Voyage of discovery and the new empires of the East and West

*Zheng He* Chinese mariner, explorer, diplomat and fleet admiral who commanded voyaged to Asia, Africa and the Middle East called the Voyages of Zheng He (for animals and ivory).

*Bartholomew Dias* A nobleman of the Portuguese royal household who was a Portuguese explorer who sailed around the southern tip of Africa (first European to do so, Cape Good Hope).

*Vasco Da Gama* A Portuguese explorer, was one of the most successful of Age of Discovery. Was commander of the first ships to sail directly from Europe to India. Sponsorship Portugal, all around Africa and India, gained control of the spice trade.

*Treaty of Tordesillas* A treaty signed in 1494 which divided the newly discovered lands outside of Europe between Spain and Portugal.

*Martin Behalm* A German mariner, artist, cosmographer, astronomer, philosopher, geographer and explorer under service of Portuguese king.

*Indies* A term used to describe the lands of south and southeast Asia which were spice lands.

*Ferdinand Magellan* A Portuguese explorer who served King Charles I of Spain in finding a western route to the spice islands.

*Columbian Exchange* A widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, humans (slaves), disease and ideas between east and west hemispheres and was the most significant exchange and events. Initiated by Columbus’ first voyage.

*Christopher Columbus* Portuguese explorer, colonizer and navigator under Isabella and Ferdinand. Completed four voyaged across the Atlantic ocean and discovered the Americas for Europe. Settlements begun Spanish colonization which lead to European colonization of the New World.

*Conquistador* A Spanish soldier and adventurer who brought much of the Americas under Spanish control during this age. The two most famous were Hernan Cortez (Aztec) and Francisco Pizarro (Incan).

*Amerigo Vespucci* An Italian explorer, financier, navigator and cartographer for whom the Americas were named (realized Columbus’ discovery was the Americas). Also first to circumnavigate the globe.

*Quetzalcoatl* A Mesoamerican deity named from Nahuatl language for feather serpent, believed Cortez was him.

*Hernan Cortez* A Spanish conquistador who led an expedition that caused fall of Aztec empire for Spanish. Responsible for a large part of Spanish colonization of the Americas.

*Smallpox* A disease introduced to the Americas (esp Incas) by Spanish.

*Francisco Pizarro* A Portuguese conquistador who conquered Incan empire and founded Lima (the capital of Peru).

*Black Legend* A style of writing about the Spanish that demonizes the conquistadores and Spanish empire for injustices and treatment of the indigenous population with purpose of creating animosity against the Spanish rule.

*Montezuma II* The ninth ruler of Aztecs who was in power when Europeans arrived.

*Atahualpa* The sovereign emperor of Incan empire prior to Spanish who was captured and controlled by Pizarro during colonization.

*Economienda* A colonial Spanish American legal system used by the Spanish crown in defining the status of indigenous people which included forced labour.

*Bartholomew de las Casas* A 1500s Spanish historian, social reformer and Dominican friar who was the first officially appointed protector of the Indians. He chronicled the first decades of west indies colonization with focus on atrocities by colonizers towards indigenous. He wrote the Black Legend and spoke out about not mixing conversion and conquest.

*Repartimiento* A colonial forced system imposed upon the indigenous people within Spanish America and Philippines. Harsh conditions and hours that all adult male Indians labour required to do.

*Peninsulares* and Creoles A colonial caste system of Spanish America where Peninsular was a Spanish born Spaniard living in the New World (higher) and Creoles were those of full Spanish descent born in the Americas or Philippines (lower).

*Debt Peonage* A type of debt which is paid for by labour and servitude.

*Spices* Used in trade and was a motive of exploration to India and Indies.

*Slaves* Lucrative trade from sources of Africa and South America.

*Muslim and Ottoman Empire* Only route between Europe and spices. They had control over the Mediterranean with large army and navy. Treat to Catholic Spanish.

*Christianity* Being spread by explorers and the Church supported for conversion.

*Exploration technology* There was a race and push for nations to claim and explore lands and riches. Ships, maps, compasses were developed, fueled by further exploration and demand.

*Prince Henry the Navigator* Brother to the King of Portugal, he captured African Muslim city of Ceutra. His motives were mercenary and religious.

*Colonial economy* Economy of Spanish colonies in Americas was a mix between Spanish and New World based on mining, slaves, agriculture and shipping.

*Age of Absolutism* Describes a period in European hisotyr in which monarchs successfully gathered the wealth and power of the state to themselves. Louis XIV is the poster image of an absolute monarch. When he said l’etat c’est moi (I am the state) he was to a great extent correct. France was powerful and prosperous. It represented that which the European monarch aspired to.

*Classicism* (One) Aesthetic attitudes and principles manifested in the art, architecture and literature of ancient Greece and Rome characterized by emphasis on familiarity, simplicity, proportion and restraint. (Two) Adherence to the aesthetic values embodied in ancient Greek and Roman art and literature. (Third) Classical scholarship.

*Chapter Thirteen European State Consolidation*