

# Motives and Triggers for European Exploration

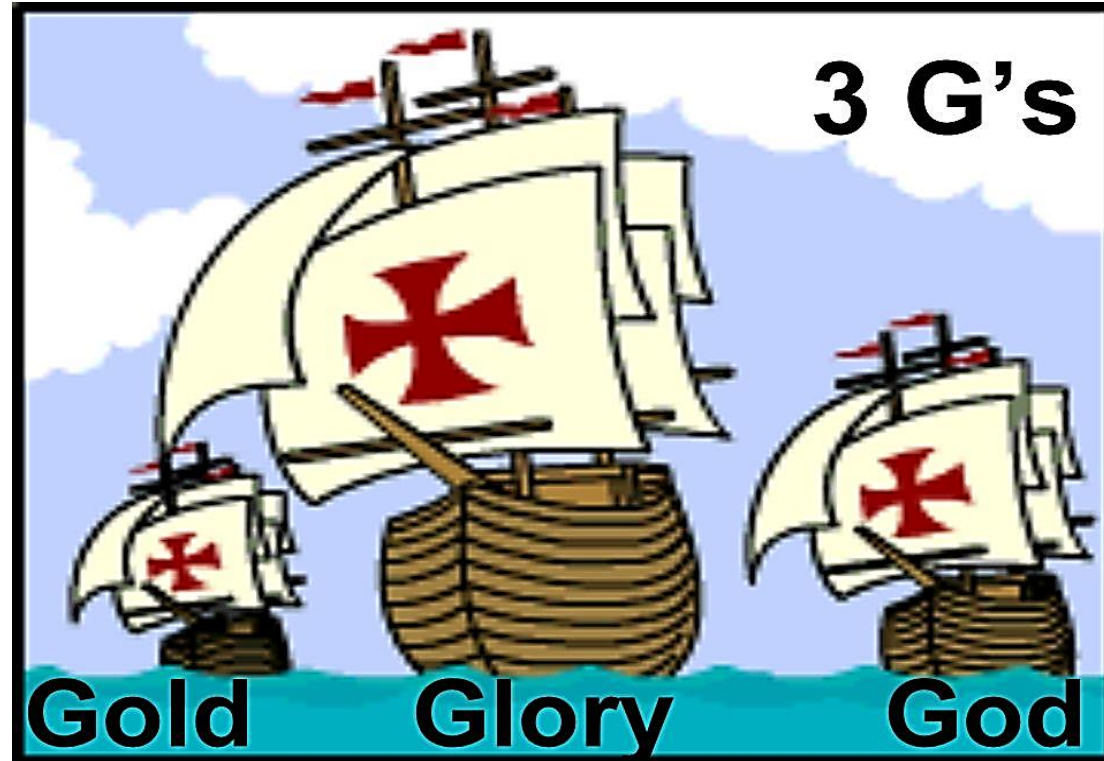
Marco Polo's 13<sup>th</sup> century journeys established trade routes to the East for spices and silks etc

The trade routes passed through the Byzantine Empire, with Constantinople at its heart

In 1453 Constantinople fell to the Ottoman army creating the Muslim Ottoman Empire

The trade routes through Constantinople became blocked

Spain and Portugal, the big European trading powers needed to find new routes to the East so they sent out their sea explorers



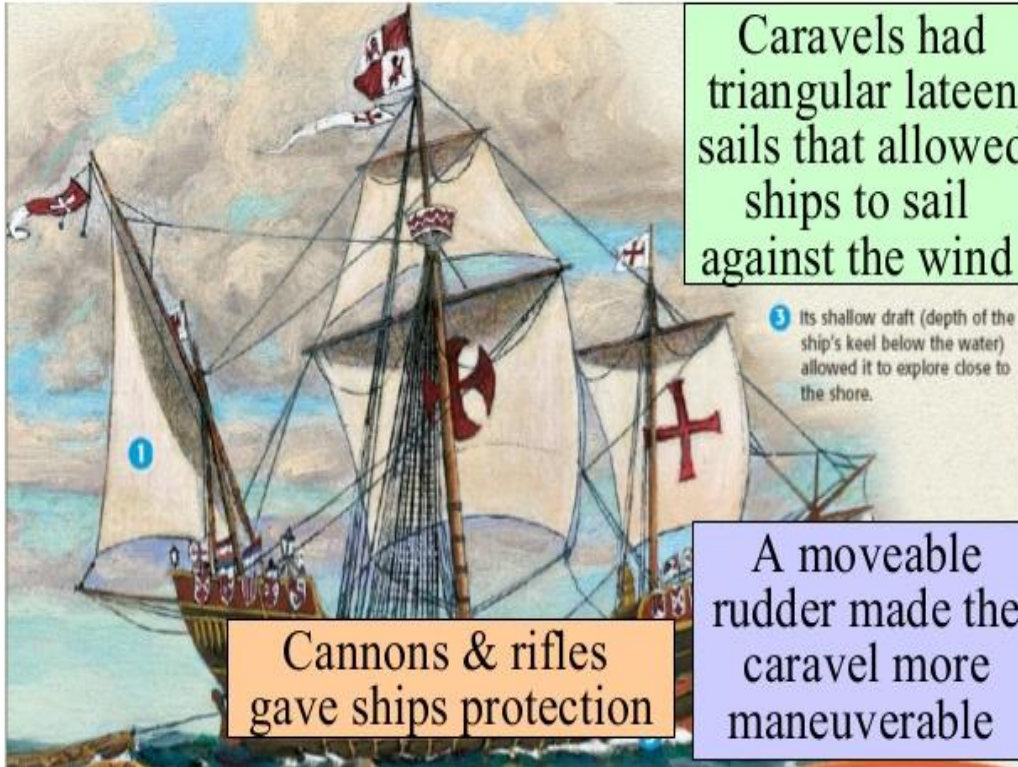
Profit  
Trade  
Resources  
Gold and precious metals

Prove their power  
Adventure  
National Pride  
Gain power

Spread Christianity  
Please God

# New knowledge and technology

European shipbuilders built a better ship;  
The caravel was a strong ship that could travel  
in the open seas & in shallow water



## *New Maritime Technologies*

### New Exploration Technologies

- **Caravel**: stronger, sturdier ship with triangular sails (adopted from Arabs); made it possible to sail against the wind
- **Astrolabe**: brass circle w/ carefully adjusted rings marked off in degrees; used to calculate latitude (perfected by Muslims)
- **Compass**: magnetically tracked direction (Chinese invention)

## Improved Map Making

Using reports from explorers and information from Arab geographers, European cartographers were able to make accurate maps of land and sea.

They were able to show exact locations.

They had better navigation devices.



# What made Englishmen cross the dangerous North Atlantic after Cabot's voyages?

NEWFOUNDLAND from the beginning has lived by the products of the sea and its early history is essentially that of the **cod fishery**. For more than a century before the establishment of French or English colonies in North America the fishermen of Western Europe came year after year to Newfoundland to fill their boats with cod for the markets of the Old World.



The Grand Banks is a tremendously well-stocked fishing grounds where the cold waters from Labrador mix with the warm water of the Gulf Stream.



Traditionally, English fishermen had fished in the colder, but closer waters around Iceland. Fishermen from England, France, Spain and Portugal came to Newfoundland and the Grand Banks to catch and dry fish as part of an annual migration living temporarily before returning back home to the Old World. England's proximity to North America was an advantage, but one disadvantage — compared to the French, Basque, Spanish, and Portuguese, was their lack of salt [this was also the other reason, besides sticking to the Icelandic fishery, that they were slower at entering the Newfoundland fishery].

**Task: What made the English decide to make their presence in the New World more permanent by setting up colonies and claiming the land?**

# The Sea Dogs of England

The **Sea Dogs** were a group of sea-raiders or privateers authorized by Queen Elizabeth I of England to attack the Spanish in the New World. They sailed and attacked under secret permission from the Queen. They were essentially an extension of the English Navy but independent of the Crown so the Queen could deny that she was attacking the Spanish. Essentially **a privateer was a privately owned merchant ship (or an individual serving aboard it) equipped at their own expense, that had been commissioned by the Crown with a Letter of Marque to *legitimately* (used in its loosest sense here) take or raid vessels belonging to an enemy government.** The contract they had meant that they had to share and treasure they seized from their raids with the Crown. These activities boosted the English purse and depleted the Spanish funds and Navy. The Sea Dogs also engaged in slave trade and exploration of new sea routes

**Some famous Sea Dog Captains were:**

**Sir Francis Drake**

**Sir John Hawkins**

**Sir Walter Raleigh**

**Sir Martin Frobisher**



Having been authorised by the Crown, the plundering of Spanish ships by privateers was technically legal in England – despite the countries not officially being at war with each other. Unsurprisingly, the Spanish did not see things the same way. To them Elizabeth's Sea Dogs were nothing more than lawless pirates.

After the Anglo-Spanish Peace of 1604 they were supposed to stop, but many carried on anyway but now free from the Crown and as pirates.

### Company Colonies

Some joint-stock companies were given permission in the form of a Royal Charter (a royal charter is a formal grant issued by a monarch under royal prerogative as letters patent) to own and manage a specific new territory and to settle this land as a new colony (in the name of the British Crown).

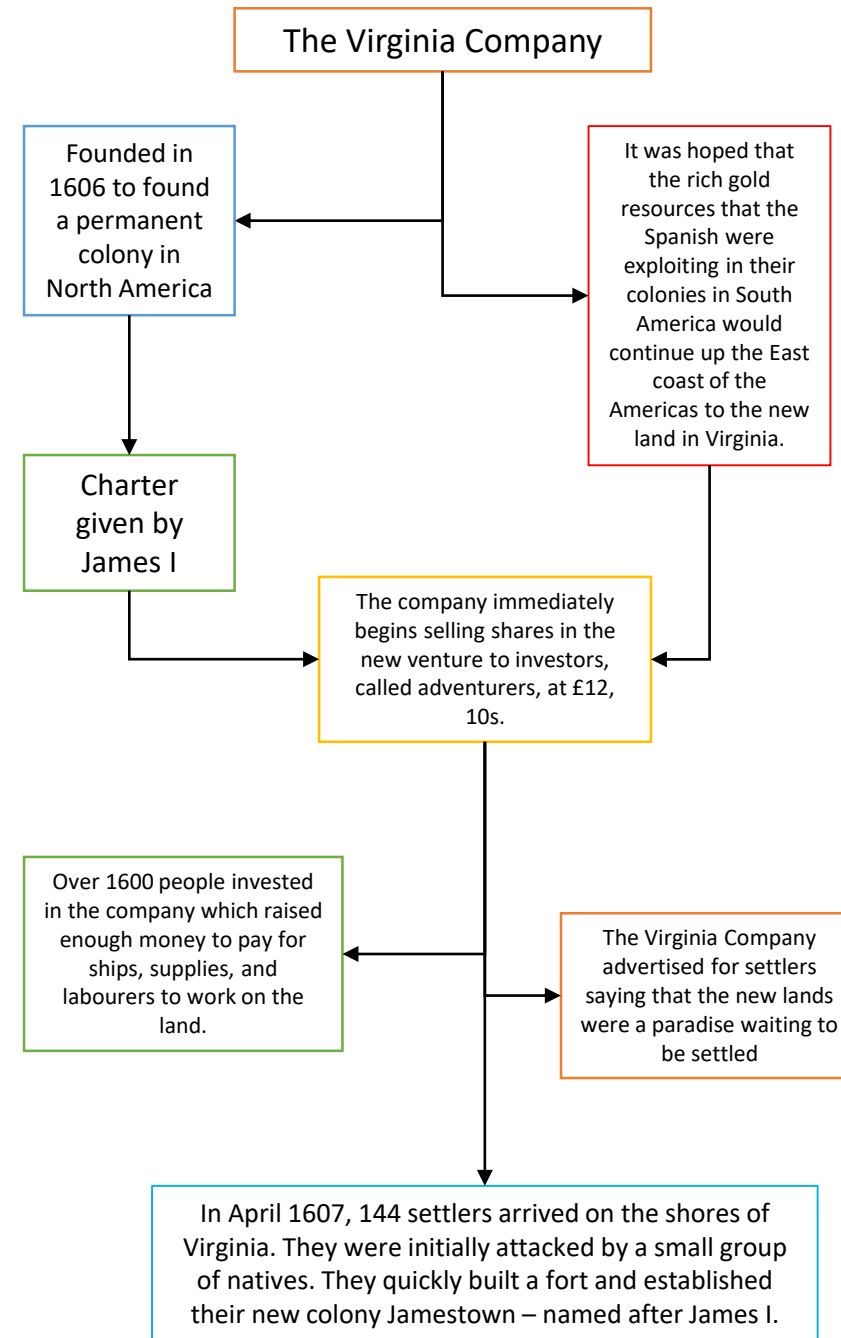
They had settlers come to the new land to build a new settlement (often their investors).

They became the 'freemen' of the colony who elected or chose the new officials including a governor.

The joint-stock company put up all the start-up cash, took all the risks, advertised the new lands to settlers, and collected taxes. In return the company could search for profitable resources (usually gold) and exploit the land for all it's worth.

The Crown benefited by taxing all the products produced by the colony. The monarch risked nothing by giving permission to set up the colony and the colonies could be taken off the companies and converted to Royal Colonies at any point by changing the Royal Charter for that colony.

There were other ways to set up a colony – an individual could get permission to set up his own colony and the Crown settled some directly.





# ROANOKE



After Cabot and Gilbert had discovered Newfoundland, this was the next attempt to settle in North America, led by Gilbert's half-brother, Walter Raleigh after his death.

Two voyages were made in the 1580s to try to settle in Roanoke. Roanoke was an island off the coast of Virginia (now North Carolina).

The colonists wanted to start a new life here, but also wanted to find new products that they could send back to England and make themselves wealthy. They wanted to set up a base from which they could pirate Spanish treasure ships. Many also wanted to go on an exciting adventure.



# JAMESTOWN



During the reign of James I, colonists decided to try and create a permanent settlement. In 1607 they chose Jamestown in East Virginia.

They came to explore the New World, to make money, to spread and practice their religion freely, and to live on land of their own rather than the poverty many faced in England.

They chose this location because it could be easily defended from attack by sea from the Spanish; the water along the shore was deep enough for ships to dock and they believed they had a good supply of fresh water.



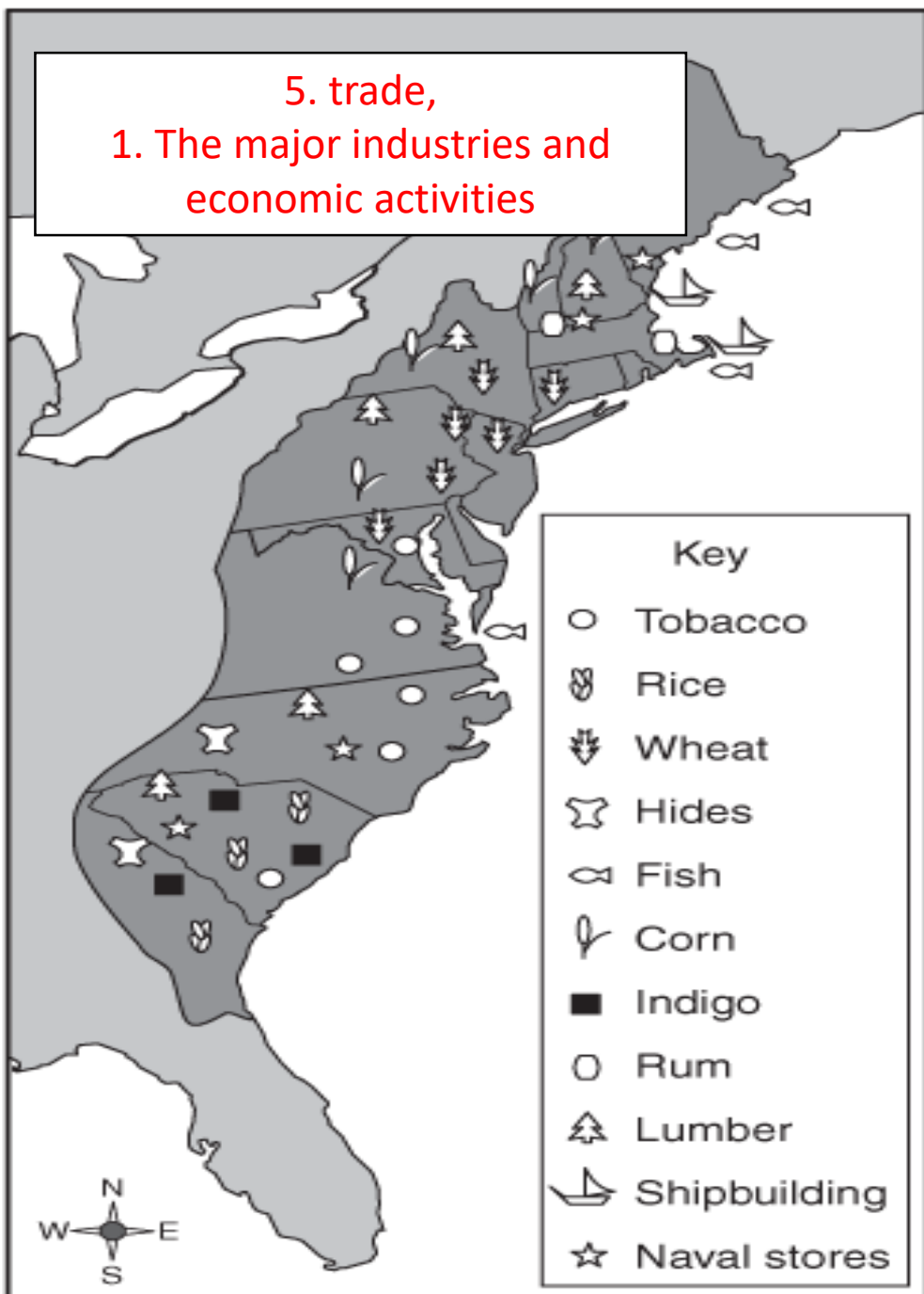
# PLYMOUTH



During the 16<sup>th</sup> century, a Church of England was established. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, some Protestant Christians did not like this Church and wanted it to have stricter rules and more serious worship. They were called Puritans. Some of them were so unhappy that they boarded a ship called the Mayflower and set off for the new colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

They arrived in 1620, determined to have a better life with more religious freedom.





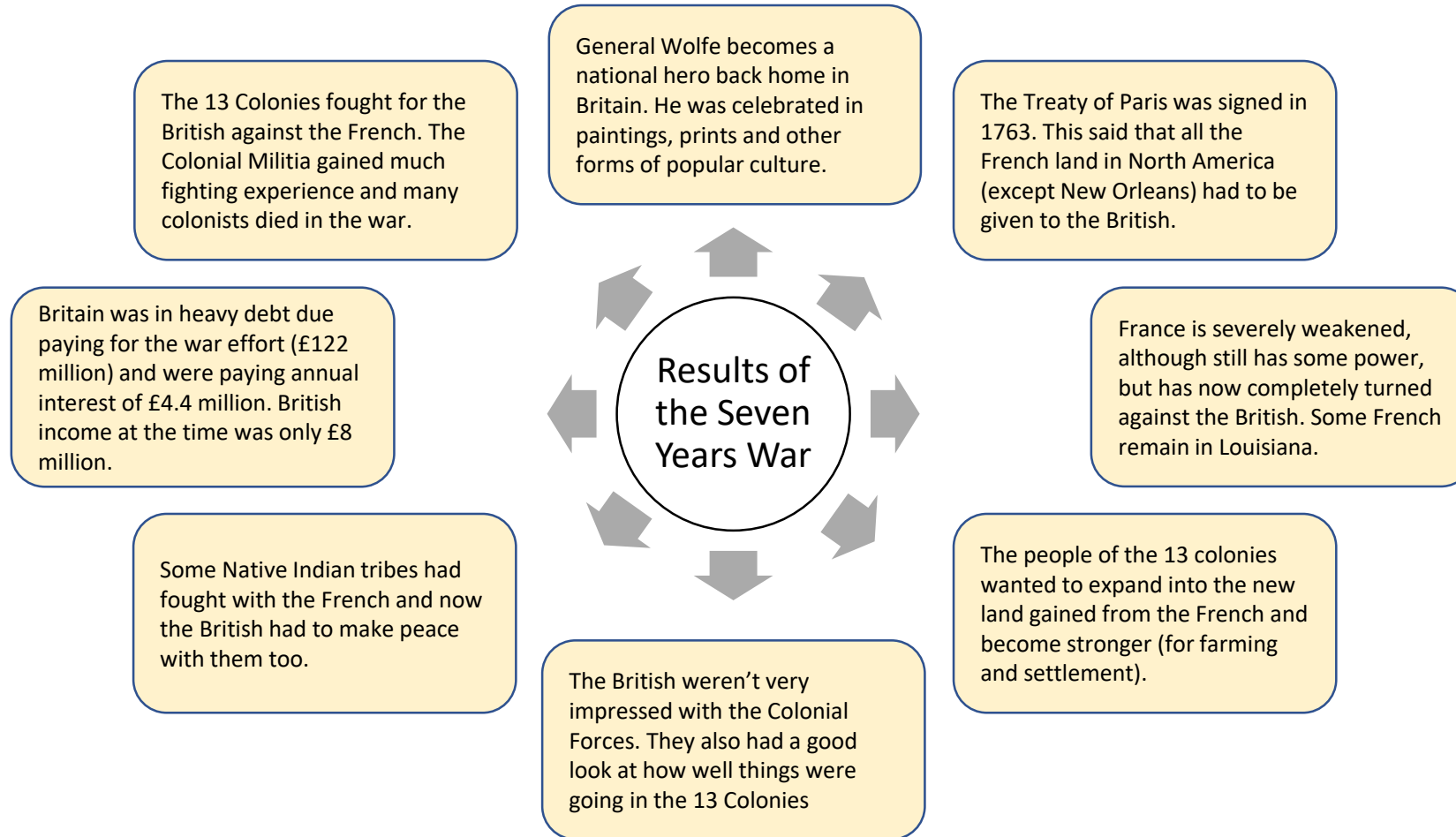
## Colonial Products and Exports

The colonies were founded to **benefit** England and the proprietors. Their purpose was to send back to England **farm products** and **raw materials**. Ships sailed from colonial harbors loaded with exports.

**Exports** are goods sold in other countries. Exports from the colonies were **raw materials** that could be made into a **finished product**. Colonial exports included **furs, lumber, dried fish** and cash crops like **tobacco, indigo, rice, wheat, and corn**.

COLONIES	REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
New England Colonies	Escape religious persecution; establish Puritan society; establish fur trade	Fishing; lumber; shipbuilding; whaling; trade; fur trade; farming
Middle Colonies	Expansion; trade; religious freedom and tolerance	Trade; farming; lumber; fur trade; shipbuilding
Southern Colonies	Search for gold; religious freedom and tolerance; land wealth; small farm ownership; escape debt	Tobacco, rice, and indigo crops; lumber; trade

## The outcomes of the Seven Years War



Put a B for consequences for the British  
Put a C for consequences for the Colonies  
Put an F for consequences for the French

**Challenge:** Who do you think faced the biggest consequences? Why? Explain in no more than 50 words!



<u>Why was slavery abolished?</u>				
The slave trade was not making as much money as it used to do.	Slaves living in Britain got the chance to prove racist ideas to be wrong!	Some British slaves had worked out that in Britain slavery was not illegal or legal! Some slaves took their master to court and found supportive lawyers - many judges were impressed by their arguments.		In 1791 the slaves on Saint-Domingue, a French colony in the Caribbean rebelled, set fire to the sugar cane fields and killed the white planters!
Some people began to argue that slaves would never work as hard as people who were paid.	In 1787 12 Christian men, including a key abolitionist William Wilberforce set up a group to stop slavery. Wilberforce was an MP and he made speeches to parliament. Another man named Thomas Clarkson collected evidence about the middle passage to show parliament.		The campaigners argued that slavery went against god and the Christian religion.	Due to some plantations closing because of the drop in the price of sugar - not as many slaves were needed
A slave named Olaudah Equiano campaigned to end slavery. He was very intelligent and wrote a book once he was free about his life - this proved racists wrong. He was an intelligent ex-slave. White Europeans had thought they were more intelligent.	In the 1770s the price of sugar dropped and some British plantation's in the West Indies had to close down.	Plantation owners were scared that slaves would see what happened in the French colony and rebel too!	An MP named Granville Sharp helped slaves in court cases against their master. He was an anti-slave campaigner.	

# Why did Britain lose control of America?

## French & Indian War

Also known as the Seven Years War, this war was fought over conflicting territorial claims between the French and British in the Ohio River Valley. The British victory resulted in virtual expulsion of the French in North America, and the rationalization of taxing the Americans to recoup monetary losses.

## The Townshend Acts

The Townshend Act of 1767 authorized Parliament to issue taxes on in-demand imports such as glass, lead, paint, paper and tea. British soldiers had to be brought into Boston to prevent an uprising.

## The Boston Tea Party

December 16<sup>th</sup> 1773.  
Angry Bostonians known as the Sons of Liberty boarded a British tea vessel dressed as Indians and dumped all of its tea into Boston Harbor in protest of the Tea tax.

## First and Second Continental Congress

With war looming, the Continental Congress was formed for the purposes of drawing consensus within the colonies for action against the growing threat of British occupation. The First Continental Congress, which was comprised of delegates from the colonies, met in 1774 in reaction to the Coercive Acts, a series of measures imposed by the British government on the colonies in response to their resistance to new taxes. In 1775, the Second Continental Congress convened after the American Revolutionary War (1775-83) had already begun. In 1776, it took the momentous step of declaring America's independence from Britain.

## The Stamp Act

The 1765 Stamp Act required colonists to pay a tax (in the form of a stamp) on printed documents, various licenses, and other goods. Colonists rebelled and terrorized British tax collectors.

## The Boston Massacre

March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770.  
Tension over the presence of British troops in Boston led to the Boston Massacre, the first episode which resulted in the loss of life. Four Bostonians were killed when Redcoats fired into an angry mob.

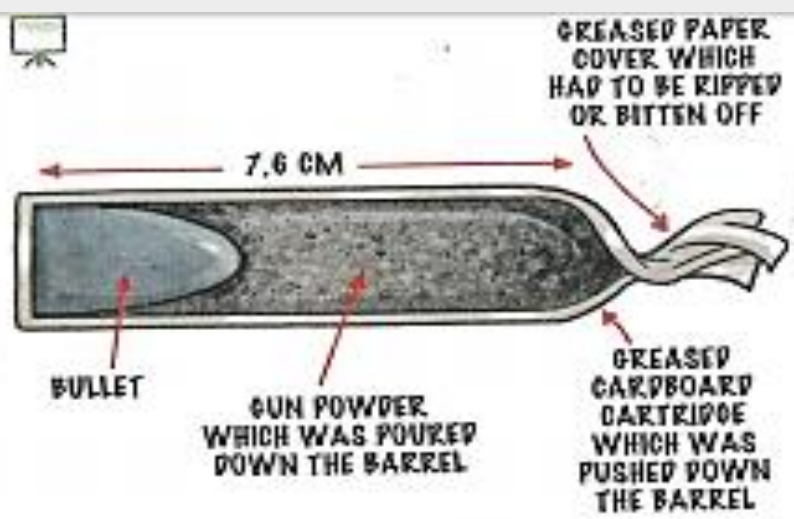
## The Intolerable Acts

March–June 1774: Intolerable Acts  
In retaliation for colonial resistance to British rule during the winter of 1773–74, the British Parliament enacted four measures that became known as the Intolerable (or Coercive) Acts: the Boston Port Act, Massachusetts Government Act, Administration of Justice Act, and Quartering Act. These acts closed Boston harbor, removed local councils and the right to town meetings, allowed for the protection of British officials and forced the colonists to house British troops in their homes!

## Thomas Paine and Common Sense

Jan 1776. Common Sense, one of the most influential pamphlets in American history galvanized the American public to support the Revolution and condemn the monarchy in England. Paine says that as a colony of Britain, America lacks respectability on the international scene. They are seen simply as rebels, and cannot form substantial alliances with other nations. In order to prosper in the long term, the colonies need to be independent. Paine says that, by declaring independence, America will be able to ask for the help of other countries in its struggle for freedom. For all of these reasons, Paine says it is imperative and urgent that the colonies declare independence.



<p><b>What was the aim of the British Empire in India?</b></p>	<p><b>How were the Sepoys treated?</b></p>	<p><b>What did the BE introduce in 1857?</b></p>
<p>To protect the poor natives and advance civilisation.</p> <p>They wanted to improve India by building roads, railways, schools and hospitals.</p> <p>They wanted to 'westernise' India of their cultures which England did not think were civilised - Sati and Christianity</p>	<p>In the army they had little chance of promotion and were often sent to the most dangerous places without a say. Some felt they were being converted to Christianity .</p>	<p>The Enfield rifle with a new method of loading. The cartridge needed the top bitten off before pouring the gunpowder down the barrel of the gun.</p>
<p><b>Draw a diagram of it</b></p>	<p><b>Why did this cause upset?</b></p>	<p><b>What was the most important reason for the mutiny?</b></p>
 <p>SOURCE: B An Enfield rifle cartridge.</p>	<p>The cartridge had a coating of cow and pig fat to stop moisture ruining it. To ingest or even put the animal fat in their mouths was against the Sepoys religions.</p> <p>Muslims believed the pig was a dirty animal and the cow was sacred to Hindus. This new method went against their religions and the British refused to take this into consideration</p>	<p>The British attempt to westernise India/treatment of the sepoy/the new Enfield cartridge</p>



She's a beauty!

The first of many a voyage, I hope.

Let's make some money!

1 In Europe (in Britain, Spain or France, for example) a group of rich businessmen would get together and buy (or rent) a ship.

These goods are old and cheap to buy in Europe.

Most are second-hand.

2 They load the ship with goods popular in Africa – cloth, guns, iron pots and pans, cheap bracelets, swords, kettles, alcohol – and set sail.

I feel seasick!

3 They sail the loaded ship to the African coast.

Local African chief

Captured men from other tribes

Criminal from chief's own tribe

Slave trader

4 They unload the ship and exchange the goods for captured slaves. The slave trader swaps a cheap load of goods for something that is really needed in the Americas... slaves.

5 The ship is loaded with the slaves and they are taken on a two-month journey across the Atlantic Ocean. The second part of the ship's journey is known as 'The Middle Passage'.

We're making a fortune today.

Now let's make even more money!

6 Once the slaves arrive in North America, South America or the West Indies, they are cleaned up and sold to farmers.

This stuff is cheap to buy over here.

We can sell it for a high price in Europe.

And get more money!

7 The slaves go off to work for the farmers and the slave traders will buy a load of sugar, cotton or tobacco and load it onto their empty ship.

Now it's time to make even more money!

8 The loaded ship then completes the third part of its journey back to Europe. The whole journey might take six months.

We made a fortune selling our goods.

Time to do it again.

Why not?

9 The slave traders sell their cargo to the cotton-wearing, sugar-loving, tobacco-smoking public... and make another huge profit.



