

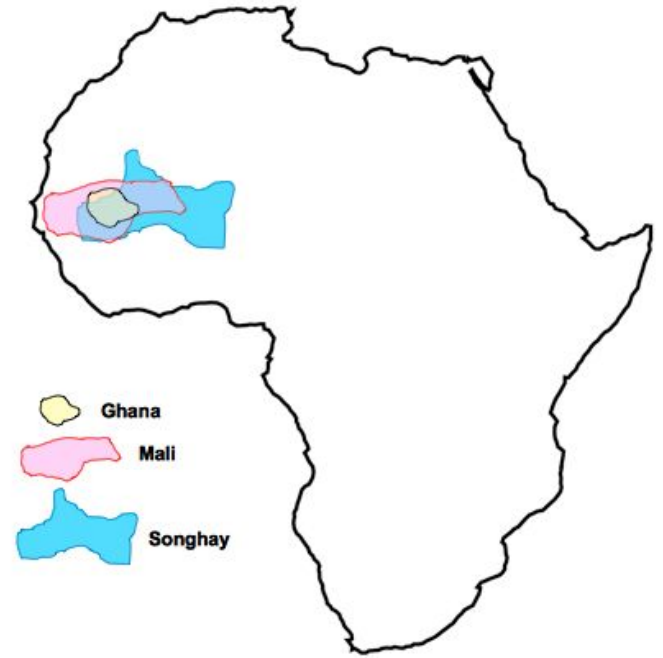


Exploration and Trade

Review



Africa



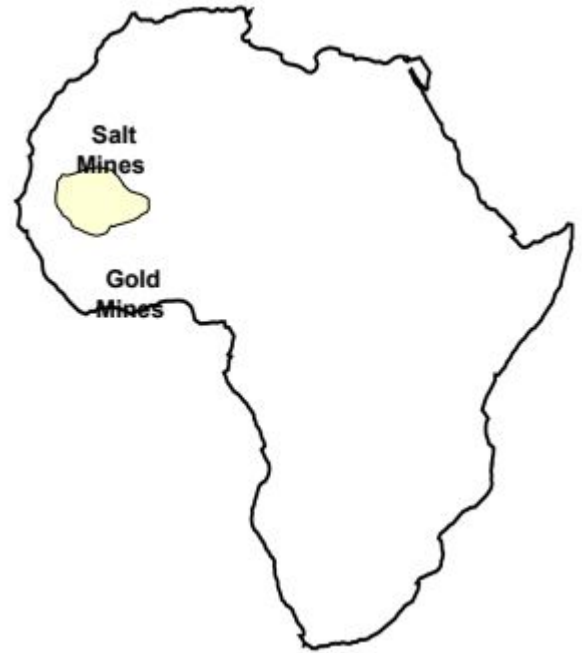
African Nations

| | What led to its rise and growth? | What led to its decline? |
|---------|--|--|
| Ghana | <ul style="list-style-type: none">? Control of the trade routes? Iron working that led to producing more food and making better weapons? Leaders who used taxation to raise money that could be used to expand the army. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">? Loss of control over trade? Drought? Poor leadership |
| Mali | <ul style="list-style-type: none">? Powerful kings with a powerful army? Control of the trade routes? Expansion of trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none">? Poor leadership? Attacks by outsiders? Loss of control over trade |
| Songhay | <ul style="list-style-type: none">? <u>Songhay</u> pulled away from the empire of Mali under <u>Sonni Ali</u>? Powerful kings and a powerful army and navy? Control of trade routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">? Poor leadership? A civil war? It had become so large it was hard to control. |

Natural Resources

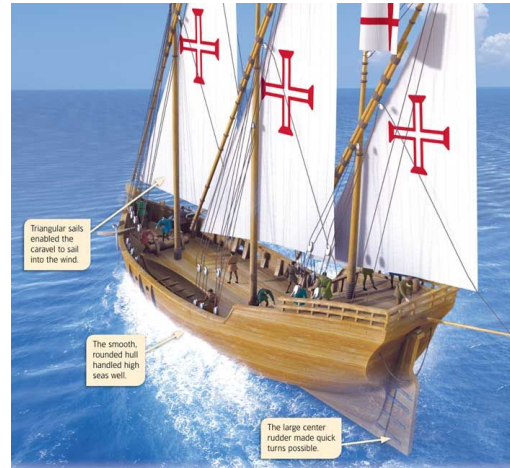
Ghana had a lot of **gold**! They were able to control **trade routes** because of this. However they needed one thing... **Salt!**

Why?





Exploration



Expedition

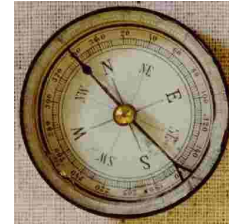
Explorers went on an **Expedition** when they made a trip for a specific **purpose**. Such as to find gold, spices, or “new” land.

Tools of Exploration

Navigators used **compasses** to determine which direction they were traveling in.

Navigators needed to know *latitude*, in other words, how far above or below the equator they were. By measuring the sun's angle above the horizon, a navigator could determine latitude using an **astrolabe**.

Navigators needed a replacement for the large, slow-moving cargo ships that carried goods and only traveled short distances. The **caravel** could move fast and was very maneuverable, meaning easy to turn and direct.



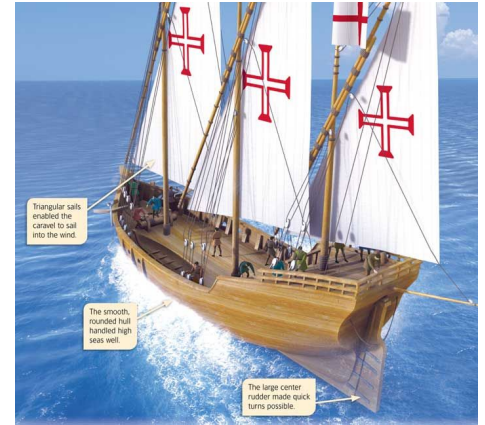
Why were we exploring? #1 short answer

Natural **resources** used to make **spices** were only found in **Asian countries**. It was very difficult to get the spices from **Asia to Europe** over land so spices became **very expensive**.

What was Prince Henry's contribution to exploration?

Short answer 3

- He made Sailing easier!
- Prince Henry the Navigator **founded a school** of navigation for sailors.
- **Paid** for mapmakers to make more detailed maps when they explored.
- Prince Henry's shipbuilders developed a **smaller, lighter** sailing ship



Information about his school

The school taught skills and subjects including mapmaking, shipbuilding, sailing, astronomy, and mathematics.

- Think about the center we did!

Explorers



Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus got his charter from **Spain**. He traveled to Hispaniola on his first expedition in 1492. He thought he made it to Asia, he never knew that he didn't. Soon many people were exploring to the new world he "found"

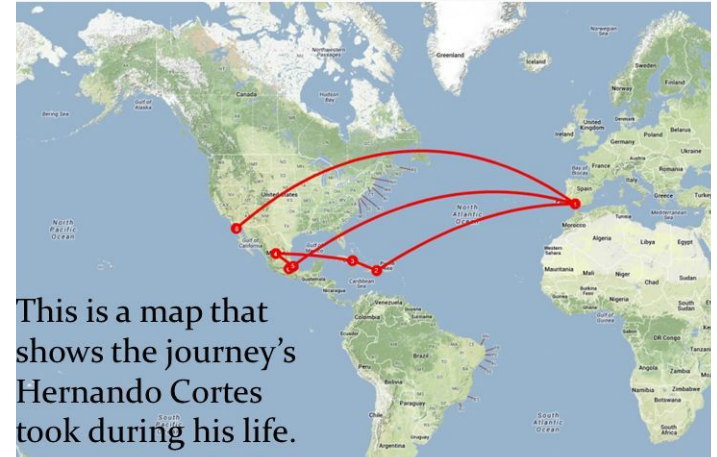
Christopher Columbus

His exploration had a lot of consequences.

1. He took the land from Native Americans
2. He mistreated and even killed Native Americans
 - a. Native Americans were forced into slavery to find him gold.
3. Diseases which killed many native american
4. Trade opened between the old and new world.

Hernan Cortes

Spanish Conquistador who led an expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire. He **claimed Mexico** for Spain and stole a lot of gold, but **mistreated** many Natives in the process.



Ponce De Leon

Juan Ponce de Leon was the first European to find **Florida**.

Marco Polo

An explorer who traveled to **Asia by land** and kept detailed **journals** about his travels that made other men want to explore Asia.

Motivation to explore #10

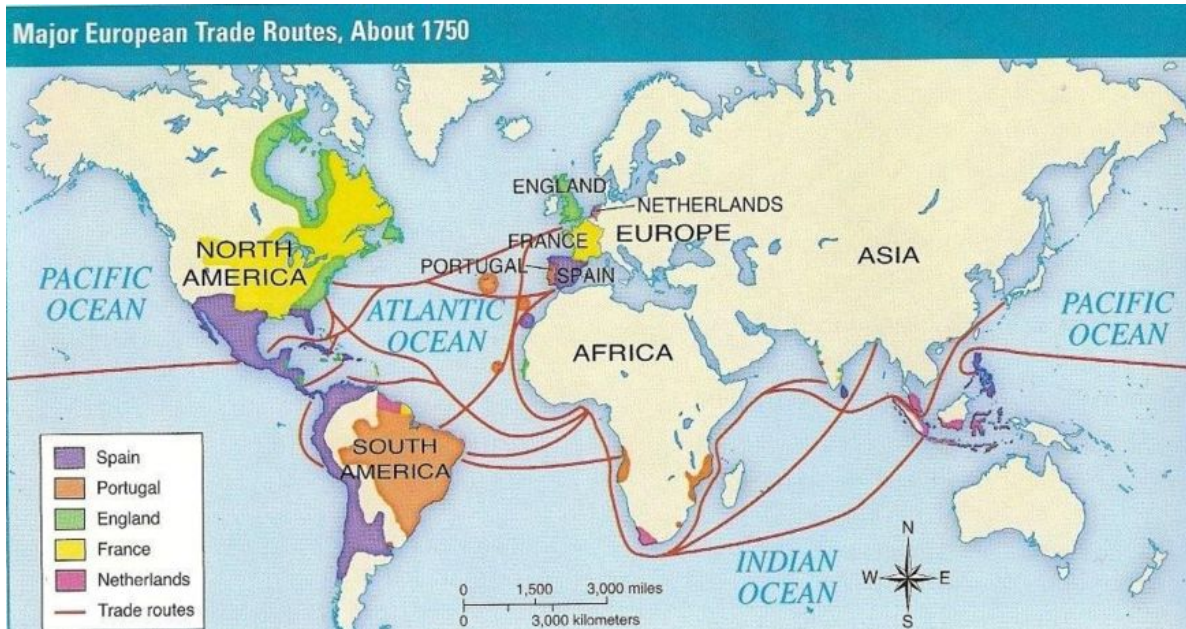
The three “G’s” are used to explain the reason for European Exploration:

Gold 

God 

Glory 

Where did they explore on the map?



Why are they not in the same spots?

Spain and England



Spain and England are the two **biggest empires** at this time. This made them **enemies**. They wanted to be the biggest and best empire. That means they needed more money and more land. They did **NOT explore** the same land or there would be a war between them.

Columbian Exchange

Old world

The old world is the land
Europeans knew about in 1492.



New world

Land unknown to Europe before 1492. Including North America, South America and the Caribbean.



What did explorers Bring home from the New World?

The explorers discovered tomatoes, corn, peanuts, squash, potatoes, cocoa beans, pumpkins

What food did explorers bring to the New World?

The explorers brought lemons, pigs, chicken, cows, horses, coffee beans, bananas, onions, sugarcane,



Impact of the columbian Exchange Europeans

New crops such as **corn** and **potatoes** helped to increase population. People started to **live longer** from good nutrition!

Impact of the columbian Exchange Africans

Taken from africa and enslaved to work in the new world
on plantations or in mines

Impact of the Columbian Exchange Native Americans

Native Americans not only lost their land as Europeans claimed them, but they also lost their lives to the diseases the Europeans brought over.