

Exercise walk-through

Exploration: Causes and Events from 1450 to 1750 ■ 4.2

eXercise

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

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Explain what “state-supported” adds.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

the state pays, so its motive forms part of the cause **B1** and the results belong to it **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the Portuguese and Spanish outcomes the CED records.

Solution 2.2

Method: Spain

Worked steps

Portugal: a global trading-post empire **B1**; Spain: dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The northern crossings had a stated goal.

- (a) State it and the three sponsors.
- (b) State what they met instead.

Solution 2.3

Method: The north

Worked steps

(a) finding alternative sailing routes to Asia **B1**; English, French and Dutch sponsorship **B1**. (b) the Americas **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The Portuguese outcome was a

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

Solution 3.1

A territorial land empire

B global trading-post empire 

C settler colony in Asia

D withdrawal from trade

Worked steps

B. trading posts, not territory.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The CED's immediate recorded effect of the Spanish voyages is on

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

Solution 3.2

Method: Spain

A European interest in transoceanic travel and trade



B African agriculture

C Chinese silver

D Ottoman administration

Worked steps

A. interest is what the CED records first.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A voyage funded to reach Asia arrives in the Americas.

- (a) State what this shows about intention and outcome.
- (b) Explain why the CED still calls the state's goal a cause.

Solution 3.3

Method: The north

Worked steps

(a) that outcomes need not match intentions **B1**. (b) the goal explains why the voyage was funded and undertaken **B1**, which is what a cause has to do **B1**.