# Unit Y205: Exploration, Encounters and Empire 1445–1570

Note: Based on 2x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
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| **Exploration** | 1 | 1 | Reasons why this was an age of exploration  | * Economic, political, religious, cultural and intellectual conditions by the early 15th century:
* late medieval ‘world views’
* Arab, Christian and Asian perspectives and maps
* European political situation, states and maritime empires
* the Italian Renaissance.
* Scientific, technological and geographical knowledge by 1445:
* the ‘known’ world, maps, travel routes
* transport, modes of travel and navigational skills
* existing trade and communication between Europe, Asia and Africa
* previous explorers, stories, beliefs and myths.
* The difference between motives, causes, ‘push and pull’ and enabling factors.
* Explorers, merchants and patrons.
* Chronological overview: extent of discovery, involvement and the pace of development.
 | * *The Age of Discovery*, Dan O’Sullivan, Longman
* *The Age of Discovery*, D. Arnold, Routledge
* *The Portuguese Empire, 1415-1808*, A.J.R. Russell-Wood, John Hopkins University Press
* *Spain, Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Jill Kilsby, Hodder
* *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella*, Geoffrey Woodward, Hodder
* *Charles V: Ruler, Dynast and Defender of the Faith*, Stewart MacDonald , Hodder
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| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
|  | 1 | 2 | Renaissance learning, values and technological change | * Values and changes made during the Renaissance (brief overview of Renaissance ideals and nature):
* Humanism, revival of classical texts and philosophy
* heliocentric theory and views of the world, humanity and man’s relationship to God
* mathematical principles and engineering
* interest in nature
* theories of perfection, talent, virtue and the capacity of ‘man’.
* Improvement in geographical knowledge:
* Translation of Ptolemy’s Geography
* Cartographers such as Waldseemuller, Martellus and Behaim
* Impact of printing
* Astrologers such as Zacuto.
* Technological factors contributing to the voyages of discovery:
	+ academic curiosity of Prince Henry the Navigator
	+ marine technology and ship design (caravel, carrack, nao, lateen sails)
	+ improvements in navigational skills and understanding of the use of stars / sun
	+ development of navigational instruments and methods of measurement (astrolabe, latitude, compass rose, dead reckoning)
	+ maps and charts (T-O, portolan, globes).
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| 1 | 3 | Trade and Ottoman expansion. | * Increased trade between nations and need for new trading partners and lower costs:
* European resentment over the cost of spices and need to preserve meat
* search for new markets and goods (Atlantic, Baltic)
* hostility towards and competition between Venetian and Genoese merchants.
* Consequences of Ottoman expansion including:
* conflict with European powers, such as Venice, leading to loss of trade monopoly and trading posts around the Black Sea and eastern Mediterranean
* Fall of Constantinople (1453) leading to need to find new trade routes
* war, conflict and strategic Ottoman alliances.
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| 1 | 4 | Religion  | * Role of religion in shaping personal, state and international motives.
* Evangelism and the desire to spread Christianity:
* personal motives and impact (Isabella of Castile)
* role of the papacy
* religious and spiritual beliefs
* growing threat of Islamic states (Ottoman empire).
* Search for the legendary Prester John.
* Reputation of the Spanish ‘Catholic Monarchs’.
* The effects of Spanish crusading and the Reconquista mentality.
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| 1 | 4-5 | Geography of and internal developments in Portugal and Spain  | * Geographic advantages such as ease of access to the Atlantic and trade winds.
* Internal policies and diplomatic agreements regarding trading posts in West Africa or the Atlantic (Ceuta, Canaries, Madeira, Azores, Cape Verde).
* Conditions and developments in Portugal including:
* political situation, the Avis dynasty and House of Braganza
* papal decree of Nicholas V
* death of Henry the Navigator and monopoly of trade given to Gomes
* economic situation
* demographic factors
* role of Lisbon
* policies of John II and Manuel I.
* Conditions and developments in Spain including:
* impact of the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella
* economic situation
* effect of the Reconquista and Fall of Granada
* piety of Isabella
* relations with the papacy
* the role of Charles I and effect of his imperial aims and responsibilities on Spanish policy
* development of Seville
* role of Philip II.
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|  | 6 | Motives for patronage | * Relative importance of the motives of patrons:
	+ desire for gold and riches
	+ search for new markets and lucrative goods
	+ economic conditions, labour shortages and a source of slaves
	+ increase of personal power and prestige
	+ evangelism and the spread of Christianity
	+ land hunger and the need for new settlements
	+ the race for the Indies
	+ personal and state rivalry and competition.
* Similarities and differences in motives between types of patronage such as:
* royal, individual and mercantile
* commission, finance and sponsorship
* direct or indirect.
* Reasons for the nature, terms and the scope of contracts.
* Importance of individuals in allowing overseas expansion and negotiating international agreements.
* Comparative importance of patronage over time in terms of:
* initial exploration and further discovery
* seaborne voyages and expeditions into the interior.
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| 1-2 | 7-8 | Motives and contributions of individual explorers: Diaz, da Gama, Vespucci, Columbus, Magellan, Balboa, Cabral, Cortes, Pizarro. | * Scholarly inspiration.
* Curiosity in the world.
* Desire for personal fame.
* Competition.
* Riches and plunder.
* Individual skill.
* Comparative role and achievements of key individual explorers:
* extent to which they deserve their reputation
* ‘new’ discoveries versus extension of knowledge
* how far their discovery relied on the work of others
* relations with their crew, merchants and patrons
* impact on cartography.
* Similarities and differences with the role and contributions of other explorers in the Americas, Indian Ocean, Asia, Africa and northern Europe:
* non-Hispanic explorers and travellers
* voyages and expeditions (land and sea)
* extension of general knowledge of geographic boundaries and features
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|  | 9 | Routes and difficulties faced | * Routes used and reasons for these routes:
* east or westbound voyages
* search for the Indies
* trading posts and port calls
* length and difficulty
* availability of supplies
* knowledge and maps
* local inhabitants and merchants
* coastlines, open seas, overland routes and interiors.
* Extent of difficulties faced by explorers and their crew at various stages of their journey.
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| **Encounters and conquest** | 1 | 10 | The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) | * Reasons for the arrangement and signing of the Treaty.
* Role of individuals such as Pope Alexander VI.
* Significance of the Treaty:
* nature, terms and enforcement
* strengths and limitations to Portuguese and Spanish empire-building
* short- and long-term effects on other European powers
* similarities and differences with previous treaties such as Alcacovas (1479)
* effect of developing geographical knowledge (issue of the Moluccas and Treaty of Saragossa 1529)
* Comparative importance with other international treaties, papal decrees and alliances in terms of the development of trade, colonies and imperial expansion.
 | * *The Age of Discovery*, Dan O’Sullivan, Longman
* *The Age of Discovery*, D. Arnold, Routledge
* *The Portuguese Empire, 1415-1808*, A.J.R. Russell-Wood, John Hopkins University Press
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| 2 | 11-12 | Encounters by Portugal: Atlantic islands, the Americas, Africa, Asia Encounters by Spain: the Caribbean, the Americas | * Nature and impact of the encounters between Europeans and local populations, including difficulties faced and successes / failures:
* effect of prior knowledge and contact
* action and reaction at first or subsequent encounter
* modes of exchange and communication
* trading posts and the development of small colonies.
* Similarities and differences in behaviour and attitude affecting encounters in the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Indian Ocean:
* local customs and traditions
* nationalities of crew, captain and explorer
* curiosity or desire for European goods
* racism
* religious beliefs
* ignorance or knowledge
* local presence of Arab, Chinese or European merchants.
* Difference between previous and new encounters in Africa and the Atlantic islands such as Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Kongo.
* Initial encounters in the Americas such as Brazil, Mexico, West Indies, Peru.
* Expeditions to Asia and India.
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| 2 | 13-15 | Portuguese conquests: Albuquerque, BrazilSpanish conquests: the Caribbean, Mexico (Moctezuma II), Panama and Peru (Atahualpa) | * Nature of indigenous populations such as the Aztec and Inca.
* Significance of key conquests and claims to territory such as:
* Columbus, the ‘Indies’ and Hispaniola
* Cortes, the fall of Tenochtitlan and Conquest of Mexico (1518–1541)
* Pizarro, the fall of Cuzco and Conquest of Peru (1524–1541).
* Nature and impact of the initial conquests including difficulties faced, reasons for successes / failures and enabling factors:
* role of the conquistadores
* the Spanish *Requirimiento*
* exploitation of the political weakness of native groups, tribes and leaders
* military superiority, tactics, gunpowder, cannon and horses
* luck
* effect of disease (smallpox)
* ignorance (terrain, wildlife, customs)
* religious beliefs.
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| 3 | 15 | Gains and losses for individual explorers and their patrons.  | * Comparative gains and losses made by Diaz, da Gama, Vespucci, Columbus, Magellan, Balboa, Cabral, Cortes, Pizarro and their patrons.
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| **Settlement and consequences** | 3 | 16-17 | Portuguese forts, staging and trading posts: Africa, India and the Far East.The settlement of Brazil. | * Development of forts and commercial consequences (Elmina).
* Establishment of trade in Goa and Malacca.
* Trade missions in China and Japan and settlement in Macau.
* Settlement in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea.
* Imperial claims and early settlements on the northeast Atlantic coast of the Americas.
* Cabral and the development of Portuguese Brazil - initial settlement as 15 captaincies, failure of the captaincies and results.
* Role of the governor-generals such as de Sousa and Mem da Sa.
* Jesuit missions.
* Introduction and development of systems established in the Atlantic islands such as Madeira.
* Development of the Brazilian sugar cane cycle.
* Military and religious conflict with the French.
* Intermarriage and relations with native tribes.
* Development of *entradas* and *bandeiras.*
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| 3 | 18-19 | Spanish settlement of the Caribbean, Mexico, Panama and Peru. | * Development of early settlements in the Americas such as Hispaniola.
* Establishment of ‘New Spain’ and role of the Council of the Indies.
* Similarities and differences between earlier and later colonisation.
* Spanish methods of rule, territorial extension and consolidation: *encomienda*, regional differences, consistency.
* Role of the *conquistadores.*
* Geographic extent of the development of settlements, cities and trading centres.
* Jesuit missions.
* Exploitation of natural resources: manpower/slavery, development of mining (Zacatecas, Potosi).
* Religious fanaticism, inquisition and the ‘Black Legend’ during the reign of Philip II.
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| 4 | 20 | Central and local administrative systems of Spain and Portugal. | * Nature of the administration in the colonies of Spain and Portugal:
* extent of influence of European monarchs and ‘home countries’
* role of imperial government institutions such as the Council of the Indies
* colonial government and local administration
* systems of cultivation, acquiring land and managing plantations
* relations with and the role of the Church and religious orders (Jesuits)
* law, order, control and punishment
* taxation and finance.
* Similarities and differences between Spanish and Portuguese systems:
* in the New World
* between New World colonisation and settlements or colonies in Asia, India and Africa.
* Extent to which administrative systems were successful/justifiable.
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| 4 | 21 | Consequences (military, economic, social, religious) for indigenous peoples of Portuguese and Spanish conquest and settlements.  | * Exploitation of labour, slavery and associated issues.
* Loss of land, livelihood and freedom.
* Spread of Christianity.
* Conflict, punishment and extent of brutality of the *conquistadores*.
* Spread of disease (smallpox), death and extinction of tribes.
* Influx of African slaves and development of mixed races.
* Contemporary views of events and attitudes in the New World (de las Casas, Montaigne).
* Influence and effect of missionaries (medicine, charity, education, spiritual guidance, protection).
* Exposure to European methods of warfare, gunpowder and horses.
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| **Impact of overseas empire on Europe** | 4 | 22 | Political, religious, social, economic and financial consequences for Portugal, Spain and Europe. | * Economic impact of Hispanic empires on Europe (markets, trade links, goods, inflation).
* Changing political issues and priorities.
* Issues with work and employment.
* Spread of Christianity and conflict with other religions.
* Exotic goods, aestheticism and the development of culinary tastes.
* Curiosity, ignorance and developing knowledge of the world.
* Desire for representations of the New World, colonialism and indigenous populations in art and literature.
* Growth of political and economic power and the consequences of these.
* Military conflict, religious difference and imperial competition.
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| 4 | 23 | European balance of power.  | * European imperial rivalries during the period and their consequences:
* Portuguese and Spanish conflict/tension
* growing dominance of Spain and the ‘Golden Age’
* diplomacy, reputation and influence of Philip II
* English privateers and Elizabethan patronage
* French interests.
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| 4 | 24 | Bullion. | * Seizure of gold, methods of recovery and extent of benefits.
* Impact of the influx of silver on the Spanish economy and European inflation.
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| 4 | 24 | The slave trade. | * Nature of development of the slave trade throughout the period.
* Methods used and individual roles in the trade.
* Short- and long-term financial, political and social impact of the trade during the period.
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| 4 | 25 | The balance sheet of personal and national benefits and losses. | * Weighing up the financial and political gains and losses as well as the social and personal ones relating to:
* monarchs, governments and states
* merchants, patrons, explorers, colonials
* prestige, reputation, wealth, stability and power
* issues of morality in context.
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