

# Mr. Wyka – AP World History

## **The Age of Exploration 1500-1800**

### **The First Global Economic Systems**

# Essential Question

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



Map of the World from a European view - 1482



Mid 1500s

# 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.

# Trades, Colonies and Mercantilism

The **effects** of European exploration...

- In the **Americas** and the **Spice Islands** it led to the **destruction of local cultures** and the establishment of European colonies.
- In **Africa** and mainland **Asia**, **local regimes were left intact** and some grew rich in trade with Europe.
- **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. Gold + silver = national prosperity.

# Trades, Colonies and Mercantilism

- 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.

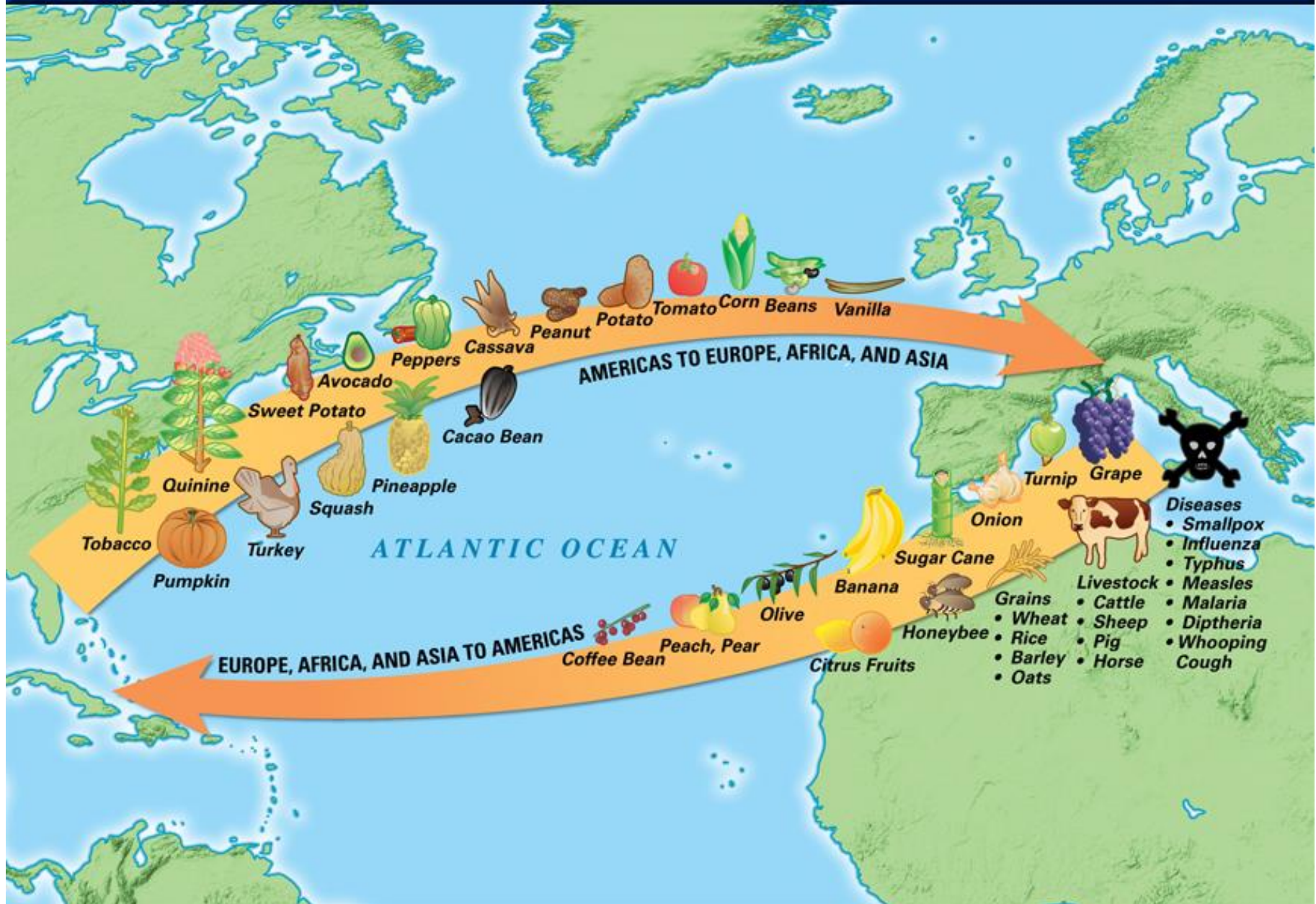
# The Columbian Exchange

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





# The Columbian Exchange

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

However, the Spanish crown established the ***encomienda*** for settlers. This granted Spanish settlers the right to use Native Americans as laborers. In return, the holders of an *encomienda* 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.

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

*The British East India Company*





# 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.

# Bellringer

In your own words, and on your own paper, define the following terms from your pre-existing knowledge. There is no opting out.

If you don't know the meaning of a word, make an educated guess. DO YOUR OWN WORK.

**Columbian Exchange**

**caravel**

**The Four Motives of European exploration**

**encomienda**

**Treaty of Tordesillas**

**Mercantilism**

**You have 10 minutes.**

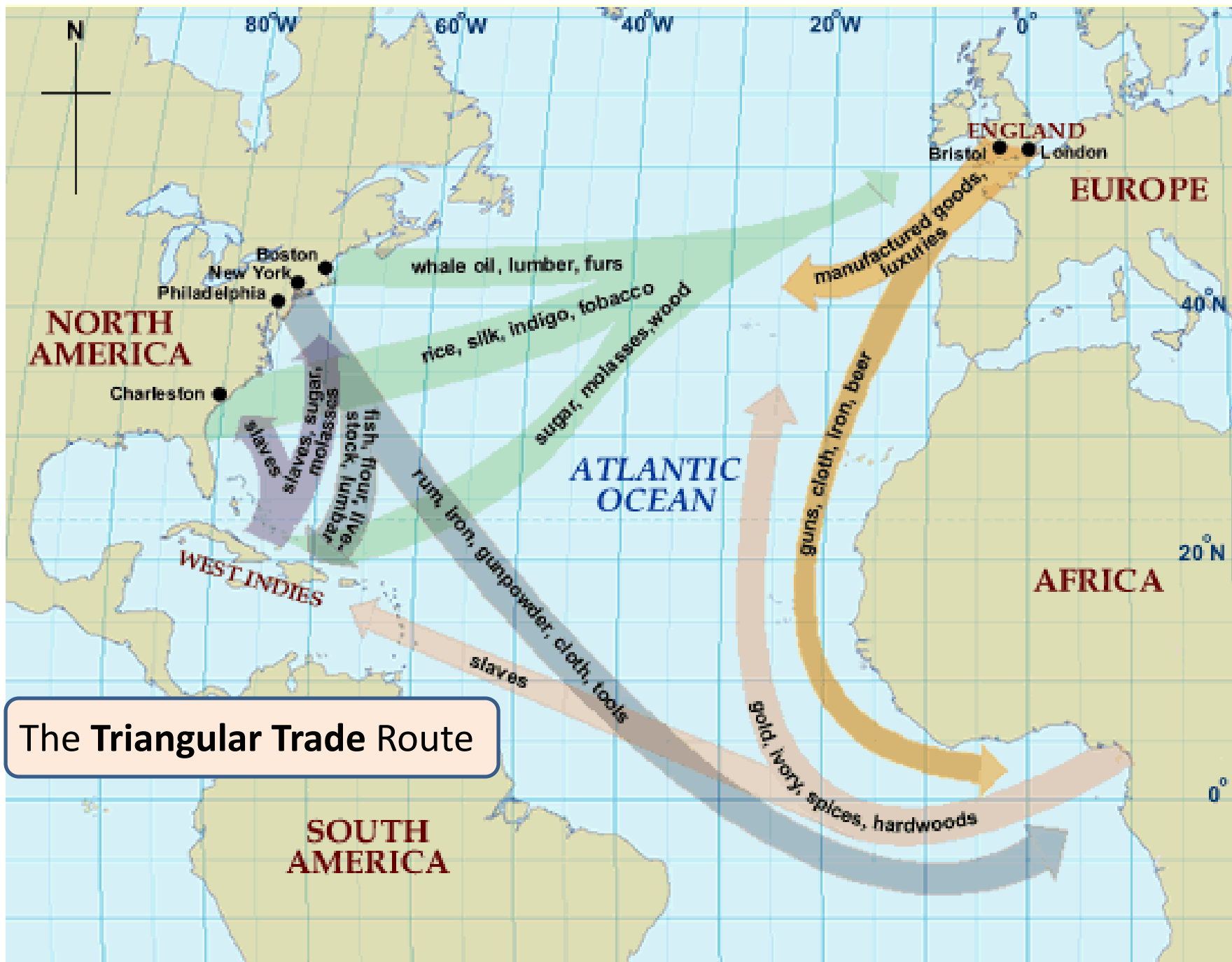
# The Atlantic Slave Trade

- Local 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.



The Triangular Trade Route

# Effects of the Atlantic Slave Trade

## **In Africa...**

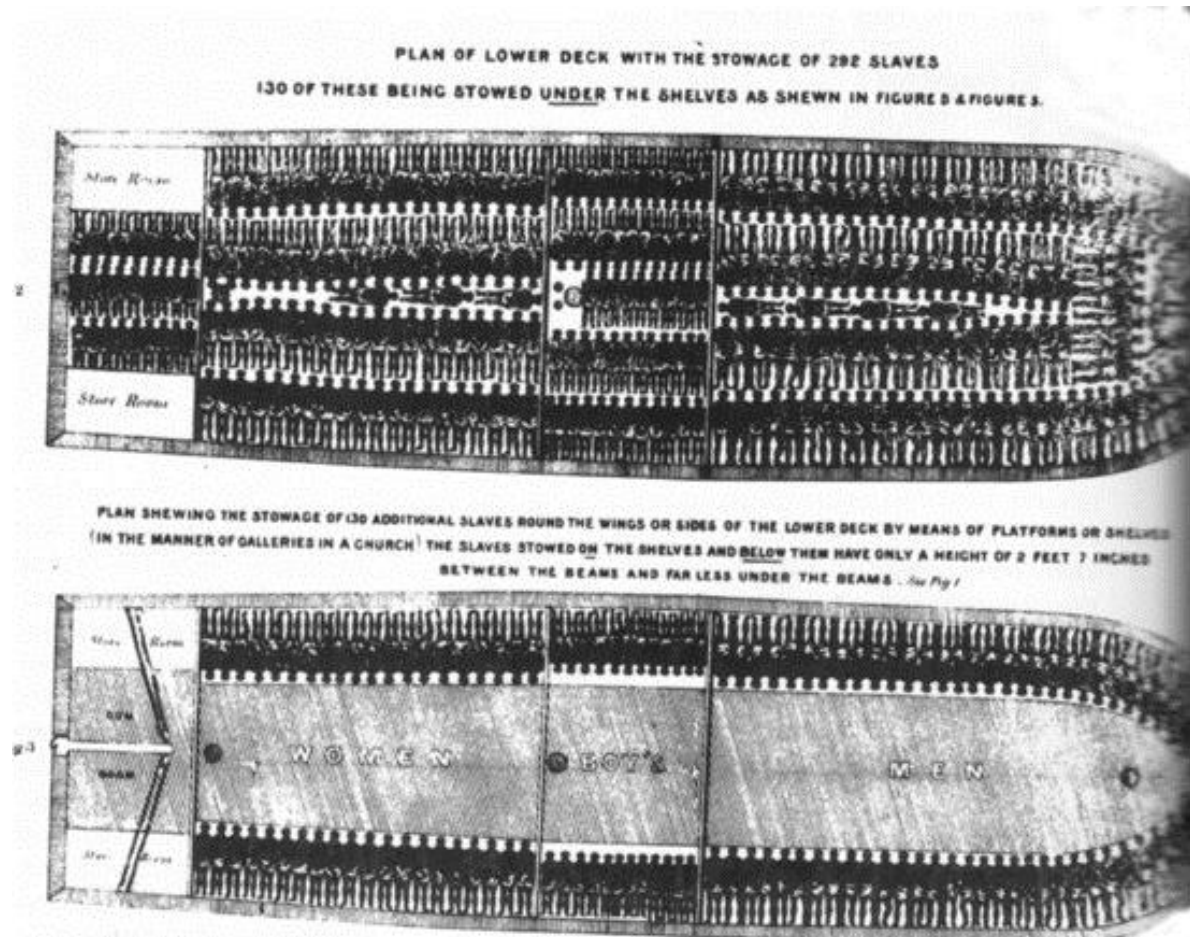
- **Ripped families asunder.**
- **Deprived many regions of their strongest and healthiest workers and warriors.**
- **Warfare increased in Africa as one tribe sought to capture another tribe's people to sell to the traders.**
- **Many cultures were eclipsed.**
- **What was the effect on Europeans? How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

Looking back...



A slaves journey from Africa to the Americas became known as \_\_\_\_\_.

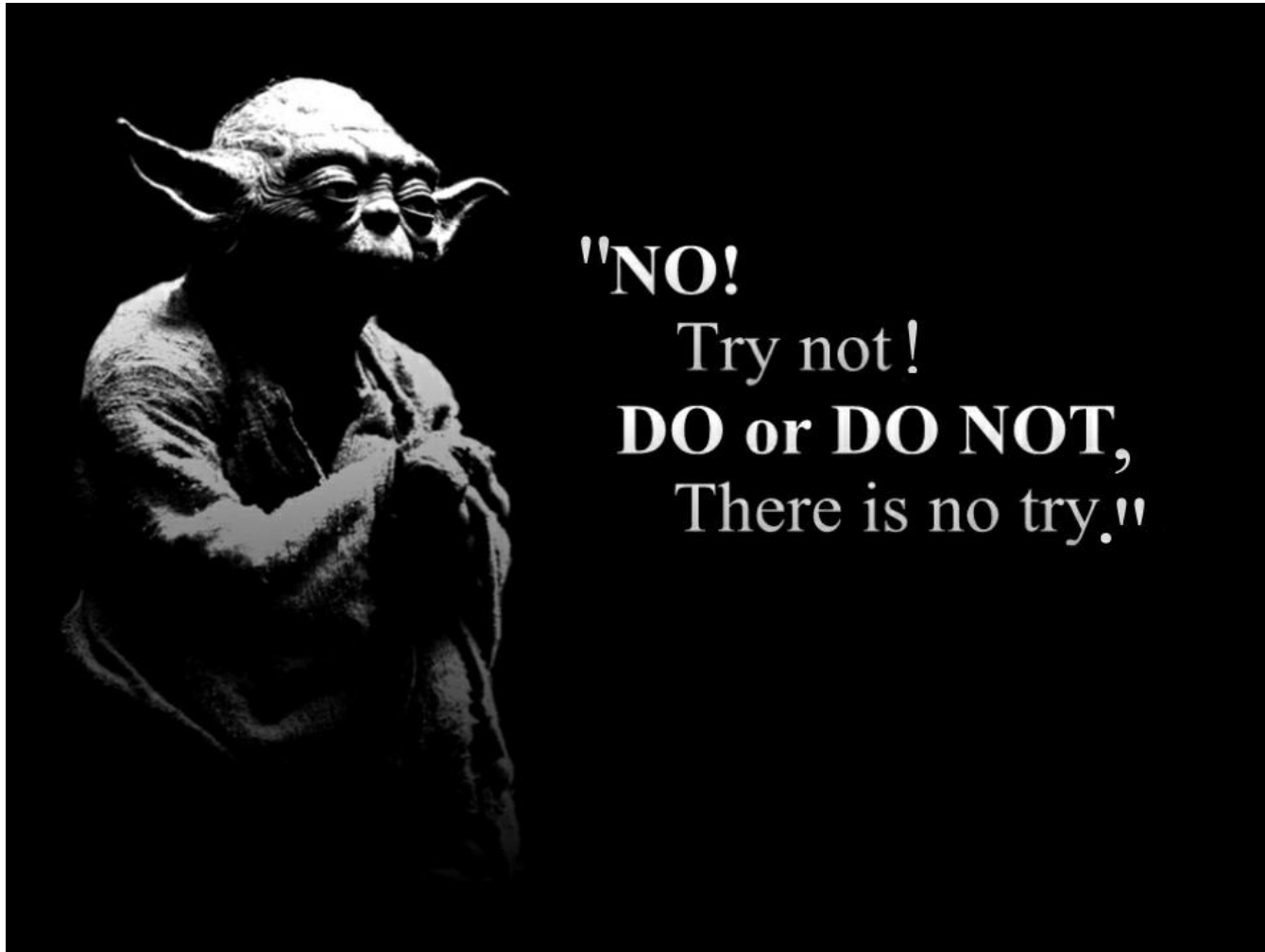
*the Middle Passage*





# Closing Questions

- How did epidemics among the Native American populations contribute to an increase in the trade of enslaved Africans?
- How does slavery differ from other labor systems such as Encomienda, Mita, and Indentured Servitude?
- Write down the questions and your answers. You may discuss the questions with your peers.



"NO!

Try not!

**DO or DO NOT,**  
There is no try."