

KEY POINTS Chapter 17

Essential Question: What role did the Europeans play in the developing world market of the Early Modern Period?

Identify: Henry the Navigator- a Portuguese prince who organized a series of expeditions along the African coast and other insignificant places

Mercantilism- urged that a nation-state not import goods from outside its own empire but sell exports as widely as possible in its own ships

Boers-Dutch farmers... yeah

The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

1. What technological advances were made by the Europeans in the 15th century?
Deep-raft, round-hulled sailing ships for the Atlantic, compasses which was stolen through a long line of stuff that starts with the Chinese, and explosive things like diet coke with mentos (joking of course), or gunpowder (from China)
2. Did the Portuguese have any significant goods to offer for trade?
Not really, mostly crude goods like iron pots, and other things that suck like that, but they had a lot of gold, so that was good.
3. Where did the Portuguese sail to in the 15th and 16th centuries?
The Portuguese sailed through the coast of Africa in search for India, but also had an incident of going off course to present day Brazil. They also traveled to Indonesia and Japan.
4. What territorial claims were made by the Portuguese made by 1550?
They established sovereignty in Brazil, and set up forts in Africa and India, forerunners to the colonies in Mozambique in Africa and Goa in India.

5. What was significant about these explorers?

Vasco de Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan

VASCO DE GAMA- His fleet of Portuguese ships finally reached India in 1498 with the aid of a Hindu pilot picked up in Africa, COLUMBUS (with Spain)- Accidentally discovered the Americas, which he always thought to of been India, MAGELLAN (with Spain)- Went across the southern tip of S. America in his expedition starting in 1519 and ended up in Indonesia in 1521, which then the Spanish used this "trip around the world" to claim the Philippines until 1898

6. What territories were claimed by Spain by the mid 16th century?
The Philippines, various Pacific islands, and the bulk of the Americas
7. Why did the shift in exploration from the Portuguese and Spanish to the Dutch, French and British occur?
Because the Spanish and Portuguese were digesting their new gains and the British and the Dutch produced oceanic vessels, which were lighter and faster ships than those of their Catholic adversaries.
8. What territories were claimed by the French by the end of the 16th century?
Basically present day Canada
9. By the mid 17th century what areas had the Dutch claimed? Also had some holdings in N. America such as New York, and for a time: Brazil. They also had an establishment on the southern tip of Africa, along with ousting the Portuguese for the Indonesian islands.
10. Why did the Dutch set up a settlement at the tip of Africa?
To provide a relay station for its ships bound for the East Indies
11. Describe how the great trading companies operated.
Companies such as the Dutch East India Company and a British firm were given government monopolies of trade in the regions designated, but they weren't rigorously supervised by their own states. They were also allowed to raise armies and coin money on their own.

Toward a World Economy

1. What impact did the arrival of Europeans in the Americas have on native populations? Why?
They brought with them their Afro-Eurasian diseases that nearly wiped out 80% of the native population over a 150 year period because the natives had no immunity
2. What products were exchanged in the "Columbian Exchange"?
American corn and sweet potatoes were taken up by the Chinese who learned of them through Spaniards in the Philippines; the use of tobacco, sugar, and coffee spread; horses and cattle introduced into the new world.
3. What was significant about the battle at *Lepanto* in 1571?

Spanish fleet defeated the Ottoman Empire navy which obliterated the Muslim hope for rivalry against European naval power

4. Where were the European ports located?
Spread along the west coast of Africa, several parts of the Indian subcontinent, and the islands of Southeast Asia by the 17th century

5. What Chinese port did the Portuguese control?
The island port, Macao

Explain mercantilism/ What purpose did colonies serve in this system?
Urged that a nation-state not import goods from outside its own empire but sell exports as widely as possible in its own ships. Then tariff policies on the colonies discouraged manufacturing and stimulated home-based manufacturing.

6. Describe how the African trade patterns changed at this time.
Yielded to a dominant focus on the Atlantic and therefore to activities organized by western shippers

7. Why did coercive labor systems expand in this time period?
Because dependent economies relied on cheap production of unprocessed goods, there was a tendency to build a system of forced labor that would cost a little even when the overall labor supply was precarious.

8. Describe China's role in the international markets of this period.
Deliberately avoided international trade, but when it did interact with Europeans, it was at a fairly low level, and in fact, they depended on government regulation to keep European activities in check.

9. What product was exported to China?
They did copy some firearms, and they ended up having the most silver which they were paid with for the goods to Europeans, but again, they never wanted to interact with the outsiders.

10. Describe Japan's response to Western traders?
Though initially attracted to western expeditions, they too quickly pulled back, but they showed some openness to Christian mission and they were also fascinated by western gunnery advances and shipping.

11. What port was left open in Japan to the Dutch only?
Nagasaki

12. List the areas of the world that the new world trade had little impact on.
India's Mughal Empire, Ottoman and Safavid Empires, Russia, and much of Africa
13. Describe how the British began to take control in India.
Britain passed tariffs against the import of cotton cloth made in India. The intent was to use India as a market, for British processed goods and a source of outright payments for gold.
14. What was characteristic of the labor used in Eastern Europe and Russia?
Well, the growth of cities in the west created a growing market for imported grains, which much of this demand was met by east European growers, and also Russian.
15. What demand was met by these two regions?
a growing market for imported grains

Colonial Expansion

1. How were the North American colonies different from those in Latin America?
They were far smaller in terms of population, and the value of their imports and exports also remained insignificant. N. American colonies had much more similar culture to West Europeans than Latin America
2. Which group originally settled Canada and what led to the British taking control of that area?
France, then the British attacked which started the Seven Years' War, then ended with the Treaty of Paris which gave that land to Britain
3. What economic developments distinguished North American colonies from Latin American?
The value of N. American products such as timber and fur did not do nearly as well profit wise as products in Latin America did, thus there was less attention to economic regulation
4. In what ways were North American colonists more like Europeans than Latin Americans?
The colonies operated their own assemblies, which provided political experience to people; Calvinist and Quaker church assemblies gave governing power to elders or wider congregations; they also were avid readers of European political theories.

5. Why were Europeans only able to control small coastal fortresses in Africa?
They were deterred by disease, climate and nonnavigable rivers from trying to reach the interior

6. Explain how/why the Dutch took control of South Africa?
Through more direct and disruptive expeditions, the Dutch took in the Cape Colony, and the intent was to provide a relay station for its ships bound for the East Indies

7. Why did the Portuguese explore Angola?
In search for slaves

8. Who were the Boers?
Dutch farmers

9. Which European country colonized the Philippines?
Spain

10. What two countries began to fight for control of India?
British and French

11. What advantage did the British have in this rivalry?
Already gained a station in Calcutta, which gave it access to great wealth from the Ganges Valley and had enormous influence on British government which through the navy, had excellent communication on ocean routes.

12. What was the “black hole” of Calcutta?
After a battle there with an Indian ruler of Bengal, English prisoners were placed in their own jail and perhaps 120 died from humidity and overcrowding.

13. Explain how the French power in India was taken by the British.
British used the black hole of Calcutta to rally their forces and seize it back, and take additional French and Indian territory which destroyed French power.

14. What areas of India did the British East India Company control by the late 18th century?
The Mughal Empire still had its own territory, though it was petite, and Britain gained some new territories by force but was also content to form alliances with local princes without disturbing their internal administration.

15. Where in Asia and Africa were the Europeans able to gain converts to Christianity?

The Philippines, but none else where

16. How did colonization affect Europeans back home?
Added hostilities, use of colonial produced sugar spread which previously was a costly, upper class item, which now created a larger role for dentists.
17. Describe what affects resulted from the developing world economy.
Caused immense internal changes, such as population patterns in Africa, Indian manufacturing levels declining by the 18th century, and Christianity being mixed with regional culture in Latin America. Knowledge of foodstuff and increased trade helped many agricultural societies expand populations and deal with scarcity.