

How do historians analyze cause and consequences to understand and make sense of the past?

- When historians consider an event from the past, they are usually interested in the **how** and **why**.
- How and why = **causes**
- Just as important, historians work to identify changes, effects, and repercussions of events in the past.
- The results of event = **consequences**

What motivated European exploration?

- Spices and silk were carried over Silk Road from China to Italy
- The Italians were tired of paying high prices for Asian goods by the 1400's
- Overland trade routes were slow and controlled by a small number of people that could set prices high.
- The Europeans decided to use the ocean in the age of exploration (1450-1700).
- They were motivated by the three Gs. Gold, God, and Glory.
 - Gold: they wanted gold because it would give them wealth.
 - Glory: there was a focus on the individual because of Renaissance Humanism. The printing press gave the ability to share information about people. Competition between kings.
 - God: Lots of Christians wishing to convert non-believers.

What enabled Europeans to travel across the ocean?

- Prince Henry the Navigator started a school in Portugal for mapmakers, shipbuilders, and navigators.
- The Portuguese were searching for a new trade route to Asia but ended up coming in contact with Africa.
- They were motivated to spread the word of God.
- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to set up the Slave Trade with Africa.
- They used newer navigation technologies:
 - The compass was used help with direction.
 - The astrolabe could calculate your latitude (distance from equator).
 - The sextant replaced the astrolabe to more accurately measure the latitude of a ship.
- Ships were greatly improved by the Portuguese. The Caravel was invented.
 - It was a faster, more maneuverable ship.
 - There was triangular sails to make it easier to change direction.
 - The bilge pump systems enabled ships to float higher.
 - It had a rounded hull for carrying more cargo.
- Mapmaking was invented.
 - In 1569, Mercator projection was created to turn the globe into a flat, distorted, map.
- Vasco de Gama rounded the southern tip of Africa to India, creating a rush of people traveling to Europe.
- Christopher Columbus decided to sail west to India in 1492.
 - He landed in modern day Cuba. He thinks he's in Japan.
 - The scramble for the Americas began as they found new plants, animals, and people.

What was the consequence of the Columbian Exchange?

- Before 1492:
 - Two very different ecosystems
 - Two different disease pools
 - Two sets of culturally diverse peoples
 - Two sets of plants and animals
- The Age of Exploration was a period of large-scale contact between Europe and the Americas
- Interaction between the indigenous people of the Americas and Europeans led to sweeping changes for both sides.
- Contact led to exchange of plants, animals, and diseases.

- Things were brought to and from Europe.
- Western foods: Cacao, Potatoes, Chilli Peppers.
- Eastern Foods: Sugar, Chickens, Oils
- Foods were exchanged.
 - Nutrition was increased
 - Europeans took a liking to American foods
 - 1/3 of all foods grown have American origin
- Animals were taken to America such as horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and other useful species, changing the use of land.
 - Horses were taken to North America were brought in 1493 by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage.
 - Horses became very important to the indigenous people.
 - The horse was used for hunting, warfare, travel, lifestyles and standards of wealth.
- Europeans brought diseases to the Americas
 - Small pox, measles, influenza, and malaria killed millions.
 - As non Christians, Americans were regarded as sinners and illness was seen as punishment.
 - The pathway of these diseases was invisible to both Americans and Europeans (no germ theory at the time of contact).
 - The disease component of the Columbian Exchange was decidedly one sided and had a devastating impact on the Indigenous Peoples of America.
 - An estimated 80 to 95 percent of all Indigenous Peoples of America were killed off.
- The trade triangle began.
 - Sugar and tobacco were shipped from New World to Europe.
 - Textiles, manufactured goods, and rum were shipped to Africa for Europe.
 - Slaves were taken from Africa to the Americas.
 - Those goods were circulated around the triangle
- Trade markets changed the world forever.
 - The plantation system was developed to cultivate cash using slaves.
 - Between the years (1500-1800) over 12 million people were forcibly taken from Africa to the Americas because of the explosion of the slave trade. (Majority of slaves going to Brazil)

Brief history of pirates:

- Fun facts:
 - Parrots and monkeys were common pets
 - Hooks and pegs were not common replacements for limbs
 - Usually pirates would attack from afar
 - Pirates used cutlasses and daggers more commonly than guns
- Pirates were:
 - Usually male
 - Turned to piracy for many different reasons
 - Under the impression that it would be an easy, fun adventure
 - Under the impression that that it would bring riches
- Pirates were thieves, murderers, liars, kidnappers, rapists, terrorists, and torture experts.
 - They didn't care who they stole from, hurt, or killed.

How did the Columbian Exchange create the conditions for piracy?

- Pirates were located all around South America and the Caribbean.
- There were two types of pirates.
 - Privateers were given licence by a government to attack other countries' ships for money.
 - Proper pirates had no licence and would prey on any ship for their own benefit. They were often privateers whose licences had expired.
- Pirates were motivated by practical and common plunder.
 - Food and water

- Cloth
- Spare parts
- They were also motivated by treasure.
 - Spanish silver and gold coins
 - Ingot (gold or silver in bar form)
 - Slaves (to sell)
- People wanted to become pirates because:
 - Treasure
 - A quick way to live the good life
 - An easy way to get money to spend in the brothels and taverns
- However, pirates were not very happy
 - Lots died
 - Very few became rich
 - Most were captured and executed
- Flags were famous indicators of battle
 - Red meant no mercy, no prisoners
 - Black meant prisoners were being taken
- Piracy still exists in modern day in lesser quantities.