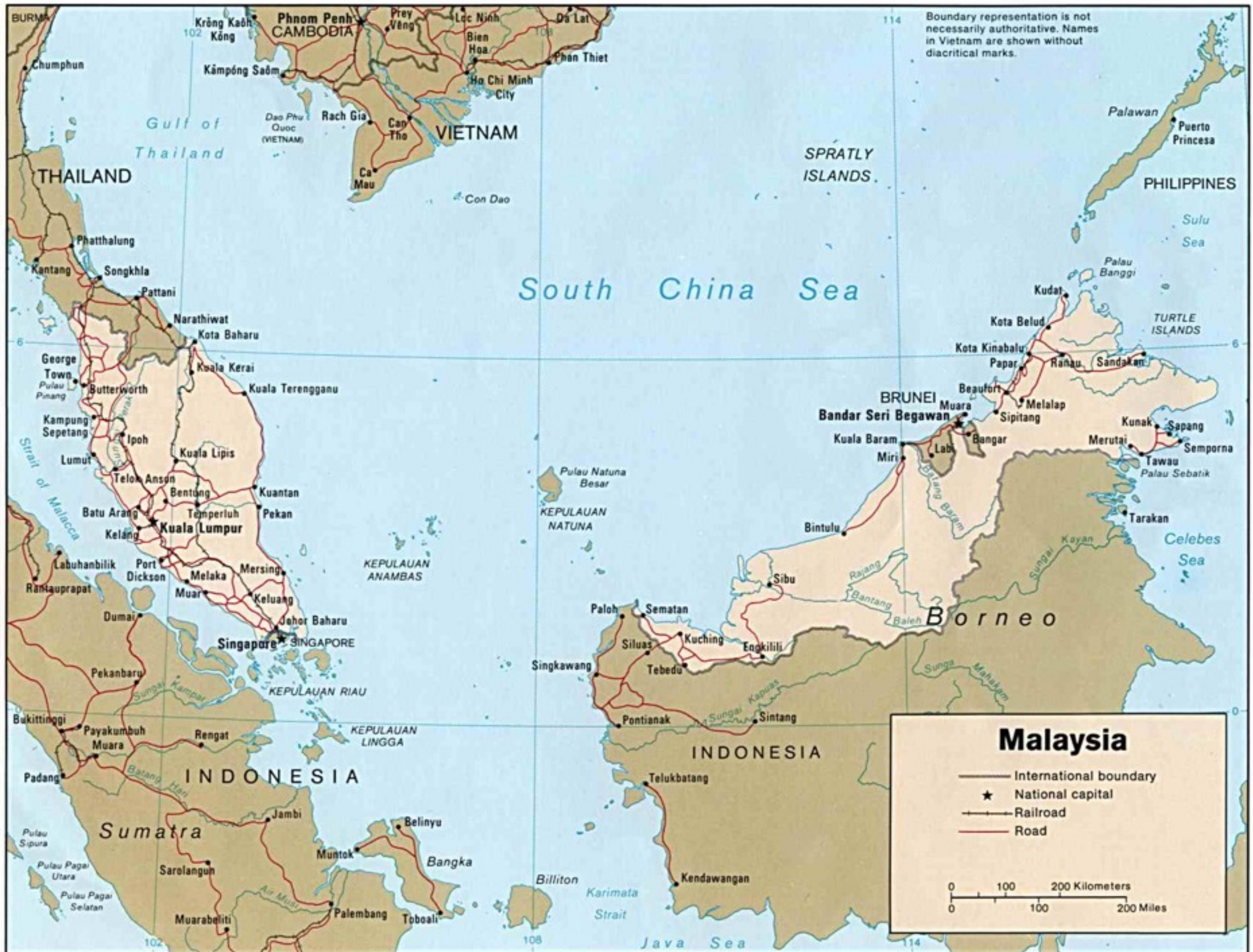


# **Global Maritime Expansion Before 1450**

# The Pacific Ocean

Over several thousand years,  
people from Malaysian Peninsula  
crossed to settle other areas



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.

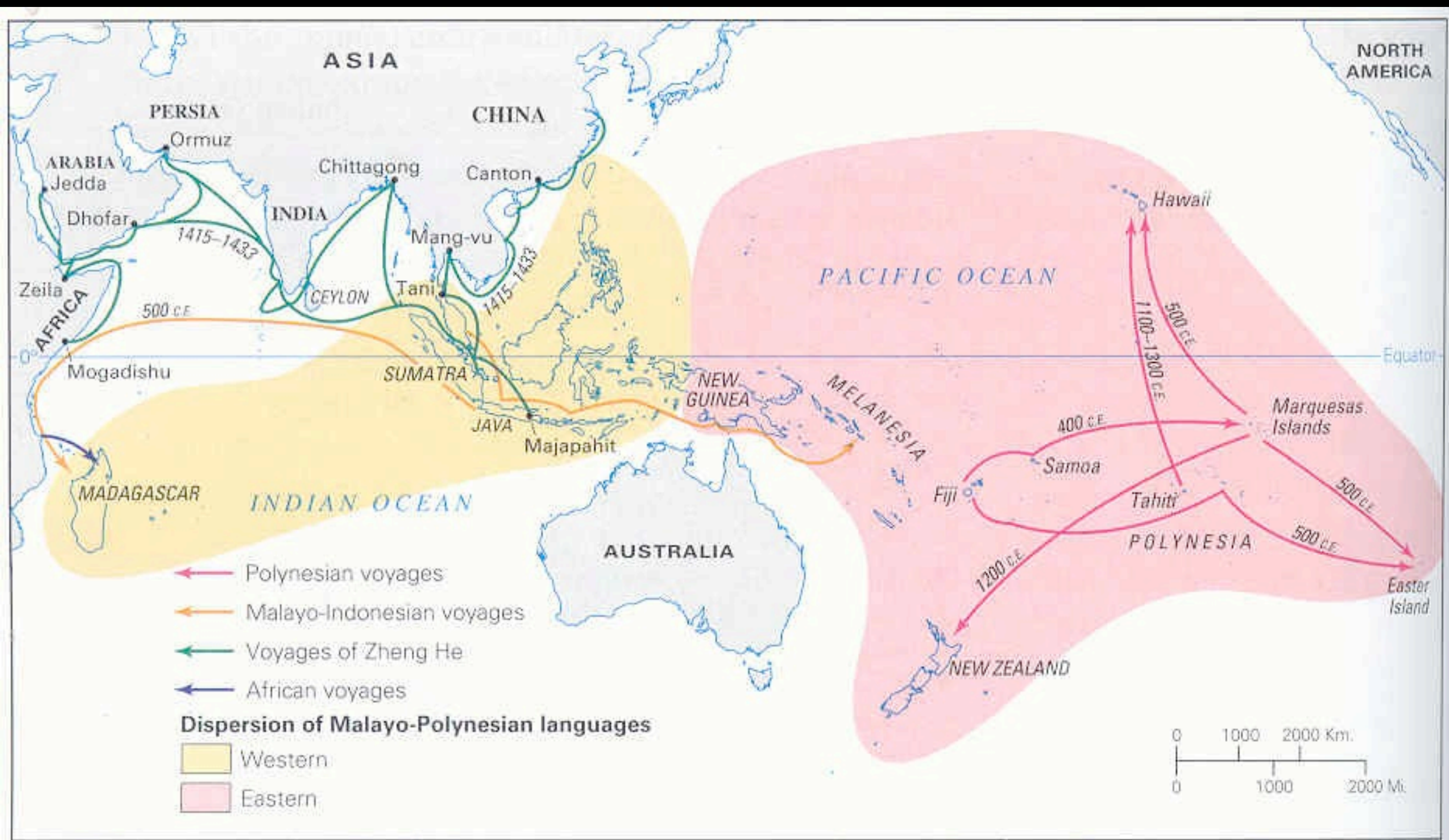
### Malaysia

- International boundary
- ★ National capital
- Railroad
- Road

0 100 200 Kilometers

0 100 200 Miles





- East Indies
- New Guinea
- Melanesian and Polynesian Islands
- The Marquesas
- New Zealand
- Other pacific Islands out to Hawaii

Thor  
Heyerdahl  
on the Kon  
Tiki (1947)





The  
Hokulea  
(1976)



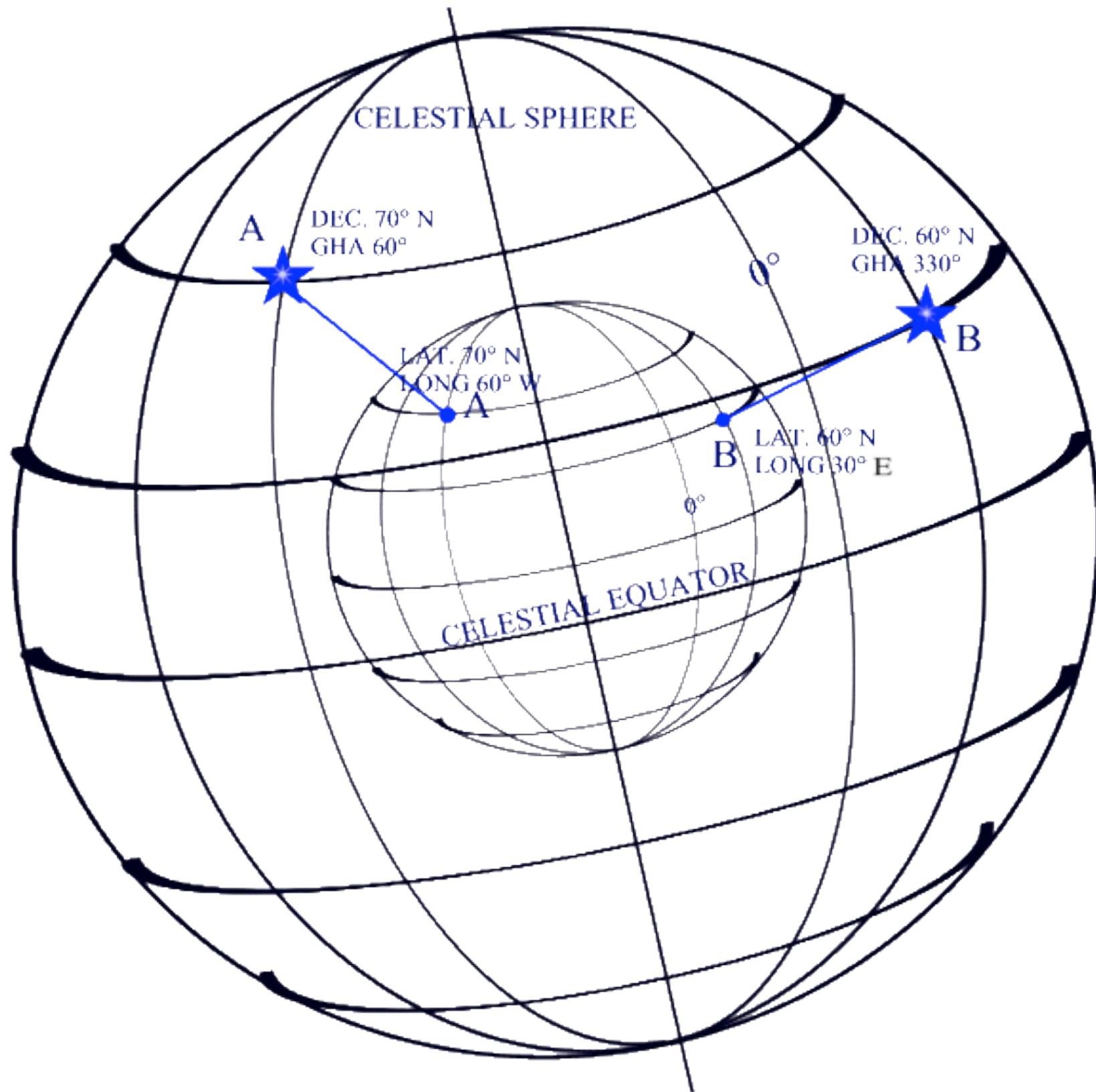




# Planned, coordinated voyages to colonize

- Celestial navigation
- Ocean currents
- Evidence of Land
- Very scientific approach - but with the crudest of instruments



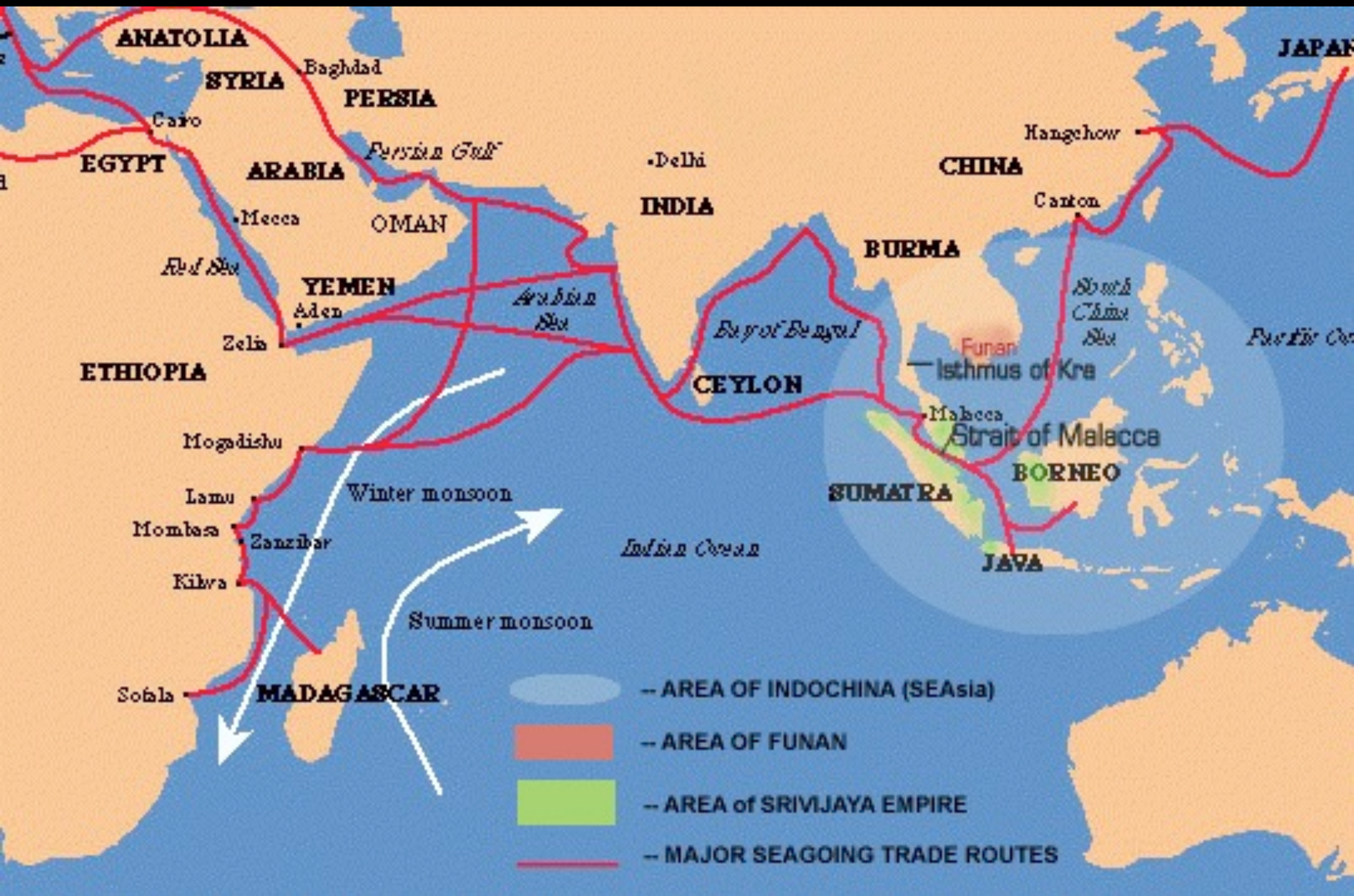




# The Indian Ocean

- Malayo-Indonesians colonized Madagascar through 15th century
- Arab seafarers used pattern of monsoons to establish Indian Ocean trade routes
- Rise of Islam created new markets and networks of traders







# The Indian Ocean

- 1405 -- 1433 Chinese Ming dynasty's voyages to Indian Ocean
- Huge scale -- 60 large ships & hundreds of smaller vessels
- Luxury goods from China
- Diplomatic relations between African and Asian states
- 1433 -- voyages ended (not profitable)



# The Atlantic Ocean



# Vikings during warm centuries of Middle Ages

- celestial navigation
- Settled Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland (Vinland)
- After 1200 colder climate -- some settlements abandoned









**13th & 14th centuries**  
**southern Europeans and Africans**  
**try to explore Atlantic**

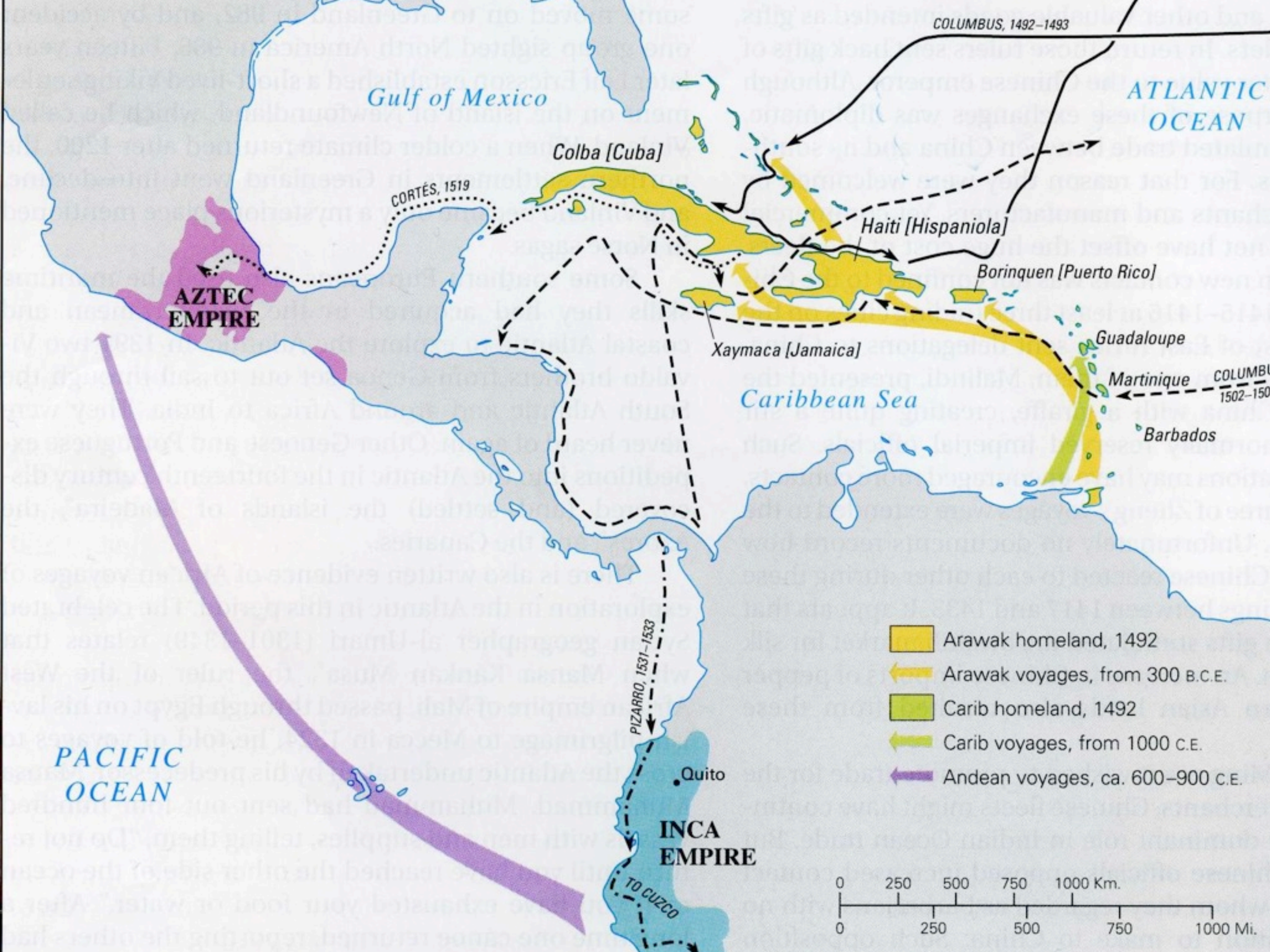
- 1291 -- Explores from Genoa and Mali set out but never return
- Settlement by Genoese and Portuguese or Madeiras, Azores, and Canaries



# Americas -- Arawak from South America colonized the Lesser and Greater Antilles by 1000 CE

- Later the Carib took over Arawak settlements







# European Exploration (1450+)

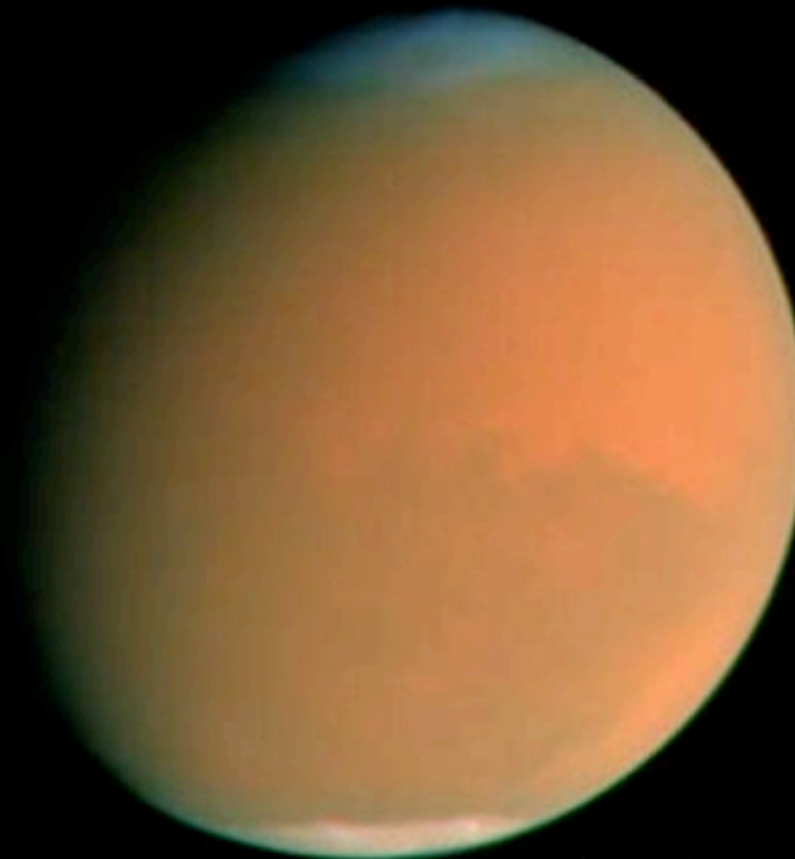
# Think & Write

- Who will be the first to explore and colonize Mars, and what motives will they have?

Mars • Global Dust Storm



June 26, 2001



September 4, 2001

Hubble Space Telescope • WFPC2

NASA, J. Bell (Cornell), M. Wolff (SSI), and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA) • STScI-PRC01-31



# Why not the Italians?

- The Italian city states of Venice and Genoa had:
  - Huge ships capable of carrying many tons of cargo
  - A wealthy, motivated merchant class that controlled the city-state's government
  - A rich culture due to the Italian Renaissance
  - The Pope in Vatican City in the middle of Rome

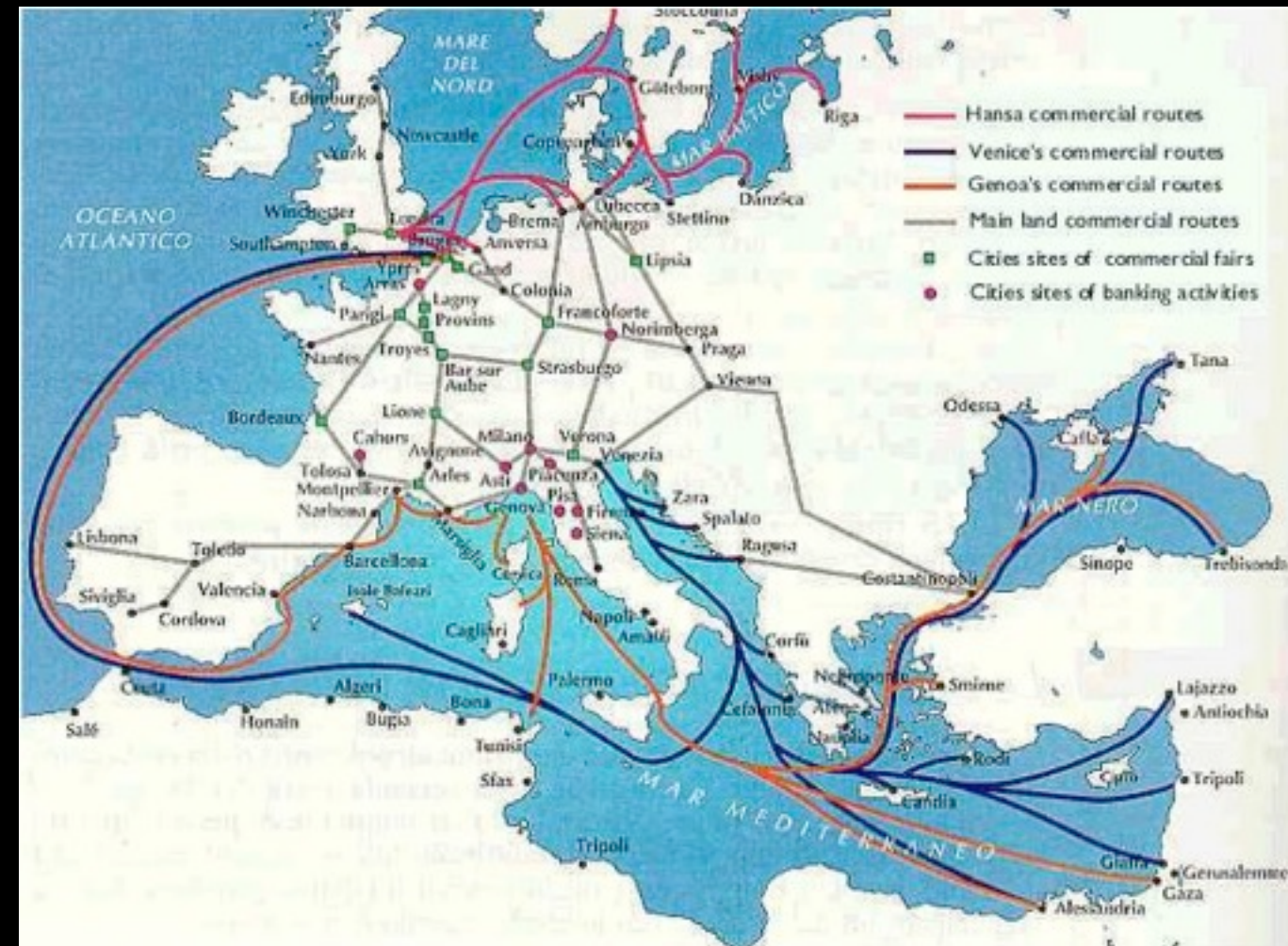
# Why not the Italians?

- Previously explored the Mediterranean and used force to capture key trade areas:
  - Constantinople (4<sup>th</sup> Crusade)



# Because the Italians got along well enough with Muslim traders

- History of cooperation and peaceful trade
- Muslim-run plantations in Mediterranean, sugar-cane harvested by slaves
- Access through Muslims to all products of healthy Indian Ocean Trade Network





# But why the Portuguese and Spanish?

- History of conflict with Muslims
  - Marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand uniting Aragon and Castile
  - Re-establishment of Christianity
  - The Reconquista continued Spanish expansion into North Africa
  - Awareness of the Gold Trade in the Sahara
  - Italians and Muslims controlled most of the Mediterranean shipping

# Spain and Portugal needed wealth

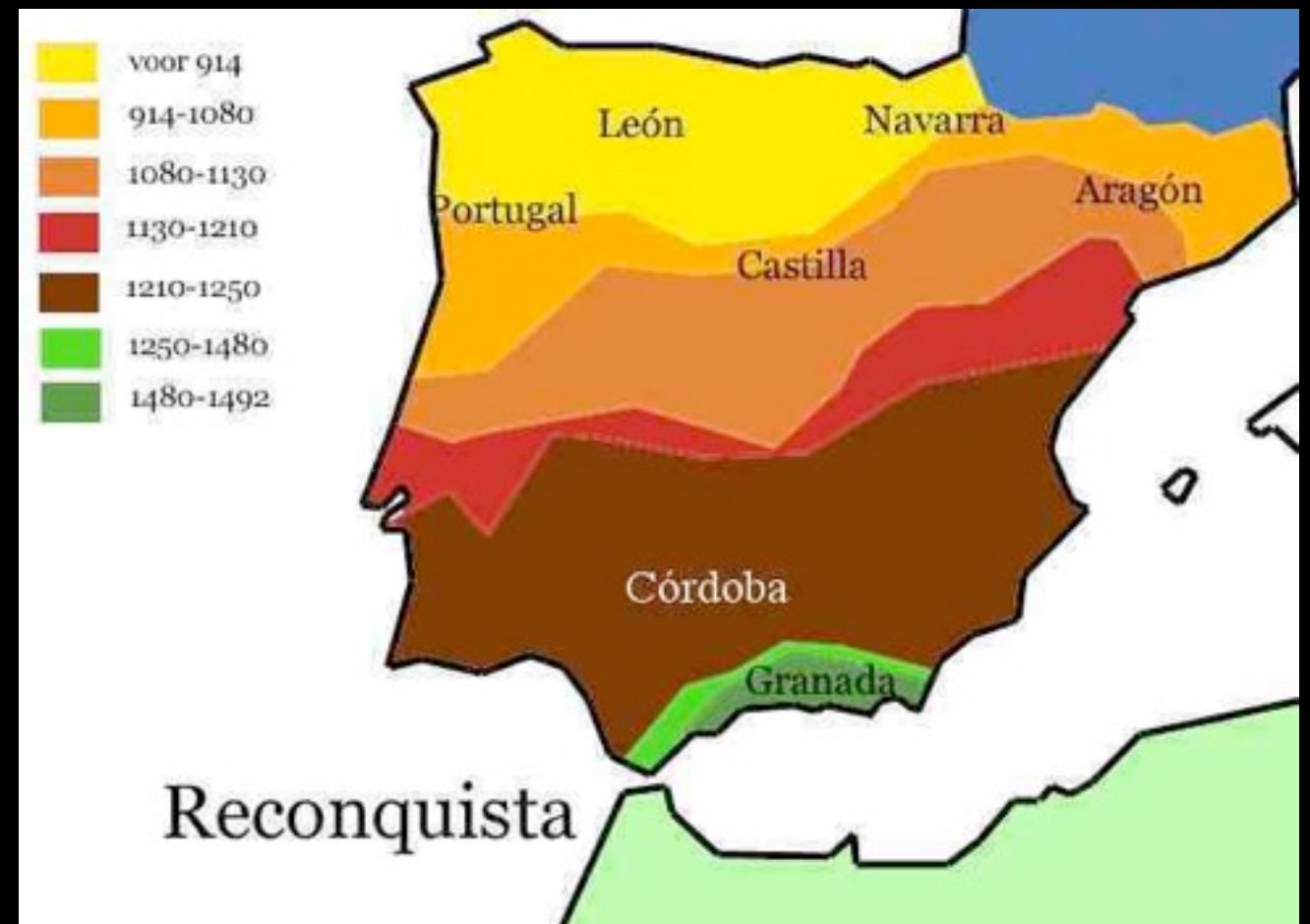
- Era of expensive monarchies:
  - New technologies expensive
  - Large, professional armies expensive
  - Other national kingdoms, e.g. France, competing for territory on borders



Ferdinand and  
Isabella

# Spain and Portugal were enemies with Muslims

- Reconquista was “Crusade” against the Muslims
  - Muslims didn’t want to trade with the Spanish and Portuguese





# And Spain and Portugal had the means

- Atlantic coastal areas developed new ship technology: Caravels
  - Used triangular sail of Dhows
  - Heavy, solid wood body
  - Space for cargo
  - Rudder (Chinese invention)
  - Small size and high maneuverability



# And the best navigators in the world

- School of navigation at Sagres
  - Used Astrolabe and Compass (diffusion of technology)
  - Developed navigation maps, e.g. Mercator Projection





# And state support

- Kings of Spain and navigation schools



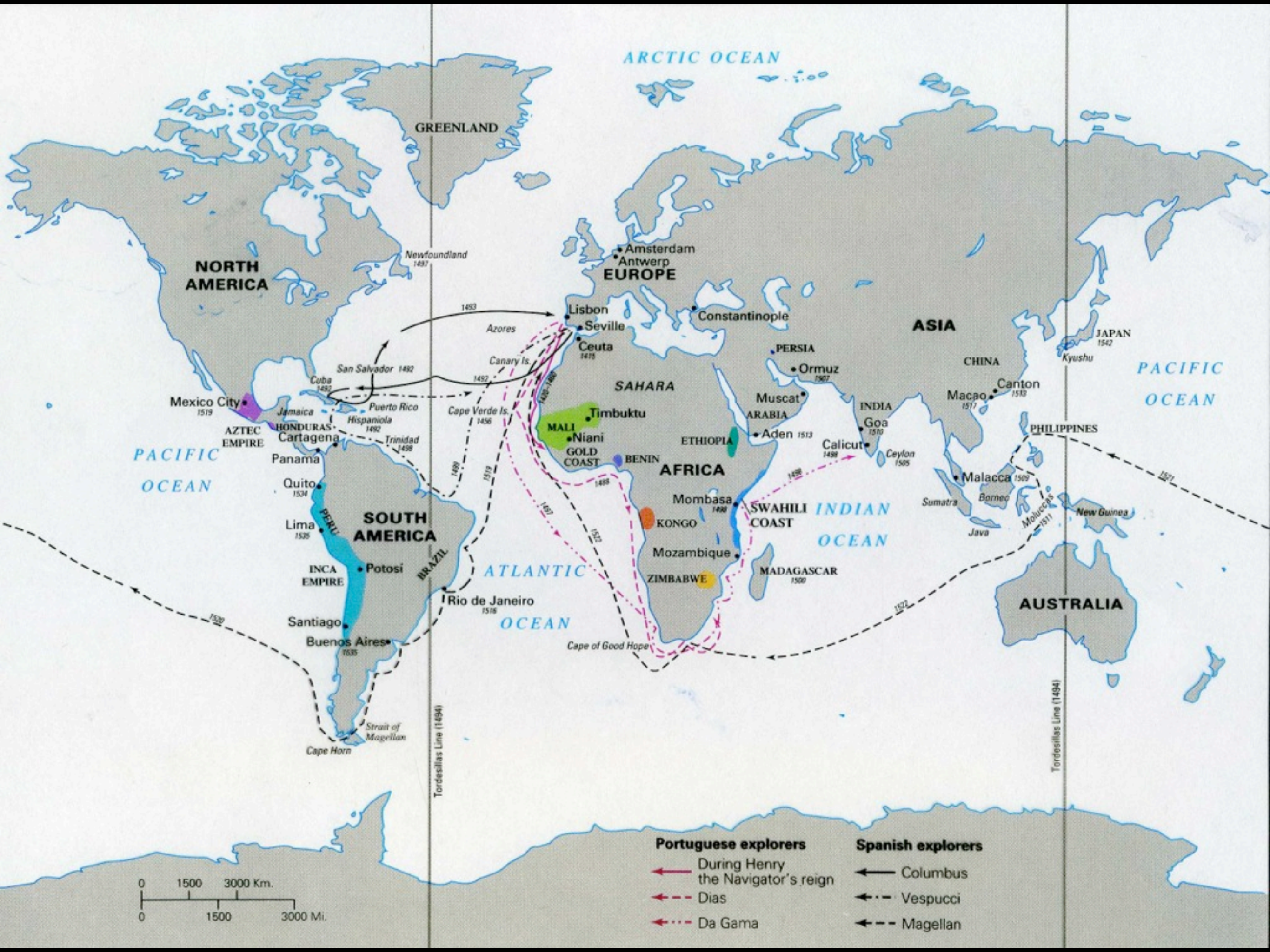


# Spanish & Portuguese in Afro-Eurasia vs. the Americas

A comparison







**NORTH AMERICA**

**EUROPE**

**ASIA**

**PACIFIC OCEAN**

**PACIFIC OCEAN**

**ATLANTIC OCEAN**

**INDIAN OCEAN**

**AFRICA**

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**AUSTRALIA**

Mexico City 1519

Jamaica 1492

HONDURAS 1492

Cartagena

Panama

Quito 1534

Lima 1535

PERU

INCA EMPIRE

Potosi

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro 1516

Santiago

Buenos Aires 1535

Strait of Magellan

Cape Horn

Newfoundland 1497

Amsterdam

Antwerp

Lisbon

Seville

Ceuta 1415

Constantinople

SAHARA

MALI

Timbuktu

Niani

GOLD COAST

BENIN

ETHIOPIA

Mombasa 1498

KONGO

Mozambique

ZIMBABWE

MADAGASCAR 1500

SWAHILI COAST

Cape of Good Hope

PERSIA

Ormuz 1507

Muscat

ARABIA

Aden 1513

INDIA

Goa 1510

Calicut 1498

Ceylon 1505

CHINA

Macao 1517

Canton 1513

PHILIPPINES

Malacca 1509

Sumatra

Borneo

Java

Moluccas 1511

New Guinea

JAPAN 1542

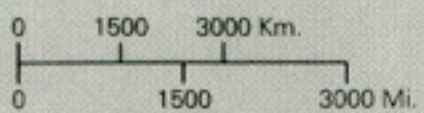
Kyushu

**Portuguese explorers**

- ← During Henry the Navigator's reign
- ← - - - Dias
- ← ···· Da Gama

**Spanish explorers**

- ← Columbus
- ← ···· Vespucci
- ← - - - Magellan



Tordesillas Line (1494)

Tordesillas Line (1494)



# Spanish and Portuguese had same motives

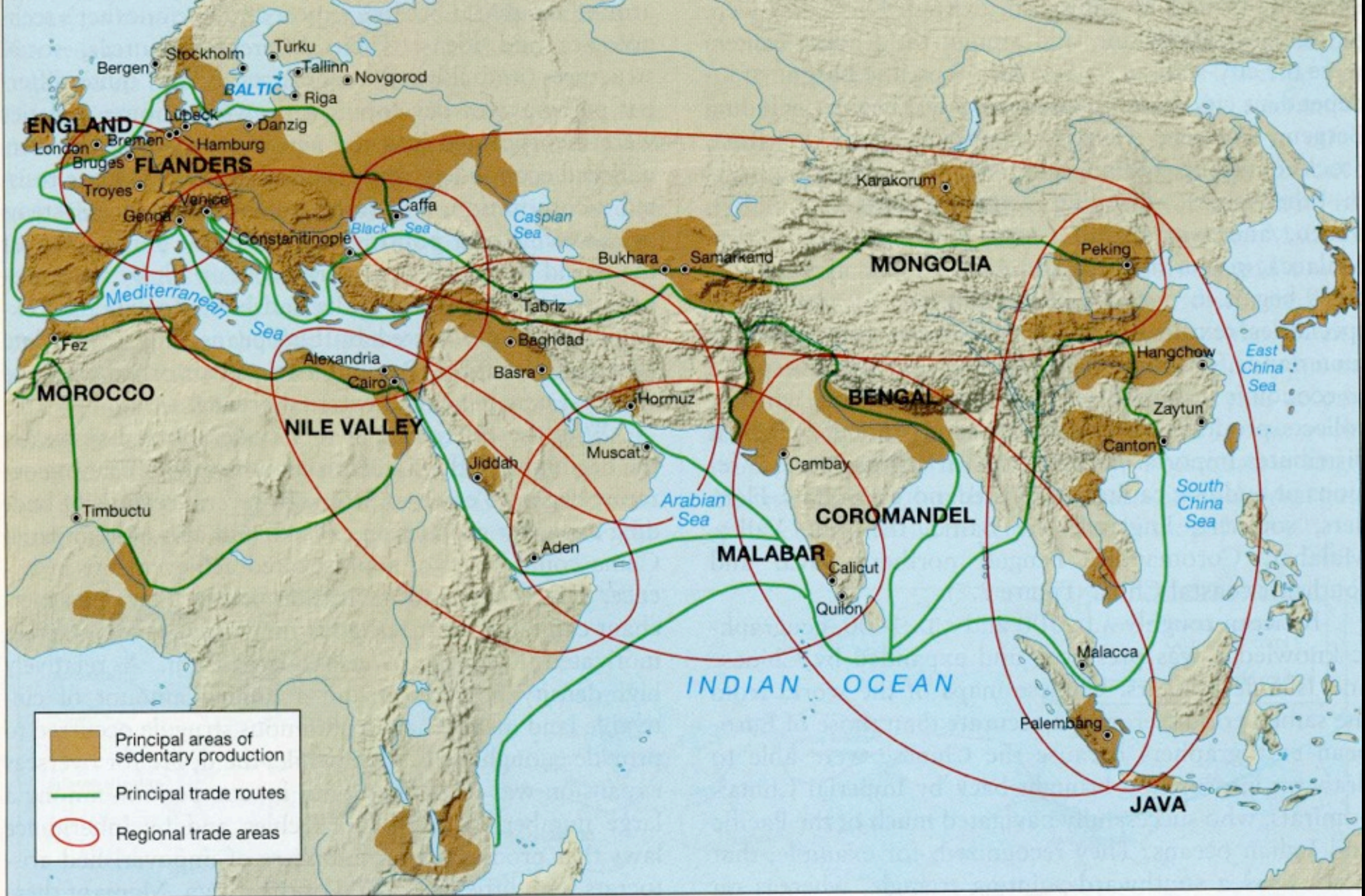
- Break monopolies on trade
- Bring in specie to strengthen national monarchies
- Convert non-Christians
- Drive out or do battle with Muslim forces

# Wealth of conquered territories

- IO Network: rich trading states on coastal India (Malabar), Persian Gulf, Eastern Africa, Malacca, Southern Coast of China
  - Large amounts of spice – esp. Pepper
  - Many port cities Muslim

IO Free Trade Zone prior to Portuguese domination





**Figure 2.7 The precapitalist Old World, circa A.D. 1400** Principal areas of sedentary agricultural production are shaded. Some long-distance trade took place from one region to another, but for the most part it was limited to a series of overlapping regional circuits of trade. (Source: After R. Peet, *Global Capitalism: Theories of Societal Development*. New York: Routledge, 1991; J. Abu-Lughod, *Before European Hegemony. The World-System A.D. 1200–1350*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989; and E.R. Wolf, *Europe and the People Without History*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983.)



# Africans were savvy

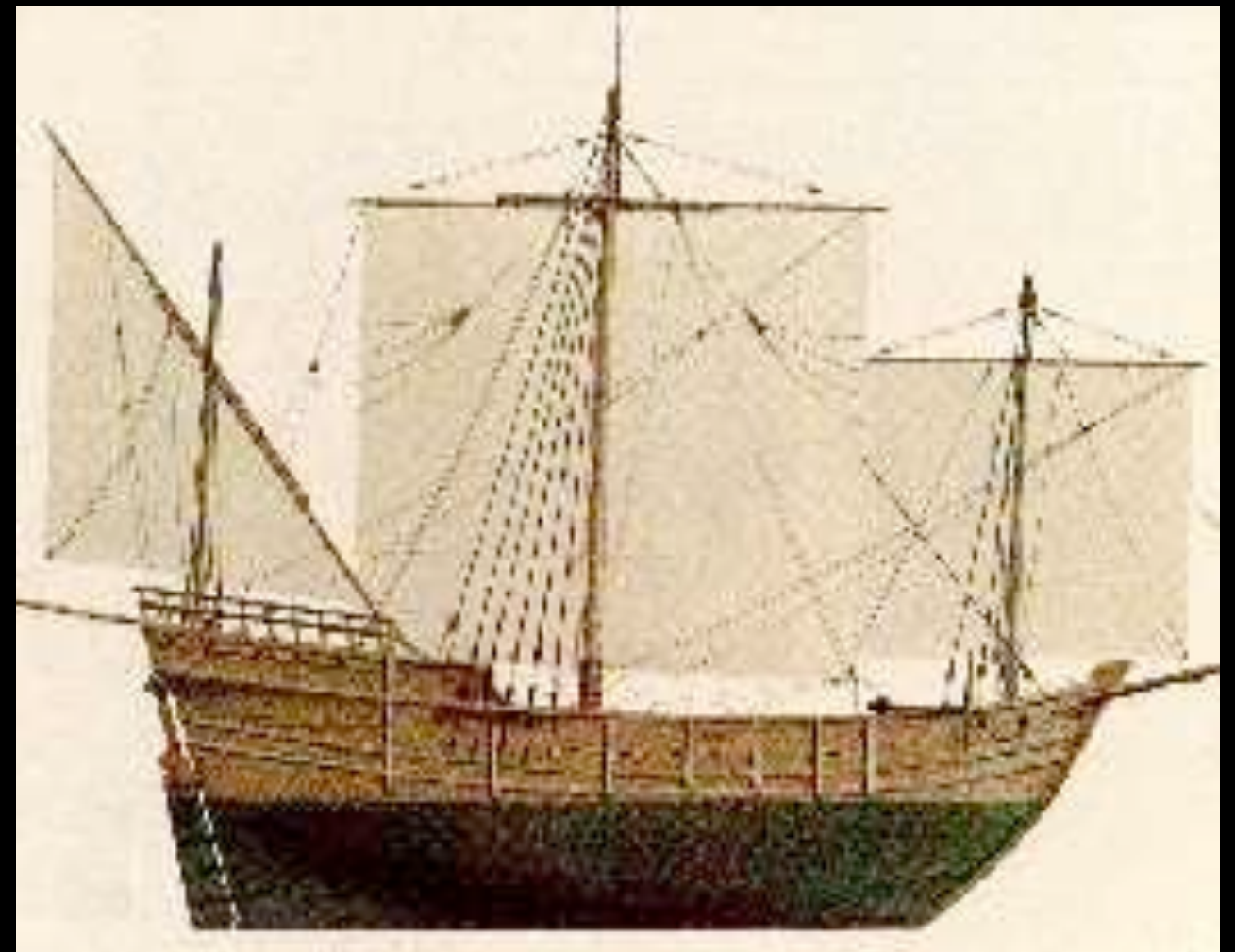
- Attempted to control relationships with Portuguese
- Sent ambassadors
- Threatened to end trade if necessary
- Established royal monopolies

# East Africans – savvy and Muslim

- Trading states Muslim, but city-states
- Malinda only state to side with Portuguese against its neighbors
- Bombardment campaign necessary to establish Portuguese control
- Alliance with Christian Ethiopia against Ottoman influence

# Middle Easterners – savvy and strong

- Ottoman Empire able to help
- Portuguese still took Hormuz
- Couldn't take Aden





The Ottoman Empire, 1481—1683.



The Ottoman Empire in 1481  
 Acquisitions up to 1520  
 (Selim I, 1512-1520)  
 " under Suleiman II.  
 (the Magnificent) 1520-1566  
 " up to 1683  
 The tributary states are colored light pink. The dates are those of Turkish conquest. Rep. = Republic  
 Scale 1:25000000  
 Miles



# Indians – Savvy but under-armed

- Calicut, previous site of humiliation, conquered through use of cannon
- Gujarat conquered
- Areas that resisted were cut off from trade
- No attempt at penetration beyond entrepot cities

# Malaccans – savvy but divided

- Some supported integration of new traders
- Already multicultural
- Unable to resist Portuguese cannon
- Malacca captured and controlled by Portuguese



# Chinese – savvy and strong

- Trade welcomed but limited to Macao
- Portuguese used to transport trade between China and Japan – the yearly “black ships”
- No penetration into interior

# Important Factors

- Resistance to disease of Afro-Eurasians meant no penetration into interior
- Portuguese cannon on ships allowed for establishment of a Maritime Trade Empire, but NOT complete control
- Monopoly of Italians broken; Portugal became very wealthy

# The Americas – Very different

- Motives of explorers exploitation of natural resources, slave trade
- Amerindians naïve, ritualistic in warfare
- Little resistance to long-established Afro-Eurasian diseases – up to 50% of population died
- Little metallurgy; Europeans had technological advantage e.g. swords and armor
- No firearms
- No horses for cavalry



**Hernán Cortés**

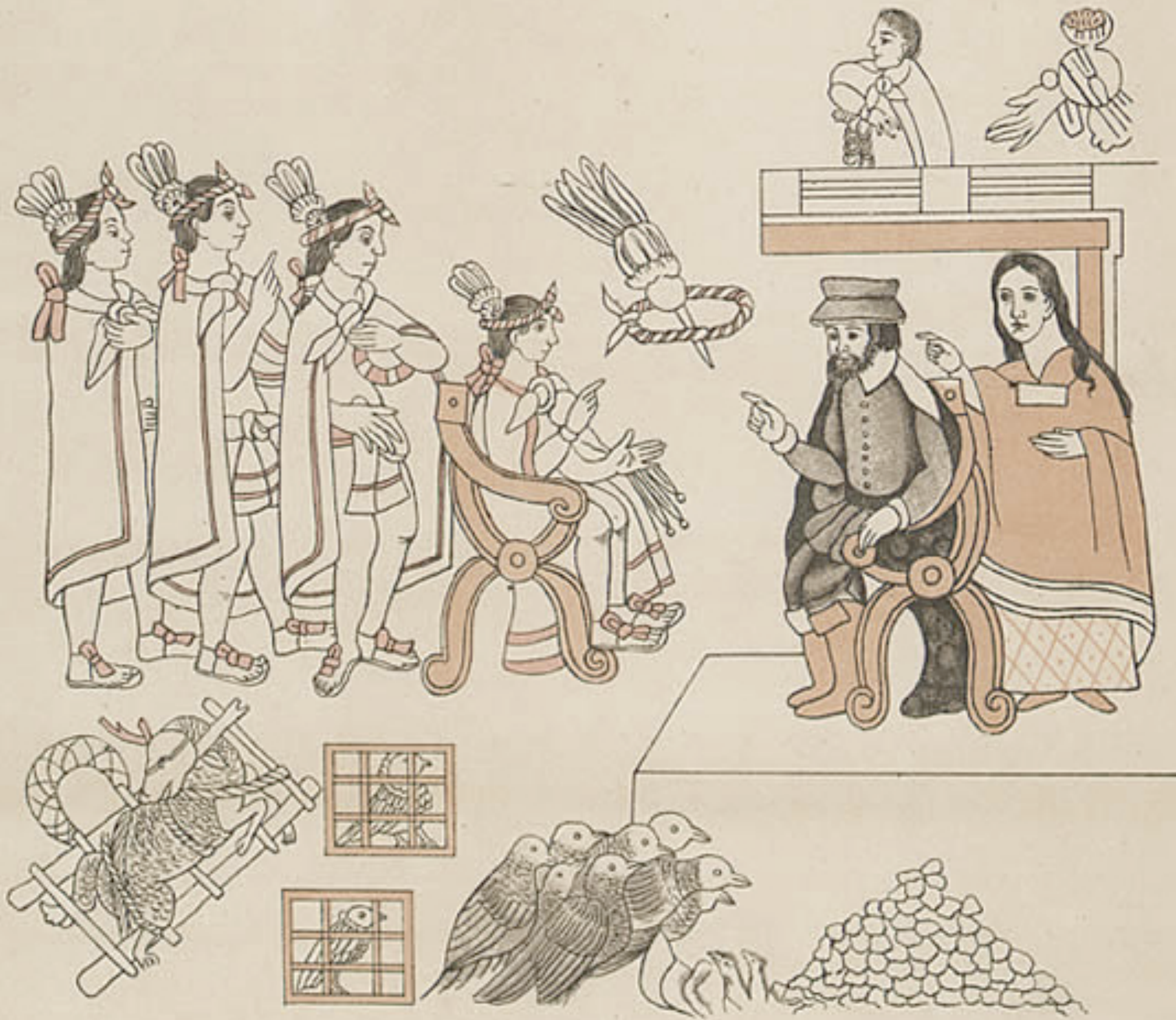
1485-1547











# Aztec

- Thought Cortez was Quetzacoatl returning according to prophecy (initially)
- Unhappy minority populations within brutal Aztec joined with Spanish conquistadores
- Attempts at parley resulted in Mocteczuma being held hostage in Tenochtitlan
- Seeing their emperor fall broke the religious faith that sustained the power structure



# Aztec

- Disease wiped out many, reduced chance to resist conquistadores
- Clever, long-known European military strategies used effectively (e.g. Cavalry charge)
- After brief resistance, empire fell

# Inca

- Already weakened by smallpox when Pizarro arrived
- Had been through succession battle and civil war just prior
- Ceremonially welcomed Pizarro
- Pizarro's men betrayed Ayathualpa, cut down litter which ended religious authority



**Francisco Pizarro**

1471-1541







The Conquest of Peru, 1531—1533.





# General factors -- Americas

- Religious nature of state meant ceremonial warfare
- When leaders fell, religious basis of power put into question
- Spread of epidemic diseases seemed inspired by gods
- Lack of military techniques and technology
- Dishonesty of conquistadors

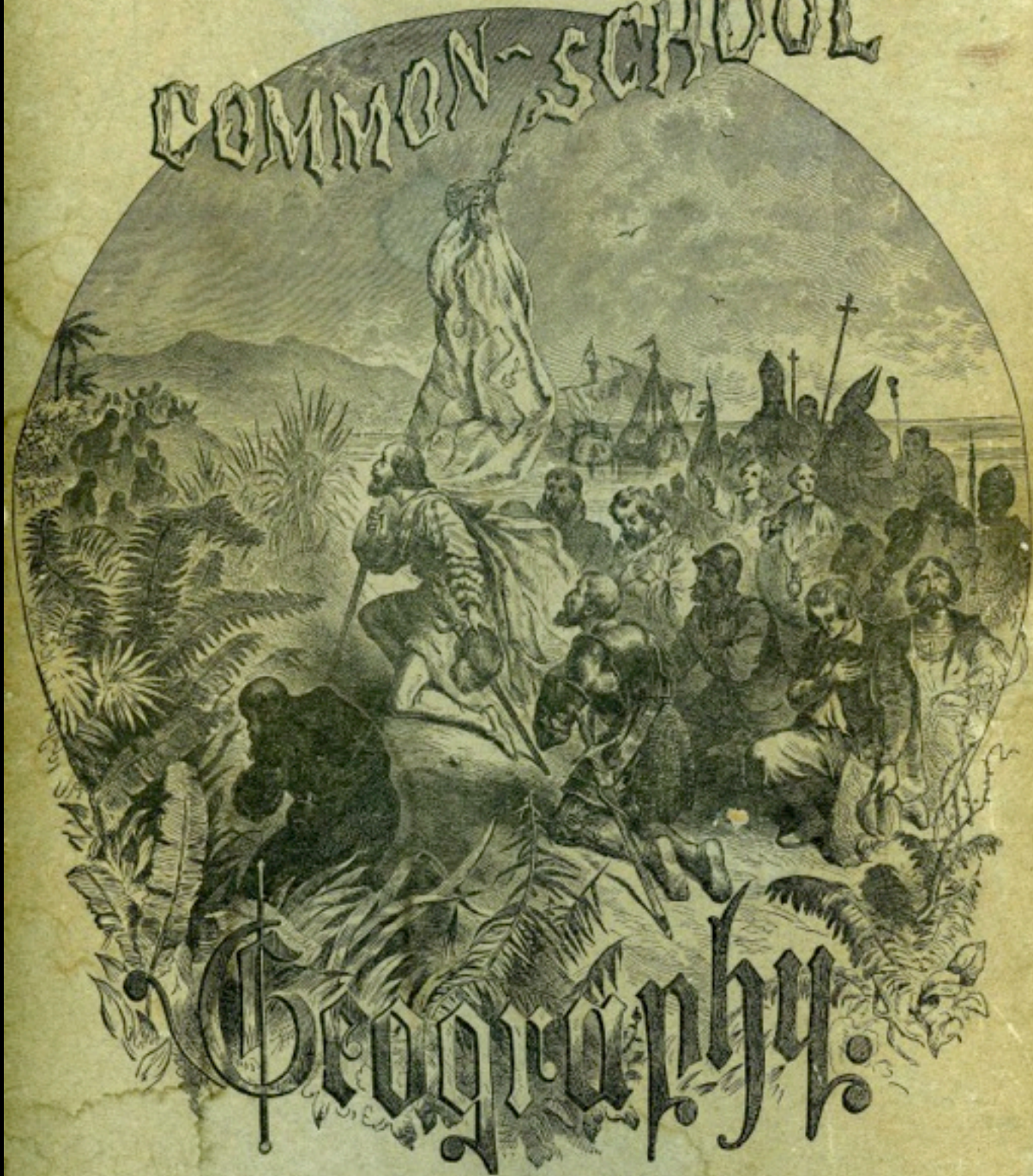


# Major differences: Portuguese v. Spanish

- Portuguese
  - Encountered experienced populations with almost as good tech
  - Couldn't use spread of disease to penetrate inland
  - Had a MARITIME trade empire
  - Focused on dominating the IO trade, trade with West Africa
- Spanish
  - Encountered Naïve populations with little technology
  - Used spread of Smallpox to weaken population
  - Established LAND EMPIRES
  - Focused on extracting resources (esp. Specie) from land



WARREN'S  
COMMON-SCHOOL



Geography.

PHILADELPHIA  
COWPERTHWATT AND COMPANY