**SLAVERY**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first European nation to have settlements in West Africa.
	+ At first the Portuguese were trading spices, ivory and gold.
	+ The Portuguese traded spices, gold, and ivory, but that eventually led to trading slaves. Tribal leaders actually captured their enemies and sold them to the Portuguese to trade.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the first country to trade slaves to America. The slaves were considered property. They worked on the plantations.
	+ People preferred Africans over Native Americans because Africans were less likely to get sick from disease.
* The first slaves were sent to work on sugar plantations in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_America.

Middle Passage

* The route slaves took from Africa to America.

Triangular Trade

* Trade routes between Europe, Africa, and America.

Aftermath of Slave Trade

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Africans were enslaved.
* Taken to the Americas

Effect on African society?

* Left few African males in Africa.

**Motivations for colonization:**

* Three countries sponsored early explorers.

1.)

2.)

3.)

The European Voyages of Discovery

1. Causes of European Expansion:
2. Economics
3. Desire for Spices
4. Religious Fervor
5. Renaissance Curiosity
6. Lack of Economic Opportunity at Home
7. Government Power

1. Technology and the Rise of Exploration:
2. Stronger Ships
3. Improvements in Cartography
4. New Technology

 C. The Portuguese Overseas Empire

1. Favorable Geography
2. Henry the Navigator (1394–1460)
3. Bartholomew Diaz and Vasco da Gama

**Prince Henry the Navigator**

* Prince Henry the Navigator (Dom Henrique) was the son of King João of Portugal, born in 1394. He is most famous for the voyages of discovery that he organized and financed, which eventually led to the rounding of Africa and the establishment of sea routes to the Indies.
* Henry was also a very devout man, and was Governor of the Order of Christ from 1420 until his death in 1460.

How did these explorations begin?

* The first to encourage new ship explorations was, known as “Prince Henry the Navigator”
* Never set sail, himself!
* “Arm chair navigator”
* Started an institute for seafaring and exploring; schools of seamanship!
* Combined ship technology learned from Islam with new European innovations
* By the time of his death in 1460, Portuguese had sailed as far south as the Gold Coast of West Africa

Voyages of Discovery

* During the two-year period from 1444 to 1446, Prince Henry intensified the exploration of Africa, sending between 30 and 40 of his ships on missions. The last voyage sponsored by Prince Henry sailed over 1,500 miles down the African coast.
* Although he never sailed on the expeditions, the voyages that he paid for in the mid-1400s helped launch Portugal into the front of the race to find a sea route to the Indies.

Henry’s Death

* Henry lived in the vicinity of Sagres for most of his life and this is where he died on November 13, 1460 at the age of 66. He had opened the way, but had not lived long enough to savour and share the successes of Bartolomeu Dias who rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, and Vasco da Gama who finally pushed through the sea route to India in 1498.

**Barthomew Diaz(s)**

* Born: c. 1450
* Birthplace:
* Died: May 1500
* Best Known As: Portuguese discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope
* 1488 - Bartolomew Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope(today, Capetown), at the Southern tip of Africa

**Vasco Da Gama**

* Born: c. 1469
* Birthplace: Sines, Portugal
* Died: 24 December 1524
* Best Known As: Portugese explorer who opened up sea route to India; 1st all water route to India.

**Christopher Columbus**

* 1492 “Columbus sailed the ocean blue
* Sponsor: Spain
* Wanted to find a western route to Asia
* Small ships, weather, and disease were obstacles
* First European to discover a sea route to America.

**Line of Demarcation (1493)**

* How to end the rivalry, in exploration, between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_??
* After Columbus returned, Pope Alexander VI (r. 1492-1503), a Spaniard, established a line to distinguish Spanish & Portuguese claims
	+ Assigned all new lands west of the Azores to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Lands to the east belonged to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Portuguese protested, leading to the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) –
	+ established a new line about 1,100 miles to the east of the Pope’s line– Brazil lay in the Portuguese sphere

**The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope’s Line of Demarcation:**

