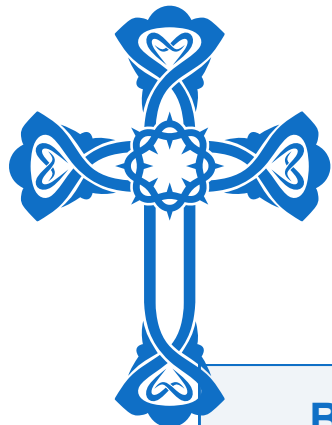
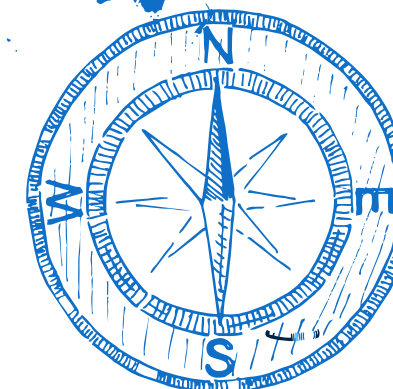
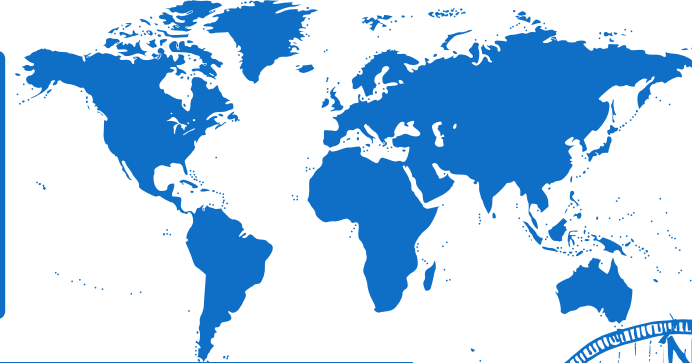


The **AGE OF** *exploration* **AND CONQUEST**

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION AND CONQUEST



Bartolomeu Dias becomes first European to sail to the south coast of Africa



Hernan Cortes conquers the **Aztec Empire** in Mexico.



Francisco Pizarro conquers the **Incan Empire** in Peru.



1419

1487

1492

1519

1521

1522

1642

Prince Henry the Navigator founded his navigation school in **Sagres**



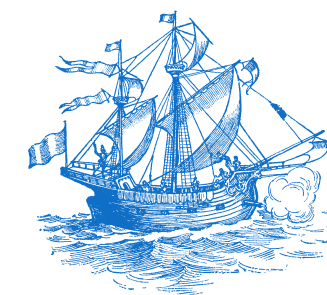
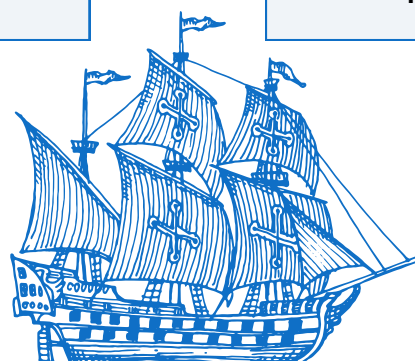
Christopher Columbus reaches America, claiming the new found land for **Spain**.



Ferdinand Magellan's voyage becomes the first to **circumnavigate** the globe.



Abel Tasman was the first European to find **Tasmania**, south of Australia, and **New Zealand**.



Learning Outcomes

3.2 EVALUATE the impact of conquest and colonisation on people, with particular reference to Portuguese and Spanish exploration.

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change.

1.2 CONSIDER contentious or controversial issues in history from more than one perspective and discuss the historical roots of a contentious or controversial issue or theme in the contemporary world

1.7 DEVELOP historical judgements based on evidence about personalities, issues and events in the past, showing awareness of historical significance.



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Introduction

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, many European countries began to explore the wider world by sea, for various reasons. New technology made long voyages possible for the first time. Thus began a period of several hundred years when Europeans first explored, then took over, much of the rest of the world.

In this chapter, we will focus on South America – how civilisations there were conquered and how this had a lasting impact on both sides of the Atlantic.



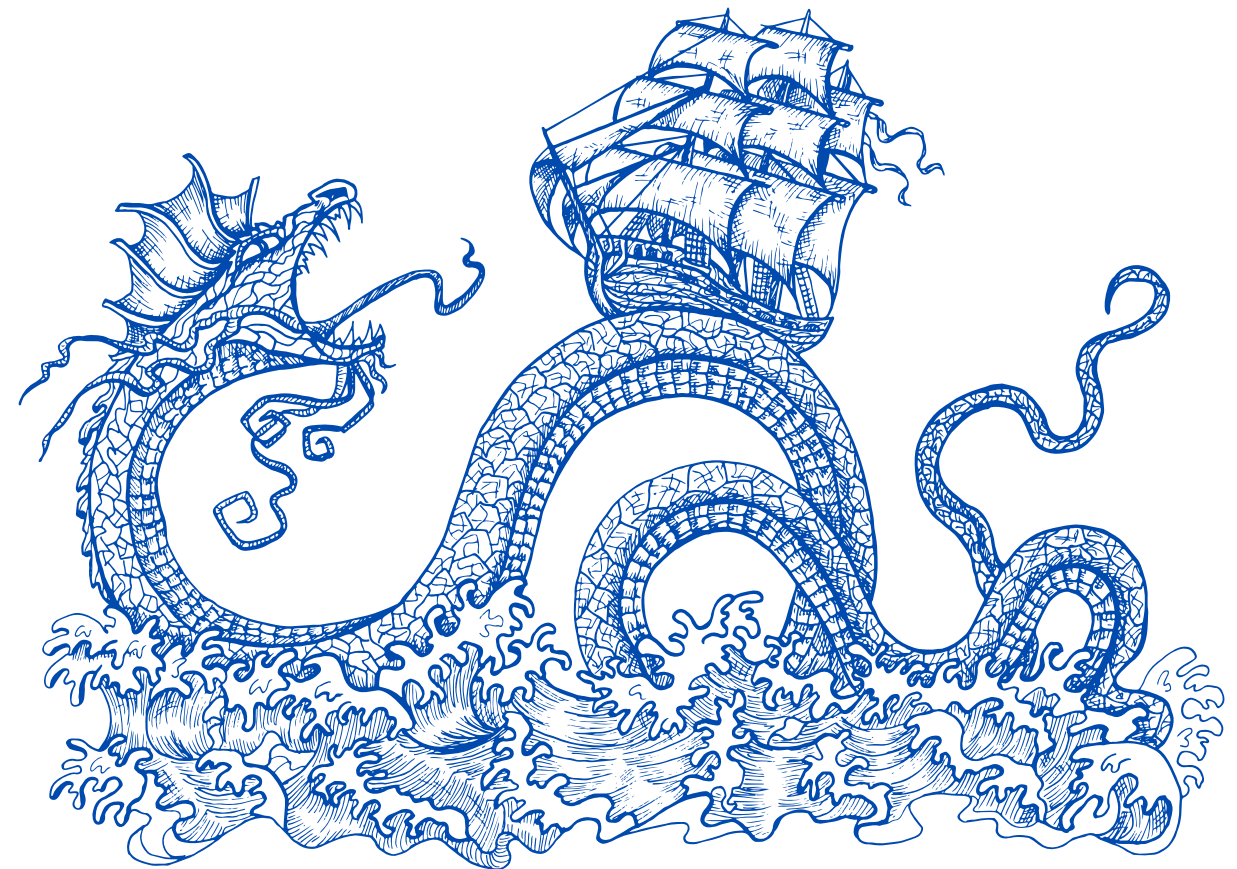
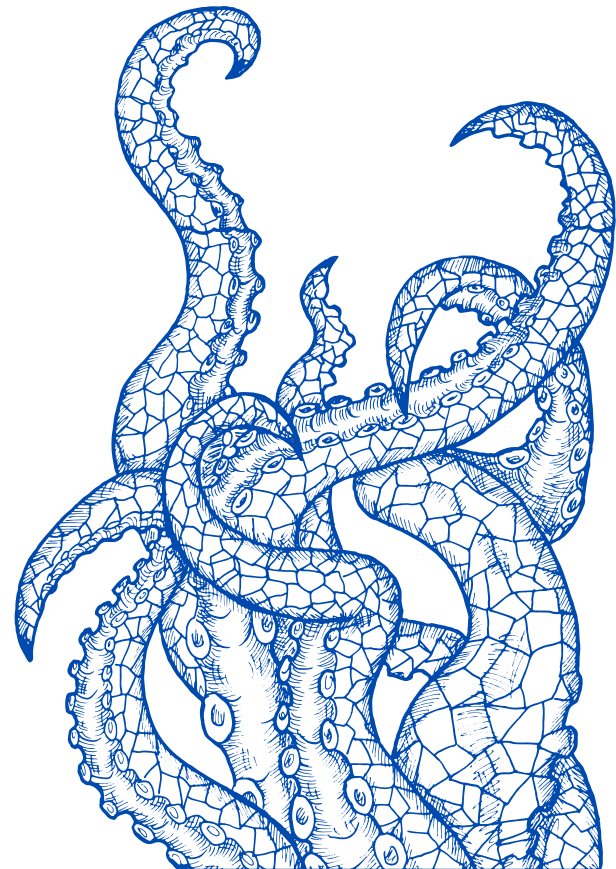
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9.1: *The reasons for European exploration* THE REASONS FOR EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

Problems of sea travel

Travel by sea was limited and difficult in the early 1400s.

- Ships could not navigate accurately, often ending up further from where they had planned to go.
- Many sailors were afraid of the unknown. In the early 1400s, it was believed that the Earth was flat and that if they sailed too far they would end up falling over the edge. Others believed the earth was full of monsters.



Reasons to Explore

Europeans began to explore the wider world from the mid 1400s onwards for several reasons:

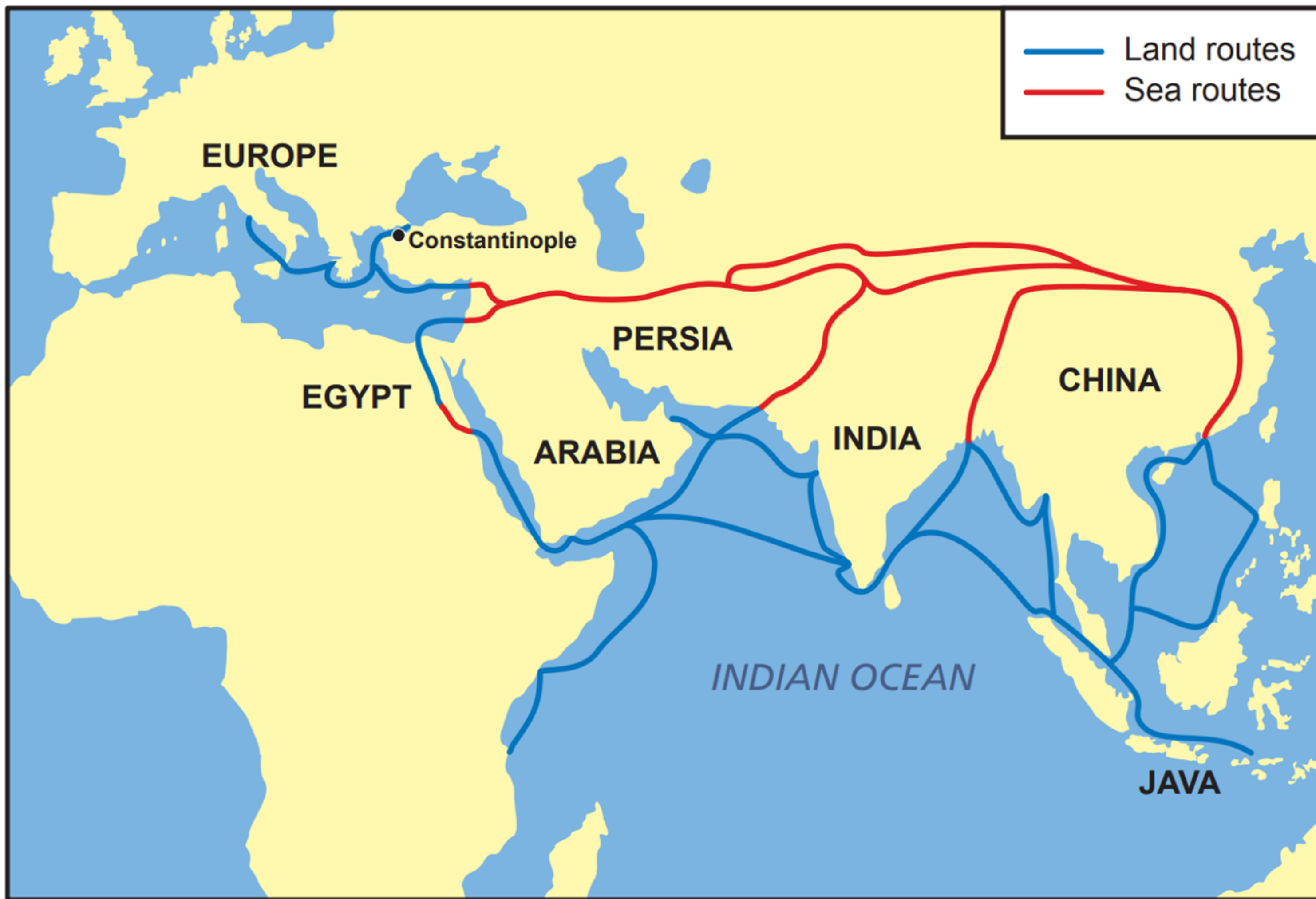
- **The influence of the Renaissance:** People were eager to learn and questioned previous teachings. The rediscovery of *Geographia* by the Roman writer **Ptolemy** changed how people understood the world.
- **The stories of Marco Polo:** Polo was a fourteenth-century Italian who had travelled to China. He brought back many ideas and wonders that people wanted to see for themselves.
- **New trade routes:** The trade in **silks and spices** (needed for the preservation and flavouring of food) from the East was very popular. After the Black Death, Europe's population grew rapidly and wealthier. The Renaissance proved the merchants could become very wealthy if they could get goods into Europe quicker.
- **The fall of Constantinople:** The Great Silk Road was the main route to get spices and other goods from the East. After Constantinople was conquered by the Turks, this route was cut off from Europe so new routes were needed.
- **Desire for empire:** Many European rulers sponsored voyages of exploration so that they could expand their territory. Western European countries (France, England, Portugal and Spain) wanted to undermine Italy's power by bypassing the Mediterranean trade route.
- **Spreading Christianity:** The Pope encouraged Christian rulers to defeat Muslims who had gained control of the Middle East during the Crusades.



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Geographia by the Roman writer Ptolemy



Checkpoint (pg. 86, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What problems did sailors face on long voyages in the 1400s?
2. What role did the following factors have in the voyages of discovering: (a) The Renaissance; (b) Trade routes; (c) The desire for empire; (d) Religion?
3. Which of the causes of the voyages do you think was most important? Give a reason for your answer.



Checkpoint (pg. 86, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Ships could not navigate accurately, often ending up very far from where they had planned to go; sailors believed the Earth was flat and that they would sail off the edge if they went too far; they feared sea monsters.
2. (a) The Renaissance encouraged people to think about the world in different ways; desire to explore and understand the world; influence of Ptolemy's Geographia; (b) The trade in silks and spices from the East was profitable and explorers could grow rich if they could find ways to get goods to Europe more quickly; (c) European rulers sponsored voyages of exploration so that they could expand their territory to any newly discovered lands; (d) The Pope encouraged Christian rulers to defeat Muslims, who had gained control of the Middle East; explorers aimed to convert the people of any new lands they discovered to Christianity.
3. Any reason is valid here once it is properly backed up with an explanation.



9.2: *Technological change: advances in navigation*

Before this period, European sailors usually stayed quite close to the coastlines (with exception of the Vikings). For ships to sail straight out into oceans like the Atlantic with hope of safe return voyages, better navigation was needed. Several advances in technology made this possible.

New Maps

To navigate properly, new and more accurate maps were needed. **Cartographers** (people who draw maps) started using maps from Constantinople (far more advanced than anything that Europe had). The Portuguese developed **portolan charts**. These charts mapped harbours and coastlines more accurately, while also recording information like currents, tides and depth. As explorers returned from their voyages, they brought more information back with them.



New Equipment

New inventions allowed a ship to calculate its position and speed more accurately.

- A **quadrant** and an **astrolabe** helped determine a ship's latitude (distance from the equator) by using the position of the stars and the sun.
- A **compass** was used to identify north.
- A **log and line** was used to measure a ship's speed in knots.
- A **line and lead weight** was used to measure the depth of water, especially around a coast.



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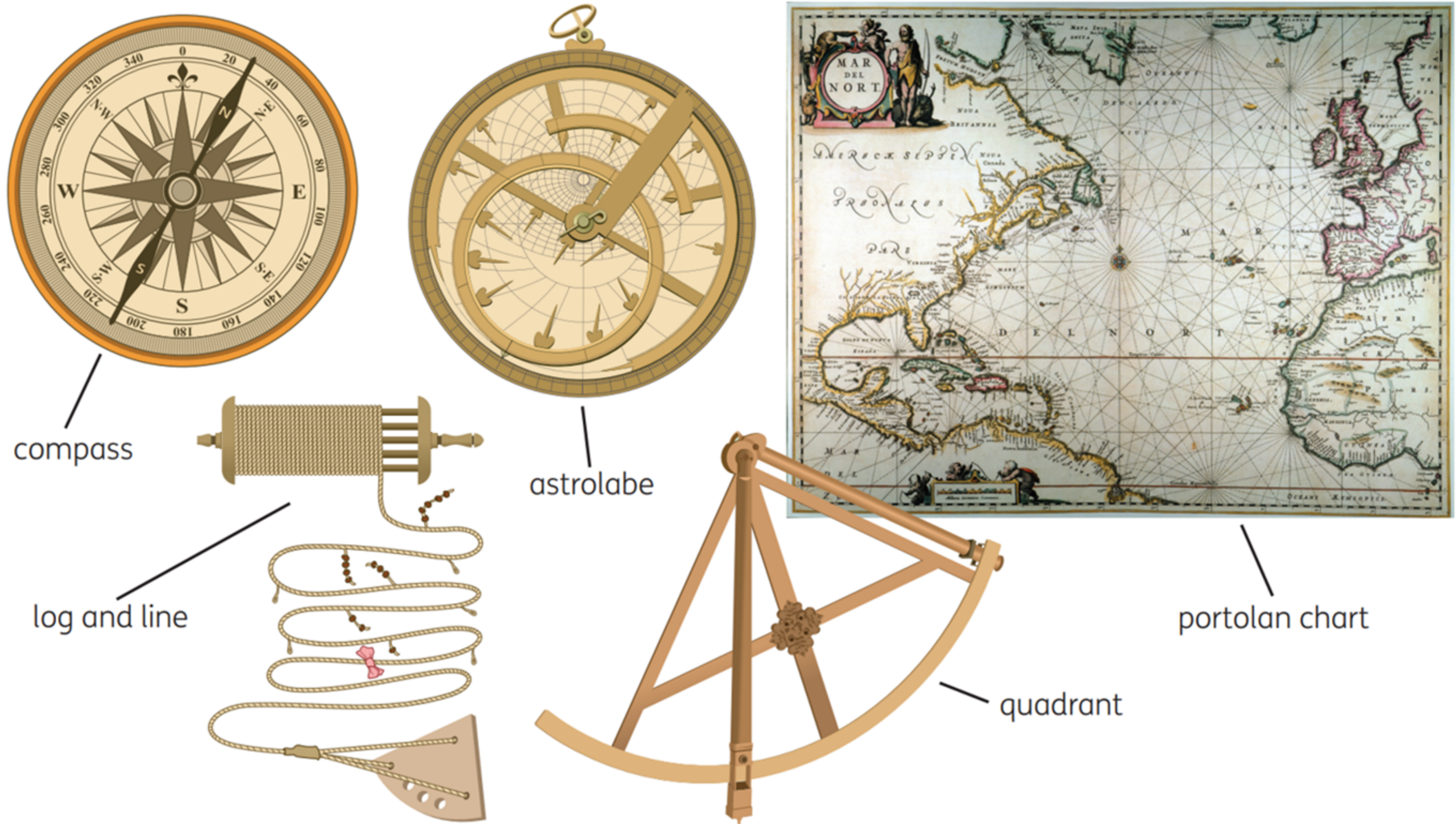


Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))

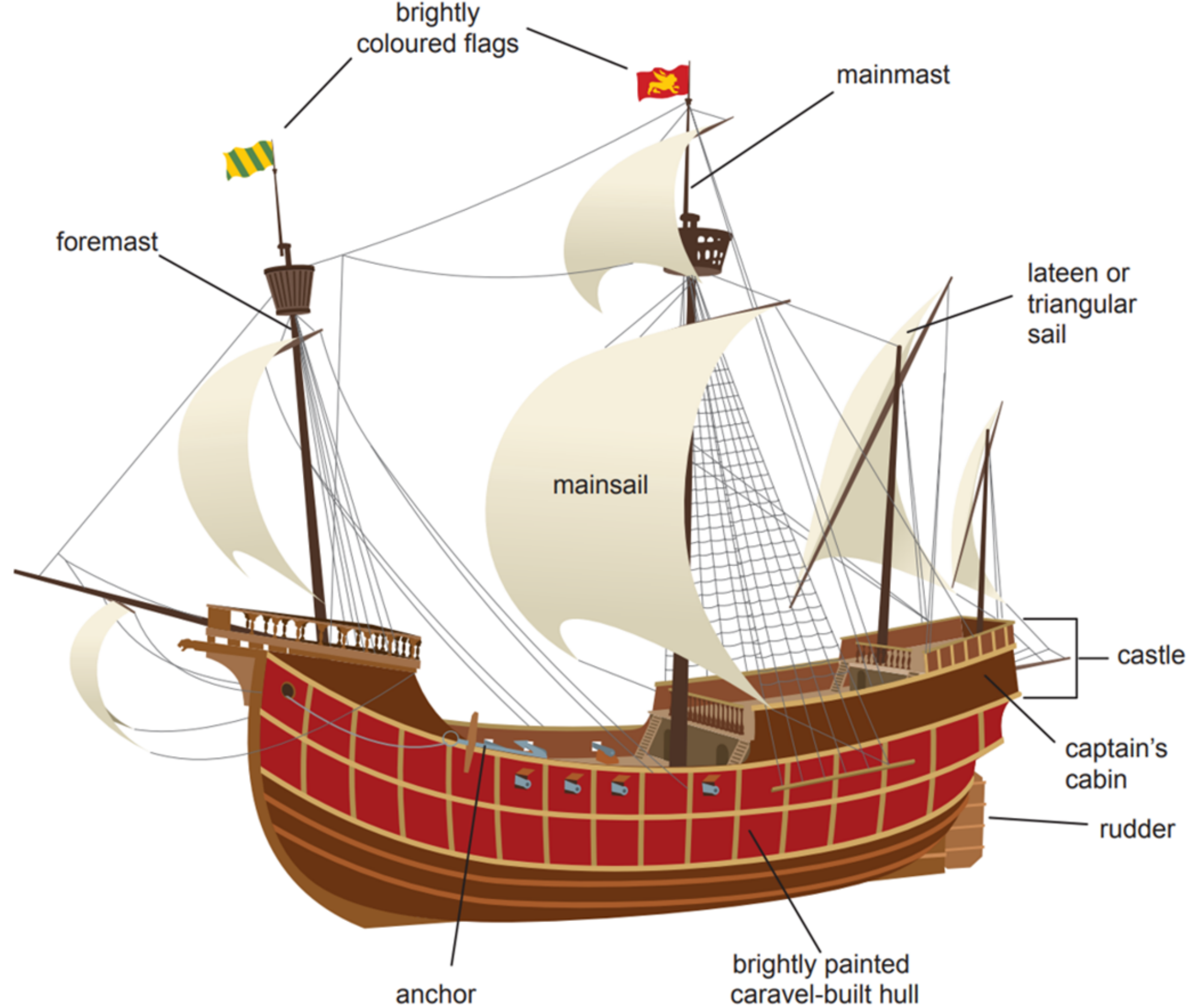
New Ships

- The fifteenth century saw a new design of ship; the **caravel**. This ship was large and sturdy enough to make long voyages and able to sail in all winds. The caravel's features were made up of a combination of the best Atlantic and Mediterranean ships.
 - **Triangular lateen sails** allowed ships to sail into the wind and made them easier to manoeuvre in bays and along the coast.
 - **Carvel-built hulls** with planks fitted edge-to-edge (rather than overlapping panels like the Vikings) were far lighter. Also made the ships bigger for more men and supplies.
 - **Rudders** made the caravel easier to steer
 - A **castle** at the back of the deck provided crew quarters. It also made it easier to look out for attackers and to defend.

The caravel were improved upon: A **naos** were bigger versions, more suited for Atlantic crossings.



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Life on board the ships

Life on board ships during a voyage of discovery was extremely tough.

- The captain had his own cabin, but most sailors slept on the deck in the open air or else below deck, in hammocks.
- Sailing and maintaining the ship required constant hard work, which included raising and managing the sails, steering and cleaning the ship, making repairs and preparing food for the crew.
- The captain and officers were usually from wealthier social classes, while sailors tended to be poor. This caused tension on ship. **Mutiny** (sailors rebelling against their captain) was not unusual. Harsh discipline was used to keep order. Men were flogged (whipped) or put in chains for breaking minor rules. Execution was common.
- Food that would last for long voyages tended to be dry and very salty. When the crew ran out of meat and vegetables, they ate flat hard bread made from water, flour and salt called ship's biscuit.
- Ill health was common: the lack of fresh water led to **typhoid fever** (a bacterial infection) and the lack of foods rich in vitamin C (such as citrus fruit) led to **scurvy**, which caused exhaustion, tooth loss, vomiting and eventually death.
- **Shipwreck** was common due to lack of knowledge about sea currents, winds and location of countries.
- **Fear of the unknown: "Sea monsters"** were believed to be dangerous and many voyagers returned home at the sight of a whale or other "new" creature.



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Checkpoint (pg. 89, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What information did a portolan chart give to sailors?
2. What instruments were invented to (a) calculate latitude; (b) show direction; (c) measure speed?
3. What sort of sails did a caravel have and what were they used for?
4. What was a caravel-built hull?
5. Describe life on a ship under the following headings: (a) discipline; (b) food; (c) disease.



Checkpoint (pg. 89, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. They mapped harbours and coastlines more precisely, recording information like currents, tides and depth.
2. (a) Quadrant and astrolabe; (b) Compass; (c) Log and line.
3. Large square sails to catch the wind for propulsion (mainsails) and triangular (lateen) sails to sail into the wind and make them easier to manoeuvre in bays and along coasts.
4. The hull was built with planks fitted edge to edge, which were far lighter, so ships could be bigger, could have more masts and could carry more men and supplies.
5. (a) Harsh discipline was used to keep order. Men were flogged (whipped) or put in chains for breaking minor rules. Execution was common. This was to prevent a mutiny breaking out; (b) Food that would last for long voyages tended to be dry and very salty. When the crew ran out of meat and vegetables, they ate flat, hard bread made from water, flour and salt called ship's biscuit; (c) The lack of fresh water led to typhoid fever, and the lack of foods rich in vitamin C (such as citrus fruit) led to scurvy, which caused exhaustion, tooth loss, vomiting and eventually death.



9.3.3: *THE VOYAGES OF EXPLORATION*

The early Portuguese voyages of exploration

The first major voyages of discovery set out from Portugal in the 1400s. Portugal was ideally located on the edge of Europe and close to Africa. It was influenced by Portuguese Kings wanting to outdo their Spanish and Muslim neighbours to the East and South.

Having driven Portugal's Muslims out in the early fifteenth century, the Portuguese attacked Muslim states in North Africa and along the African Atlantic coast. Returning soldiers told stories of fabulously wealthy states further south. In response, **Prince Henry the Navigator** set up a **school of navigation** at **Sagres**, which brought together cartographers, instrument makers, astronomers and experienced sailors together. The Portuguese focused on exploring the African coast to find a way to Asia around Africa.

- Over the following decades they discovered the following where they set up trade and slave bases: **Azores, the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands**. They also rounded **the Gold Coast** (modern day **Sierra Leone**).
- In 1487, **Bartolomeu Dias** rounded the southern tip of Africa, **the Cape of Good Hope**.
- 1497 saw **Vasco da Gama** continuing around the coast until he reached **Calicut** in India – the round trip took two years.



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Results of Portuguese Exploration

Da Gama proved that it was possible to successfully sail around Africa and reach India (and later China). The results included:

- Trade made Portugal **wealthy**.
- Portugal established a **large empire in Africa and Asia** (existed up until 1910)
- Portugal gained **control of the spice trade** by defeating various Arab and Muslim kingdoms
- Increased **European spice imports**.
- **Other European rulers** copied Portugal by engaging in **voyages of their own**.



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Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))

Checkpoint (pg. 91, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why were the earliest voyages of exploration begun by Portugal?
2. What did Prince Henry do to support these voyages?
3. What voyages did (a) Bartolomeu Dias and (b) Vasco da Gama undertake?
4. What were the results of the Portuguese voyages of exploration?



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Checkpoint (pg. 91, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Portugal was ideally located on the edge of Europe and close to Africa. Its king wanted to find new trade routes that could make Portugal rich enough to protect itself from its more powerful neighbours, especially Spain.
2. He founded the school of navigation at Sagres to bring together cartographers, instrument-makers, astronomers and experienced sailors to advance knowledge and to perfect naval technology.
3. (a) Dias sailed around the southern tip of Africa (the Cape of Good Hope) in 1487; (b) da Gama sailed up the eastern African coast and then east to Calicut in India in 1497.
4. They established a large empire in Africa and Asia; controlled the spice trade by defeating Arab and Muslim kingdoms; Portugal became wealthy; other countries sought to follow Portugal's example.



The discovery of the 'New World'

Portugal's neighbours and closest rival **Spain** had to look west to the Atlantic Ocean for their own opportunities to expand their Empire. The most famous explorer of the Atlantic was **Christopher Columbus**, who reached the **Americas** in 1492.



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Christopher Columbus, 1451-1506



Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. He was a merchant sailor and studied at Sagres. He was convinced that the best and quickest way to reach China was by sailing west across the Atlantic because of his study of the works of Marco Polo and Ptolemy, and studied a map by Toscanelli. This map led Columbus to believe that Cathay (China) and Cipangu (Japan) were only 4,500km west of Europe. There was just one issue; the map was wrong (by about 10,000km) and there was a very large continent in the way.

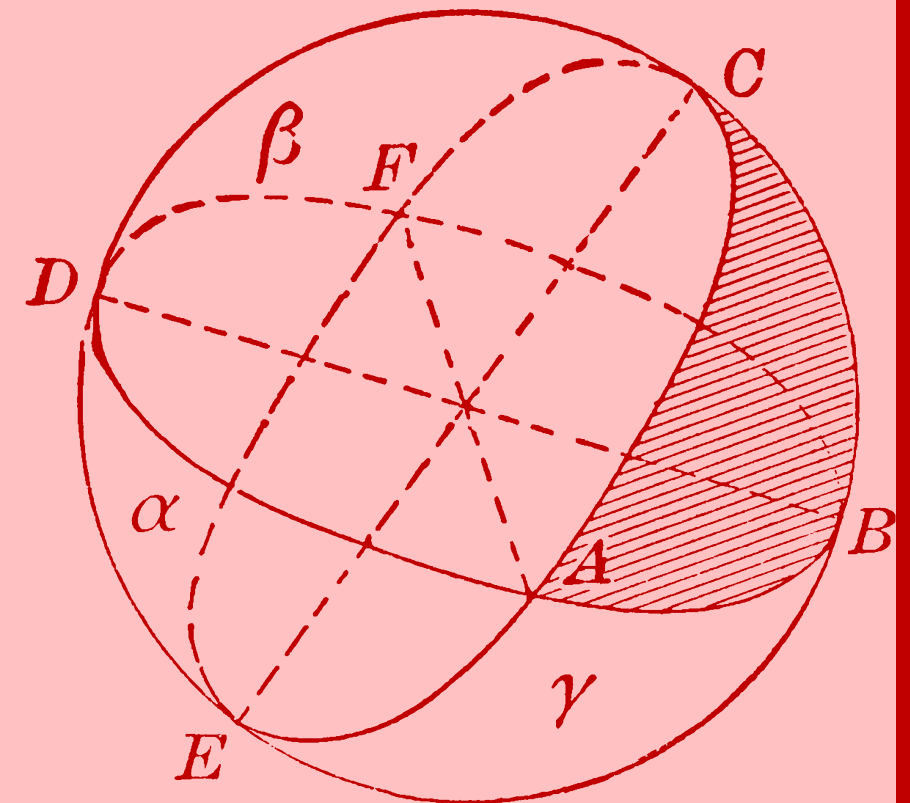
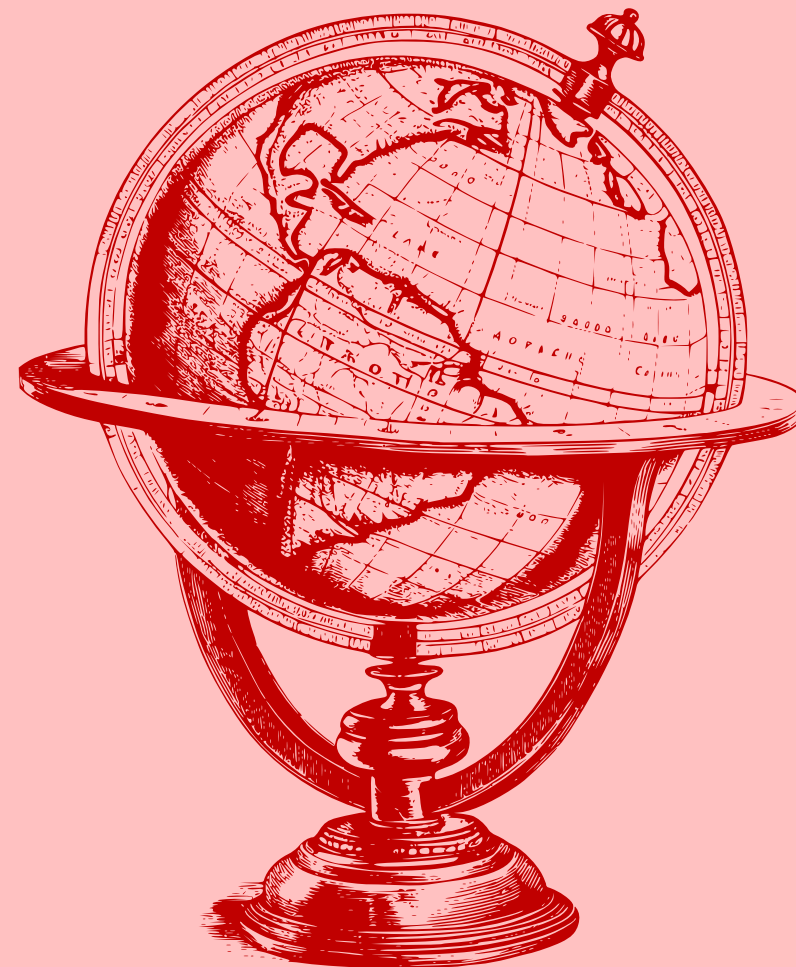
After many European rulers rejected his ideas, he convinced King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. They gave him two caravels – the Nina and the Pinta – and a naos – the Santa Maria. On **12th October 1492**, 69 days after they left Spain, land was sighted. Columbus named it **San Salvador** and the inhabitants **Indians** – because he was certain that he had reached India. This is why the Caribbean is still often called **'the West Indies'**. Columbus had not discovered India but rather the American continent – often called **'The New World'**

He was given a hero's welcome upon his return to Spain in early 1493. He presented Ferdinand and Isabella with some native peoples as **slaves**, **exotic fruits**, **maize** (type of corn), **parrots** and some **gold**. They believed that he had found a sea route to Asia and appointed him governor of their new territory. Columbus returned to the New World three more times to **continue his search for China**.

Columbus mistreated the natives people by **selling them into slavery**, **torturing them** and **killing them** when they would not tell him where the gold and riches were hidden. Columbus died in 1506, a broken man who still insisted that he had found his way to the East.

Reinterpreting the Past

Christopher Columbus did not prove that the Earth was round. Nor did most people in the 1400s believe that the Earth was flat. This story was invented by nineteenth-century US historians writing heroic accounts of the man who 'discovered' America. In fact, by the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance, belief in a round world was already widespread. This is due to observations made by scientists, philosophers and mathematicians as early as around 600 BC. Using calculations based on the sun's rise and fall, shadows and other physical properties of the planet, Greek scholars such as **Pythagoras** and **Aristotle** had determined that the planet is actually a sphere over 2,000 years before Columbus set sail.



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Early colonisation of the New World

Soon after Columbus' successful voyage, Spanish settlers travelled to the islands of the Caribbean. They were attracted by the promises of riches that Columbus brought back with him. They enslaved the indigenous peoples and forced them to work in mines or on large sugar plantations. As more people came to the New World, it became increasingly clear that Columbus had not reached Asia at all, but an entirely different continent.

The indigenous population of the islands seized by the Spanish numbered at least hundreds of thousands, possibly millions - but by the mid-1490s, they had been practically wiped out. Disease, overwork, disruption of family life and the agricultural cycle rapidly killed a huge proportion of the indigenous population. When this occurred, the Spanish became worried about their source of slave labour and they began to import numbers of slaves from Africa to replace the indigenous population.



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The age of exploration after Columbus

After Columbus had established settlements in the New World, many others followed him. Explorers continued to explore the rest of the world for over 200 years.

Some of the most important were:

- 1497: **John Cabot** landed in Newfoundland, Canada and claimed it for the English king, **Henry VII**.
- 1519-1522: **Ferdinand Magellan** led a fleet on a voyage to finally prove that the world was round by **circumnavigating (sailing around) the globe**.
- 1642: **Abel Tasman** was the first European to find **Tasmania**, south of Australia, and **New Zealand**.



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Checkpoint (pg. 91, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why did settlers travel to the New World?
2. What effect did they have on the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean?
3. Why were African slaves brought to the New World?



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9.4: *the* CONQUEST *of* *the* NEW WORLD

The age of exploration after Columbus

Rumours of the wealth of the New World spread quickly around Europe. Stories of entire cities made of gold, of untold riches that were simply waiting for Europeans to come and take them from the native peoples. These stories prompted men to travel across the sea looking for wealth and adventures. These men were known as **conquistadors** (**Spanish for 'conqueror'**). These men would **conquer** and **eradicate** major native American civilisations such as **the Aztecs** and **the Incas**.

The cacao bean - from which we get chocolate - was sacred to the Aztecs, used only by the elite and in the most important rituals. The drink was very different to ours: bitter, heavily spiced and quite intoxicating! The Spanish brought the beans home, but didn't enjoy the taste: our chocolate is the result of their experiments with milk and sugar. The word 'chocolate' comes from the Aztecs 'xocoatl'.



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Conquering the Aztecs

The **Aztecs** came from the south of modern-day Mexico. They conquered rival tribes and by 1420s their empire covered central Mexico. By 1519, there were around 489 cities in the Aztec empire. Its capital, **Tenochtitlan** (**tech-no-titch-lan**), was a city of over 250,000 people located on an island in the middle of a lake. Mexico City stands on the same spot today.

The Aztecs had a **complex society**, with a king and priests at the top, but it was very different from European society or even that in China or Japan. They had **no iron or steel**, so most weapons were made from wood, stone or copper. Nor were there horses, cattle, sheep, pigs or goats on the continent before the Europeans imported them. For meat, the Aztecs ate **turkey, dogs and guinea pigs**.

The Aztecs were pagans, meaning they worshipped many gods. The most important was the sun god, **Huitzilopochtli** (**Wit-silo-pocht-li**). They believed that if he grew weak the sun would not rise and the universe would end. In order to nourish him, they believed that human blood sacrifice was needed.





Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Hernán Cortés, 1485-1547



Hernán Cortés was born in Spain in 1485 and trained as a soldier. He travelled to the New World and gained experience in the conquest of Cuba in 1511. He was ambitious and believed he could earn a fortune in the New World. Inspired by the tales of vast amounts of gold, he decided to attack the Aztecs.

In February 1519, Cortés landed with 11 ships, 500 soldiers and 13 horses. He had the ships burned to show his men there was no going back. He used a local tribe who had been conquered by the Aztecs to help him attack the Aztecs. Cortés was given a slave girl called **Malinche** who spoke several local languages, quickly learning Spanish to act as his translator. She also bore him a son.

With his men and native troops, Cortés marched to **Tenochtitlan**, where he was greeted by the Aztec king, **Montezuma**. The Aztecs believed that one of their gods, **Quetzalcoatl**, would one day return from over the sea. When Cortés arrived – with his pale skin, and feathered helmet, riding a strange beast – the Aztecs mistook him for his god and worshipped him. However, the Spaniards soon began to steal gold. When there were protests, the Spaniards captured Montezuma and tried to rule through him.



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Checkpoint (pg. 95, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Give three examples of how Aztec and European society differed.
2. Why did Cortés decide to attack the Aztecs?
3. Why did he burn his ships upon landing?
4. Who did the Aztecs believe Cortés was?
5. Why did the Aztecs revolt against the Spaniards?
6. How did Tenochtitlan eventually fall?



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Checkpoint (pg. 95, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. In Aztec society, there was no iron or steel so they used wood and stone tools and weapons; no horses, cattle, sheep, pigs or goats; many gods; human blood sacrifice.
2. He had heard rumours of their great wealth.
3. To show his men that there was no going back.
4. Their god, Quetzalcoatl, returned from across the sea as promised in their mythology.
5. The Spaniards started to steal from the Aztecs and tried to rule through their king, Montezuma.
6. Cortés laid siege to the city with a massive army and they built a small fleet to cross the lake and attack the island.





Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Conquering the Incas

To the south of the Aztecs lay an even more powerful and rich civilisation. The **Incas** controlled a huge amount of territory in the Andes mountains, along the western coast of South America. The Incan empire was ruled from its capital in **Cusco** by a god-king.

The Incas were sophisticated **engineers and architects** and also very fine artists. They used no written script but kept records using a system of knotted string. Roads ran to every corner of their empire and they collected **tribute** from their subjects.

Disney's **Emperor's New Groove** is loosely based on the Incan Empire.



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Francisco Pizarro, 1475-1541



Francisco Pizarro was born into poverty in Spain. He received no education and found his way to the New World by serving on a ship. There he found work as a soldier on missions to explore Central America. He gained a reputation for toughness and ruthless behaviour. He heard rumours of the great wealth of the Incas and was granted a commission by **King Charles V of Spain** in 1528 to conquer them. He gathered a small army of 180 men and 27 horses and invaded the Incan Empire in 1532.

Pizarro met the Incan king, **Atahualpa**, at the town of **Cajamarca**. To give him the excuse to attack the Incas, Pizarro had a priest approach Atahualpa with a bible. The king threw it aside, allowing Pizarro to claim that it was an insult to the Christian faith and so Pizarro ordered his men to attack. Although vastly outnumbered by the Incas, the Spanish had superior weapons and easily outpowered their enemies before taking Atahualpa as their prisoner.

The Incas offered to fill a room with gold and silver in return for their king. Pizarro accepted the treasure but had the king executed anyway – this sent the empire into chaos as the king had left no heir. Pizarro defeated the remaining Incan armies at Cusco before declaring their empire the Spanish province of New Castile. He established a new capital city at Lima. Huge deposits of gold and silver were later found in the Andes, making Spain the wealthiest country in Europe.





Checkpoint (pg. 96, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why did Pizarro want to attack the Incas?
2. Describe what happened at Cajamarca.
3. What did the Incas offer to do for the return of their King?
4. Why was Pizarro able to defeat the Incas so easily?

9.55 : *the* IMPACT *of* COLONISATION

The Impact of Colonisation

Colonisation is when a country takes over another territory and settles some of its own people there to control it. After Europeans discovered lands in the Americas, Africa and Asia, they conquered these areas and set up colonies in each. This process of colonisation had a huge impact, both on the peoples native to those areas (the **colonised**) and on the countries who did the colonising (the **colonisers**). In the century after Columbus arrived in the Americas, about 250,000 people from Spain and Portugal settled in Latin America.



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The Impact of Colonisation on the New World

1. **The native population was decimated:** In 1519, the native population was roughly **25 million**. By 1605, this had fallen to about **3 million**. Violence and mistreatment was partly to blame. The main cause was disease (**90% died because of disease**). Europeans introduced epidemic diseases such as **smallpox**, **measles** and **influenza** to the New World. Unlike Europeans, the Americans had no immune system to these diseases.
2. **The destruction of cultures:** The decline of native population led to the loss of old and advanced civilisations. As Spanish and Portuguese became the languages of the ruling classes, native languages and customs were wiped out.
3. **The spread of Christianity:** Priests, especially the **Jesuits**, set up the Catholic Church in the New World. While the old gods were still worshipped in private, the local populations were severely punished if they were discovered.
4. **Massive growth in the slave trade:** As Catholics could not be taken as slaves and a need to replace natives who died, millions of Africans were transported across the Atlantic. The '**Atlantic slavery triangle**' developed; ships sailed to African slaving ports and took slaves to the Americas then sailed back to Europe, full of food and precious materials.



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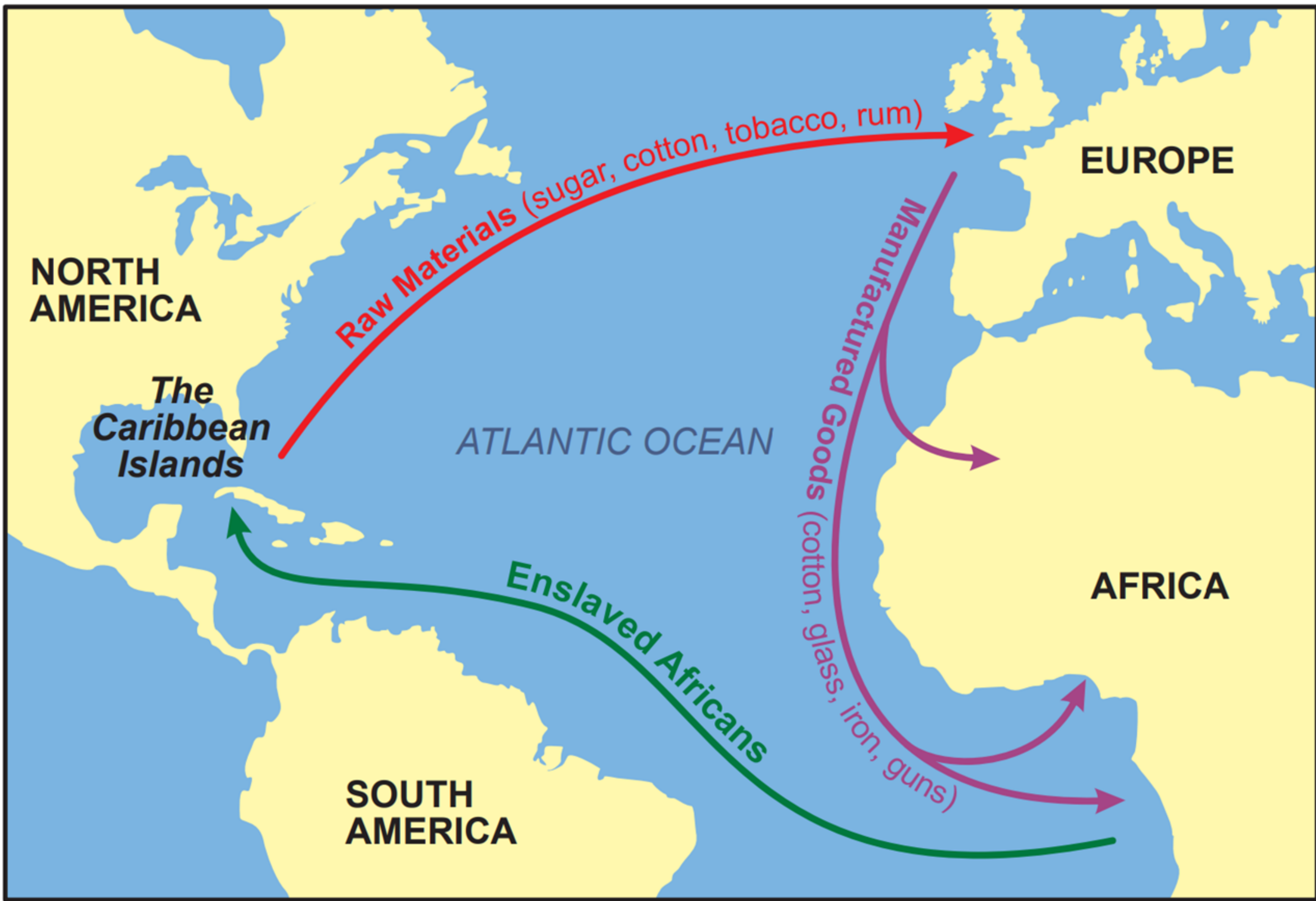


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The Impact of Colonisation on European Empire

1. Other European states saw the wealth and power that Spain was gaining from its conquests in South America and decided to make empires of their own.
 - **Portugal** explored and settled the east coast of South America, **modern-day Brazil**. **Portuguese** is **Brazil's first language** and **Uruguay's second**; the rest of South America speak **Spanish**.
 - **England (Britain from 1707)** set up colonies in **eastern North America**. **Britain** would later expand its empire to cover **Ireland, India, large sections of Africa, Australia** and **New Zealand**. **Britain** would also become the **strongest and largest empire** in the world, colonising almost **25% of the world's population**.
 - **France** conquered parts of **North America** (mainly inland and **Canada**) as well as parts of **Africa** and **Asia**.
 - **The Netherlands**, founded in 1579, conquered **the Spice Islands** (modern-day **Indonesia**).
2. Countries were scrambling for territory which led to conflicts;
 - **Spain and Portugal** almost went to war over South America until **Pope Alexander VI** forced them to sign the **Treaty of Tordesillas** in 1494.
 - Other conflicts included; Britain and Spain (1585-1604), France and Spain (1595-1598), and Britain and France (1756-1763).



The Impact of Colonisation on European Empire

3. Huge deposits of **gold and silver** from the Andes were shipped back to **Spain**, making it the most powerful country in Europe throughout the 1500s and 1600s. **Italy's power declined** as the focus for trade shifted away from its city states and to the Atlantic coast.
4. The '**Columbian exchange**' was the exchange of foods and animals between Europe and the Americas, changing the two continents forever. Horses, cattle, sheep, new farming methods and new technologies were introduced to the Americas. Potatoes, chillies, avocado, cocoa (chocolate), coffee, tomatoes and tobacco were introduced to Europe.



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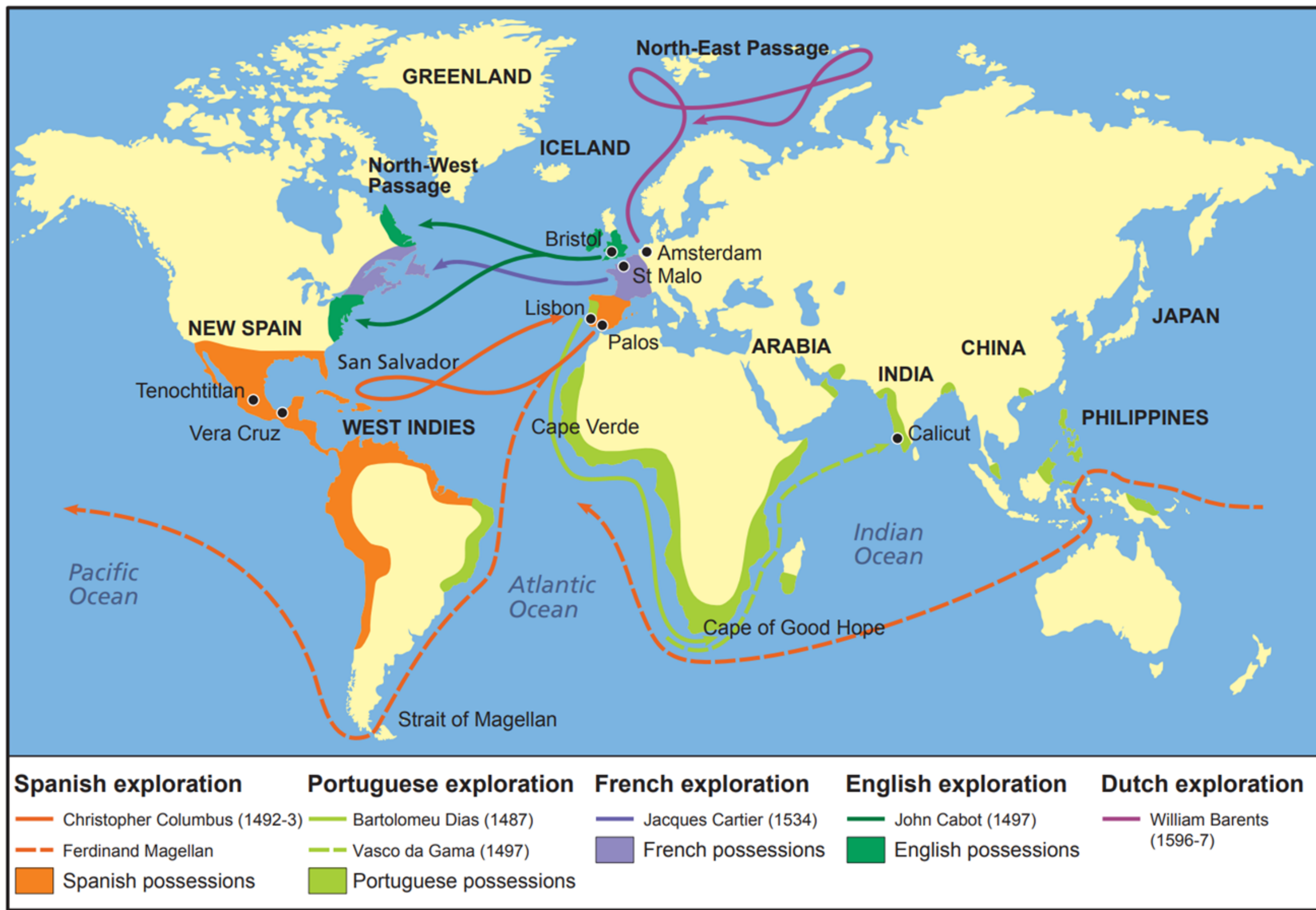


Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Checkpoint (pg. 99, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What is colonisation?
2. Give an example of a coloniser and a country they colonised.
3. How were the people of South America affected by European diseases?
4. What was the 'Atlantic slavery triangle'?
5. Name two European countries that established empires and detail where.
6. Why did colonisation lead to conflict between European powers? Give an example.
7. What was the 'Columbian exchange'?



4.6: SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have learned that...

Causes of the voyages of exploration

- The influence of the Renaissance
- Marco Polo's stories of the wonders of the East
- A need for new trade routes
- Competing European states wanting to expand, build empires and spread Christianity.

New technology

- New portolan maps
- New equipment: the astrolabe, quadrant, compass, log and line
- New ships: caravels with lateen sails and new carvel-built hulls.
- These innovations allowed Portuguese explorers (like da Gama) to sail around Africa and Spanish explorers (like Columbus) to sail across the Atlantic.

Impact of European conquest on the New World

- South America's major native civilisations fell to Spanish conquistadores: the Aztecs to Cortés and the Incas to Pizarro.
- The native population was decimated, both by violence and by European diseases.
- Native culture was destroyed.
- Christianity spread in the New World as the native people converted in large numbers.
- The slave trade between Africa, the Americas and Europe became established.
- New animals (horses, cattle, sheep), farming methods and technology reached the New World.

Impact of European conquest on Europe

- Empires were founded by Spain, Portugal, France, Britain and the Netherlands.
- Conflicts became more frequent as those empires fought over territory and wealth.
- Many new goods from the Americas reached Europe (for example, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco)



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Reflecting on... the Renaissance

The European Age of Exploration and Conquest was an incredibly important period in world history. Until quite recently, Western historians treated it as the story of heroic explores and the dangerous voyages they made. However, our understanding has since shifted to see the terrible and lasting effects that European colonisation had upon other peoples of the world.

Examination Questions

2022 SEC Q3



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Project

Guidelines:

1. **Length:** The depth of your project should reflect about 2-3 weeks of work.
2. **Sources:** Use at least three different sources for your research. These can be books, scholarly articles, or reputable online resources.
3. **Citations:** All information and images that are not your own should be properly cited.
4. **Mediums:** You may choose to present your project in one of the following ways:
 - **Poster:** Your poster should be informative and visually engaging.
 - **Minecraft or Lego Model:** If choosing this option, please also include a brief report explaining your model.
 - **Painting/Drawing:** Your artwork should be accompanied by a description.
 - **Recycled Materials:** Create your model using recycled materials and provide an explanation of your creative process.

Assessment:

Your projects will be assessed based on:

1. Research and Content
2. Creativity and Presentation
3. Understanding of Context
4. Adherence to Guidelines



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Project

Historical Sites

Belem Tower, Lisbon, Portugal
Archive of the Indies, Seville, Spain
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa
Mayflower Steps, Plymouth, England
Castillo San Felipe del Morro, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Historical Figures

Henry the Navigator
Ferdinand Magellan
Bartolomé de Las Casas
John Cabot
Samuel de Champlain
Vasco da Gama
Hernan Cortés
Giovanni de Verrazano
Francis Drake
Henry Hudson
Christopher Columbus
Francisco Pizarro
Walter Raleigh
Jacques Cartier
Queen Isabella



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