Week 14: Chapter 17: Part 1: Terms

**Henry the Navigator** - He organized a series of expeditions along the African coast and also outward to islands such as the Azores. Beginning in 1434 the Portuguese began to press down the African coast. They brought back slaves, spices, and stories of gold hoards they have not been able to find yet.

**Vasco de Gama** - He and his fleet of four ships reached India in 1498. They were faced with the hostility of Muslim merchants who had dominated trade in India. They had only brought crude goods for sale such as iron pots, but as they had a lot of gold they were able to buy some spices.

**Christopher Columbus** - Christopher Columbus set sail for a westward route to India, because he was convinced that the round earth would make his quest possible. He reached the Americas and mistakenly named the inhabitants Indians.

**Ferdinand Magellan** - An expedition under Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigated the globe. It set sail in 1519 and reached the Indonesian islands in 1521. They claimed the Philippines.

**Dutch East India Company, British East India Company** - They were given government monopolies of trade in the regions designated, but they were not rigorously supervised by their own states. They had rights to raise armies and coin money on their own. Thus, semiprivate companies amassing great commercial fortunes, long acted almost like independent governments in the regions they claimed. They effectively ruled their sphere of influence.

“**world economy**” - The exchange of goods throughout the world.

**Columbian Exchange** - The Columbian exchange is how contact initiated a broader biological and ecological exchange that changed the face of both the old world and the new world- the way people lived, what they ate, and how they died- as animals, plants, and diseases of the two hemispheres were transferred.

**Battle of Lepanto** - A Spanish-directed fleet defeated the navy of the Ottoman Empire in this battle of 1571. This erased any hope of successful Muslim rivalry against European naval power. The Turks rebuilt their fleet, but they could not challenge the Europeans on the larger international routes.

“**core nations**” - They were the dominant nations in the new world system. They supplemented their growing economies by having self-serving political policies. Their doctrines of mercantilism, which urged that a nation-state not import goods from outside its own empire but sell exports as widely as possible in its own ships, both reflected and encouraged the new world system. Tariff policies discouraged manufacturing in colonial areas and stimulated home-based manufacturing.

**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. This encouraged the new-world system as was widely used by the “core nations”.
“core-dependent systems” - These were the underdeveloped areas that could not support themselves. They often imported many items from core areas. They had merchants, but their wealth did not stimulate much local manufacturing or general economic advance. Many peasants in Latin America and more people in Africa were not yet involved in a market economy, but rather produced for local subsistence with traditional motives and methods.

mestizos - People of mixed European and Indian blood in the Americas. They were forced to perform labor and were considered lower than Europeans but higher than pure Indians.

Vasco de Balboa - He was an able but unscrupulous adventurer who established the first colony on the mainland of South America. It was located at Panama.

Francisco Pizarro - He first came to the Americas in 1502 and settled on the island of Hispaniola. In 1528 he returned to Spain to gain the King’s support and also his agreement that he would be governor of the new province. With a force of 108 men he attacked the divided Inca Empire. He captured Atahualpa and accepted a large ransom and then strangled him. Several revolts followed during Pizarro’s rule from Lima. At a dinner in 1541, he was assassinated by a group of Incan rebels.

New France - By 1755, French colonies had 55,000 settlers in a peasant society that proved to be extremely durable as it fanned out around the fortress of Quebec.

Treaty of Paris, 1763 – Treaty that settled the Seven Year’s war between France and England. France lost its colony but it regained its West Indian sugar islands, along with trading posts in Africa, and Britain took control of Canada and the Mississippi Basin.

Cape Colony - Was planted by the Dutch on the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. The intent was to form another coastal station to supply Dutch ships bound for Asia.

“Boers” - This is the Dutch word for farmers. They were sent to the Cape colony and they began to fan out on large farms in a region still lightly populated by Africans. They clashed with the local hunting groups and they enslaved some of them. After 1770 the Boer settlements conflict with Bantu farmers. This led to a great war for control of Southern Africa which raged until the late 20th century.

Mughal Empire & Aurangzeb - The Indian empire in the late 17th century. Their decline allowed French and British colonies on the east and west coasts, along with Portuguese Goa. Even before the last great emperor, Aurangzeb, died, the French and British had moved in. As Mughal inefficiency increased, and its government dissolved into regional states, the French and British fought each other in India.

“Calcutta” – City in India that the British East India Company had a station in. It gave them access to the great wealth of the Ganges valley.

“Black hole of Calcutta” – In 1756, an Indian ruler in Bengal attacked and captured the British
base at Calcutta. English prisoners were placed in their own jail. Humidity and overcrowding led to 120 deaths before the Indian officials realized it and released them. The British used this as a rallying point for their forces. They seized Calcutta and many French holdings. French power was destroyed in India.

**Seven Years War (1st World War)** - Seven Years’ War was between France and Britain between 1756-1763. Their conflicts focused on battles for colonial empire.

**Week 14: Chapter 17: Part 2: Questions**

1. What technological innovations made the global domination of the West possible?

   The compass improved navigation while a rounded hull allowed for better passage through further waters. Improved metal work provided armor and defenses for the ships. Increased mapmaking skills charted the way and the three sail Caravel made travel faster.

2. Describe the early efforts of Portugal and Spain to explore the world and what areas did each control and why?

   Prince Henry the Navigator pushed Portugal to be the first nation to explore. Portuguese ships reached India after passing the Cape of Good Hope. A resulting voyage, blown of course, managed to reach Brazil. By 1514, the Portuguese reached Indonesia, China and Japan. The Spanish attempted to find a new route to the Indian Ocean instead they discovered the New World. The Treaty of Tordesillas allowed Spain to claim North and South America (minus Brazil.) Magellan’s voyage circumnavigating the globe gained the Philippines for Spain.

3. What was the Colombian exchange? Give some examples of how it work and evaluate how it effected both Europe and the Americas.

   The Columbian Exchange refers to the exchange of disease and food steaming from the interaction between the natives and Europeans. Corn and Potatoes changed the European diet while the Europeans, by contact with the natives, introduced diseases not yet seen in the New World (including smallpox and measles). European animals, such as the horse. Tobacco, sugar, and coffee became widespread in Europe which in turn led to increasing numbers of slaves.

4. Discuss the terms "core area" and "dependent zone." Give example of how this concept developed and operated.

   **Core Area:** nations, usually European, that profited from the world economy; controlled international banking and commercial services; exported manufactured goods and imported raw materials.*

   **dependent economic zones:** regions within the world economy that produced raw materials; dependent upon European markets and shipping; tendency to build systems based on forced and cheap labor.*
England, as a core nation, claimed lands on the Eastern coast of North America. The voyages and colonies were funded via Joint-stock companies in England. Raw materials grown were shipped back to England to be processed and sold back to the colonies as finished goods.

5. What areas remained outside the new global economy prior to 1600 and give reasons for their isolation? What areas were added to the global economy in the seventeenth century and what effects did they have on the world or global economy?

East Asia remained outside of the new global economy prior to 1600 as there were no European goods that the market required. Asia was the luxury market leader. Missionary activity in Japan and other nations lead to many of the markets being closed off from Europeans (Japan forbids European expansion and trade in their nation). Non-slave states in Africa as well as Russia were also excluded.

In the 17th century Russia and East Europe join in as does India. India opens up a larger market for raw materials while Eastern Europe supplies grain to the world market.

6. How did British and French North America differ from other European colonies (such as European South American colonies)?

North American colonies differed in regards to who and how they were settled. Many British settlers came in hopes of fleeing religious persecution. French settlements were planned in order to establish large manorial estates. Both went to establish permanent settlements where as the South American colonies were seen as temporary in order to reap financial rewards. The North American colonies also maintained close ties to their European mother nations, pursued governments similar to the European counterparts though the did see a closer following of Enlightenment ideals.

7. Describe the struggle between the French and the English during the 18th century.

The 7 Years War was one of the major conflicts between the French and the English. Beginning with conflict in Europe, this spilled over into the colonies (North America, India, etc) that made it truly one of the first World Wars. The American Revolution brought these two into conflict again, with the French supplying aid to the American rebels fighting against the British.

8. What were the results of the creation of a world economy?

The development of a world economy and European colonialism had major impacts, primarily due to economic pressures. African populations and states were altered due to the slave trade and manufacturing in India declined in response to British domination of the market. New foods were introduced and religions spread. While populations declined in Africa and South America, the introduction of new foods led to a more stable diet thus allowing for population growth in Europe.