



European Exploration

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Gifted ELA

Daily Warm Up

o Daily Warm Up Sheet



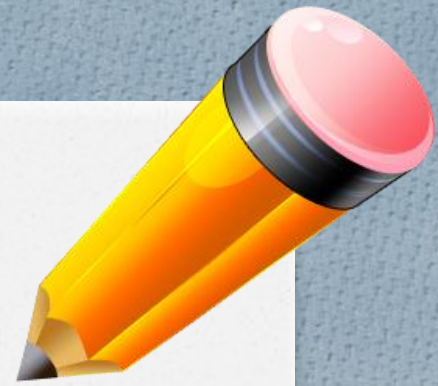
Don't worry if you
don't get them all
right!

Exercise Your Brain

Compass Activity



Personal Reflection



- o How did it make you feel not knowing where your set of directions were going to lead you? Explain in detail!



Causes of European Exploration

- o Portugal a small country on the Iberian Peninsula led the way to exploration during the 15th Century. For nearly 100 years Portugal explored the western coast of Africa.
- o Europeans wanted to explore because they were looking for trade routes to Asian Spice Markets.



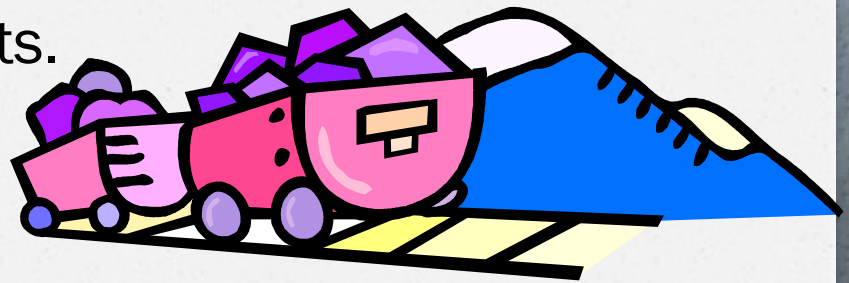
Exploring The World



- o Spice Trade: European traders traveled to ports in eastern Mediterranean Sea to buy spices and other goods like Silk from Asian merchants who had traveled across Asia.
- o Spices like pepper, cinnamon, and cloves were in high demand in Europe to preserve food and improve its flavor.
- o Europeans wanted to look for new routes that were shorter across Asia.

Desire for New Land

- o In the 1400's the nations of Europe competed with each other for political and economic power.
- o One way to that these countries improved their economic strength and influence was to explore new lands and find **valuable natural resources**. Establishing colonies also provided new markets.



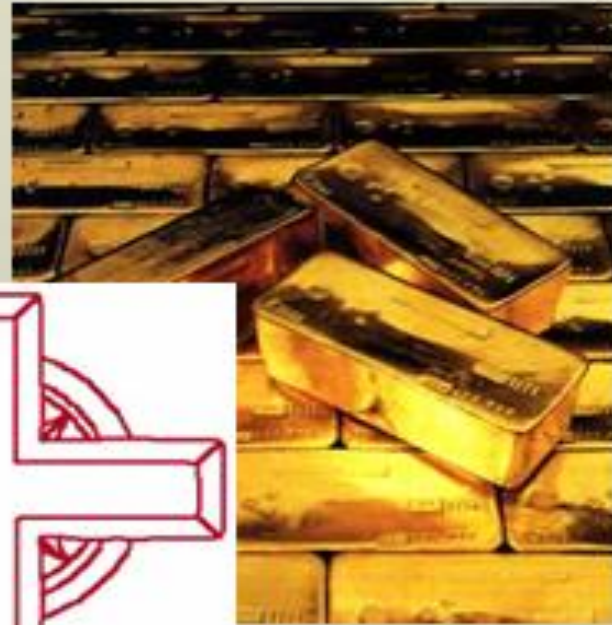
The Renaissance Movement

- A spirit of curiosity about the world was born during this time of renewed interest in learning and the arts from the late 14th to 16th.



3 G's

- ▶ Gold
- ▶ God
- ▶ Glory



Gold

- ▶ In the 1400s, European countries were competing with each other for Natural Resources
 - They competed for natural resources such as gold, silk, and spices
 - ▶ Spices were especially valuable
 - ▶ Many of these things could be found in India.
 - ▶ Traders had to travel great distances over land to get these natural resources.

Gold and Natural Resources

- ▶ Transporting goods across these great distances was costly.
 - Everyone along the way had to be paid and wanted to earn a profit
 - By the time the spices and goods reached Europe, they had to be sold at extremely high prices.



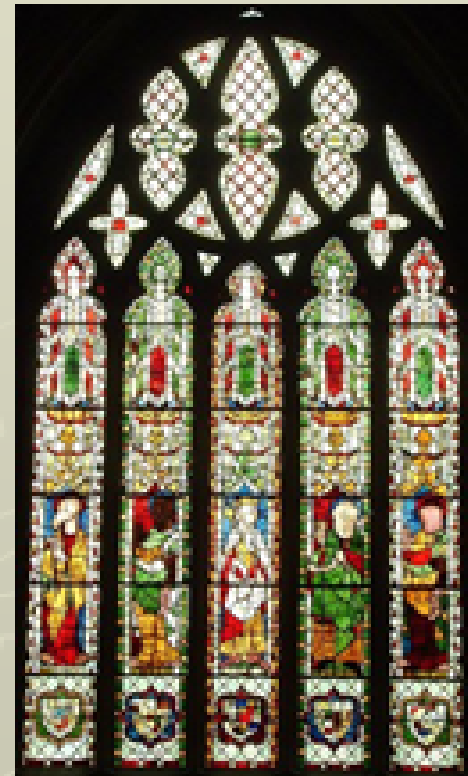
Gold and Natural Resources

- ▶ European Merchants new that if they would trade directly with people in Asia, they could make enormous profits.
- ▶ In the 1400s, Europeans began searching for a sea route to Asia.



God

- ▶ Some Europeans believed it was their duty to spread the Christian faith throughout the world.
 - They felt that they could convert the Native people they met in their journeys into Christians.



Glory


- ▶ As Europeans began exploring the Coast of Africa, they began settling Colonies.
 - Colonizing new areas added to a country's territory (more natural resources, more wealth)
 - Colonizing also opened new markets
 - ▶ European countries could sell things to the people in these areas and make even more money




Glory

- ▶ The more colonies a country had, the more wealth it had
- ▶ More colonies meant more prestige or **Glory**
 - Countries began competing with one another for colonies
- ▶ When one Country takes over another it is called Imperialism





New Equipment



- Advances in navigational equipment and sailing ships made long voyages possible
- Prince Henry The Navigator was a Portuguese prince and naval commander who founded a school of navigation for sailors in 1450, paid for expeditions to the west coast of Africa, and employed mapmakers to create detailed maps of new explorations.
(cartography: making of maps)
- Prince Henry's shipbuilders also developed small, light sailing ship called the caravel that could use triangular sails known as a lateen for use along the coast or square sails for the open ocean.

Video Break



Prince Henry the Navigator

▶ Portugal

- ▶ Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal began the age of European exploration
 - Prince Henry began Portugal's exploration of Africa in the mid 1400s.
 - He hired sailors who explored the coast of Africa and opened the way for future journeys



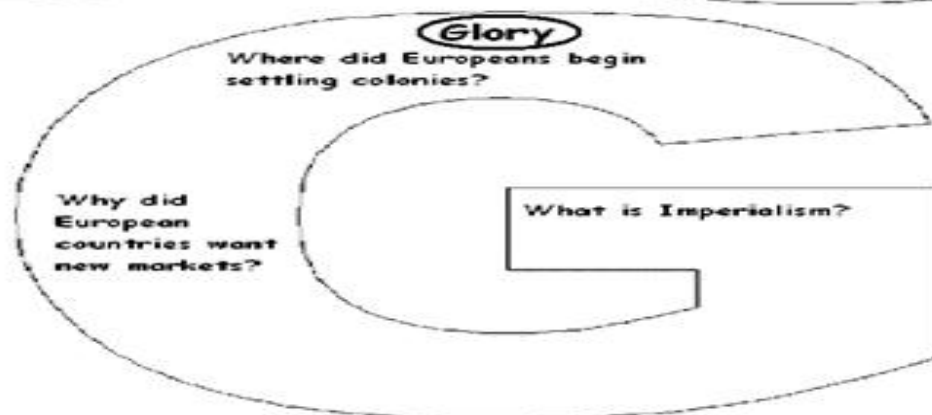
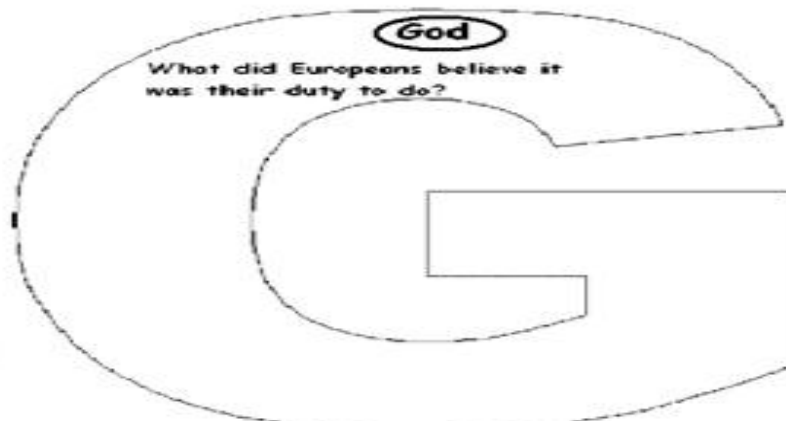
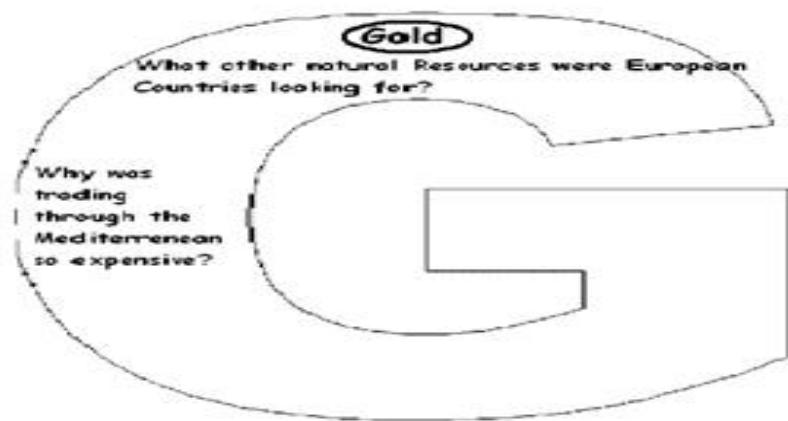
Prince Henry the Navigator

- ▶ Henry also opened a school of Navigation in Portugal
 - He wanted shipbuilders, mapmakers, sea captains, and inventors to learn and work together.



Causes of European Exploration

3 Gs



Prince Henry the Navigator

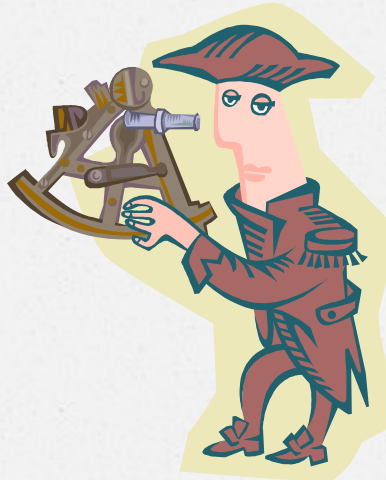
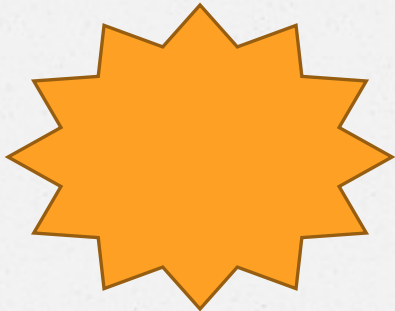
What Country was Prince Henry from?

How did Prince Henry help Navigation and Exploration?

What did he open in Portugal to help train explorers?

What did he do?

- o List four accomplishments of Prince Henry The Navigator



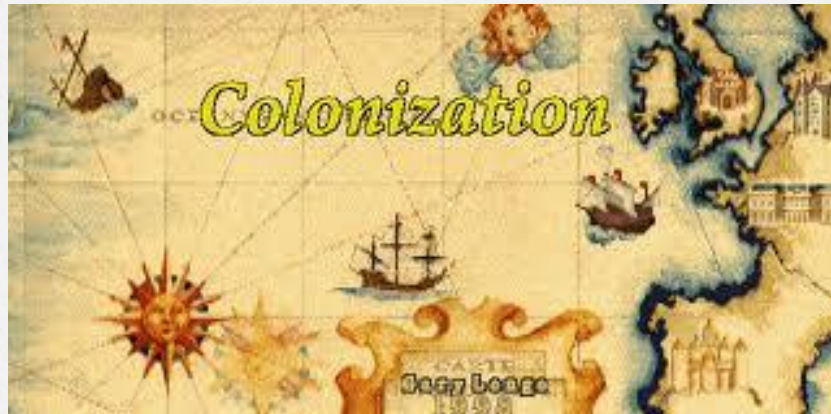
Let's Write About It!!



- o Pretend you are planning an expedition along the coast of Africa. Write a letter to Prince Henry the Navigator asking for assistance. Be sure to tell him where you are going, why you are going, and what specific things you would like him to provide.

Empire Building

- o The countries of Portugal, Spain, England, and France led the exploration and colonization movement and built individual empires across the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia.



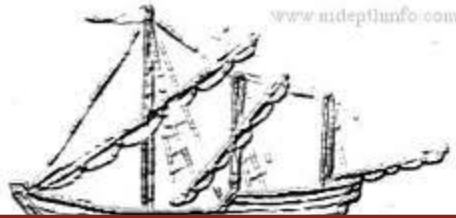


Portugal Leads The Way

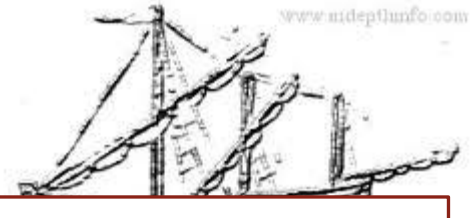
- o Portugal lead by Prince Henry explored the west coast of Africa and established trade in gold and slaves. In 1447, Portuguese navigator Vasco Da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa and continued to India. He and his crew were among the first Europeans to reach India by sea. They then sailed to other places such as Brazil in South America. In Brazil they traded for gold and sugar. By the 1600's Portugal had established trading posts in Africa, and Asia. They were not interested in taking over land and people. Their main goal for exploration was to trade and get goods.



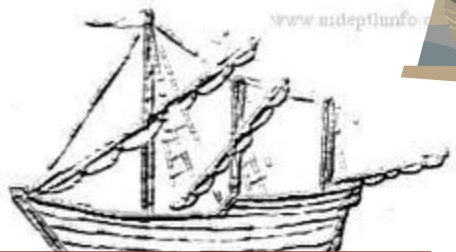
o Place an "X" on the ships that do not represent a true statement.



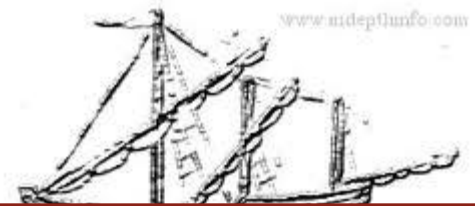
Portugal rulers had no interest in exploration or using the seas for trade.



Brazil was colonized by Spain



Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama and his crew were the first Europeans to reach India by sea.



Portugal was more interested in conquering a land and it people than in trade.



The Strong Spanish Empire

- o Spain's exploration and colonization was led by the Italian Christopher Columbus in 1492.
- o Columbus reached the Americas by accident after unsuccessful voyage to Asia by using a new route.

In 1521, Spain financed the voyage of Ferdinand Magellan, who headed south and west, rounding the tip of South America and finally reaching the Philippine Islands after 18 months at sea.

Although Magellan died while at sea, his crew sailed around the world and proved that the earth was round.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN'S ROUTE



The Strong Spanish Empire

- o Spanish explorers soon conquered the powerful Inca, and Aztec empires in what is now Peru and Mexico. They established colonies and began building the Spanish Empire, which eventually became the largest and strongest of the colonial empires. (reason so many people in the world speak Spanish)
- o They made a lot of money from the gold and silver they found in the Americas and used much of it to finance military wars and buy Asian silks, spices, and cloth. They also spread the Catholic religion throughout the colonies and converted the natives to Christians.

Spanish Colonies



SHADE THE AREA ON YOUR MAP

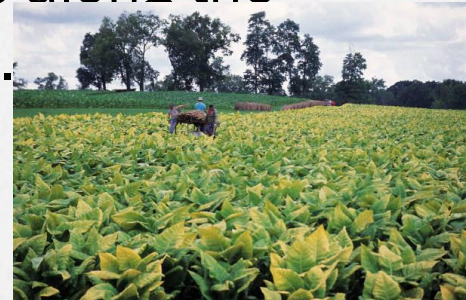
Spanish Empire

- o In the late 1400's and early 1500's, Spain also established a few small settlements along the North African coast to protect their trade interests and claimed a group of islands in the western Pacific where natives had killed Magellan in 1521. Spain named those islands the Philippines for Spain's King Philip II.



The British Are Coming!!

- o The British empire was one of the most powerful empires in world history, controlling about one-fifth of the world's land at its peak in the early 1900's!
- o In the 1600's and 1700's England established tobacco plantations in the Caribbean Islands and colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America.



The Mighty British

- o In 1600, England chartered the East India Company to trade in the East Indies (India and Southeast Asia) and soon establish a colonial presence in India. India eventual came under British rule in 1858. England explored Australia in the late 1600s and established a strong colonial presence there in the late 1700s after the American colonies became Independent.

Label The British Empire

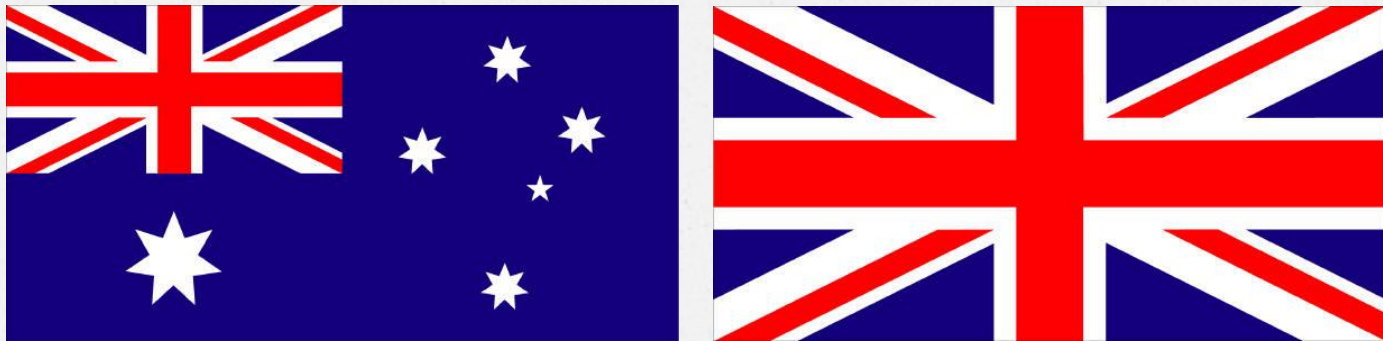


British Empire

- o One of the major reasons England established colonies was for **mercantilism**, an economic policy where colonies helped the mother country by providing valuable resources and a market for the goods produced in the mother country. This system required strict controls, leading to the rebellion of the American colonies in the 1700's.



UK Down Under



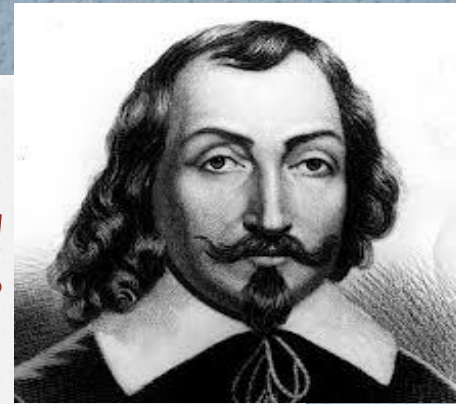
What do you notice about the two flags?

Think-Pair-Share

The British go Down Under...

- In 1606 Europeans sail to “Australia”... for nearly 200 years ships sailed to the distant land.
- In 1770, Captain James Cook charted the Australian Coast in his ship **Endeavor**.
- Cook named the land : “**New South Wales**”
- The colony was originally used for prisoners in Great Britain.

Don't Forget France!

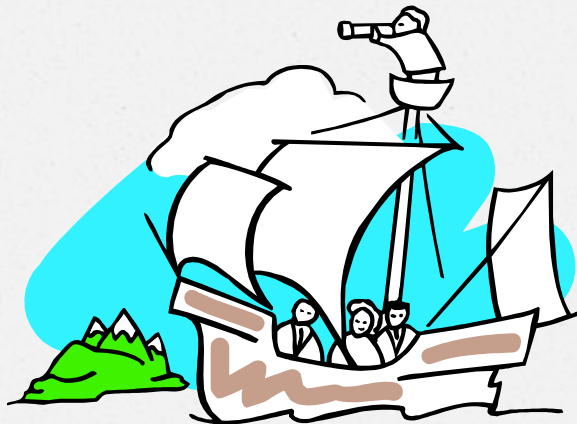


- o The French settled in North America once French explorer **Samuel de Champlain** founded the colony as a trading post in 1608. They then moved down the Mississippi River and claimed the central part of the United States. By the 18th century, France controlled Canada, Louisiana (central North America), several islands in the Caribbean, and some outposts in India and on the West African coast. Like the Spanish, they were very interested in spreading their religion to any lands they colonized.

The Age of Exploration

o Reading Activity/Map Activity

Gist Activity



1. England established colonies in the _____ Islands and _____ coast of North America.
2. The _____ Company established trade between England and India and Southeast Asia.
3. _____ became officially ruled by Britain in 1858.
4. _____ is an economic policy where colonies exist to increase the wealth of the mother country.
5. _____ became more important after losing the American colonies.
6. Samuel de Champlain founded a trading post at _____ in 1608.
7. France called their territory in central North America _____



FILL IN THE BLANKS

Comic Strip



- o Read an article on one of the European Explorers we've examined . Create a comic strip using the information.
- o Country Sailed For
- o Reason for exploring
- o Where did they land
- o What was the outcome!
- o Make it humorous!!

Europe In Transition

- o Lesson 6: Activity 1
- o What are the legacies of European Colonialism?

6 Groups

6.1: “Europe’s Colonial Empires

6.2: “Europe’s Colonial Holdings Around the World

6.3: Legacies of European Colonialism

ORBIS TYPVS VNIVERSALIS IUXTA

HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONE



OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

ASIA

AMERICA

EUROPA

MARE INDICVM

Quodlibet per Rudolphum Maier, Mathematicum - Co. 1680