





# For “God, Glory, and Gold”

- ◆ God
  - ◆ Desire to spread Christianity
  - ◆ Crusades – hostility between Christians and Muslims
  - ◆ Duty to convert non-Christians
- ◆ Glory
  - ◆ Explorers want adventure, power, pride for their country
- ◆ Gold
  - ◆ Desire for new sources of wealth
  - ◆ Merchants and traders hoped to benefit from trade of spices and luxury goods from Asia

# Shipbuilding

- ◆ The caravel- first ship that allowed sailors to sail *against* the wind.
  - ◆ 65 feet long.
  - ◆ Triangular sails= maneuverability
  - ◆ Square sails= power
  - ◆ Large cargo area= longer distances
  - ◆ Shallow Draft= get closer to shore.





# Shipbuilding

- ◆ Instruments-
  - ◆ Astrolab- Muslim perfected



- ◆ Compass- Chinese invention





# Shipbuilding

- ◆ Instruments-
  - ◆ Sextant- 1700s



# Portugal Leads the Way



- ◆ Developed and applied sailing innovations
- ◆ First European country to establish trading outposts along coast of Africa
- ◆ Prince Henry the Navigator
  - ◆ Founded a navigation school – students studied mapmaking, instrument making, shipbuilding, science
- ◆ Next move - Asia



# Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia

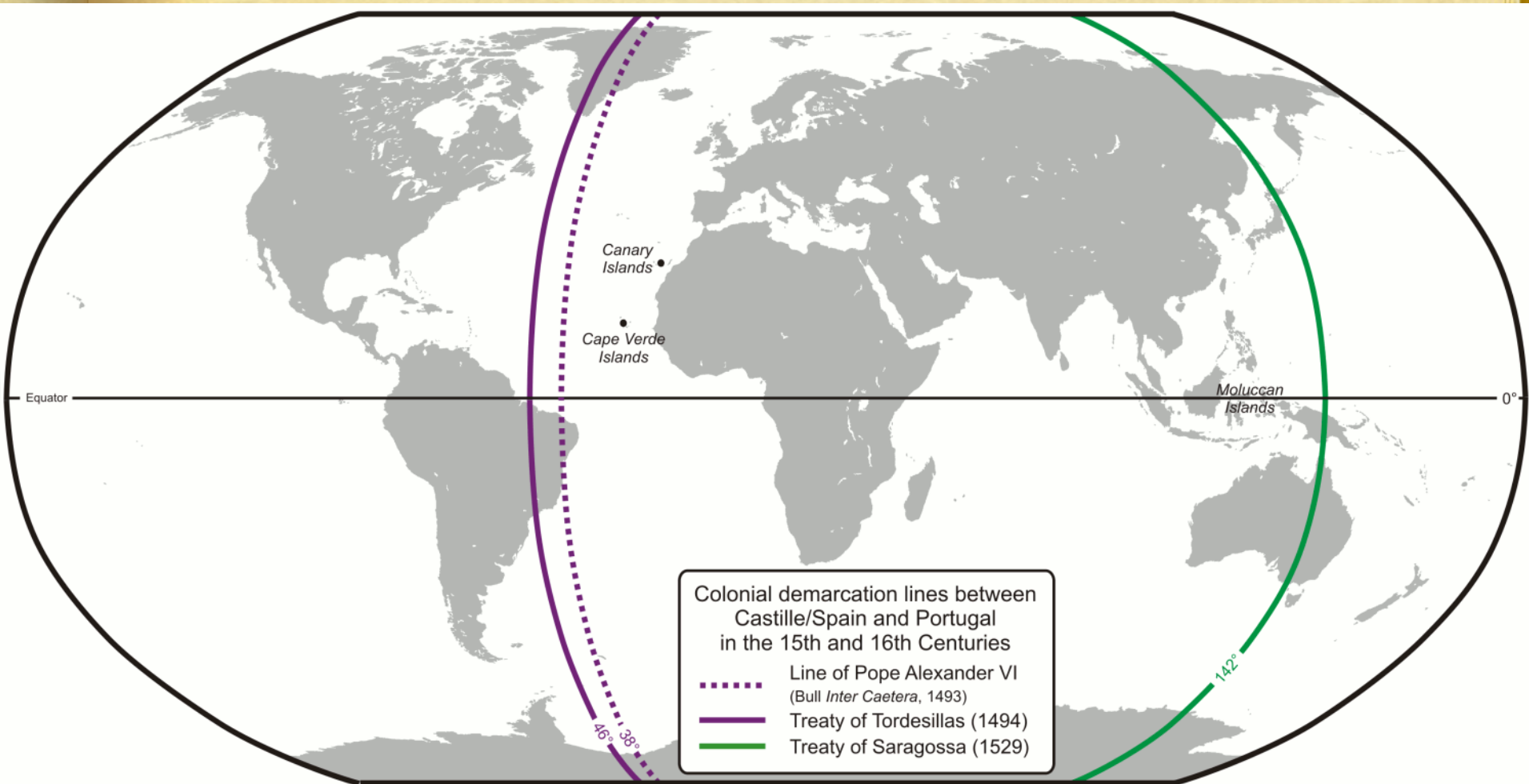
- ◆ Read section on Page 98
- ◆ Take notes in box
- ◆ To reach Asia, need to sail around tip of Africa
  - ◆ Bartholomeu Dias reached the tip, explored, returned home
  - ◆ Vasco da Gama reaches port of Calicut in India – successful in finding direct sea route to India
- ◆ *How did Portugal benefit from Vasco da Gama's voyage?*

# Spain Also Makes Claims

- ◆ Spain watched Portugal with envy
- ◆ Columbus believed he could find a route to Asia by sailing across Atlantic
- ◆ Read section on page 98-99
- ◆ *What were some immediate and long-term outcomes of Columbus' voyages?*
- ◆ Increase tensions between Spain and Portugal
- ◆ *What was the most important result of the Treaty of Tordesillas?*
- ◆ Lands west of line = Spain
- ◆ Lands east of line = Portugal, Brazil given to Portugal







# Portugal's Trading Empire

- ◆ Portugal- Took control of the spice trade in the Indian Ocean from the Muslim merchants
- ◆ Portugal strengthened its hold- Fort in Hormuz. Controlled the straits of Hormuz.





## Strait of Hormuz

World's biggest oil transit waterway "chokepoint"



Source: EIA

AFP

# Dutch East India Company

- ◆ Other Nations Challenge the Portuguese
- ◆ Read “Dutch Trade Outposts” and “British and French Traders” on page 100-101
- ◆ *How did the Dutch gain control of much of the Indian Ocean trade?*
- ◆ Dutch East India Company was richer than England’s company, drove out the English
- ◆ *How did European battles for Indian Ocean trade affect the peoples of Asia before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?*
- ◆ European influence was limited, unaffected by European contact