

# AP World History Chapter 15

## The Maritime Revolution & The World Economy

1400 c.e.	1500 c.e.	1600 c.e.	1700 c.e.
<p><b>1394–1460</b> Life of Prince Henry the Navigator</p> <p><b>1433</b> China ends its great expeditions</p> <p><b>1434</b> Portugal extends expeditions along west African coast</p> <p><b>1488</b> Portuguese round Cape of Good Hope</p> <p><b>1492</b> Columbus's first expedition</p> <p><b>1497–1498</b> Vasco da Gama sails to India</p>	<p><b>1509</b> First Spanish colonies on Latin American mainland</p> <p><b>1514</b> Portuguese expedition to Indonesia</p> <p><b>1519–1521</b> Magellan circumnavigates the globe</p> <p><b>1534</b> First French explorations in Canada</p> <p><b>1542</b> Portuguese reach Japan</p> <p><b>1562</b> Britain begins its slave trade</p> <p><b>1571</b> Ottoman fleet defeated in Battle of Lepanto</p> <p><b>1588</b> British defeat Spanish Armada</p> <p><b>1597</b> Japan begins isolation policy</p>	<p><b>1607</b> First permanent British colony in Virginia</p> <p><b>1608</b> First French colonies in Canada; England gains first trading concession in India</p> <p><b>1641</b> Dutch begin conquests of Java (Indonesia)</p> <p><b>1652</b> Dutch launch colony in southern Africa</p>	<p><b>1744</b> French–British wars in India</p> <p><b>1756–1763</b> Seven Years War in Europe, India, and North America</p> <p><b>1763</b> British acquire New France</p> <p><b>1775–1783</b> American Revolution</p> <p><b>1756</b> “Black hole” of Calcutta</p> <p><b>1764</b> East India Company controls Bengal</p>

## The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Increasing contact from 12th century

- From Crusades, Reconquista
- Familiarity with imports

Changes

- Mongol fall
- Ottomans intervene

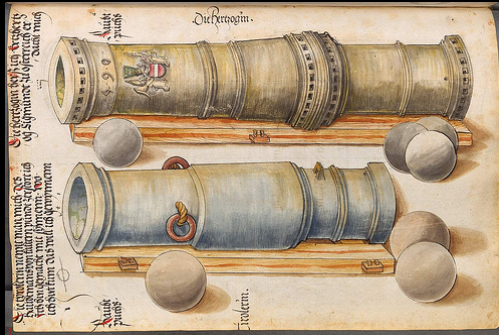
European efforts to expand



# New Technology: A Key to Power

## Deep-draught ships

- Better on ocean voyages
- Armaments better
- Compasses, mapmaking help navigation



# Spain and Portugal: Explorations and Colonies



## Portugal and Spain Lead the Pack

### Prince Henry the Navigator

- Expeditions along African coast
- 1488, pass Cape of Good Hope
- 1498, Vasco da Gama reaches India
  - 3000% profit
- 1514, Portuguese to Indonesia, China



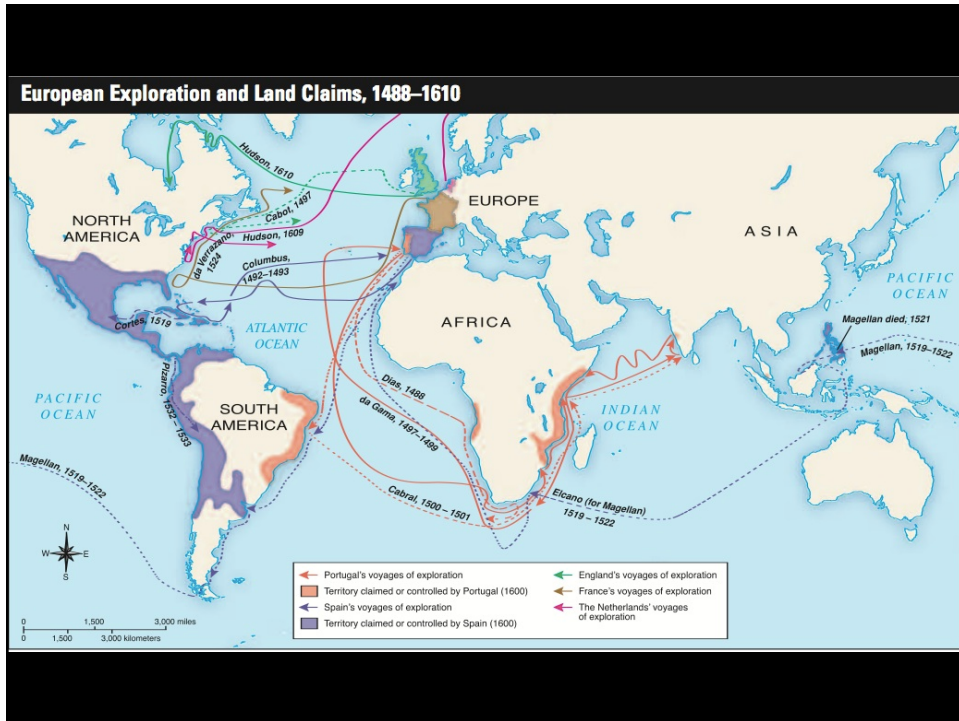
### Columbus

- To Americas, 1492



### Ferdinand Magellan

- 1519, begins circumnavigation of the world





## Northern European Expeditions England, Holland, France take the initiative

1588, British defeat Spanish Armada

1534, French cross the Atlantic

- Settle Canada

1497, British sail to North America

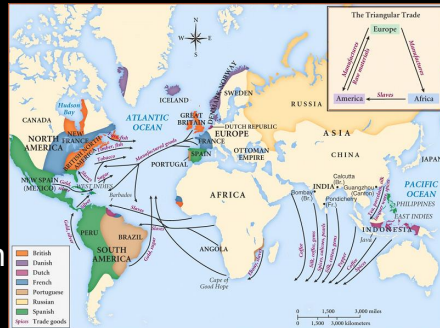
- 1600s, begin colonization

Dutch

- North American territory
- Indonesia

Chartered companies

- Little government supervision



## The Columbian Exchange of Disease and Food

Native Americans, Polynesians lack immunities

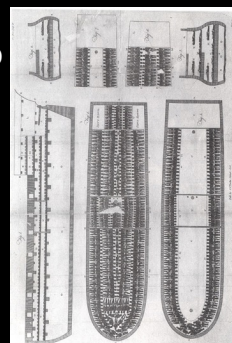
Slaves imported

New World plants:

- Corn, sweet potato, potato

Old World animals:

- Horse, cattle



**THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: WHAT CAME FROM WHERE**

new world	old world
CORN	HORSE
POTATO	CATTLE
TOMATO	PIG
PEPPERS	SHEEP
ORZEA AND CHILD	CHICKEN
CHOCOLATE	HONEY/BEES
VANILLA	WHEAT, ASIAN RICE, BARLEY, CATS, SOY
TOBACCO	SUGAR CANE
BEANS (LIMA, PASTA, NAVY, KIDNEY)	ONION
PUMPKIN	LETTUCE
CASSAVA ROOT (MANIOC)	ORZEA
AVOCADO	PEACH AND PEAR
PEANUT, PECAN, CASHEW	WATERMELON
PINEAPPLE	CITRUS FRUIT
BILBERRY	BANANA
SUNFLOWER	OLIVE
PETUNIA	LEIAC
BLACK-EYED SUSAN	DAFFODIL
DAHLIA	TULIP
MARIGOLD	DAISY
QUININE	DANDELION
WILD RICE	CRAB GRASS

↓ old world → new world

# West's Commercial Outreach

## Continuity

- Asian shipping in Chinese, Japanese waters
- Muslim traders along east African coast
- Turks in eastern Mediterranean

## Europeans

- Remain on coast in Africa, Asia



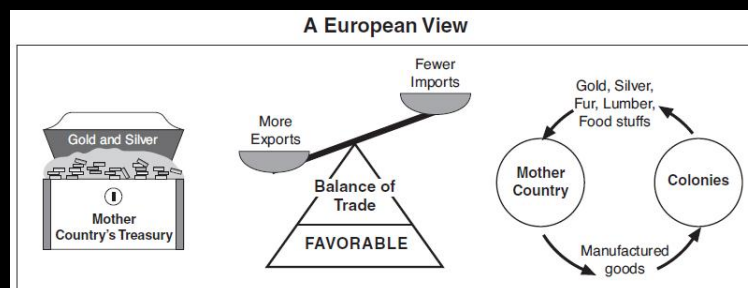
# Toward a World Economy

## Inbalances in World Trade

- Spain and Portugal lack financial systems
- England, France, Holland
- More lasting economic presence

## Mercantilism

- Exports, home production protected
- Dependent areas supply raw materials



## A System of International Inequality

Permanent state of dependence

- But peasants mostly unaffected
- Forced labor becomes widespread to meet demand

## How Much World in the World Economy?

Not all areas affected

- East Asia self-sufficient

China uninterested in world economy

- Keeps Europeans out

Japan

- More open initially
- Closes doors, 17th to 19th centuries

# The Expansionist Trend

Mughal Empire in decline

- British, French move in

Eastern Europe

- Exports grain to the West



# Spain and Portugal: Explorations and Colonies





## The Americas: Loosely Controlled Colonies

### Spain

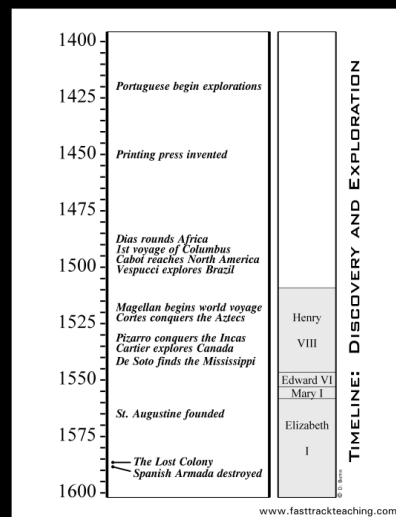
- West Indies
- 1509, Panama
- Aztec, Incas conquered
  - Loosely supervised conquistadors
- Search for gold
  - Take tribute rather than conquer
- Administration develops
  - along with missionary activity



## The Americas: Loosely Controlled Colonies

### North America

- From 17th century
- French: Canada, Mississippi
- Dutch, English, Atlantic seaboard
- West Indies, colonized by all three



## French, British and Dutch Holdings



## British and French North America: Backwater Colonies

Different pattern from Latin America

- Religious refugees
- Land grants

Canada

- French establish estates
  - Controlled by state
- Catholic church influential
- 1763, French relinquish Canada, Mississippi

Little merging of natives and immigrants

Enlightenment ideas popular

## Africa and Asia: Coastal Trading Stations

Barriers: climate, disease, geography

Angola

- Portuguese slaving expeditions

South Africa

- 1652, Dutch found Cape Town
  - way station
- Settlers move into interior
  - Conflicts with natives

Asia

- Spain into Philippines
  - Conversion
- Indonesia
  - Dutch East India Company
  - Also Taiwan briefly

French and British fight for control of India

- 1744, war begins
- British win out

## Colonial Expansion

Impact on western Europe

- Hostilities between countries exacerbated
- Seven Years War
  - First global war

The Impact of a New World Order

- Slave trade affects Africa
- Latin America, eastern Europe
  - affected by slavery, serfdom

