

Великие географические открытия



Vasco da Gama



1497-98 Vasco da Gama is born in Sines, Portugal

1497-98 The Crown finances the first European sea voyage by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope.

1498 The first voyage around the Indian subcontinent around the southern tip of Africa's east coast. In Calicut, India, he found the route to gain influence in Portugal.

1519 The Crown sails to India for the third time. The hulls sink and their end December 31st in Eastern India.

Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama and the expedition that opened the first European sea route to India, Delhi, Calicut, he captured the control of India and India, the Indian Portugal establish colonies in India and the West Indies, now present day Indonesia. His Crown proved the route, partly by force, by Portugal to become the leading nation in the production of the Indian sub-continent as the greatest sea power of the 16th century.

In the 14th century, Arab traders monopolized all the Indian coastal and sea routes to China, and these routes were closed to Europeans. The Portuguese King, Manuel I, was determined to find a way to reach the East and his country across the Cape of Good Hope. In 1487, King ordered explorers Vasco da Gama, a gentleman of the good court, to command through the knowledge of India, the Crown could reach and these days, it had the means for the first to sail west.

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Причины географических открытий

- **1. В XV в. турки, завоевав Византию, перерезали торговый путь из Европы, на Восток. Поток восточных товаров к Европе резко сократился, а европейцы без них обойтись уже не могли. Надо было искать другой путь.**

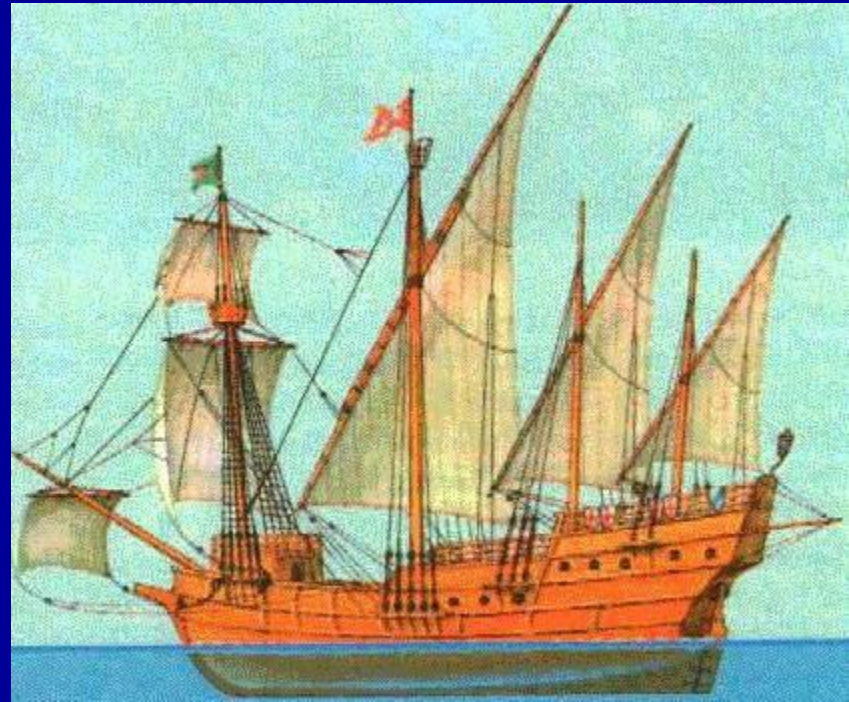
2 Недостаток золота как денежного металла. И не только потому, что золото утекало на Восток. Все больше денег требовало экономическое развитие Европы. Главным направлением этого развития был рост товарности хозяйства, рост торговли

Причины географических открытий

- **3. Развитие науки и техники, особенно судостроения и навигации.**

Ориентировались моряки в основном по виду знакомых берегов, поэтому уходить в открытый океан не решались.

Но в XV в. появилось судно новой конструкции — каравелла.



Причины Великих географических открытий

1. Развитие техники
2. Рост производства товаров
3. Расширение торговли

Рост потребностей европейцев в серебре и золоте

Невыгодная торговля по суше со странами Востока из-за арабов и османов

Поиски морских путей в страны Востока

Начало эпохе Великих географических открытий положили путешествия моряков Португалии и Испании

Португалия – сильная морская держава (выгодное географическое положение, навыки в технике морского дела, развитие математических и географических знаний, король Генрих Мореплавателем открыл мореходную школу, строились корабельные верфи)



1486-88 г – экспедиция Бартоломео Диаш



1492 год- открытие Америки Колумбом

Пути в Индию искали и испанцы. Они разделяли теорию, что Земля - шар и поэтому надеялись отыскать Индию на Западе.

В 1484 г выходец из Генуи- Колумб, обратился с таким предложением к Фердинанду и Изабелле. После 7 лет колебаний экспедицию снарядили.

В 1492 г. на 3 каракках с экипажем в 90 чел. он отправился на Запад. Через 70 дней один из матросов заметил Землю.



Открыл о. Куба, о. Гаити и др.

С 1502 по 1504 гг – ещё 3 путешествия

Карта великих географических открытий



Китай (Португалия) 1514

Филиппины, Магеллан и Эльканьо (Португалия/Испания) 1521

На этой карте показаны маршруты самых знаменитых путешествий, осуществленных в XV и XVI вв. европейцами, и даты открытия ими новых земель.

Лабрадор и Монреаль, Жак Картье (Франция) 1534 и 1535

территория индейской цивилизации, территория цивилизации инков.

Карибское море
Флорида Понс-де-Леон (Испания) 1512-1513

Колумб 1502-1504
Америго Веспуччи (Флоренция) 1499-1500

Магеллан Эльканьо (Португалия/Испания) 1519-1522

Мыс Доброй Надежды Бартоломеу Диаш (Португалия) 1488

Территории, известные европейцам ок. 1600

Колумб был уверен, что открыл путь в Индию. Только экспедиция Америго Веспуччи, доказала, что это - **новый материк**. Новую часть света назвали **Америка**.

Америго Веспуччи — флорентийский купец, географ, мореплаватель.

1497-1499 г. – экспедиция Васко да Гама в Индию



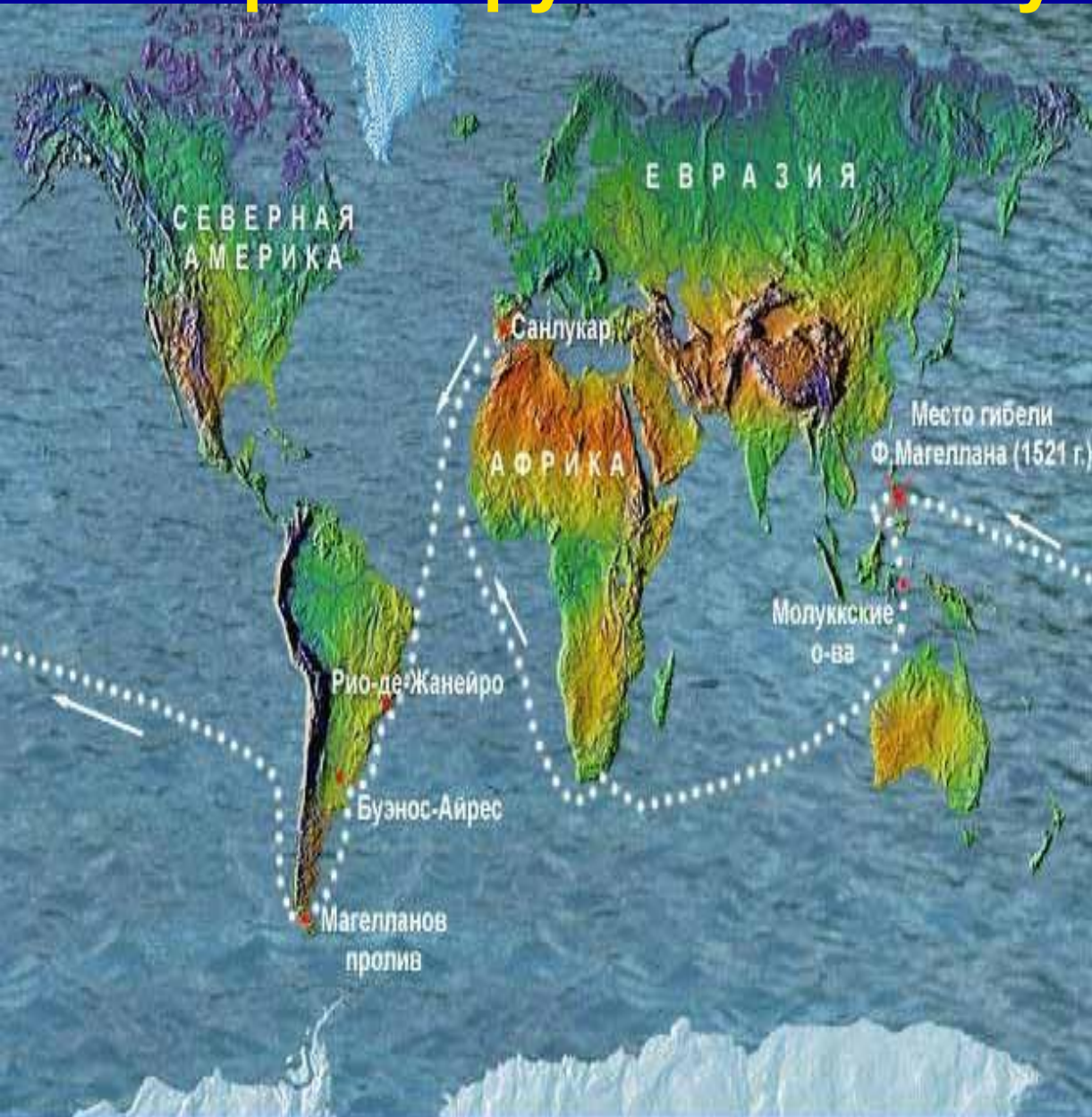
1498 год – открытие морского пути в Индию



Отплытие Васко да Гамы в Индию

Прибытие Васко да Гамы в Каликут, 1498

Первое кругосветное путешествие



Плавание по океану продолжалось 4 месяца, пока путешественник и не добрались до Филиппин. Здесь Магеллан погиб, всего 1 корабль добрался до Испании. Из 265 чел. вернулось - 18

Первая кругосветная экспедиция Ф. Магеллана. 1519-1522 гг.