

Chapter 1 : England in the Age of Discovery

English Musicians in the Age of Exploration has 1 rating and 1 review. Silvio said: From small but numerous scraps of information in the sources, this bo.

It had been engaged in a centuries-long struggle between the monarchy and nobility that predated the famed Magna Charta. Ever-increasing restraints were being placed on royal authority by an influential representative assembly, the Parliament, but its true flowering still lay in the future. Despite these political advances, England had experienced a tumultuous recent past. The Hundred Years War with France was both expensive and divisive. Natural disaster in the form of the Black Death took a tremendous toll and helped to weaken the feudal system, that ancient form of social organization in England. Economic change also helped to form the emerging nation. During the s, a thriving wool industry developed. Early merchants exported raw wool to European markets; later, mills were built in England, which fostered a much more profitable trade in woolen cloth. This economic growth came at a high cost to many in society, however. As the demand for grazing lands grew, landlords evicted many resident agricultural workers. During the late s, crisis conditions persisted. A dwindling food supply was called upon to feed a rapidly expanding population. The result was widespread social unrest as well as sickness and starvation. The House of Tudor The Tudor line of monarchs provided some the most remarkable leaders in English history, but their era was one of great turbulence. Foreign rivalries, dynastic succession and religious allegiances all played prominent roles. Henry VII, the first Tudor king ruled , brought a large measure of stability to English society. He bequeathed to his son relative political peace and a full treasury. Under his leadership, England grew more prosperous through trade and became a full partner in Renaissance learning then sweeping much of Western Europe. The queen was approaching the end of her child-bearing years and had produced a daughter, but no male heir. The pope refused, citing lack of grounds, but his decision also reflected the reality that Charles carried more weight internationally than Henry. This measure ended papal authority in England and made the king head of the church in England. Most of the bishops supported the annulment and remarriage. The monks and nuns were turned out and the monasteries sold to wealthy nobles. In this way, Henry increased his treasury and formed a firm bond with grateful nobles. During the short and unhappy reign of Edward VI r. However, under Mary I r. Protestants were ruthlessly persecuted, which earned the queen the epithet "Bloody Mary. She followed a middle course on religious matters by resisting the extremes of both the Catholics and the Calvinists. The Elizabethan Age saw the flowering of literature, most notably through the works of William Shakespeare, and a corresponding development in commercial activity. He had proposed marriage in order to expand his realm of influence and win back wayward England to Catholicism. Elizabeth had no desire to lead her country down that path and managed to delay a final answer for years. She knew that a confrontation with Spain would occur at some point, but wanted to wait until English defenses were strengthened. Tensions with Spain were brought to the boiling point by the Sea Dogs, a group of privateers who preyed on the riches found in Spanish ships coming from the New World. Elizabeth provided unofficial encouragement for these ventures, which were headed by the likes of Francis Drake , John Hawkins , Walter Raleigh and Humphrey Gilbert. He realized that Elizabeth would never marry him and that the maritime rivalry between the two nations probably was sanctioned by the queen. Its utter and famous defeat left England unchallenged as the major sea power in the world. He cruised coastal Newfoundland and noted the excellent fishing opportunities along the Grand Banks , but his favorable report on commercial opportunities in the New World elicited little response. England would content itself with the profits from its flourishing wool trade for much of the next century. Martin Frobisher conducted three voyages to the New World in the years from to His initial aim of finding a Northwest Passage was changed to the pursuit of gold. His reputation went into decline for a number of years, but rebounded during his service against Spain. John Davis did much to clear up uncertainties about the geography of extreme northeast North America in voyages in , and The Strait separating Greenland and Baffin Island bears his name. Overall, these efforts were not successful. The rumored all-water route through North America to Asia was not discovered, nor were appreciable amounts of gold or silver. However, English interest in the New World would pick up

steam in the early years of the 17th century when two major domestic changes occurred: Hostility toward religious dissenters in England provoked many of them to embark on a perilous voyage and suffer hardship in a remote colony in exchange for the opportunity to worship as they believed. New forms of business organization developed, which provided sufficient funding for the establishment of colonies. Some of the new investors were content to wait a period of years for a return, rather than demand immediate profits from gold and silver. Off-site search results for "England in the Age of Discovery" The Age of Discovery His motives were mixed. He was curious about the world; he was interested in new navigational aids and The Age of Discovery In this respect, the age is also connected to the idea of the Crusades of the 12th and 13th centuries. See Medieval and Age of Discovery.

Chapter 2 : Age of Exploration Answer Key - blog.quintoapp.com

The three epoch-making voyages of Columbus (), Vasco da Gama (and Magellan (inaugurated the Age of Exploration, the most intensive era of discovery in the history of the world. This book seeks to ascertain what part musicians played in the patterns of settlement which still determine many of the cultural and linguistic boundaries.

Under the direction of Henry the Navigator , the Portuguese developed a new, much lighter ship, the caravel , which could sail further and faster, [3] and, above all, was highly manoeuvrable and could sail much nearer the wind, or into the wind. In Bartolomeu Dias reached the Indian Ocean by this route. He landed on a continent uncharted by Europeans and seen as a new world , the Americas. To prevent conflict between Portugal and Castile the crown under which Columbus made the voyage , the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed dividing the world into two regions of exploration, where each had exclusive rights to claim newly discovered lands. Soon, the Portuguese sailed further eastward, to the valuable Spice Islands in , landing in China one year later. Thus, Europe first received news of the eastern and western Pacific within a one-year span around . Since , the French and English and, much later, the Dutch entered the race of exploration after learning of these exploits, defying the Iberian monopoly on maritime trade by searching for new routes, first to the western coasts of North and South America, through the first English and French expeditions starting with the first expedition of John Cabot in to the north, in the service of England, followed by the French expeditions to South America and later to North America , and into the Pacific Ocean around South America, but eventually by following the Portuguese around Africa into the Indian Ocean; discovering Australia in , New Zealand in , and Hawaii in . Meanwhile, from the s to the s, Russians explored and conquered almost the whole of Siberia , and Alaska in the s. The decline of Fatimid Caliphate naval strength that started before the First Crusade helped the maritime Italian states, mainly Venice, Genoa and Pisa, dominate trade in the eastern Mediterranean, with Italian merchants becoming wealthy and politically influential. The Hanseatic League , a confederation of merchant guilds and their towns in northern Germany along the North Sea and Baltic Sea, was instrumental in commercial development of the region. In the 12th century the region of Flanders, Hainault and Brabant produced the finest quality textiles in northern Europe, which encouraged merchants from Genoa and Venice to sail there directly. Dhows had superior maneuverability and were used in the Indian Ocean before being built in Italy in the 13th century. Technological advancements that were important to the Age of Exploration were the adoption of the magnetic compass and advances in ship design. The compass was an addition to the ancient method of navigation based on sightings of the sun and stars. The compass had been used for navigation in China by the 11th century and was adopted by the Arab traders in the Indian Ocean. The compass spread to Europe by the late 12th or early 13th century. The compass card was also a European invention. These improvements gave greater maneuverability and allowed ships to sail at any time of the year. These new style ships were produced in Italian states between and , resulting in a boost in trade and connectivity between northern and southern Europe. Galleys were also used in trade. This led to significant lower long distance shipping costs by the 14th century. European medieval knowledge about Asia beyond the reach of the Byzantine Empire was sourced in partial reports, often obscured by legends, [11] dating back from the time of the conquests of Alexander the Great and his successors. Another source was the Radhanite Jewish trade networks of merchants established as go-betweens between Europe and the Muslim world during the time of the Crusader states. There were reports of great African Sahara , but the factual knowledge was limited for the Europeans to the Mediterranean coasts and little else since the Arab blockade of North Africa precluded exploration inland. Knowledge about the Atlantic African coast was fragmented and derived mainly from old Greek and Roman maps based on Carthaginian knowledge, including the time of Roman exploration of Mauritania. The Red Sea was barely known and only trade links with the Maritime republics , the Republic of Venice especially, fostered collection of accurate maritime knowledge. The rediscovery of Roman geographical knowledge was a revelation, [17] both for mapmaking and worldview, [18] although reinforcing the idea that the Indian Ocean was landlocked. Medieval travel “ The Silk Road and spice trade routes later blocked by the Ottoman Empire in spurring exploration to find alternative sea routes Marco Polo travels “ A

prelude to the Age of Discovery was a series of European expeditions crossing Eurasia by land in the late Middle Ages. Most were Italians, as trade between Europe and the Middle East was controlled mainly by the Maritime republics. Though having strong political implications, their journeys left no detailed accounts. After returning, he dictated an account of his journeys to a scholar he met in Granada, the Rihla "The Journey" , [27] the unheralded source on his adventures. Between and a book of supposed travels compiled by John Mandeville acquired extraordinary popularity. Despite the unreliable and often fantastical nature of its accounts it was used as a reference [28] for the East, Egypt, and the Levant in general, asserting the old belief that Jerusalem was the centre of the world. These overland journeys had little immediate effect. The Mongol Empire collapsed almost as quickly as it formed and soon the route to the east became more difficult and dangerous. The Black Death of the 14th century also blocked travel and trade. Chinese missions â€” Further information: Between and the third Ming emperor Yongle sponsored a series of long range tributary missions in the Indian Ocean under the command of admiral Zheng He Cheng Ho. The first expedition departed in At least seven well-documented expeditions were launched, each bigger and more expensive than the last. It is very likely that this last expedition reached as far as Madagascar. Atlantic Ocean â€” See also: The silk and spice trade , involving spices , incense , herbs , drugs and opium , made these Mediterranean city-states phenomenally rich. Spices were among the most expensive and demanded products of the Middle Ages, as they were used in medieval medicine , [34] religious rituals , cosmetics , perfumery , as well as food additives and preservatives. Muslim tradersâ€”mainly descendants of Arab sailors from Yemen and Oman â€” dominated maritime routes throughout the Indian Ocean, tapping source regions in the Far East and shipping for trading emporiums in India, mainly Kozhikode , westward to Ormus in the Persian Gulf and Jeddah in the Red Sea. From there, overland routes led to the Mediterranean coasts. Venetian merchants distributed the goods through Europe until the rise of the Ottoman Empire , that eventually led to the fall of Constantinople in , barring Europeans from important combined-land-sea routes. Europeans had a constant deficit in silver and gold , [38] as coin only went one way: Several European mines were exhausted, [39] the lack of bullion leading to the development of a complex banking system to manage the risks in trade the very first state bank, Banco di San Giorgio , was founded in at Genoa. Sailing also into the ports of Bruges Flanders and England, Genoese communities were then established in Portugal, [40] who profited from their enterprise and financial expertise. European sailing had been primarily close to land cabotage , guided by portolan charts. These charts specified proven ocean routes guided by coastal landmarks: Arab navigational tools like the astrolabe and quadrant were used for celestial navigation. Portuguese exploration Saharan trade routes c. Young prince Henry the Navigator was there and became aware of profit possibilities in the Trans-Saharan trade routes. Henry wished to know how far Muslim territories in Africa extended, hoping to bypass them and trade directly with West Africa by sea, find allies in legendary Christian lands to the south [48] like the long-lost Christian kingdom of Prester John [49] and to probe whether it was possible to reach the Indies by sea, the source of the lucrative spice trade. He invested in sponsoring voyages down the coast of Mauritania , gathering a group of merchants, shipowners and stakeholders interested in new sea lanes. Soon the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores were reached. In particular, they were discovered by voyages launched by the command of Prince Henry the Navigator. A major advance was the introduction of the caravel in the mid-15th century, a small ship able to sail windward more than any other in Europe at the time. For celestial navigation the Portuguese used the Ephemerides , which experienced a remarkable diffusion in the 15th century. These were astronomical charts plotting the location of the stars over a distinct period of time. Published in by the Jewish astronomer, astrologer, and mathematician Abraham Zacuto , the Almanach Perpetuum included some of these tables for the movements of stars. Exact longitude , however, remained elusive, and mariners struggled to determine it for centuries. In the fall of Constantinople to the hands of the Ottomans was a blow to Christendom and the established business relations linking with the east. In Pope Nicholas V issued the bull Romanus Pontifex reinforcing the previous Dum Diversas , granting all lands and seas discovered beyond Cape Bojador to King Afonso V of Portugal and his successors, as well as trade and conquest against Muslims and pagans, initiating a mare clausum policy in the Atlantic. In the next decade several captains at the service of Prince Henry â€” including the Genoese Antonio da Noli and Venetian Alvise Cadamosto â€” discovered

the remaining islands which were occupied during the 15th century. The Gulf of Guinea would be reached in the s. Replica of caravel ship introduced in the midth century for oceanic exploration Portuguese exploration after Prince Henry In Pedro de Sintra reached Sierra Leone. In the Southern Hemisphere, they used the Southern Cross as the reference for celestial navigation. There, in what came to be called the "Gold Coast" in what is today Ghana , a thriving alluvial gold trade was found among the natives and Arab and Berber traders. In during the War of the Castilian Succession , near the coast at Elmina was fought a large battle between a Castilian armada of 35 caravels and a Portuguese fleet for hegemony of the Guinea trade gold, slaves, ivory and melegueta pepper. See entry on Elmina. This was the first colonial war among European powers. The next crucial breakthrough was in , when Bartolomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa, which he named "Cape of Storms" Cabo das Tormentas , anchoring at Mossel Bay and then sailing east as far as the mouth of the Great Fish River , proving that the Indian Ocean was accessible from the Atlantic. Columbus and the West Indies See also: Only late in the century, following the unification of the crowns of Castile and Aragon and the completion of the reconquista , did an emerging modern Spain become fully committed to the search for new trade routes overseas. The Crown of Aragon had been an important maritime potentate in the Mediterranean, controlling territories in eastern Spain, southwestern France, major islands like Sicily , Malta , and the Kingdom of Naples and Sardinia , with mainland possessions as far as Greece. Columbus first sailed to the Canary Islands, where he restocked for what turned out to be a five-week voyage across the ocean, crossing a section of the Atlantic that became known as the Sargasso Sea. Columbus also explored the northeast coast of Cuba landed on 28 October and the northern coast of Hispaniola , by 5 December. He was received by the native cacique Guacanagari , who gave him permission to leave some of his men behind. Word of his discovery of new lands rapidly spread throughout Europe. The islands thus became the focus of colonization efforts. It was not until the continent itself was explored that Spain found the wealth it had sought. It did not mention Portugal, which could not claim newly discovered lands east of the line. King John II of Portugal was not pleased with the arrangement, feeling that it gave him far too little landâ€”preventing him from reaching India, his main goal. He then negotiated directly with King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to move the line west, and allowing him to claim newly discovered lands east of it. In this treaty the Portuguese received everything outside Europe east of a line that ran leagues west of the Cape Verde islands already Portuguese , and the islands discovered by Christopher Columbus on his first voyage claimed for Castile , named in the treaty as Cipangu and Antilia Cuba and Hispaniola. The Spanish Castile received everything west of this line. At the time of negotiation, the treaty split the known world of Atlantic islands roughly in half, with the dividing line about halfway between Portuguese Cape Verde and the Spanish discoveries in the Caribbean. Since it was east of the dividing line, he claimed it for Portugal and this was respected by the Spanish. Portuguese ships sailed west into the Atlantic to get favourable winds for the journey to India, and this is where Cabral was headed on his journey, in a corridor the treaty was negotiated to protect. Some suspect the Portuguese had secretly discovered Brazil earlier, and this is why they had the line moved eastward and how Cabral found it, but there is no reliable evidence of this. Others suspect Duarte Pacheco Pereira secretly discovered Brazil in , but this not considered credible by mainstream historians. Later the Spanish territory would prove to include huge areas of the continental mainland of North and South America, though Portuguese-controlled Brazil would expand across the line, and settlements by other European powers ignored the treaty. Very little of the divided area had actually been seen by Europeans, as it was only divided by a geographical definition rather than control on the ground. Sailing from Bristol , probably backed by the local Society of Merchant Venturers , Cabot crossed the Atlantic from a northerly latitude hoping the voyage to the "West Indies" would be shorter [69] and made a landfall somewhere in North America, possibly Newfoundland. After returning he possibly went to Bristol to sail in the name of England. In July news spread that the Portuguese had reached the "true indies", as a letter was dispatched by the Portuguese king to the Spanish Catholic Monarchs one day after the celebrated return of the fleet.

Chapter 3 : English Musicians in the Age of Exploration : Ian Woodfield :

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Age of Exploration By the end of the 15th century many things were changing in Europe. The population started to grow more quickly and a new class of merchants emerged. They wanted to buy and sell expensive and valuable products from Asia—like gold, jewels and silk. In those days, people had no refrigerators to preserve their food. They dried meat and often used salt to make it last longer. To make food taste better they used spices, like pepper or cinnamon. For centuries Europeans brought these goods on a land route from Asia over thousands of dangerous kilometres. In the 15th century the overland routes were being controlled by the Turkish Empire, which made it even more difficult for European merchants to pass through. As a result, some European countries, like Spain and Portugal, decided to find out if there was a sea route to India. With the help of new kinds of ships that could sail faster and instruments, like the quadrant, they started the Age of Exploration.

Portuguese exploration At the end of the 15th century the Portuguese started to explore the west coast of Africa. They set up trading posts and collected gold and silver. They were convinced that by sailing around the coast of Africa they would find a route to India. In 1482, the Portuguese explorer Bartholomeu Dias sailed around the southern part of the continent and got as far as the east coast of Africa, but a storm made him turn back. On his return voyage, he saw a piece of land that stretched out into the sea. The Portuguese named it the Cape of Good Hope because they were hopeful of finding a passageway to India. He reached the west coast of India in May 1498. He took some spices and gold back with him to prove that he had reached India.

Christopher Columbus Christopher Columbus was probably the most famous explorer of the era. He achieved fame by sailing west in search of a sea route to India. Instead of reaching India he discovered that there was an unknown mass of land in between, land that the Europeans knew nothing of. Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451 and during his early years his father took him on various sailing trips and wanted to make a merchant out of him. Like many navigators of that time, Columbus also wanted to sail to India and the Far East. He thought that if he sailed west he would also reach the Spice Islands of Asia and India. When he went to the king of Portugal to present his plan, but it was rejected. Queen Isabella of Spain admired young and brave men like Columbus and so she gave him three ships—the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria—and a crew of 90 men. Columbus left Spain on August 3, 1492. After two months of sailing westward, he landed on an island of the Bahamas, San Salvador, on October 12, 1492. Because he thought he had reached the islands near India he called the natives Indians. All together, Columbus made four voyages to the New World between 1492 and 1502. On his last two voyages, Columbus reached the mainland of Central and South America and travelled as far south as the mouth of the Orinoco River. After he came home from his fourth voyage, Christopher Columbus fell ill and died in 1506. They founded colonies and brought settlers to the New World. They also made the native Indians work for them. The Spaniards brought new products to the Americas, like wheat, horses, cattle and sheep. In exchange, they grew plants that were not known in Europe, like corn and potatoes and brought them back to the Old Continent. With his men, he fought his way through 50 miles of jungle and was surprised to see a new sea, the Pacific Ocean. One of the most important Spanish conquistadors was Hernando Cortes. He conquered the Aztec empire in 1519. In 1532, Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incas. These natives ruled an empire that expanded from Columbia to the northern parts of Argentina. The Incas had great riches, vast amounts of gold and silver. When the Spanish got there they took all of it away from the Incas.

Chapter 4 : Pendragon Press Book: English Musicians in the Age of Exploration

A study of English musicians' part in the growth of Britain's overseas interests, from the accession of Elizabeth I to the end of the 17th century. Sections focus on the musical community of the long-distance sailing ship, the work of musicians in overseas enterprise in the New World and in the East.

Chapter 5 : List of people from the Dutch Golden Age - Wikipedia

The three epoch-making voyages of Columbus () Vasco da Gama (and Magellan (inaugurated the Age of Exploration the most intensive era of discovery in the history of the world. This book seeks to ascertain what part musicians played in the patterns of settlement which still determine many of the cultural and linguistic boundaries of.

Chapter 6 : English musicians in the age of exploration (edition) | Open Library

Ian Woodfield, English Musicians in the Age of Exploration Sociology of Music, 8. Stuyvesant, NY: Pendragon Press, xvii + pp. ISBN 0 59 9.

Chapter 7 : English Musicians in the Age of Exploration by Ian Woodfield

The era known as the Age of Exploration, sometimes called the Age of Discovery, officially began in the early 15th century and lasted through the 17th century. The period is characterized as a time when Europeans began exploring the world by sea in search of new trading routes, wealth, and.

Chapter 8 : Age of Exploration (Grade 6) - Free Printable Tests and Worksheets - blog.quintoapp.com

English musicians in the age of exploration. Request This. Author Woodfield, Ian. Title English musicians in the age of exploration / Ian Woodfield. Format Book.

Chapter 9 : English musicians in the age of exploration (eBook,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

When Drake set sail from Plymouth harbour on 15 November at the start of his epic circumnavigation of the world, he had with him on board the Pelican four professional musicians and at least one trumpeter from the Introduction.