

Chapter 19.1 – Europeans Explore the East

1. Setting the Stage

- a. By the early 1400s, Europeans were ready to venture beyond their borders
- b. The Renaissance encouraged a new spirit of adventure along with several other important reasons, prompted Europeans to explore the world

2. For “God, Glory, and Gold”

- a. Besides European crusaders battled Muslims for control of the holy land in 1100 and Marco Polo’s visit to China, Europeans had neither the interest nor ability to explore foreign lands

- i. Changed in the 1400s with the desire to _____ and to _____
_____ with advances in sailing technology

b. Europeans Seek New Trade Routes

- i. Desires for new _____ was the main reason for European exploration

1. With overseas exploration, merchants and traders hoped to benefit from what became a profitable business in Europe – the trade of spice and other luxury goods from Asia

2. Introduced during the crusades, Europeans continued to demand Asian spices after the crusades had ended

- a. Due to high _____ and low _____,
merchants could charge high prices and make great profits

- ii. _____ and _____ controlled the trade of goods from East and West

1. Muslims sold Asian goods to Italians, who controlled the _____
of the Mediterranean regions

2. Italians resold items at _____ to merchants throughout Europe

- a. Other European traders did not like this arrangement because high prices cut into their profits

- b. By 1400’s European merchants, as well as new monarchs of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, sought to _____ merchants
and find a _____ to Asia

c. The Spread of Christianity

- i. Desire to _____ also motivated Europeans to explore

1. The crusades left a feeling of hostility between Christians and Muslims

2. Europeans countries believed that they had a sacred duty not only to continue fighting _____,
but also to convert _____ throughout
the world

- ii. _____ – an early Portuguese explorer said “To serve God and His Majesty, to give light to those who were in darkness and to grow rich as all men desire to do.”

d. Technology makes Exploration Possible

- i. During the 1200s, it would have been nearly impossible for a European sea captain to cross 3000 miles of ocean and return

1. Main problem was that European ships could not sail _____

- ii. 1400s. shipbuilders designed a new vessels, the _____
 - 1. Sturdier than earlier vessels and adopted _____ from Arabs which allowed it to sail _____
- iii. Europeans improved their navigational techniques
 - 1. To better determine their location at sea sailors used the astrolabe which Muslims had perfected
 - 2. _____ – was a brass circle with carefully adjusted rings marked off in degrees – using the rings to sight stars, a sea captain could calculate latitude or how far north or south of the equator the ship was
 - 3. _____ – a Chinese invention – helped accurately track a ships direction

Why were merchants able to sell spices at a high price?

3. Portugal leads the Way

- a. Leaders in developing and applying these sailing innovations was Portugal
 - i. First European country to establish _____ along the west coast of Africa
- b. **The Portuguese Explore Africa**
 - i. Portugal took the lead in overseas exploration in part due to strong government support
 - ii. _____ – most enthusiastic supporter of exploration
 - 1. Helped conquer the Muslim city of Ceuta in North Africa and had his first glimpse of the wealth beyond Europe
 - a. Found exotic stores filled with peppers, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices and large supplies of gold, silver, and jewels
 - 2. He was determined to reach the source of these _____ and spread _____
 - 3. 1419 – founded a _____
 - iii. 1460 – the Portuguese had established a series of trading posts along western African coast
 - 1. Traded for gold and ivory and eventually African captives to be used as slaves
- c. **Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia**
 - i. 1488 – Portuguese captain _____ and his crew ventured down the African coast until they reached tip
 - 1. A storm battered his ships for days but pushed his ships around the tip as he explored the southeast coast before returning home
 - ii. 1497 – _____ – Portuguese explorer began exploring the east coast of Africa and in 1498 reached Calicut, India
 - 1. He filled his ships with such spices as pepper and cinnamon and returned to Portugal in 1499
 - 2. Their cargo was worth _____ the cost of the voyage

3. Da Gama's voyage of 27000 miles gave Portugal a _____
to India

Why did Henry found a navigation school as a means to gain access to the riches of East Asia?

4. Spain Also Makes Claims

- a. 1492 – _____, an Italian sea captain, convinced Spain to finance a bold plan – finding a sea route to Asia by sailing _____ across the Atlantic
- i. Oct – Columbus reaches the Caribbean and mistakenly thought he arrived in the East Indies
1. Would open the way for _____ of the Americas and increased tension between _____ and _____
- b. The Portuguese believed Columbus had reached India and suspected he had claimed lands for Spain that Portuguese sailors might have reached first
- i. 1493 – Pope Alexander VI stepped in to break the tension and suggested an _____ dividing, drawn from _____ through the Atlantic Ocean
1. All the lands west of the line – _____ – would belong to Spain, including most of the Americas - all lands east of the line would be Portuguese
- ii. Portugal complied that the line gave too much to Spain so it was moved farther west to include parts of modern-day Brazil for Portugal
- iii. 1494 – Spain and Portugal signed the _____ to honor the line

5. Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean

- a. Europe had finally opened direct sea trade with Asia and this opened an era of violent conflict in the east
- i. European nations established profitable trading outposts in South and Southeast Asia
- b. **Portugal's Trading Empire**
- i. Portugal built a bustling trade empire throughout the Indian Ocean
1. They took control of the spice trade from _____
- ii. 1509 – extended its control of the area by defeating a Muslim fleet off the coast of India – a victory made possible by the _____ they had added to their ships
- iii. 1514 – Built a fort at Ormuz and established control of the _____ which connected the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea
1. Stopped _____ traders from reaching _____
- iv. 1510 – captured Goa, a port city on India's west coast, and made it the capital of their trading empire
- v. 1511 – captured the city of Malacca on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, which gave them control of the _____
1. Controlled the Moluccas, the islands so rich in spices they became known as the Spice Islands
- vi. Portuguese sea captain Afonso de Albuquerque stressed his country's desire to crush the Muslim-Italian dominance over Asian trade

1. Portugal did break the _____ domination in the east
 2. Portuguese merchants brought back goods from Asia at about _____ of what they cost when purchased through Arabs and Italians
- vii. 1521 – a Spanish expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan arrived in the Philippines and claimed and settled the islands

c. Other Nations Challenge the Portuguese

- i. Beginning around 1600s, the English and Dutch began to challenge Portugal's domination over the Indian ocean
- ii. Dutch gained independence from Spain in 1581 and in a short while became a leading sea power
 1. By 1600, the Dutch owned the largest fleet of ships in the world – 20000 vessels
- iii. The _____ fleets eroded Portuguese control of the Asian region and then they started fighting each other for power
 1. Both countries formed an _____ to establish and direct _____ throughout Asia
 2. _____ – Richer and more powerful than England's company, thus leading the Dutch to establish dominance over the region

d. Dutch Trade Outposts

- i. 1619 – Dutch established their headquarters at Batavia on the island of Java and seized the port of Malacca and the valuable Spice Islands from Portugal
- ii. Throughout the 1600, the Dutch increased its control over the Indian Ocean and the Netherland's capital, _____, became a leading commercial center
- iii. By 1700, the Dutch controlled most of Indonesia, had trading posts in several Asian countries and controlled the Cape of Good Hope on the southern tip of Africa, which was used as a resupply stop

e. British and French Traders

- i. By 1700, the British and French gained a foothold in the region
- ii. The British focused on establishing _____
 1. They developed a successful business trading Indian cloth in Europe
- iii. 1664 – France established its own East India Company
 1. Constantly attacked by the Dutch and never showed much profit
- iv. Europeans traders took control of _____ but rarely impacted the _____ of the countries with their _____

Why were the Portuguese determined to prevent Muslim traders from continuing their price trade?

Why didn't the Europeans have more influence on the countries of Southeast Asia?