

Tuesday, September 9, 2014

Do Now:

1) Pick up do now sheet and complete it.

Today's Agenda:

- 1) Do Now
- 2) Marco Polo
- 3) Portuguese Explorers/ Empire
- 4) Exit-slip

Homework:

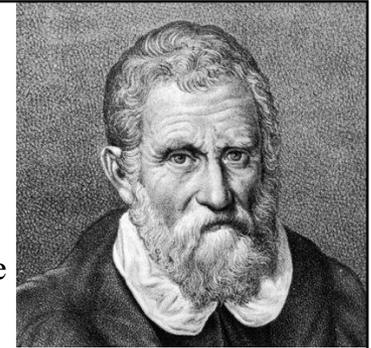
Prince Henry the Navigator Worksheet

Learning Target(s):

I can describe the contributions made by European Explorers (Spanish, French, English, etc.).
I can explain how conflict among Europeans led to a quest for more land and trade outposts.

Marco Polo:

- Italian explorer and author
- He made numerous trips to China and returned to Europe to write of his journeys
- His book, *Travels*, offered Europeans a firsthand view of Asian lands and stimulated interest in Asian trade and an interest to find new trade routes



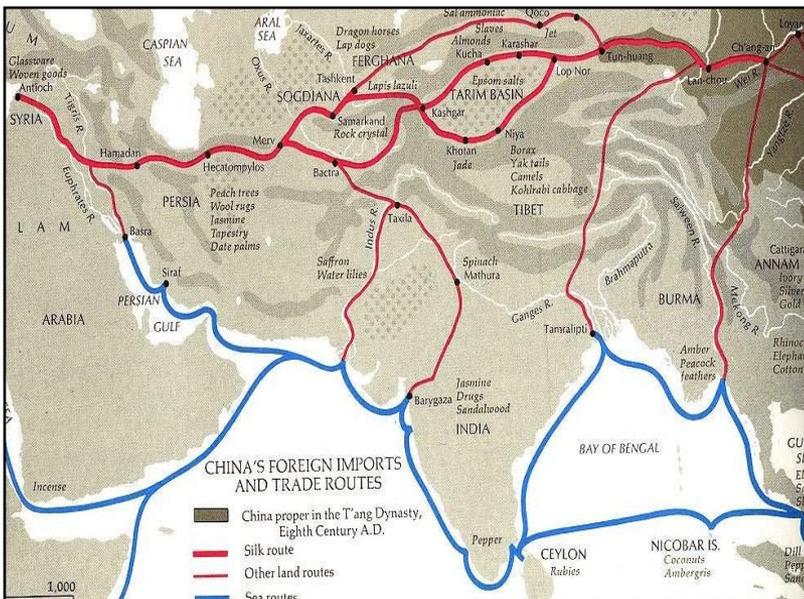
Marco Polo

Portugal leads the Way:

- Portugal was the 1st country to establish trading outposts along the west coast of Africa
- Beginning in 1420, under the leadership of Prince Henry the Navigator, Portuguese fleets began probing southwest along the western coast of Africa
- There, they discovered a new source of gold
- Became known as the Gold Coast or Ivory Coast



Exploration of the African West Coast



Prince Henry the Navigator:

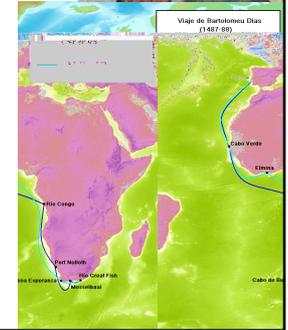
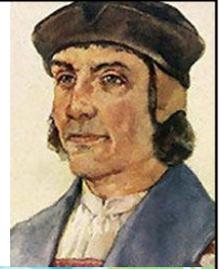
- Son of Portugal's King
- Nation's most enthusiastic supporter of exploration
- Conquered Muslim cities in North Africa where he discovered exotic wealth
- Wanted to obtain West African gold, ivory, and salt
- In 1419, Henry established a navigation school (map-makers, shipbuilders, scientists, and sea captains)
- By Henry's death, Portugal held a series of trading posts along Western African shores

[Prince Henry the Navigator](#)



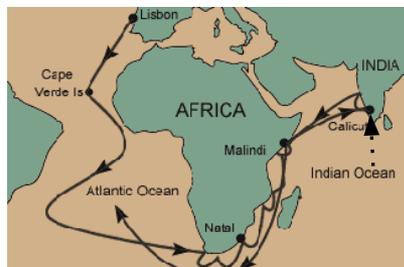
Bartolomeu Dias:

- 1488- Sailed down w. coast of Africa, he reached the tip (Cape of Good Hope)
- First to go around the tip of Africa
- A huge storm arose and blew his ships around the tip of Africa
- His crew was so exhausted that they returned to Portugal



Vasco da Gama:

- 1498- Began exploring east African coast
- Reached Calicut (SW coast of India)
- Was amazed by spices, rare silks, precious gems
- Filled boats with goods and returned to Portugal where they sold them and made several thousand percent in profits
- Da Gama's voyage of 27,000 miles gave Portugal a direct sea route to India



Portuguese in the Pacific:

- In 1511, the Portuguese seized Melaka and soon occupied the Moluccas
- Known to the Europeans as the Spice Islands, the Moluccas were the chief source of the spices that had originally attracted the Portuguese to the Indian Ocean
- The Portuguese lacked the military and financial resources to impose their authority over broad areas
- They set up small settlements along the coast, which they used as trading posts or as way stations en route to the Spice Islands



Exit-slip:

- ➔ **How did Marco Polo inspire exploration?**
- ➔ **Why did the Portuguese want new trade routes?**
- ➔ **What are the accomplishments of Dias and da Gama?**