

4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events from 1450 to 1750

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS navigation 航海 • state-supported exploration 国家支持的探索 • trading posts 商站

Objective

Build the skills to explain **state-supported exploration** 国家支持的探索.

You must be able to:

- explain what 'state-supported' adds to 'exploration'
- state the Portuguese outcome
- state the Spanish outcome
- state the goal of the northern Atlantic crossings

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ State-supported

New **state-supported** transoceanic maritime exploration occurred in this period. The state pays, so the state's motive is part of the cause — and the voyage's results belong to it.

■ Portugal

Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with Africa and Asia and **resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire**. Posts, not territory.

■ Spain

Spanish sponsorship of the voyages of Columbus and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific **dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade**. The immediate effect the CED records is on interest.

■ The north

Northern Atlantic crossings were undertaken under **English, French and Dutch** sponsorship, **often with the goal of finding alternative sailing routes to Asia**. The destination sought was Asia; the Americas were what they met.

2 Practice

2.1 Explain what “state-supported” adds. [2]

2.2 State the Portuguese and Spanish outcomes the CED records. [2]

2.3 The northern crossings had a stated goal.

(a) State it and the three sponsors. [2]

(b) State what they met instead. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The Portuguese outcome was a [1]

- **A** territorial land empire
- **B** global trading-post empire
- **C** settler colony in Asia
- **D** withdrawal from trade

3.2 The CED's immediate recorded effect of the Spanish voyages is on [1]

- **A** European interest in transoceanic travel and trade
- **B** African agriculture
- **C** Chinese silver
- **D** Ottoman administration

3.3 A voyage funded to reach Asia arrives in the Americas.

(a) State what this shows about intention and outcome. [1]

(b) Explain why the CED still calls the state's goal a cause. [2]

Solutions

2.1 the state pays, so its motive forms part of the cause and the results belong to it.

2.2 Portugal: a global trading-post empire; Spain: dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.

2.3 (a) finding alternative sailing routes to Asia; English, French and Dutch sponsorship.
(b) the Americas.

3.1 B. trading posts, not territory.

3.2 A. interest is what the CED records first.

3.3 (a) that outcomes need not match intentions. (b) the goal explains why the voyage was funded and undertaken, which is what a cause has to do.