An Age of Explorations and Isolation, 1400-1800
Section 1: Europeans Explore the East

• Main Idea
  – Advances in sailing technology enabled Europeans to explore other parts of the world.

• Why It Matters Now
  – European exploration was an important step toward the global interaction that exists in the world today.
For God, Glory, and Gold

- European reasons for exploration
  - God, glory, and gold
    - Positive spin, Renaissance inspires to be worldly and explore the world, desire to make money and make country more powerful
  - Europeans seek new trade route
    - Main purpose to find new sources of wealth
    - Demand for spices and luxuries goods from Asia
    - Nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and pepper
    - Muslims and Italians control the trade
    - Markup 5x, demand was high while supply was low
Spread of Christianity

• Crusades inspire to spread Christianity
  – During the Crusades Europeans were reintroduced to spices and knowledge

• Dias, early Portuguese explorer, believed they needed to bring light to those who were in darkness
  – first known European to have sailed around the southernmost tip of Africa
Technology Makes Exploration Possible

- New small fast maneuverable ship called the caravel
  - Had triangular sails and was a Muslim invention
- Compass to track direction
  - Adopted from Chinese
- Astrolabe allowed to calculate how far north and south you are when sailing
  - Another invention adopted from Muslims
Portuguese Sailors Reach Africa

- Prince Henry
  - Nation's most enthusiastic supporter of exploration
  - Nicknamed the Navigator

- Began navigation school
  - Instrument makers
  - Ship builders
  - Scientists
  - Never went on explorations himself
Portuguese Explore Africa

- Setup trading posts for ivory, gold, and eventually slaves
- Dias is first to sail around the tip of Africa to the Southeast Side of Africa
- 1497 Vasco de Gama explored even farther past the tip and on to India where he reached the port of Calicut
  - He brought back spices, gems, and silk
  - 27000 mile sea route
  - Began conquering Muslim city of Ceuta in North Africa
Portuguese Power

• Using their superior military technology, the Portuguese conquered the Indian port of Goa, Hormuz, Malacca, and Macao in southern China.
• They used these ports to collect taxes and make sure all goods were transported on Portuguese ships.
• The Mughal emperors took no action, but the Ottomans resisted and were able to maintain superiority in the Red sea and Persian Gulf.
• The Portuguese never maintained complete control of the Indian Ocean trade, but they did dominate it enough to bring themselves considerable profit and to break the Italian city-states’ monopoly on pepper.
Spain Also Makes Claims

- 1492 Christopher Columbus convinces Spain to finance a plan to discover a path to Asia by sailing West across the Atlantic
  - mistakenly landed on an island in the Caribbean which would open the way for European colonization of the Americas
- In October he reaches a Caribbean island thinking it to be the East Indies
- Tension grows between Spain and Portugal as it was thought that Spain had claimed land previously claimed by Portugal
Spain v. Portugal

- Pope Alexander VI steps in and creates the Line of Demarcation
  - Does not want to have fighting between Catholic countries
- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - Imaginary line down the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean. Lands east of the line in Africa and southern Asia could be claimed by Portugal; lands to the west in the Americas were reserved for Spain. Cabral’s discovery of Brazil, however, gave Portugal a valid claim to the part of South America that bulged east of the line.
By 1600, the English and the Dutch broke Portugal’s control of Asian trade, but the Dutch East India Company was the richest and most powerful organization that directed trade throughout Asia.
1. What role did the Renaissance play in launching an age of exploration?
2. What was Prince Henry’s goal and who actually achieved it?
3. What European countries were competing for Asian trade during the Age of Exploration?
4. What did the Treaty of Tordesillas reveal about Europeans’ attitudes toward non-European lands and people?
5. What were the motives behind European exploration in the 1400’s? Explain.
6. In what ways did Europeans owe some of their sailing technology to other peoples?
Main Idea
- Advances under the Ming and Qing dynasties left China uninterested in European contacts.

Why It Matters Now
- China’s independence from the West continues today, even as it forges new economic ties with the outside world.
The Ming Dynasty ruled from 1368-1644. They expected Europeans to pay tribute for trade.

Hongwu, the son of a peasant, became the 1st Ming Emperor because he drove out the Mongols:
  - Got rid of Mongol influence

China under the Powerful Ming Dynasty
The Rise of the Ming
• He restored agricultural land for rice and irrigation systems
• Dispersed relations with the West
• He adopted Confucian morals at first, but later became paranoid and killed officials he thought were a threat to his power
His son, **Yonglo**, took power after his death and tried to impress the world by launching 7 voyages of exploration.
China under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

The Voyages of Zheng He

- **Zheng He** was a Chinese Muslim who lead the 7 voyages
- He sailed from Southeast Asia to Eastern Africa
The Voyages of Zheng He

- He sailed in 400ft treasure ships
- He would give gifts on his travels to show the wealth and power of China
China under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

Ming Relations with Foreign Countries

- The Ming Government said that only they were allowed to conduct trade, and only through three ports: Canton, Macao and Ningbo.
  - Got rid of voyages to focus more on domestic problems like invasion
    - Completes Great Wall
  - Chinese Merchants ignored the rule
    - Desire for Chinese goods, tea, rice, porcelain (China), silk
    - Too much money to be made
Matteo Ricci – an Italian Jesuit who gained special favor with the Ming court because he was intelligent and had learned Chinese.
  ◦ Presented them with a map with China in the center and with Chinese writing

Most Europeans – especially Christians – were unwelcome
  ◦ Goes against Confucian ways
  ◦ Missionaries were trying to convert the elite
    ◦ Differing from Japan where they focused on peasants
• The **Manchus** invaded China defeated the Ming Dynasty
  - Able to defeat the Ming because the Ming had become corrupt, bankrupt, and ineffective

• Qing would rule for over 260 years
  - Last Chinese dynasty
  - Interesting because not Chinese

**Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty China under the Qing**
The Chinese people resisted the non-Chinese rule until they restored China’s prosperity
- earning respect
- Keeping Confucian values
- Keeping stability which kept the “Mandate of Heaven”
• Kangxi
  – Ruler who gained respect of the intellectuals by giving them government jobs
  – Longest ruler in Chinese history at 61 years

• 5. Qian-long
  – Ruler who helped China reach it’s largest size and most prosperous time
    – Help bring in Korea as a vassal state and will become known as its little brother
Manchus Continue Chinese Isolation

- The Qing also had foreigners trade at specific ports and pay tribute
  - The Dutch became masters at negotiating this system by conducting the ‘Kowtow’
    - Ritual showing respect in which the English would not do and were kicked out
    - Tea became leading export
Qing were able to keep their power because of stability
  ◦ Keep Mandate of Heaven
Women’s rights were lacking in Chinese society
1. How did Beijing become the capital of China?
2. What evidence indicates China lost interest in contacts abroad after 1433?
3. What did Christian missionaries bring to China?
4. Do you think Lord Macartney should have kowtowed to Emperor Qian-long? Why?
5. What factors, both within China and outside its borders, contributed to the downfall of the Ming dynasty?
6. What was Korea’s relationship with China during the Qing dynasty?
Section 3: Japan Returns to Isolation

- Main Idea
  - The Tokugawa regime unified Japan and began 250 years of isolation, autocracy, and economic growth.

- Why It Matters Now
  - Even now, Japan continues to limit and control dealings with foreigners, especially in the area of trade.
• Civil war shattered the feudal system this sent Japan into chaos
  ◦ 1467-1568 This time period was called Sengoku, meaning ‘Warring States’
Powerful Samurai seized control and offered peasants protection for loyalty

- These samurai chieftains were known as **Daimyo**, meaning ‘great name.’
- Samurai followed a conduct known as **Bushido**
  - Similar to chivalry in Europe
  - Stressed loyalty, courage, and honor
Samurai

- http://www.history.com/videos/deconstructing-history-samurai#deconstructing-history-samurai
• Daimyo built castles and created small armies like the European feudal system
• Daimyo gave land to samurais for service
New Leaders Restore Order

- Oda Nobunaga
  - Brutal, ambitious leader who defeated his rivals and took control of the capital city: Kyoto
  - His motto was, "Rule the empire by force."
  - He did not unify Japan and committed seppuku: ritual suicide after his general turned on him
His best general, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, continued the mission.

- Hideyoshi controlled most of Japan and tried to continue into Korea, but after he died, the troops were withdrawn.
- Portuguese established trade with Japan in 1542
- Introduced guns
- Changes landscape
- Few Japanese converted to Christianity
- Jesuits take control of Nagasaki and trade flourished
- Started to westernize
Tokugawa Shogunate Unites Japan

- Tokugawa Ieyasu unites Japan in 1600
- Shogun’s held power until 1867
- Ieyasu moves capital to Edo (modern day Tokyo)
- Worried that Japan was following into ruins because of foreigners (National Seclusion Policy)
  - Christians are persecuted
  - Japan Closed Country Policy
  - Could not travel abroad
  - All Japanese had to practice some form of Buddhism
  - Portuguese tried to negotiate trade opening up and were executed on the spot
  - Dutch were later still allowed to trade on a remote island
Ieyasu tamed the Daimyo through his ‘alternate attendance policy’

- They would spend alternate years living in the capital while their families were held in Edo.
Japan had 250 years of prosperity under the Tokugawa Shoguns.

Rank in society was as follows:
- Emperor (figurehead)
- Shogun (actual ruler)
- Daimyo (landholding samurai)
- Samurai warriors
- Peasants
- Merchants

Japanese writing meaning “prosperity”
They followed the teaching of Confucius:

- Agriculture is more valued than commerce
- For this reason, peasants had high taxes and the hardest life
By the 1700s Japan was becoming an urban society as people moved into cities.

Women were expected to:
- Work in the fields
- Manage the household
- Care for children
- Obey their husband
Culture Under the Tokugawa Shogunate

- Samurai would attend ceremonial dramas called ‘noh.’
  - These were based on tragic themes.
New Cultural styles began to take the place of traditional art:

- **Haiku** poetry 5-7-5
- **Kabuki** theater. This used elaborate costumes, music and dance about modern life.
1. What happened during the period of the “Warring States”?
2. What was the structure of society in Tokugawa Japan?
3. What were the new styles of drama, art, and literature in Tokugawa Japan?
4. Why do you think the emperor had less power than a shogun?
5. Why did the Japanese policy toward Christians change from acceptance to repression?
6. Do you think Japan’s closed country policy effectively kept Western ideas and customs out of Japan?
The Atlantic World
Section 1
Spain Builds an American Empire

- Main Idea: The voyages of Columbus prompted the Spanish to establish colonies in the Americas.
- Why It Matters Now: Throughout the Americas, Spanish culture, language, and descendants are the legacy of this period.
The Voyages of Columbus

- **First encounters**
  - Thought he had reached the West Indies
  - Landed in Caribbean/Bahamas
  - Leads to discovery of Americas

- **Colonies**
  - Lands controlled by other nations
  - Returned as a builder of the Spanish empire
Other explorers take to the seas

- Amerigo Vespucci
  - explored the eastern coast of modern-day Brazil
  - claimed that the newly discovered land was not part of Asia, but a “new” world
  - Credited with the Americas being named after him

- Fernando Magellan
  - Tried to circumnavigate the globe
  - Was killed in the Philippines
  - Crew continued and circumnavigated the globe proving the earth is round
  - Took 3 years and only returned with one out of the 5 ships
Magellan's Route: 1519-1522
Spanish Conquests in Mexico

- **Cortes**
  - In 1521 defeated Montezuma II and the Aztecs through superior weaponry, enlisting native help, and mostly disease.

- **Conquistadors**
  - Spanish conquerors
  - Carved out colonies in regions that would become Mexico, South America, and America in their search for gold and silver.

- **Aztecs**
  - Militant warrior people conquered by the Spanish.
Depiction of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan in the middle of Lake Texcoco.
Spanish Conquests in Peru

- **Francisco Pizarro**
  - 1532 marched a small force into South America and conquered the Inca
  - Recently experienced a civil war

- **Atahualpa**
  - Incan ruler of 30,000 that was ambushed and captured
  - Was killed even after paying ransom
Quest for empire began about 1438 under the indomitable Pachacuti, first Inca emperor. His son Tupac Inca continued expansion and became one of history’s farthest-ranging conquerors; he set the empire’s southern limits on the Maule River in Chile. Pachacuti’s grandson Huayna Capac thrust north into Colombia, staking boundary markers on the Angasamayo River. He then settled in Quito, making that city the northern capital of an empire which spanned 2,500 miles—similar to the extent of the Roman Empire that sprawled from present-day Great Britain to Iran. But plague, civil war, and European invasion doomed the Incas at the height of their power. In 1532, Francisco Pizarro captured the Inca Atahualpa; this act shattered the empire, although conflict continued for 40 years.
Machu Picchu (7,970 ft) - Built at the height of the Inca Empire (1450 C.E.) and was never found by the Spanish and consequently was not plundered and destroyed. Its inhabitants were likely wiped out by smallpox before the Spanish arrived.
Spain's pattern of conquest

- **Peninsulares**
  - Spanish settlers to the Americas
  - Abused natives by making them work for them

- **Mestizo**
  - Mixed Spanish and Native American

- **Encomienda**
  - System that forced natives into farming, ranching, and mining for Spanish landlords
  - Natives were also given a religious education
  - Eventually led to an increased demand for African slaves as natives died and the fact is was banned
Portuguese in Brazil

- Setup sugar plantations since they did not find much gold and silver
Spain's Influence Expands

- Conquistadors push north
  - Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, and Kansas
  - Little gold is found in the dry desert

- Powerful navy
  - Needed to protect ships carrying their wealth (silver)
  - Most powerful nation during the 16th century

- Missions
  - Setup at Sante Fe, holy faith
  - Tried to convert the natives
• Divided the newly discovered American lands between Spain and Portugal, but other European countries ignored the treaty and set out to build their own empires in America
• Pope hoped to avoid conflict between Catholic nations

Treaty of Tordesillas
Opposition to Spanish Rule

- Response to encomienda
  - Priests spoke out about injustices
  - Popé leads rebellion kicking Spain out of New Mexico
  - Encomienda system banned
    - 1542 Spanish government abolishes
  - Leads to need of African slaves
Crash Course Silver
1. What process did Columbus and his followers begin?

2. Why were most of the Spanish explorers drawn to the Americas?

3. Which country was the richest and most powerful in the 16th century, and why?

4. What might have been some similarities in character between Cortes and Pizarro?

5. Through what modern-day states did Coronado lead his expedition?
Main Idea: Several European nations fought for control of North America, and England emerged victorious.

Why It Matters Now: the English settlers in North America left a legacy of law and government that guides the U.S. today.
Competing Claims in North America

- Explorers establish New France
  - Based out of Quebec

- Frances’ Trading empire
  - Did not look to conquer the native population but coexist in trade
  - Sparsely populated
  - Mostly fur
The English Arrive in North America

- Jamestown
  - named after England’s King in 1607
  - At first only looking for gold, 7 out of 10 died
    - Hunger, disease, battling Native Americans
  - grew the profitable cash crop tobacco
  - first permanent settlement in North America

- New England
  - Families
  - Pilgrims
    - Formed 2\textsuperscript{nd} English colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts
    - Escape religious persecution
  - Puritans
    - Same reasons as the Pilgrims but in Massachusetts Bay
Dutch found New Netherland

- 1609 Henry Hudson, Englishman in service of the Netherlands
- Trying to find Northwest Passage
  - easier, more direct and highly profitable way to the Pacific Ocean through the north
  - found no such route, they established colonies in North America
  - Finds Hudson River, Bay, and Strait
  - Like the French just fur trading
  - Encouraged people to help settle and allowed all peoples to come
The Struggle for North America

- English oust the Dutch
  - In the way uniting their north and south colonies
  - Dutch surrender without a fight
- England battles France
  - Desire to push west
  - Dispute over lands in Ohio Valley
  - French and Indian War
    - Part of 7 Years War
    - Britain defeats France and Native Americans
Native Americans Respond

- French and Dutch cooperative
  - Traded furs for guns, hatchets, mirrors, and beads
  - Not always peaceful but were for the most part because it was beneficial for both sides

- Metacom
  - Also known as King Philip
  - Engaged English colonists with the help of unified tribes in many bloody battles
  - Finally defeated and Puritans displayed his head for several years

- Fall to disease
  - One tribe dropped from 24,000 to 750
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Region Which nation claimed the largest area of the present-day United States in 1754?
2. Place How did Britain’s North American empire change by 1763?
1. What was a basic difference between French and English attitudes about the land they acquired in North America?

2. What was the main result of the French and Indian War?

3. What were some of the results for Native Americans of European colonization of North America?

4. What may have been one reason the English eventually beat the French in North America?

5. What need drove the English farther west into the North American continent?

6. In what ways did the colonies at Jamestown and Massachusetts Bay differ?
Section 3
Atlantic Slave Trade

- Main Idea: To meet their growing labor needs, Europeans enslaved millions of Africans in the Americas.
- Why It Matters Now: Descendants of enslaved Africans represent a significant part of the America’s population today.
The Causes of African Slavery

- Slavery in Africa
  - Tradition under Muslim rule
    - primarily as domestic servants, had legal rights, had opportunities for social mobility, sometimes bought large estates, could buy slaves of their own, could marry out of slavery, and had children who were considered free
  - rulers played a willing role in the Atlantic Slave Trade because they had been selling Africans as slaves to Muslims for hundreds of years and saw little difference in selling them to Europeans and colonists

- Demand for Africans with the end of encomienda system
- Spain and Portugal initially lead the way
Slavery Spreads Throughout the Americas

- England Dominates the Slave Trade
  - England from 1690 to 1807, was the leading carrier of enslaved Africans to their colonies in the West Indies (about 1.7 million) and to their North American colonies (about 400,000)

- Atlantic Slave Trade
  - buying and selling of the approximately 9.5 million Africans from 1500 to 1870 to work in the Americas

- Most slaves went to Brazil to work on sugar plantations
Triangular trade
- Transatlantic trading network that involved Europeans selling European manufactured goods to African merchants for captured African slaves who would be sold in the West Indies for sugar, coffee and tobacco that were brought back to Europe for profit.
- Traded captured Africans for gold, guns, tobacco, rum, manufactured goods.
Middle Passage
- voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and later to North and South America
Slavery the Americas

- A captured African’s journey to the West Indies in the dark hold of a large ship was characterized by whippings, disease, the smell of blood, sweat, vomit and excrement and scholars estimate that approximately 20 percent died.
- Each slave had roughly 4 square feet.
Harsh Life

- Upon arriving in the Americas, captured Africans usually were auctioned, suffered whippings and beatings, and worked long days
  - Mining
  - Farming
  - Domestic Servant
- Sold to the highest bidder
- Resistance and Rebellion
  - Kept stories alive and music
  - Breaking tools
  - Work slowly
  - Larger uprisings in Spanish settlements
1. What effect did the spread of Islam have on the slave trade?
2. How did enslaved Africans resist their bondage?
3. How did African slaves contribute to the development of the Americas?
4. How was slavery in the Americas different from slavery in Africa?
5. What does the percentage of enslaved Africans imported to the Caribbean Islands and Brazil suggest about the racial makeup of these areas?
6. Why do you think the slave trade flourished for so long?
7. Why did Europeans use Africans for slavery? What advantages did they offer?
8. What allowed for the English to become the dominant leaders in the slave trade?
Main Idea: The colonization of the Americas introduced new items into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.


Section 4
The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade
The Columbian Exchange

- Global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas
- Several items but most importantly potatoes and corn
  - Cheap and easy to grow and nutritious
- Not all good
  - Disease like smallpox and measles killed millions of Native Americans
The Columbian Exchange

Américas to Europe, Africa, and Asia

- Peanuts
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Corn
- Turkeys
- Squash
- Cacao
- Beans
- Vanilla
- Honeybees
- Tobacco
- Pineapples
- Grapes
- Bananas
- Sugar Cane
- Citrus Fruits
- Coffee Beans
- Peaches, Pears
- Onions
- Olives
- Turnips
- Grains
- Wheat
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats
- Livestock
- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Disease
- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough
Global Trade

- **Capitalism**
  - Economic system based on private ownership and the investment of resources, such as money for profit
  - People have wealth now not just governments

- **Joint stock company**
  - Investors buying shares of stock in a company
  - Combining wealth for a common purpose
  - No sole risk
The Growth of Mercantilism

- Mercantilism
  - Power of a country depended on its wealth
  - Wanted to export more than it imported
  - Favorable balance of trade
  - Self-sufficiency is the goal
  - Colonies were a supplier of raw materials and a market
1. What were some of the food items that traveled from the Americas to the rest of the world?
2. What food and livestock from the rest of the world traveled to the Americas?
3. What were some of the effects on European society of the economic revolution (capitalism) that took place in the 16th and 17th centuries?
4. Why were colonies considered so important to the nations of Europe?
5. Why might establishing overseas colonies have justified high profits for those who financed the colonies?
6. What were some positive and negative consequences of the Columbian Exchange?
7. What happened to the world’s population as a result of the Columbian Exchange?
8. What was the importance of the introduction of potatoes to the world?
9. Sugar and tobacco are important examples of what?
10. What is a cash crop?