JOIN A GROUP! We are discussing today! Have your notes over Ch. 12 and Ch. 13 (so far) on your desk.

On the side table, choose an explorer for Thursday’s Explorer Speed Dating activity. You also need to pick up a Speed Dating Profile and a world map.
JOIN A GROUP! We are discussing today! Have your notes over Ch. 12 and Ch. 13 (so far) on your desk.

This week’s HW/Reading Schedule

- **Tonight’s HW: Ch. 13 pp. 626-635** - make sure you take good notes over the different types of European colonies in the Americas - you will be doing a skill activity in class tomorrow!
- Explorer Speed dating profile (and map) is due on THURSDAY. You will pick these materials up today.
- Tomorrow you will receive two documents for Friday’s Harkness discussion. Make sure you pick these up tomorrow and read through them (annotate them) by Friday!
- The rest of Ch. 13 (pp. 635-648) is due when you come to class on Monday 12/11.
Explorer Speed Dating Instructions

1. Choose an Explorer.
2. Complete your speed dating profile for your explorer. You can use the Internet as well as the biographies posted on my website.
3. Draw the exploration route(s) of your explorer on the world map. You may want to highlight this or use a color to make it stand out.
4. Be ready to mingle on Thursday! Make sure to bring your completed speed dating materials to class.
Evaluate this argument

Europeans were mostly isolated from the outside world prior to 1492.
Context Question

What contributed to Europe’s social and economic recovery during the period 1000-1500? What challenged this recovery?
Context Question: Recovery of Western Europe

Contributions:

- Contact w/ other societies (Byzantine Empire, Muslims)
- Increased trade
- End of the period of frequent invasions
- End of the manorial system/feudalism
- Kings gain more power in places like Spain, England, France (state building)
- More productive agriculture (three-field system, horse-drawn plows)
- Urbanization
- Commercial Revolution- more products being produced in new ways
- People learning new skills- artisans join guilds to produce better-made products
- Knowledge improves- universities created
- Renaissance- cultural rebirth in Europe

Challenges- Crusades, Black Death, Hundred Years’ War
Why did Europeans launch explorations beginning in the 1400s?
Reasons for European Exploration

- New spirit of adventure and curiosity inspired by the Renaissance
- Merchants’ desire for wealth- especially access to the bustling markets of the East
- Monarchs desired the ability to tax trade- generate revenue
- The desire to obtain spices and luxury goods from the East (demand for these goods in Europe)
- The desire to have direct access to goods from the East rather than having to go through the Muslims/Italians (they charged high prices)
- The desire to spread Christianity- the feeling of having a sacred duty to convert non-Christians throughout the world (Church saw this as an opportunity to expand its power)
- Competition with other European countries
- Desire for more land/resources to expand the still agricultural-based economy
How were Europeans able to launch explorations beginning in the 1400s?
Things That Enabled European Exploration and Conquest

- Advances in sailing technology
  - New ships- **caravels** (sturdier than earlier vessels)
  - **Triangular sails** (adopted from Arabs) allowed ships to sail effectively against the wind
  - Better navigational technology with use of the **astrolabe** (perfected by Muslims, measured latitude) and **magnetic compass** (from China). The astrolabe was later replaced by the **sextant** in the mid-1700s (measured latitude and longitude)
caravel
Spanish Galleon of the 17th Century

- mainmast
- forecastmast
- mizenmast
- crow's nest
- shrouds
- swing guns
- bowsprit
- forecastle
- crew's quarters
- bow
- gun deck (heaviest guns)
- ballast and stores
- supplies and stores
- sternpost
- main deck (lighter guns)
- sternchaser (light cannon)
- hinged rudder
- captain's cabin
- stern
- officer's quarters
- whipstaff steering
Astrolabe
sextant
Things That Enabled European Exploration

- New navigational knowledge/capability
  - Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal founded a navigation school in 1419 - mapmakers, instrument makers, shipbuilders, scientists, and sea captains gathered there to perfect their trade.
  - Knowledge of Atlantic wind/ocean currents
- Geographic proximity of Western Europe to the Americas (as opposed to places further inland Eurasia)
- Asian merchants were focused on the Indian Ocean trade - opportunity for Europeans in the Americas
- European states could mobilize and direct resources
European Maritime Voyages

- Europeans sought access to the East to disrupt the spice trade
- Portuguese began sailing along the western coast of Africa - established trade posts
- Bartolomeu Dias - sailed to the southern tip of Africa
- Vasco da Gama (with Islamic help) sailed from Portugal around Africa to India
- Portuguese eventually succeeded in disrupting the Indian Ocean spice trade with their gunboats.
- Spain wanted to compete with Portugal - sent Columbus (an Italian) - came upon the Americas
What assisted European conquest of the Americas?
Things That Assisted European Conquest of the Americas

- Europeans' technological advantages in ironworking technology and gunpowder weapons
- Horses - more mobile in combat
- Fragmented/weakened indigenous American societies
- European diseases decimated native populations
Big Picture Question

What were the long-term effects of Columbus’s accidental “discovery” of the Americas in 1492?
Tank.Sinatra
@GeorgeResch

Christopher Columbus is like the person that comments "First" on an Instagram post even though they're not first

Columbusing

(verb)

When people claim they have invented or discovered something that has been around for years, decades, even centuries.