


Age of Exploration

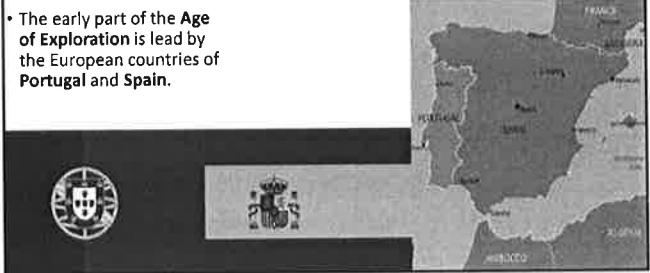
- The **Age of Exploration** is a term for the period in European and World History in which overseas exploration emerged as a powerful factor in European culture and which was the beginning of globalization.
- There are no exact dates, but typically this period is dated from the early 1400's to the mid 1600's.



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Age of Exploration

- The early part of the **Age of Exploration** is led by the European countries of **Portugal and Spain**.



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Age of Exploration


- The countries of **Netherlands, England, and France** become major players later in the period.



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Age of Exploration

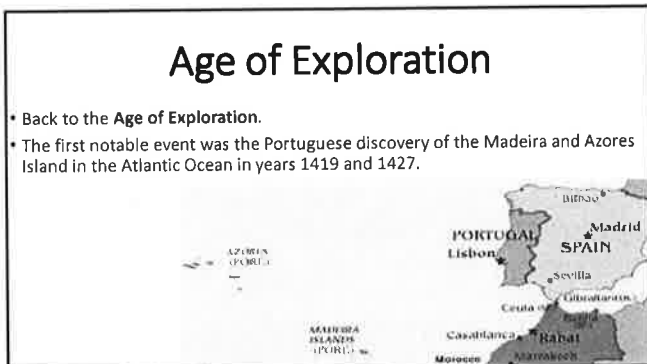
- Four hundred years before the **Age of Exploration** began, a fierce warrior people from the northernmost part of Europe (the Vikings) sailed across the North Atlantic, settling in Iceland and Greenland.
- Eventually, they established temporary settlements in parts of North America, sailing as far south as modern New Brunswick (Canada.)
- The name this land Vinland.
- Their settlements on the North American mainland were abandoned after a few years.



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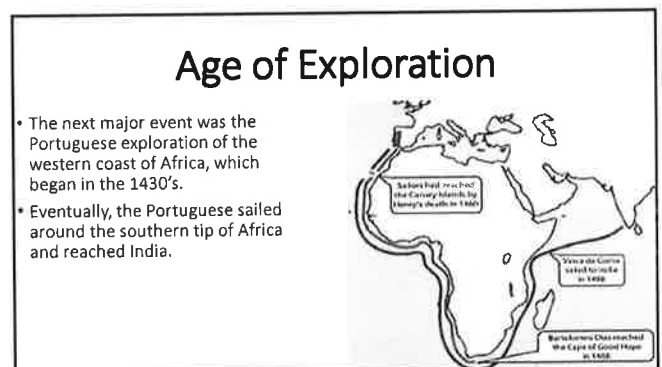
- Back to the **Age of Exploration**.
- The first notable event was the Portuguese discovery of the Madeira and Azores Island in the Atlantic Ocean in years 1419 and 1427.



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Age of Exploration

- The next major event was the Portuguese exploration of the western coast of Africa, which began in the 1430's.
- Eventually, the Portuguese sailed around the southern tip of Africa and reached India.



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Age of Exploration

- One factor that drove the **Age of Exploration** was the desire to find trade routes to Asia.
- While the Portuguese tried to find a trade route to Asia by sailing around Africa, Christopher Columbus proposed to the King and Queen of Spain that he could reach Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean.



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Age of Exploration

- After six years of negotiations, Spain agreed to finance the expedition.
- On August 3rd, 1492, Christopher Columbus and his crew of 90 men and 3 ships sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean, hoping to reach Asia.
- Instead, they would become the first Europeans to sail across the middle of the Atlantic Ocean and reach America.



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Age of Exploration

- Columbus' expedition consisted of a crew of 90 men spread out over 3 ships.
- The three ships were:
- Santa Maria (a large ship known as a carrack)
- La Nina and La Pinta (smaller, more maneuverable ships known as a caravels)



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- On August 6th, the rudder of the Pinta broke. The crew was able to secure it with ropes until they arrived in the Canary Islands on August 9th.
- The next month was spent repairing the ship and securing provisions, while rumors spread that Portuguese caravels were laying in wait to attack Columbus' fleet once it set sail again.



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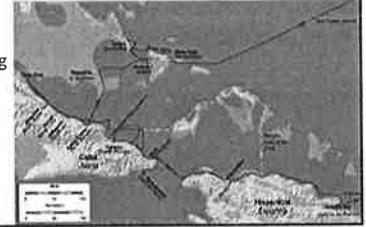
- The rumors prove unfounded and on September 6th, Columbus' fleet departed the Canary Islands without incident.
- They sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean.



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Age of Exploration

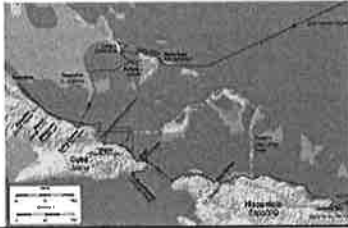
- 36 days later, they landed on an island that Columbus named San Salvador.
- Columbus and his crew continued to explore the Caribbean, exploring the northeast coast of Cuba and the northern coast of Hispaniola.



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Age of Exploration

- After the Santa Maria ran aground off the northern coast of Hispaniola, Columbus established friendly relations with the native Taino chieftain of the area and left behind 39 of his men in a settlement named La Navidad.
- On January 15, 1493, Columbus and the rest of his men set sail for Europe.



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Age of Exploration

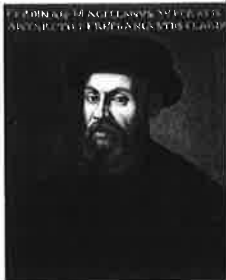
- After Columbus' expedition, other explorers followed in his footsteps.
- The Italian-born explorer Amerigo Vespucci, who also sailed for Spain, explored the northern coast of South America and the Caribbean up to four times between the years 1497 and 1504.
- He wrote two accounts of his travels, the first published in 1502 and the second published 1503. These accounts spread knowledge and details of the Americas to the wider world.
- As a result, some mapmakers began naming the new continent(s) America.



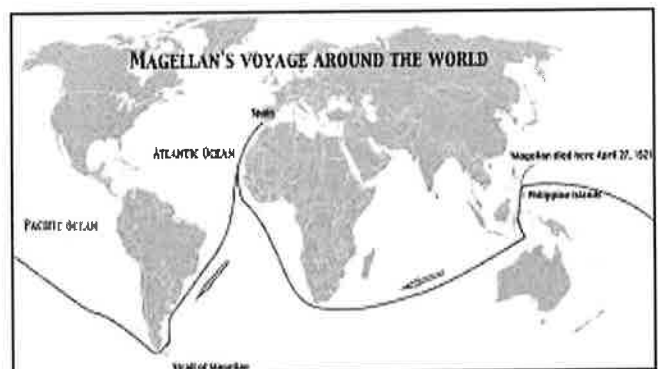
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Age of Exploration

- The discovery of a new continent didn't end the quest for a westward route to Asia.
- The Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan set sail from Spain in September 1519, seeking to find away through or around the Americas in order to reach Asia.
- Although Magellan and most of his crew would die during the expedition, the surviving 18 sailors and one remaining ship became the first human beings to circumnavigate the entire world, reaching Spain three years later in September 1522.



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The Columbian Exchange

- The **Columbian Exchange** is the widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, diseases, and ideas between the New World (North & South America) and the Old World (Europe, Asia, Africa) in the 15th and 16th Centuries.



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The Columbian Exchange

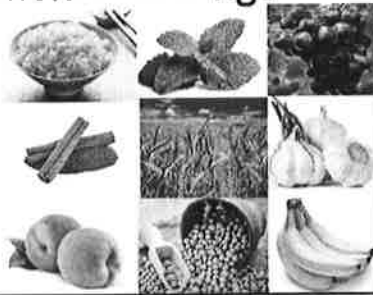
- There are far too many things that were exchanged between the Old World and the New World for us to discuss all of them, but we will look at some examples from the two main categories (plants and animals.)



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The Columbian Exchange

- **Plants (Old World to New World)**
- Almond, Banana, Barley, Broccoli, Carrot, Cherry, Cinnamon, Coconut, Garlic, Grape, Lemon, Lettuce, Lime, Mango, Mint, Oat, Onion, Orange, Pea, Peach, Pear, Raspberry, Rice, Soybean, Turnip, Wheat



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The Columbian Exchange

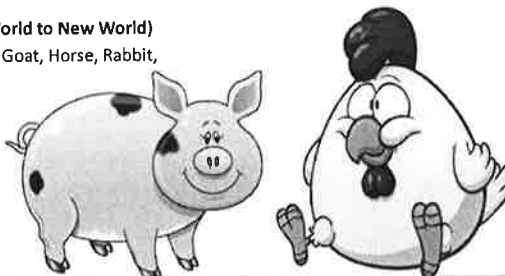
- **Plants (New World to Old World)**
- Avocado, Cashew, Cassava, Cocoa Bean, Corn, Cotton, Guava, Peanut, Pecan, Pineapple, Potato, Pumpkin, Quinoa, Rubber, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Tomato, Vanilla



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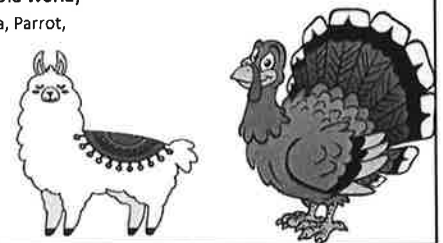
- **Animals (Old World to New World)**
- Cattle, Chicken, Goat, Horse, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep



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The Columbian Exchange

- **Animals (New World to Old World)**
- Alpaca, Guinea Pig, Llama, Parrot, Turkey



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