**Chapter 15: European Exploration & Conquest**

**Guided Reading**

1. **The Trading States of Africa**

* What role did **Africa** play in world trade prior to Columbus’s voyages?
* What role did **gold** play in world trade?
* Who was Prester John?

1. **The Ottoman & Persian Empires**

* Why was the **Middle East** so vital to world trade?
* What roles did both the **Turkish Ottoman** and **Persian Safavids** play in this trade?
* When was **Constantinople** defeated? What was the city renamed?

1. **Genoese & Venetian Middlemen**

* How did **Venice** become an economic powerhouse?
* How did **Genoa** become an economic powerhouse?

1. **The European Voyages of Discovery (pg. 492)**

* EQ: How and why did Europeans undertake ambitious voyages of expansion?
* Introduction:
  + Europe was by no means isolated before the voyages of exploration and its “discovery” of the New World. But because they did not produce many products desired by Eastern elites, Europeans played only a small role in the Indian Ocean trading world. As Europe recovered after the Black Death, new European players entered the scene with novel technology, eager to spread Christianity and to undo Italian and Ottoman domination of trade with the East. A century after the plague, Iberian explorers began the overseas voyages that helped create the modern world, with staggering consequences for their own continent and the rest of the planet.

1. **Causes of European Expansion**

* What were the **primary causes** of European expansion in the late 15th and early 16th centuries?
* What were the motivations of the following explorers?

1. Christopher Columbus –
2. Bartholomew Diaz –
3. Vasco da Gama –
4. Hernando Cortes –

* What is a **conquistador**?
* What would drive individuals to join these exploring crews?

1. **Technology and the Rise of Exploration**

* What role did **technological advancements** play in fostering exploration?
* What is a **caravel**?
* Why is **Ptolemy’s *Geography*** historically significant?(Positive & Negative)
* How did these geographical areas contribute to the technology of exploration?

1. China –
2. Muslim World –
3. Indian Ocean –
4. **The Portuguese Overseas Empire**

* Why was **Portugal**, traditionally a poor nation, able to lead the way in exploration?
* Who is **Prince Henry**? Why is he historically significant?
* What were the results for Portugal and international trade?
* Why is **Vasco da Gama** historically significant?

1. **The Problem of Christopher Columbus**

* What kind of man was **Columbus**, & what forces or influences shaped him?
* In sailing westward from Europe, what was his **goal** of the first voyage?
* How did Columbus interpret what he had found?
* In his mind, did he achieve what he had set out to do?
* How was his second voyage different from the first?

1. **Later Explorers**

* Who was the first to describe America as a continent separate from Asia?
* Why was the **Treaty of Tordesillas** significant?
* Who is **Ferdinand Magellan**? Why is he historically significant?
* Describe how the Dutch financed exploration and what they gained?
* What were the major accomplishments of the following explorers who followed Columbus’s discovery? (Be sure to include which country the individual was from.)

1. John Cabot –
2. Jacques Cartier –
3. **Spanish Conquest in the New World**

* How did the Spanish conquer the **Aztecs**? (Be sure to include details.)
* What was the **Inca Empire**?
* How did the Spanish conquer the Incas? (Be sure to include details.)

1. **The Impact of Conquest**

* EQ: What was the impact of European conquest on the peoples and ecologies of the New World?
* Introduction:
  + The growing European presence in the New World transformed its land and its peoples forever. Violence and disease wrought devastating losses, while surviving people encountered new political, social, and economic organization imposed by Europeans. The Columbian exchange brought infectious diseases to the Americans, but also gave new crops to the Old World that altered consumption patterns in Europe and across the globe (see pages 448-449).

1. **Impact of European Settlement on Indigenous Peoples**

* How did the Spanish transform the New World?
* What is the **encomienda system**?
* Why did the Native populations of the New World decline so rapidly after the Spanish conquest?
* How did Catholic friars attempt to convert the indigenous people?
* What was the main problem for colonial administrators?

1. **Sugar and Slavery**

* How did black African slavery enter the European picture and take root in the Americas?
* What was the importance of **sugar** to European trade?
* What was the relationship between the growing demand for sugar and the growing demand for African slaves?
* Looking at the map on pg. 452, summarize what you observe about the seaborne trading empires in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
* Describe the conditions the slaves were in on the ships.
* What types of occupations did slaves have?

1. **The Columbian Exchange**

* What was the **Columbian Exchange**?
* How did it affect the populations of Europe and the Americas?
* What unified the world after Columbus?

1. **Spanish Silver and its Economic Effects**

* How did the influx of **silver** impact Spain in the sixteenth century?
* What was the **Price Revolution?**
* What effect did the economic situation impact the social classes?
* Who actually controlled the silver market?

1. **The Birth of the Global Economy**

* What was the order of the great naval powers?
* Read the next section, but no questions
* What was the main droduct of Dutch trade?
* What organization ran that trade?

1. **Spain’s Global Empire**

* Just read this section. No questions. Just read it. Charles V and Phillip II are super important. We’ve talked about most of this before, but McKay finally gives them the space they deserve here.