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AP European History Period 1

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Outline #1 : *Identify and analyze ONE significant impact that exploration had on Europe and ONE significant impact it had on the Americas?*

 = Analysis = Evidence

1. Introduction Paragraph

The Age of Exploration opened doors to unlimited prospects of countries in their time. Lasting from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, multiple explorers sailed for their countries to unfamiliar states. Europe, in particular Spain and Portugal, were the driving forces to this era (Contextualization). Through these explorations, both Europe and the New World: the Americas, received immense impacts that transformed the territories greatly (Restatement). Once voyages were made, European trade routes were created that enabled access to other countries easily, which led to many outcomes (X). As the Europeans settled in the Americas, Native American populations were devastated in labor and conquest (Y).

1. First Body Paragraph (X)
	1. Europeans drew up many trade routes as they made voyages with other countries.
		1. Example: Prince Henry the Navigator (Portugal)
			1. He organized voyages along the west coast of Africa, and sent up numerous trading posts along it.
				1. This was a vital segment of the Columbian exchange as these stops thrived with gold and slaves. The increased trade made Portugal a powerhouse.
		2. Example: Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco de Gama, and Pedro Cabral (Portugal)
			1. Bartholomew Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488
				1. This opened up opportunities to go around Africa to other countries.
			2. Vasco de Gama reached India in 1498 and returned to Portugal with spices worth 60 times the expense of the trip itself.
			3. Pedro Cabral accidentally discovered Brazil in 1500 and returned with 300,000 pounds of spices
				1. Both de Gama and Cabral brought great wealth to Portugal from the explorations that they did. Since they established trade routes, this wealth will continue to flow into Portugal.
		3. Example: Columbian Exchange
			1. As Columbus went to the Americas, trade routes between Africa, Europe, and the New World took place
				1. It led to the global diffusion of goods, animals, and diseases as well. Europeans got much wealth from the trade routes and the mines that they established in Peru and other areas. The traded new crops created a new diet for Europeans.
2. Second Body Paragraph (Y)
	1. As Europeans travelled to the Americas, the indigenous people were devastated with labor and disease
		1. Example: Christopher Columbus Voyage
			1. When he found the Americas, he helped to propel Spain to the forefront of conquest and settlement in the New World.
				1. As a result of this, all the following occurred:
		2. Example: Hernando Cortes and Francisco Pizarro
			1. Hernando Cortes conquered the Aztec Empire in Mexico
				1. The population was basically wiped out and their land was taken.
			2. Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in Peru
				1. Both added up to about twenty times of its own land of American territory. The people of the land were either killed or enslaved, and the land was all claimed.
		3. Example: Columbian Exchange
			1. Through the trade routes that were established not only goods, animals, and agriculture were transported. Diseases were also transported as a result of unsanitary conditions and new people.
				1. Various diseases that the Europeans brought to the Americas were Syphilis, Polio, Hepatitis, and Encephalitis. Over 90% of the people perished between 1492 and 1600.
3. Conclusion

 All in all, the Age of Exploration had drastic impacts on Europe and the Americas. They were on different ends of a spectrum, as the Americas got the blunt end with harsh treatments towards the people, and Europe was the sharp end with endless wealth and power flowing from the trade routes established (Restatement of Thesis) Although different, both of these impacts transformed each territory in many ways to what it is today. The Eastern Coast of the Americas show great European and African influence that originated through these conquests (Synthesis).