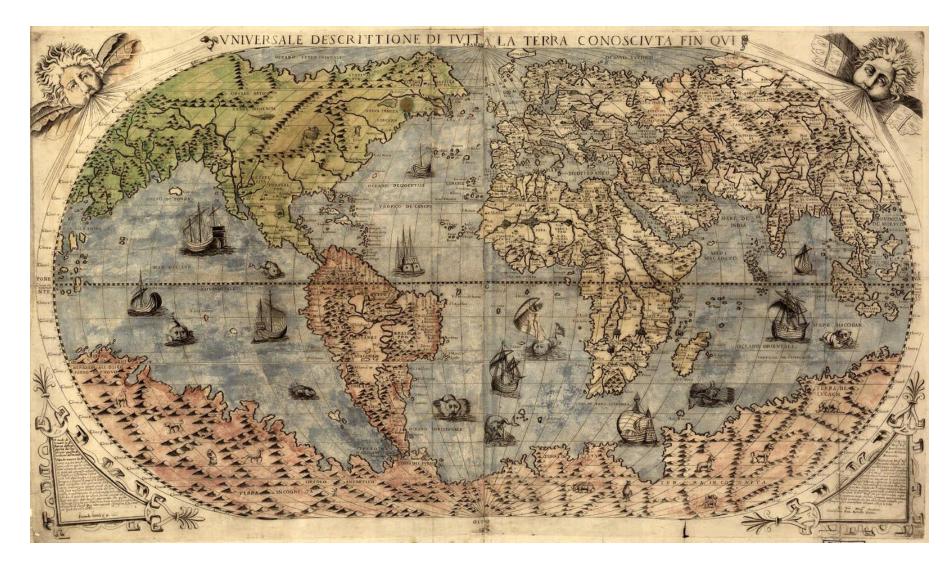
### Mr. Wyka - World History

The Age of Exploration
1500-1800
Chapter 5
The First Global Economic Systems

### **Essential Question**

- What are the effects of political and economic expansion?
  - On the explorers?
  - On the conquered?





Early 1500s

What a difference a few decades make.

## Why does it matter?

The interaction between worlds brought a transfer of goods and people. In the case of the people making the journey, some did so willingly, some not.

These exchanges had a lasting effect on the world.

## Lesson Vocabulary

#### mercantilism

 Principles that dominated economic thought in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, holding that the prosperity of a nation depended on a large supply of gold and silver.

#### plantations

A large agricultural estate.

#### Middle Passage

 The forced voyage of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas.

#### The effects of European exploration...

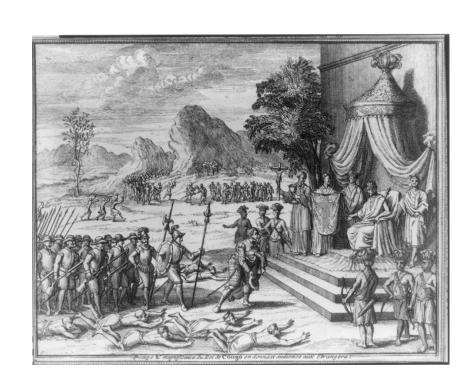
- In the Americas and the Spice Islands
  - Led to the destruction of local cultures and the establishment of **European colonies.**



MAP 1-6 THE SPICE ISLANDS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

#### The effects of European exploration...

- In Africa and mainland Asia, local regimes were left intact and some grew rich in trade with Europe.
  - Families torn apart by slavery
  - Increase in tribal warfare.



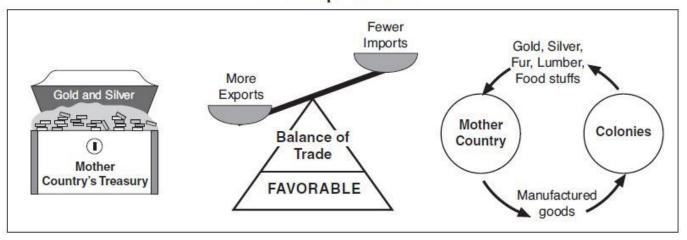
Slavery in the Kingdom of Kongo, 1491?

#### The effects of European exploration...

- Europe prospered and a true "world economy" developed for the first time.
- The theory of mercantilism dominated European economic thought in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - -Mercantilism: Gold + silver = national prosperity.

- Nations sought a positive **balance of trade**.
  - Exports are of greater value than the value of imports.
- Colonies were used as a source of raw materials and also as markets for exports of goods manufactured from those same raw materials.

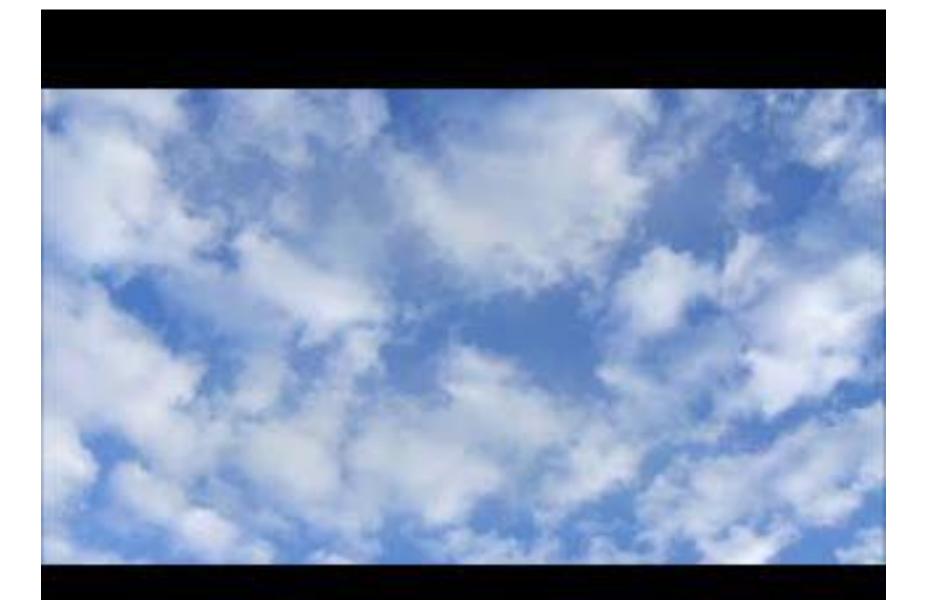
#### A European View



## The Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants and animals (and people) between Europe and the Americas.

- The **far reaching** effects were both good and bad.
- Imagine the life of a Plains Native American before the 1<sup>st</sup> horses arrived. Imagine how life changed for them with the arrival of horses.
- Effects were felt as far away as China.
  - Europeans exported American crops (maize and sweet potatoes) to
     China, encouraging a population explosion in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.



#### **Columbian Exchange** Peppers Cassava Potato Tomato Corn Beans Vanilla AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA Avocado Sweet Potato Cacao Bean Turnip Grape Quinine Pineapple Diseases Squash Onion · Smallpox Tobacco ATLANTIC OCEAN Influenza Turkey Sugar Cane Typhus Pumpkin Livestock • Measles Banana Grains · Cattle Malaria EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS · Wheat · Sheep · Diptheria Honeybee . Rice Coffee Bean Peach, Pear · Pig · Whooping · Barley · Horse Citrus Fruits Cough · Oats

## The Columbian Exchange

The Catholic Church prohibited enslaving the native peoples, which affected all of the holdings of the Spanish and Portuguese.

To get around this, the Spanish crown established the encomienda system.

- Granted Spanish settlers the right to use Native Americans as laborers.
- In return, the Spaniards were obligated to care for, educate, and be an advocate for the Native Americans.

This did not always happen and many Spaniards abused the encomienda privilege, resulting in virtual slavery for many.



The Spanish claimed that the encomienda system would benefit both settlers and Indians. It didn't work out that way.



Spanish settlers protect, care for, and Christianize Indians.

Indians work a portion of their time for Spanish settlers.

#### THE REALITY

Spanish settlers force long labor, don't pay Indian workers, fail to protect Indians, and seize Indian lands.

Indians die from disease and harsh living and working conditions.

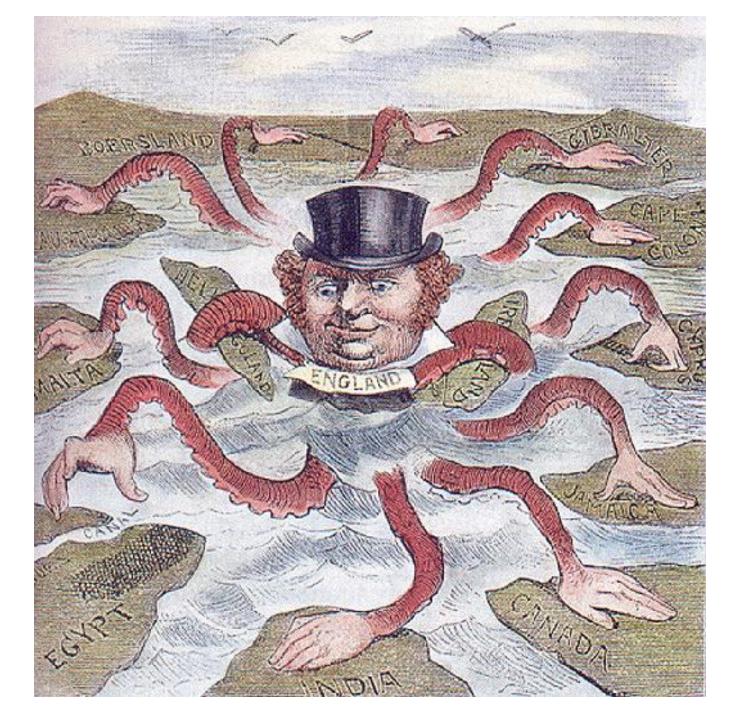
Encomienda ends after clergy protests and Indians revolt. Abuses continue under replacement repartimiento.

## European Rivals in the East

#### The Dutch, English, and French expanded into Asia.

- Companies were established, such as the British East India
   Company and the East India Company (Dutch) to pursue their nation's economic interests in the East.
- The British defeated the French in the Seven Years' War, forcing French withdrawal from India.

  The British East India Company
- Eventually, Britain, through the British East India Company, would gain complete control of India.



#### The Atlantic Slave Trade

- Europeans did not start the African slave industry.
- Slavery had been practiced in Africa since ancient times.
- Before the first European slave ship brought Africans to the Americas in 1518, Islamic slavers had dominated the African slave industry for six hundred years.
- European expansion led to a dramatic increase in the slave trade.

#### The Atlantic Slave Trade

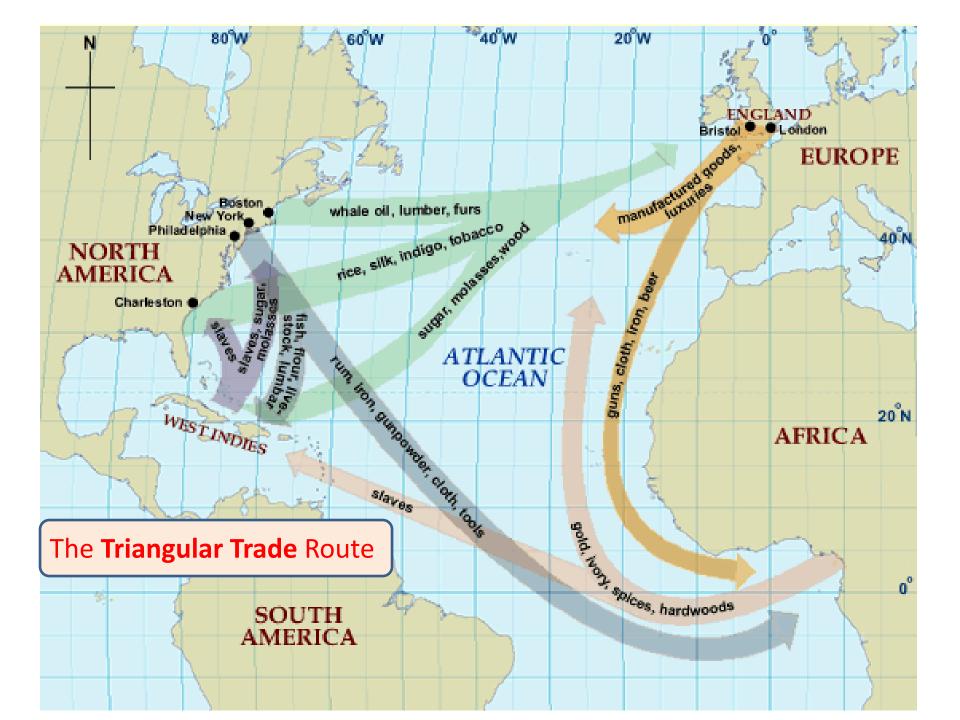
- Native American populations were decimated by disease.
   Workers were needed for the sugar plantations in South
   America and the Caribbean and later, cotton and tobacco
   plantations in North America.
- The Catholic Church condemned the practice and some Protestant churchmen spoke against it.
- However, the economic forces proved stronger than spiritual forces as the Reformation had weakened Christianity.

## The Triangular Trade

- The Slave Trade was one component of a trading system known as the Triangular Trade.
- European ships took manufactured goods to Africa where they were traded for enslaved people.
- Enslaved Africans were sent to the Americas and sold.
- Raw materials from the Americas were then shipped to Europe and the process began again.
- A slave's journey from Africa to the Americas became known as the Middle Passage the middle portion of the Triangular Trade route.

You will be expected to explain the three components of the Triangle Trade route.

- 1. European ships took manufactured goods to Africa where they were traded for enslaved people.
- 2. Enslaved Africans were sent to the Americas and sold.
- 3. Raw materials from the Americas were then shipped to Europe and the process began again.



#### Effects of the Atlantic Slave Trade

- Ripped families asunder.
- Deprived many regions of their strongest and healthiest workers and warriors.
- Warfare increased in Africa as one tribe sought to capture another tribe's people to sell to the traders.
- Many cultures were eclipsed.
- What was the effect on Europeans? How would "owning" another human being effect someone?

## Closing Question

• How did epidemics among the Native

American populations contribute to an increase in the trade of enslaved Africans?

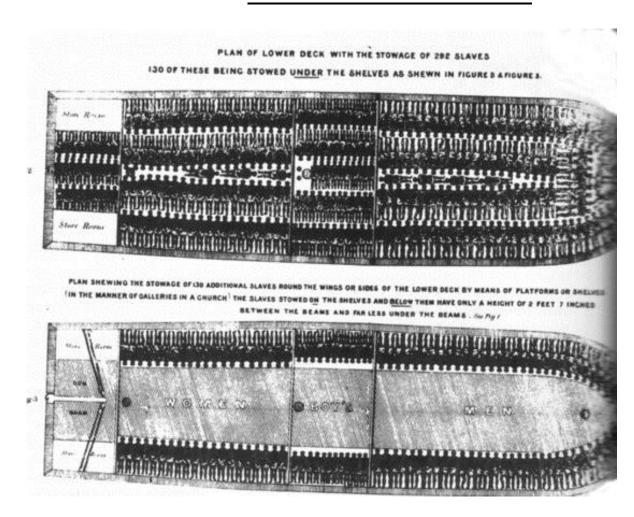
# Looking back...



# A slaves journey from Africa to the

Americas became known as

the Middle Passage





"NO!
Try not!
DO or DO NOT,
There is no try."