**Standard 5 Notes**

1. Exploration
	1. Causes of Exploration
		1. 3 G’s
			1. God – Convert nonbelievers, spread Christianity
			2. Glory – Gain power and fame (immortality)
			3. Gold – Earn money from expeditions and trading
		2. New Technology
			1. Compass – becomes a mainstream instrument in the 1400’s.
			2. Caravels – lighter, faster ships can travel farther.
		3. Search for Spices
			1. European nations were seeking an advantage in trading (spices, silk, etc.) and sought faster ways to get to Asia and other areas.
	2. Famous Figures
		1. Prince Henry (the Navigator) (Portugal): Sponsored expeditions
		2. Bartholomew Dias (Portugal): Discovered the Cape of Good Hope (southern tip of Africa)
		3. Vasco da Gama (Portugal): Became wealthy on trading expeditions to India.
		4. Christopher Columbus (Spain): Sought a western route to India, but instead landed in the Bahamas (North America).
			1. Columbus was born in Portugal, but they would not sponsor his journey, so he got sponsorship from Spain.
		5. Amerigo Vespucci (Italy): namesake of the Americas: journeyed to Brazil
		6. Ferdinand Magellan (Portugal): Tried to reach the Pacific Ocean (which he named), journeyed to the Philippines where he was killed.
			1. Some of his crew made it home after three years, becoming the first men ever to circumnavigate the world.
	3. Effects of Exploration
		1. Columbian Exchange: network of interaction between the Americas and Europe
			1. Included food crops, people, cultures, and disease.
		2. Wealth for people and countries
			1. Vasco Da Gama
			2. Spain’s *Siglo de Oro* (“Century of Gold”)
		3. Violence against indigenous people
		4. Rivalries among nations
			1. Portugal and Spain fought bitterly over territory until a settlement was reached by Pope Alexander VI in the Treaty of Tordesillas, which divided up the “New World” between them in 1494.
2. Colonization and Empires
	1. Conquistadors
		1. Collective term for the Spanish men who followed Christopher Columbus’ path to the Americas
		2. Did not interact as kindly with the natives as Columbus had
		3. Destroyed native populations relatively easy due to vastly superior weapons and the aid of disease (unintended)
		4. Conquistadors:
			1. Hernando Cortes
				1. Landed in Mexico and met with the Aztec
				2. Aztec ruler Moctezuma saw Cortes as a god and let him into Tenochtitlan
				3. Cortes and his men began to take gold, and war broke out when they interrupted an Aztec sacrifice, leading to *La Noche Triste* (“the Sad Night”) where the Spanish and Aztec fought.
				4. The Aztec fought bravely against Cortes, but his men were too well-armed and Spanish diseases transmitted to the Aztec decimated the population.
				5. Cortes and a combined army of Aztec enemies (rallied with the help of Cortes’ guide and lover, Malinche) destroyed Tenochtitlan in 1521.

Tenochtitlan would later be rebuilt as Mexico City

* + - 1. Francisco Pizarro
				1. Conquered the Inca in South America
				2. Inca leader Athaualpa refused to give in to the Spanish and was captured as thousands of his subjects were killed.
				3. He was held for ransom, but Pizarro killed him after the money was paid anyway.
			2. Conquistadors’ Legacy
				1. Anger among native populations in America
				2. Cultural interactions
				3. Colonization of the Americas
	1. Colonies
		1. Spain
			1. Well-organized colonial empire with its own governing body (Council of the Indies) and appointed leaders (viceroys)
			2. Encomienda System
				1. System of forced labor against the Native Americans
				2. Used in plantation farms and mines
				3. Killed untold thousands of natives
				4. Was protested by Bartolomew de Las Casas, which led to weak regulations being passed.

De Las Casas advised the importing of Africans, which jump-started the slave trade.

* + - 1. Spain controlled all of Central America (modern-day Mexico), modern-day Florida, the modern Southwestern United States, into South America and modern-day Peru.
		1. England
			1. Jamestown, Virginia (1607) – First settlement
				1. Originally meant for profit, the colony saw a great deal of death from starvation and disease until a few were helped by Native Americans.
				2. Jamestown later becomes very profitable selling tobacco.
			2. Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620)
				1. Mostly Pilgrims (English Protestants who rejected the Anglican Church)
				2. Signed the Mayflower Compact before coming onto land (agreement among people for self-government)
				3. Also nourished to survival by Native Americans
			3. Eventually the English spread out into the original 13 colonies as we know them.
		2. France
			1. Settled New France (modern-day eastern Canada), and eventually stretched its colonies down the Mississippi River and into the Gulf of Mexico.
			2. Built a thriving fur trade with the Native Americans
		3. Cultural Interaction in the Colonies
			1. Interracial relationships and marriage – new cultures form as people from different continents interact
				1. Spanish colonial society had a stratified hierarchy dominated by peninsulares (people born in Spain)
				2. Lower classes were mixed populations: mestizos (European mixed with Native American), mulattoes (European mixed with African), etc.
	1. Conflict
		1. Conflict among nations
			1. French and Indian War (1754-1763) – between the British and the French/Native Americans over territory. This war spilled over into Europe where it was called the Seven Years’ War. It ended when the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763.
1. Slave Trade
	1. Triangular trade – three-pronged trading network that linked the Americas, Europe and Africa. This was a self-sustaining network:
		1. Goods from Europe to Africa – traded for slaves
		2. Slaves from Africa to the Americas (Middle Passage) – slaves bought and made to work
		3. Raw Materials Farmed from Americas to Europe – turned into goods and sold to Africa for more slaves
	2. The Middle Passage was a cruel journey for slaves, many of whom were kept chained below the decks of the ships for months with little food and freedom.
	3. Unknown numbers of Africans were killed on the journey and in slavery in the Americas, but the number has been estimated to be as high as 2 million or more.
	4. It was very profitable for African ports, European merchants and American plantation owners, and was more about financial gain than prejudice or racism.
2. Role of Investment in Exploration
	1. Throughout the period of exploration, men invested their own money and borrowed money in expeditions, trading companies, etc. and many became rich. This idea of investing private money for private profit is known as capitalism. People who invested their own money to start these ventures were called entrepreneurs.
	2. Companies such as the Dutch East India Company used enormous profits from capitalistic ventures in the Americas and worldwide to dominate the regions politically.
	3. The money that could be made in trade led nations to use trade to grow large empires. Most European nations began to practice mercantilism (economic policy that a country must export (send out) more than it imports (brings in)) by restricting who their colonies could trade with.
	4. Governments also promoted tariffs, or taxes on imports, to protect local industries as trade grew worldwide.