

What Motivated European Exploration?	Ava Sarreal Robertson
Motivations	The Age of Exploration
Cues	Notetaking Column
Europe before Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travelled by walking ~ Travel by Boat (new) - Spices, Silk, Animals; valued goods - Silk Road; Trade Routes from Exploration ~ East - west (Asia to Europe) - Raiders/Bandits/Taxes ~ Issues - Travel by Walking; Difficult (water travel = faster/easier) - Early 1400s; Europe tired of paying high - Asian goods - Overland trade routes = slow, high prices, political turmoil - Europe; find faster trade route to Asia (gain control of East)
Motivations; "Three Gs"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gold/Wealth ~ #1 Factor - Capitalism (making more than needed); Investment + Trade - Buying/Selling goods NOT in Europe - Glory - Humanism; Focus on Individual Achievement ~ Renaissance - Printing Press; Possible to tell stories about ppl - Kings; Wanted glory for Kingdom (Competition) - God - Church; Important to Christian Society - Convert non-believers; spread Christianity (race to convert ppl) - Protestant Reformation; Competition between beliefs
Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four Main Countries = Britain, France, Spain, Portugal - Age of Exploration = 1450 - 1700 (Renaissance) - Christopher Columbus ~ Boat from Spain to West; going to India (wrong) - Portugal; Travel Down Coast of Africa - Unable/Afraid sail to tip of Africa (1497 - Goes to India) - Vasco da Gama; Returned with goods (found route to Asia by sea)
Christopher Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christopher Columbus; "Discovered America" - First European to Cross (believed the world is round; sail west - go around the world) - Goes to Portugal for funds (refuses) ~ Goes to Spain (agrees) - Wasn't Aware of North and South America Blocking - Columbus Set Sail = August 3, 1492 - Actually Lands on Dominican Republic/Caribbean (thinks he's in Japan) - Believes they are "Indians" - Brings back Indigenous People + Goods to Europe - Starts Scramble for the Americas - Columbus; 4 Voyages (last 1502) - Becomes Business Man; Starts Slavery - Uses Americas to Enrich Europe
Summary	<p>Europeans started travelling and exploring across the continent, and soon started trade routes such as the "Silk Road." There were three motivations for travel across the western sea; Gold/Wealth, Glory, and God. During the Age of Exploration, there were powerful countries, such as Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal. Christopher Columbus set sail for India, but landed in the Caribbean instead. When he returned to Europe, he began the Scramble for the Americas and sparked curiosity in Europe for the "new world."</p>

What new technologies enabled exploration?	Ava Sarreal Robertson
Technology	The Age of Exploration
Cues	Notetaking Column
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prince Henry the Navigator - Portugal Prince - Early exploration success due to him - 1419; brought together map makers, shipbuilders, & navigators; centre of knowledge ~ early advantage, sending more missions - Portuguese shipbuilders; designed caravel (better ship) - Searched for new trade route to Asia; made connections with Africa - First to make it around Africa to India - Missionaries spread Christianity - First Europeans to set up trade routes with Africa & exploit slave trade - 1460; Prince Henry dies ~ lots of profitable trade routes
Cause + Consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underlying: Trade routes on land (too expensive/hard), land not plentiful - Immediate: Prince Henry brings together map makers, shipbuilders, & navigators (creates centre of knowledge, built caravel) - Event: Portuguese start exploration - Immediate: Portuguese set up profitable/faster trade routes, spread of Christianity, lots of wealth - Long term: Starts the age of exploration + begins slave trade, Portuguese very wealthy
Instruments for Navigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compass = Used to find the direction a ship is travelling; invented by Chinese - Astrolabe = Used North Star/Sun to calculate latitude - Sextant = Replaced astrolabe; used for measuring angle between horizon & sun/star (find latitude)
Innovations for Shipbuilding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inuit ships; Europeans NOT the first to build ships - Norse Vikings found Americas BEFORE Columbus; didn't establish colonies - Square sail faster, harder to navigate (older ships) - Caravel (sail shape triangular); maneuverable, faster, new - Lateen; triangular sails (easier to change direction) - Bilge pump systems; enabled ships float higher (less likely to run aground)
Cartography & Mercator Projection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mercator; creates flat map (cylinder - flat) - Mercator Projection; distorts map (shapes and sizes)
Summary	Use this space to write a two or three sentence summary of what you just read.

What was the consequence of the Columbian Exchange?	Ava Sarreal Robertson
The Columbian Exchange	The Age of Exploration
Cues	Notetaking Column
Exploration Growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lots of ships with cargo (change, trade, exchange) - 1894; Map of the World (two hemispheres) - Western (new world) & Eastern (old world) hemispheres
Before 1492	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completely different hemispheres/ecosystems - two different ecosystems - two different disease pools - two sets of culturally diverse people - two sets of flora and fauna
Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Period of large-scale contact - Interactions between indigenous ppl and Europeans (change for BOTH sides) - Widespread exchange of plants, animals, and diseases - “Most spectacular thing that has ever happened to humans” ~ Alfred Crosby
Food & Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crops native to the Americas (staples in diet of Europe) - New foods provide substantial nutrition (ppl live longer) - One-third of all food crops are of American origin - From Western; Potato, Corn, Peanuts, Pumpkin, Tomato, etc - From Eastern; Sugar, Olive Oil, Coffee, Various Grains, etc - Western; domestication of animals NOT common - Domesticated Llamas + alpacas (only animal from Western domesticated) - Eastern; Pigs, Lamb, Cow ~ eat meat, populations thrive - Eastern; Horses (ride, carry, faster & further travel, new - Completely change use of land (farming, lumber, etc)
Horses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Territory, adopted by indigenous & cowboys) - Ancestors of horses in America; extinction - Spanish horses brought to North America (Columbus’ 2nd voyage) - Integral part of the lives & culture of Native Americans - Changed warfare, hunting, transportation; standards of wealth & prestige
Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europeans brought new diseases - Indigenous; no natural resistance to - Smallpox, measles, influenza, & malaria killed millions - Non-Christians; indigenous regarded as sinners ~ illness seen as punishment - Both Americans & Europeans oblivious; no germ theory at time - Component of Columbian Exchange (one sided, devastating) - 80-95% of Indigenous peoples dead within 150 years
Slave Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth of trade markets; changed world forever - Europeans; develops plantation system (cultivate “cash crops” reliant on slave labour) - Slave trade explodes; people reduced to commodities - Next 300 years (1500 - 1800); 12 million ppl forcibly taken
In Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different foods; Exchange of foods and animals had a dramatic impact on world diets - Effects of Diseases; indigenous American population decreased dramatically - New Economics; Europeans needed labor to cultivate new cash crops in the Americas; they turned to slavery to make the plantation system work - Globalization; 1492
Summary	Use this space to write a two or three sentence summary of what you just read.

How did the Columbian Exchange create the conditions for piracy?	Ava Sarreal Robertson
Piracy	The Age of Exploration
<p>Cues</p> <p>Brainstorm</p> <p>Fact Check</p> <p>Pirates of the Barbary Coast ("OG" Pirates)</p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steal things, Jolly Rogers, Pirate Hats, Hooks, parrots, eyepatches, "Argh", Black beard, Ships, Dirty, Treasure - Birds and monkeys as pets - Easily lost limbs (few had hooks) - Launched attacks from long boats (swinging on ropes, bad strategy) - Pirate ships fire cannons at few feet away (bad strategy) - Only one recorded instance of "walk the plank" - Pirates used guns (pistols very unreliable) - Pirates used swords (primary & common weapon) - Cutlass (short but practical), Daggers, Rapiers (for duels), Boarding axes & pikes (tool) - Pirates are NOT nice people (thieves, murderers, liars, kidnapers, rapists, terrorists, torture experts) - Why are pirates represented as "family friendly?" - Estimates 1.25 million captured by Barbary pirates (sold as slaves in Arab world) between 16th & 19th centuries - Stereotypical features of pirates date back to Arab Pirates - Muslims (sworn against Christians) - Were created during the Crusades - Took slaves rather than kill (prisoners) - Ppl converted to Islam treated as equals (avoid slavery) - Sanctioned by government - Barbary states; charging ppl fees (protection money) - By 18th century (all Europeans powers paid tribute) - American Revolution disagreed on paying pirates - Led to war (convinced US needed navy)
Summary	Use this space to write a two or three sentence summary of what you just read.

How did the Columbian Exchange create the conditions for piracy?	Ava Sarreal Robertson
Piracy	The Age of Exploration
<p>Cues</p> <p>The “Golden Age of Piracy”</p> <p>Democracy</p> <p>The Importance of Flags</p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1650 - 1730 - Pirates of the Caribbean - Stayed close to shipping lands & trade routes (between countries + colonies) - Needed to re-supply often (islands & land, come ashore) - Warm waters easier (modern times too) - All about wealth (booty) - Practical & Common Plunder: food, water, cloth (sails), spare parts, ropes, lumber - Treasure: Spanish silver & gold coins, ingot, enslaved ppl (to sell) - Why Become a Pirate: treasure, gold, jewels, quick way for good life, money for drinks, forced into piracy (carpenters & surgeons), no jobs for sailors (during times of peace) - Downside: turned to piracy for survival, few become rich, criminal/outlaw, captured, executed, careers last 2 yrs or less - Privateers: Independent Contractors (licensed by government) - Pirates: Individuals with no licence, preyed on any ship (often former privateers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pirate Code of Conduct (Bartholomew Roberts Shipboard Articles 1721) - Captain decided by popular vote - Ship run by democracy - Women can be captains - Women & Ppl of Colour treated as equals - No Social Classes (earn your way to better life, prove yourself) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jolly Roger; universal symbol of pirates (no one knows why it’s named this) - Red Flag/Blood Flag (killing, death) ~ Captain Decides - No Quarter (attacking with intent to kill) - Red flag (nicknamed by the French; Jolly Roger) - Black Flag (attack & plunder, take prisoners)
Summary	Use this space to write a two or three sentence summary of what you just read.