The Age of Columbus

Renaissance Europe,

Christopher Columbus,

& the Age of Exploration
The Age of Columbus

Topics of Discussion

A. In 1492 . . .
B. Columbus . . .
C. Sailed . . .
D. The Ocean . . .
E. Blue – Red, White, & Black
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .

1. End of Medieval Period
   
   500-1400 CE
   
   Mistakenly called the “Dark Ages”
   
   Dominated by the Catholic Church
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .

2. Era of Catholic Culture
   Architecture and Meaning

Chartres Cathedral (1194-1260)

French High Gothic

Since 876 – Tunic of Mary

Marian pilgrimage

Four fairs – feast days of the Virgin
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .

2. Era of **Catholic Culture**: Cartography: T-O Maps

- Jerusalem at center
- Oriented toward the east
- Three known continents
- Religious Map
De Alta et eius partibus
Sia ex noie curusdâ mul heris est ap
pellata. quæ apud anti
quos imperium orientis
tenuit. Hec in tercia or
bis parte disposita. ab
oriente ortu solis. a me
ridie océâo. ab occiduo
noster mari finitur. a
septentrione medie
lacu & tanai fluvio ter
minatur. Habet autem
provincias multas et re
giones. quarâ breviter nomina et situs expediam. sumpto initio
a paradiso. Paradisus est locus in orientis partibus constitu/
World Map in an English psalter (c. 1250)
The Age of the Renaissance

1400-1600 C.E.

meaning: “rebirth . . .”

Question: rebirth of what?

The Ptolemaic Tradition

Michelangelo (1475-1564)

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

Plato and Aristotle, The School of Athens, by Raphael
This listing has ended. See similar items below.
If you are the winner or seller, sign in for your status.

Closed at: US $28,000.00

Estimate: US $40,000.00 - US $60,000.00

History: 5 bids
Lot number: 83 - E (View all lots)
Auction Date: Dec-10-08 11:00:00 PST
Auction Currency: US $ (U.S. dollar) Currency Calculator

High Bid: Live Auction Floor Bidder
Item location: New York, NY

You can also: Email to a friend

Meet the seller
Seller: bloomsburyauctionsny (117 ⭐) me
Feedback: 96.0% Positive
Member: since Oct-17-07 in United States
- See detailed feedback
- Ask seller a question
- Add to Favorite Sellers
- View seller’s other items

Buy safely
1. Check the seller’s reputation
   Score: 117 | 96.0% Positive
   See detailed feedback
2. Check how you’re protected
   This item is not covered by buyer protection on eBay
Ten Most Expensive Books of 2006

Each year, Fine Books & Collections magazine counts down the priciest books and autographs auctioned during the year. Here’s the 2006 Fine Books Top Ten. All prices include the buyer’s premium.

See Beyond the Top Ten: Triumph of the Teenagers

The total value of the 2006 list is up 12 percent from 2005 and a whopping 130 percent over 2004. "Nearly every item in our Top Ten hits the trifecta of stellar provenance, extreme rarity, and stunning beauty, and collectors are willing to pay top dollar for terrific books," said Scott Brown, Fine Books & Collections' editor. "In many cases, these books had been stashed away for decades, and buyers opened their wallets, knowing full well that they might never get another opportunity," he continued.

"The great advantage to collecting books right now is that the rates of

#1 $5.2 million
William Shakespeare’s First Folio: Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, 1623
Sold by Sotheby’s London on July 13, lot 95, for £2,808,000.
Right click image and "Save Image As" to download high-resolution image (734k)
PHOTO CREDIT: SOTHEBY’S

#2 $4.5 million
Pierre Antoine Poiteau and Pierre Jean François Turpin’s illustrations for one of the greatest books on fruit trees, Traité des arbres fruitiers [Treatise on Fruit Trees] by Henri Louis Duhamel du Monceau. Bound in five volumes and painted between 1804 and 1809.
Sold by Pierre Bergé in Brussels on December 7, lot 1, for 3,360,000 euros.
Right click image and "Save Image As" to download high-resolution image (1.4MB)
PHOTO CREDIT: PIERRE BERGÉ

#3 $4.0 million
The first printed atlas, Ptolemy’s Cosmographia, 1477
Sold by Sotheby’s London on October 10, lot 394, for £2,136,000.
Right click image and "Save Image As" to download high-resolution image (170k)
PHOTO CREDIT: SOTHEBY’S
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .
4. Age of the Nation State

- centralization of political power
- Spain, unified 1479
- Isabella of Castile
- Ferdinand of Aragon, married 1469
- Jointly succeeded to throne of Castile, 1474
- Ferdinand, King of Aragon, 1479.
- Union of the two main Spanish kingdoms
- Initiated the Inquisition in 1478
- Reconquest of Spain from the Moors
The Age of Exploration

- Portugal led Europe
- Henry the Navigator, 1394-1460
- Sagres (post 1418)
- Accomplishments Henry’s men

See the next four slides
Development of Caravel
Rediscovery of the Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands – 1420 to 1440
Bartholomew Diaz rounded Cape of Good Hope, 1487
– 17 years after Prince Henry’s death
KEY QUESTION:
WHY EXPLORE?
WHAT IS THE GOAL?

A. In 1492 . . .
Portuguese explorers focused on traveling around Africa to reach China.
Portuguese explorers and other Europeans wanted to reach East Asia for:

Sugar, Silk, Silver, Spices, Tea, and other goods.
The overland route which had once been available was now blocked by the Ottoman Empire, a rising Islamic state in the Middle East.
The Age of Columbus

A. In 1492 . . .

Fall of Constantinople to Ottoman Turks under Mehmet II (1453)

The Rise of the Ottoman Empire.
The Ottoman takeover meant that Christian rule was replaced by Muslim rule. Example: Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey.
Suleymaniye Mosque, 1551-1558, Istanbul Turkey.
What is important for us: The overland route to Asia had largely been cut off, and European powers were competing to find a water route.
Christopher Columbus

Cristóbal Colón, Spanish
Cristoforo Colombo, Italian

Born 1451 in Genoa
Died 1506 in Valladolid, Spain.
Columbus’s idea: Travel East by Going West
The Age of Columbus

B. Columbus . . .

Columbus’s vision of the World
St. Christopher Carrying the Christ Child,
Hieronymus Bosch (c. 1485)
Mappa Mundi by Juan de la Cosa, ca. 1500. La Cosa, a Spanish pilot and cosmographer, drew this map shortly after 1500. As owner of the Santa Maria, la Cosa accompanied Columbus on his first two voyages. He continued to survey the American coast until 1504.
The Age of Columbus

C. Sailed . . .

Three Ships:

Nina
Pinta
Santa Maria

Dead Reckoning
COLUMBUS'S FIRST VOYAGE: THE ATLANTIC CROSSING

Eastbound, the day's run is measured from sunset to sunset. Each point along the line is the dead-reckoning position at sunset of that day.

Westbound, the day's run is measured from sunrise to sunrise. Each point along the line is the dead-reckoning position at sunrise of the following day.

Scholars have located Columbus's first landfall site at various islands along the Bahama chain. For further discussion and a map and table of the landfall possibilities, see Landfall Controversy.
The real “discovery”

Wind and water patterns of the northern Atlantic.

“Discovered” a course out and back.
Columbus subjugated the peoples of the Caribbean and established the Spanish Colonial System at Santo Domingo in 1496.

Why important?

A. First European Atlantic Empire
B. Biggest European Atlantic Empire
C. Wealthiest European Atlantic Empire
D. Made Spain greatest power of 16th century
The Age of Columbus

E. Red, White, and Black . . . The Conquest of the Americas

A. First, subjugation of the Caribbean islands and coastal areas
1. Columbus (1492-1504) in the Caribbean
2. Balboa’s penetration of Panama and his discovery of the Pacific
3. Ponce de Leon's discovery of the Florida mainland.

B. Second wave stimulated by rumors of vast treasures in interior
1. Hernan Cortes conquered the Aztec empire in Mexico (1519-21).
2. Cabeza de Vaca circled the northern Gulf of Mexico (1528-36).
3. Hernando de Soto discovered the Mississippi River (1539-41).
4. Coronado traveled through Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma (1540-42).

C. Third wave focused on Andes Mountains in South America
Led by Francisco Pizarro, who conquered the Incan empire by murdering their leader, after extracting a ransom of over twenty tons of pure gold and silver, and destroying their army and nobility. In 1535, he began the new central city of Lima.
The Age of Columbus

E. Red, White, and Black . . . The Transatlantic Slave Trade

A. 12 million forced migrants from 1440s-1860s

B. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal c. 1443
1444, Africans taken to work sugar plantations of Madeira.

C. Carlos I of Spain (1504-1556)
1516, Africans taken to the Caribbean for the first time.

D. Elizabeth I of England (1558-1603)
Elizabeth sponsored John Hawkins to bring slaves from Africa to sell to the Spanish colonies.

E. Louis XIV of France (1643-1715)
Louis XIV supplied nearly half of the finances needed by the French Guinea Company to commence its African trade.
MAP 4-4  THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1440–1867
The Age of Columbus

E. Red, White, and Black . . . Triangular Trade

Map showing the triangular trade routes involving slaves to the Americas, sugar, tobacco, and cotton to Europe, textiles, rum, and manufactured goods to Africa.
## The Age of Columbus

### E. Red, White, and Black . . . Columbian Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>New World crops</strong></th>
<th><strong>Old World crops</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maize (corn)</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white potatoes</td>
<td>wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet potatoes</td>
<td>barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts</td>
<td>oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomatoes</td>
<td>rye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squash</td>
<td>turnips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumpkin</td>
<td>onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pineapples</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaya</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avocados</td>
<td>peaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manioc (cassava)</td>
<td>pears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocoa - chocolate</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Age of Columbus

### E. Red, White, and Black . . . Columbian Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New World domesticated animals</th>
<th>Old World domesticated animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dogs</td>
<td>dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llamas</td>
<td>horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guinea pigs</td>
<td>donkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl (a few species)</td>
<td>pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>barnyard fowl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Age of Columbus

E. Red, White, and Black . . . Columbian Exchange

**New World domesticated diseases**
- syphilis
- possibly tuberculosis

**Old World diseases**
- smallpox
- malaria
- yellow fever
- measles
- cholera
- typhoid
- bubonic plague