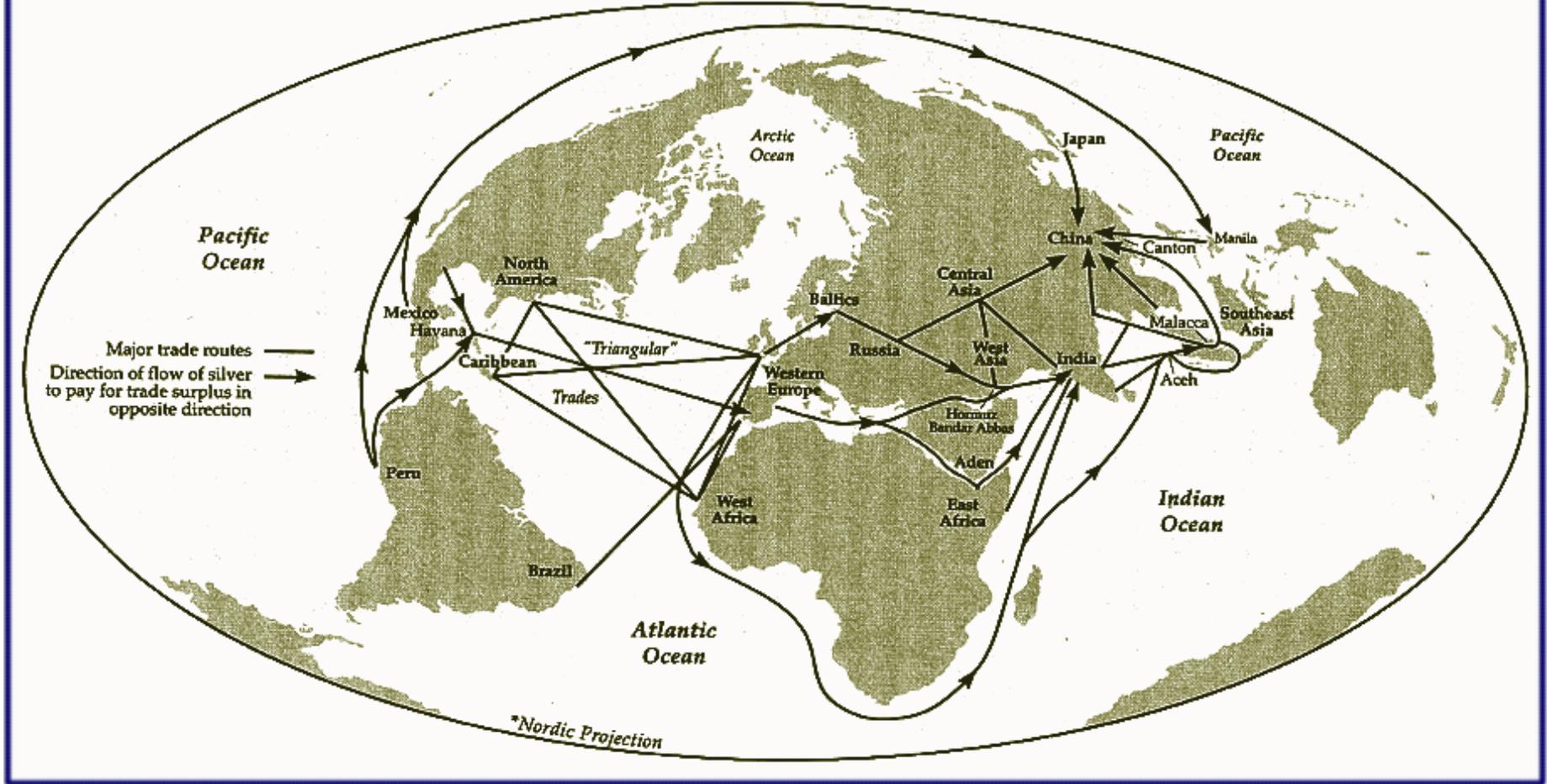


# Major global trade routes, 1400 to 1800



## The World Economy

### Chapter 17

# Reasons for European Expansion/exploration

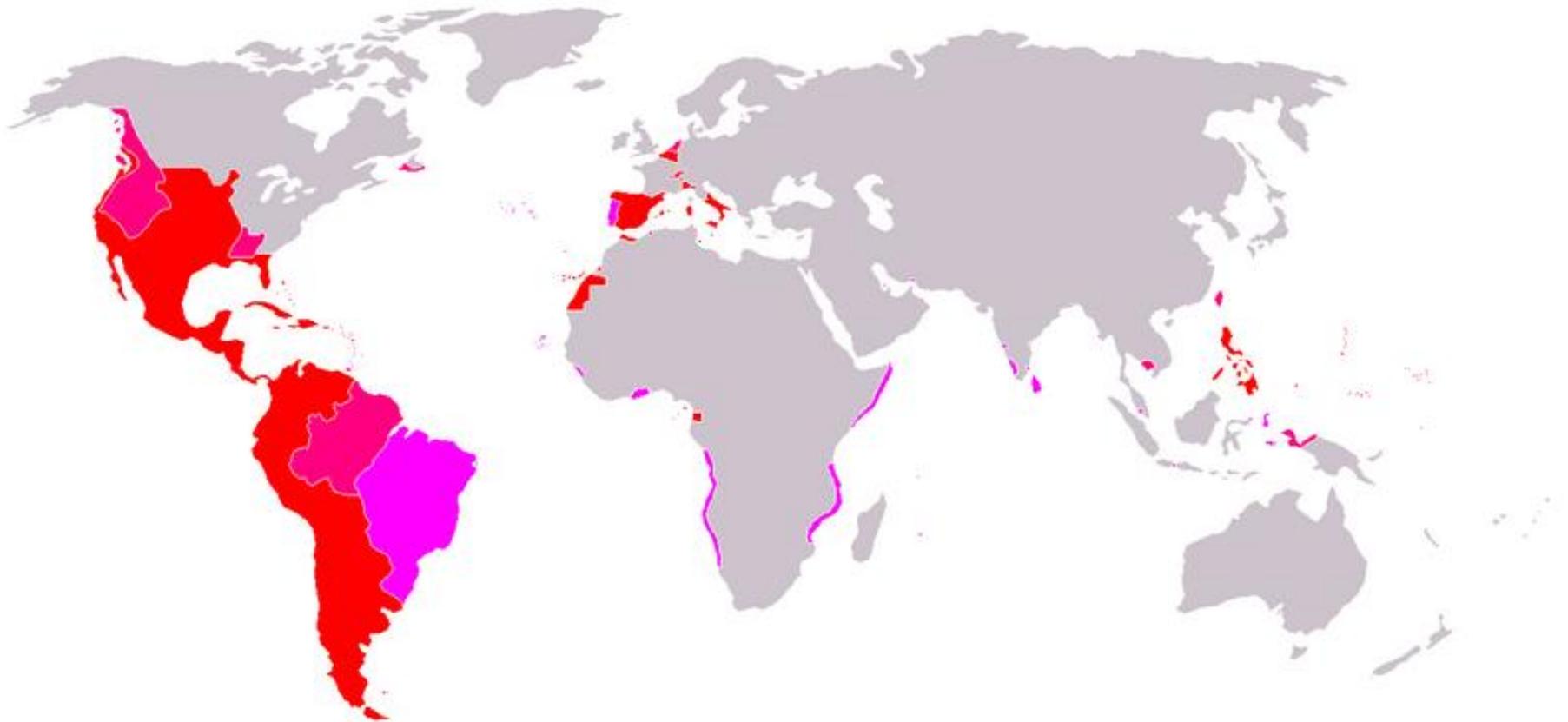
The background of the slide is a warm, golden-brown image. It features a vintage-style map with various geographical labels and a compass rose. A telescope is positioned diagonally across the center, with its lens pointing towards the bottom right. The overall aesthetic is historical and exploratory.

- 1. Trade domination –route to Asian markets**
- 2. Profit motive – mercantilism**
- 3. Raw materials/natural resources**
- 4. Markets**
- 5. Political power /empire building**
- 6. Evangelical work**
- 7. Cheap labor force /business investment**

# What advantages allowed Spain and Portugal to expand 1<sup>st</sup>?

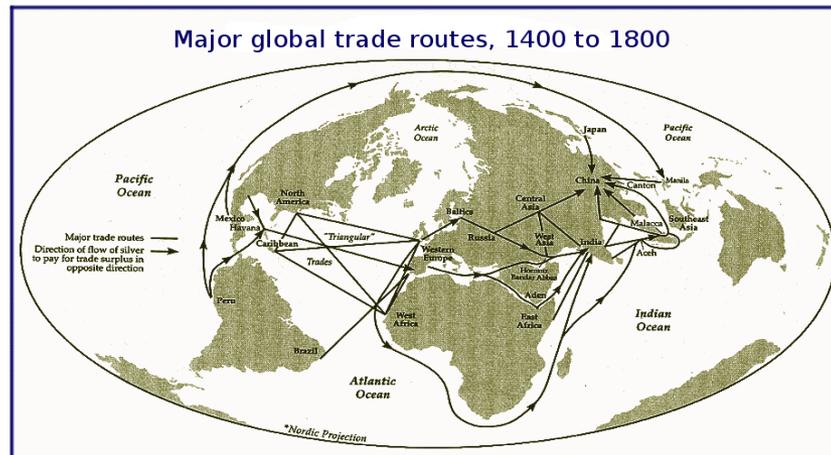
- Portuguese leaders drawn to excitement of Exploration and desire to hurt the Muslim world
- Henry the Navigator funded exploration
- Spanish explorers had been in the Atlantic since the 1400s
- Spanish wars against the Moors (Muslims in Morocco) led to advanced weapons

# Spain and Portuguese's empire



# Spanish and Portuguese Exploration

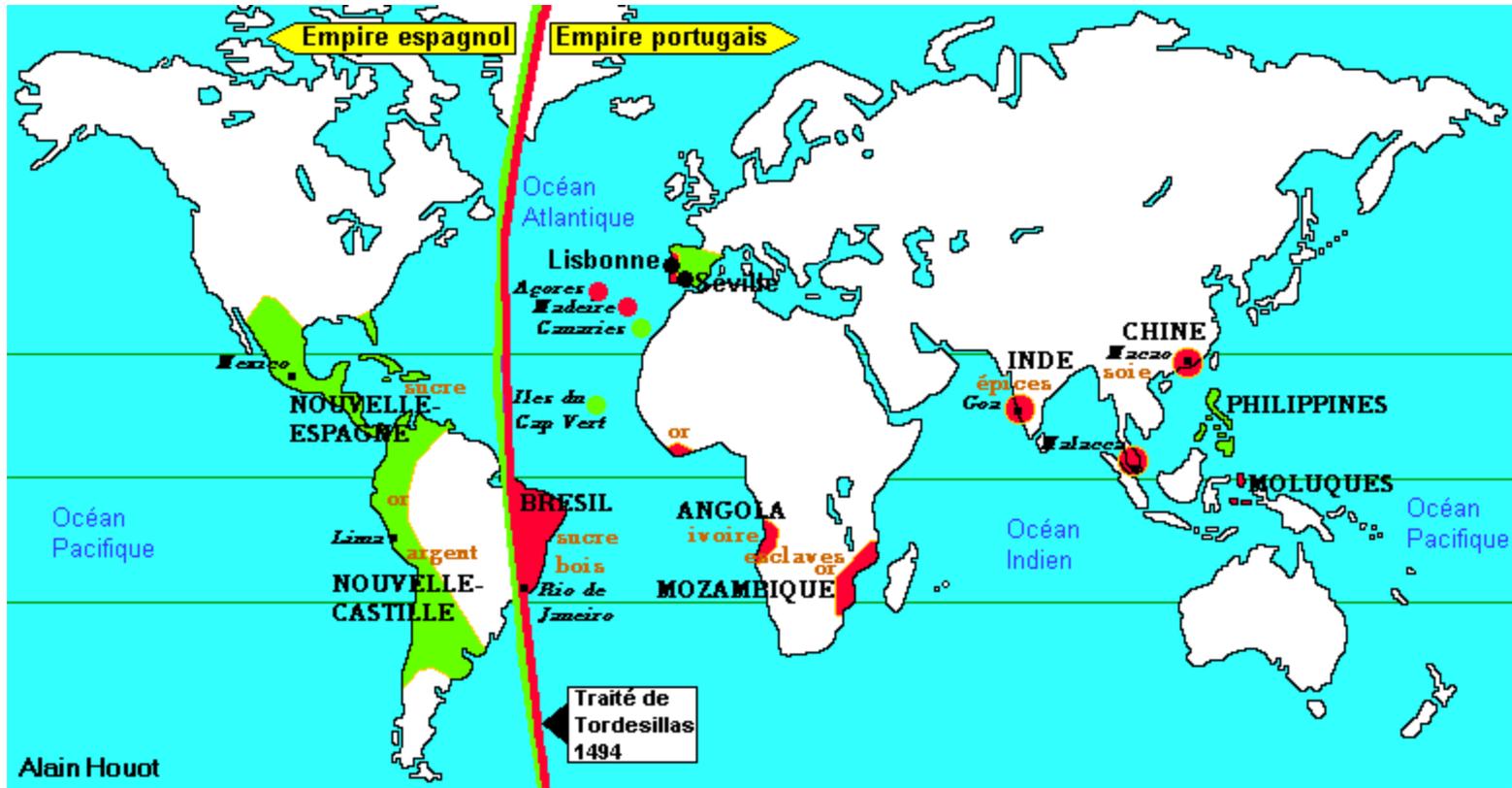
- Portuguese explorers push down the west coast of Africa
- Set up small forts as they go
- Vasco de Gama discovers Cape of Good Hope and sails around Africa
- Spain pushes west across the Atlantic looking for a South West passage
- Columbus discovers new lands across the Atlantic



# Spain and Portugal: Conflict

- Rather than fight over territory, Spain and Portugal appealed to the Pope for help.
- The Inter Caetera (*“papa bull” or charter issued by the pope--“Pope Alexander VI”*) established a line of demarcation dividing the world into Spanish and Portuguese spheres
- 1494 The Treaty of Tordesillas moved the line west to give the Portuguese access to Brazil

# The Line of Demarcation



- Portugal et ses possessions
- Espagne et ses possessions

# Control of Exploration moves North

By the late 1500s, Northern European countries got involved in Exploration

- Looking for North East and North West passages
- English Explorers: 1498 Giovanni Caboto (or John Cabot)
- 1576 by Martin Frobisher (Canadian Arctic)
- Protestant Reformation weakens papal power (Kings can defy the Pope's Line of Demarcation)

# England and the Dutch

- Try to match Catholic holdings
- Joint Stock Companies better able to fund the expenses of exploration and trans-Atlantic trade than southern monarchies
  - I. EAST INDIAN COMPANY
    1. given trade monopoly by the gvt.
    2. right to raise an army
    3. coin money
- Although unsuccessful in gaining northern passages to the Indies, they do settle lands around the Atlantic

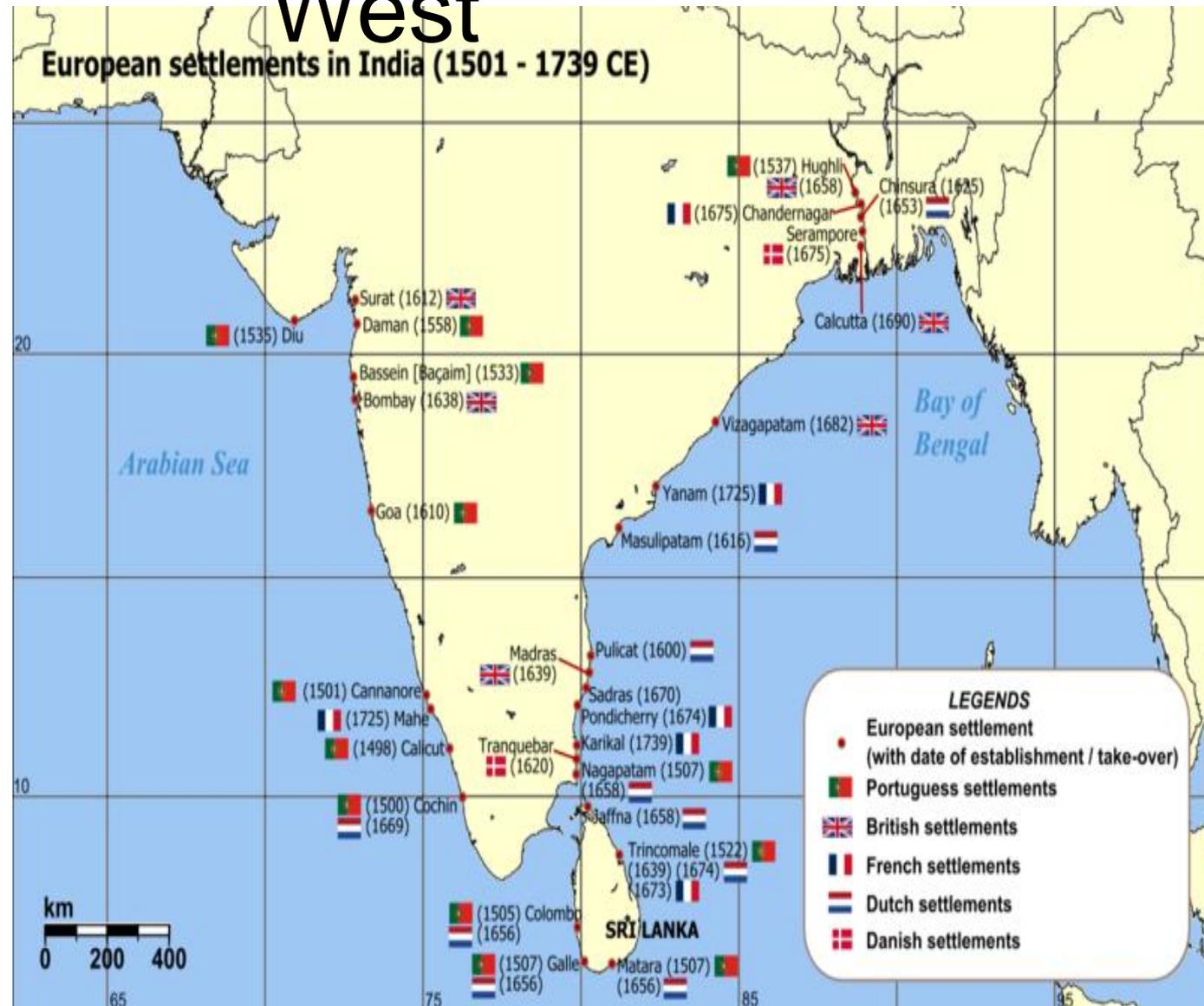
# The Columbian Exchange



Mercantilism helped create trade patterns such as the [triangular trade](#) in the North Atlantic, in which raw materials were imported to the metropolis and then processed and redistributed to other colonies.

# The Commercial Dominance of the West

- Western Europe dominates most of Atlantic trade
- Merchant countries gain dominance
- Europeans set up small trade posts, but are not interested in setting up large land colonies (Spain in the new world = exception)



# Imbalances in Trade

- England, France and the Dutch make majority of profits
- Export expensive finished goods and import raw materials
- *Mercantilism: Economic policy in which countries try to increase their wealth by exporting more than they import*
  - import less
  - raise tariff
  - government support home industries
  - limit manufacture in colonies i.e. cotton in India

# International Inequality

- Dependent areas like Latin America and Western Africa were not poor
  - Silver mines in South America grew wealthy
  - Commercial estates made money on cash crops
  - Some West Africans states grew rich on the sale of slaves
  - Most of the world has no effect

# Is it really a world economy?

- **No!**
- **Most of the world is not effected**
  - **China is isolated, some trade but limited interaction**
  - **Most Japanese were forbidden to interact with foreigners**
  - **Mughals and Safavid could not compete with European traders**
  - **Most of Africa isolated due to geography**



- Regional Trade Network
- Inbound Route to Batavia
- - - Inbound Route to Galle
- Return Route

### Arabia

From  
Coffee  
Silk

To  
Spices

### India

From  
Cloth  
Yarn  
Silk  
Indigo  
Pepper

To  
Silver

### China

From  
Porcelain  
Tea  
Sugar  
Silk  
Precious metals

To  
Spices  
Luxury goods  
Cloth

### Japan

From  
Precious metals  
Lacquer

To  
Silk  
Porcelain  
Spices  
Luxury goods

### Ceylon

From  
Cinnamon  
Pepper  
Cardamom  
Ivory  
Arecanuts  
Sappanwood  
Gems

To  
Cloth

### Dutch East Indies

From  
Pepper  
Nutmeg  
Mace  
Cloves

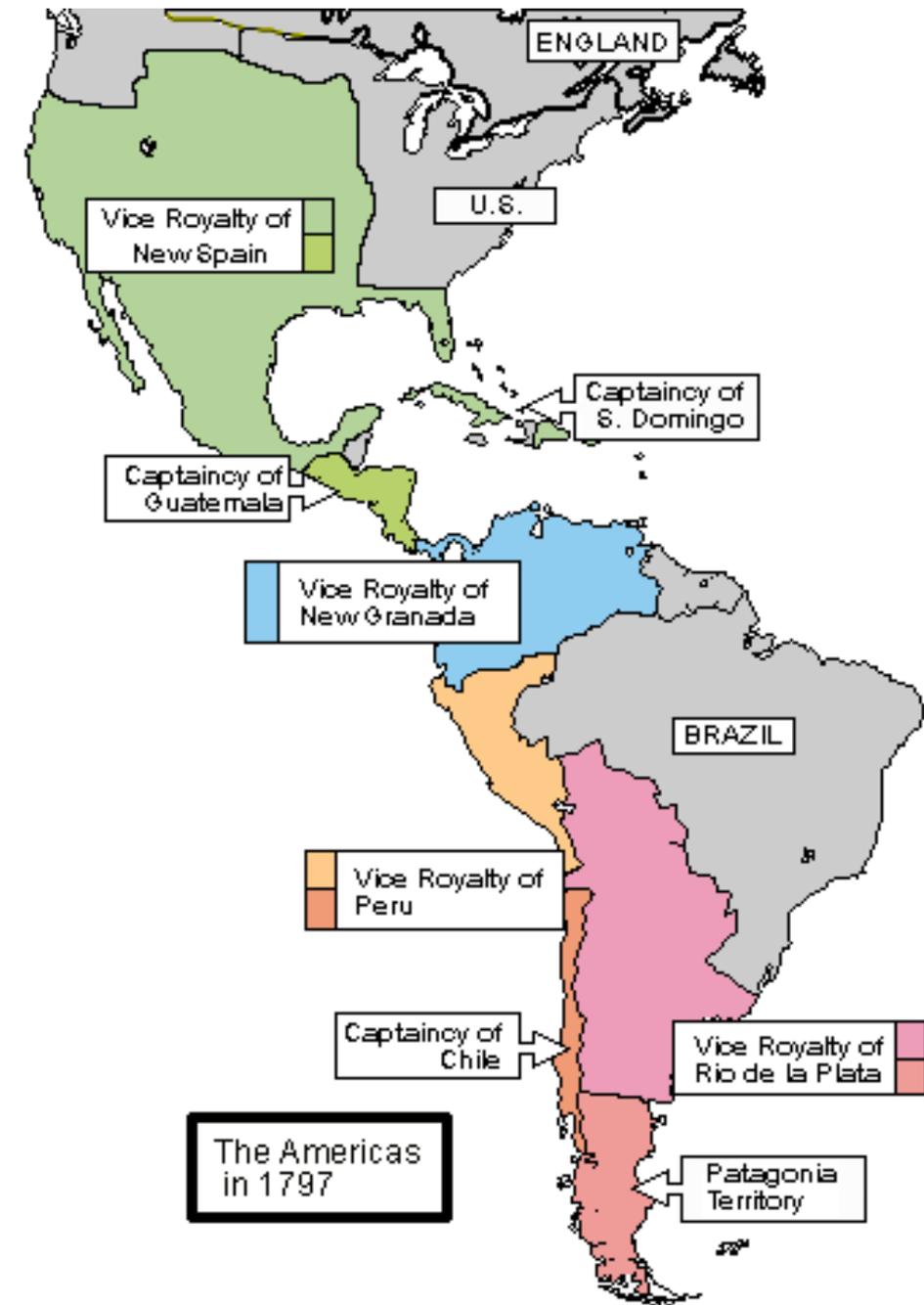
To  
Cloth  
Silver  
Ivory

Spice Islands



# Expansionism

- By the 17<sup>th</sup> century European powers were looking to expand
- Mughal empire begins to disintegrate
- Spanish colonize land in the Indies and Central and South America
- France trades furs in Canada
- England sets up coastal plantation colonies



- “Early colonies in the Americas typically were developed by small bands of gold-hungry Europeans often loosely controlled by colonial administration back home.”



**1509-Vasco de Balboa (Panama)**

**1528-Francisco Pizarro (Inca Empire)**

**1521, Hernando Cortes (Aztecs)**

# Spanish Colonies

- Islands in the Caribbean
  - Cuba
  - Hispaniola
  - Jamaica
- Large land Colonies in central and South America
  - Gold and Land!!!!!!

# British and French North America

- Back Water Colonies



# British Colonies

- Settled land along the Atlantic
  - Plantations in the south
- Religious refugees
  - Calvinists like the pilgrims in the North East

# French Colonies

- Along the Mississippi and into Canada
- Mostly traded furs



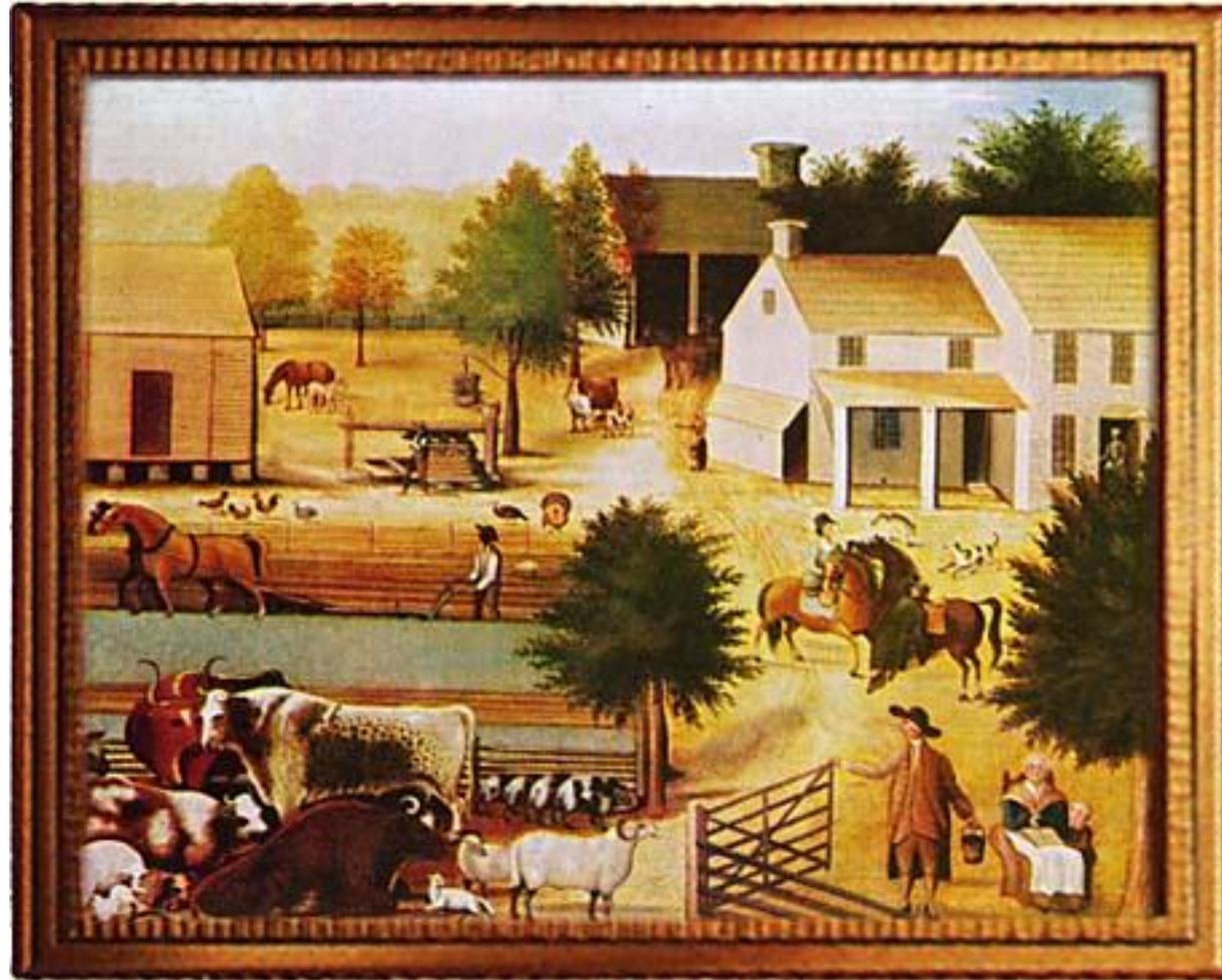
# Dutch

- Colonized New York
- Mostly focused on Asian colonies
- Cape of Good Hope –Boers



# Life in the Colonies

- North America:
  - Similar family patterns to Europe
  - Slightly higher focus on children
  - New emphasis on affection



# Life in the Colonies

- Africa

- Small coastal fortresses
- No family units
- Trade only

- Asia

- British and French struggle for control of India
- Mughal Empire in decline
- Limited effect on Indian people

# Effect on Europe

- Economic Effects
  - Average Europeans can afford luxuries like sugar
  - Wealth goes into development of manufacturing operations
- Diplomatic effects
  - Wars

## Effect on Asian

1. Unbalanced of trade--favored China.
2. China maintains a grip on trade as many European nations tried to open the Chinese market—"wealth to be made; lives to be saved;"
3. Opium collapsed the Chinese Empire