

# Terms, People, and Places

- Cartographer:
- Astrolabe:
- Caravel:
- Line of Demarcation:
- Treaty of Tordesillas:
- Circumnavigate:
- Henry the Navigator
- Bartholomeu Dias
- Vasco da Gama
- Christopher Columbus
- Ferdinand Magellan

# Lesson Objectives:

- Explain the motivations for exploring the seas.
- Summarize some early explorations discovered by the Portuguese and Spanish.
- Describe European searches for a direct route to Asia.

**CHAPTER**  
**14**  
**SECTION 1**
**Section Summary**
**THE SEARCH FOR SPICES**
**READING CHECK**

What was the Line of Demarcation?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *authority* mean in the underlined sentence? What context clues can you find in the surrounding words? Circle the words in the same sentence that could help you learn what *authority* means.

**READING SKILL**
**Identify Causes and Effects**

Identify one cause of European exploration.

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Identify two effects of Prince Henry's encouragement of sea exploration.

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By the 1400s, Europe's population and its demand for trade goods from Asia were growing. Especially desirable were spices. The chief source of spices was the **Moluccas**, an island chain in present-day Indonesia. Arab and Italian merchants controlled most trade between Asia and Europe. Europeans outside Italy wanted their own direct access to Asia's trade goods.

In Portugal, **Prince Henry** encouraged sea exploration. He believed that Africa was the source of the riches the Muslim traders controlled. He also hoped to find a way to reach Asia by sailing along the coast. **Cartographers** prepared maps for the voyages. Henry's ships sailed south to explore the western coast of Africa, eventually rounding the southern tip, which became known as the Cape of Good Hope. In 1497, **Vasco da Gama** led four Portuguese ships around the tip and across the Indian Ocean to reach the great spice port of Calicut in India. Soon, the Portuguese seized ports around the Indian Ocean, creating a vast trading empire.

Portugal's successes spurred others, including **Christopher Columbus**, to look for another sea route to Asia. Columbus persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to finance his voyage. In 1492, Columbus sailed west with three small ships. When the crew spotted land, they thought they had reached the Indies. What Columbus had actually found, however, were previously unknown continents. The rulers of Spain appealed to the Spanish-born Pope Alexander VI to support their authority, or power, to claim the lands of this "new world." The pope set the **Line of Demarcation**, which divided the non-European world into two trading and exploration zones—one for Spain and one for Portugal. The two nations agreed to these terms in the **Treaty of Tordesillas**.

Although Europeans had claimed vast territories, they had not yet found a western sea route to Asia. In 1519, a Portuguese nobleman named **Ferdinand Magellan** set out west from Spain to find a way to the Pacific Ocean. In 1520, he found a passageway at the Southern tip of South America. Survivors of the long voyage, who did not include Magellan, finally returned to Spain nearly three years later. They were hailed as the first to **circumnavigate** the world.

**Review Questions**

1. What motivated Europeans to explore the seas?

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2. Why did Prince Henry focus on Africa for his explorers' voyages?

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# Summary

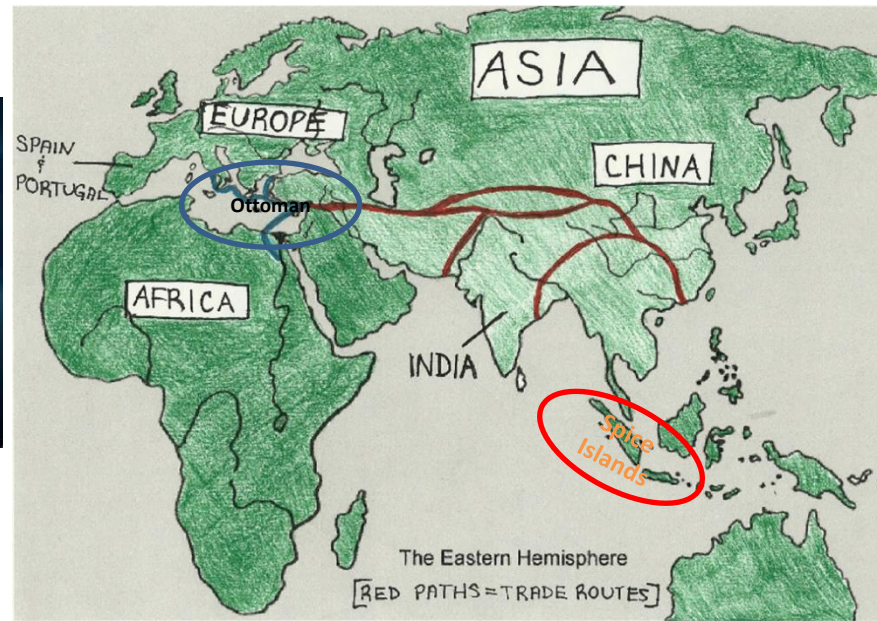
## “The Age of Exploration Begins”

Beginning in the late 1400s, European nations explored the seas beyond Europe, hunting for an all-water route to Asia. They did not find it, but they did encounter two previously unknown continents—the Americas. They also built great trading empires in Asia. With their travels and trade, Europeans ushered in the first **global age**, bringing together people and civilizations from around the world. Improvements in technology helped European explorers navigate the vast oceans of the world.

# Aim #22: How and why did Europeans begin the voyages of exploration?



# Why explore?

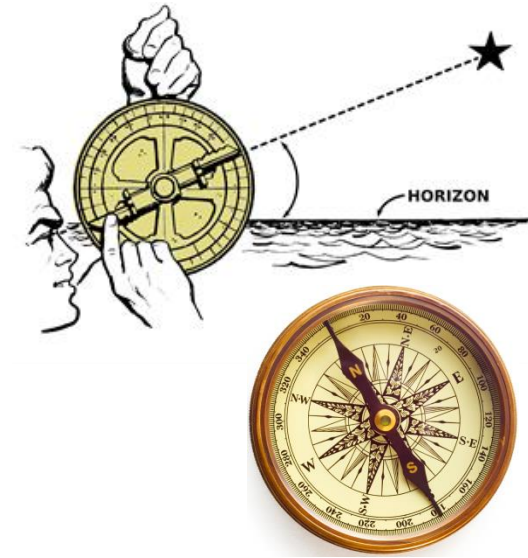
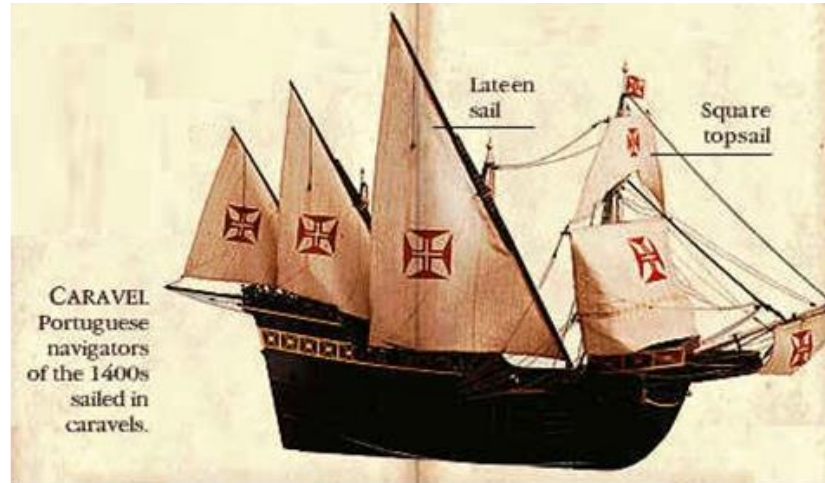




## **Checkpoint**

What were the motivations for exploring the seas?

# Advances in Technology





## History Close-up

# The Caravel

A special type of ship called the caravel became the workhorse of many European explorers. Though small, caravels were sturdy. They could sail across huge oceans and up small rivers. Caravels featured important advances in sailing technology.

The smooth, rounded hull handled high seas well.

The large center rudder made quick turns possible.

Triangular sails enabled the caravel to sail into the wind.

ANALYSIS  
SKILL

ANALYZING VISUALS

What features made the caravel an excellent sailing ship?

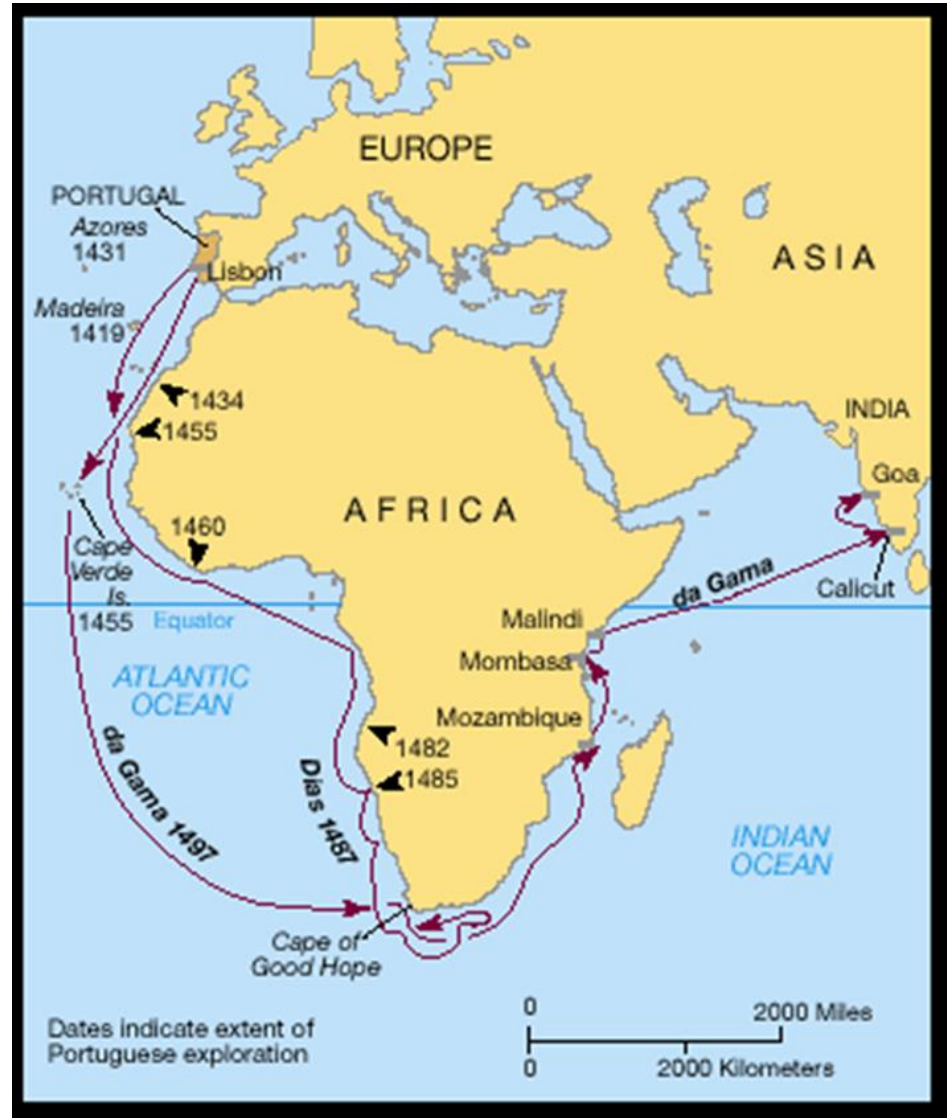




## **Checkpoint**

What types of technology allowed European to explore?

# Portugal Leads the Way



# Spain Follows...

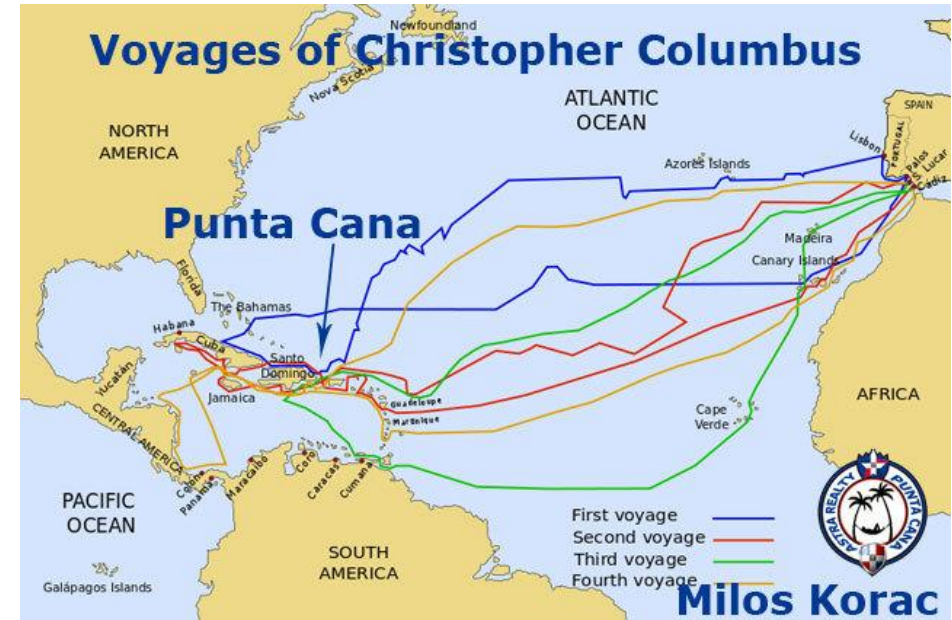
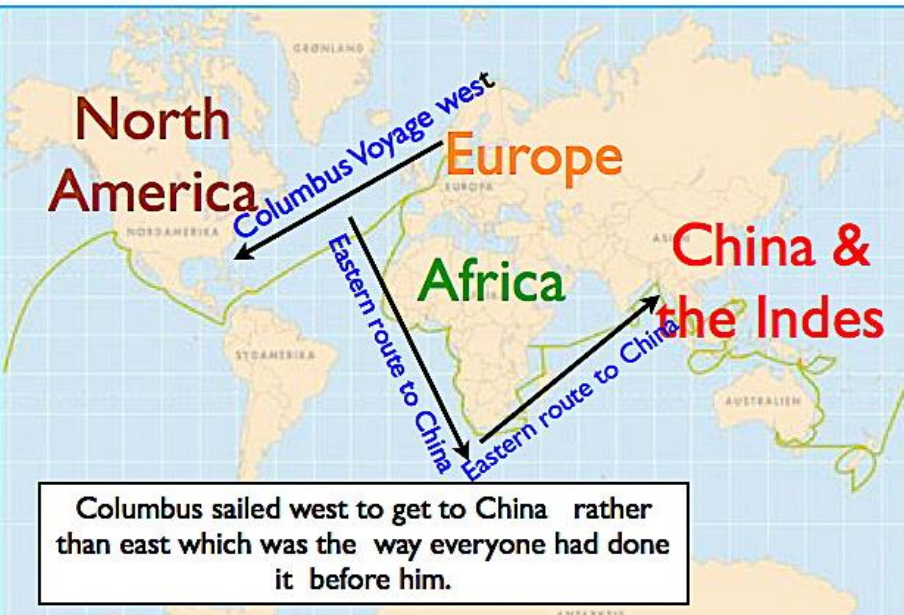
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In order to find a western route to Asia, Columbus asked Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain to pay for his voyage.



1451-1506

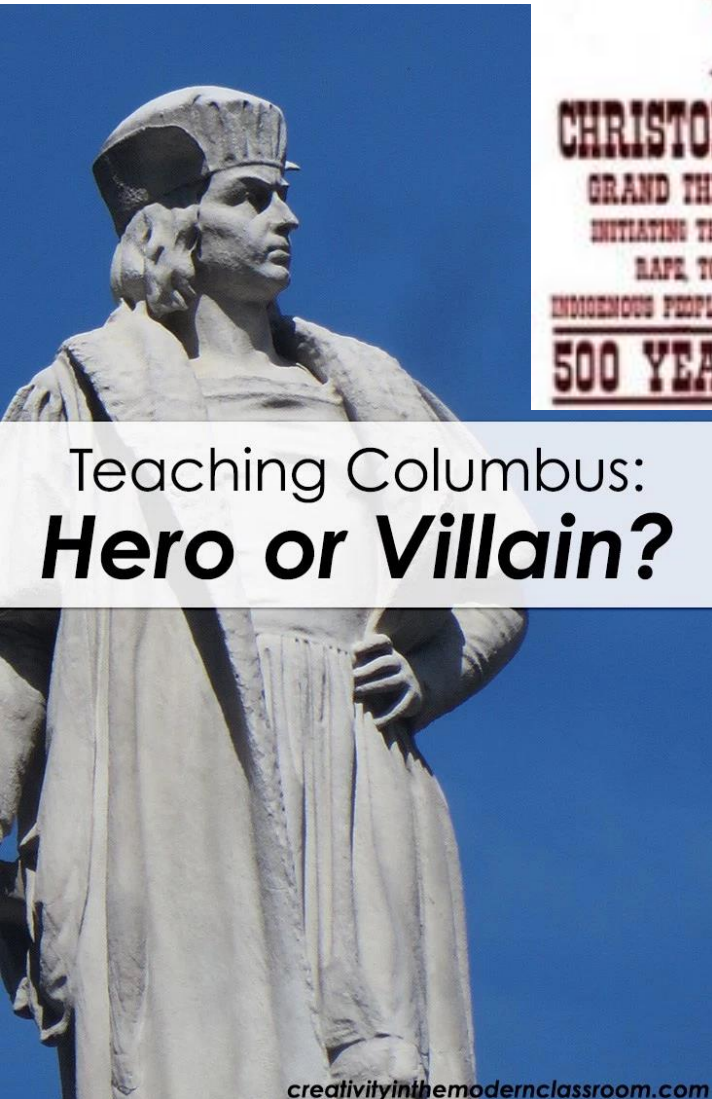


# World Map 1492

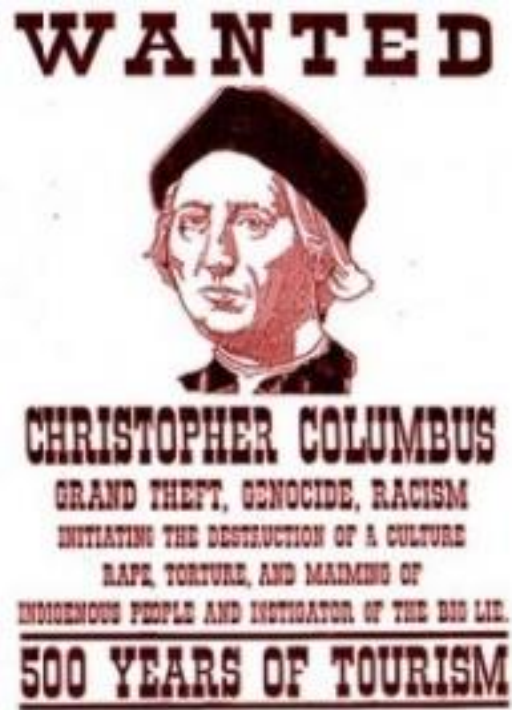


# World Map Today





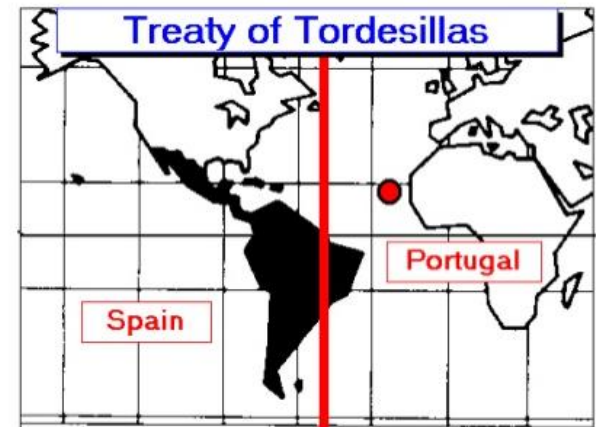
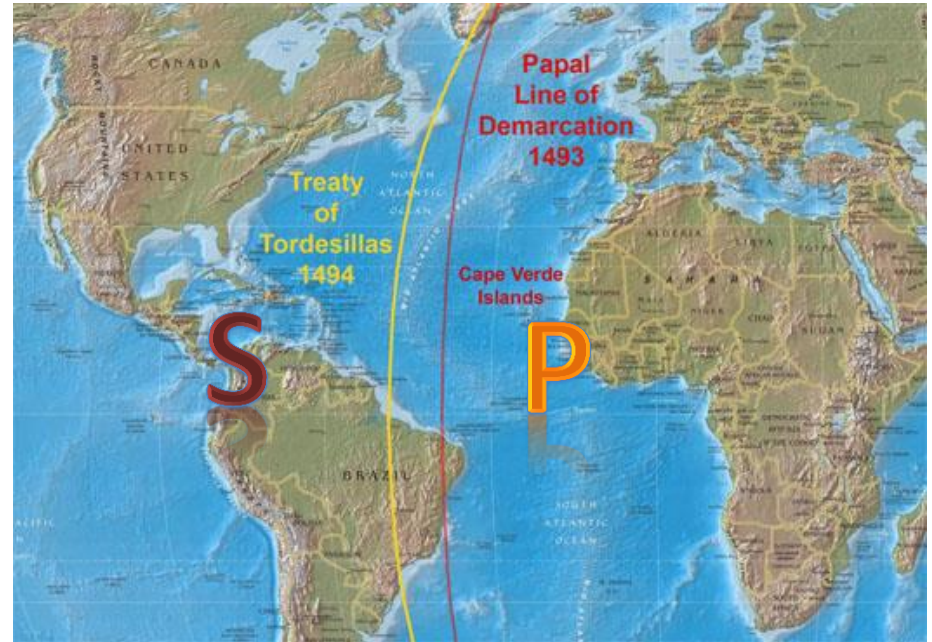
# Teaching Columbus: *Hero or Villain?*



# First Global Age

# Dividing Globe in Half

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Pope Alexander VI divided the New World. The Treaty of Tordesillas established the Line of Demarcation at 38° west longitude

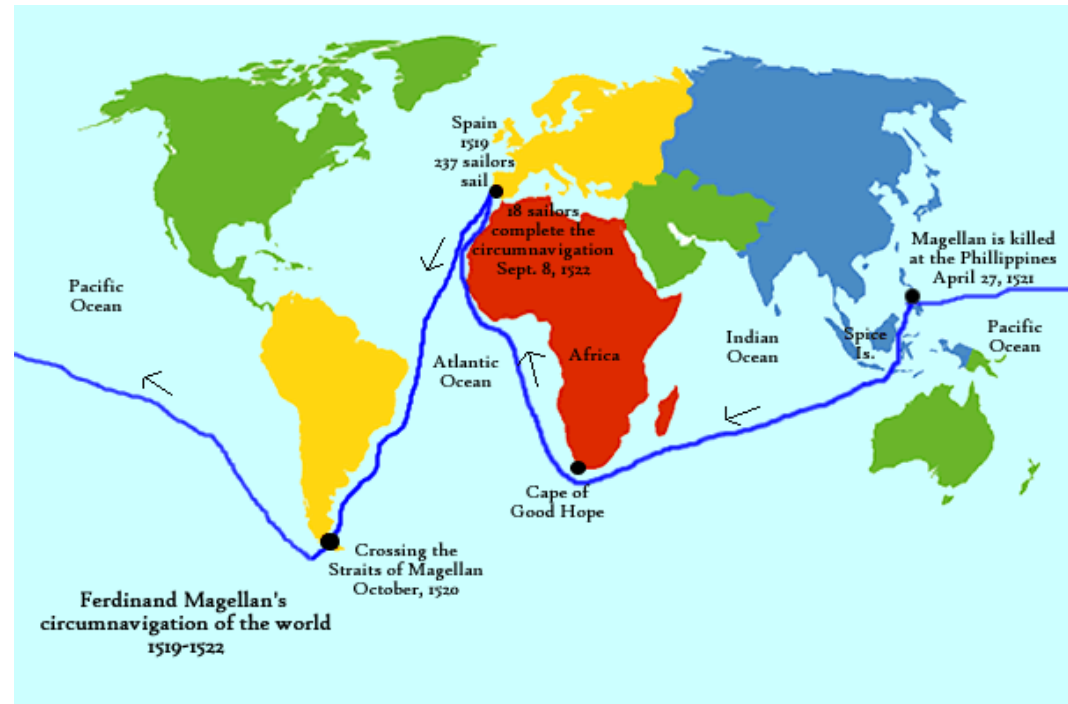
# Naming the New World

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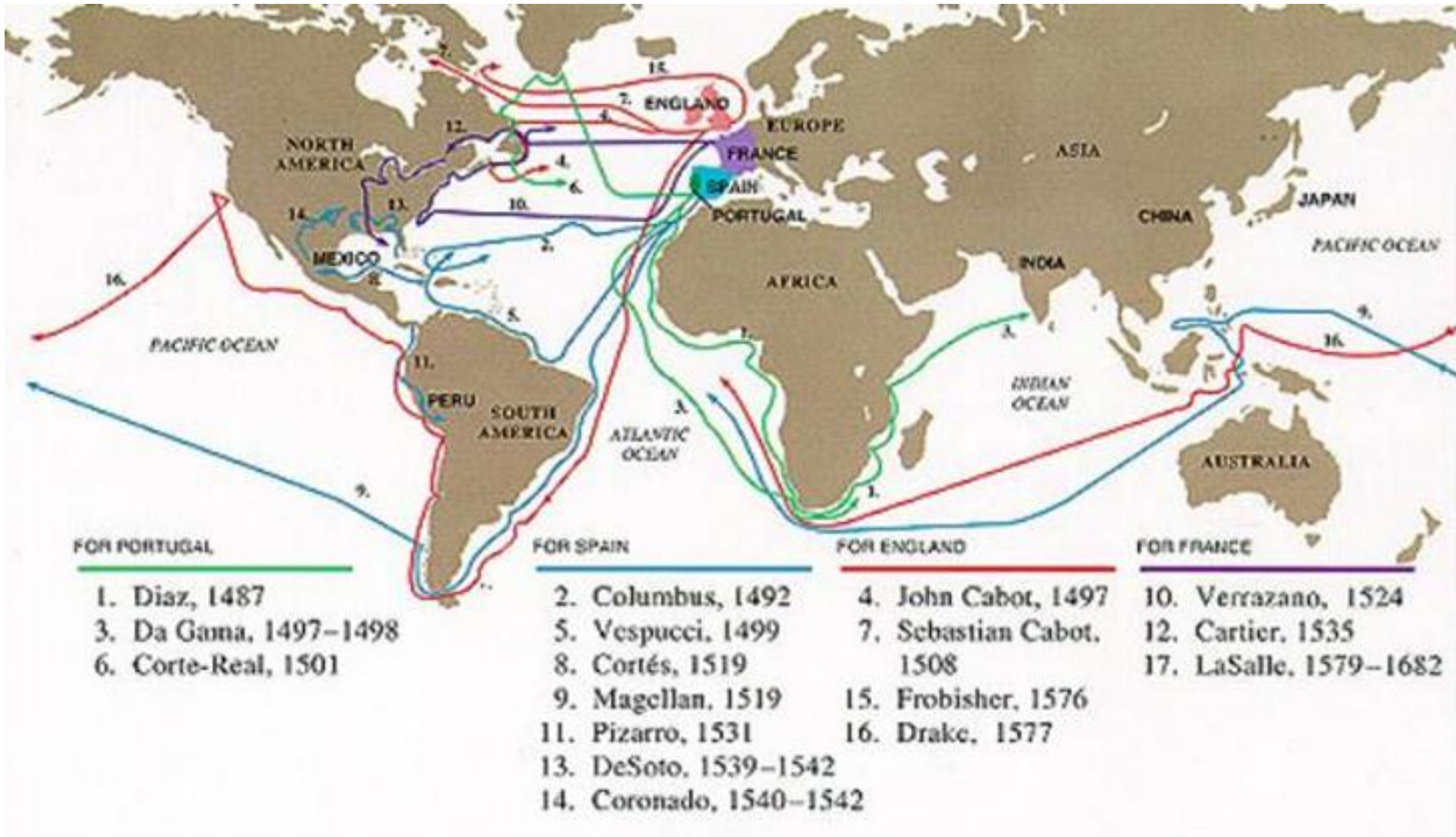
# Direct Route



# Explorers Chart

<b><i>EXPLORER</i></b>	<b><i>SAILED FROM . . .</i></b>	<b><i>DISCOVERED/KNOWN FOR</i></b>
<b>Prince Henry the Navigator</b>	Portugal (1420 - 1460)	interested in Africa and exploration; responsible for exploring Africa's western coast.
<b>Bartolomeo Dias</b>	Portugal (1487 - 1500)	sailed around the southern-most tip of Africa, <i>the Cape of Good Hope</i> in 1488.
<b>Vasco de Gama</b>	Portugal (1497 - 1524)	finished what Dias started; first to make it completely past the Cape of Good hope and up Africa's eastern coast; made it to India.
<b>Christopher Columbus</b>	Spain (1492 - 1506)	convinced Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in 1492 that he could reach Asia by sailing westward; landed on the island of <i>Hispanola</i> ; convinced he found Asia.
Amerigo Vespucci	Spain/Portugal/Spain (1499 - 1512)	sailed to the New World; first to realize that the land found by Columbus was NOT part of Asia; that's why North and South America are named for <i>him</i> , not Columbus.
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	Spain (1500 - 1519)	landed on the Isthmus of Panama; first to "discover" the Pacific Ocean – and gave that ocean its name, which means "peaceful".
<b>Ferdinand Magellan</b>	Spain (1519 - 1521)	first to <i>circumnavigate</i> – or sail around – the globe; finds the only natural link between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in the Americas; is killed in the Philippines in 1521.
John Cabot (aka Giovanni Caboto)	England (1497 - 1499)	sails for England in 1497; lands in North America near New Foundland (Canada).
Henry Hudson	England/Holland (1607 - 1611)	sailed in 1609 in search of the North West Passage, the believed connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; discovers what will become known as the Hudson River.
Jacques Cartier	France (1534 - 1543)	sets sail in 1534 for the North West Passage; finds the St. Lawrence River instead.
Samuel de Champlain	France (1603 - 1632)	sails between 1603 and 1622; maps and charts the St. Lawrence River; creates Quebec.

# Explorers Map





# Checkpoint

What were the early explorations?