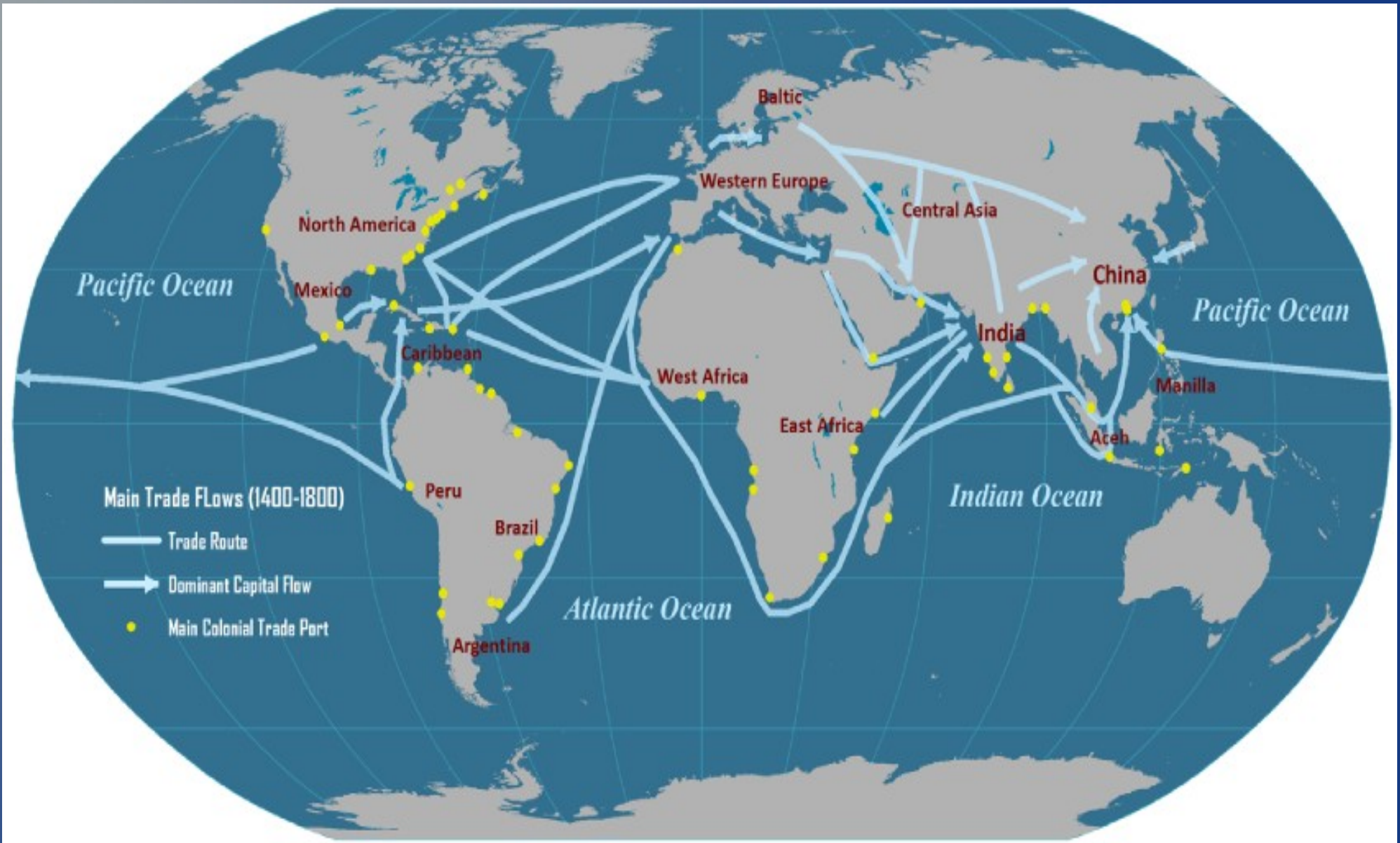
Why did we start to explore?

For many years, people did not travel beyond 50 km from where they were born. What changed all of this?

1) Knowledge – Why Explore?

- Claudius Ptolemy (90 – 168 AD) portrayed the world as a globe in his eight part series *Geographia*
- Ferdinand Magellan offers proof
- Global wind patterns/Advancement in astronomy, map making/
- Caravels - ships were built bigger and better





Why #2

2) Rise of Capitalism/End of Feudalism

- Europe moved from a land based economy to money
- After the black death, labour became a valuable commodity
- More trade saw the growth of more towns
- Growth of middle class – demanded more goods from Asia
- We started to rely on capital, labour, raw materials – powerful merchants/monarchy start to sponsor voyages of exploration and colonization

Why #3 and #4

3) Turks (Islamic Empire) had taken over Constantinople in 1453 and this created a serious problem for European merchants who imported goods from Middle East. Turks continued trade with Europe but wanted to control the market. Europeans started to look elsewhere for goods.

4) A place for religious tolerance and a search for new souls – Reformation, Counter Reformation, colonies as home for radicals and heretics (ie Congregationalists in New England, Quakers/Mennonites in Pennsylvania)

Summary of Presentations

- Ana Paula/Jade/Keelin – Aztecs (Thursday Oct 22)
- Grace, Mitchelle, Spencer, Marlena – Piracy (Mon Oct 26)
- Eric – Britain in the New World (Wed Oct 21 #1)
- James, Joseph, - Disease (Friday Oct 23)
- Ian C – Inca (Wed Oct 21 after 1)
- Kristen and Britney – Opium (Mon Oct 19)
- Brandon – Hudson Bay Co. (Monday Oct 26)
- Cassie and Layla – Canada and Aboriginals?
- Shaqueille – Australia (Friday Oct 23)
- Ian M, Colin, Ty – Slave Trade (Thursday Oct 22)
- Sean – Jesuits (Mon Oct 19)

Who, When and Where?

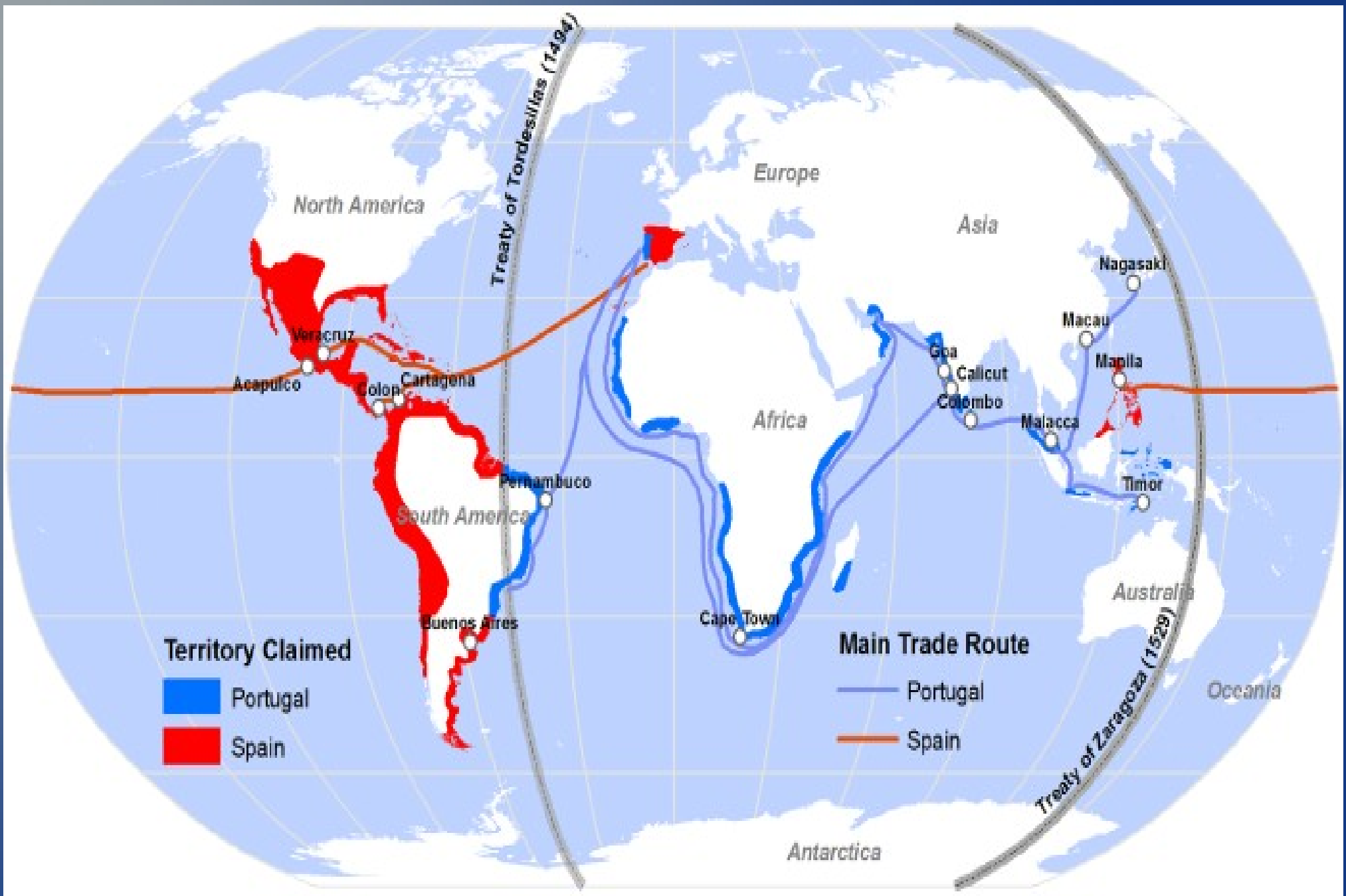
- 1. Portuguese (Slave Trade)

- early 15th C. - first explorers (Northern Africa)
- African slave trade – dominated in 16th C.
- Japan (first to explore there)
- Knowledge, geography, ship building due to their location

- 2. Spain (Aztec, Inca, Piracy, Slave)

- 1492 – C. Columbus - Americas
- 1520 – 1580 – Cortes and Conquest of Aztecs (Conquistadors)
- African Slave Trade - 16th C.
- Involved in Piracy in Caribbean islands

Treaty of Tordesillas – June 1494



- 3. England (Piracy, Britain in New World, Disease, Opium, Hudson Bay, Australia, Slave Trade)

- 1600's to 1776 – 13 Colonies of the United States – colonized developed land that eventually united in 1776 after the American Revolution
- 1558 – 1603 – Legalized piracy under Elizabeth I
- 1670 – today – HBC
- 1500 – 1860's - African Slave Trade
- 1600 to 1833 – British East India Company
- 1858 – 1947 – British Raj in India
- 1839 – 1860 – Opium Wars

4. France

1522 to 1763 – New France

16/17th Century – Piracy

5. The Dutch

-some of the first to explore and exploit

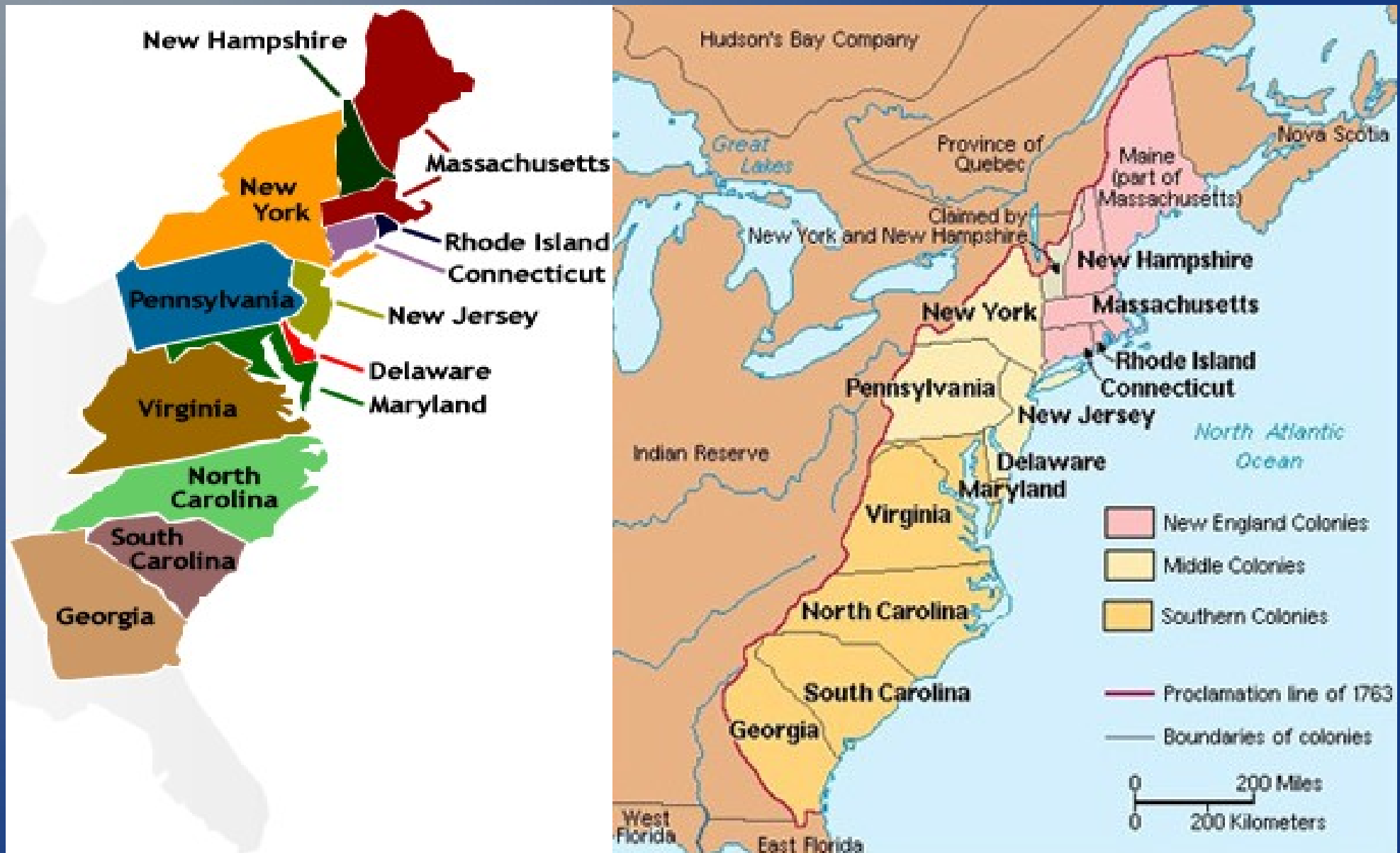
6. Jesuits

1530's to today – South America, Asia, Europe, Japan, China

7. Pirates

1650 to 1720 – Triangular Trade Route, Golden Age of Piracy, Privateers

The Thirteen Colonies



Main Themes from Topics

- 1) Religion

- Jesuits – Catholicism through the new world/Asia
- Isabella and Ferdinand (Spain) – 1492 – 1504
- Columbus/Cortes
- 13 Colonies – Religious Freedom
- China (Marco Polo brought Christianity)
- Jesuits tried to convert Japanese but failed

- 2) Movement of Goods and People – Need for raw materials with growing capitalist economy

- Piracy (legal/illegal)
- Trading Companies (East India, Dutch, French, HBC) – demand for goods/spices/ Opium etc.
- Triangular Trade Route (slaves, raw materials, finished products, golden age of piracy)
- Disease and Weapons – planned or not they conquered people and countries

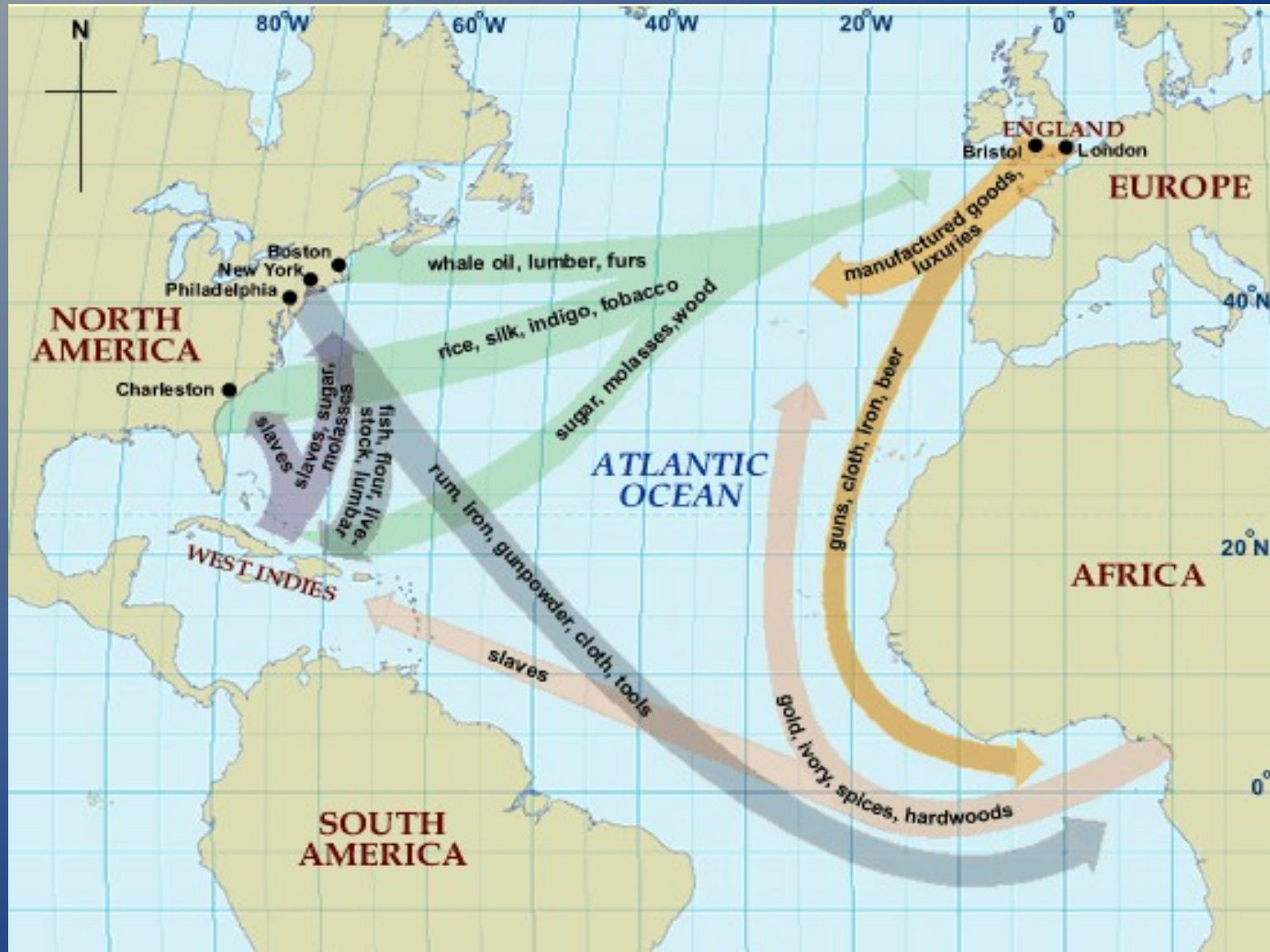
- **3) Attempts at Conquest and Colonization**

- Australia/Canada (British)
- Aztec Civilization – Spain - Mexico
- Native Lands/People exploited by Europeans (Black powder, Opium, Slavery)
- Japan rejected colonization, conversion – limited to commercial relations only
- Discovery of new lands, trade routes, Portuguese, Jamestown, Henry Hudson,
- China – forced colonization (Opium Addiction)

- 4) Unique Examples of Exploration**

- Marco Polo – exploration only
- Japan – used Europe for advancement

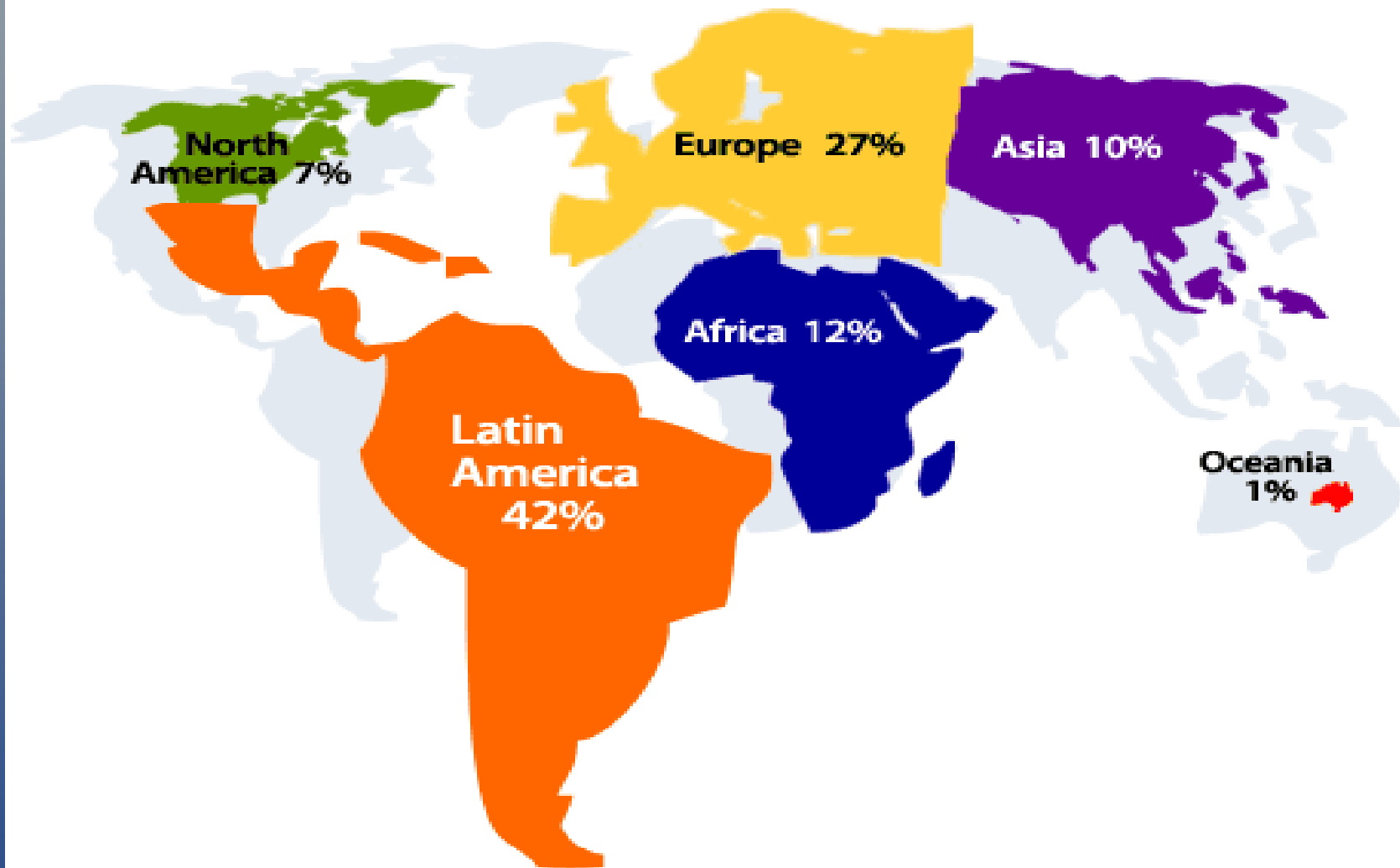
Triangular Trade Route



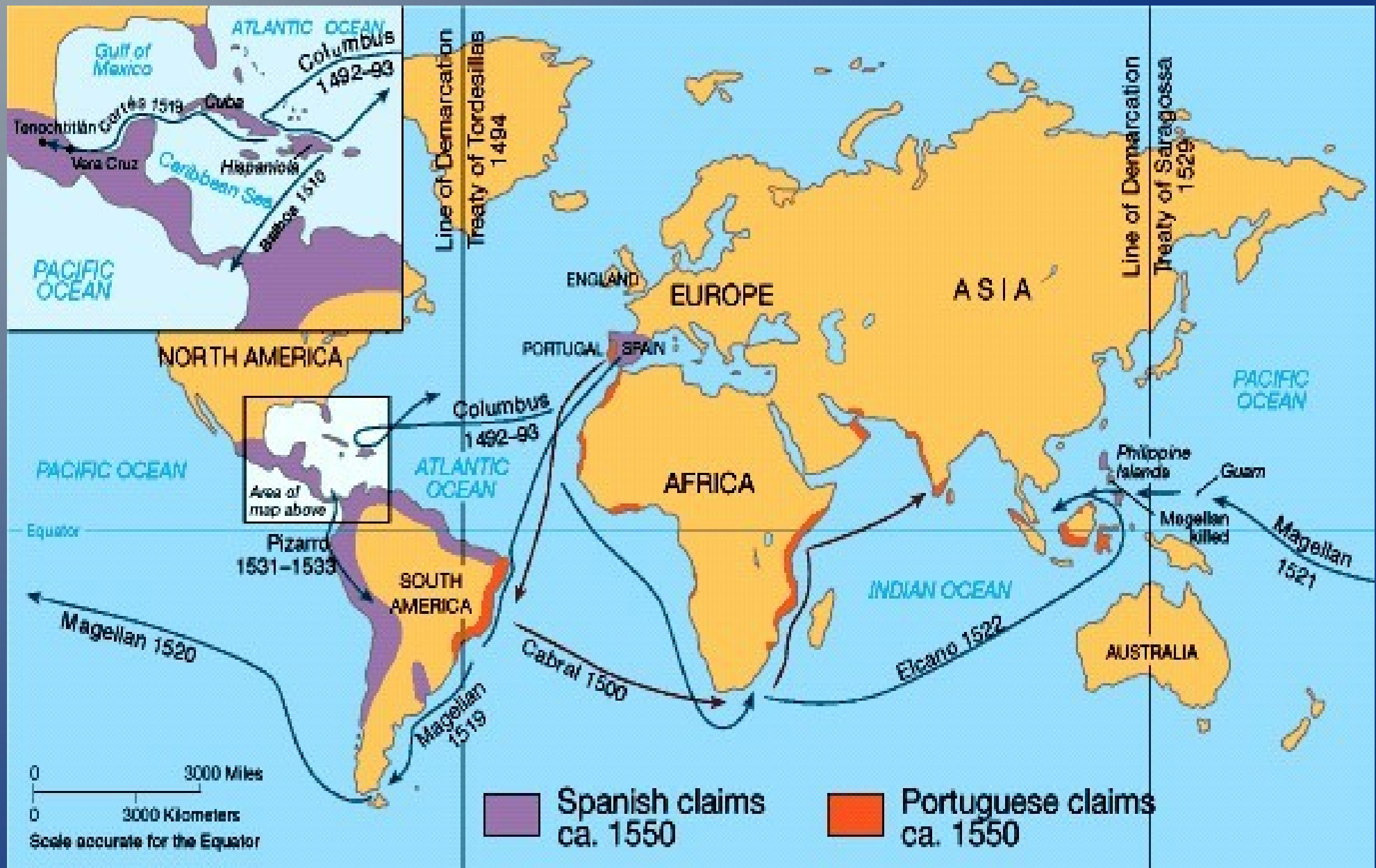
Long Term Effects

- Blending of cultures, languages, religions, goods, disease (Treaty of Tordesillas)
- Civilizations destroyed – Aztecs, Inca, Columbus' genocide,
- Africans exploited (example Angola), forced into slavery, colonization, fight for independence, debt dependence, border negotiations, shortage of resources, dependence – 1894
- Imperialism – Britain in India and fight for independence, forced trade with China, American Independence, Canada? Australia?, Spanish Imperialism
- Japan – Westernized on their own terms/ Asia?
- How we fight a war – infantry, weapons (politics not land)
- America discovered, colonized, England's growing taxation led to independence = U.S., isolationists
- Catholicism – see map on next page

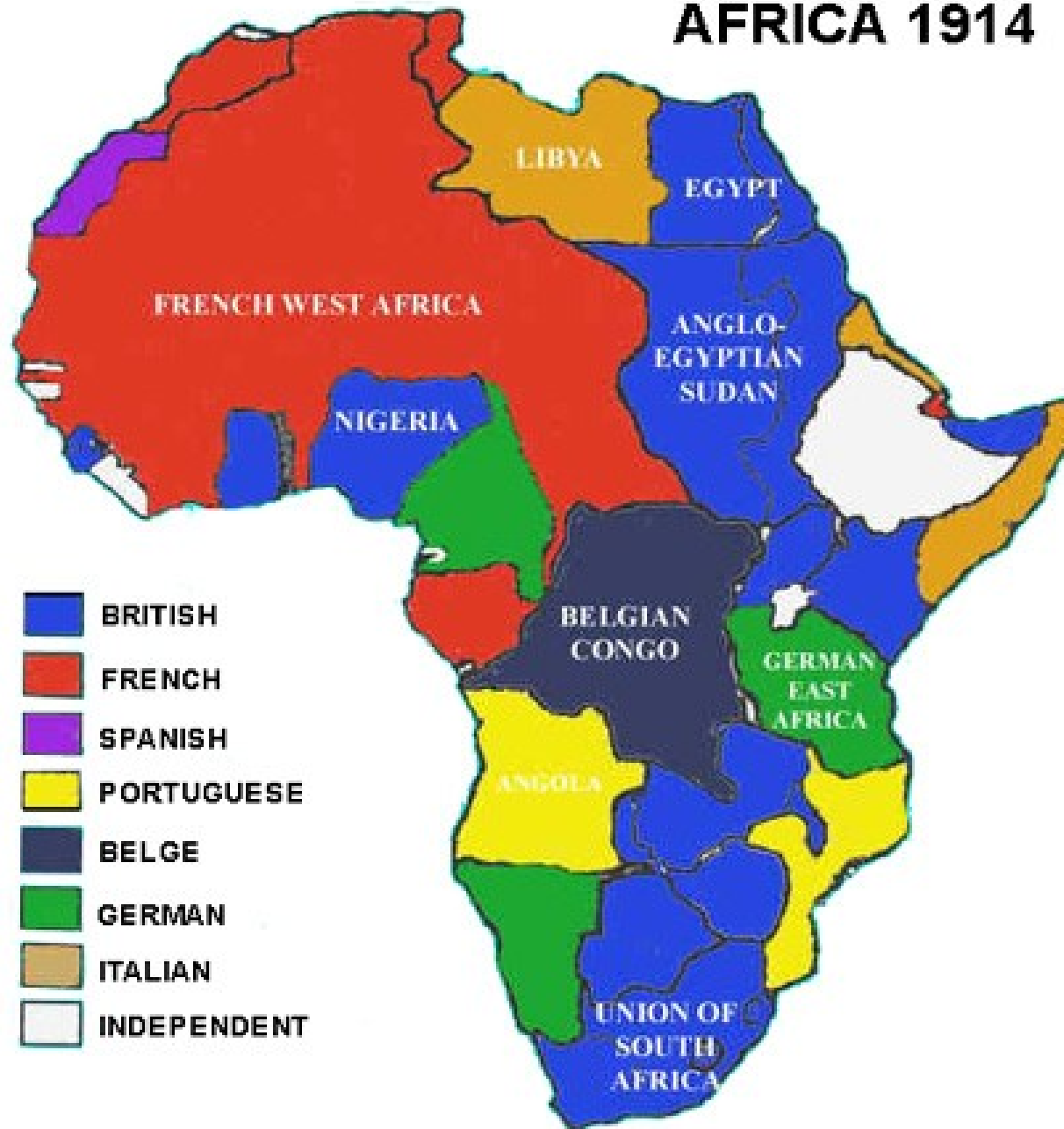
World Distribution of Catholics: 2000



Treaty of Tordesillas (Spain and Portugal)



AFRICA 1914



Questions for Consideration?

1. Positives/Negatives of Exploration?
2. Differences between our explorers (Marco Polo, Cortez, Raleigh, C. Columbus, H. Hudson)?
3. Differences between experiences (Aztec and Japanese)?
4. Significance of various groups and trades (Slave Trade, Jesuits, Pirates, British East India Trading Co.)
5. A countries role in exploration (Portugal/Spain/England)