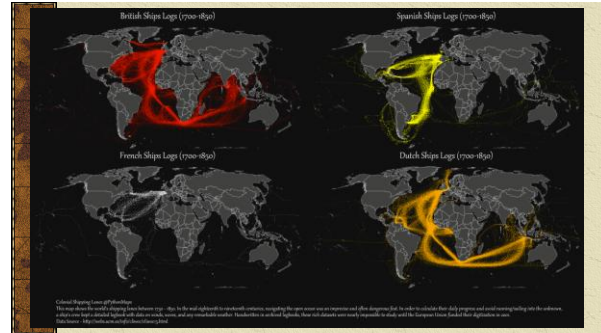


Chapter 14

Europe and the New World:
New Encounters, 1500 – 1800

1



2

AGE OF EXPLORATION



3

The Age of Early European Explorations & Conquests

4

Indirect Causes of European Explorations

5

Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade →
Malacca

PEPPER
CLOVES
NUTMEG
CINNAMON



6



Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Malacca
2. A New Player → Europe
 - Nicolò, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
 - Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
 - Better seaworthy ships.
3. Chinese Admiral Zheng He & the Ming "Treasure Fleet"

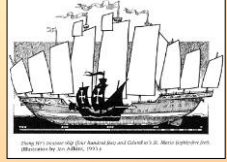
7



Admiral Zheng He

1371-1435

- Each ship was 400' long and 160' wide!



Zheng He's treasure fleet (left) and a detail of a ship (right). (Source: Wikipedia)

8



9



10



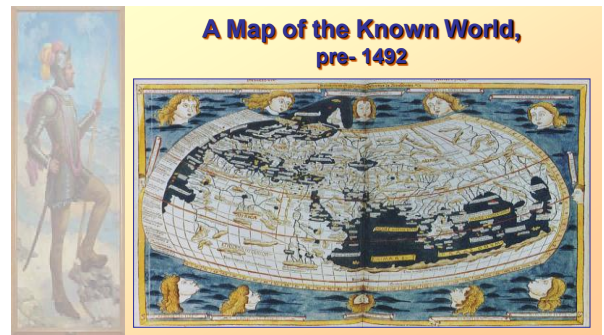
11



12



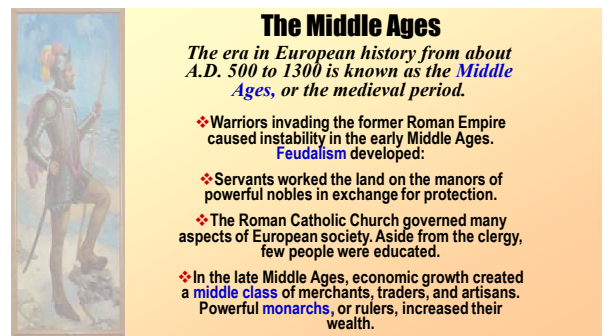
13



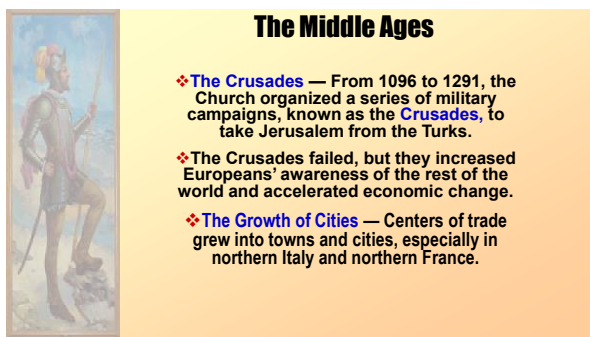
14



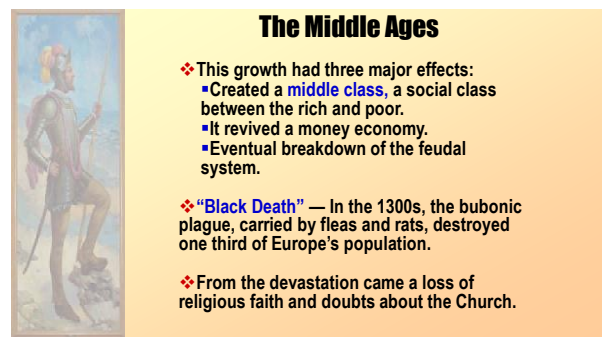
15



16



17



18

Renaissance

The Rebirth of Europe

Economy	Culture	Politics
Nations competed for Asian trade.	Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.	Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church
Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.	Philosophy of humanism: use of reason and experimentation in learning	Government by nobles and the Church declined.
Spain & Portugal competed to explore trade routes.	Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare	The rise of nations

19



20

Explorers of the Renaissance

 Christopher Columbus 1451-1506 Began settlement of the New World	 Ferdinand Magellan 1480-1521 Circumnavigated the globe	 Vasco da Gama 1460 or 1469-1524 Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope	 Hernando Cortes 1485-1547 Conquered The Aztecs	 Francisco Pizarro 1471-1541 Conquered the Inca	 Gerardus Mercator 1512-1594 Cartographer
--	--	---	--	--	--

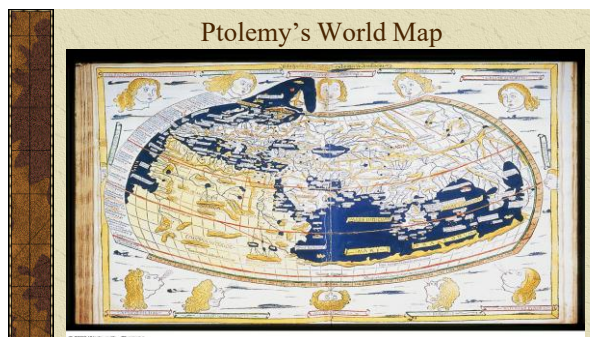
21

Means

- ✧ Centralization of political authority
- ✧ Maps
 - ◆ Ptolemy's *Geography*
 - ◆ (printed editions available from 1477 on)
- ✧ Ships and Sailing
 - ◆ Naval technology
 - ◆ Knowledge of wind patterns



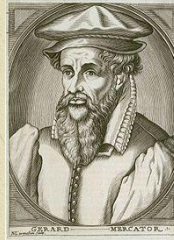
22



23

Gerardus Mercator (1512-1594)

Explorers of the Renaissance



Gerardus Mercator

- ✧ Gerardus Mercator was a Flemish cartographer (mapmaker).
- ✧ Mercator encouraged Abraham Ortelius to make the first modern world atlas.
- ✧ He made his own atlas in 1578.
- ✧ Mercator was also a globe maker.
- ✧ He developed a system to mass-produce globes using papier-mâché on a wooden mold.
- ✧ Twenty-two Mercator globes have survived.

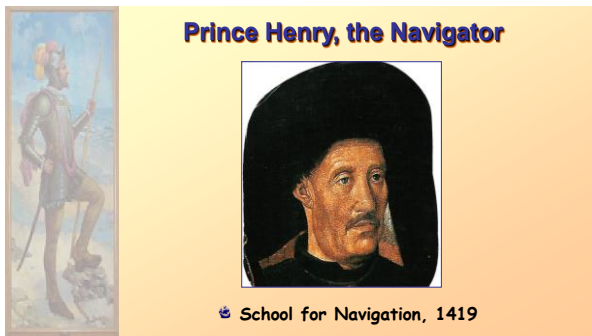
24



25



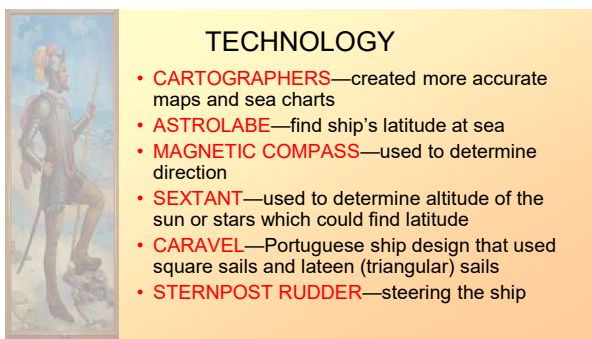
26



27



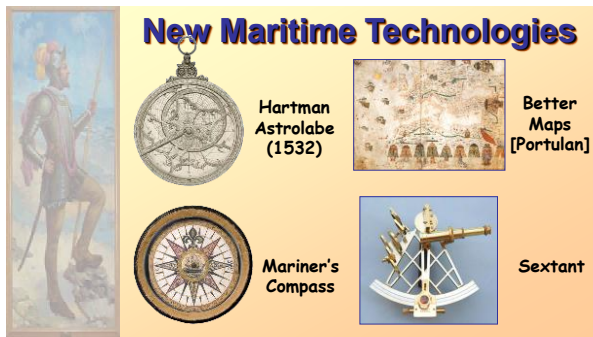
28



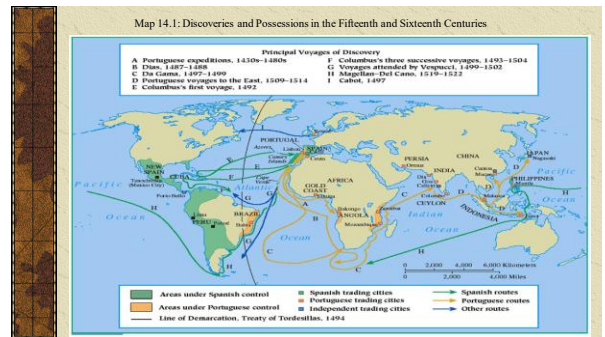
29



30



31



32

Technological Advancements

- ✱ **Cartography**
 - ◆ Mercator Projection
- ✱ **Tools (for measuring latitude)**
 - ◆ Magnetic Compass
 - ◆ Astrolabe
 - ◆ Cross Staff (a.k.a., Jacob's Staff)

NOTE: Sailors had no way to measure *longitude* until John Harrison invented the *marine chronometer* in the eighteenth century.

33

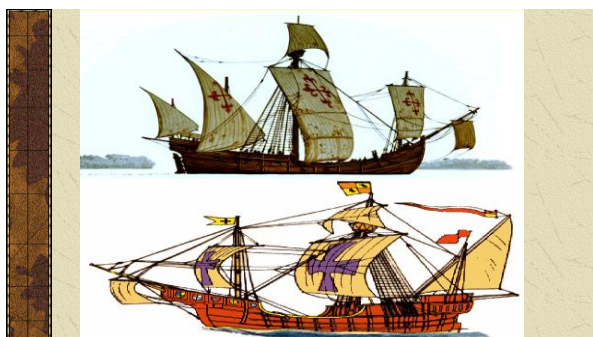
Caravel

**Light and maneuverable
Could sail into the wind**

Columbus' Niña and Pinta are famous examples of caravels. The Santa Maria was a slightly larger carrack-type ship.

Lateen Rigging

34



35

New Weapons

CARAVEL
Portuguese caravels of the 1400s sailed as caravels.

Lateen sail

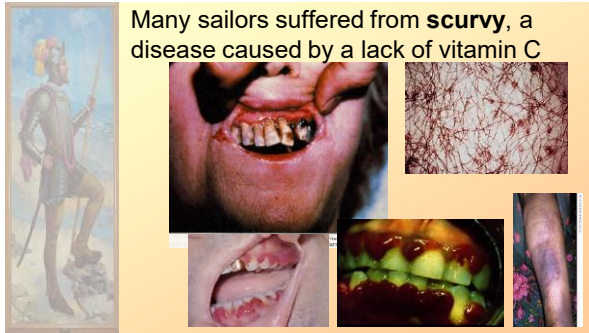
Square rigging

Cross staff
This cross staff was used to measure the height of a ship's mast.

Musket
The musket was a long gun that was used to fire bullets.

Long gun
The long gun was a large cannon that was used to fire heavy shot.

36



Many sailors suffered from **scurvy**, a disease caused by a lack of vitamin C

37



Portuguese Exploration

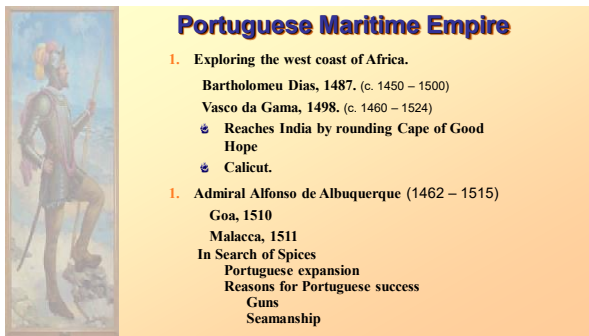
Economic Motivations

Religious Motivations

Rise of **Ottoman Empire**
Loss of Overland Route

Prester John Myth

38



Portuguese Maritime Empire

- Exploring the west coast of Africa.
 Bartholomeu Dias, 1487. (c. 1450 – 1500)
 Vasco da Gama, 1498. (c. 1460 – 1524)
 - Reaches India by rounding Cape of Good Hope
 - Calicut.
- Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque (1462 – 1515)
 Goa, 1510
 Malacca, 1511
 In Search of Spices
 Portuguese expansion
 Reasons for Portuguese success
 Guns
 Seamanship

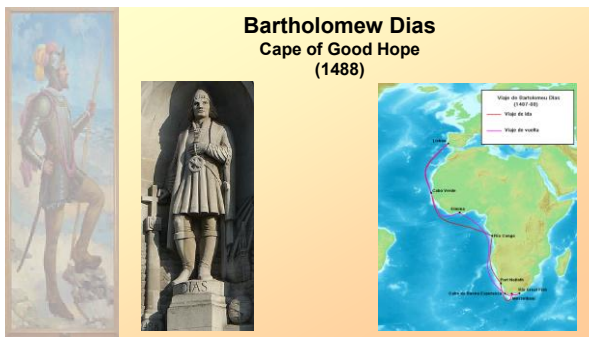
39



Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal

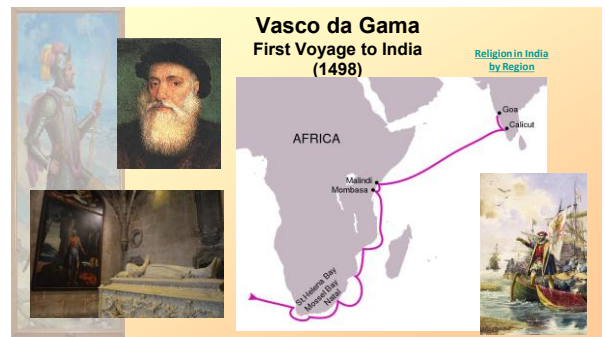
- Financed expeditions along the African coastline

40



Bartholomew Dias Cape of Good Hope (1488)

41



Vasco da Gama First Voyage to India (1498)

Religion in India
by Region

42

Pedro Cabral





- Portuguese Sailor
- Discovered Brazil
- Island?

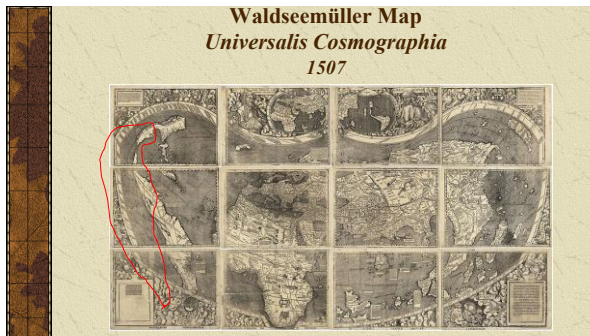
43

Amerigo Vespucci




- Florentine
 - Medici Bank Executive
 - Joined Portuguese Expeditions
- **Mundus Novus**
 - "New World"
 - Published Letter, 1502
- **America**
 - Latinized/Feminized by [Martin Waldseemüller](#), a German Cartographer, in a 1507 map

44



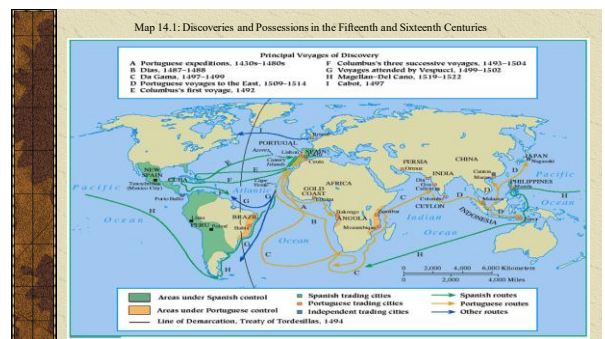
45



46



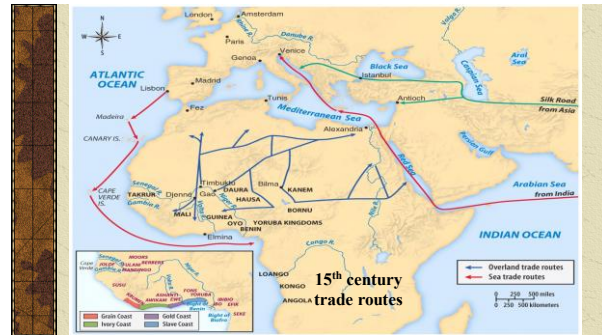
47



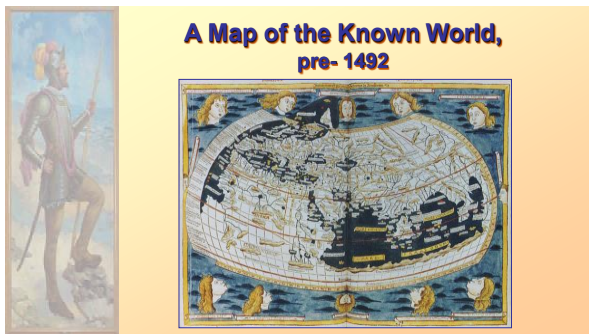
48



49



50

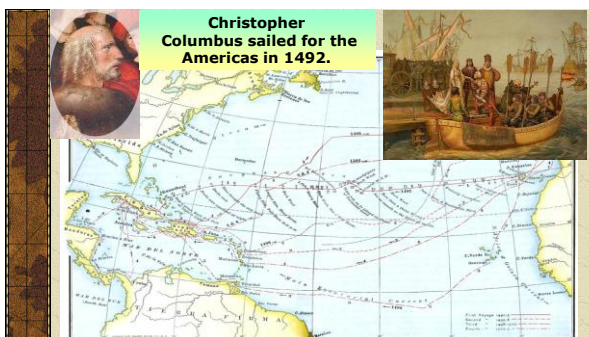


51

Voyages to the New World

- Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)
 - Reached the Bahamas (Oct. 12, 1492)
 - Additional voyages (1493, 1498, and 1502)
- Additional Discoveries
 - John Cabot
 - Pedro Cabral
 - Amerigo Vespucci
- Ferdinand Magellan (1480 – 1521)
 - Circumnavigates the Earth
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

52



53

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

- Columbus opened up a new world for exploration and settlement.
- He was searching for a sea route to Asia. Until his death, Columbus believed he had found a new route to Asia.
- He made four voyages between 1492 and 1502. On the third voyage he reached the South American mainland.
- Columbus' voyages came at a time when nations were trying to create wealth by establishing new trade routes.
- Columbus' voyages made Europe aware of the New World and led to the establishment of colonies.

Portrait of Christopher Columbus

54

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

Columbus Timeline

- 1451 Born in Genoa, Italy.
- 1476 Swims to the shore when ship sinks in naval battle.
- 1476 Becomes a cartographer in Lisbon.
- 1477-1482 Makes voyages to Iceland and Guinea.
- 1484 Fails to convince King John of Portugal to finance trade trips.
- 1492 Moves to Spain.

Right: Christopher Columbus swam to shore when his ship sunk in a naval battle off the shore of Portugal in 1476.



Columbus and Queen Isabella



55

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

The First Voyage

- August 1492: Columbus departs from Spain.
- October 1492: Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor on the expedition, sights the New World at 2 a.m. somewhere in the Bahamas.
- October 1492: Columbus reaches Cuba.
- December 1492: Columbus arrives in Hispaniola.

Right: Columbus claiming the New World



First Voyage



56

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

The First Voyage

- December 1492: Flagship Santa Maria sinks. Columbus founds La Navidad in Hispaniola.
- January 1493: Columbus leaves Hispaniola for Spain in the Niña.
- March 1493: Niña and Pinta return to Spain.



First Voyage



A replica of the Santa Maria

57

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

The Second Voyage

- 1493 Seventeen ships depart Cadiz in September.
- 1493 Landing at La Navidad.
- 1494 Reaches Cuba.
- 1496 Returns to Europe.



Second Voyage




58

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

The Third Voyage

- May 1498: Departs from Spain with six ships.
- June 1498: Arrives in the Canary Islands; splits fleet two.
- August 1498: Arrives in Hispaniola.
- 1500: Columbus is arrested and sent home in chains.




Third Voyage

59

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

The Fourth Voyage

- May 1502 Columbus departs from Spain with four ships.
- Jan. 1503 Establishes fort at Rio Belen, Panama.
- June 1503 Ships beached at Jamaica. Crew marooned. Columbus is stranded for a whole year at St. Ann's Bay in Jamaica. The governor of Hispaniola hated Columbus and refused to help.
- June 1504 Crew rescued from Jamaica.
- 1504 Columbus returns to Spain.
- 1506 Columbus dies in Valladolid, May 20, 1506.



Bronze statue of Columbus Central Park, New York City

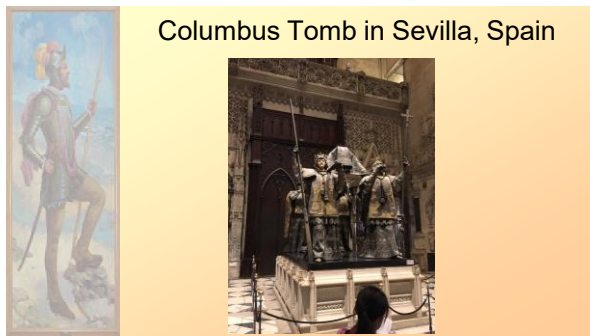
60



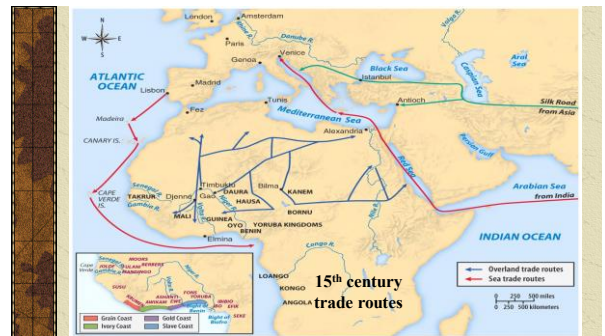
61



62



63



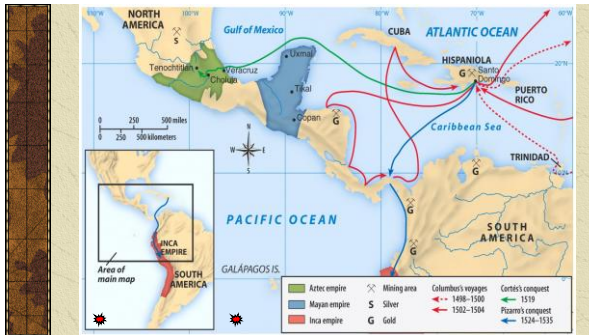
64



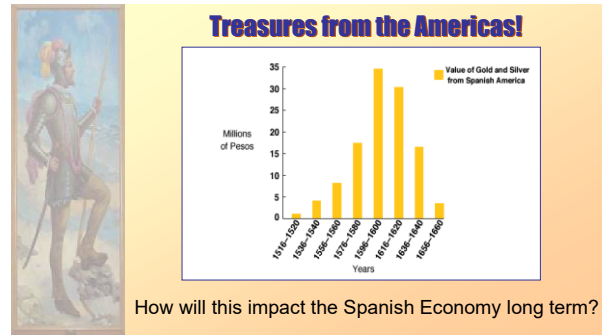
65



66



67



68



69



70



71



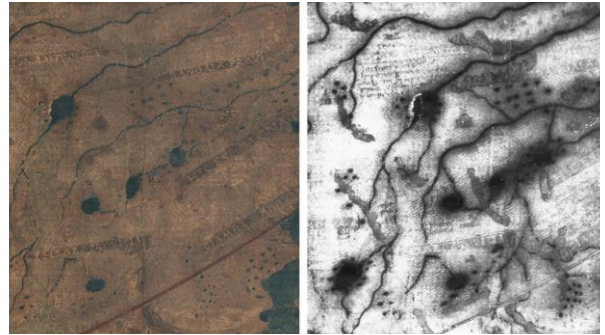
72

<http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=349329479&m=349329480>

<http://www.npr.org/2014/09/17/349329479/multispectral-imaging-could-reveal-secrets-of-martellus-map>

<http://www.wired.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/martellus-side-by-side.jpg>

79



80

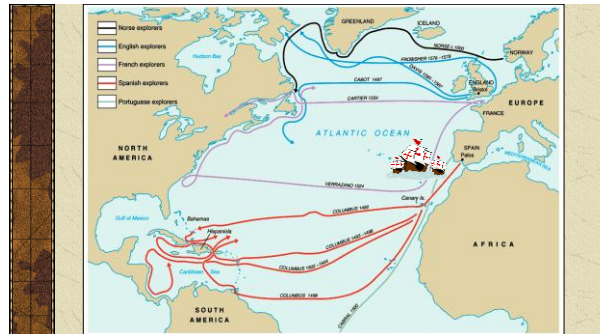
EUROPEAN EXPLORATION 1400 TO 1600

European
explorers

EFFECTS

- Europeans reach and settle Americas
- Expanded knowledge of world geography
- Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism
- Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations
- Introduction of the institution of slavery
- Columbian Exchange

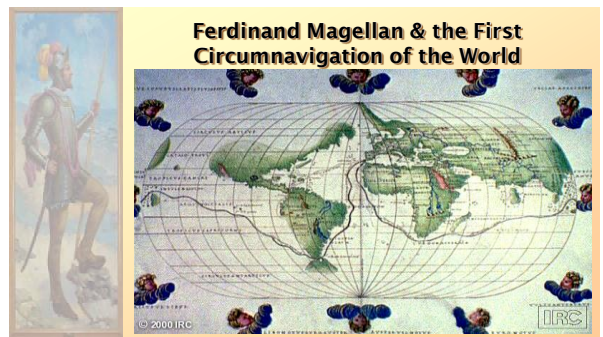
81



82



83



84

European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
 - **Spain**
 - **England**
 - **France**
 - **Portugal**
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

91



92

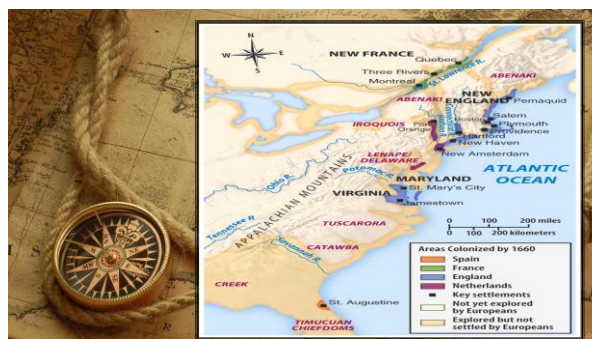
The Spanish

- Spanish **first** to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)

93



94

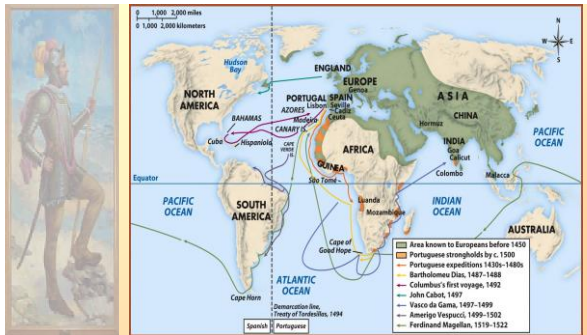


95

Explorers Sailing For Spain

- Columbus** - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the "West Indies" - 1492
- Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522

96



97

Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola

- **De Leon** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508
- **Balboa** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513
- **Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522
- **de Coronado** - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon -1540
- **de Soto** - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina's and west to the Mississippi River - 1541

98



99

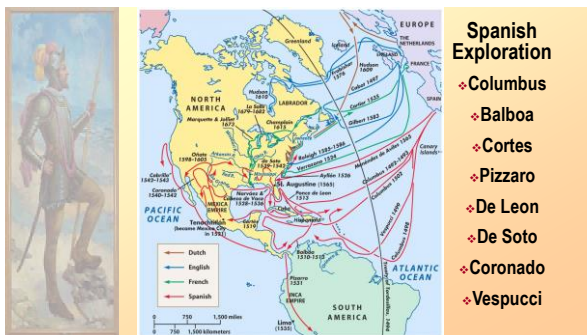
Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal



- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America's - Amerigo is his first name (where we get "America") - 1501



100



101

Spanish Exploration

- ❖ Columbus
- ❖ Balboa
- ❖ Cortes
- ❖ Pizzaro
- ❖ De Leon
- ❖ De Soto
- ❖ Coronado
- ❖ Vespucci



102

Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

CONQUISTADORS

- Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.
- Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.
- With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.

103

The Spanish Empire in the New World

- ✧ Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica
 - ◆ The Maya
 - ◆ The Aztecs
- ✧ The Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire
 - ◆ Hernan Cortés (1485 – 1547)
 - ◆ Moctezuma (Montezuma)
 - ◆ Aztec Empire overthrown

104

Early American Civilizations

- Several great civilizations arose in present-day Mexico and in Central and South America. ⚡
- The most advanced were the Olmec, the Maya, the Aztec, and the Inca. Each thrived for centuries. ⚡
- The Olmec people lived in what is now Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras, between 1500 B.C. and 3000 B.C. ⚡
- The Olmec built stone pavement and drainage systems and sculpted large stone monuments. Their civilization influenced their neighbors.
- Known for use of stone in architecture and built the first pyramids in the Americas



105

The Maya

- The Mayan civilization flourished in present-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize. ⚡
- The people built large cities, each having at least one stone pyramid. ⚡
- Tikal was the largest Mayan city and had five pyramids. ⚡
- The Mayan civilization was a **theocracy**, or a society ruled by religious leaders.



106

The Maya (cont.)

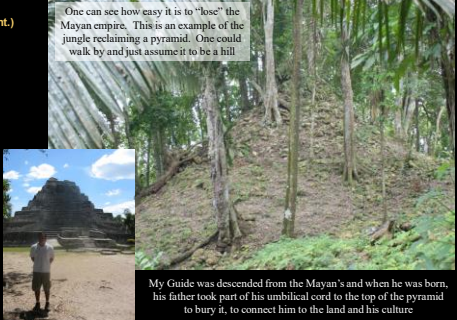
- The Maya believed that the gods controlled all that happened on Earth. ⚡
- Atop the pyramids were religious and governmental centers. ⚡
- The Maya became skilled astronomers and developed a writing system called **hieroglyphics**. ⚡
- Mayan traders transported their goods such as maize, vegetables, jade, turquoise jewelry, and cacao beans on their backs and along the water.

107

The Maya (cont.)

- No one knows what caused the decline of the Maya around A.D. 900, but descendants of the Maya still live in parts of Mexico and Central America.

One can see how easy it is to "lose" the Mayan empire. This is an example of the jungle reclaiming a pyramid. One could walk by and just assume it to be a hill.



My Guide was descended from the Mayan's and when he was born, his father took part of his umbilical cord to the top of the pyramid to bury it, to connect him to the land and his culture

108



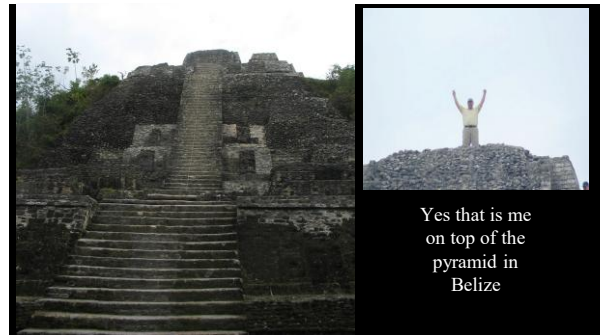
109



110



111



112

This was the view, notice how flat it is, so any "hill" looking object is probably a pyramid yet to be uncovered. One can also see how a hurricane could sweep across and cover everything and let the Jungle reclaim it. LOTS to still be discovered here!



113



114



115



116



117



118



119



120



121

Hernan Cortes 1485-1547 Explorers of the Renaissance




top: Hernando Cortes
bottom: Crest awarded to Cortes by Charles V

- Hernando Cortes began the conquest and colonization of the Americas.
- In February 1519, Cortes landed in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, with 600 men.
- In August he marched on Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, with 400 soldiers and hundreds of native allies.
- Cortes allied with neighboring tribes to defeat the Aztecs.
- Cortes used a native woman, Malinche or Doña Marina, as a translator and advisor.
- Cortes took Montezuma prisoner.
- Cortes defeated the Aztec Empire in 1521.

123

First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs

Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.




Hernando Cortés

VS.



Montezuma II

124

The Aztec 🌐

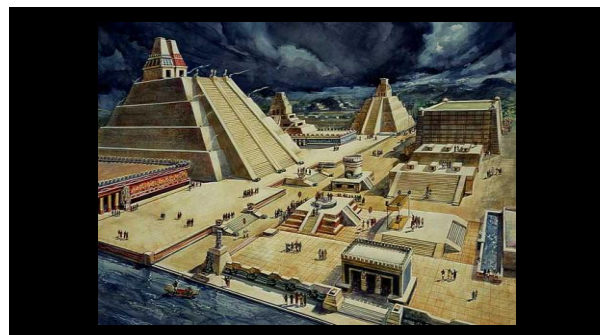


- Founded in 1325, Tenochtitlán was the home of the Aztec and their capital city. ¶
- Situated on an island, it was one of the largest cities in the Americas. ¶
- Workers toiled day and night to make causeways linking the island to the mainland and filling in Lake Texcoco, upon which the city was built. ¶
- Tenochtitlán was also a center of trade. ¶
- The Aztec people were warriors and conquered nearly all rival communities. They built a military empire.

125



126



127

The Aztec (cont.)



- From the conquered people, the Aztec took weapons, maize, cotton cloth, and copper. ♪
- The Aztec forced their captives to work as slaves. ♪
- The Aztec people also believed in pleasing the gods. ♪
- Their society was organized around religion, and they sacrificed thousands of prisoners in religious ceremonies.



128

The Conquest of Mexico

- Hernando Cortez conquered the Aztecs at Tenochtitlan.
- Cortez went from Cuba to present day Vera Cruz, then marched over mountains to the Aztec capital.
- Montezuma, Aztec king, thought Cortez might be the god Quetzalcoatl who was due to reappear the very year. Montezuma welcomed Cortez into Tenochtitlan.

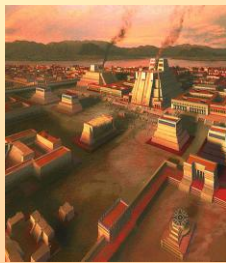


Hernando Cortez

129

The Conquest of Mexico

- The Spanish lust for gold led Montezuma to attack on the *noche triste*, sad night. Cortez and men fought their way out, but it was smallpox that eventually beat the Indians.
- The Spanish then destroyed Tenochtitlan, building the Spanish capital (Mexico City) exactly on top of the Aztec city.
- A new race of people emerged, mestizos, a mix of Spanish and Indian blood.



130

Slaughter of the Natives



131

The Death of Montezuma II



132

Mexico Surrenders to Cortés



133

The Spanish Empire, Continued

- ✦ The Inca and the Spanish
 - ◆ Pachakuti
 - ◆ Inca buildings and roads
 - ◆ Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475 – 1541)
 - ◆ Smallpox
 - ◆ Incas overthrown (1535)
- ✦ Administration of the Spanish Empire
 - ◆ Encomienda
 - ◆ Viceroy
 - ◆ The Church



134

Francisco Pizarro

Francisco Pizarro was a Spanish conquistador who defeated the Inca empire in South America and established what is now Peru.



Vasco Núñez de Balboa, left, became the first European to see the Pacific Ocean in 1513



135

Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541)

Explorers of the Renaissance



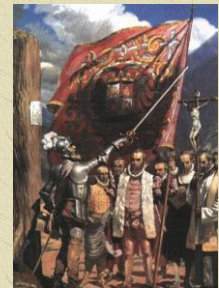
- 1 Pizarro was a Spanish explorer.
- 2 In 1513 Pizarro crossed the Isthmus of Panama with Vasco Núñez de Balboa. They were the first Europeans to view the Pacific Coast.
- 3 In 1532, he was on his third trip to Peru, looking for gold.
- 4 Pizarro took the Inca ruler Atahualpa prisoner, and executed him in 1533.
- 5 In 1534 he invaded Cuzco and completed the conquest of Peru.

136

Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541)

Explorers of the Renaissance

- 1 Pizarro ruled Peru for almost ten years.
- 2 His rule was brutal, and the Inca culture declined.
- 3 Pizarro founded the city of Lima, which is still the capital of Peru today.
- 4 Pizarro's three brothers also took part in the conquest of Peru.
- 5 Rival conquistador Diego de Almagro challenged Pizarro's power, and was killed in 1538 after the Battle of Las Salinas.



137

Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541)

Explorers of the Renaissance



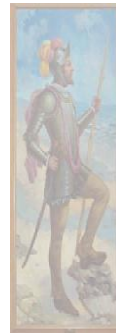
- 1 Pizarro was killed in 1538 by supporters of Almagro's son, "El Mozo."
- 2 Pizarro was assassinated by being stabbed many times.
- 3 He fell to the floor, drew a cross, and cried for Jesus Christ.
- 4 Pizarro was close to seventy years old when killed.
- 5 Diego Almagro the Younger was executed a year later.

Pizarro's tomb in the Lima Cathedral

138

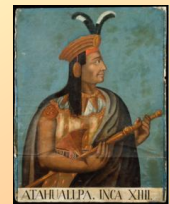
First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532



Francisco Pizarro

VS.



Atahualpa

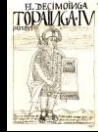
139

The Inca

- The Inca Empire developed in the western highlands of South America.
- Cuzco, the capital city, was founded around A.D. 1200.
- The Inca ruler Pachacuti and his son, Topa Inca, conquered neighboring lands to build their empire.
- It was the largest of the early American civilizations. The empire stretched more than 3,000 miles from present-day Colombia to northern Argentina and Chile.



Pachacuti, Inca King who built Machu Picchu c1450, 18th century painting based on 1615 engraving by Antonio de Herrera



Drawing by Guaman Poma in 1615
Reign 1471–1493

140

The Inca (cont.)

- The population of the Inca Empire at its height was more than nine million people.
- The Inca were very advanced.
 - They built 10,000 miles of paved roads.
 - Rope bridges crossed canyons and rivers.
 - They developed a record-keeping system using *quipus* so that runners could take messages from one part of the empire to another.
 - The language, Quechua, became the official language of the empire.



141

The Inca (cont.)

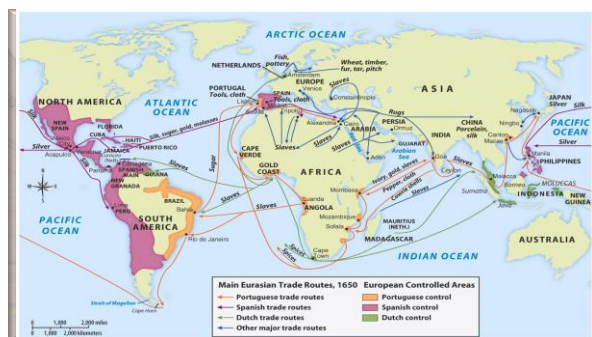
- They developed a system of terracing the land by building platforms so that they could plant crops on slopes.
- They were also a religious people, worshipping the sun god.



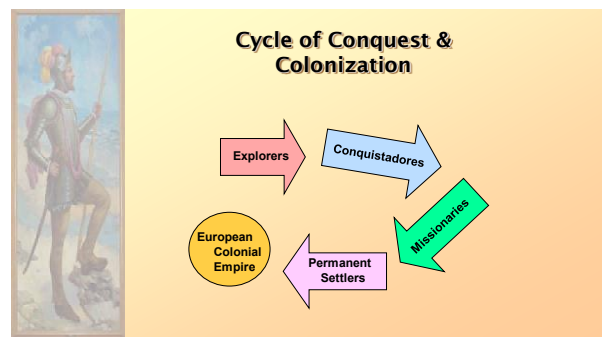
142



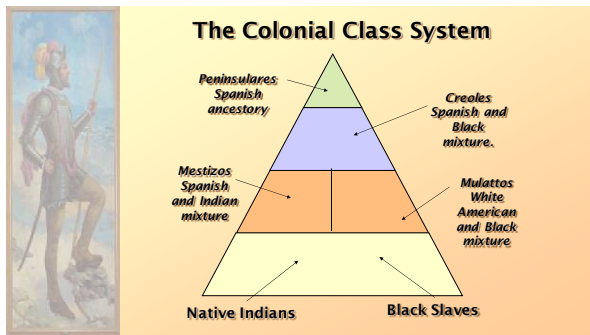
143



144



145

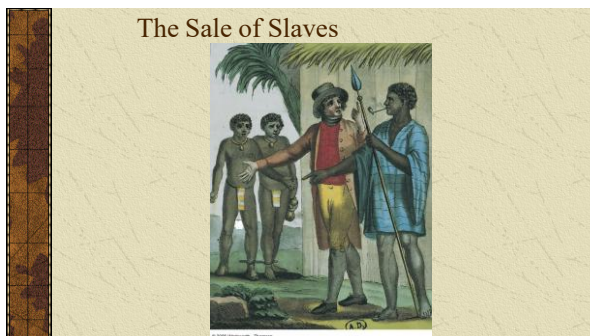


146

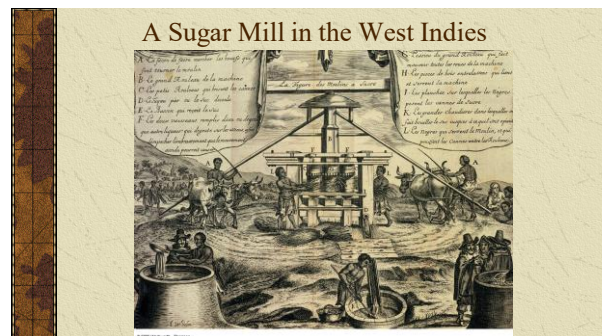
The Slave Trade

1. Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.
2. Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.
 - ☛ Sugar cane & sugar plantations.
 - ☛ First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.
 - ☛ 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries.
3. Between 16^c & 19^c, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.

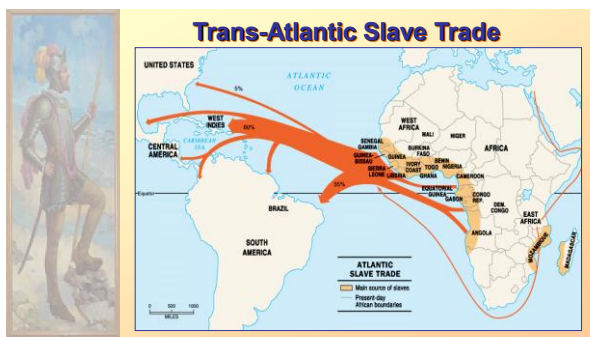
147



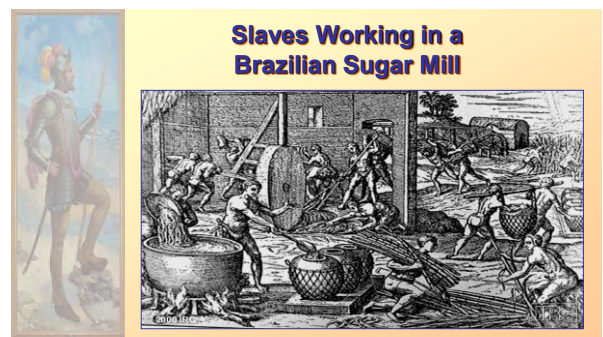
148



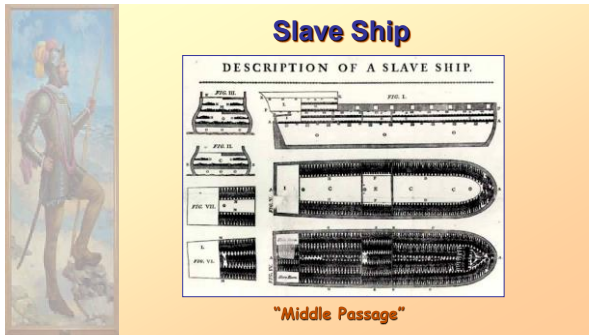
149



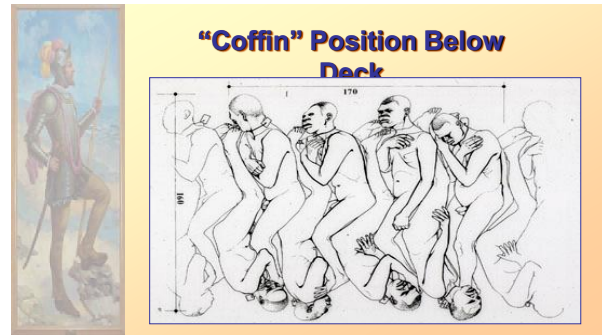
150



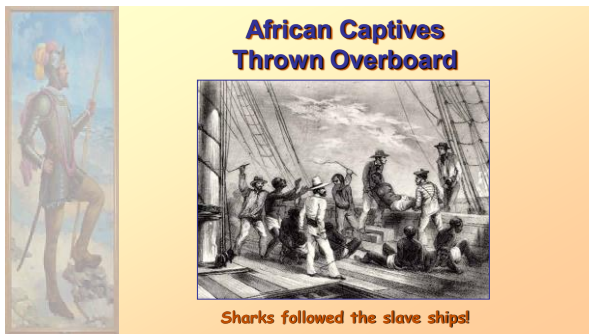
151



152



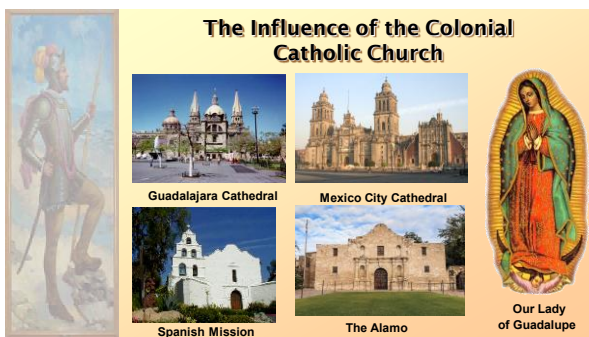
153



154



155



156



157

ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply = **FEUDALISM**
"granted" to deserving subjects of the King
2. **Conquistador controlled Indian populations**
Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
Indians often rendered personal services as well.
3. In return the conquistador was obligated to
protect his wards
instruct them in the Christian faith
defend their right to use the land to live off the land
4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
5. The King Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (King Charles I of Spain) prevented the encomienda with the **New Laws** (1542) supported by **de Las Casas**, the system gradually died out.

Cover of "Leyes Nuevas" of 1542.

158

The Portuguese



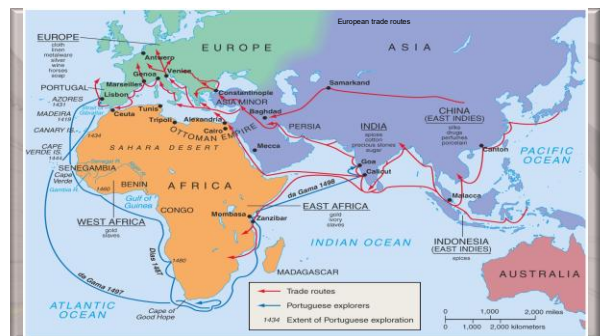
- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.....
– Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450's
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil

159

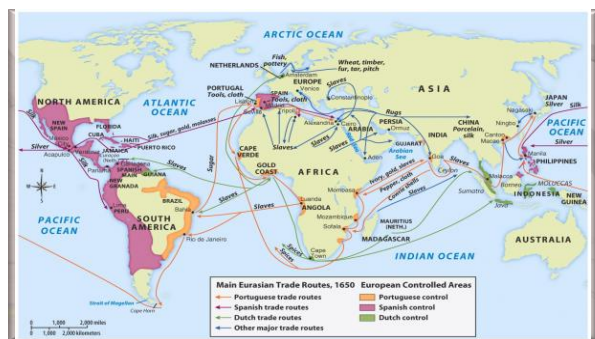
Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- **Prince Henry the Navigator** - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- **Dias** - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- **da Gama** - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- **Cabral** - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500

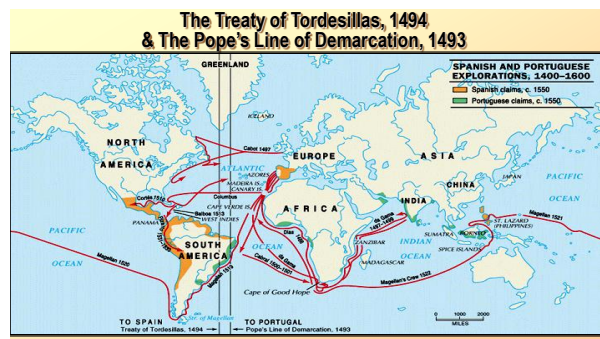
160



161



162



163



New Colonial Rivals

1. Portugal lacked the numbers and wealth to dominate trade in the Indian Ocean.
2. Spain in Asia → consolidated its holdings in the Philippines.
3. First English expedition to the Indies in 1591.
 - ↳ Surat in NW India in 1608.
4. Dutch arrive in India in 1595.

164



New Colonial Rivals



The Triangular Trade

Europe → Africa → Americas → Europe

Trade goods: Europe (Wool, Cloth, Metal), Africa (Gold, Ivory, Slaves), Americas (Sugar, Tobacco, Furs, Gold, Silver)

165

The French

- French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada
 - Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America
 - Develop a fur trade
 - Couier do Bois



166

French Acadia

- Acadia was the name of the French colonies extending from eastern Quebec to New England, south to Philadelphia.
- The first French settlement was on Saint Croix Island, Nova Scotia, in 1604.
- In 1605 the French relocated to Port Royale, established by Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons and Samuel de Champlain.



Champlain




167



NEW FRANCE

Quebec

Montreal

ABENAKI

NEW ENGLAND

Pemaquid

IRROQUOIS

LENAPE

DELAWARE

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

TUSCARORA

CATAWBA

CREEK

St. Augustine

TIMUCUHAN CHIEFTAINS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

0 100 200 miles

0 100 200 kilometers

Areas Colonized by 1660

- Spain
- France
- England
- Netherlands

Key settlements

Not yet explored

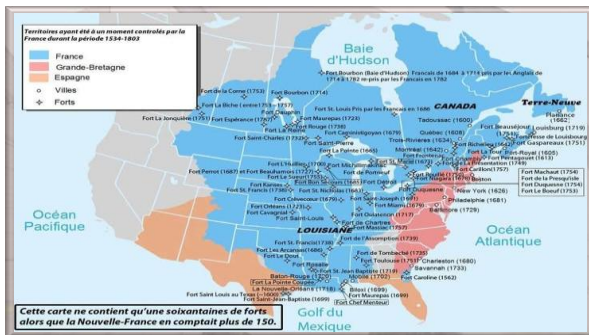
Explored but not settled by Europeans

168

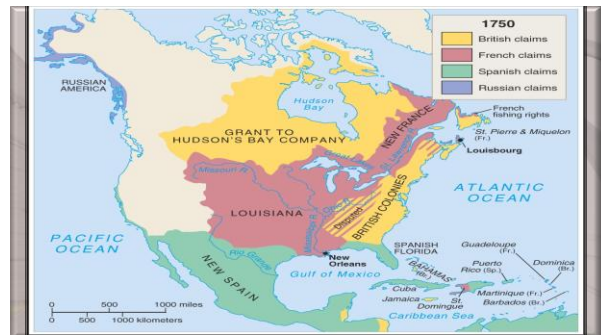
Explorers Sailing For France

- **Cartier** - France - Reached St. Lawrence River - Claimed Eastern Canada for France - 1535
- **Samuel de Champlain** - France - "Father of New France" - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608

169



170



171



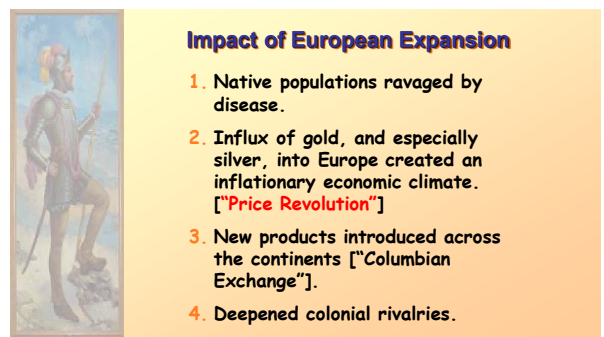
172



173



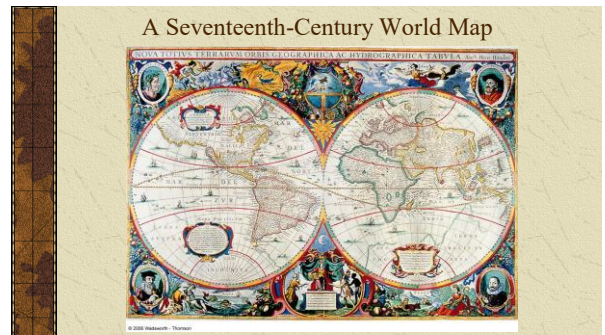
174



175



176



177

Trading Kingdoms of West Africa

The Big Idea

Using trade to gain wealth, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were West Africa's most powerful kingdoms.

Main Ideas

- West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.
- Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.



178

Main Idea 1:

West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.

- For hundreds of years, trade routes run by **Berbers**, a northern African group, crisscrossed West Africa.
- Eventually though, trade routes were taken over by a succession of West African kingdoms:
 - Ghana
 - Mali
 - Songhai



179

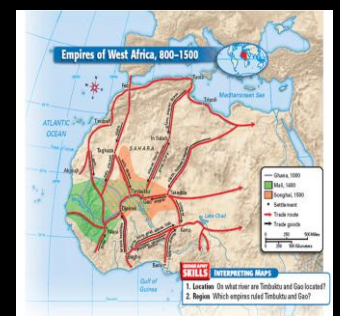
Kingdom of Ghana

- Began in the fourth century AD as farmers banded together for protection
- Developed into a trading center
 - Salt from the Sahara in the north
 - Gold mined from Ghana itself
- As trade increased, so did Ghana's power. By 800, it controlled all of West Africa's trade routes.
- Used wealth to build an army and an empire
- In the 1060s, Muslim groups attacked Ghana in an effort to force its leaders to convert to Islam. This cut off many trade routes and led to the decline of the Ghana empire.
- Islam eventually became the most practiced religion in the region.

180

African Kingdoms

- Three West African kingdoms flourished: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
- Ghana was a huge trading empire between 400 and 1100.
- Its trade in gold and salt contributed to its prosperity.
- When Ghana's power declined, the empire saw new states emerge.



181

African Kingdoms (cont.)

- Mali and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. Mansa Musa, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king. ⚡
- He made a **pilgrimage** to Makkah (also spelled Mecca), the Muslim holy city.



182

African Kingdoms (cont.)

- The Songhai Empire rose in the late 1400s and became the largest in the history of West Africa. ⚡
- Its ruler, Askia Muhammad, encouraged trade with Europe and Asia and introduced to his country a legal system, a system of government, and schools. ⚡
- The empire fell in the late 1500s when the Moroccans attacked its trade centers.



183

Kingdoms of Mali and Songhai

Mali

- Developed along the fertile banks of the upper Niger River
- Controlled trade along the river
- Mali and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. Mansa Musa, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king.
- Mansa Musa also encouraged the spread of Islam in West Africa by building **mosques**, buildings for Muslim prayer, and by making a **hajj**, or pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Declined after the death of Mansa Musa

Songhai

- Lived along the Niger River
- Came to power as the Mali empire weakened
- Greatest ruler was **Askia the Great** (Askia Muhammad). He was a devout Muslim, supported education and learning, and worked to develop a strong government.
- After Askia's death, the kingdom declined and was invaded by Moroccans from the north.

184

Main Idea 2:

Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.

- Slavery existed in Africa for centuries and involved black Africans, who were both slaveholders and slaves.
- People who were captured by warring groups, criminals, and even relatives of people who owed money, were sold into slavery.
- Beginning in the 600s, Arab Muslims and Europeans became interested in the slave trade.
- Slave market increased as Muslim traders bought or seized black Africans to sell in North Africa.
- Slave trade became important part of West African economy.
- West Africa was home of many enslaved Africans brought to the Americas.

185

The West in Southeast Asia

- ✖ Portugal
- ✖ Spain
- ✖ The Dutch and the English
- ✖ Local Kingdoms (Burma, Siam, and Vietnam)

186

The Portuguese and Dutch battled over the East Indies throughout the 17th century.



187

The French and the British in India

- ✧ The Mughal Empire
- ✧ The Impact of the Western Powers
 - ◆ Portugal
 - ◆ England
 - ◆ The Dutch and the French
 - ◆ Sir Robert Clive
 - ◆ The East India Company
 - ◆ Battle of Plassey (1757)

188

China & Japan

- ✧ China
 - ◆ Ming Dynasty (1369 – 1644)
 - ◆ Qing Dynasty
 - ◆ Western inroads
 - Russia
 - England
 - Limited contact
- ✧ Japan
 - ◆ Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 – 1616)
 - ◆ Opening to the West
 - The Portuguese
 - Initially visitors welcomed
 - Catholic missionaries
 - The Dutch

189



190



191