**The Maritime Revolution, to 1550 Vocabulary**

1. Maritime Revolution- In the 1500's when European empires starting with Portugal and Spain expanded exploration via long sea voyages marking the end of the period when Asia had led in overland and maritime expansion.

2. Polynesian Migration- Island hopping migration of peoples that first came from Asia by sea in long canoes that traveled from island to island in the South Pacific like New Zealand all the way to Americas and back. Voyagers returned to South Pacific with sweet potatoes, a crop first domesticated in South America.

3. Indian Ocean Trade- By 1400, Muslim trading communities existed all around the Indian Ocean because the Muslim cities of the Middle East provided consumer demand for goods from India and Southeast Asia.

4. Zheng He- An imperial eunuch and Muslim, entrusted by the Ming emperor Yongle with a series of state voyages that took his gigantic ships through the Indian Ocean, from Southeast Asia to Africa.

5. Chinese Maritime Expeditions- The Ming Empire sought to expand Chinese trade in the Indian Ocean region by sending out enormous expedition fleets of many ships.

6. Viking Maritime Expeditions- In the early Middle Ages (700-1000), the Vikings used their ships to raid and attack Europe coastal cities and settled islands in the North Atlantic like Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland in Canada.

7. Arawak- Amerindian peoples who inhabited the Greater Antilles and the Bahama Islands of the Caribbean at the time of Columbus

8. Henry the Navigator- Portuguese prince who promoted the study of navigation and directed voyages of exploration down the western coast of Africa in the fifteenth century.

9. Caravel- A small, highly maneuverable three-masted ship used by the Portuguese and Spanish in the exploration of the Atlantic.

10. Gold Coast- Region of the Atlantic coast of West Africa occupied by modern Ghana; named for its gold exports to Europe from the 1470s onward

11. Bartolomeu Dias- Portugal explorer who in 1488 led the first expedition to sail around the southern tip of Africa from the Atlantic and sight the Indian Ocean

12. Vasco de Gama- Portuguese explorer. In 1497-1498 he led the first naval expedition from Europe to sail to India, opening an important commercial sea route.

13. Atlantic Trade Winds- Westerly trade winds discovered by Portuguese explorers that made it faster to sail from South Africa back to Portugal by heading northwest into the Atlantic Ocean away from Africa to the Azores Islands to pick up the westerly blowing trade winds to Portugal.

14. Christopher Columbus- Genoese mariner who in the service of Spain led expeditions across the Atlantic, reestablishing contact between the peoples of the Americas and the Old World and opening the way to Spanish conquest and colonization.

15. Treaty of Tordesillas- A treaty negotiated by the Pope in 1494 to prevent territorial disputes between Spain and Portugal by splitting the world between them. The land east of the dividing line in Africa and Southern Asia were reserved for Portugal and the land west in the Americas (except for Brazil which was already a Portuguese colony) were reserved for Spain.

16. Ferdinand Magellan- Portuguese navigator who led the Spanish expedition of 1519-1522 that was the first to sail around the world.

17. Indian Ocean Trade Route Monopoly- Portugal sought to control the sea trade routes in the Indian Ocean with naval warships and was largely successful controlling merchant trade by requiring all spices be transported on Portuguese ships and collecting customs duties from other merchant ships.

18. Conquistadors- Early 16th century Spanish adventurers who conquered Mexico, Central America, and Peru.

19. Hernan Cortes- Spanish explorer and conquistador who led the conquest of Aztec Mexico in 1519-1521 for Spain

20. Moctezuma II- Aztec emperor who died while in custody of the Spanish conquistador Hernan Cortes

21. Aztec Conquest- Cortes and the Spanish force survived a rebellion that killed half of the Spaniards and many of the local allies fighting on the side of the Spaniards, but the Spanish forces regrouped with enforcements and benefitted from a smallpox epidemic that wiped out the Aztec soldiers.

22. Atahualpa- Last ruling Inca emperor of Peru. He was executed by the Spanish.

23. Francisco Pizarro- Spanish explorer who led the conquest of the Inca Empire of Peru in 1531-1533.