

Historical Understandings: Europe

SS6H6 - SWBAT analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions IOT identify the causes of European exploration and colonization; include religion, natural resources, a market for goods, and the contributions of Prince Henry the Navigator.

SS6H6 - SWBAT analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions IOT trace the empires of Portugal, Spain, England, and France in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

THE CAUSES OF EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

Portugal is a small country on the Atlantic coast in southern Europe. During the fifteenth century, Portugal led the world in sea exploration. Beginning in 1415, and for nearly one hundred years, Portugal explored the western coast of Africa.

The Portuguese wanted to find a route around Africa into the Indian Ocean. Goods brought over land from China and India were expensive. Europeans wanted Asian silks and spices, but they wanted to find a way to get them at a lower cost. The Portuguese believed that they could make a lot of money as traders if they could get Asian goods for a cheaper price. There were religious reasons to explore too. The Portuguese wanted to spread Christianity along Africa's west coast.

Prince Henry the Navigator was the son of the Portuguese king. He fought in a battle that helped capture Ceuta, a city on the coast of North Africa. The Moors had controlled Ceuta for hundreds of years. This gave Portugal an important outpost from which to explore Africa. Prince Henry became governor of Portugal's southernmost coasts. He sent more than fifty expeditions down the west coast of Africa. Henry wanted to establish colonies and break the Muslim hold on trade routes.

Henry studied navigation and mapmaking. He established a naval observatory. Students there learned navigation, astronomy, and **cartography** (mapmaking). Henry's efforts advanced what Europeans knew about these sciences.

Henry was unable to make money trading in gold, so he tried creating sugar cane plantations. On one of his expeditions discovered the island of Madeira. The climate there was good for growing sugar cane, and he knew that it was a very profitable crop. It also required lots of labor. Henry imported slaves from Africa to work the fields. This plan became successful and was later copied in the New World. In fact, the expansion of the sugar cane economy encouraged a slave trade that lasted another four hundred years.

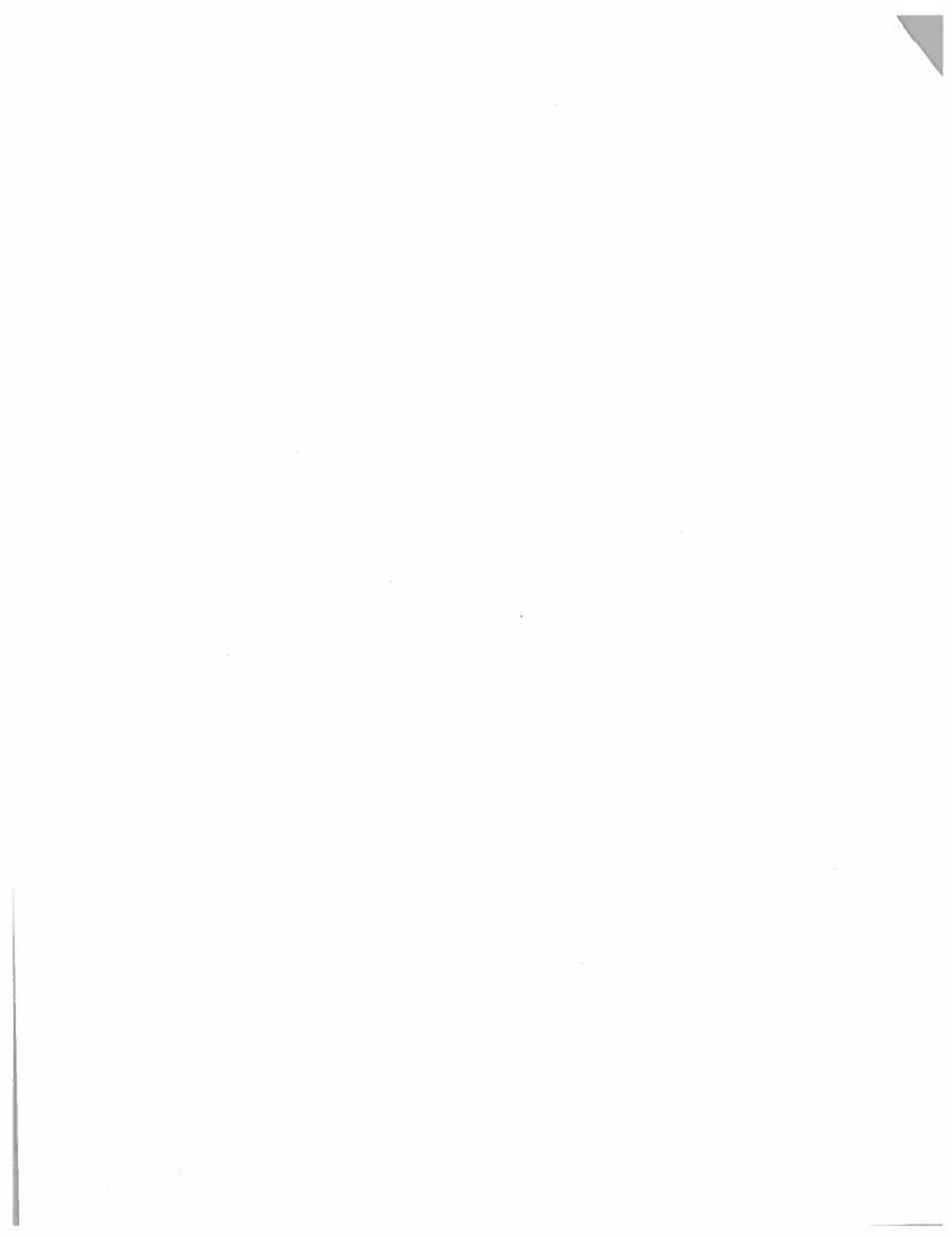
The Portuguese also gained access to the Spice Islands. By 1513, Portuguese trade extended to China and Japan.

_____ **400. Why did Prince Henry the Navigator want to send ships south to Africa?**

- A. He hoped to learn more about marine life.
- B. He wanted to prove the world was not flat.
- C. He felt his father, the king, would be proud.
- D. He wanted a route around Africa to the Asian markets.

_____ **401. Which religion did Prince Henry the Navigator hope to spread?**

- A. Islam
- B. Hinduism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Christianity



Guided Notes: _____

SS6H6: The student will analyze the impact of European Exploration and colonization on various world regions.

Causes of European Exploration

- Portugal a small country on the _____ Peninsula led the way to exploration during the _____ Century. For nearly 100 years Portugal explored the _____ coast of _____
- Europeans wanted to explore because they were looking for _____ to _____

Exploring The World

Spice Trade: European traders traveled to ports _____ Sea to buy spices and other goods like _____ merchants who had traveled across Asia.

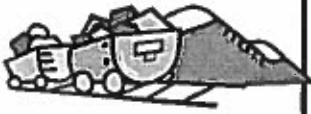
Spices like pepper, cinnamon, and cloves were in high demand in Europe to preserve food and improve its flavor.

Europeans wanted to look for _____ routes that were _____ across Asia.

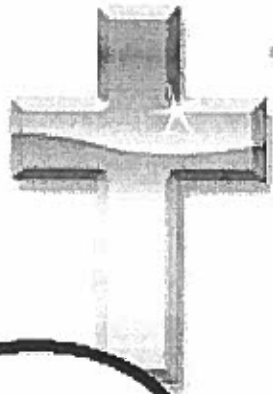
Desire for New Land

In the 1400's the nations of Europe competed with each other for _____ and _____ power.

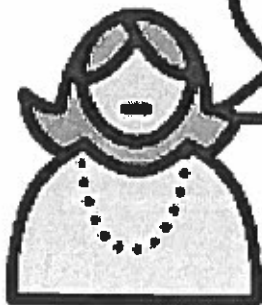
One way to that these countries improved their economic strength and influence was to _____ and find valuable natural resources. Establishing colonies also provided new markets



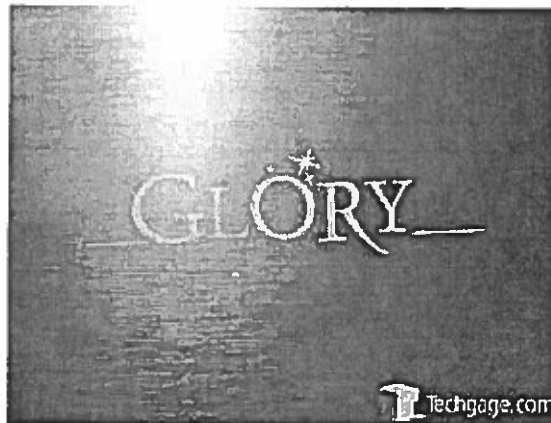
A spirit of curiosity about the world was born during this time of renewed interest in learning and the arts from the late 14th to 16th.



The 3 G's



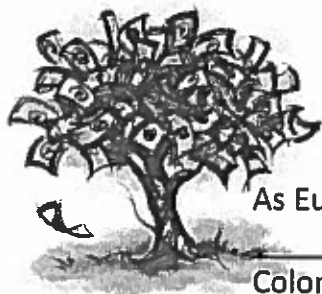
What do they mean?





Some Europeans believed it was their duty to _____ the _____ faith throughout the world.

They felt that they could _____ the _____ people they met in their journeys into Christians.



Glory

As Europeans began exploring the Coast of Africa, they began settling _____

Colonizing new areas added to a country's _____ (more natural resources, more wealth)

Colonizing also opened new markets

European countries could sell things to the people in these areas and make even more _____

The more _____ a country had, the more _____ it had

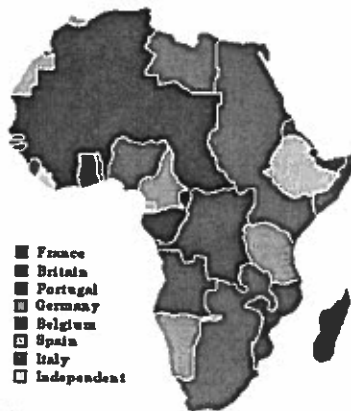
More colonies meant more _____ or Glory

Countries began _____ with one another for colonies

When one Country takes over another it is called _____ (remember this term) !!!! Very Important



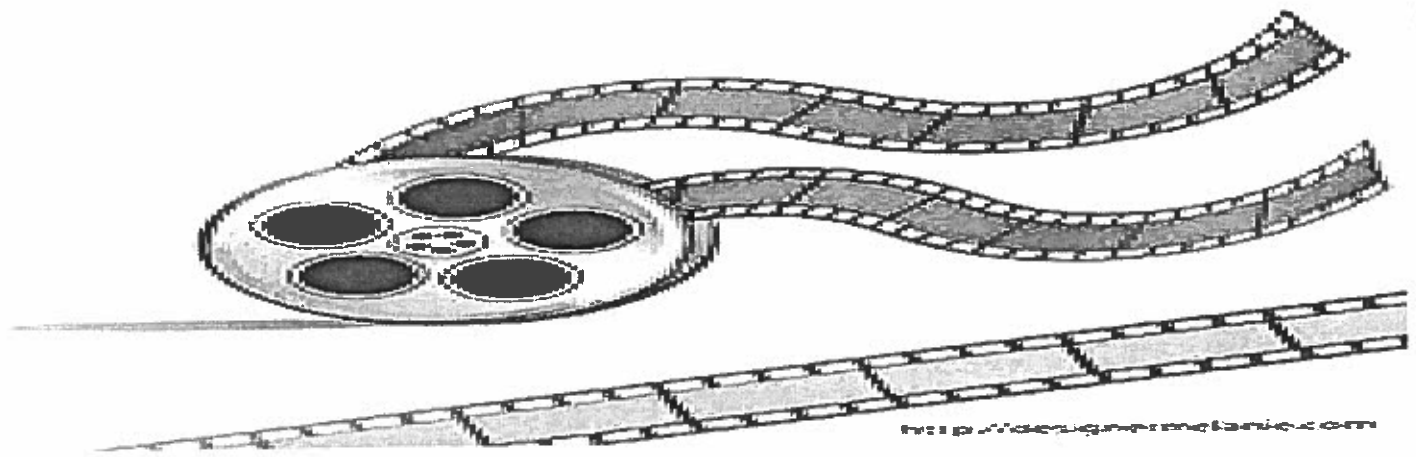
How does modern equipment/technology impact how we do things?



Advances in _____ equipment and _____ ships made long voyages possible

Prince Henry The Navigator was a Portuguese prince and naval commander who founded a school of navigation for sailors in 1450, paid for expeditions to the west coast of _____, and employed _____ to create detailed maps of new explorations. (cartography: making of maps)

Prince Henry's shipbuilders also developed small, light sailing ship called the _____ that could use triangular sails known as a lateen for use along the coast or square sails for the open ocean.




Video Notes:

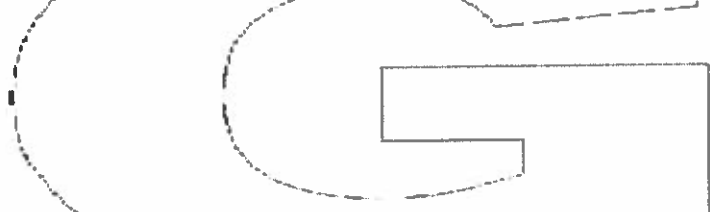
Causes of European Exploration 3 Gs

Gold
What other natural Resources were European Countries looking for?

Why was trading through the Mediterranean so expensive?



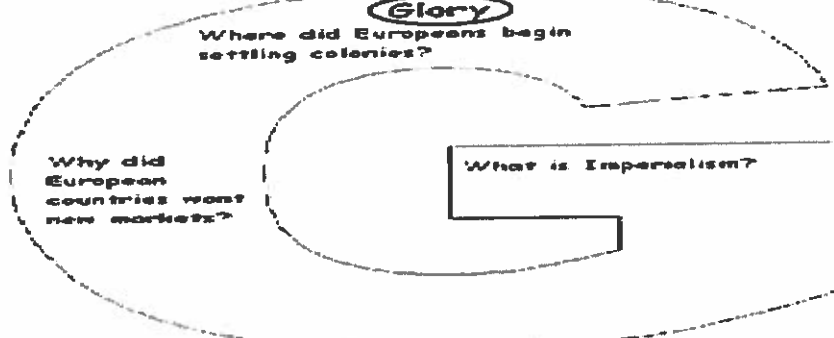
God
What did Europeans believe it was their duty to do?



Glory
Where did Europeans begin settling colonies?

Why did European countries want new markets?

What is Imperialism?



Prince Henry the Navigator

What Country was Prince Henry from?

How did Prince Henry help Navigation and Exploration?

What did he open in Portugal to help train explorers?