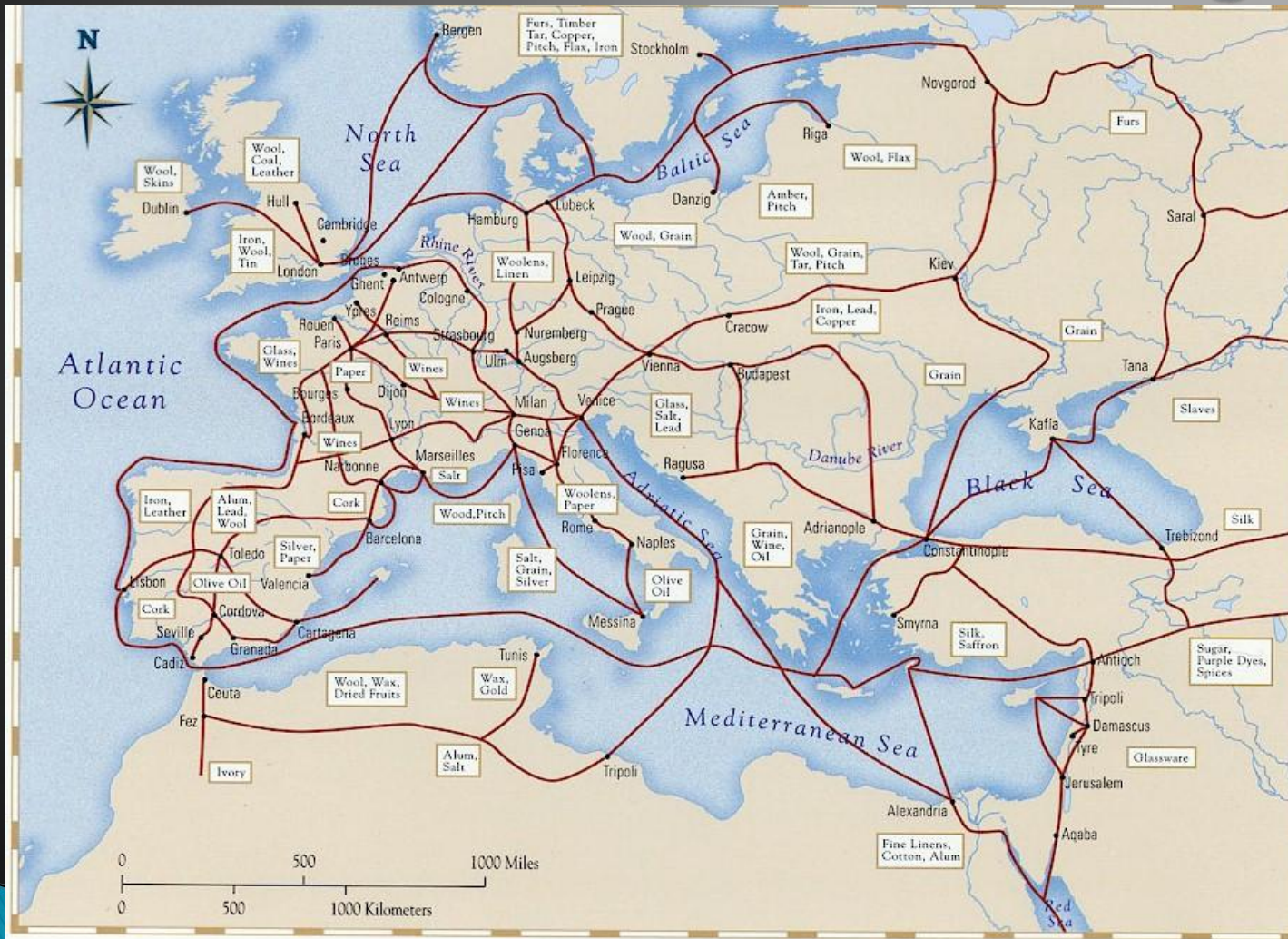


# What are the problems with the trade routes of the Middle Ages?



transparency 28

Trade Routes and Commercial Products of Europe, 800-1300

Map III.6.

AIM: How and Why did some European nations begin exploration in the late 1400s and early 1500s?

Chapter 15 section 1

# Vocabulary

- ▶ • Astrolabe
  - ▶ • Sextant
  - ▶ • Cartography
  - ▶ • Caravel
  - ▶ • Circumnavigate
  - ▶ • Joint Stock Company
  - ▶ • Treaty of Tordesillas
  - ▶ • Prince Henry the Navigator
  - ▶ • Vasco de Gama
  - ▶ • Christopher Columbus
  - ▶ • Ferdinand Magellan
- 

# I. What were the motivations for exploration?

A. Better trade routes (Gold)

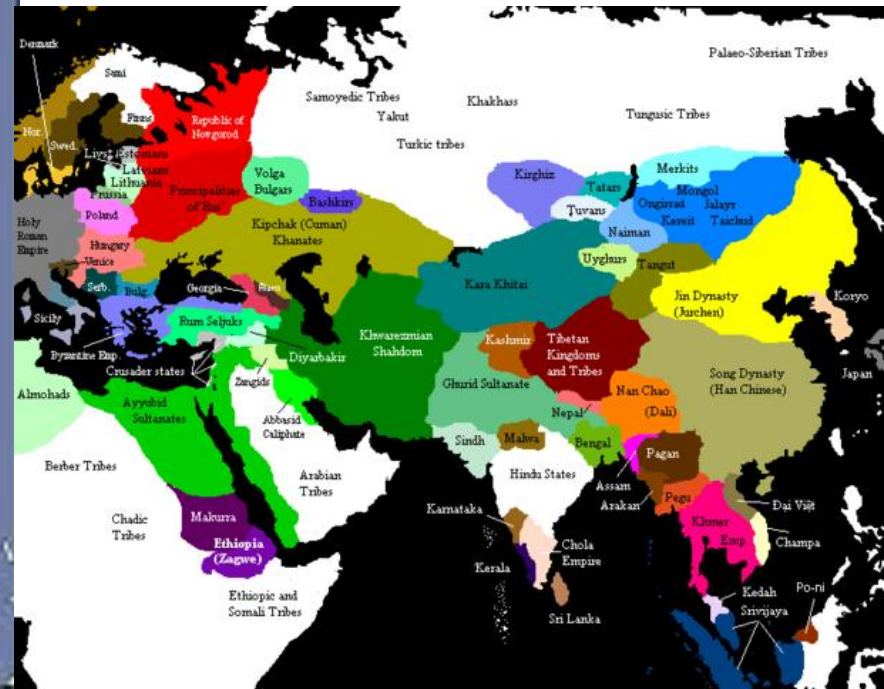
1. .
2. .

B. Spread Christianity (G-d):

1. .
2. .

C. Glory

1. .



## II. What enabled explorers to explore?

### A. Prince Henry the Navigator. (1394–1460)



1. .
2. .
3. .
4. Began a school to further the technology of navigation.
  - i. .
  - ii. .
  - iii. .
5. New technology
  - i. .
  - ii. .
  - iii. .
6. Began the exploration of Western and Southern Africa.



# Who Were the explorers?

## A. Bartholomeu Dias(1487)



# B. Vasco de Gama (1497)



# C. Christopher Columbus

1..

2..

3..

4..





# D. Ferdinand Magellan

- 1..
- 2..
- 3..
- 4..

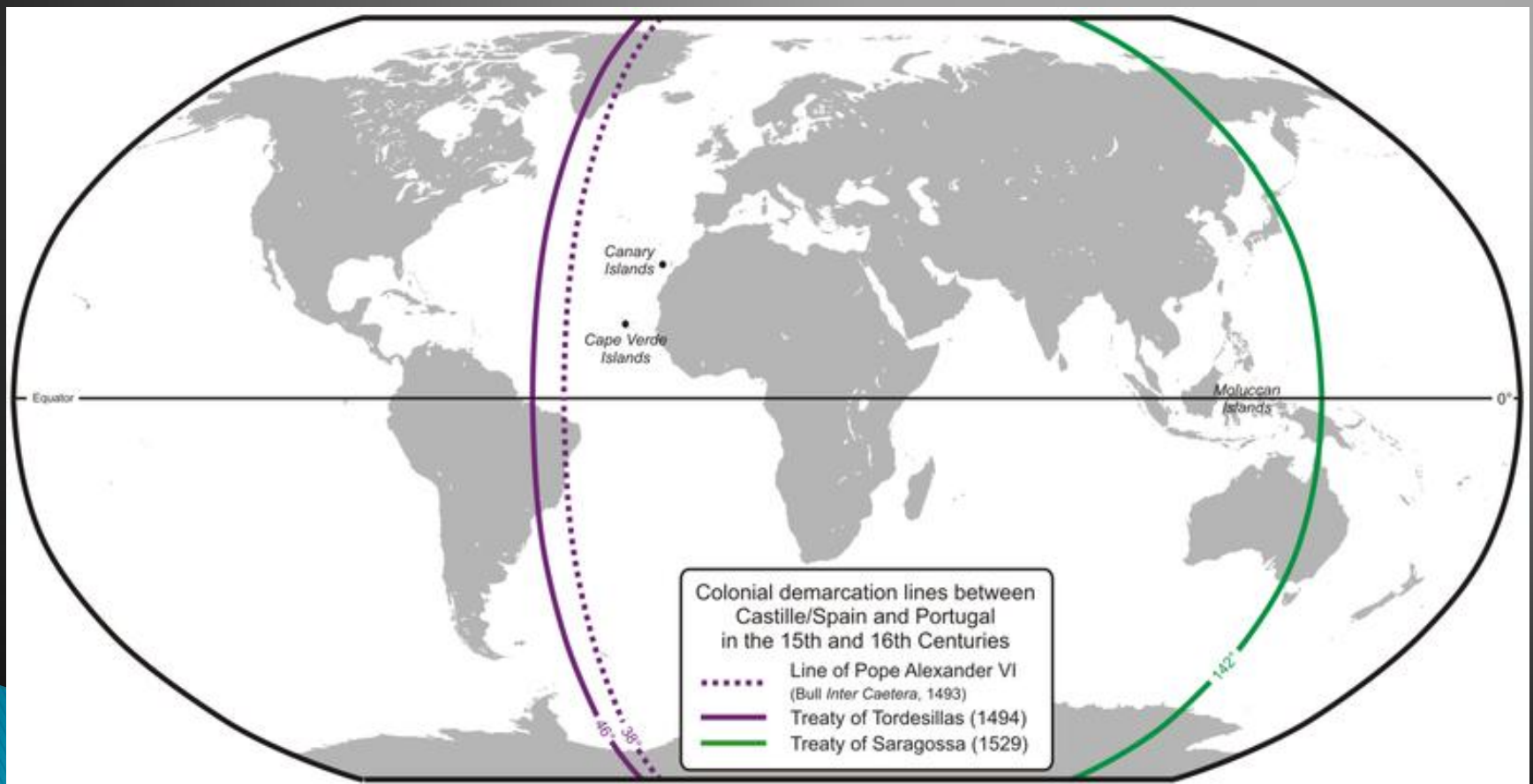
Magellan and Elcano circumnavigation

Juan Sebastián Elcano  
20/09/1519  
06/09/1522



# Treaty of Tordesillas

1. Pope Alexander VI set of a Line of Demarcation splitting the non European world into two halves, one for Portugal and one for Spain.





# List of Journeys

