Chapter 15: European Expansion

1. Background to European Expansion
	1. Four major reasons for Iberian (Spain/Portugal) exploration
		1. Revival of urban life and trade
		2. Struggle with Islamic powers for control of trade
		3. Growing intellectual curiosity about the world
		4. Unique European alliance of merchants and rulers
	2. City-states in northern Italy took the lead in trade
	3. However, they did not participate in Atlantic trade
		1. Kept a good relationship with Muslims
		2. Ships were not suited to rough Atlantic waters
	4. Iberian countries had a very different view of trade
		1. Did not want to trade with Muslims because Spain was taken over by them
		2. Spain is united and retaken for Christianity in 1492
		3. Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella (Bueno!)
		4. More willing to take risks in order to gain trading power
2. Portuguese Voyages
	1. Portugal attacked Morocco in 1415 (religious/financial reasons)
	2. This leads to Portugal exploring more of the coast of Africa in search of gold
	3. **Henry the Navigator**: Portuguese prince who devoted his life to exploring the southern Atlantic for religious and financial reasons
		1. Founded a research institution and collected information about exploration
	4. **Caravel**: Smaller, maneuverable, ships that were better suited for sailing against the wind than older ships
	5. 1444: Portuguese ships read Senegal River (Cape Verde) below the Sahara Desert
	6. Knowledge of ocean winds allowed for quick travel back to Portugal
	7. Expeditions paid for by The Order of Christ, the former Knights Templar of the Crusades
	8. Started trading slaves but quickly moved to gold
	9. **Bartolomeu Dias**: First explorer to round the southern tip of Africa and reach the Indian ocean in 1488
	10. **Vasco da Gama**: Sailed around Africa and reached India in 1498
	11. Portuguese expedition accidently reaches Brazil, which Portugal will later claim as a colony
3. Spanish Voyages
	1. Busy with internal problems while Portuguese were exploring
	2. **Christopher Columbus**: A Genoese mariner who led three voyages for Spain between 1492 and 1498 in search of Asia
	3. Thought of himself as a failure for only finding America and not a sea route to China/India
	4. Ferdinand and Isabella were convinced by Columbus to fund his voyage west
	5. Reached islands of Caribbean in 1492, called inhabitants “Indians”
	6. Americas named after Amerigo Vespucci, another explorer
	7. **The Treaty of Tordesillas**: Spain and Portugal decide, with help from the pope, to divide the world into two parts that each of them can colonize (1494)
	8. **Vasco Nuñez de Balboa**: First to reach the Pacific ocean (through Panama in 1513)
	9. **Ferdinand Magellan**: First to circumnavigate the globe (1519)
		1. Led to a Spanish claim in the Phillipines