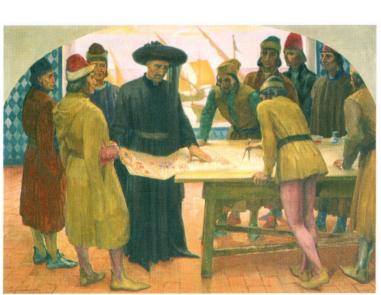
## A ge of European Exploration

Beginning in 1420, Europeans began to explore the lands around the Atlantic Ocean. They hoped to to find new sources of wealth including a route to the Indies.

- Competing European powers developed new technologies in shipbuilding and navigation that allowed them to explore new routes to the Indies.
- Europeans encountered American, African, and Asian cultures they had never known before.
- Often the European power that first explored an area later returned to conquer it.



New ships such as the caravel were faster and safer than earlier ships. This Japanese screen shows a Portuguese trading caravel. By the 1500s more goods were being moved by sea than by land.





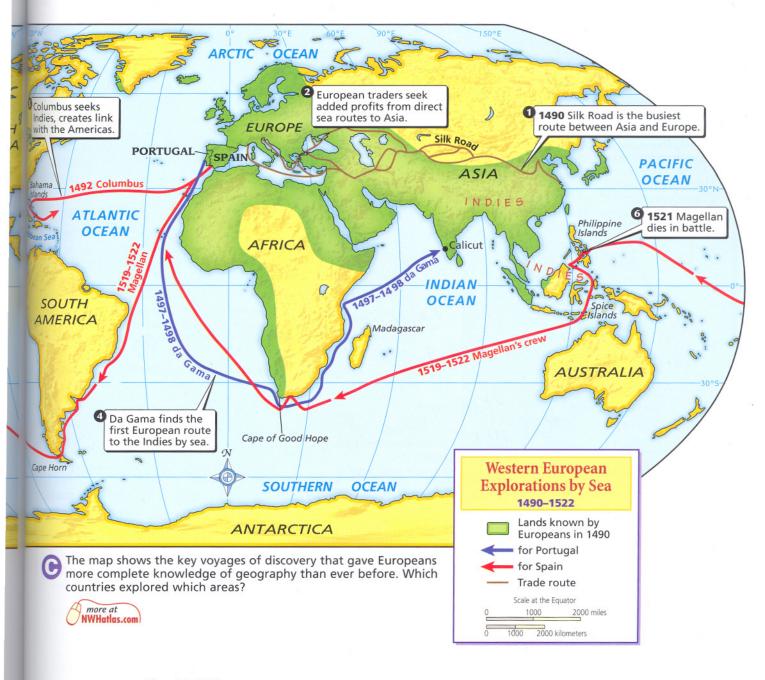
## Where are we?

Inventions from Asia allowed Europeans to sail farther than ever before. The compass, from China, showed direction and the astrolabe, from the Middle East, showed latitude. The triangular lanteen sail, also from the Middle East, allowed ships to sail almost straight into the wind.



From 1420 on, Prince Henry of Portugal (in black) sponsored expeditions along the African coast, urging his captains to "go back and go still further." Although he never sailed a ship, he is called "Henry the Navigator."





Top 10 Cities, 1600

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
782 064	1 Beijing (China)	706,000
	Constantinople (Turkey)	700,000
	3 Agra (India)	500,000
	4 Osaka (Japan)	360,000
	5 Kyoto (Japan)	300,000
	6 Hangzhou (China)	270,000
	Paris (France)	245,000
	8 Naples (Italy)	224,000
	9 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	Bijapur (India)	200,000

Most of the largest cities in 1600 were still in the Mediterranean, India, and East Asia. Western European cities remained smaller, but trade and colonies increased their wealth.