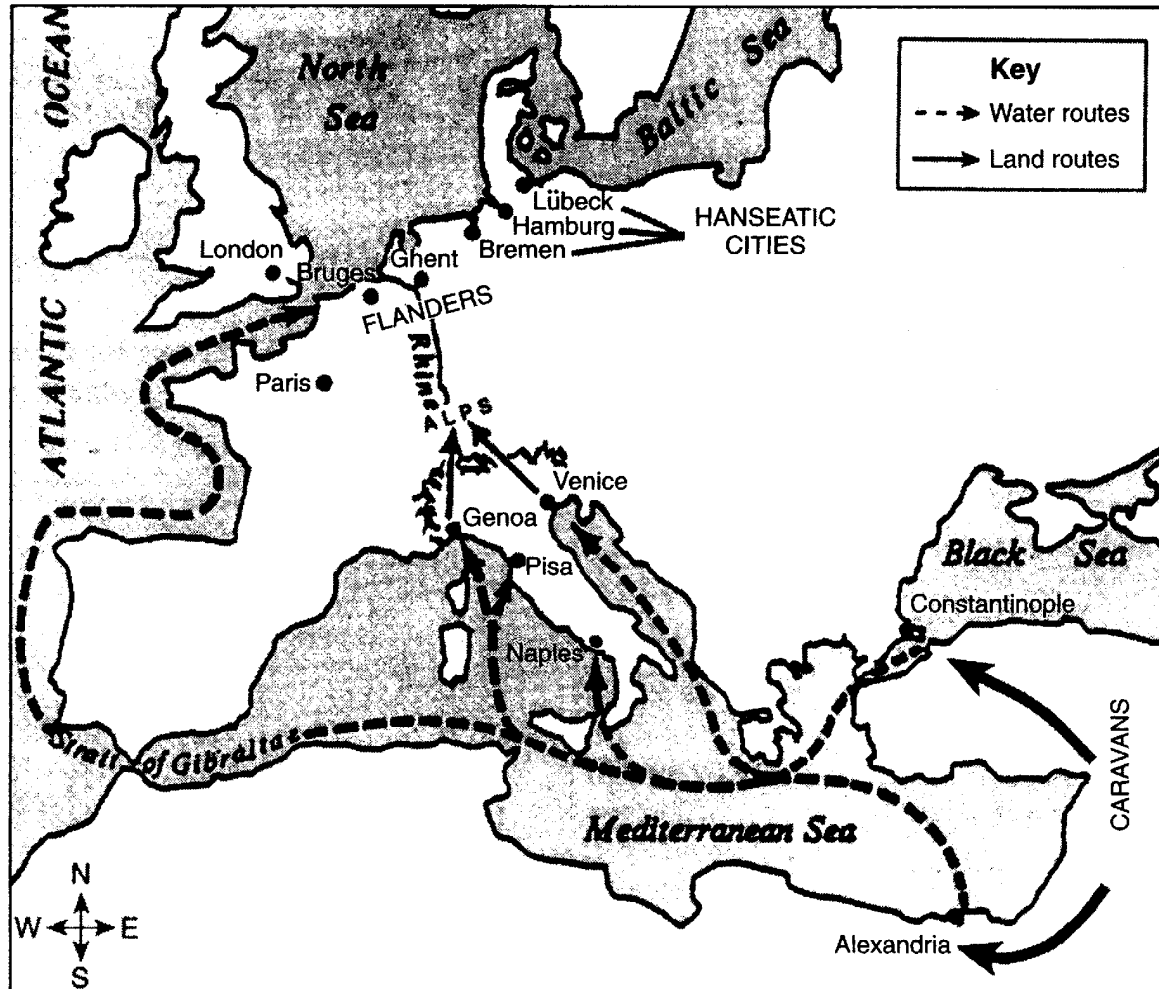




The Europeans are Coming

Why explore?

Trade Routes (13th–15th centuries)



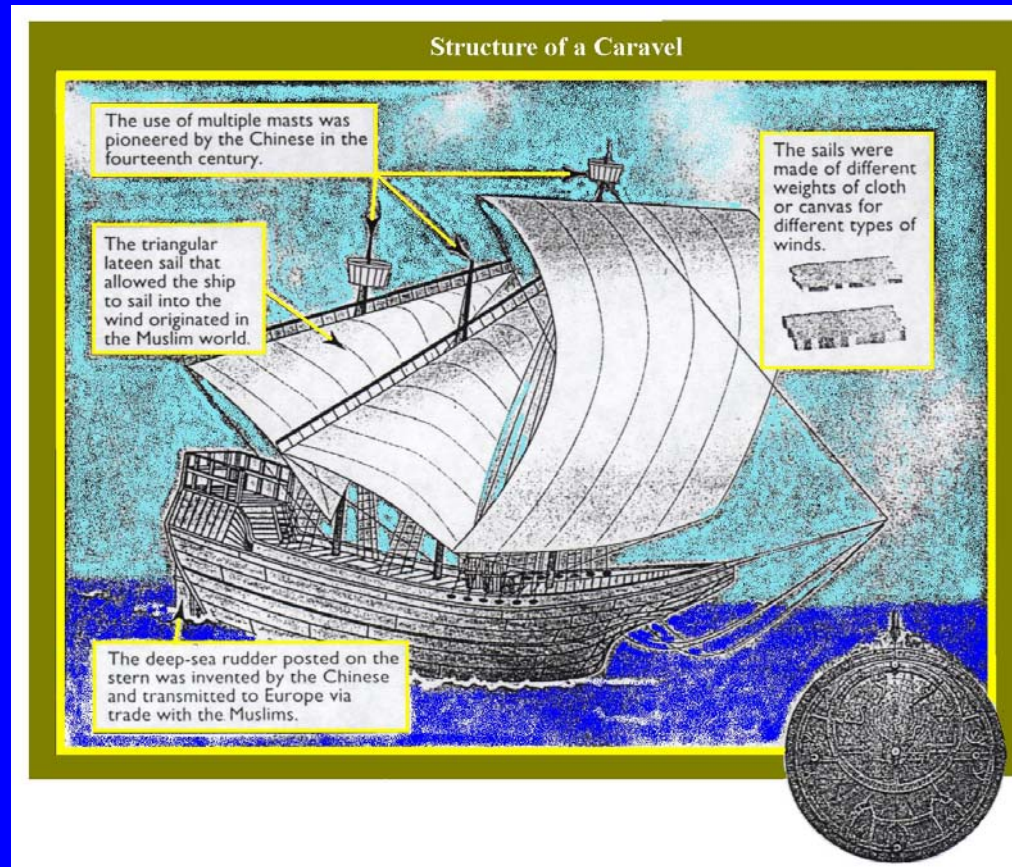
- *Europeans demanded goods they were exposed to during the Crusades such as silk and spices*
- *Italians and Muslims controlled the trade routes through the Middle East*
- *Europeans sought to cut out the Italians and Muslims and directly trade with Asia*

The Exploring the World

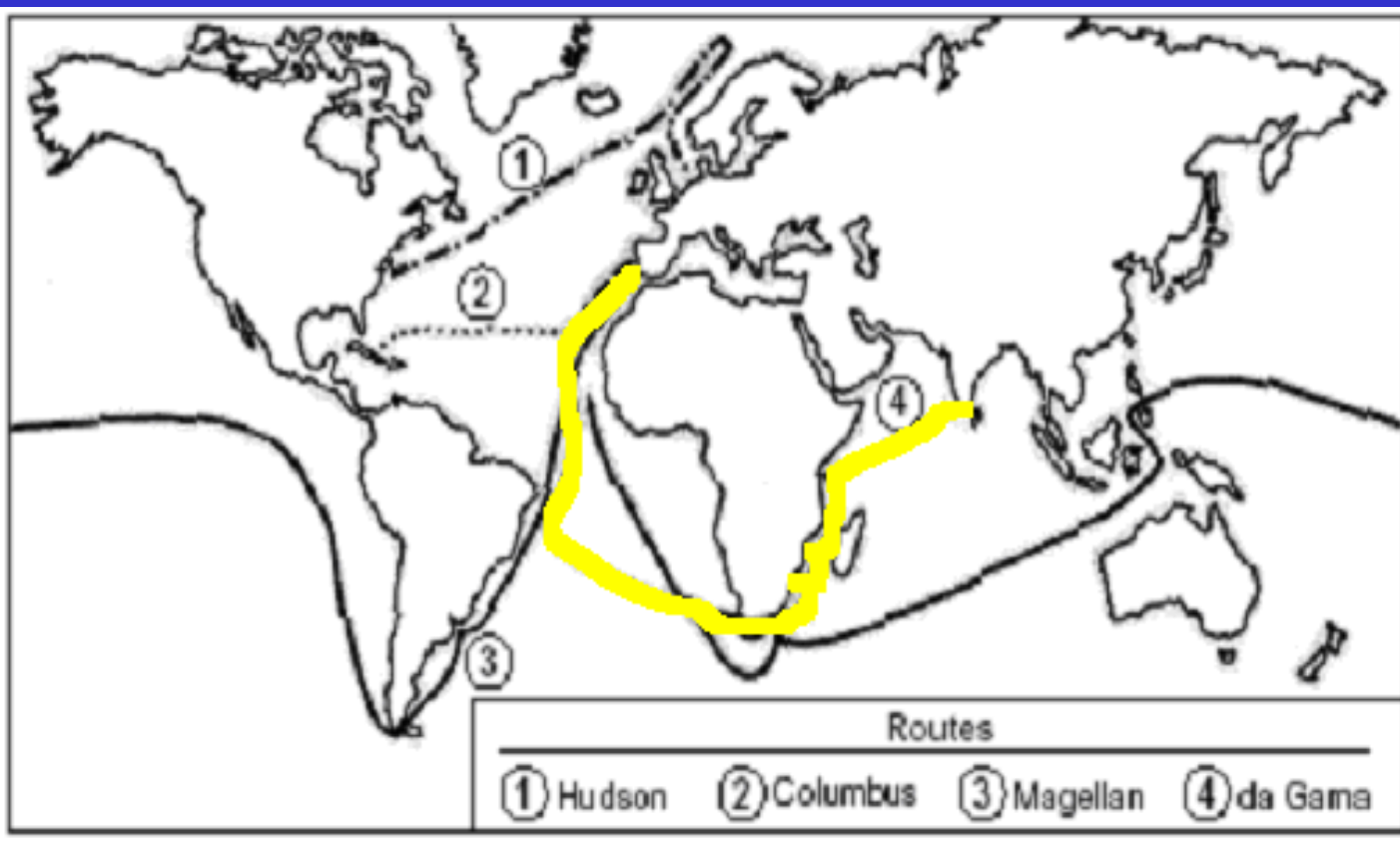
What were three reasons why the Europeans began to explore the world?

- 1) *Search for new trade routes to Asia*
- 2) *Spread Christianity*
- 3) *Gain more land*

Technological advances that aided European exploration included Caravels with triangular sails, Astrolabs to navigate using the stars, and the Compass to find direction.



- Portuguese *Prince Henry (the Navigator)* sponsored *voyages of exploration*
- *Vasco da Gama* became the first *European* to sail from *Portugal* around *Africa* to reach *India*



*Let the
Voyages
begin*

Spain and *Portugal* were the two countries actively exploring new routes of trade to *India*. Their conflicting land claims were resolved by the *Pope* with the *Treaty of Tordesillas*. This treaty split the world into two spheres, with each country controlling half the world. In the Western Hemisphere (North & South America), *Spain* controlled all the land except modern day Brazil, which was controlled by *Portugal*.



The World is Split in Two

- *Portugal and Spain argue over land claims in the New World*
- *The dividing line is called the “Line of Demarcation”*



Double Dutch

- The Dutch sent traders to the West Indies
- *Settled the Cape of Good Hope* at the tip of Africa as a resupply/repair port for their ships
- Seized Portuguese Malacca and *took over trade with the West Indies*
- Opened trade with China
- *Established good relations with their trade by treating their suppliers as partners*



Explorer

Date(s) Worked for? Explored where?



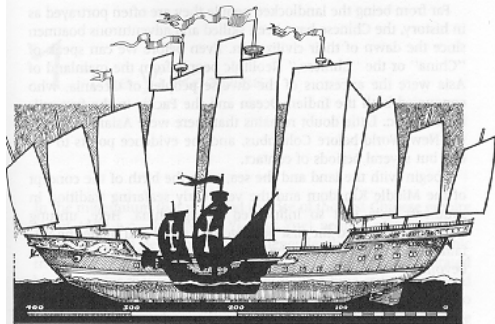
Christopher Columbus

1492-1503 Spain C. Am.



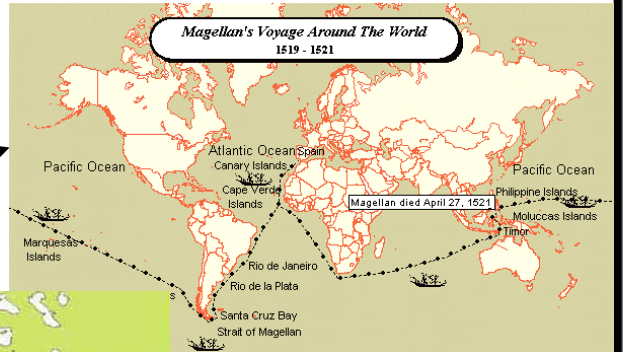
Zheng He

1405-1433 China Asia & Africa



Ferdinand Magellan

1519-22 Portugal the world



Vasco DaGama

1497 Portugal Africa



The Spanish in the New World

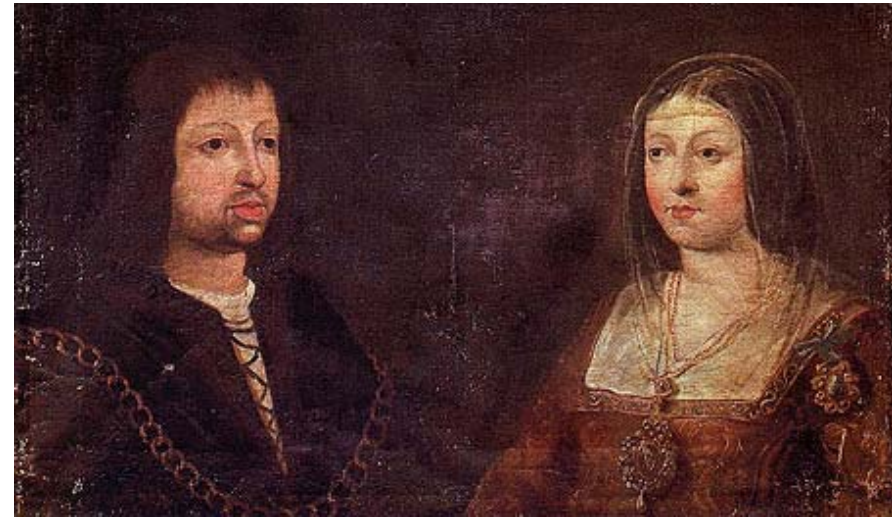
CHARTA COSMOGRAPHICA CVM VENTORVM PROPRIA NATVRA ET OPERATIONE
Cujus Inventorem G. P. F. H. Blotius vocat, Joann. Blotius Agrippa Cosmographus.



Agrippa Cosmographus, 1572, Amsterdam, Joann. Blotius, Inventor, 1572, Joann. Blotius, Agrippa Cosmographus.

The Spanish in the New World

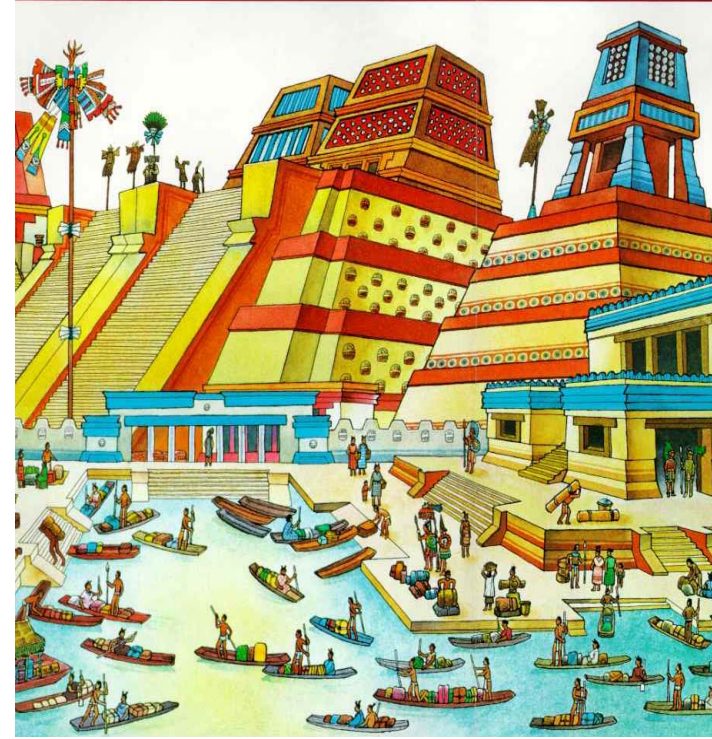
- *King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain*: Unite Spain & pay for exploration for new trade routes to increase Spanish wealth & power



- Spain sent soldiers called *conquistadors* to America to conquer the new lands. These conquerors came in search of wealth based upon rumors of vast amounts of *gold* and *silver* amongst the natives.

The Spanish in the New World

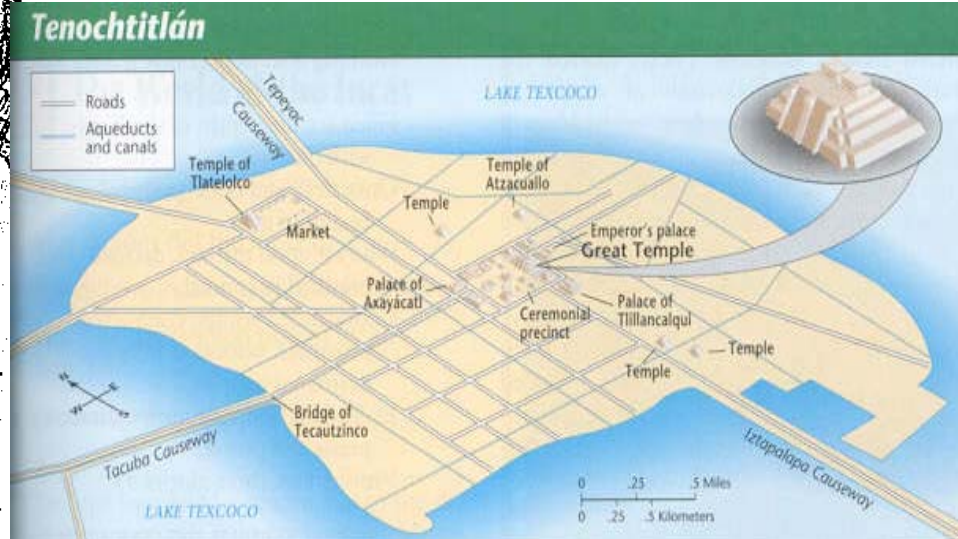
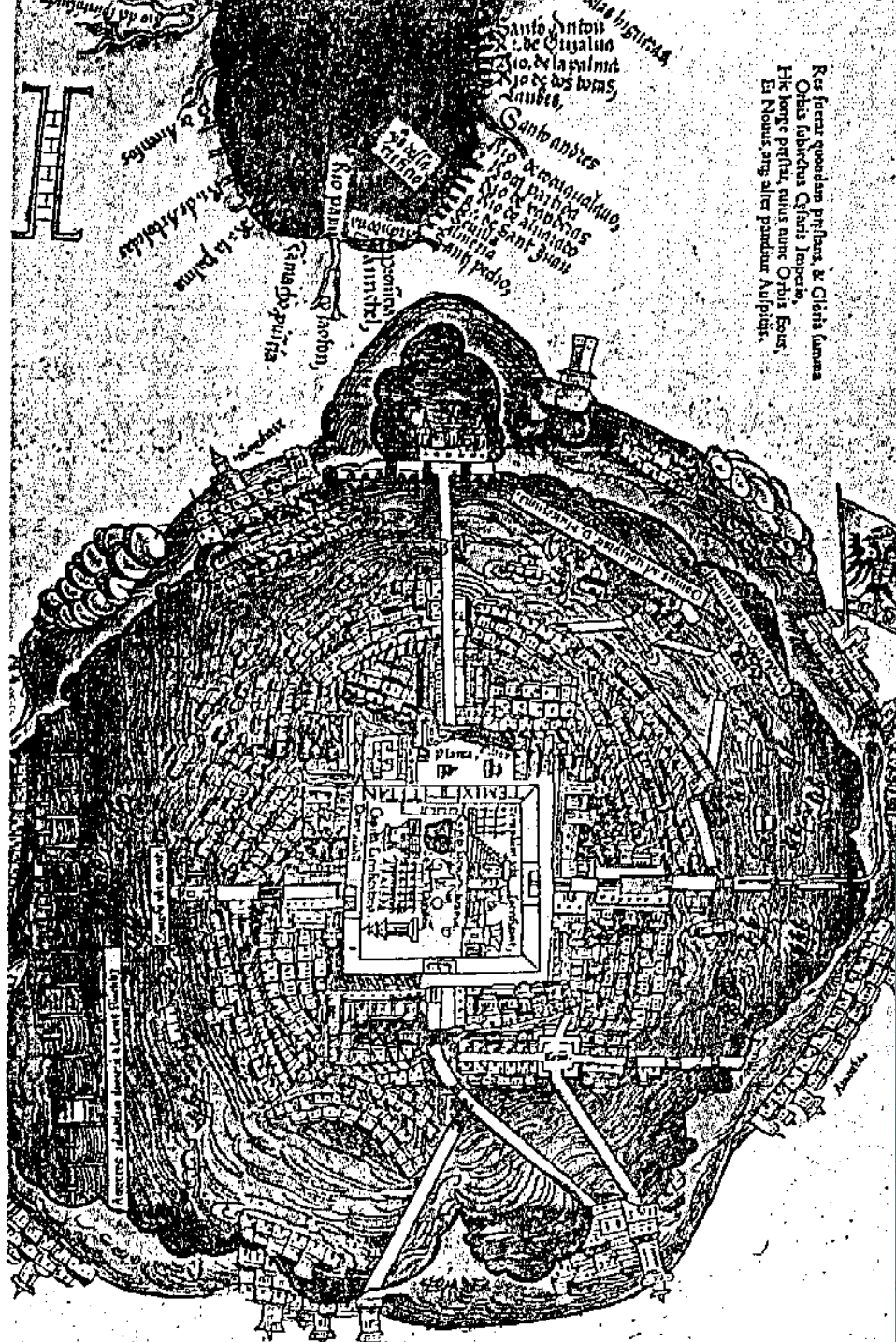
- **Defeat of the Aztec:** The Aztec ruler *Montezuma* was tricked into giving the Spanish their gold because he thought the Spanish were *gods*. Cortez beats the Aztecs using native allies, superior weapons (guns & cannon) and disease (measles, small pox, and typhus).



- **Defeat of the Inca:** Pizzaro beats the Incas using their roads and rebel Inca

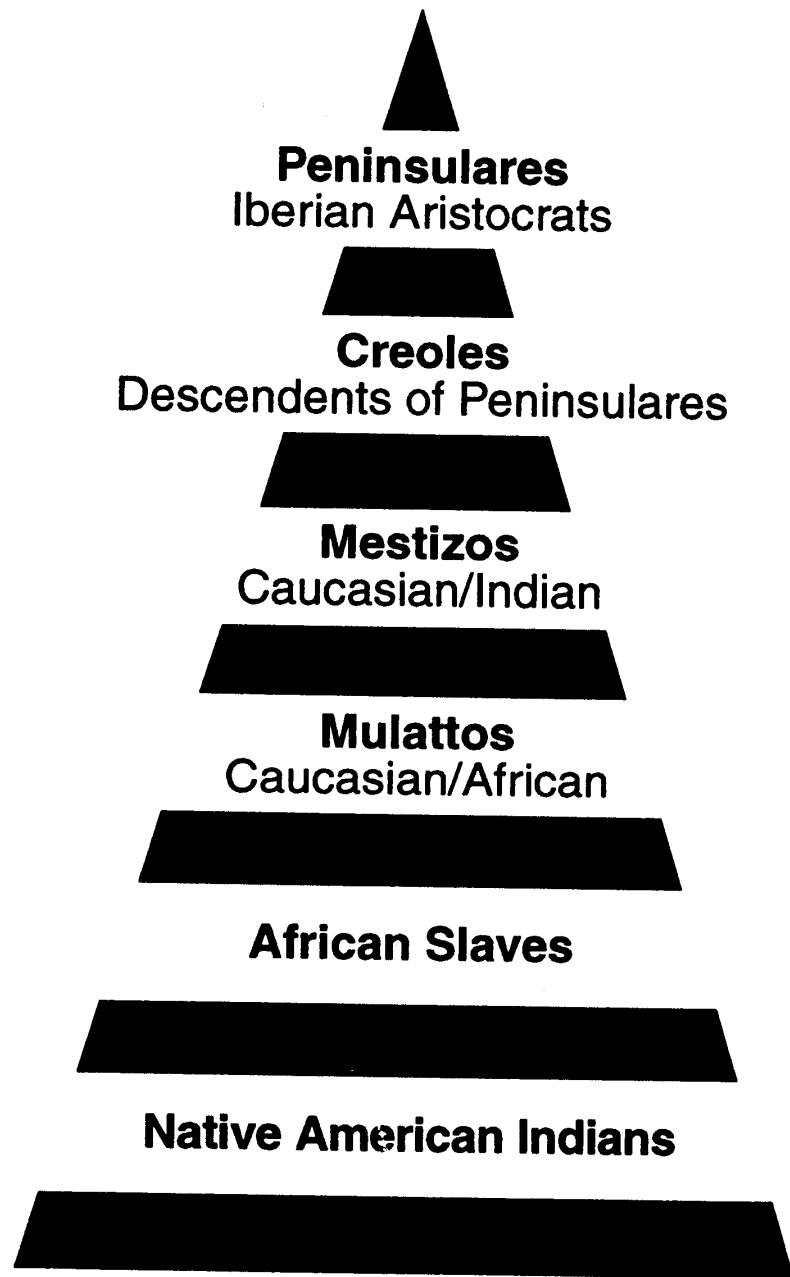
Tenochtitlan

– capital of the Aztecs

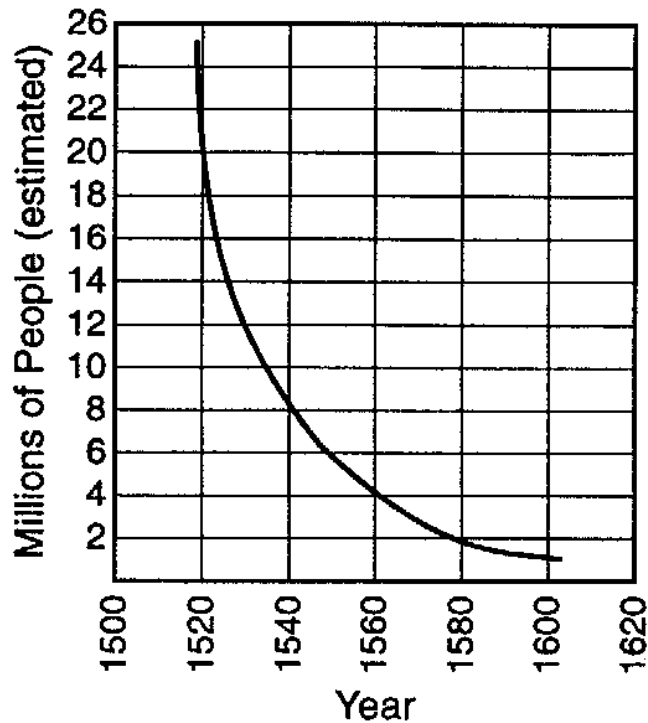


Encomienda System

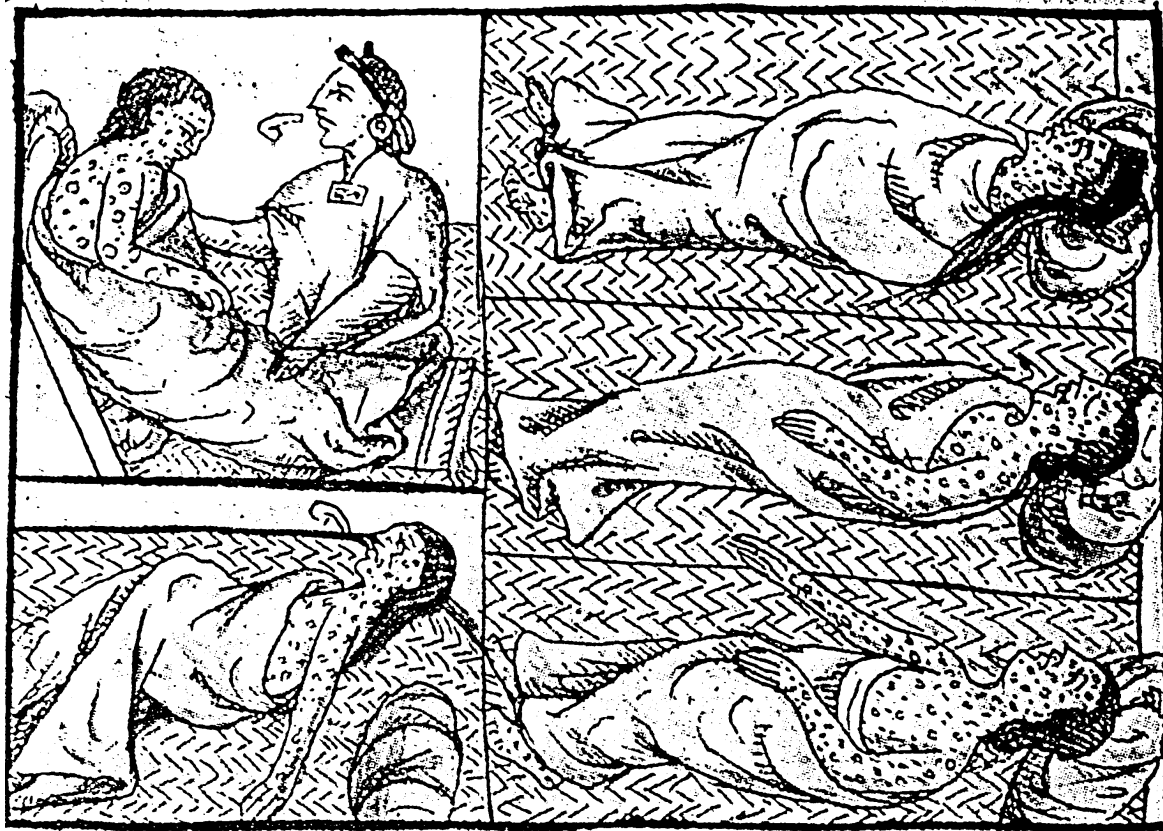
The social class system the Spanish created in the New World to better control their new colonies



Native American Population of Central Mexico

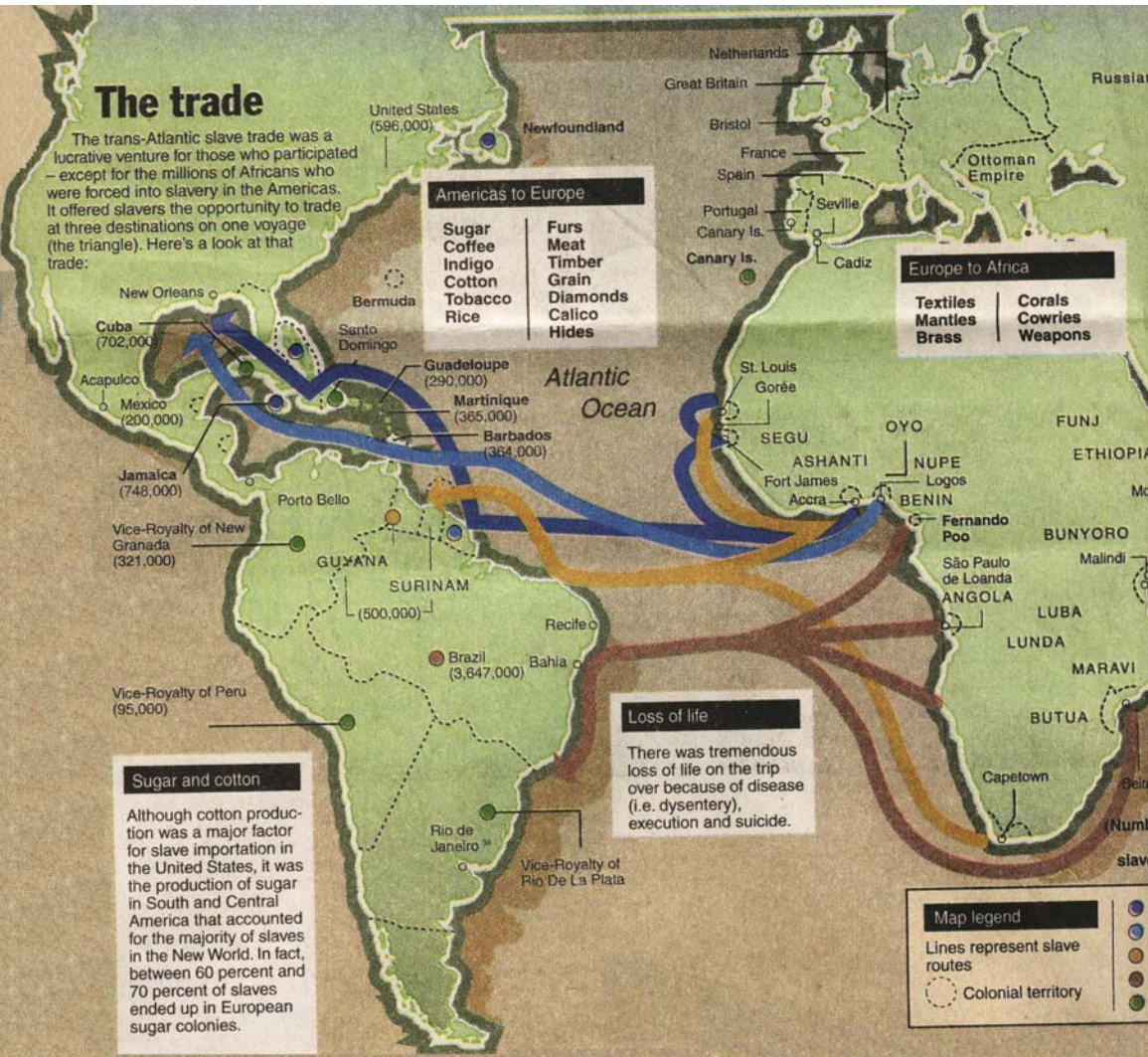
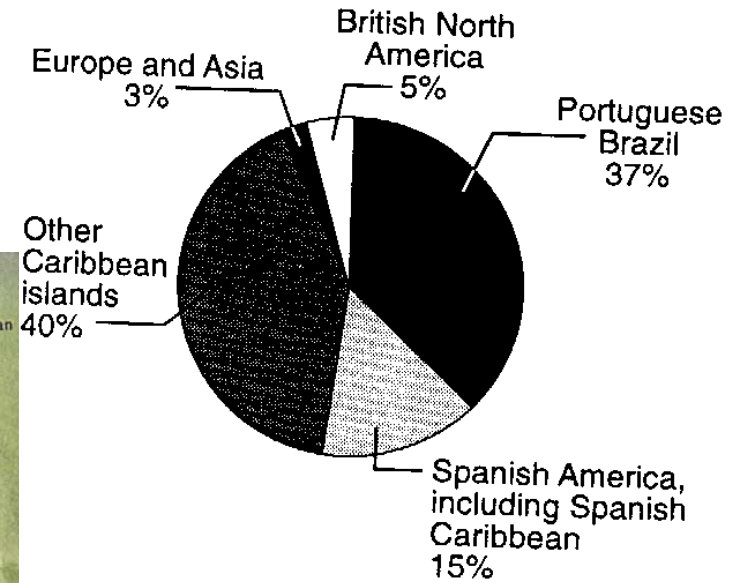


Source: Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz,
The Population of Latin America



As the supply of native slave laborers diminished due to disease and overwork, the Spanish imported slaves from Africa to work their gold and silver mines.

Destinations of Enslaved Africans 1500-1870



African Slaves would be valued more and treated better than native slaves since they were paid for.

Middle Passage = name given to slave trade route from Africa to Americas

African Slave Trade

16th century to the 19th century

Abduction

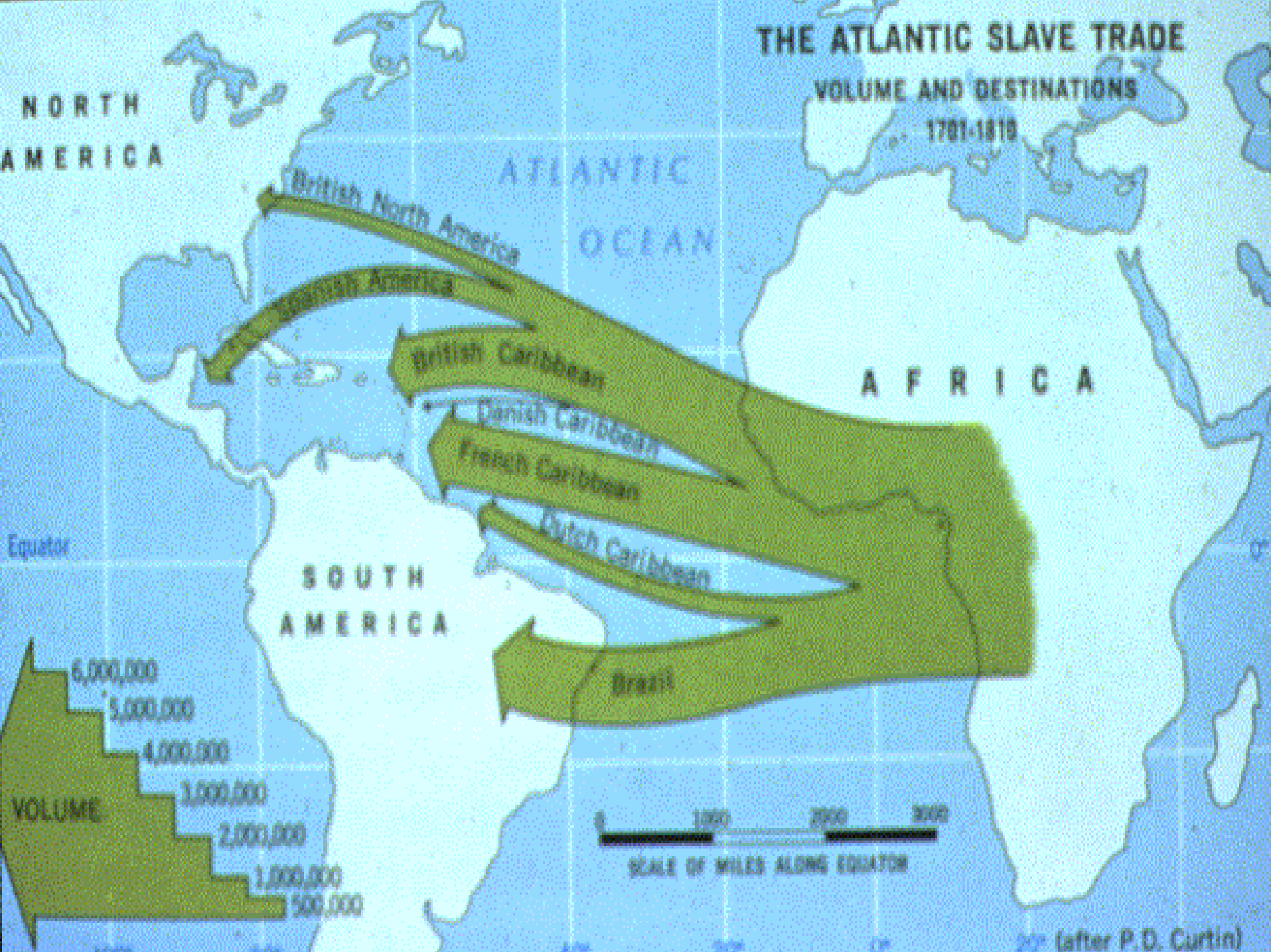


- Most Africans who became slaves were kidnapped or sold by family members or village leaders to the slave traders
- Somewhere between 10 and 12 million Africans were taken to the Americas and other parts of the world

THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

VOLUME AND DESTINATIONS

1701-1819



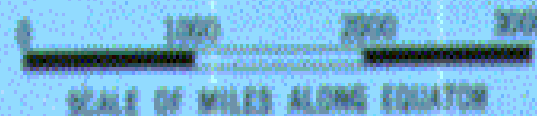
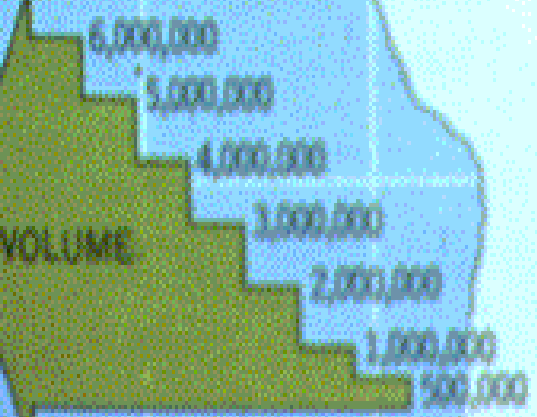
NORTH AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

AFRICA

SOUTH AMERICA

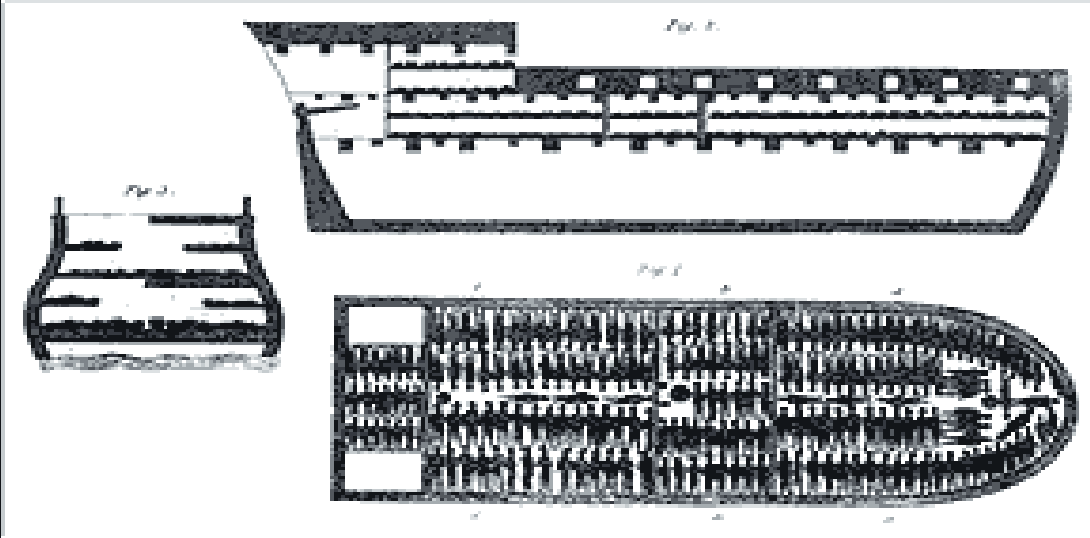
Equator



(after P. D. Curtin)

SLAVE SHIPS

- Slaves were treated like cattle and packed like cargo between decks often had to lie in each other's feces, urine, and blood
- Diseases such as smallpox and yellow fever spread like wildfire
- Diseased were sometimes thrown overboard to prevent wholesale epidemics
- Sometimes their bodies were just left chained to others



Punishing slaves on board slave ships

Because a small crew had to control so many slaves, cruel measures such as these were used:

- Iron muzzles
- Whippings
- Beating
- Starvation



SLAVE MARKETS

- By the 17th century slaves could be purchased in Africa for about \$25 and sold in the Americas for about \$150
- Profits were as great as 135% for the slave traders



Slaves Arrive in America



- **First slaves in the English colonies in North America arrive in Jamestown in 1609**
- **Used to farm the newly planted cash crop tobacco**
- **Carried to Jamestown aboard Portuguese ships**

TREATMENT IN THE AMERICAS

- Whipping, branding, dismembering, castrating, or killing a slave were legal under many circumstances.
- Freedom of movement, to assemble at a funeral, to earn money, even to learn to read and write, became outlawed.

