

Causes of European Exploration

- Desire for Asian luxury goods such as spices, precious metals, and silks
- Motivation to spread Christianity (especially by the Catholic Church)
- Strategic need to gain more direct access to trade
- Desire to gain glory for one's country/nation
- Curiosity fueled by the Renaissance to explore new lands
- Competition/Conflict with other European countries/nations

Important European Explorers

Explorer	Accomplishment
Vasco da Gama (<u>Portugal</u>)	Sailed around Cape of _____; established ports around the _____ Ocean
<u>Christopher Columbus</u> (Spain)	Sailed <u>west</u> across the Atlantic Ocean to islands in the <u>Caribbean</u> Sea
Vasco Nunez de <u>Balboa</u> (Spain)	Crossed <u>Panama</u> to reach the Pacific Ocean
Ferdinand Magellan (<u>Spain</u>)	First expedition to <u>circumnavigate</u> the globe

European Footholds in the Eastern Hemisphere

Country	Date	Foothold	Reason for Interest
<u>Portugal</u>	1502	Calicut, India	Direct access to <u>spice</u> trade
Portugal	<u>1510</u>	<u>Goa</u> , India	Military and commercial <u>base</u>
<u>Portugal</u>	1511	Malacca, _____	Strategic port in between the <u>Indian</u> and <u>Pacific</u> Oceans
Spain	1521	<u>The Philippines</u>	<u>Hub</u> for Pacific and Indian trade routes
<u>Portugal</u>	1589	Mombasa & <u>Malindi</u> , East Africa	Hubs of international trade on the <u>Indian</u> Ocean
The Netherlands	<u>1652</u>	<u>Cape</u> Town, South Africa	Strategic port for <u>repairing</u> and/or <u>resupplying</u> ships
Great Britain	1757	Northeastern <u>India</u>	Spices and trade goods

Major Asian Dynasties and Empires

Ruler/ Dynasty	Location	Description	European Contact/Conflict
Mughal Empire	<u>India</u>	Major <u>Muslim</u> empire	Civil war between <u>Muslims</u> and <u>Hindus</u> led to <u>Europeans</u> taking control in the 1700s
<u>Qing Dynasty</u>	China	Powerful dynasty that expanded China's <u>borders</u> and spread Chinese <u>culture</u>	Increasingly <u>restricted</u> European trading rights; profited from silk, cotton, and porcelain exports to <u>Europe</u>
Tokugawa shoguns	<u>Japan</u>	Powerful and feudal _____ kingdom	Expelled missionaries and limited trade to city of <u>Nagasaki</u>

Key Elements of Europe's Commercial Revolution

Columbian <u>Exchange</u>	Foods, ideas, and _____ are exchanged between the hemispheres resulting in <u>population</u> growth in Europe
Inflation	Rising prices are caused by the imports of <u>gold</u> & <u>silver</u> from the <u>Americas</u> which drastically increased the money _____
Price <u>Revolution</u>	Rising prices coupled with <u>inflation</u> caused sharp and permanent increases in Europe
<u>Capitalism</u>	<u>Entrepreneurs</u> take risks by investing large sums of money in order to make a profit; led to the formation of joint- <u>stock</u> companies
Mercantilism	European countries competed with each other for trade and empires by adopting policies such as establishing overseas <u>colonies</u> , increasing <u>exports</u> while decreasing imports with high <u>tariffs</u>

Major European Settlements & Colonies in the Americas

Date	Region	Country	Purpose
1520s	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	Defeat the <u>Aztec</u> Empire, find gold, and convert natives to <u>Christianity</u>
1530s	<u>Peru</u>	Spain	Defeat the <u>Inca</u> Empire, find gold, and add vast territories to Spanish empire in South America
1530s	<u>Brazil</u>	Portugal	Establish profitable <u>plantations</u> , settlements, and ports such as <u>Rio de Janeiro</u> & <u>Bahia</u>
<u>Early 1500s</u>	New France	France	Revenue from <u>fishing</u> and <u>fur trapping</u> as well as converting natives to <u>Christianity</u>
<u>Early 1600s</u>	13 colonies	<u>England</u>	Establishing <u>profitable</u> settlements, rewarding loyal supporters, and escaping <u>religious</u> persecution