**European Exploration and Expansion**

**(1450-1650)**

Objectives

1. Describe the pre-Columbian trading world, recognizing the centrality of Africa and Eurasia.
2. Identify the factors that led to the European discovery and conquest of other lands.
3. Identify some key figures in the history of European exploration, and their contribution(s).
4. Discuss the effect that overseas expansion had on conquered societies, on enslaved Africans, on Europe, and on world trade.
5. Explain how and why slave labor became the dominant form of labor organization in the New World.
6. Discuss how culture and literature of this period responded to and reflected the social and cultural conditions that gave rise to them (new ideas about race, Montaigne and skepticism, Elizabethan and Jacobean literature [Shakespeare]).

Terms and People

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| galley  caravel (w/ lateen sail & sternpost rudder)  cannon  Ptolemy’s *Geography* (re-released ca. 1410)  magnetic compass  astrolabe  conquistador  Prince Henry “the Navigator” (1394-1460)  Explorers:  Bartholomew Diaz  Vasco da Gama  Christopher Columbus  Ferdinand Magellan  Hernando Cortés / Aztec Empire  Francisco Pizarro / Inca Empire | Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)  encomienda system  Bartolomé de las Casas (1474-1566)  Columbian Exchange  Atlantic slave trade  Spain’s golden century (16th c.)  price revolution (refers to the 16th c. inflation)  Dutch East and West India Companies  skepticism  Michel de Montaigne (1533-1592) /*Essays*  William Shakespeare (1564-1616) |