

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

### EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION – LESSON 3

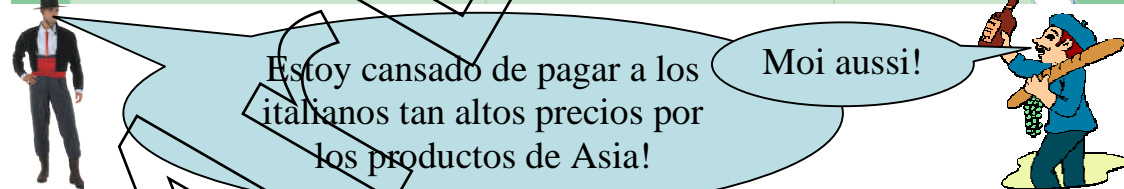
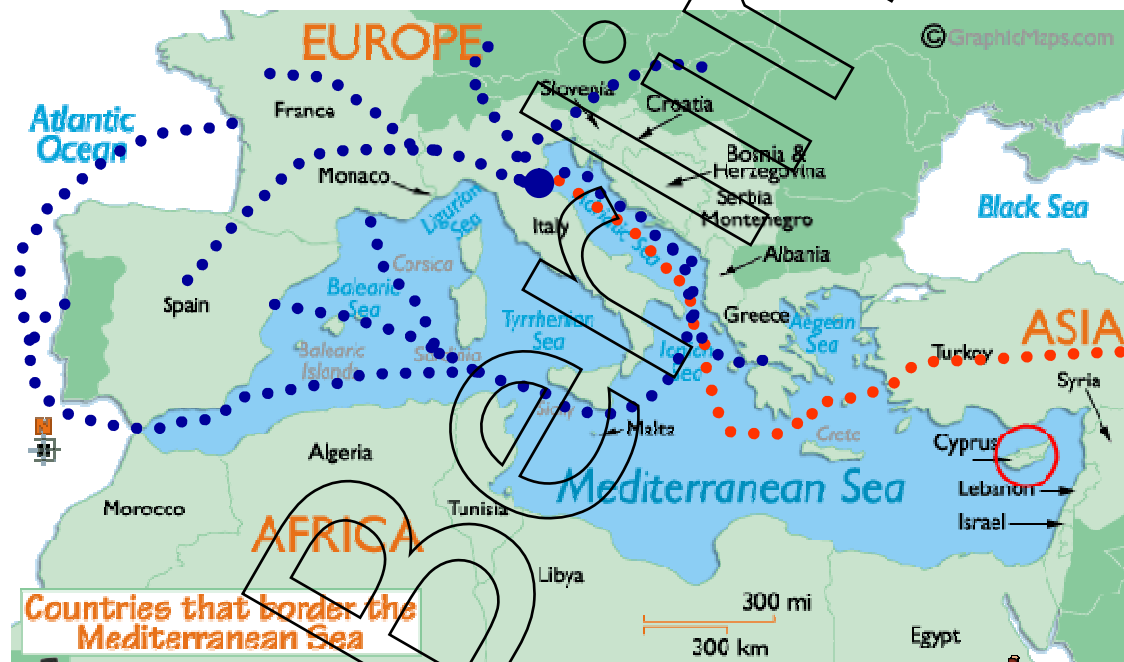
**Objective:** To examine why European nations wanted to discover new trade routes to Asia and their early explorations.

**Do Now:**

What is a monopoly? \_\_\_\_\_

Are they good for consumers? \_\_\_\_\_

Why, or why not? \_\_\_\_\_



Estoy cansado de pagar a los italianos tan altos precios por los productos de Asia!

Moi aussi!

Translations

Spaniard: "I'm sick and tired of paying the Italians so much for Asian products!"

Frenchman: "Me, too!"

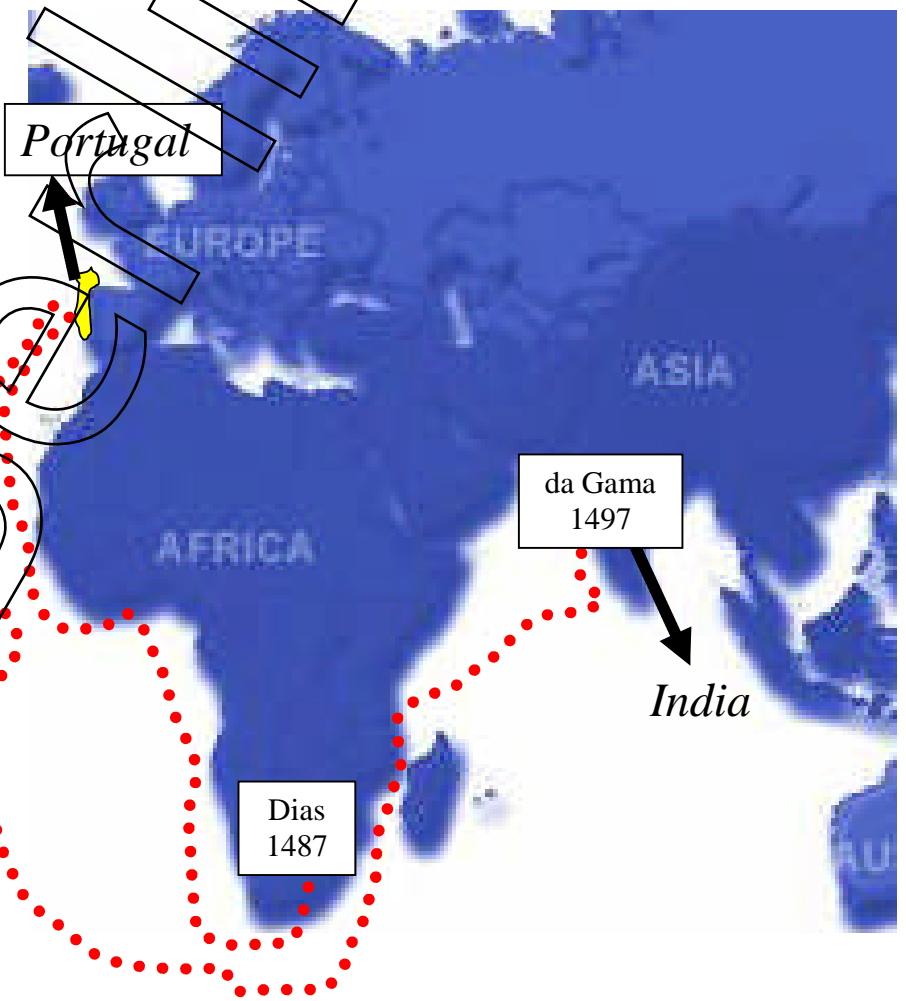
Europeans were tired of paying the Italians high prices for Asian products. **What did they do about it?**



Europeans began “skipping the middle man”, sailing directly to Asia to buy their products at a lower price.

**Early Portuguese Exploration**

- In 1419, Prince Henry the Navigator started a school in Portugal for sailors, captains, navigators, and mapmakers.
- In 1487, Bartholomew Dias reached the Southern tip of Africa.
- In 1497, Vasco da Gama sailed around Africa, reaching India.



### African Middle Kingdoms

- Rich cultures such as Mali, Ghana, and Songhai were at the center of the trade routes between North and West Africa.
- They were rich in gold, ivory, iron, and slaves.
- Portugal was the first country to bring slaves to Europe.
- From 1441 – 1841, approximately 11 million Africans were enslaved.

