Colonial Expansion and Conquest

name:



In the 15th century, the		of Exploration be	gan as European powers	
started to search for new trac	le routes and		. They were driven by a desire	
for wealth, resources, and the	spread of Christiani	ty. Explorers like	set	
sail across unknown seas, lead European	•		his marked the beginning of laimed, often ignoring the	
rights of indigenous				
Colonialism had profound effe	cts on both the colon	nizers and the color	nized. European	
Sue	ch as Spain, Portugal	, and later Britain	and France, built large	
the	at spanned several co	ontinents. They ext	racted valuable	
lik	e gold, silver, and spi	ices, which were ser	nt back to Europe, enriching	
the colonial				
However, the impact on the ind	•	• ·	were subjected to forced ropeans, which drastically	
reduced their populations. Cul	tures and	We	ere disrupted, and the	
traditional ways of life were o	ften destroyed.			
The introduction of new		like potatoes and	maize to Europe had a positive	
effect on European diets and a	griculture. Converse	ly,	introduced crops	
such as sugar and tobacco to the colonies, establishing		economies that		
relied heavily on slave labor.				
Colonialism also led to the		slave trade, wh	ere millions of Africans were	
forcibly transported to the T		This brutal as	. This brutal aspect of colonization had	
lasting social and economic o		on Africa and	on Africa and the Americas.	
Through colonialism, the mode	ern world was shaped	in many ways, inte	grating	
an	d cultures, but also c	ausing long-lasting	g problems such as racial	
, cu	ltural loss, and geop	olitical conflicts th	at persist to this day.	
(inequality) (Age) (labor)	(Europeans) (popu	ulations resour	ces societies empires	
plantation crops terr	itories) (impacts)	[colonization][A	Americas (transatlantic)	

economies

Columbus

nations

powers