

# Review for World History Test Ch.19

## Europeans Explore the East

### **Setting the Stage**

- New spirit of adventure and curiosity after Renaissance→ Europeans explore world around them. This will bring many diff. people and lands & change world forever.

### **Many Factors Encourage Exploration**

- 1100 European Crusaders battle Muslims→ control Holy Lands in SW Asia.
- 1275 Italian Trader Marco Polo → Court Kublai Khan (China)
- Before 1400's Europeans had no interest/ ability to explore foreign lands.
- Early 1400s European exploration- desire grow rich \$ & spread Christianity→ advances in sailing & technology

### Europeans Seek Greater Wealth

- Main Reason of Exploration- new source of wealth \$\$\$
- Overseas Exploration-merchants & traders profitable business in Europe→ Trade spices and other luxury goods from Asia. Introduced to these during Crusades (war between Christians and Muslims).
- High demand for spices→ demand greater than supply- merchants charge high prices-good profits
- Muslims & Italians control trade of goods East to West
- Muslims sold Asian goods-> Italian merchants(Mediterranean)→increased price to merchants throughout Europe.
- 1400s- European merchants,-England, Spain, Portugal, France→ pass Italian merchants→ sea route directly to Asia.

### The Spread of Christianity

- Crusades→ feelings of hostility between Christians & Muslims-European believe must convert non-Christians throughout world.
- Want obtain popular goods directly from Asia & Christianize them
- Bartolomeu Dias (early Portuguese explorer- serve God and His Majesty, give light to those in darkness and grow rich as men desire to.

### Technological Advances

- Primary motives "God, glory, gold"
- Advance in technology→ voyages of discovery possible.
- Caravel-sturdier, triangular sails-sail against wind
- Improved navigational techniques- location on sea (astrolabe-how far N or S of equator-lattitude)- Muslims
- Magnetic compass accurately track direction (Chinese)

### **Portugal Leads the Way**

- Developing & applying sailing innovations- Portugal
- Establish trading outposts along west coast of Africa. Eventually push farther east into Indian Ocean

### The Portuguese Explore Africa

- Portugal leads in overseas exploration → strong govt. support
- Prince Henry-son Portugal's king. 1415 help conquer Muslim city Cueta in N Africa → saw wealth beyond Europe: spices, gold, silver, jewels.--> home reach source of treasures in East and spread Christian faith
- 1419 Prince Henry founded Navigation school SW coast Portugal → mapmakers, instrument makers, shipbuilders, scientists, sea captains
- over several yrs. Portuguese ships → western coast Africa- trade w/ Africans for gold & ivory. Then African captives- slaves
- Next Portuguese explorers would find sea route to Asia

### Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia

- Believe to reach Asia- sail around S tip Africa
- **1488** Portuguese captain Bartolomeu Dias ventured farther down cast of Africa until reached tip & when arrived-huge storm-battered fleet for days.
- End of storm-> ship blown around tip to other side → explore SE coast Africa and wanted to sail to India, but food supplies low → returned home
- Continue pushing East- 1498 Vasco da Gama reach port of Calicut (SW coast India) → spices, rare silks, precious gems- filled their ships with founding's
- Returned to Portugal 1499-direct sea route to India

### Spanish Claims

- Before da Gama's voyage- Portuguese trading posts along west coast Africa → Spain had envy- wanted direct route to Asia
- 1492 Italian sea captain Christopher Columbus-convince Spain find route to Asia → sail west across Atlantic ocean
- In October Columbus- Island in Caribbean → European colonization of Americas- tension between Spain & Portugal 1494 Spain & Portugal sign Treaty of Tordesillas- honor line drawn N to S through Atlantic ocean. W- Spain & E- Portuguese

### **Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean**

- Europeans finally had direct route to Asia → violent conflict in east- Europeans want to establish trading posts on shores of S & SE Asia- battle b/w inhabitants & each other

### Portugal's Trading Empire

- Trade empire throughout Indian Ocean
- Took control spice trade from Muslims- 1509 defeat Muslim fleet & expand over area
- 1514 build fort Hormuz → Portugal strengthen hold on region → control of Straits of Hormuz-connects Persian Gulf & Arabian sea-stops Muslim traders reaching India.
- 1510 capture Goa-capital of trading empire
- 1511 control Strait of Malacca- attack city Malacca on W coast of Malay peninsula → Moluccas-islands w/ rich spices → Spice Islands
- Portuguese merchant brought back goods from Asia as about 1/5 of what cost when purchased through Arabs & Italians → more Europeans afford these items

- Portugal's success in Asia inspire other nations → Spain- Magellan – Philippines

#### Other Nations Drive out the Portuguese

- 1500- English & Dutch-challenge Portugal's dominance over Indian Ocean trade
- Spain ruled Dutch republic (Netherlands) in 1581 declared Independence from Spain & establish Dutch republic. → leading sea pwr.
- 1600 Dutch own largest fleet of ships in world.
- English & Dutch broke Portuguese control of Asia region → then two nations battle each other for control of area
- Each nation → East India Company-establish & direct trade throughout Asia → pwr. mint \$, make treaties, & raise own armies
- Dutch East India Company- richer & more powerful than England → eventually drove out England & establish own dominance over region.

#### European Trade outposts

- 1619 Dutch establish trading headquarters at Batavia – island of Java.
- Expand west- port of Malacca and valuable Spice Islands (Portugal)
- Capital Amsterdam-leading commercial center
- 1700 ruled much Indonesia & trading posts in numerous Asian countries
- Controlled Cape of Good Hope (S tip Africa)
- English East India company- establish outposts in India → successful business trading fine cloth on European market.
- 1664 France- enter Asia trade w/ own East India company → struggled at first and attacked by Dutch
- 1720's French finally establish outpost in India but never had strong profit.