**The Maritime Revolution, to 1550**

1. Before
2. Muslim-dominated Indian Ocean Basin
3. Muslim trading communities all around the Indian Ocean
4. Muslim diaspora
5. Mediterranean trade
6. Highly disputed
7. Northern Italy (i.e. Venice and Genoa) had well-established trade links that depended on trade with Muslim merchants for access to East
8. Italian Renaissance
9. Chinese Expeditions

(China was leading manufacture of quality goods, what they needed was prestige and respect; want world to see China as center of economic universe)

1. ZHENG HE
2. Chinese admiral to Ming emperor Yongol
3. Muslim= shows Chinese long experiences with Muslims (i.e. Mongols)
4. 1405-1433 seven voyages; treasure ships (huge flag ships measuring 400 ft long); 27,000 member crew
5. Treasure ships supposed to stimulate trade by giving gifts; tributary system; kowtow (foreign opportunity to humble yourself before Chinese)
6. African delegations participate
7. Isolationism
8. Final Chinese expeditions sailed between 1432-1433
9. Emperor Yongol dies; Ming successors not interested in maritime explorations because of nomadic threats
10. State sponsored Ming naval efforts declines dramatically after Zheng’s voyages in the early 15th century
11. Ming emperors start to focus more on internal matters (nomadic invasions)= build Great Wall and Forbidden City
12. The Americas (Pre-Colombian)
13. Maize Cultivation
14. 1st domesticated in Meso America= Transfer of maize cultivation to South America (early chain of contact with Amerindian peoples)
15. Balsa wood rafts
16. Metallurgy
17. Polynesians
18. Iberian Kingdoms (Portugal and Spain)

(Began and sponsored maritime revolution)

1. Why? Four trends in Latin Europe after the year 1000:
2. Revival of urban life and trade
3. Unique alliance between merchants and rulers in Europe
4. Struggle with Islamic powers for dominance of the Mediterranean that mixed religious motives with the desire for trade (Christian crusading spirit strong)
5. Growing intellectual curiosity about the outside world
6. GOD, GLORY, GOLD!
7. SPANISH RECONQUISTA
8. Umayyad conquest of Hispania in 711= 780 years for Christian kingdoms to re take
9. 1492 Isabell and Ferdinand of Spain
10. 1250 kingdoms of Portugal, Castile, Aragon reconquer much of Iberian Peninsula except Southern point
11. Advantages Leading to Maritime Revolution
12. Shipbuilding technology, gunpowder revolution, astrolabe (1st Arab and Greek), magnetic compass (1st in China), caravel (overall improved navigational instruments)
13. Coastal land
14. Portugal is resource poor so had always relied on trade
15. Muslims had brought stability and prosperity to the region beforehand
16. CARAVEL
17. Triangular lateen sails= Speed and stability on Atlantic Ocean
18. Added canons to ships
19. HENRY THE NAVIGATOR
20. Who?
21. Portugese prince (3rd son of king of Portugal); initiator for Age of Discovery
22. Patron of maritime exploration= school of Sagres (nautical knowledge)
23. WHY?
24. Wanted to find path to Indian Ocean for lucrative spice trade
25. Find kingdom of Prestor John (mythical Christian king supposed to live in Africa)= wanted this “king” to help in a Crusade
26. Literally says his looking for gold and Christians
27. Results
28. Led attack of Ceuta
29. Converts some Africans to Christianity
30. Joint attacks (Portugal and Africa) against Ottomans
31. New places to trade with Portugal= profitable
32. Dispelled myths about ocean (like it being too hot it will melt the boats)
33. Reaching India became the eventual goal for the Portuguese; built on the pioneering efforts of Italian merchants
34. Portuguese in the Indian Ocean and Africa

(Early contacts generally involved a mix of commercial, military, and religious exchanges)

1. Indian Ocean
2. “The ability of little Portugal to assert control over the Indian Ocean stemmed from the superiority of its ships and weapons over those of the regional powers, especially the lightly armed merchant dhows.” (pg. 420)
3. Capture city of Malacca (main entrepot for trade from China, Japan, India, Southeast Asian mainland) 1511
4. Portuguese used their control of major port cities to enforce an even larger trading monopoly (spices)= broke pepper monopoly that was held by Genoa and Venice because they could undercut their prices since they didn’t have to go through Muslim middleman
5. Portuguese would capture other ships and force them to purchase a permit to trade called a CARTAZ; without a cartaz a merchant couldn’t trade in any of the owns that Portugal controlled= issued Portugal passports, pay custom duties to Portugal, Protégés’ confiscated goods, forced labor of those that did not follow rules) (Glorified pirates???)
6. Ottomans tried to fight back but were not match
7. West Africa
8. Eager to trade with Portugal; new markets= cheaper than goods transported overland from Mediterranean
9. Kingdom of Benin monopoly on pepper and ivory tusks to Portugal; accepted Christian missionaries; sent slaves to Portugal (slaves used as labor that was lost after huge population loss after plague)
10. Portuguese sugar plantations will raise prices of slaves
11. Kongo welcomed Christianity; also supplied slaves
12. East Africa
13. Ethiopia: Christian alliance with Portugal especially with increased conflict with Muslims
14. Portuguese aid helped the Ethiopian kingdom save itself from extinction but permanent alliance failed because Ethiopia refused to recognize pope in Rome over patriarch in Alexandria

Spain Goals= kick out non-Christians and maritime competition

1. People
2. Fernando Gomez
3. Bartolomeu Dias
4. Vasco da Gama
5. Ferdinand Magellan
6. Columbus 🡪 Horrible man but LASTING IMPACT ON THE WORLD; sponsored by Queen and King 1492 Isabell and Ferdinand of Spain; looking for Indies even brought Arabic translator with him
7. Conquistadors (Hernan Cortes vs Moctezuma) (Francisco Pizarro) (last Inca emperor: Atahuallpa)

\*\*\*Treaty of Tordesilas: 1494 Pope Alexander III divide “unclaimed land” between Spain and Portugal (literally entire world was given an imaginary line that divided Portugal and Spain’s claims)