Point of view Imperialism immunity quipu decolonization

NAME:

Chapter 6 Student Note Package – “O Brave New World!”

Worldview Inquiry: How can exploration and expansion affect the worldview of a society and the societies it comes into contact with?

Opening Story pg. 129:

* Why did the Spanish and the English have such differing opinions on Francis Drake?

Figure 6-2: How has the artist made Columbus the focus of the painting? Do you think the artist views Columbus as a hero of the scene? Explain your thinking:

Define “point of view” below:

The Treaty of Tordesillas

At the beginning of the Age of Exploration, Portugal and sent out expeditions to find trade routes to Asia. After Christopher Columbus had discovered what he thought was a sea route to Asia for Spain, Portugal wanted to make sure that it got is share of the Asian trade. The rules of Spain and Portugal could not come to an agreement, so they asked the pope to settle the matter. In 1494, the pope proposed a secret treaty, the Treaty of , that would the world between the Spanish and Portuguese. Spain would have all the land west of an imaginary line running north and south through the Atlantic and Portugal would have any land east of that line.

What do you think about the Treaty of Tordesillas? Rate it as good or bad for world relations on a scale of 1-10 (1 = worst 10 = best)

Other European rules were when they heard about the Treaty of Tordesillas. England and France ignored its terms and sent out explorers across the North Atlantic to find new Territories. King Henry VII of England gave the explorer Giovanni (John) Cabot the authority to…

Summarize in your own words 🡪

What gave Europeans the right to think they could divide the world amongst themselves? Why did they think their explorers could simply arrive somewhere and claim the territory?

Draw a symbol to show how expansionism turned into imperialism

Define “imperialism” below:

The imperialist attitude was a partly a result of the European’s attitude towards the Indigenous people they found living in the new territories.

Exploring Sources (pg. 133)

* Read the selection of sources
* Questions:
1. Identify details in these writing that show that Columbus and Sepulveda believed that Indigenous people were inferior to Europeans:
2. What were European attitudes regarding colonization in the Americas and how did these impact the indigenous people?

Sweatshop Nation: Critical Challenge – Economical Imperialism and the New Age Expansionism

* In class project on sweatshops and the importance of cheap goods.
* Meaning of fair trade
* Research on North American companies and rating system to assess their business protocol

Imperialist Treasure

The conquest of the Aztec and Incan empires in New Spain resulted in great wealth for Spain. Mines in , Bolivia and other areas shipped thousands of tones of countless across the ocean to Spain. For a time, Spain was by far the richest country in Europe. English sailors looked with envy on the Spanish galleons loaded with treasure. Fortunately for them, English shipyards developed small, fast, highly maneuverable vessels that were ideal for attacks on raiding Spanish ships and coastal towns in New Spain for treasure. (Remember Francis Drake…yah.)

The Terrible Cost of Imperialism

In the early 1490s the Inca and Aztecs had thriving in what is now Central and South America. In a few years, the Spanish destroyed these empires. Everywhere that Europeans explored and settled in the Americas, the Indigenous peoples paid a terrible cost.

LIST some of the results of European imperialism.

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Telling the Indigenous Story

Most of the written records of the original peoples of the Americas were destroyed along with their cities and monuments. The Spanish, for example, burned thousands of ancient books of the Mayan people.

What is a ***quipu***? Draw one below!

European Worldview and Identity

During the Age of Exploration, Europeans learned that the sea was safer and more expansive that they thought originally. While Europeans were learning about the world’s geographical makeup they were also learning about power and wealth. After the Portuguese set up trading colonies around the shores of the Indian Ocean, they became the most powerful country in Europe. Spain, England, France, The Netherlands also followed in these footsteps of Portugal. By the late Renaissance period, these countries were beginning to compete in overseas markets and territories.

Read and summarize the next few sections pg. 140-145

* What is attitude patriotism? (pg. 141)
* What did philosopher Jean-Jacque Rousseau’s later writings on political theory have to do with contact with Indigenous peoples?
* What elements of the Renaissance worldview do you think contributes to today’s conflicts between First Nations peoples and governments? (Think Idle No More)
* European expansionism also contributed to the establishment of trade in African slaves. It was carried out mainly by English merchant traders.

**Critical Challenge:**

🡪 To what extent did the Renaissance have on the formation of the Western worldview? To what extend does the Renaissance have on the way we live today in terms of how we view the world?

* Use the chart below to come to a deeper understanding of this question
* Consider: historical examples, important people/events.