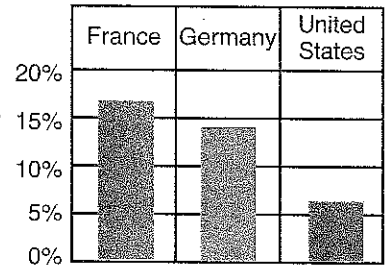




Special Economics Info

The taxes collected by a country's government are part of its GDP. If taxes are a high percentage of the GDP, that means that businesses pay high taxes to the government and keep less for profit. Study the chart below and answer the following questions.

Taxes as Percent of GDP



1. If you wanted to start a small business in one of the three countries listed in the chart, which country would you choose?

2. Why did you choose that country? _____

3. Why would high taxes discourage someone from starting their own business? _____

Historical Understandings

Chapter 28

READ: IMPORTANT INFORMATION

SS6H6c (Trace the colonization of Australia by the United Kingdom) is covered in the Australia section on pages 176-179.

SS6H6 *The student will analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions.*

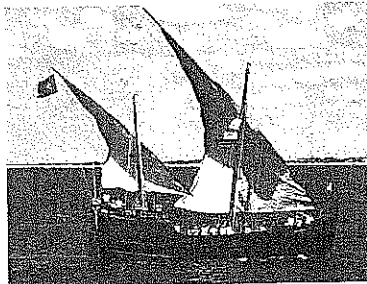
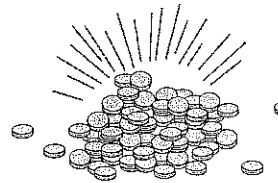
- a. *Identify the causes of European exploration and colonization; include religion, natural resources, a market for goods, and the contributions of Prince Henry the Navigator.*
- b. *Trace the empires of Portugal, Spain, England, and France in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.*
- d. *Explain the impact of European empire building in Africa and Asia on the outbreak of WWI.*

Exploring the World

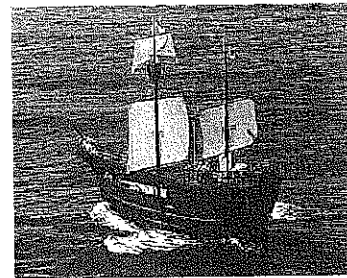
Life in Europe changed dramatically from about 1450 to 1700—the Age of Exploration. **The desire for increased trade and better routes to Asian markets** led European explorers to venture out into the oceans and discover lands they never knew were there!

Major reasons for exploration included:

- **Spice Trade** – For centuries, European traders had traveled to ports in the eastern Mediterranean Sea to buy spices and other goods (like silk) from Asian merchants who had traveled across Asia. Spices like pepper, cinnamon, and cloves were in high demand in Europe to preserve food and improve its flavor. Since it was very costly to transport spices such long distances, Europeans decided to look for a new, shorter route across Asia.
- **The Renaissance Movement** – A spirit of curiosity about the world was born during this time of renewed interest in learning and the arts from the late 14th to 16th centuries.
- **Desire for New Land** – In the 1400s, the nations of Europe competed with each other for political and economic power. One way that these countries improved their economic strength and influence was to explore new lands and find **valuable natural resources**. Establishing colonies also provided new markets for their goods.
- **God, Gold, & Glory** – While many explorers desired fame or riches, others (especially Catholics) wanted to **spread their religion** of Christianity and diminish Muslim influence.
- **New Equipment** – Advances in navigational equipment and sailing ships made long voyages possible. **Prince Henry the Navigator** was a Portuguese prince and naval commander who founded a school of navigation for sailors in 1450, paid for expeditions to the west coast of Africa, and employed mapmakers to create detailed maps of new explorations. Prince Henry's shipbuilders also developed a small, light sailing ship called the caravel that could use triangular sails known as lateen for use along the coast or square sails for the open ocean.



Caravel with lateen sails



Caravel with square sails

Photographs provided by the Brazilian Navy



Essential Skills

Match the reason for exploration on the left with the correct description on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. New equipment | a. spirit of curiosity about the world |
| ___ 2. New land | b. spread religion |
| ___ 3. Spice trade | c. made long voyages possible |
| ___ 4. Renaissance Movement | d. motivation to find new route to Asia |
| ___ 5. God, Gold, & Glory | e. improved economic strength and influence |



Think About It

List four accomplishments of Prince Henry the Navigator.

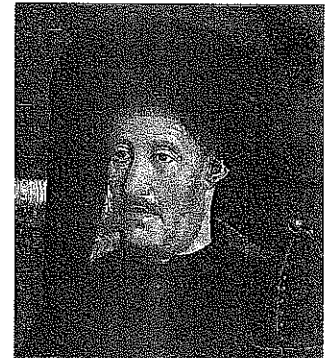
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |

Empire Building

The countries of Portugal, Spain, England, and France led the exploration and colonization movement and built individual empires across the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

Portugal Leads the Way

Portugal led the way in exploration. This small country on the western edge of Europe was a land of experienced sailors who had traveled the seas in search of trade for centuries. Portuguese monarchs like Prince Henry the Navigator understood their country's dependence on the sea and eagerly financed exploration ventures.



Prince Henry the Navigator



Vasco da Gama

First, the Portuguese explored the west coast of Africa and established trade in gold and slaves. In 1497, Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa and continued on to India. He and his crew were the first Europeans to reach India by sea. Next, the Portuguese established settlements in Brazil in South America. Brazil provided gold and sugar to Portugal. By the 1600s, Portugal had established trading posts in important coastal areas of Africa and Asia. Portugal was more interested in trade than in taking over a land and its people.



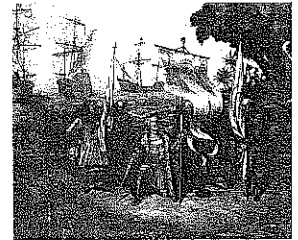
Quick Quiz

Write T for True and F for False.

- ___ 1. Portugal's rulers had no interest in exploration or in using the seas for trade.
- ___ 2. Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama and his crew were the first Europeans to reach India by sea.
- ___ 3. Brazil was colonized by Spain.
- ___ 4. Portugal was more interested in conquering a land and its people than in trade.

The Strong Spanish Empire

Spain's exploration and colonization was led by the voyage of Italian **Christopher Columbus** in 1492. Columbus reached the Caribbean Islands in an effort to reach Asia by a new route. In 1519, Spain financed the voyage of Portuguese explorer **Ferdinand Magellan**, who headed south and west, rounding the tip of South America and finally reaching the Philippine Islands after 18 months at sea. Magellan died there, but his crew returned home after sailing around the entire world and proving that the earth was round!



Columbus taking possession of America

Spanish explorers soon conquered the powerful Inca and Aztec empires in what is now Peru and Mexico. They established colonies and began building the Spanish empire, which eventually became the largest and strongest of the colonial empires. The Spanish made a lot of money from the gold and silver they found in the Americas and used much of it to finance military wars and buy Asian spices, silk, and cloth. Spreading the Catholic religion was an important part of Spanish colonization.

In the late 1400s and early 1500s, Spain also established a few small settlements along the North African coast to protect their trade interests and claimed a group of islands in the western Pacific where natives had killed Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. Spain named those islands the Philippines for Spain's King Philip II.



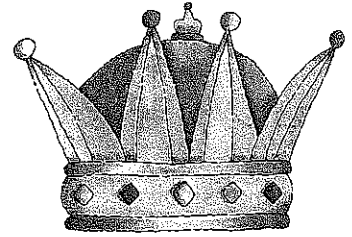
Quick Quiz

Write T for True and F for False.

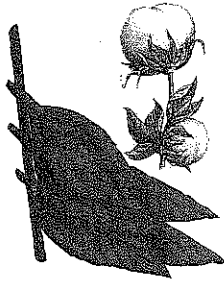
- ___ 1. Christopher Columbus stumbled upon the Caribbean Islands when he was trying to find a new route to Asia.
- ___ 2. The journey of Magellan and his crew proved that the earth was round.
- ___ 3. The Philippine Islands were named for a Spanish queen.
- ___ 4. Spain's colonial empire included what is now Mexico, Peru, and the Philippine Islands.
- ___ 5. Spain established a large settlement in southern Africa to protect its trade interests.

The British Are Coming!

The **British Empire** was one of the most powerful empires in world history, controlling about one-fifth of the world's land at its peak in the early 1900s! In the 1600s and 1700s, England established tobacco plantations in the Caribbean Islands and colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America. Many colonists came to America seeking religious freedom.



In 1600, England chartered the East India Company to trade in the East Indies (India and Southeast Asia) and soon established a colonial presence in India. India eventually came under British rule in 1858. England first explored Australia in the late 1600s and established a strong colonial presence there in the late 1700s after the American colonies became independent.



One of the major reasons England established colonies was for **mercantilism**, an economic policy where the colonies helped the mother country by providing valuable natural resources and a market for the goods produced in the mother country. This system required strict controls, leading to the rebellion of the American colonies in the 1700s.

Don't Forget France!

The French settled in North America once French explorer **Samuel de Champlain** founded the colony of Quebec as a trading post in 1608. They then moved down the Mississippi River and claimed the central part of what is now the United States. By the 18th century, France controlled Canada, Louisiana (central North America), several islands in the Caribbean, and some outposts in India and on the West African coast. Like the Spanish, they were very interested in spreading their religion to any lands they colonized.



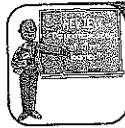
Samuel de Champlain



Background Check

European exploration also expanded the slave trade as European countries took blacks from West Africa and brought them to the New World to work the land and replace many indigenous people who had died of diseases brought by Europeans. An estimated 10 to 12 million Africans were forced into slavery from about 1500 to 1800.

Most of the Africans taken were men between 18 and 30 years of age. What are some effects this would have had on African families and villages?



Quick Review

Fill in the blanks below. Use the word bank to help you.



1. England established colonies in the _____ Islands and _____ coast of North America.
2. The _____ Company established trade between England and India and Southeast Asia.
3. _____ became officially ruled by Britain in 1858.
4. _____ is an economic policy where colonies exist to increase the wealth of the mother country.
5. _____ became more important to Britain after losing the American colonies.
6. Samuel de Champlain founded a trading post at _____ in 1608.
7. France called their territory in central North America _____.



Write About It

Pretend you are planning an expedition along the coast of Africa. Write a letter to Prince Henry the Navigator asking for assistance. Be sure to tell him where you are going, why you going, and what specific things you would like him to provide.



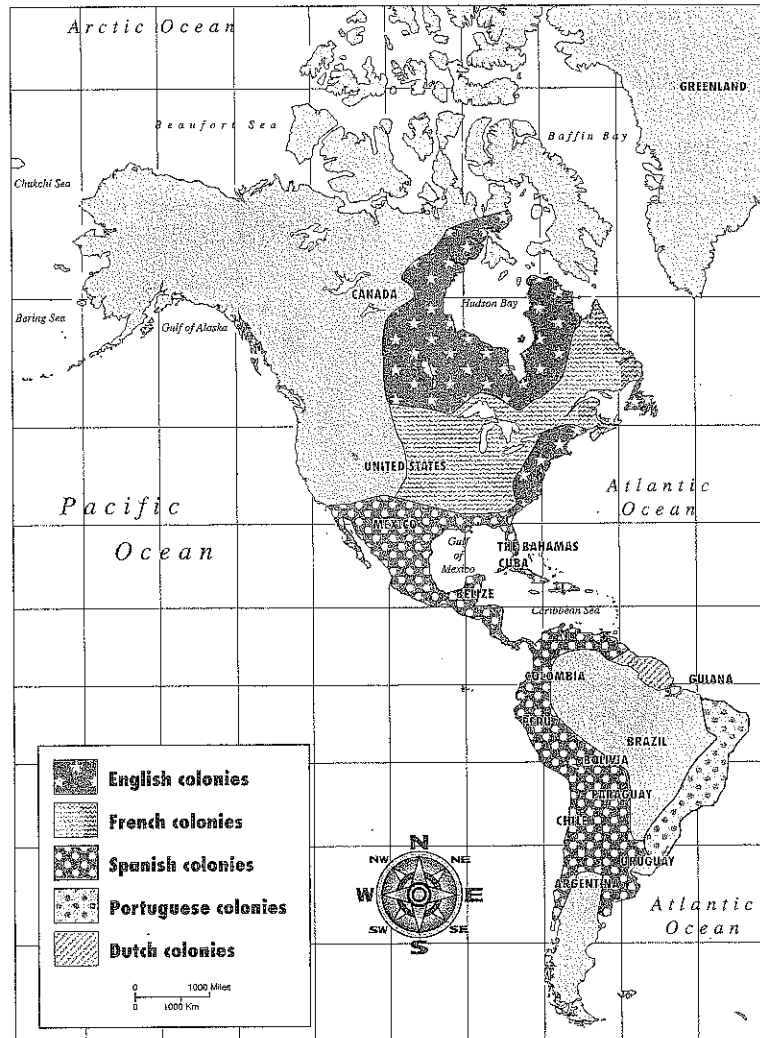
Map Skills

Study the map of European colonization in the New World and answer the questions below.

1. What countries had colonies in North America and Central America?

2. What countries had colonies in South America?

Colonies in the New World, 1700



The New Imperialism

Imperialism is the policy of obtaining and occupying colonies to form an empire. In the late 1800s, a period of New Imperialism emerged as almost every European country tried to secure colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Western Pacific region.

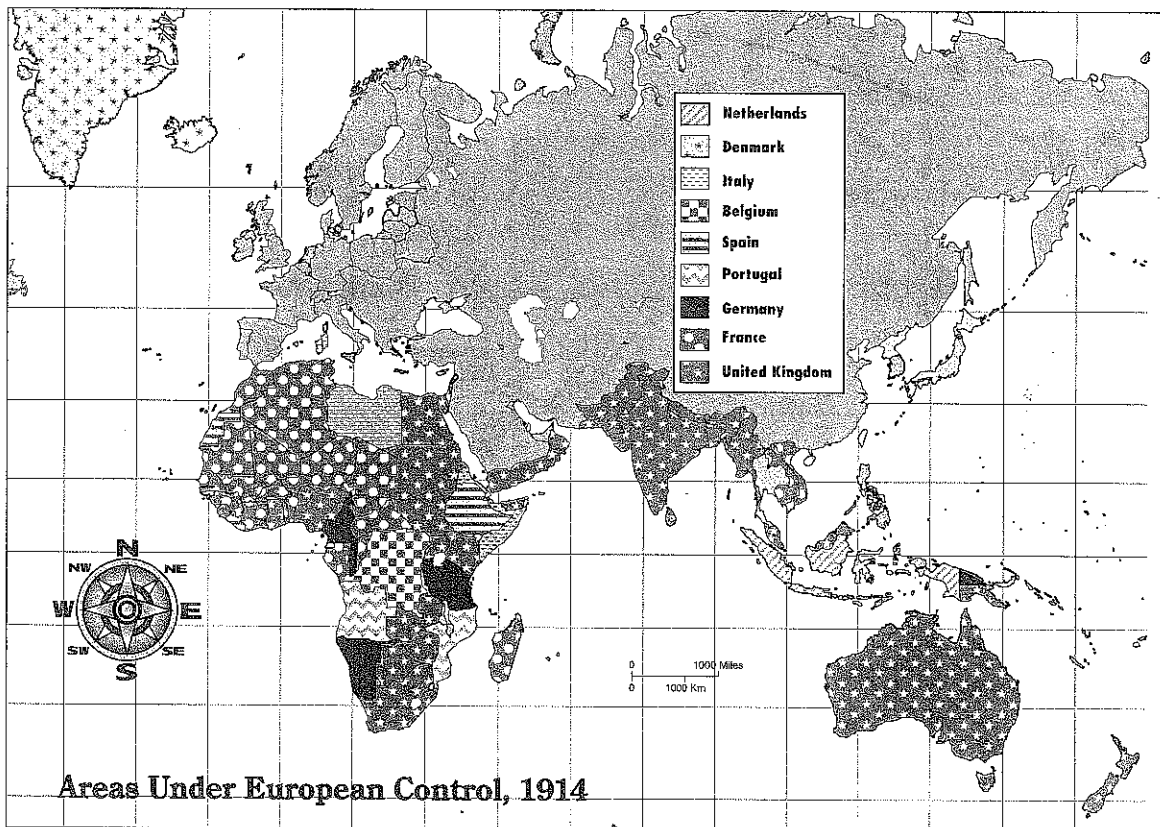
In 1884, European nations divided Africa into colonies at the Berlin West Africa Conference. This division became known as the "Scramble for Africa." The European countries desired to use these colonies for natural resources and new markets for their goods as well as for strategic advantage in case of war or another type of conflict.



Map Skills

Study the map of European Colonies in Africa and Asia in 1914. Follow these directions:

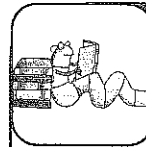
1. Circle the British colonies in red.
2. Circle the French colonies in green.
3. Circle the Portuguese colonies in blue.
4. Circle the Spanish colonies in orange.
5. Which country controlled the most territory? _____



Empire Building Leads to War

In 1914, World War I started in Europe. It began between the countries of Austria-Hungary and Serbia, but soon grew into a global war of 32 nations. On one side of the war were the Allies—Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, and Belgium.

On the other side were the Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire. The United States came in on the side of the Allies in 1917.



Word Definition

alliance: a union of countries to achieve a particular goal

There were several major causes of World War I:

- **European alliances:** European countries had joined alliances to better protect themselves. If one member was attacked, the others were obligated to help that country.
- **Nationalism:** Citizens felt fierce pride in their countries. Many groups wanted to be free from the control of other nations.
- **Imperialism:** Rivalries developed as countries tried to grab colonies. Conflicts had occurred over control of colonies in Africa and Asia. European countries resented and distrusted each other.
- **Militarism:** Countries had built strong armies and navies to defend their own countries and their colonies. Tensions built as countries watched each other build up military power.

The actual event that sparked WWI was the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in 1914. He was the heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne. Ferdinand was killed by a Bosnian Serb who wanted to free Bosnia from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite it with Serbia. **European empire building in Africa and Asia** helped lead to World War I because countries had built up resentments toward each other, had developed strong militaries to protect their colonies, and felt fierce pride in their countries and its possessions.



Essential Skills

Answer the questions below.

1. If Europe had not divided itself into alliances, do you think World War I would have spread to as many countries as it did? _____ Explain your answer: _____

2. Next to each cause of WWI below, write how empire building affected it.

a. Nationalism: _____

b. Imperialism: _____

c. Militarism: _____

- The Mediterranean Sea is the world's largest inland sea, located between Europe, Africa, and Asia. The region around it has a dry, warm climate.



- The European Plain is a vast, flat area stretching from France's Atlantic coast to the Ural Mountains in Russia. This region has rich farmland and some of the largest cities in Europe, like Paris, Berlin, and Moscow.

- The Alps are a magnificent mountain range in south-central Europe stretching from eastern France and northern Italy through Switzerland and Austria. Snowmelt from the Alps pours into many of Europe's rivers.



- The Pyrenees mountain range extends along the border between France and Spain. Most of the Pyrenees are in Spain.

- The Ural Mountains in western Russia form the boundary between Europe and Asia.

- The Iberian Peninsula in southwest Europe contains Spain and Portugal. It is separated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees Mountains.

- The Scandinavian Peninsula in northern Europe is occupied by Norway and Sweden. This mountainous region is bordered on the north by the Barents Sea, a section of the Arctic Ocean.



Quick Quiz

Answer the questions below to see how much you have learned about European geography.

1. What mountain range separates Europe from Asia?
2. What peninsula is occupied by Spain and Portugal?
3. What body of water is between Europe, Africa, and Asia?
4. What river originating in the Alps has had a major influence on European history and economics?
5. What mountain range separates Spain and France?
6. What peninsula contains Norway and Sweden?
7. What body of water separates England from France?
8. What region of rich farmland stretches across the northern part of Europe?



The book is not reproducible.

Geographical Understandings

Chapter 20

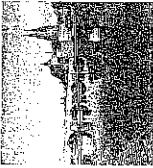
SS6G8. The student will locate selected features of Europe.

a. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: the Danube River, Rhine River, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, European Plain, the Alps, Pyrenees, Ural Mountains, Iberian Peninsula, and Scandinavian Peninsula.

b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: the countries of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

Welcome to Europe!

Europe is a continent of varying landscapes, abundant natural resources and fascinating history! It is bordered by two oceans and contains more than a dozen seas. Physical features of Europe determine how its residents live. Learn about European geography below:



The Danube River

- The Danube River is the second longest river in Europe and an important shipping route across the continent. The Danube flows from west to east from Germany to the Black Sea. It either flows through or forms the border of ten countries.

- The Rhine River originates in the Swiss Alps mountain range and flows northwest to the North Sea. Throughout history, Europeans have depended on the Rhine to ship goods throughout the continent. The river has had a major influence on the history and economy of Europe.



- The English Channel is a narrow sea between Great Britain and France. In 1994, an underground rail tunnel called the "chunnel" was opened for transportation under the channel.

The book is not reproducible.