<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desire for cheaper Asian spices</td>
<td>Sea route to Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire to convert people to Christianity</td>
<td>Start of the Atlantic Slave Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest in Asian culture</td>
<td>Other European countries began to explore</td>
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Technology: observatory, navigation schools, caravels, magnetic compass, astrolabe

- The Vikings reached North America and established settlements in Iceland and Greenland in the 800s and 900s. Viking sailor, Leif Eriksson, explored land west of Greenland known as Vinland about the year 1000. Historians think that Vinland was North America. No one is sure what other parts of North America the Vikings explored.
- The Portuguese were the leaders of early exploration. They hoped to find a new route to China and India. They also helped to find a more direct way to get West African gold.
- Prince Henry of Portugal (also called Henry the Navigator) set up a center for exploration so that scientists could share their knowledge with shipbuilders and sailors.
- Ships sailed south along the coast of West Africa (also called the Gold Coast) where they traded for gold and ivory and began buying slaves in the mid-1400s.
- In 1487 Bartholomeu Dias explored the southernmost part of Africa. This became known as the Cape of Good Hope. The king of Portugal hoped the passage around the tip of Africa would lead to a new route to India.
- In 1497, Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope. He visited East African cities and reached India in 1498.

Chapter 2 - Section 2 – Europeans Reach the Americas

Two Most important Voyages:

1. Christopher Columbus’s explorations inspired other explorations and resulted in the Columbian Exchange.
2. Ferdinand Magellan’s crew circumnavigated the globe and showed the extent of the earth.

- Queen Isabella of Spain sponsored Columbus on his first voyage in August 1492. He set out with three ships to find a route to Asia. On October 12, 1492, he spotted land, named it San Salvador, and claimed it for Spain. He did not know that he had reached the Americas. He was convinced that he had reached the East Indies.
- Columbus made three additional voyages in 1493, 1498, and 1502. He explored the Caribbean islands of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica and sailed along the coasts of Central America and northern South America. He claimed these lands for Spain.
The Treaty of Tordesillas was signed by Spain and Portugal to clarify the line of demarcation between their lands in the Americas. The treaty moved the line farther west so that Portugal would not be at a disadvantage. Spain was to have control of all the lands to the west of the line, and Portugal was to have control of all the lands to the east of the line.

Amerigo Vespucci mapped South America's coastline in 1499. He concluded South America was a continent, but not part of Asia. European geographers called the continent America, in honor of Amerigo Vespucci.

Vasco Núñez de Balboa claimed the Pacific and adjoining lands for Spain.

Ferdinand Magellan, sailing from Spain in 1519, found a passage to the Pacific, the Strait of Magellan. Magellan sailed around South America and toward Spain. Magellan was killed in an island battle along the way, but a small number of his crew made it all the way to Spain. The crew became the first to circumnavigate the world.

The Columbian Exchange was a two-way exchange between the Americas and Europe, Asia, or Africa. The exchange included crops, livestock, and other goods for enslaved Africans who worked on the plantations. Disease was a result of this exchange since Native Americans did not have the immunity to fight off European germs.

Chapter 2 - Section 3 – Spain Builds an Empire

Spanish America

Government: viceroyalties, increased infrastructure, bureaucracy, and taxes (encomienda system)
Religion: spread of Christianity
Labor: enslavement, cruel/harsh work conditions, and new diseases

Conquistadors were explorers who settled in the Americas. They received land grants from Spanish rulers in exchange for one-fifth of gold or treasure taken from the Americas.

In 1521 Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán. He took their emperor Montezuma prisoner and gained control of the region.

Francisco Pizarro captured the Inca ruler Atahualpa in 1532 and later gained control of the Inca Empire.

The Spanish conquistadors conquered great Native American empires with their strong armies using guns, cannons, and horses. The invaders also received the help of the Native Americans in overthrowing many existing rulers. Because the Native Americans had no immunity to European diseases, many of them became sick and died.

Spanish conquistadors also explored the southeastern and southwestern parts of North America in hopes of finding riches.
Juan Ponce de León landed on the east coast of present-day Florida in 1513, looking for gold and the “fountain of youth.” In 1565 the first Spanish settlement in the United States, a fort, was established at St. Augustine, Florida.

Many conquistadors searched for wealth and the “Seven Cities of Cibola.” Some lost their lives as they searched for these cities because of stormy weather, lack of supplies, and illness.

Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and Pánfelo de Narváez explored Florida and the coast of Mexico.

In 1541 Hernando de Soto explored the southeastern region of North America. He crossed the Mississippi River and traveled as far west as present-day Oklahoma.

Francisco Vásquez de Coronado traveled through northern Mexico and present-day Arizona and New Mexico. In 1540 he reached a town belonging to the Zuni people, but found no gold.

Chapter 2 - Section 4 – The Race for Empires

Significant events in the development of European empires in North America:
1450 – Johannes Gutenberg develops his movable-type printing press.
1517 – Martin Luther – a German priest -publicly criticized the Roman Catholic Church for being too wealthy and abusing its power. Religious movement began “Protestant Reformation”
1588 – The English defeat the Spanish Armada which led to countries such as England, France, and the Netherlands to claim land in North America.
Late 1400s and 1500s: Europeans explore North America searching for a Northwest Passage. England, France, and the Netherlands searched for a more direct route to Asia to compete with Spain and Portugal, who had claimed most of the Americas. This became known as the Northwest Passage. Instead of traveling around South America, they sailed along the northern coast to North America.

John Cabot probably landed on the coast of Newfoundland in 1497. England was then able to establish claims in North America.

Giovanni de Verrazano sailed for France in 1524 and explored the coast of North America from present-day Nova Scotia south to the Carolinas.

Jacques Cartier also sailed for France. He sailed up the St. Lawrence River and founded Mont-Royal (Montreal).

Henry Hudson sailed for the Dutch. He discovered the Hudson River in 1609. He sailed as far north as Albany. In 1610 he discovered Hudson Bay, thinking that he had reached the Pacific Ocean. He and his crew were unsuccessful in finding an outlet.

In the 1600s France and the Netherlands set up trading posts in the Americas. They were interested in economic opportunities, not building an empire.

Samuel de Champlain established a trading post for fur trading in Quebec and other parts of Canada. The Dutch established trading posts along the Hudson River.

The Dutch colony was New Netherland. Its main settlement of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island was a center of shipping to and from the Americas. In 1624, The Dutch West India Company gave new settlers who brought at least 50 settlers with them a large estate. These landowners gained riverfront estates and ruled like kings. They were called patroons.
In 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from local Native Americans for about $24. Minuit then founded the town of New Amsterdam, today called New York City. To attract colonists, the Dutch allowed members of all religions to settle in their colony.

Chapter 2 Section 5 – Beginnings of Slavery in the Americas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Need for labor</td>
<td>African Diaspora, Middle Passage deaths, treatment of enslaved Africans,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American culture</td>
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- In 1619 twenty Africans came to Jamestown. They were sold to Virginia planters to work in the tobacco fields. They may have come as servants, not as slaves.
- Until 1640 some Africans were free and some owned property. In the years that followed, however, Africans came as enslaved passengers or were sold as slaves upon arrival. Slavery became legal in the 1660s.