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
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