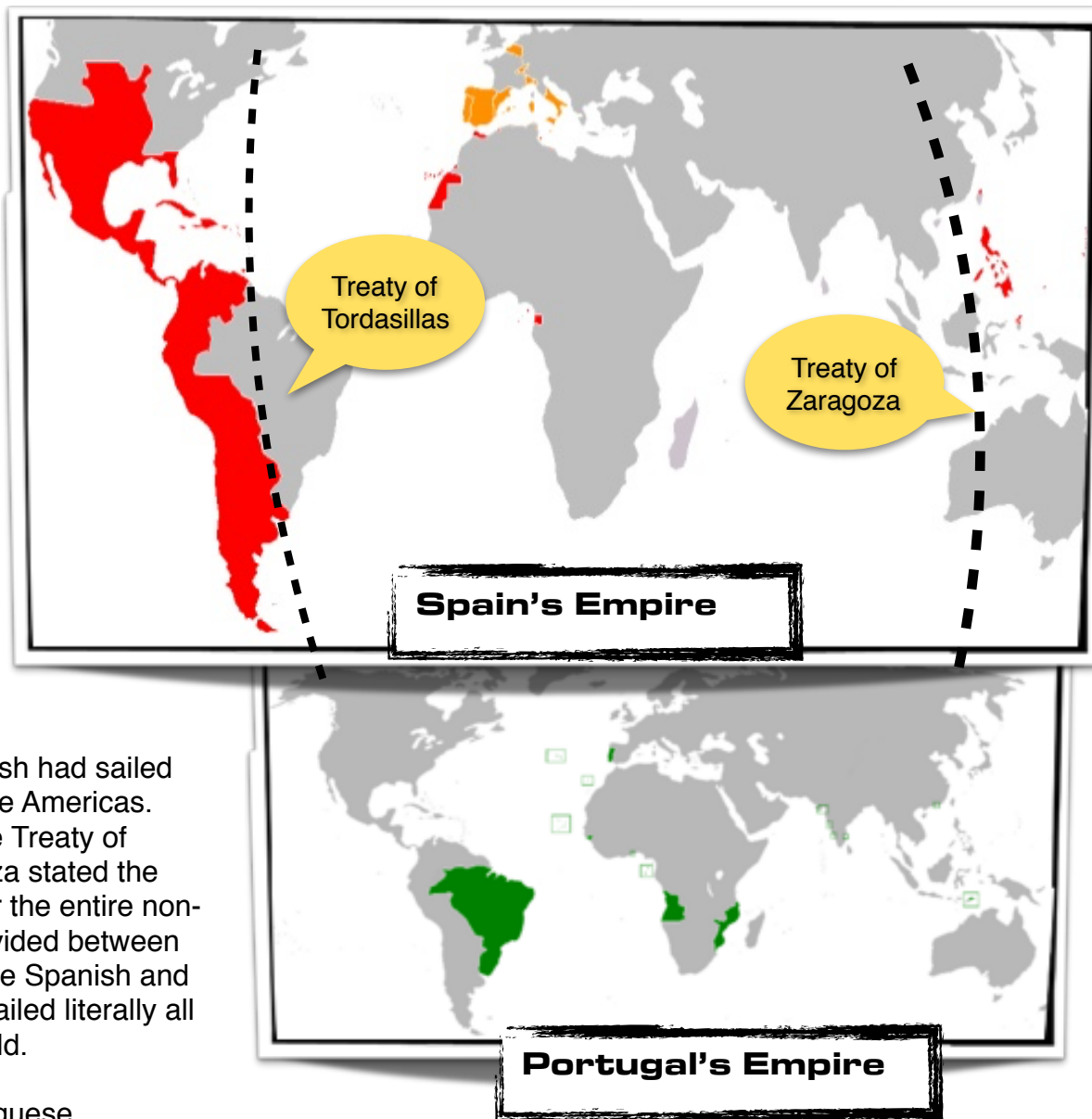


## Europe Part 2: Going Global

In the 1480s Portugal and Spain began an age of exploration. Motivated by Glory for their country, spreading the Christian God's message, and Gold (for themselves and their country), they sailed off the edges of their maps to "discover" new lands. Portugal had explored around Africa and into India/China looking for trade routes. The Spanish had sailed West had discovered the Americas. Thanks to the Pope, the Treaty of Tordesillas and Zaragoza stated the trade and land rights for the entire non-Christian world were divided between Spain and Portugal. The Spanish and Portuguese explorers sailed literally all the way around the world.



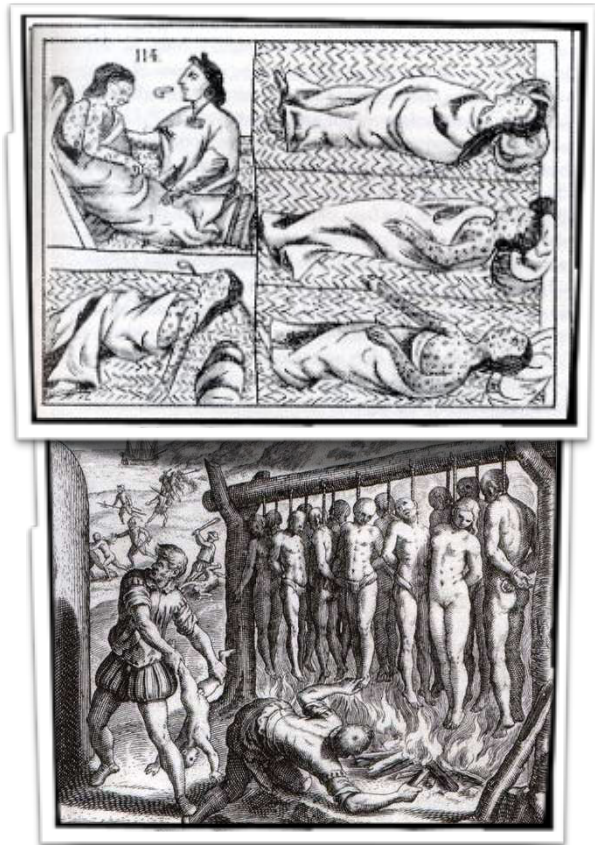
The Spanish and Portuguese experiences were quite different:

- The Spanish were exploring into lands that were still had small tribal and chiefdom systems. Between guns and diseases, the Spanish conquered large amounts of North and South America started colonization - claiming land and bringing settlers to live/work in that new land. This allowed them to control large areas and begin to use/trade the resources. Almost overnight, the Spanish Empire became one of the largest in the world.
- The Portuguese had a tougher time. The land they began to trade with was the Middle East, India, and China - home to the oldest and greatest civilizations on the planet. There was little opportunity to setup of colonies, except on small islands in the Pacific. Instead of building a large empire, the Portuguese served more as pirates; stealing from the Indian Ocean Trade network and tapping into other countries resources.

The Spanish and Portuguese were soon joined by the Dutch, English, and French. Because of the Reformation, Protestant countries did not have to listen to the Pope. This meant that they did not have obey the Treaties of Tordesillas and Zaragoza. The English quickly set about making colonies in North America and harassing the Portuguese trade around Asia. The Dutch focused more on trade (they were very bad at colonizing) and quickly to build a large spice trade throughout Asia. This led to great wars between Spain, France and England over land and trade.

## North/Central/South America

No place was hit harder by the European exploration then the Americas. Before Columbus' arrival, there were over 40 million people living in North America and millions more in South America. The natives had not lived in close contact with domesticated large mammals. Thus, they had never developed immunity to animal diseases. Upon Columbus' arrival, the European germs set in motion the Great Dying. Between 1492-1592, over 90% of the native populations died from European germs. Where the European germs did not kill people, the European guns did. The Spanish, French and English setup large colonial empires, with the Spanish empire being the largest of them all.



## ASSIGNMENT

- 1) Read & Update the Content Matrix
- 2) Fill out this chart with the the strengths/positives and weaknesses/negatives of each region.

Region	Strengths	Weaknesses
Europe		
North & South America		

- 3) Create an impact chart. As you read you are to evaluate each area on the level of impact the people in that region had on the world culturally, militarily, and economically.
  - Rate each area as to how impactful you believe them to be at the at 1500 AD (■) and at 1640 AD (▲).
  - Draw arrows to show whether they grew or shrunk in impact and influence.
  - If there is change, ask yourself "What caused them to grow or shrink or stagnate in their influence?" and make note of it on your chart.

## Examples

