

Portuguese Flag

Exploration of Portugal

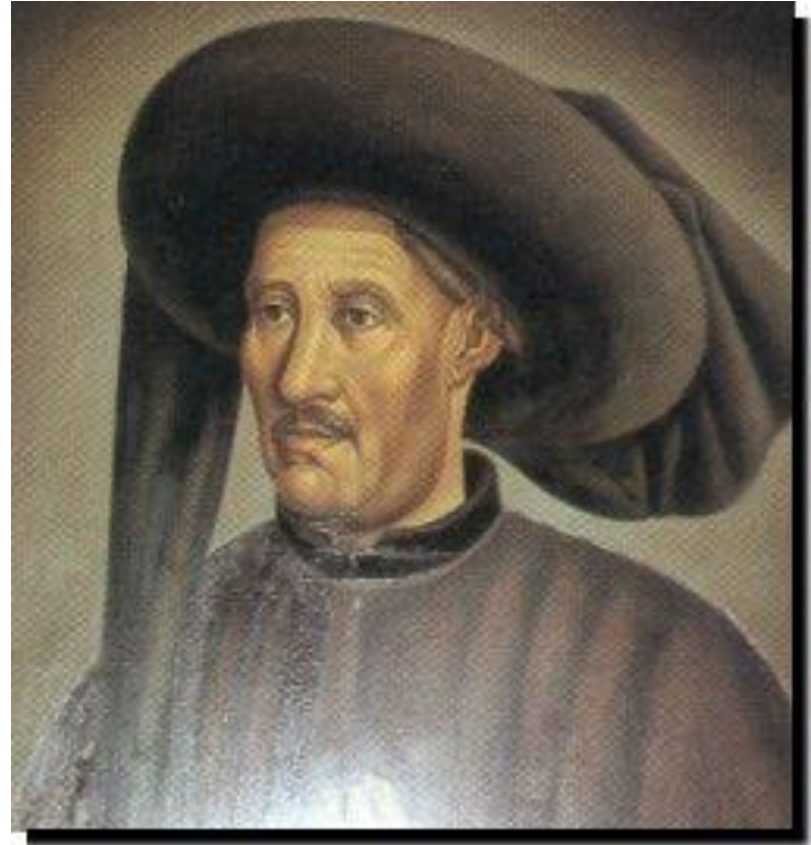
- ❖ Portugal established the earliest of the modern Colonial Empires and it lasted for Centuries.
- ❖ Portuguese's main reason for exploration was Cheaper trading routes and religion.
 - ❖ Europeans wanted Asian Silks and spices
 - ❖ wanted to spread Christianity to the western Coast of Africa
- ❖ There were 3 notable Explorers that led the way for Portugal:
- ❖ **Prince Henry the Navigator (son of the king of Portugal)**
 - ❖ started it all when wanted to find a trade route around Africa to India and China.
- ❖ **Bartolomeu Dias:**
 - ❖ Reached the southern tip of Africa and discovered the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean.
- ❖ **Vasco da Gama:**
 - ❖ Sailed around the cape and reached India.

- ❖ Over the following decades, Portuguese sailors continued to explore the coasts and islands of East Asia, establishing forts and trading posts.
- ❖ By 1571, Portugal was connected to Africa, India, the South Pacific islands and Japan.
- ❖ Portugal grew extremely wealthy from its established trade routes to Africa and Asia.
- ❖ **Its most profitable Colony was BRAZIL in South America...which was a Portuguese colony until 1822!!!!**



Prince Henry the Navigator

- ❑ Third Child of King John I!
- ❑ Convinced his father to take over the Muslim city of Ceuta on the North Coast of Africa.
- ❑ After he took over Ceuta from The Moors, Portugal was able to set up an outpost from which to explore Africa.
- ❑ Prince Henry sent more than 50 expeditions down the coast of Africa in hopes of setting up colonies and breaking the Muslim hold over the trading routes.
- ❑ Brilliant Man: studied navigation, cartography, astronomy, and other sciences.
- ❑ Through his expeditions, he discovered the island of Madeira and was able to grow Sugar cane.
- ❑ In order to make a profit from Sugar Cane he imported slaves from Africa to work the fields. This was very successful and the expansion of the sugar cane economy encouraged slave trade for the next 400 years.
- ❑ By 1513, Portuguese trade extended to China and Japan.



Conquests of Prince Henry

Island of Madeira



Ceuta



Former and Current Portuguese Colonies

- **Claim to Labrador**
- **Settlement in Terra Nova (Newfoundland)**
- **Barbados**
- **Brazil**
- **Cisplatina (Uruguay)**
- **French Guiana**
- **Angola**
- **Ceuta**
- **Goree (in Senegal)**
- **Morocco enclaves**
- **Mozambique**
- **Portuguese Gold Coast (settlements along coast of Ghana)**
- **Portuguese Guinea (Guinea-Bissau)**
- **Zanzibar**



Spanish Flag

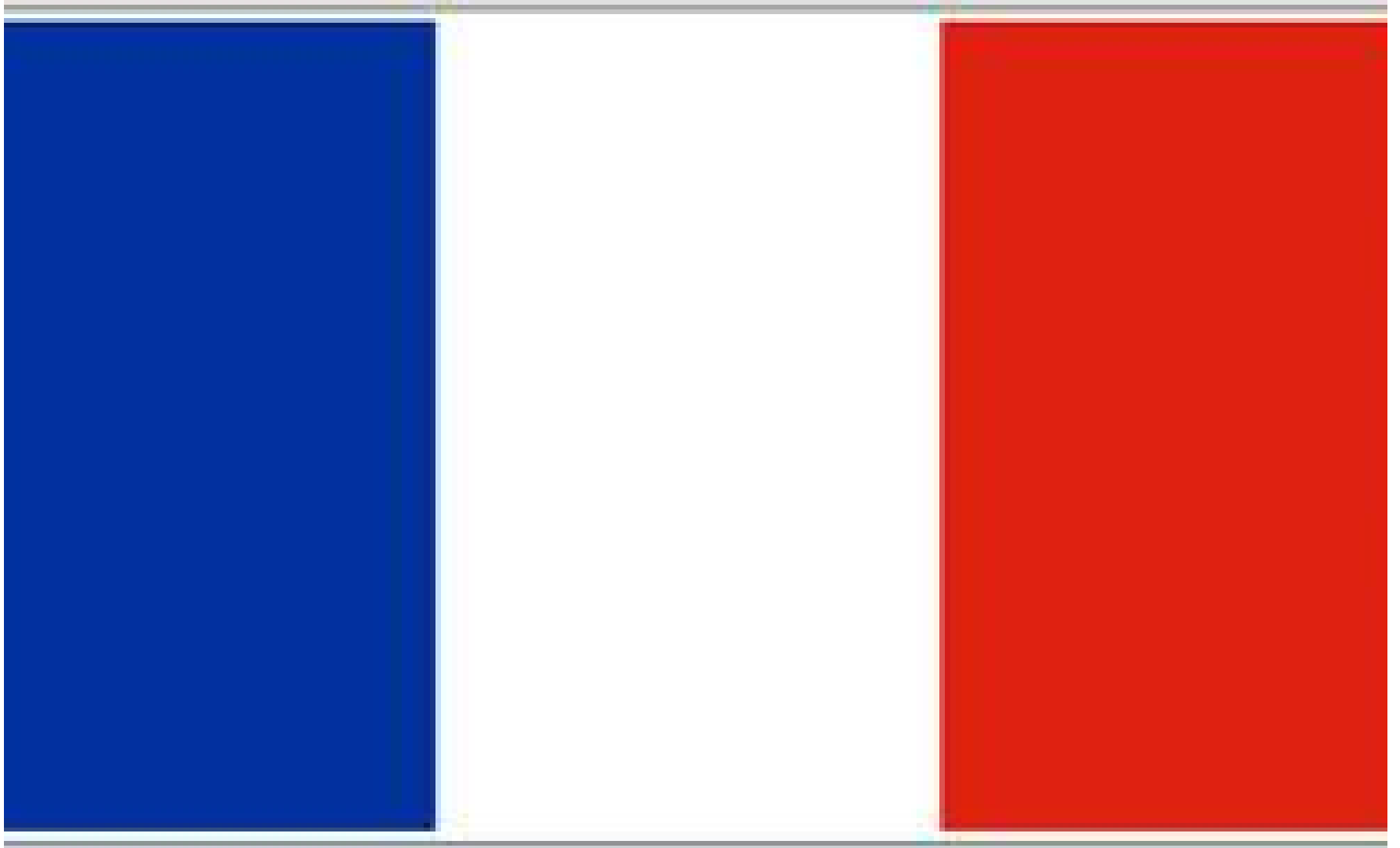
Exploration of Spain

- ✓ Spain also wanted to find a quicker route to the east.
- ✓ In 1492, an Italian named Christopher Columbus was given ships and men to find a passage through the Atlantic Ocean to Asia.
- ✓ Columbus' first discovery was the Bahamas.
- ✓ As exploration continued, Europeans realized that these were unknown continents to the rest of the world.
- ✓ Exploration and Colonization of the "New World" gave Spain enormous wealth.
- ✓ Spanish Conquistadors conquered the Inca and Aztec civilizations in the 1500s and brought the wealth home.
- ✓ Spain claimed huge areas of North and South America and ruled them for over 300 years.
- ✓ Their Empire stretched to Asia, where they controlled the Philippines up until the 20th century.



Colonies of Spain

- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- East Florida and West Florida
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Settlement near Vancouver Island, Canada
- Southwestern United States – Arizona, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah
- Bahamas
- Cuba
- Island of Hispanola (Dominican Republic and Haiti)
- Jamaica
- Puerto Rico
- Trinidad
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands)
- Paraguay
- Panama (formerly a part of Colombia)
- Peru
- Uruguay
- Venezuela



French Flag

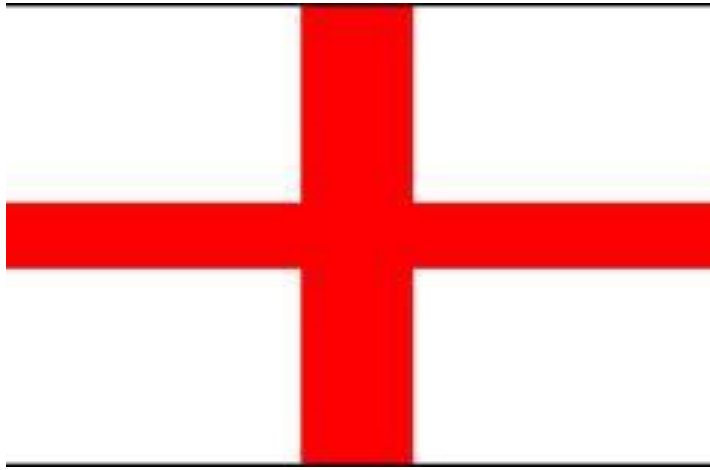
Exploration of France

- During the 1600s through the 1900s, France was one of the world's dominant empires.
- During the reign of Napoleon I, France dominated much of the European continent.
- By 1812, France controlled much of Germany, Italy and Spain.
- During the 16th and 17th centuries, the French Empire had colonies in the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific, the North Pacific and the North Atlantic.
- France had a huge impact on Canada and it wasn't until the 19th and 20th century that the British Empire was larger than the empire of France.



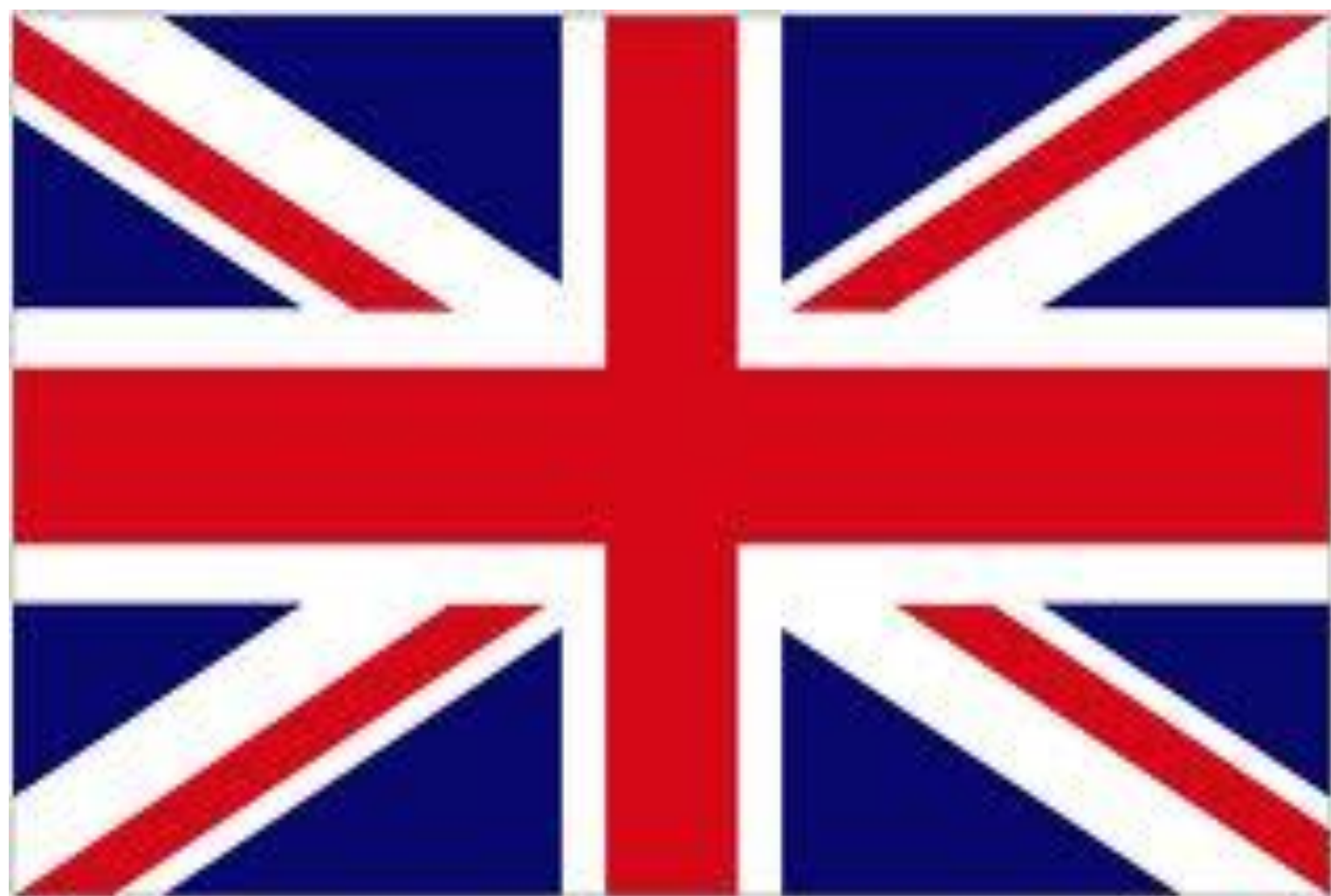
Colonies of France

- [Canada](#) (most of eastern and central Canada)
 - [United States](#) (entire basin of the [Mississippi](#) and [Missouri](#) rivers, [Great Lakes](#))
 - [Haiti](#)
 - [Albreda](#) (in [Gambia](#))
 - [Algeria](#)
 - [Cameroon](#) (91% of Cameroon)
 - [Chad](#)
 - [Dahomey](#) ([Benin](#))
 - [French Congo](#) ([Republic of Congo](#))
 - [French Guinea](#) ([Guinea](#))
 - [French Upper Volta](#) ([Republic of Upper Volta](#), [Burkina Faso](#))
 - [French Somaliland](#) ([Djibouti](#))
 - [French Sudan](#) ([Mali](#))
 - [French Togoland](#) ([Togo](#))
 - [Gabon](#)
 - [Ivory Coast](#) ([Côte d'Ivoire](#))
 - [Mauritania](#)
 - [Morocco](#) (89% of Morocco)
 - [Niger](#)
 - [Oubangui-Chari](#) ([Central African Republic](#))
 - [Senegal](#)
 - [Tunisia](#)
 - [Zanzibar](#) (Tanzania)
- [Madagascar](#)
 - [Cambodia](#)
 - [Laos](#)
 - [Vietnam](#)



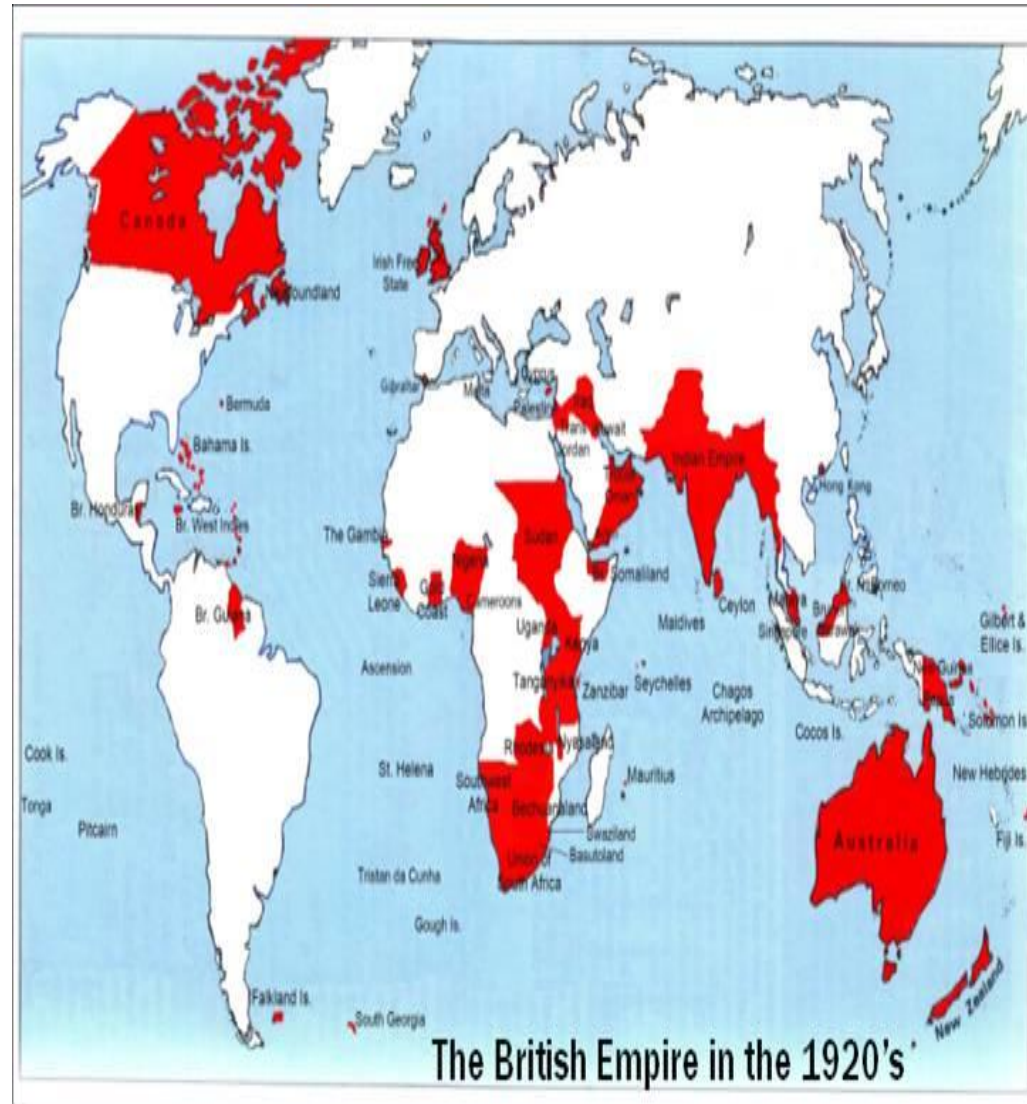
English Flag





Exploration of England

- At one point, England was one of three countries (England, Scotland & Wales) that shared an island.
- By the early 1700s, the three became Great Britain!
- At its peak, Great Britain controlled Canada, Australia, India, much of eastern Africa, and numerous islands across the world.
- Great Britain won over its European rivals (the Dutch, France and Spain) for control of north America .
- By 1776, Great Britain lost its control when the colonies won their independence and became the United States of America.
- Maintained control over Canada until the 20th century.
- “the sun never sets on the British Empire” was a famous line that was used to describe the power of great Britain.
- By 1920, GB controlled 1/4th of the world’s population.
- After WW2, most of the British territories and colonies became independent.

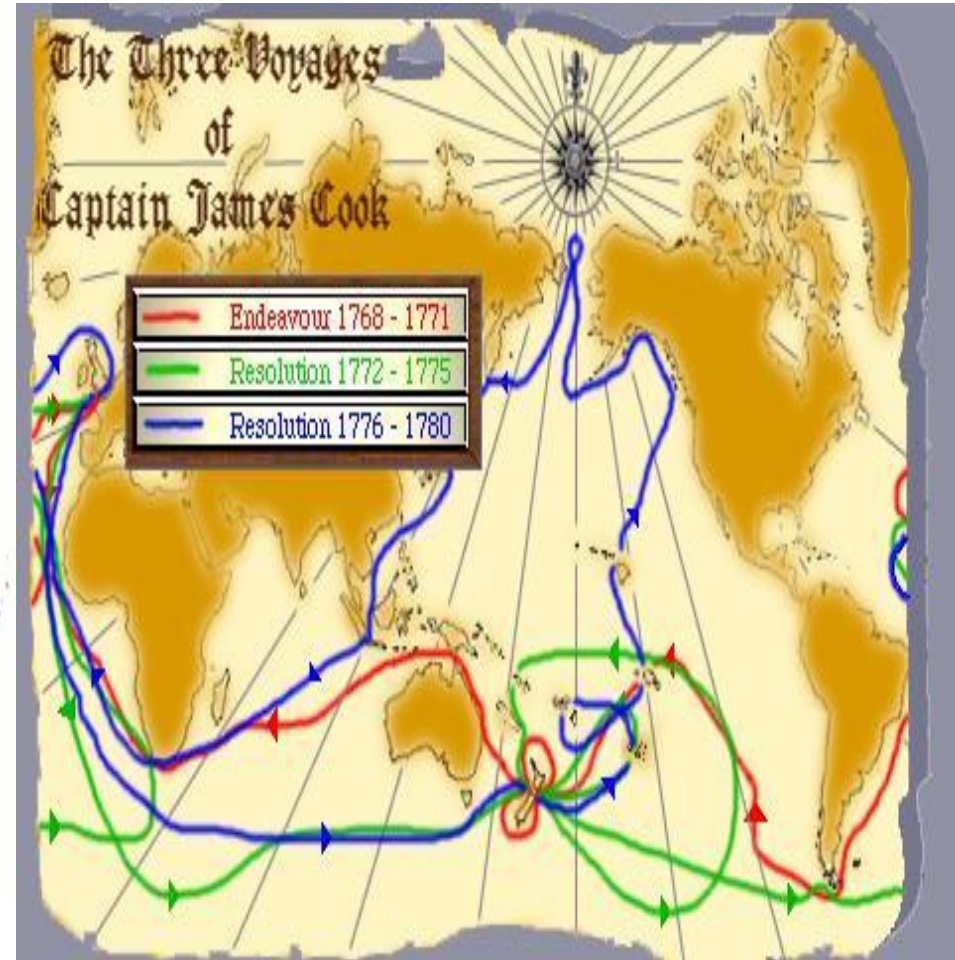
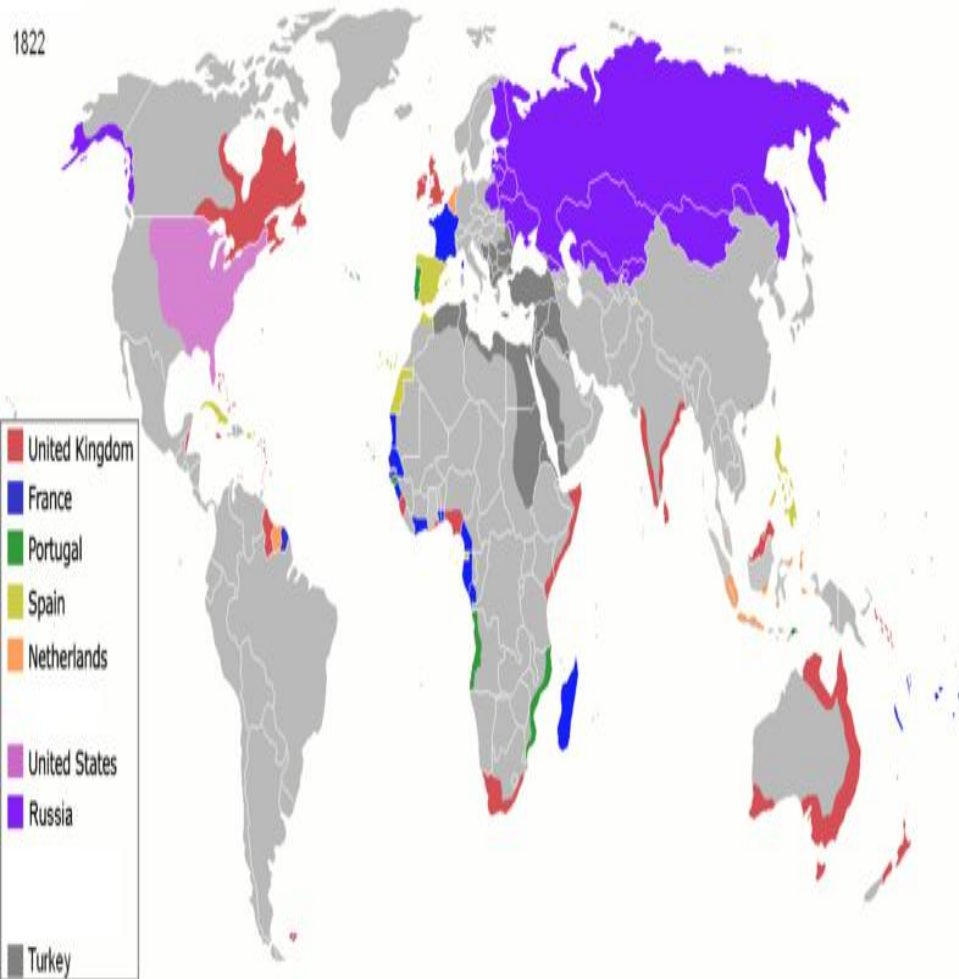


The colonization of Australia by the U.K

- The 1st Europeans to sail to Australia arrived in 1606.
- The European route to Australia was down the West coast of Africa east across the Indian Ocean.
- In 1770, Captain James Cook, under orders of King George III sailed his ship the ENDEAVOUR and claimed the eastern Coast of Australia and the Island of Tasmania.
- Cook named eastern Australia “New South Wales”
- Because of US Independence, the UK colonized Australia in 1788 by creating a new Penal (prison) colony by shipping prisoners from Great Britain to live there.
- There were 4 main reasons for the colonization...
 - the British wanted to colonize Australia to relieve overcrowding jails.
 - British saw the importance of having a naval base in the southern hemisphere.
 - Saw Australia as an economic base to expand trade.
 - competition....Great Britain did not want its European rivals to colonize in Australia.

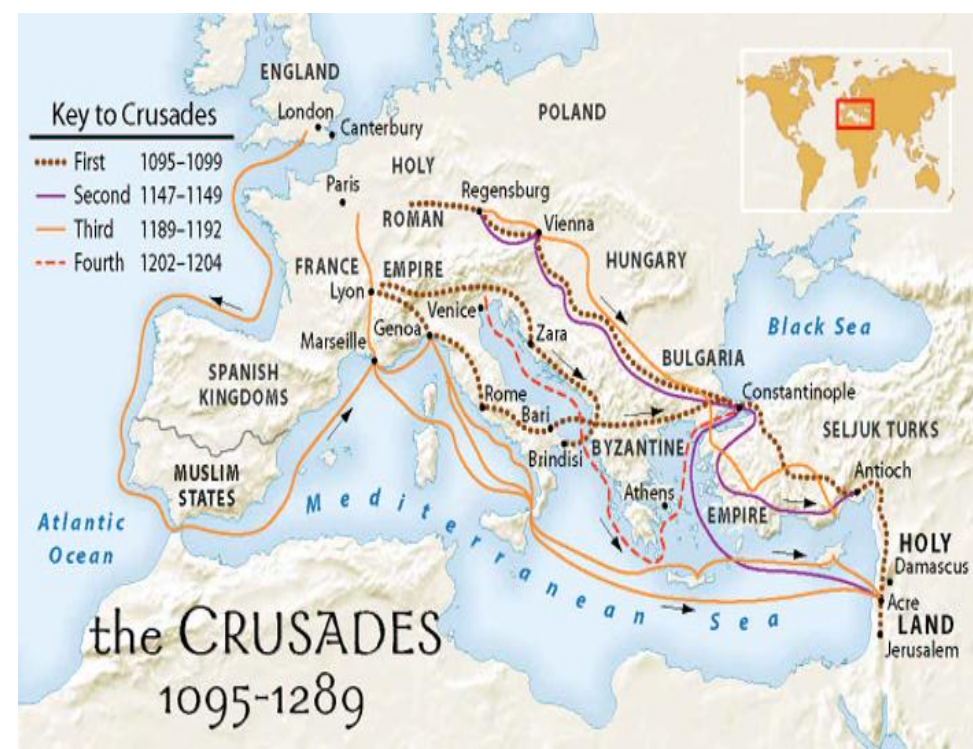


Voyage to Australia



The Impact of The Crusades on Exploration

- ❖ The Crusades (1096 – 1272) were military expeditions sent by different Popes of the Holy Romans Church to capture the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks.
- ❖ This was not a successful mission, but....
- ❖ The people of western Europe learned how to draw better maps, build better ships and were exposed to the desirable goods of the east.
- ❖ As a result, trade routes were made to bring products back and forth from the east to Europe.
- ❖ By the 15th Century, the European traders were getting frustrated with the Italians.
- ❖ The trade routes went through the cities of Genoa and Venice.
 - ❖ They hiked up the prices of spices, precious jewels, fragrances, woods and finished goods.
 - ❖ Portugal, Spain, France and England resented these huge profits made by the Italians .
 - ❖ This encouraged the exploration to find new trade routes to Asia.



The Crusades

