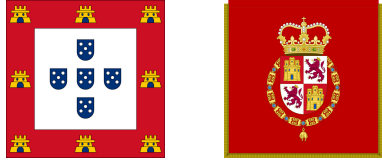




The Age of Exploration and Conquest



Chapter 9

Term	Definition
Astrolabe	An instrument of navigation used to determine latitude, longitude and altitude.
Atlantic Slave Trade	The trade triangle whereby ships delivered African slaves to the Americas, American goods to Europe, and European-manufactured goods back to Africa.
Aztecs	A native civilisation in the New World that controlled Mexico until it was conquered by Hernán Cortés and the Spanish Conquistadors.
Caravel	A small ship with triangular lateen sails.
Circumnavigation	Sail all the way around the world.
Colonisation	When a country takes over another territory and settles some of its own people there to control it.
Columbian Exchange	The exchange of goods, including animals and food types, between Europe and the New World. Also called the 'Great Exchange'.
Commemoration	A ceremony in which a person or an event is remembered.
Compass	An instrument of navigation used to determine direction; the needle always points to magnetic North.
Conquest	Where people or a country take control of another people or country by military force.
Conquistador	A Spanish soldier or conqueror in the New World.
Controversy	An issue or event which is disputed or not agreed in by different groups.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by another country.
Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Great Silk Road	A network of land routes connecting Europe and Asia that was used by merchants.
Impact	The effect or influence of a movement, event or person.
Incas	A native civilisation in the New World that controlled Peru until it was conquered by Francisco Pizzaro and the Spanish Conquistadors.
Inquisition	A court of the Catholic Church that investigated people accused of heresy. It was most active in Italy and Spain.
Log Line	An instrument used by sailors to measure speed.
Plantation	A large farm on which a particular crop is grown.
Quadrat	An instrument of navigation used to determine latitude, longitude and altitude.
Scurvy	A disease caused by a lack of vitamin C. Its symptoms include tooth decay and bleeding gums.
Slavery	The practice of one person being owned by another.
Smallpox	An infectious disease that Europeans spread to the New World, resulting in the deaths of millions of native peoples.
Treaty of Tordesillas	Treaty between Spain and Portugal, created by Pope Alexander VI, where they divided newly discovered lands between them, along the line of Tordesillas.

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

The Stone Age		
<p>Before the 1400s, travel by sea was difficult as most ships could not navigate well and people were afraid of the unknown. Despite this, Europeans began to explore the wider world because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Renaissance encouraged people to learn about the world around them.• The stories of the Italian traveller Marco Polo from his travels to China described great wealth and wonders.• Merchants hoped to grow rich from new trade routes for silks and spices.• The fall of Constantinople to the Muslim Ottomans in 1453 cut off Christian Europe from the Great Silk Road trade route, meaning new trade routes were needed.• Desire for land and empires by European rulers led them to fund voyages of exploration.• The Pope encouraged Christian rulers to spread Christianity, especially as Islam grew more powerful.		
Technological Changes	Christopher Columbus	Hernán Cortés
Advances in technology made navigation easier and possible to sail across oceans to explore. Cartographers adopted more detailed maps from Constantinople while Portuguese explorers developed and regularly updated portolan charts which were more accurate by mapping tides, currents and harbours. New inventions were also created such as quadrants and astrolabes (used to determine a ship's latitude (distance from the equator) by using the position of the stars and sun), compass (used to identify north), log and line (used to measure a ship's speed in knots which were then recorded in a logbook) and a line and lead weight (used to measure the depth of the water).	In 1492, Christopher Columbus , an Italian explorer, set sail from Spain with three ships, the Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria, on a mission to find a new trade route to Asia. After several weeks at sea, they spotted land on October 12, which turned out to be an island in the Caribbean, now known as the Bahamas. Columbus and his crew explored the surrounding islands and encountered various indigenous peoples, whom they initially described as friendly and generous. Over the next few years, Columbus made three more voyages to the Americas, exploring the Caribbean and Central and South America. During these voyages, Columbus and his crew encountered various indigenous cultures and engaged in trade, conquest, and enslavement. Columbus' voyages had significant consequences for both the Americas and Europe, including the spread of disease, the beginning of European colonization, and the exchange of ideas, cultures, and resources. Today, Columbus is remembered as a controversial figure, with his legacy celebrated by some as a heroic explorer and condemned by others as a symbol of European colonialism and the oppression of native peoples.	Hernán Cortés was a Spanish conquistador who led an expedition to conquer the Aztec Empire in 1519. Cortés and his army of about 600 men arrived in the region that is now Mexico and made alliances with indigenous peoples who were enemies of the Aztecs. Cortés and his army marched to the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan, and were welcomed by the Aztec emperor Montezuma. After a period of tense coexistence, Cortés took Montezuma hostage and demanded that the Aztecs submit to Spanish rule. The Aztecs rebelled, and Montezuma was killed in the conflict, forcing Cortés to flee the city, but he returned with reinforcements and laid siege to Tenochtitlan. After several months of fighting, the city fell to the Spanish in 158, and the Aztec Empire was conquered. Cortés' conquest of the Aztecs was brutal and resulted in the deaths of many thousands of Aztec people. It also had significant consequences for the region, including the introduction of Christianity, the spread of European diseases, and the establishment of Spanish rule over Mexico. Today, the conquest of the Aztecs is viewed as a symbol of the destructive power of colonialism.
Francisco Pizarro	Impact on Empires	Impact on Colonies
Francisco Pizarro , a Spanish conquistador, led an expedition to conquer the Inca Empire in what is now Peru in the early 1530s.. Pizarro and his small army of around 180 men took advantage of internal divisions within the Inca Empire and allied with various local tribes. They marched to the Inca capital, Cusco, and captured the Inca emperor Atahualpa, whom they eventually executed. Despite the loss of their leader, the Inca put up fierce resistance, and the Spanish faced significant challenges in their conquest. However, over the next few years, the Spanish gradually consolidated their control over the region, often resorting to extreme violence to suppress any signs of rebellion. Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire had significant consequences for the region, including the imposition of Spanish culture, religion, and language, and the introduction of new crops, such as wheat and grapes. It also resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Inca people due to warfare, forced labor, and disease. Today, the conquest of the Inca Empire is viewed as a testament to the destructive impact of colonialism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Other European states saw the wealth and power that Spain was gaining from its conquests in South American and decided to make empires of their own.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. For example, Spain and Portugal almost went to war over South America until Pope Alexander VI forced them to sign the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494.3. 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 while Italy's power declined.4. The 'Columbian exchange' was <u>the exchange of foods and animals between Europe and the Americas</u>, changing the to 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.• 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.• 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; <u>ships sailed to African slaving ports and took slaves to the Americas then sailed back to Europe, full of food and precious materials</u>.