Glory, God and Gold

Voyages and Adventures

America 1500

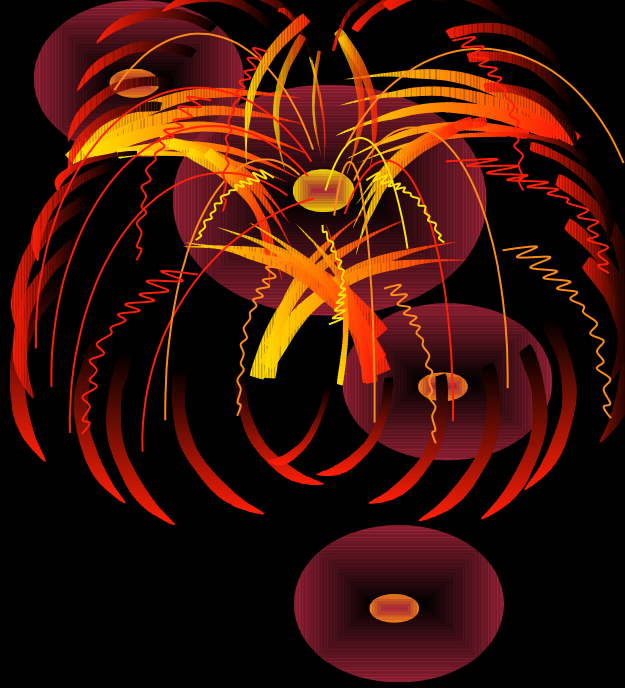
FOR GOLD, GOD, and GLORY!

- **GOLD! (WEALTH!)**
  - Europeans wanted to **cut out the middle man**!
  - Europeans try to find new trade routes because they want new sources of wealth (silks, spices).

GOD (Spread of Christianity)

- Many believed it was their duty to spread their religion and convert people to Christianity
- Bartolomeu Dias – “ *To serve God and His Majesty, to give light to those who were in darkness, and to grow rich as all men desire to do.”:*

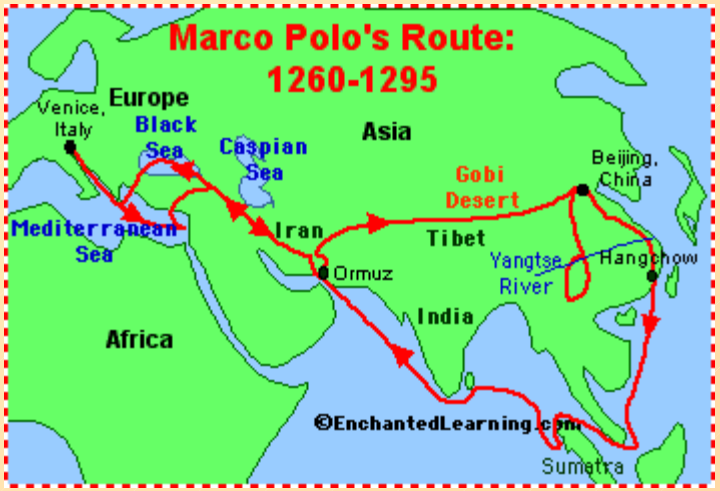
GLORY!



- Power
- BEING “The FIRST!”
- First to: Find an spice?
  Find an area?
  Create a trading port?
  Control a COUNTRY!?

Marco Polo

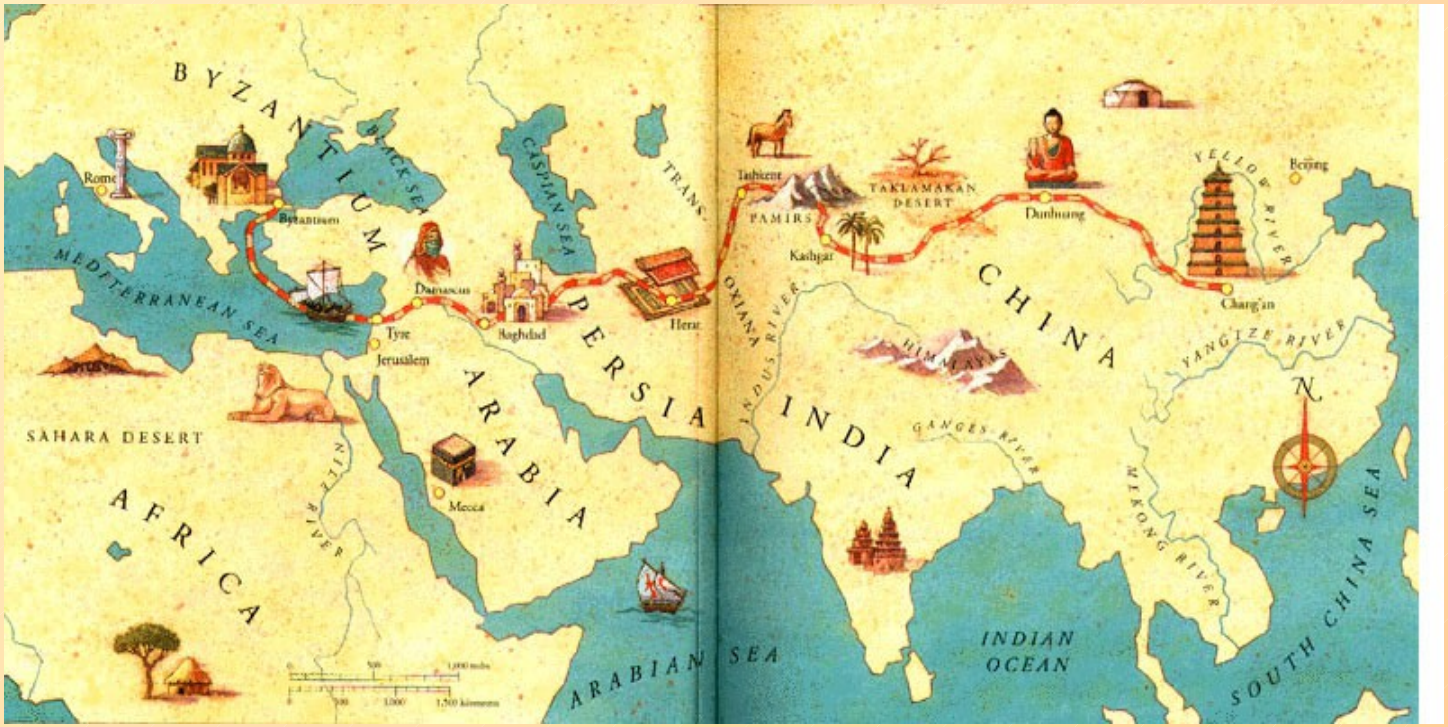
Marco Polo was a merchant from Venice, Italy. He traveled with his father and uncle to China. Their journey took three years. Marco Polo stayed in China for 16 years and saw many inventions, such as paper, printing, and gunpowder. When he returned to Europe, he wrote about his travels in a book. His stories encouraged other merchants to travel to Asia to buy silk, spices, and other goods.



The Silk Road

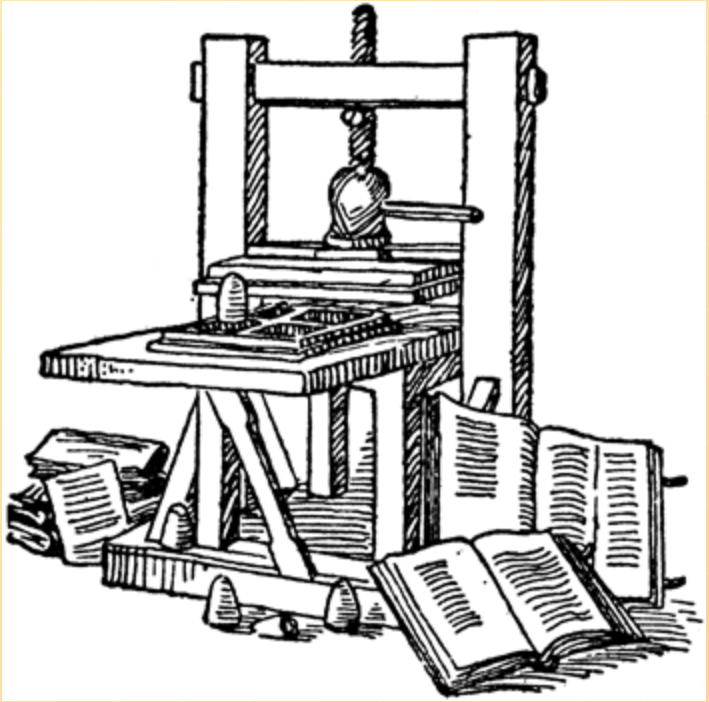
A series of trade routes connecting China to Europe.

Merchants traveled this “road” to buy silk, spices, and other goods from Asia. Wealthy Europeans paid high prices for silk.



The Renaissance

The Renaissance was a "rebirth" of learning and knowledge.
Europeans took new interest in writing, art, science, and ideas. During this time, technology changed rapidly. The invention of the printing press allowed ideas to spread across Europe.



New Navigation Technology

Hartman Astrolabe
(1532)

Better Maps

Mariner's Compass

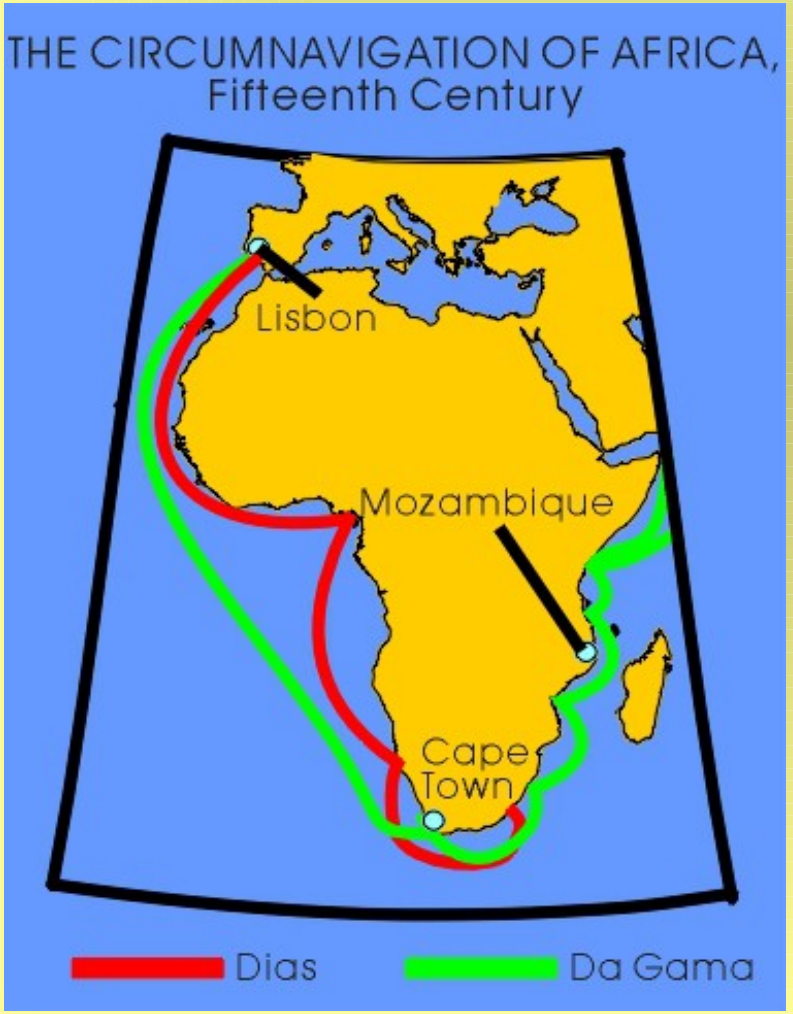
Sextant

TECHNOLOGY HELPS!

* The introduction of the Caravel made travel easier
  - 65 feet long = more space for food/people
  - Able to explore close to shore.
  - Larger sails for easier movement and power

* Gunpowder! - Chinese invention. Gave sailors confidence that they could protect themselves if they were attacked

Beyond Darkest Africa



The Portuguese yearned to find a sea route to India to thwart Arab "middlemen" who controlled overland routes, keeping prices of pepper and other spices high by keeping supplies low.

Glory, God or Gold?

Prince Henry "the Navigator"

To bring Portugal more trade and power and to spread Christianity, this prince sponsored expeditions beyond the safety of the Mediterranean. He opened a school for sailors, but didn't go on any voyages himself.

Glory, God or Gold?

Bartholomeu Dias

A fierce, 13 day storm blew his ship off course rounding the tip of Africa. He only realized how far he had gone when the skies cleared.

Why do you think the cape he rounded (though he never saw it) was named "The Cape of Good Hope"?

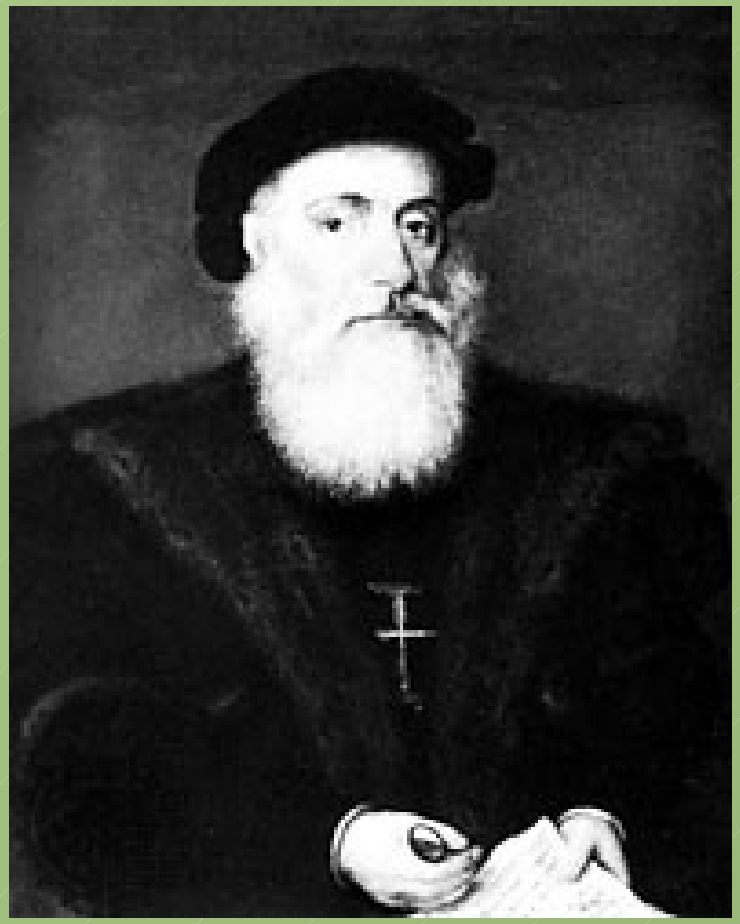
Glory, God or Gold?

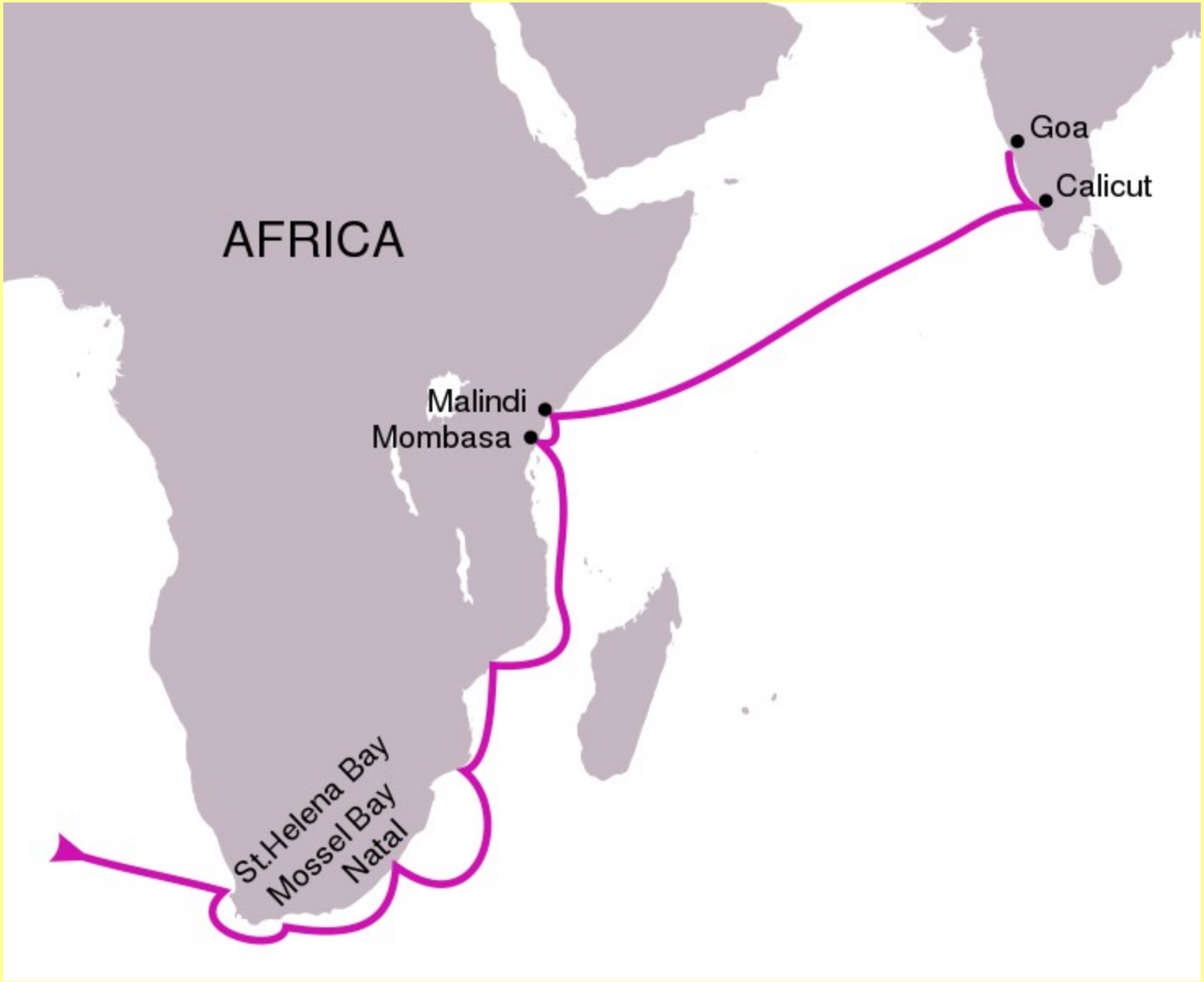
Animation of Dias Voyages

Vasco da Gama

In his first voyage, da Gama managed to reach India (his goal) and sail home.

This opened a new sea route to Asia. Other Portuguese sailors soon used the route for spice trading.




AFRICA
Goa
Calicut
Malindi
Mombasa
St.Helena Bay
Mossel Bay
Natal

Da Gama's Second Trip

Da Gama left better prepared the second time, with 14 well armed ships instead of two. Priests and religious processions sent him off with blessings. But he didn't bring gifts:

He demanded surrender of all valuables from a ship filled with 380 Muslim pilgrims. When they delayed he took the valuables—22,000 ducats worth—then burned the ship and everyone on it.

At Calicut, he seized a fishermen and traders in the harbor, hanged them, cut up their bodies, and sent the hands, feet, and heads to the haughty Samuri. *He left 5 ships of soldiers to secure the trading city.*

Glory, God or Gold?

Christopher Columbus

Strengths:

- *Belief in self and abilities*
- *Faith in his idea of reaching the Indies and China by sailing West*
- *Abilities as a sailor*
- *Luck*

Weaknesses:

- *Belief in self and abilities—made him arrogant and cruel to crew and natives*
- *Faith in his idea of reaching the Indies and China by sailing West—made him foolhardy in holding to the idea he'd reached the Indies.*

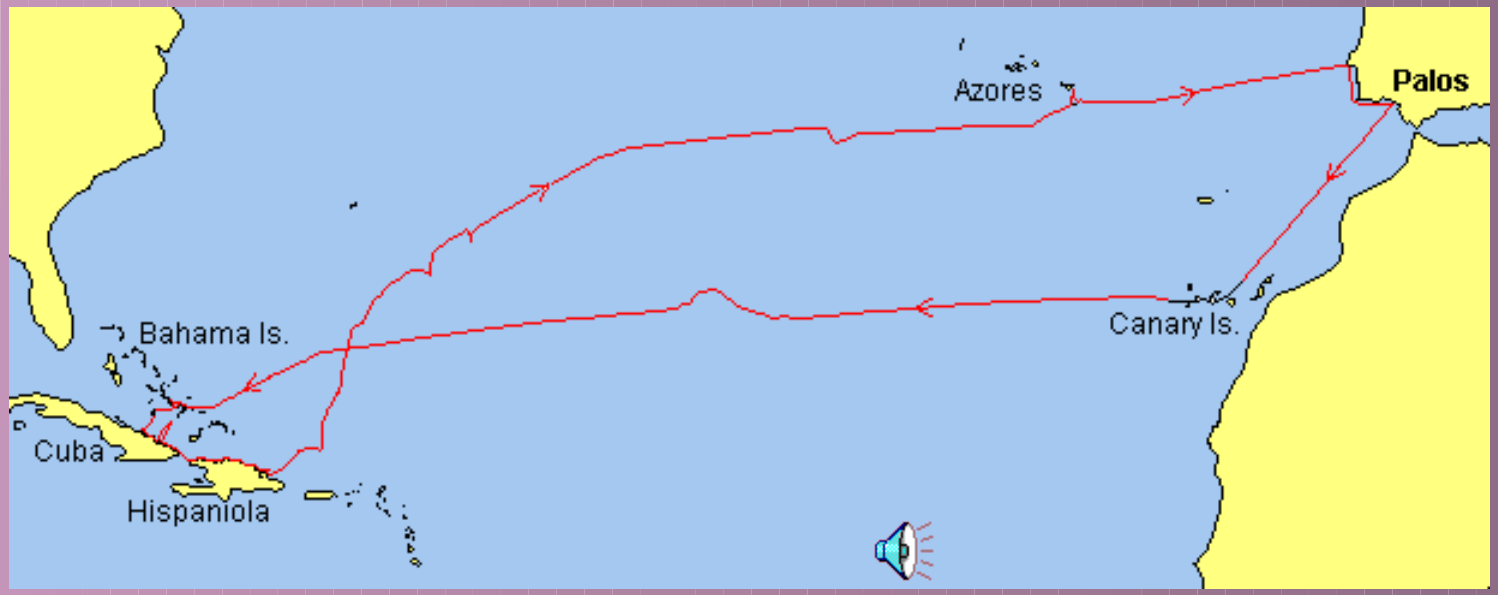
Christopher Columbus

Columbus did not know North and South America were west of Europe

Columbus asked King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to pay for his voyage. At this time, Spain had fought several wars and needed money to pay for them. The Spanish King and Queen hoped to make money from the gold and spices Columbus would find in Asia.

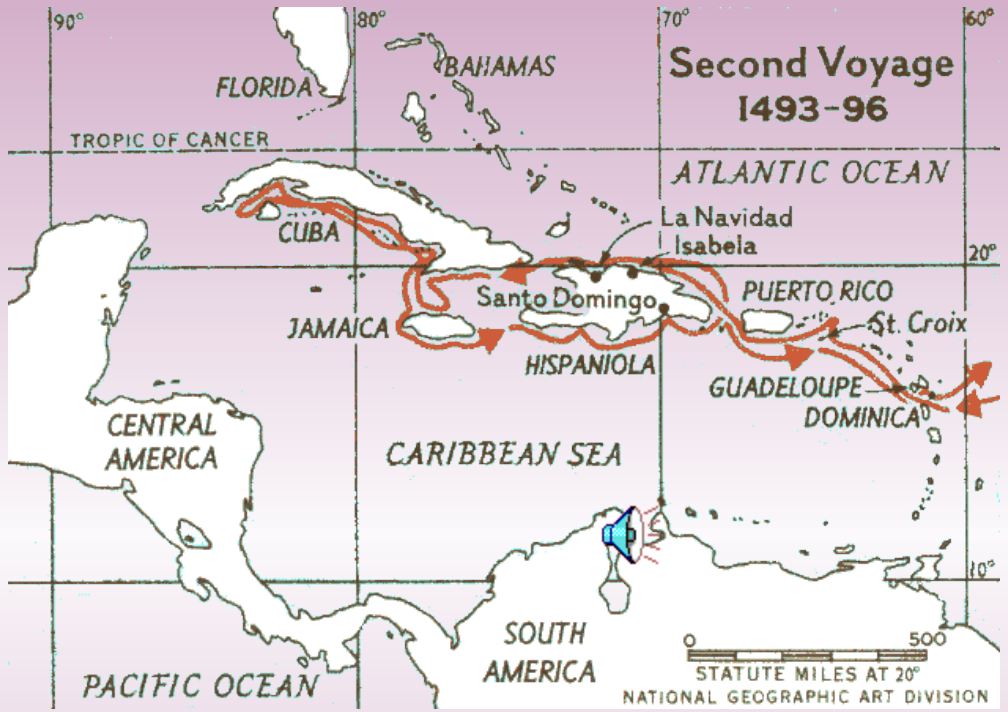
Set sail on August 3, 1492 with three ships: Nina, Pinta, and the Santa Maria. His crew first saw land on October 12, 1492. He thought he had reached Asia, but he had really landed in the Bahamas.

First Voyage: Discovery



- ***Crew***: *87, 84 Andalucian sailors. Only 4 criminals seeking pardons*
- ***Problems***: *superstitions of crew (sea monsters, fall off edge of world)—Columbus disciplined severely, minimized distances (falsely) so they wouldn't know how far they'd gone.*
- ***Failures:*** *didn't really find the Indies or China; didn't find the riches expected*
- ***Successes:*** *found new lands for Spain, found western and eastern routes that took full advantage of prevailing currents and winds*

Second Voyage: Whoops!



17 ships with 1200 men (6 of them priests to convert the "Indians") set out to find Indies spices and gold

300 died of disease. A hurricane destroyed all of the ships. Patching together two ships from the scraps, Columbus limped home in disgrace.

Third Voyage: Whoops 2

With 6 Ships, few volunteers and many convicts, Columbus set out to redeem himself.

First hope—Natives brought Columbus and his crew gold nuggets to trade at Hispaniola

Natives turned unfriendly and forced them to leave. Ships wormy and food rotten, but colonists wouldn't help and Indians refused them food. After word of Indian killings reached the monarchs, Columbus and his brother were brought back to Spain in chains.

Fourth Voyage: Defeat

Privately funded, not patroned by Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus was still "Admiral," but had no governing powers over colonists.

Although he sailed along the coast of South America, he found no riches, nor traces of the Indies or China and returned to Spain defeated.

Glory, God or Gold?

The Columbian Exchange

- Columbus brought horses, cows, pigs, wheat, barley, and sugar cane to the Western Hemisphere. These animals and plants did not live in the Americas before Columbus brought them there.

- European settlers also brought **DISEASE**. Many Native Americans died from epidemics (outbreaks of disease).

- Columbus brought corn, peanuts, potatoes, tomatoes, chocolate, peppers, beans, and squash back to Europe. These plants had never been seen in Europe prior to Columbus' voyages.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa

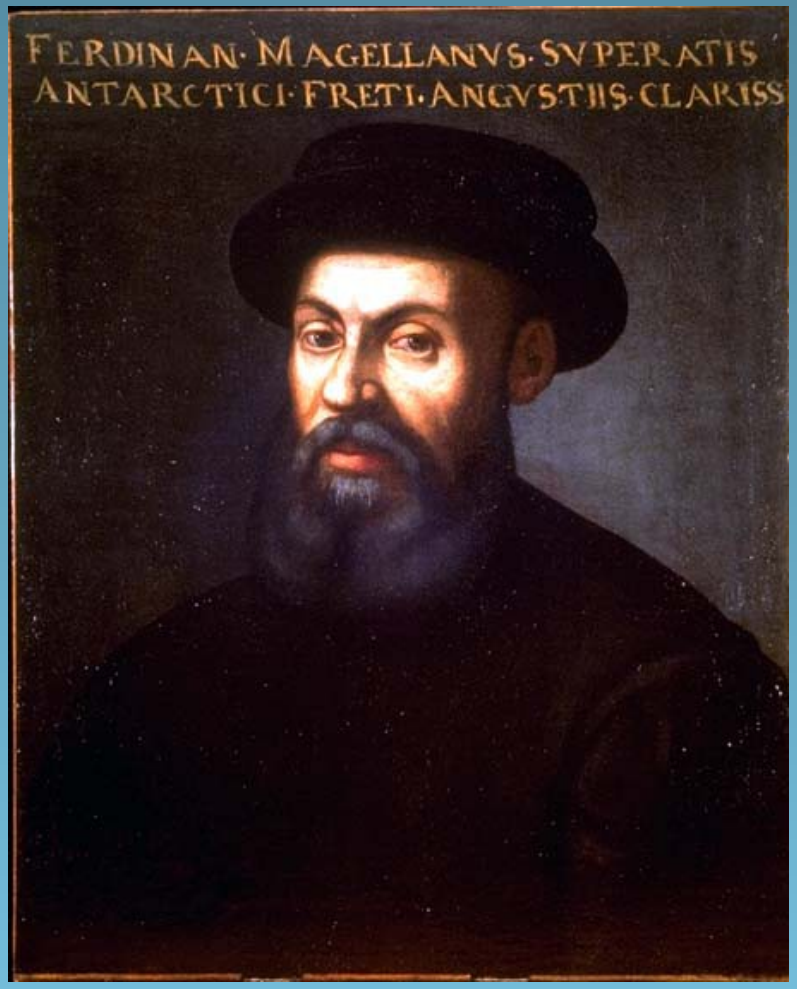
Balboa sailed to present-day Panama in Central America. In 1513, he crossed the mountains and jungles of Panama and reached the Pacific Ocean.

Ferdinand Magellan

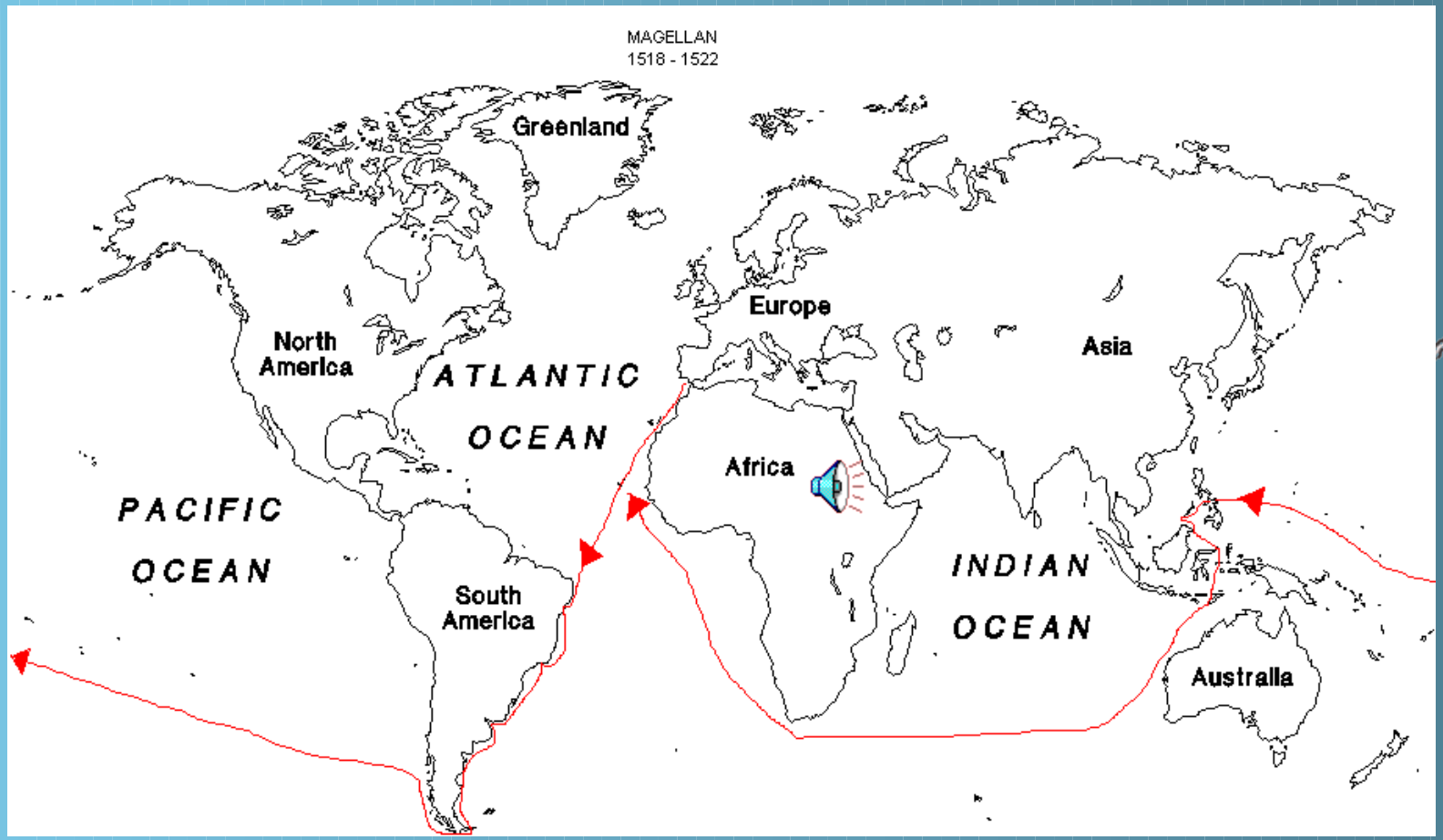
Inspired by a friend who was both astrologer and cartographer, Magellan determined he could ***circumnavigate*** *the globe..*

Spurned by his native Portugal, he gained funding and patronage from Spain.

He set out to accomplish Columbus' goal, to reach the Indies and China by sailing West



Magellan's Voyage



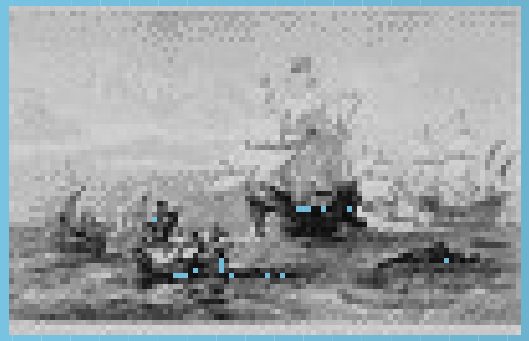
Although the voyage is attributed to Magellan, he did not succeed in the circumnavigating globe. He was killed on the island of Mactan.

Obstacles & Problems

Magellan and his crew suffered all of the following as he searched for a western sea passage around South America:

- *Finding many places along the coast that looked like sea passages that were just bays and inlets*
- *Running out of food and supplies. He thought he had supplies for two years. His suppliers in Spain fraudulently gave him six months worth. (He and the crew ate fresh fish and game, rats and wormy biscuits, even, oxhide bindings, and drank water contaminated with rat urine.*
- *Combating the mutiny of three out of his five ships. To quell it, he had to kill the captain of one of the ships, then block passage of the other two.*
- *Meeting greedy natives who swarmed over his ships and took everything that wasn't nailed down.*
- *Navigating through one of the most treacherous passages of rock-lined water in the world: the strait named for him.*

Magellan's Death



On an island in the Philippines, a native chieftain pretended to be Christian to enlist Magellan's aid to fight a neighboring chieftain.

Once on the island, Magellan was attacked by the chief and his men. He was repeatedly wounded by natives armed with poisoned arrows, spears and scimitars. He could have retreated and saved himself, but covered his fleeing men, fighting while the rest rowed back to the ships.

Concluding the Voyage

- *One by one the ships fell apart.*
- *The Portuguese imprisoned some of the men in islands near Spain*
- *Only 18 of the 250 men landed back at Seville.*
- *The total time of the voyage was 12 days less than three years.*
- *As penitence, the 18 survivors walked barefoot carrying candles to the shrine of the Virgin Mary.*

Hernan Cortes

- *Spanish conquistador (conqueror)*
- *Led an expedition to Mexico*
- *Carried horses, weapons, and an army of 500*
- *Goal was to find wealth*
- *Conquered the Aztecs*
- *Brought disease to many Native Americans*

Glory, God or Gold?

Amerigo Vespucci

- *Italian sailor who mapped much of North America*
- *America was named after him*

Glory, God or Gold?

Juan Ponce de Leon

- *Led expedition to modern-day Florida*
- *Claimed Florida for Spain*
- *Looked for the legendary "Fountain of Youth" but did not find it*

Glory, God or Gold?

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

- *Led an expedition into American southwest*
- *Looked for the legendary "Seven Cities of Gold" known as Cibola*
- *Discovered the Grand Canyon*

Glory, God or Gold?

Hernando de Soto

- *Sent by Spain to conquer and settle Florida and explore the lands beyond.*
- *Traveled hundreds of miles through SE*
- *First European to reach the Mississippi River*
- *Did not start any settlements in America*

Glory, God or Gold?

New Spain

- *American Southwest and West coast*
- *Towns wherever they found gold, silver*
- *Began missions in modern-day California to convert Indians to Christianity*
- *The Spanish settlers forced Indians to work on their farms, killing many by overworking them. Then, they brought enslaved Africans to replace the Indians who died.*