

Global Empires of the 1500s



In World History, we will spend a lot of time talking about Europe. This is strange because in 1500s, Europe isn't the center of world... At all! They are not powerful! They are not rich! They want to trade with Asia. They want to trade with India and China. They dream of Asian goods like spices, metals, and textiles!



Rewrite

1. In the 1500s, Europe is the richest part of the world.

In the 1500s, Europe is was the poorest part of the world.

2. Europeans desire Asian goods like spices.

3. **Europeans desire to trade with china and India goods like metals, textiles and spices**

Europeans came out of the Dark Ages during some wars called the Crusades. They were fighting the Muslims for control of Jerusalem. When they got to Jerusalem, they saw that the Arabs had many good things they wanted.



Answer

1. Why were the Dark Ages bad?

The Dark Age was bad because people weren't able to trade with each other.

2. How did Europe come out of the Dark Ages?

They want to trade with the Muslims since they have the raw material and resources they need. They decided to make peace with each other.

They got from the Arabs (and Indians):

- Textiles, which means clothes
- Numerals, which means numbers

European	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arabic-Indic	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Eastern Arabic-Indic (Persian and Urdu)	۰	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
Devanagari (Hindi)	०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९
Tamil		௦	௧	௨	௩	௪	௫	௬	௭	௮

The Europeans fell in love with India and China. They called it the Orient, which means the East.

They loved:

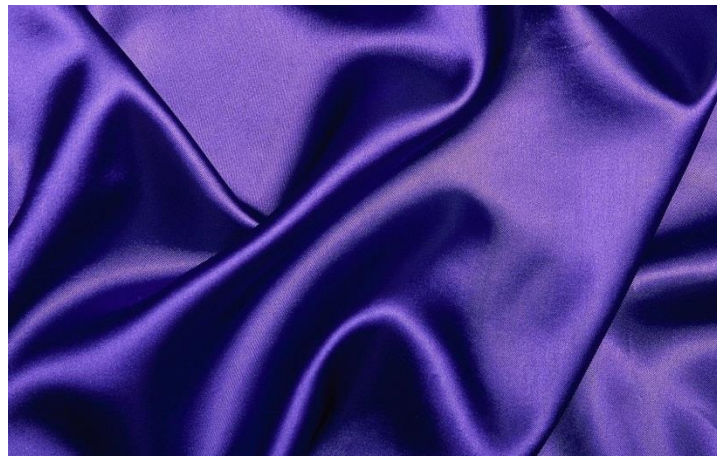
Paper	Spices
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Porcelain



Silk



They got from the Chinese many inventions including
The compass.



This invention will be important later, because the Europeans will use it to explore the world

The Europeans got lots of scientific knowledge including information about medicine, astronomy, and mathematics.

Answer

1. What did the Europeans get from Asia? (Everything please)

They got paper and spices, porcelain, silk and compass from India and china.

Asia was the most powerful and rich area of the world.

Africa was also very rich. There were many trade routes

From early on in these areas.

The trade routes include:

- Trans-Saharan
- Silk Road
- South China Sea
- Indian Maritime



In 1500, the most powerful empire in the world was the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans are Muslims. But they aren't Arabs. They are Turks. They conquered the Near East, which was part of Persia, then Greece, then Rome.



They made their capital city in the Byzantine city of Constantinople.

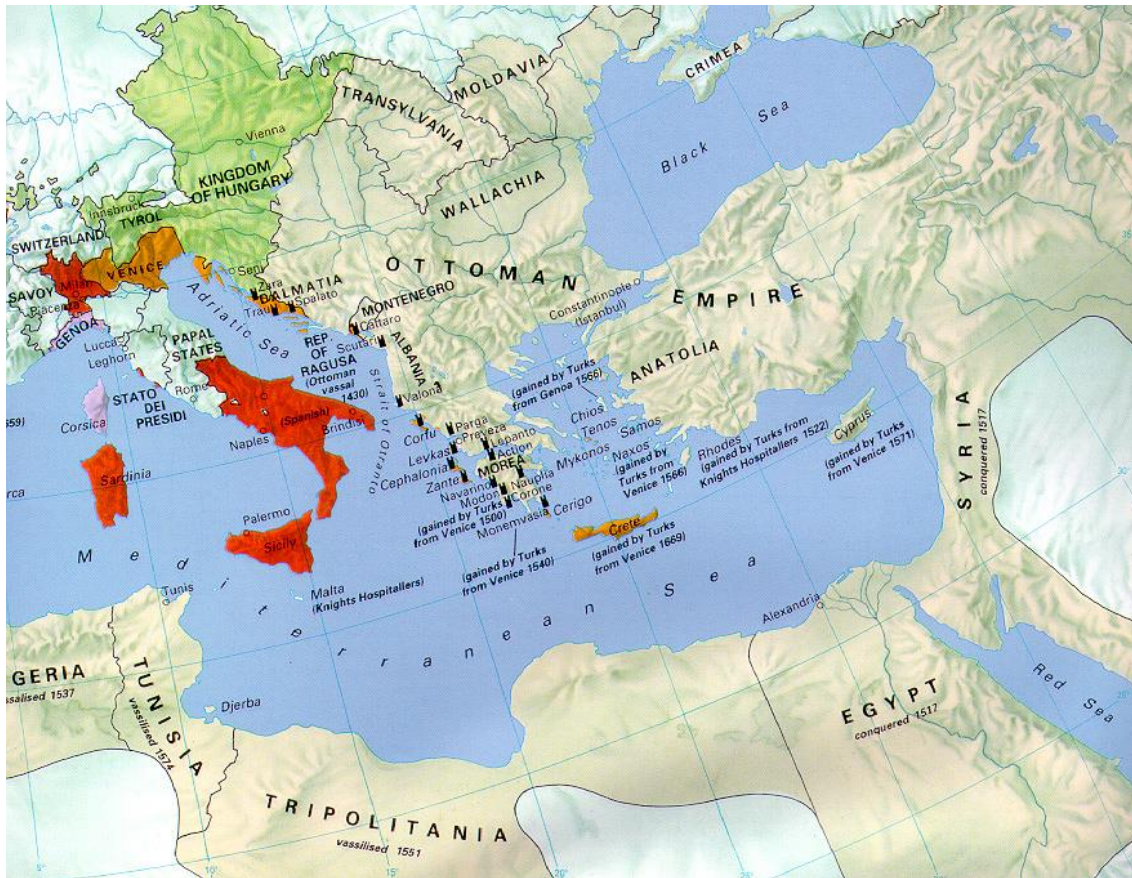
They change the name of Constantinople to Istanbul.

Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantines. Now it was Turkish. And Muslim.

They changed the Hagia Sofia from a church to a mosque.



The Ottomans expanded. They were great warriors. They expanded into Persia and Northern India. They expanded into southern Europe. They expanded into North Africa.



Rewrite

1. The Ottomans were Arabs.

They are Turks

2. The Ottomans were Christians.

The Ottomans are Muslims

3. The Ottomans made their capital in Rome.

They made their capital city in the Byzantine city of Constantinople.

4. The Ottomans expanded into East Asia.

They expanded into Persia and Northern India, southern Europe, North Africa.

5. The Ottomans changed St. Peter's Cathedral into a mosque.

They changed the Hagia Sofia from a church to a mosque.

Answer

1. What is the Ottoman capital?

They made their capital city in the Byzantine city of Constantinople

3. What religion are the Ottomans?

The Ottomans are Muslims

The Ottoman Empire was a great military power. They were great warriors. But, they were even better at trading. They traded with Europe. They got goods from India, Arabia, and China and traded it. They were especially good at trading coffee:



"This is Turkish Coffee"

The Ottomans get Europeans interested in trading. This leads to exploring and conquering.

The religion of Islam united the Ottoman Empire. They prayed in Arabic. They prayed to Mecca.

ANSWER

1. What religion made the Ottomans feel united?

Muslim

2. What commodity did the Ottomans trade?

Turkish Coffee”

In 1500, there is another great Islamic Empire in India. It was also Islamic.

They were the Mughals, who are famous for making the Taj Mahal.

The Mughals were also great traders. They started the textile industry. This industry would become important in the years to come, especially with the British.

Textile = clothing factories

The Mughals were so organized that the Europeans really wanted to do business with them. So, the European countries that had good navies made a bunch of ports along the coast of India. The Europeans started to really want to control the Indian Maritime Trade. Before, this was territory of the Arabs.





Rewrite

The Mughals lived in Northern Persia.

The Mughals lived in Northern part of India

The Mughals were Christians.

The Mughals are Muslims

The Mughals were very disorganized.

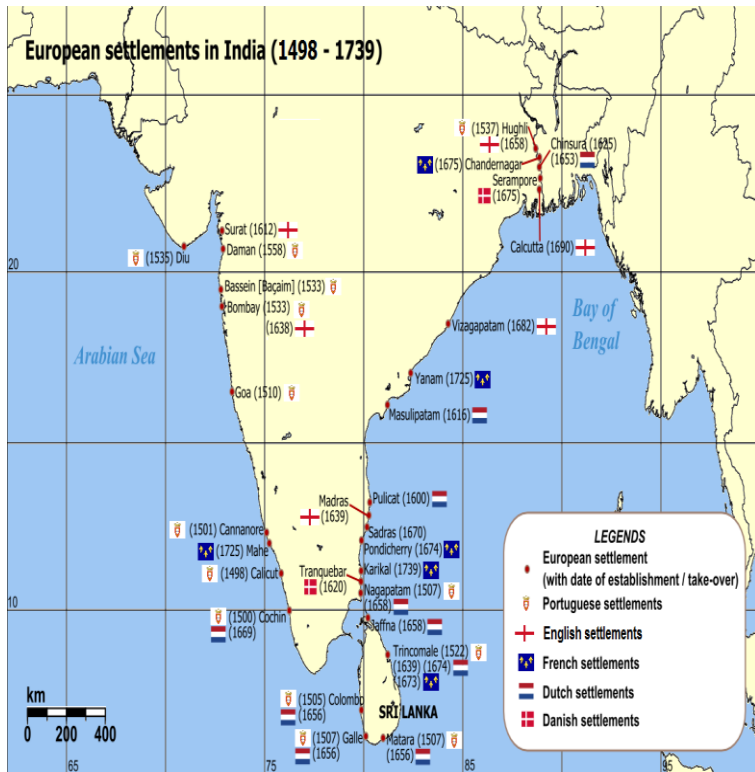
The Mughals were very organized.

The Mughals started the spice trade with Europe.

The Mughals started the textile trade with Europe

The Europeans took over the Indian Maritime trade from the Turks.

The Europeans took over the Indian Maritime trade from the Mughals.



India had lots of English, Dutch, and Portuguese cities on the coast.

The Arabs were the kings of the Indian Ocean before. But now, it was the Europeans!

ANSWER

1. Who took over the Indian Ocean Trade from the Arabs? What countries?
It was the Europeans the English, Dutch, and Portuguese.

The Islamic Empires of the Ottomans and Mughals are powerful. But China has always been the richest, most exciting place in the Eastern Hemisphere.



China had tea, porcelain, and opium (a drug). Europeans wanted this. Demand for Chinese goods increased.

So, Europeans had to make a deal with the Chinese Emperor.

The Emperor controlled all trade. He made all of the rules. So, he made one rule:

- All trade with Europeans had to be done in FOREIGN ENCLAVES (neighborhoods)



(Hong Kong started as a foreign enclave)

Japan was the opposite of China. Japan was the opposite of the rest of the world. They didn't want to trade. They hated foreigners. They wanted to be left alone.

This is called isolationism. The Japanese policy was isolationist.

Why? One reason could be that Japan had no real leader. The leader was supposed to be the Japanese Emperor. But he was weak. Nobody respected him. The real leaders were soldiers called the Shogun or Shogunate.



Complete

Trade in China was done in special areas called – FOREIGN ENCLAVES

Demand for Chinese goods included – Had tea, porcelain, and opium (a drug)
Japan was controlled by a weak –

Military leaders in Japan were called – the Shogun or Shogunate.

So, the East had all kinds of good stuff.

But, there were a lot of Empires in the way. Muslims like the Ottomans and Mughals.
And then there was the Chinese Emperor.

The Europeans wanted to go straight to the good stuff and not deal with the leaders.

They wanted to sail their boats straight to the goods and go home without dealing with the Empires and their taxes and their demands.

Guess who accidentally figures out a new source of goodies? (PS: he makes Spain the most powerful Empire in the world)



Que Pedo, maje!

BFU: Go West!



Que Pedo, maje!

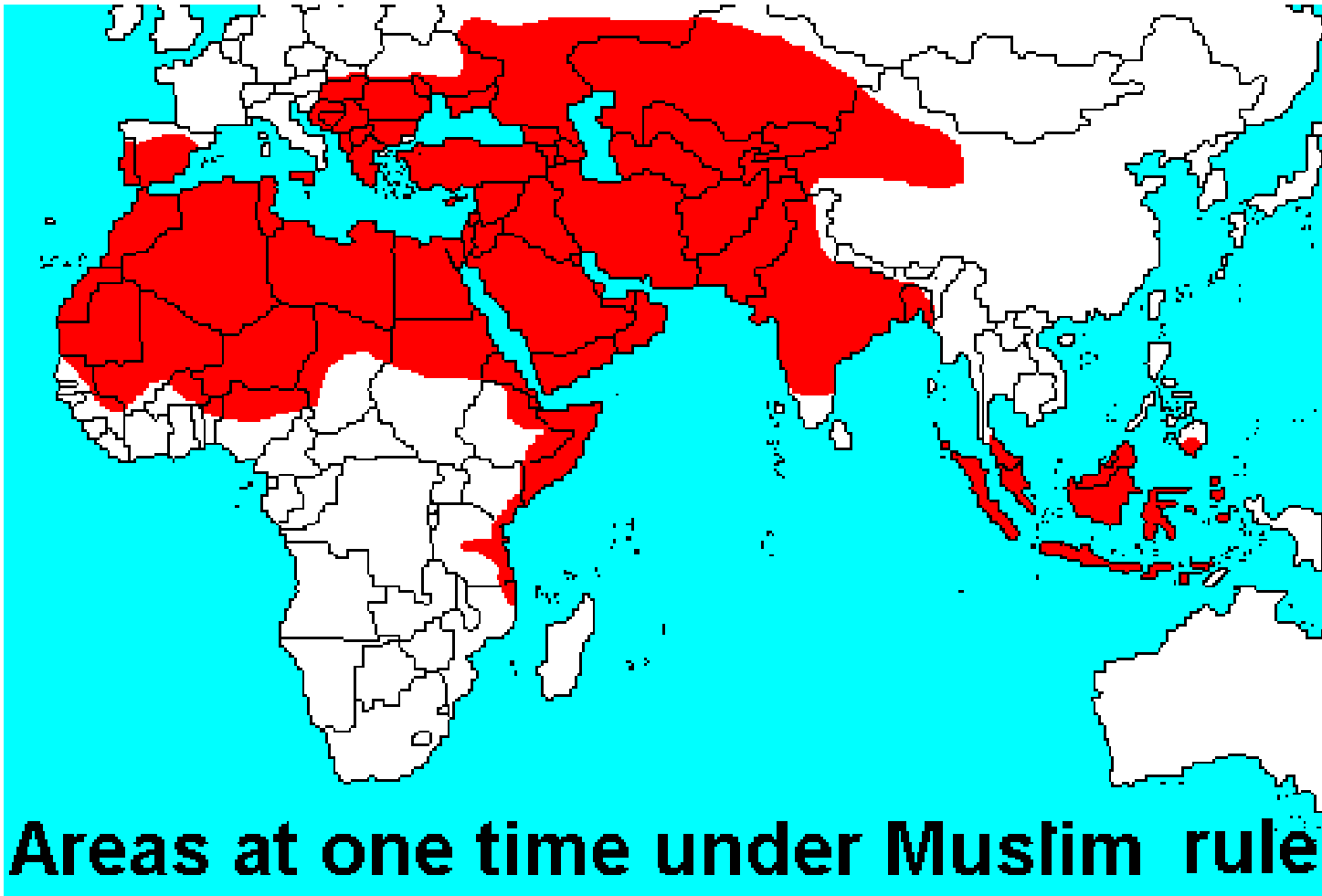
Remember the last BFU?

The Europeans wanted to go straight to the Asian goodies in China and India.

Europeans wanted to make their own powerful Empires. These Empires would be rich. These Empires would be aggressive. These empires would control the Seas and Oceans. These Empires would be Christian.



They wanted to sail their boats straight to the goods. They didn't want to mess with Arabs and Ottomans and Persians. They didn't want to pay them taxes. They didn't want to give money to Islamic Empires.



Europe is poor. There are almost no natural resources or valuable goods. One tiny square mile in India or Africa or China has more than 100 square miles in Europe.



The best way to get rich, then, was to buy it cheap from the Asians and sell it expensive to the people at home. This is good business.



Rewrite

The Europeans were happy being small.

The Europeans weren't happy being small.

The Europeans wanted to sail directly to Arabia.

The Europeans wanted to sail directly to India

The Europeans liked doing business with the Islamic Empires.

The Europeans liked doing business with the Mughal Empires.

The best way to make money was to pay taxes to Ottomans, Persians, and Mughals.

The best way to make money was to not pay taxes to Ottomans, Persians, and Mughals.

The best businessmen, and best explorers, were from a tiny little country at the end of Europe called Portugal.

Nowadays, Portugal only famous because they “discovered” Brazil.

Nowadays, Portugal is only famous because they sometimes are good at soccer.



In the 1500s
They

Portugal built an Empire:
controlled:

Africa-> Angola, Mozambique

India-> Goa, Cochin, Bombay

China-> Macau

Indonesia-> Malacca



THE GOOD OLD DAYS CR7



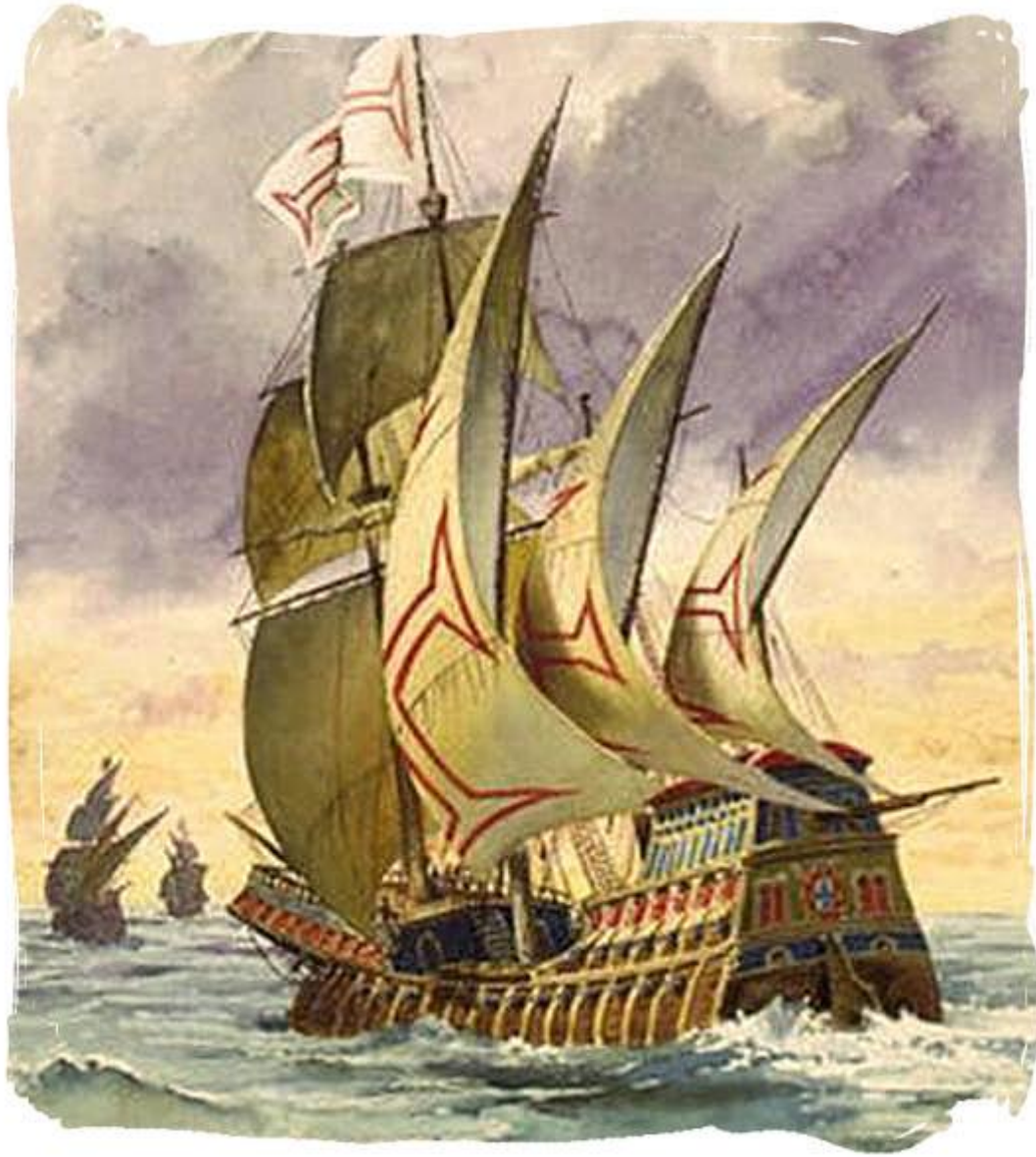
Portugal is small. But it has some advantages:



Portugal is close to Africa and Arabia.

Where are all the best traders? Arabia.
Where are all the best sailors? Arabia.

The Arabs taught the Portuguese.



Navigation means riding boats. The Arabs taught the Portuguese navigation.

Portugal is so small that it needs to expand to get rich. This motivated the Portuguese to go out in boats and explore. So, they did. They are the first Europeans to explore.

Answer

1. What was the first European Empire?
2. Why was Portugal good at navigation? (Who taught them?)

They were good because they were taught by the Arabs

3. Where was the Portuguese Empire?

T/F

F Portugal taught the Arabs navigation.

F Portugal was a big country.

F Portugal invented navigation.

The greatest navigator for Portugal was Prince Henry the Navigator. He actually didn't really explore that much. But he paid his people to explore. He sponsored them.

He encouraged using the compass and making maps. His Portuguese explored the route from Portugal to Africa. He inspired his people. Prince Henry inspired the navigator called Vasco da Gama.



Most Europeans believed that the only way to get to China was to go through the Mediterranean, across Arabia, and into the Indian Ocean.

Vasco da Gama knew you could go around Africa. It was faster but dangerous. But you didn't have to pay the Arabs.



They didn't have accurate maps back then. And, people didn't take long, long, long sea voyages back then. But Vasco da Gama did. He went around Africa, past the "Horn of Africa" and around the India. He proved that there was a better way.



Vasco da Gama's route to Africa in
1497/98

Rewrite

Prince Henry the Navigator was good at using a gun.

Prince Henry the Navigator was good at using a compass and a map.

Vasco da Gama discovered America.

Vasco da Gama discovered Africa.

Vasco da Gama went to China by going around America.

Vasco da Gama went to China by going around Africa.

Navigators in the 1500 had great maps of the world.

Navigators in the 1500 had great compass of the world.

Answer



Whose route is this?

Vasco da Gama.



Que Pedo, maje!

Christopher Columbus was Italian. He was a navigator.

He visited to Spain, which was rich. He told the king of Spain:

“I can get to India. I can get there by going East.”

And the king and queen gave him a chance.



How can you get to China by going west? The world is round. It's not true that people didn't know the world was round. They knew. But they thought it was too dangerous and far away to get to China that way. Christopher Columbus believed it was possible.



After sailing westward for two months Columbus reached the West Indies on October 12, 1492.

He went with three ships, the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. He went west. And he never made it to China. He ran into America.



Answer

1. What was Columbus' idea?

He said "I can get to India. I can get there by going East."

2. Where was Columbus from?

Christopher Columbus was Italian.

3. What country *sponsored* Columbus?

The country that sponsored Columbus Spain

4. What were Columbus' ships?

The Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria.



Columbus “discovered” America. He didn’t really discover it because there were people already there: the Aztec and Inca Empires, for example. 50 years after Columbus landed, these Empires are destroyed.

Columbus landed around Puerto Rico. He sent back a ship with some gold and silver. Other Spanish explorers came.



Rewrite

Columbus landed in Mexico.

Columbus landed around Puerto Rico

Columbus didn't find any gold or silver in America.

Columbus found gold and silver in America.

The Spanish, Inca, and Aztecs will get along very well.

The Spanish didn't get along with the Inca and Aztecs

But they stopped calling them explorers and started calling them *conquistadores* or “conquerors.” Conquer means to attack and take over. The Spanish decided it was easier to take gold and silver from the indigenous people than to trade.

The Aztec Empire was stronger than anyone in central Mexico. Maybe they would rule 1,000 years.



But Hernando Cortes destroyed them in less than a year.

The Inca Empire was so powerful. But Francisco Pizarro came in with a small army, kidnapped the Emperor, and took over faster than you can believe.

What happened?

The conquistadores had advantages:

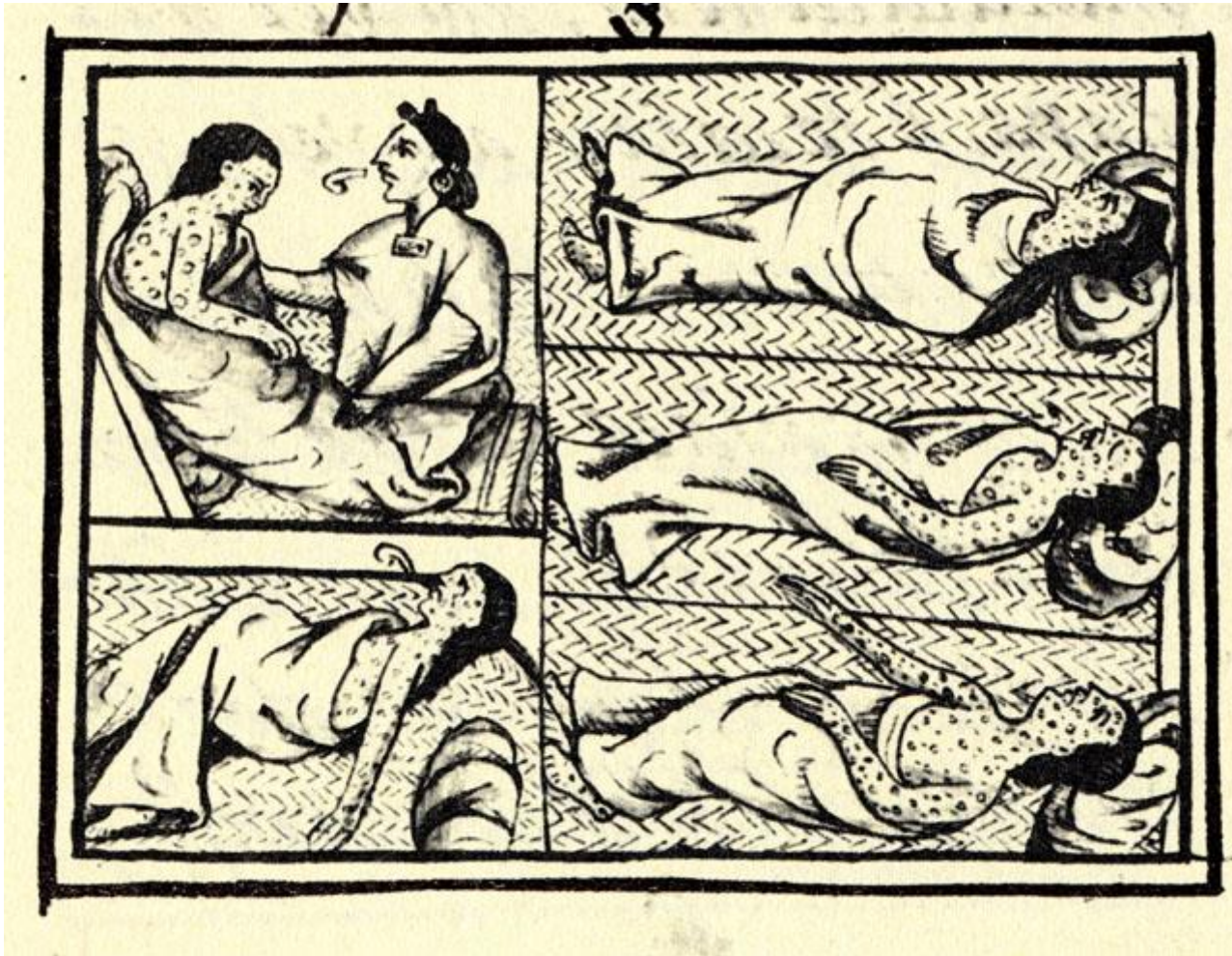
-First, they had better weapons. They had guns.

-Second, they surprised the indigenous people.

-Third, the indigenous people were different tribes. And many of them hated the Aztecs and Incas. They joined the Spanish, thinking they were freedom fighters.

-But the most important was GERMS!

The Spanish had germs. The Spanish had diseases that devastated the indigenous people. The biggest disease was smallpox. Europeans had better immune systems because they were exposed to African and Asian disease.



Answer

1. What is a conquistador?

The conquistador were Explorers

2. Where is the conquistador from?

They are from Spain

3. Why did the conquistadores take over American Empires?

4. Because they had gold and silver.

Rewrite

The Aztecs and Incas had better weapons than the Spanish.

The Spanish had better weapons than the Aztecs and the Incas.

Most indigenous people died from war.

Most indigenous people died from germs.

Answer

1. Who conquered the Aztecs? (The conquistador)

The Spanish.

2. Who conquered the Incas? (The conquistador)

The Spanish conquistador.

Spain wasn't the only European country that explored the Americas. The French explored North America, especially the part called Canada now. The English explored the

eastern part of North America, which are the states called New England now.



The most famous explorer from France was Jacques Cartier.



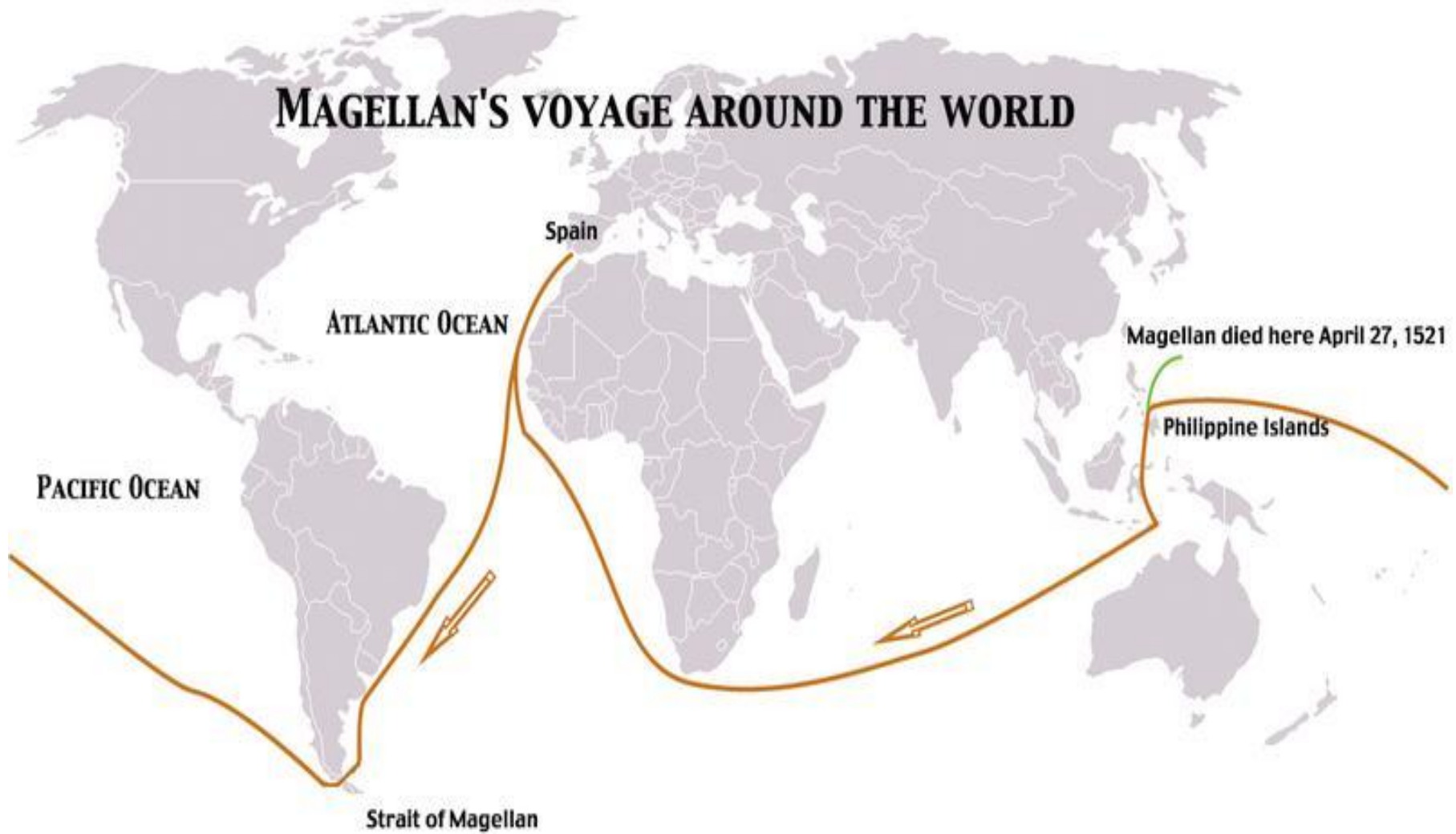
The most famous explorer from England was Francis Drake.



One more explorer should be mentioned:

Ferdinand Magellan. He tried to go all the way around the world in 1520. He did it! (Well, he died along the way.)

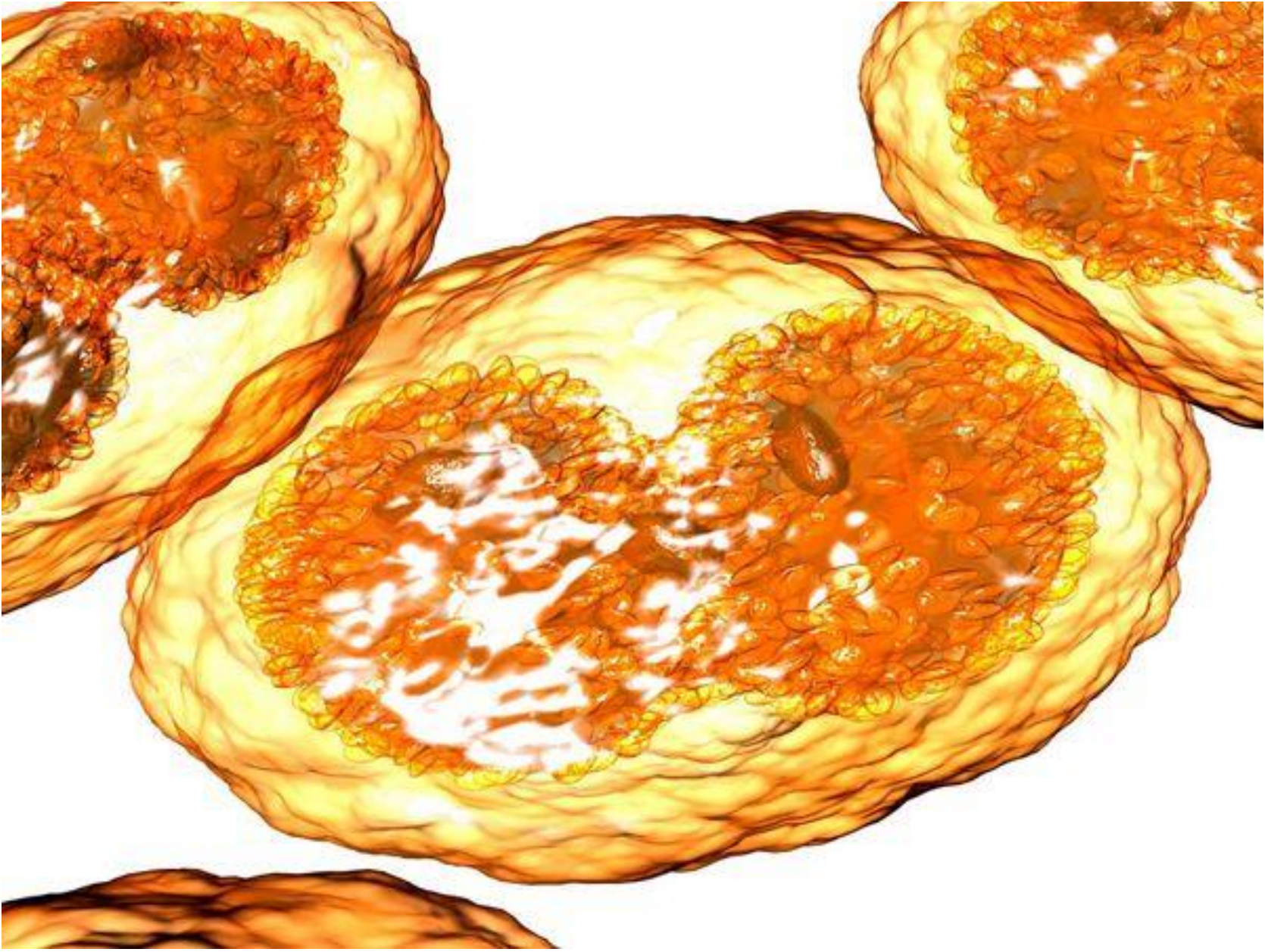
MAGELLAN'S VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD



BFU: Meet the Americas



Remember the last BFU? The Spanish “discovered” the Americas. The conquistadores came next. They “conquered” the great Empires of the Americas. And disease decimated the indigenous populations.



Do you remember? Rewrite

War killed most of the indigenous people.

Diseases killed most of the indigenous people

Christopher Columbus sailed for France.

Christopher Columbus sailed for India

Jacques Cartier sailed for Spain.

Jacques Cartier sailed for North America

Francisco Pizarro conquered the Aztecs.

Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incas

Now, we need to look at the motivations of the Europeans. Why explore?

GOLD: Everyone wants to be rich. During the 1500s, the way to become rich was to be born rich. If not, you had to trade your way to the top. They were looking for gold in the Americas.



They found a little gold and a lot of silver. There was so much silver in the Incan Empire that Spain became the richest, most powerful country in the world overnight. They melted down all of the Incan treasure and made it to coins. These coins mostly ended up in China, where they bought spices for European market. Also, the Spanish spent them on wars.



European explorers were looking for access to gold, spices, and other natural resources. They knew that they could bring these things back and sell them for high prices.



There were many new products from America. Potatoes, tomatoes, chili peppers, and corn are all from America. They came to Europe with the traders. This became known as the Colombian Exchange.



Answer

1. What is the reason that Europeans explored?

They were looking for natural resources. like spices, gold and silver.

2. Besides gold, what else was there in America?

There were also like potatoes, tomatoes, chili pepper, and corn.

3. What precious metal did the Spanish get from the Incan Empire?

They got gold and lot of silver.

4. What is the name for the trade that develops between the Americas and Europe?

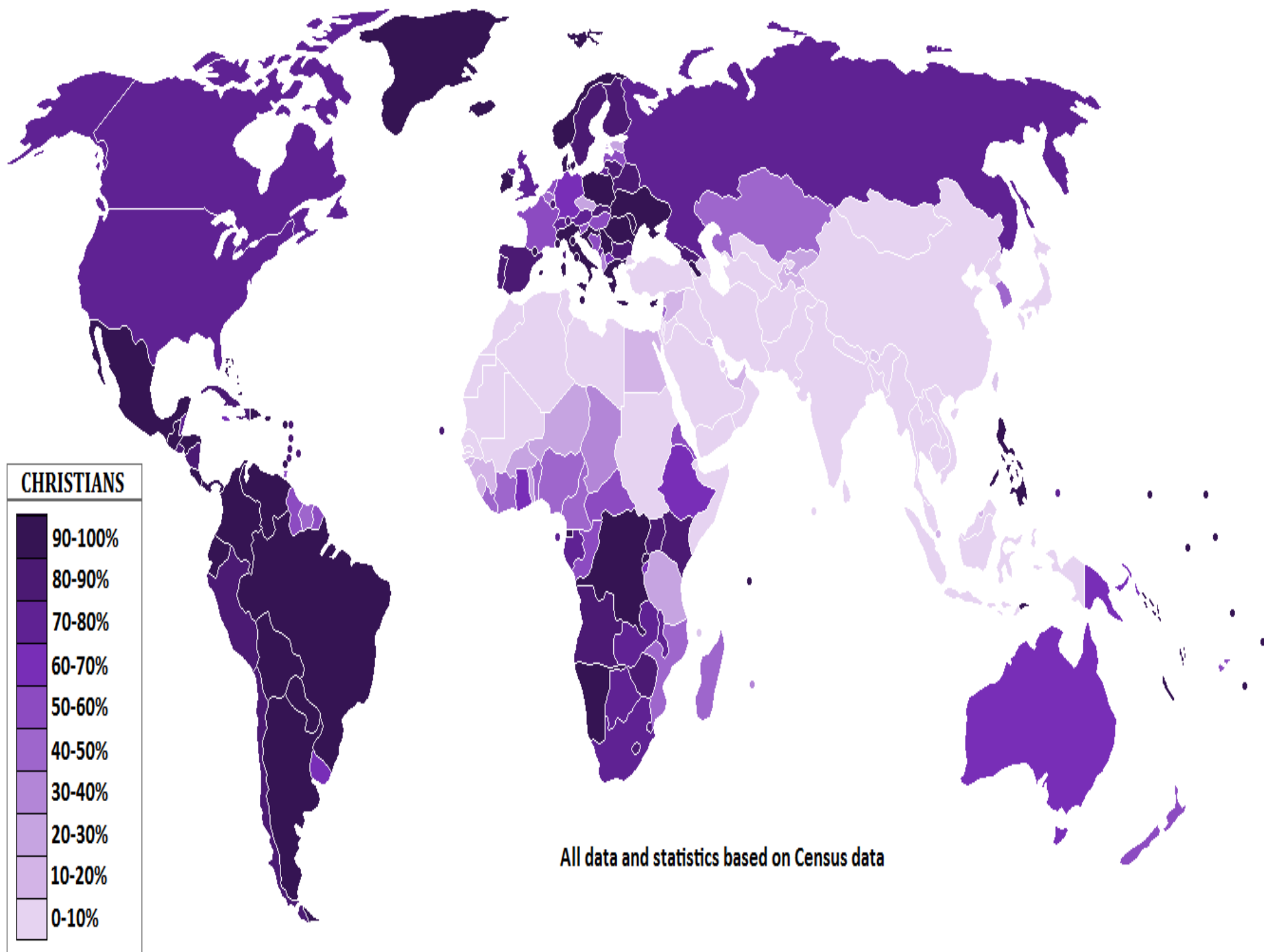
The name of the trade was called the Colombian Exchange.

GOD:

Nowadays, the religion that dominates the Americas is Christianity.

During the 1500s in Europe, there was a big split in the Christian Church called the Protestant Reformation. So, Catholic nations like Spain wanted to claim land for Catholicism; however, Protestant nations like England wanted to claim land for Protestantism.

- The Spanish and Portuguese-speaking part is majority Catholic.
- The English-speaking part is majority Protestant.



The immigrants brought their religion to the “New World.” The first thing that new colonies did was build a church for their people.



Missions converted indigenous people. This is called proselytize or spread the word. Many indigenous people accepted Christianity, even though they didn't fully understand it. For example, one group of indigenous people crucified their dead, thinking that this was a

Christian custom.

Answer

1. What is proselytize?

Proselytize is when the indigenous people were converted from Muslims to Christian.

2. What happened in the 1500s to Christianity?

They spread their words all around to the Americas and many more.

3. What European countries were Protestant?

The European country that was a protestant was England.

4. What European countries were Catholic?

The Spanish and Portuguese

5. What 2 ways did Christianity get to America?

They colonize the Americas and build new church and they travel over to the Americas.

GLORY:

Glory refers to pride, or how the explorers felt proud of their countries and themselves. One reason that the explorers set out to discover new places was glory.



For example, many of the Spanish explorers were from a state in Spain called *Extremadura*. If you speak Spanish, you know that Extremadura means “very tough!”



This is Extremadura. It's beautiful, but it's not very good for farming. There are no big cities here. So, if you're from here, you are poor. You are going to want to make a living some other way.... Probably, by immigrating to another place.

European countries also wanted glory. They competed for political and economic power that came from exploration and colonies. It's like how the USA and China compete in the Olympics now.



Spain was the top Empire in Europe.

If England wanted to feel good about itself, it needed colonies.

The Europeans wanted Gold, God, and Glory.

True/False

False. Europeans competed for religious reasons.

True. Most Spanish explorers and conquistadores came from rich backgrounds.

Trues. Europeans competed for political and economic reasons.

True. *Glory* = pride in your country

So, how did things change? Well, the great American Empires were destroyed.

Cortes destroyed the Aztec. He killed the Emperor. Then, he got the enemies of the Aztecs to join him. He took over their capital Tenochtitlan. The land of the Aztec became “New Spain.”

Pizarro destroyed the Inca. He kidnapped and killed the Emperor. Then, he took advantage of a Civil War to divide the Inca. He took over their silver mines. The land of the Inca became “New Granada.”



The top part is New Spain.

The bottom part is New Granada and Rio De la Plata (Argentina).

The light part is Brazil.

Rewrite

Cortes destroyed the Incas.

Pizarro destroyed the Incas

Pizarro destroyed the Aztecs.

Cortes destroyed the Aztecs.

The Aztec territory became called New Granada

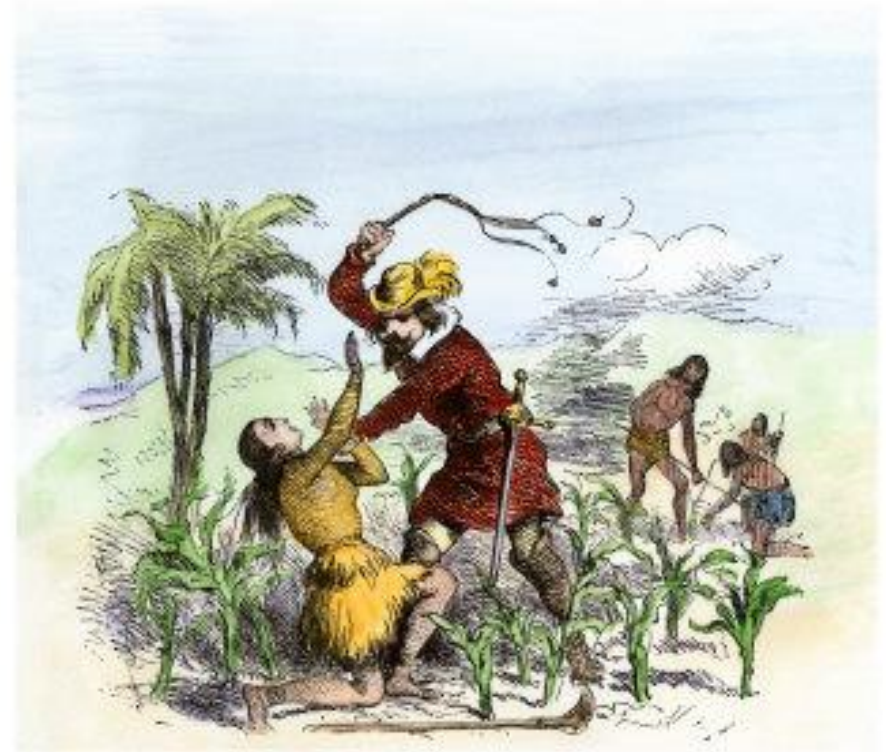
The Aztec territory became called Tenochtitlan.

The Inca territory became called New Spain

The Inca territory became called New Granada.

The Spanish put the indigenous people to work. They told the indigenous people: “Before you followed the Aztec and Inca. Now you follow us.” So, they replaced the Aztec and Inca emperors in the social hierarchy. They said: “Your new emperor is the King of Spain. Now get back to work. This is called the *encomienda* system.

But the Spanish worked the indigenous people to death.



Answer

1. Who replaced the Inca and Aztec emperor as the top of the hierarchy?

The Spanish replace the Inca and Aztec emperor as the top of the hierarchy.

2. How were the Spanish different rulers than the Aztecs and Incas?

They took power by force and over worked the indigenous people too hard even to death.

3. What is encomienda?

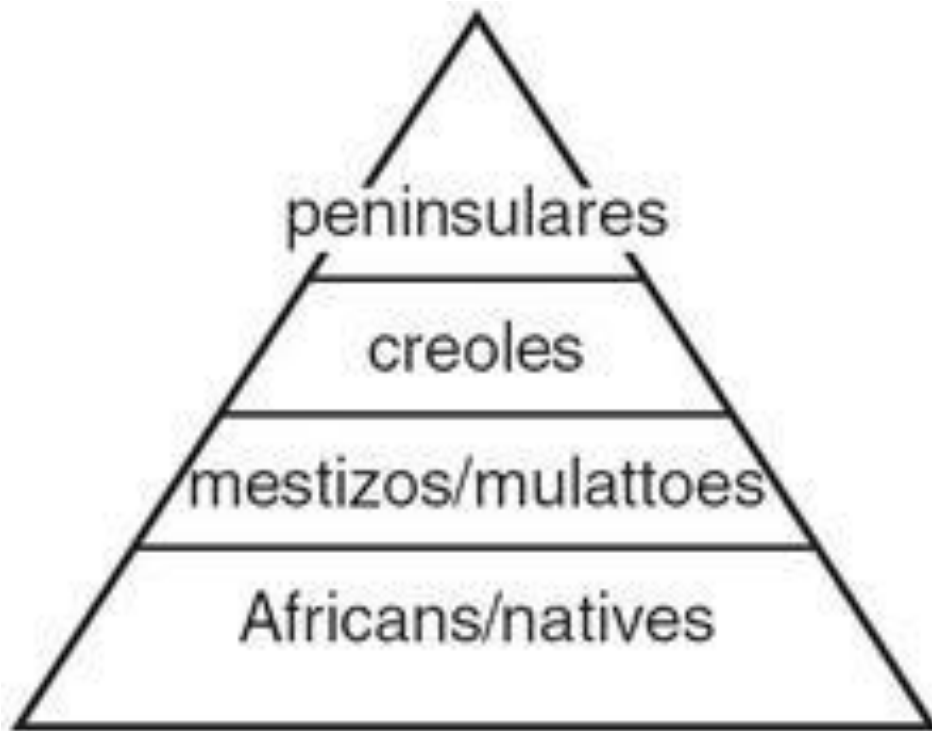
It a system that the king of Spain establish to control the indigenous people.



The Spanish colonists in America copied the culture of Spain. In Spain, there were rich, noble families and everybody else.

If you were rich, you were very proud of your family. In America, it was the same.

This created a rigid class system where poor people stayed poor and rich stayed rich. This class system was based on race. Indians and blacks were at the bottom. Mixed people were in the middle. Immigrants were near the top. Native Spanish people were at the top.



This is the social hierarchy.

Rewrite

The indigenous people were at the top of the social hierarchy.

The indigenous people were at the bottom of the social hierarchy

The Spaniards were at the bottom of the social hierarchy.

The Spaniards were at the top of the social hierarchy.

The social hierarchy was loose.

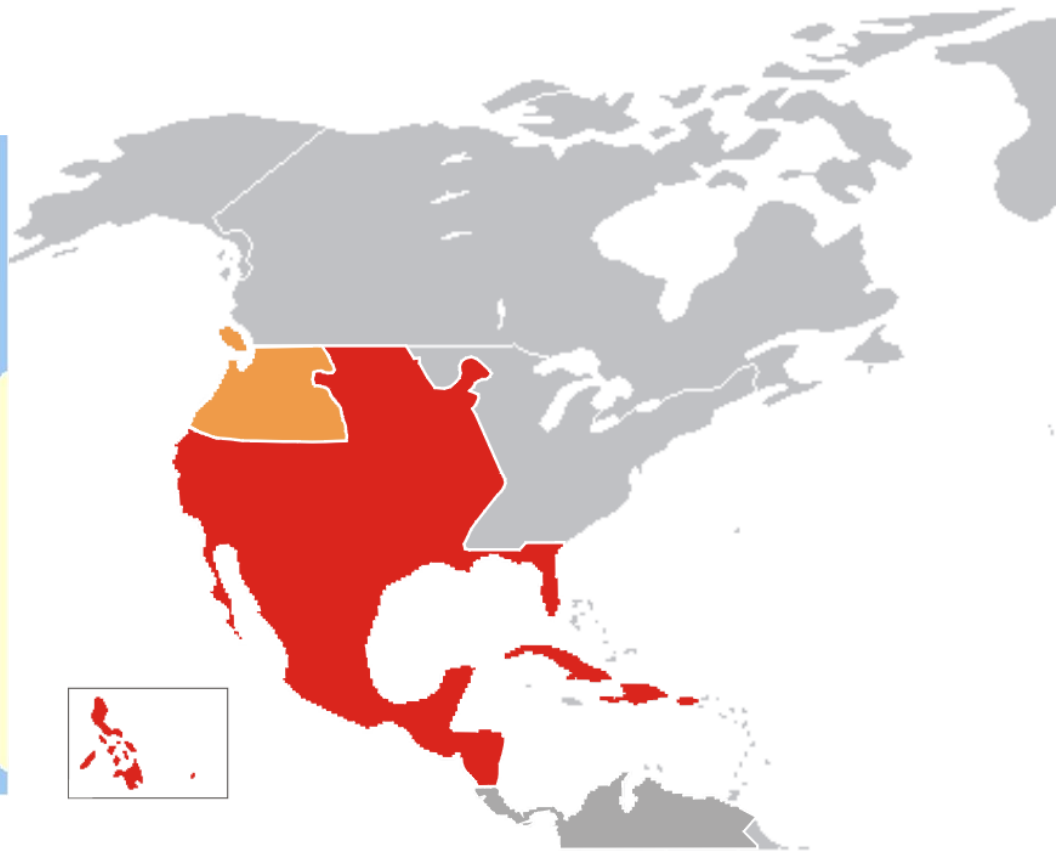
The social hierarchy was really strict

Rewrite

1. What does rigid mean?

It a system where they arrange people according to their class.





Use the Map to Answer

What do the maps show?

They show the change from _____ to _____.

The Spanish treated the indigenous people very bad, working them to death in the silver and gold mines. This became known as the “Leyenda Negra” or “Black Legend” because the Spanish treated them like animals. For example, most Spanish immigrants believed the indigenous people had no souls, so torture was not a problem. The Spanish worked a lot of the indigenous people to death.



But, they had found some cash crops to make them a lot of money. Cash crops are crops that you can make a lot of money from after you turn them into something else. For example, you can make a lot of money from sugar by turning it into rum. And, you can make a lot of money from tobacco by turning into cigars. They brought in African slaves to work on the cash crops.





In this map,

1. Where do you think indigenous labor was used the most?

I think the indigenous labor was used the most around number 2.

2. Where do you think slave labor was used the most?

I think the slave labor was used the most around number 3.

Black slaves came to America because the Spanish worked the indigenous people to death. So, they needed more workers.



The black slave ships came to America. They dropped off the slaves and brought rum and cigars to Europe. These ships loaded up with gold and guns in Europe, where they went to Africa for more slaves.

This was called the Triangular Trade

Answer

1. The death of the indigenous people led to the demand for African Slaves.
2. The death describes the bad treatment of the indigenous people by the Spanish.
3. The trade route called the triangular trade describes the connection between Africa, America, and Europe.

So, if you think about it, after 1500, all of the world was trading with each other.

There were European ports in America, Africa, and Asia:



There was the Colombian Exchange of goods:



And the Triangular Trade:



We go from Gold, God, and Glory to money, money, money....



Answer



1. What is this called?

This is called the Columbia exchange.

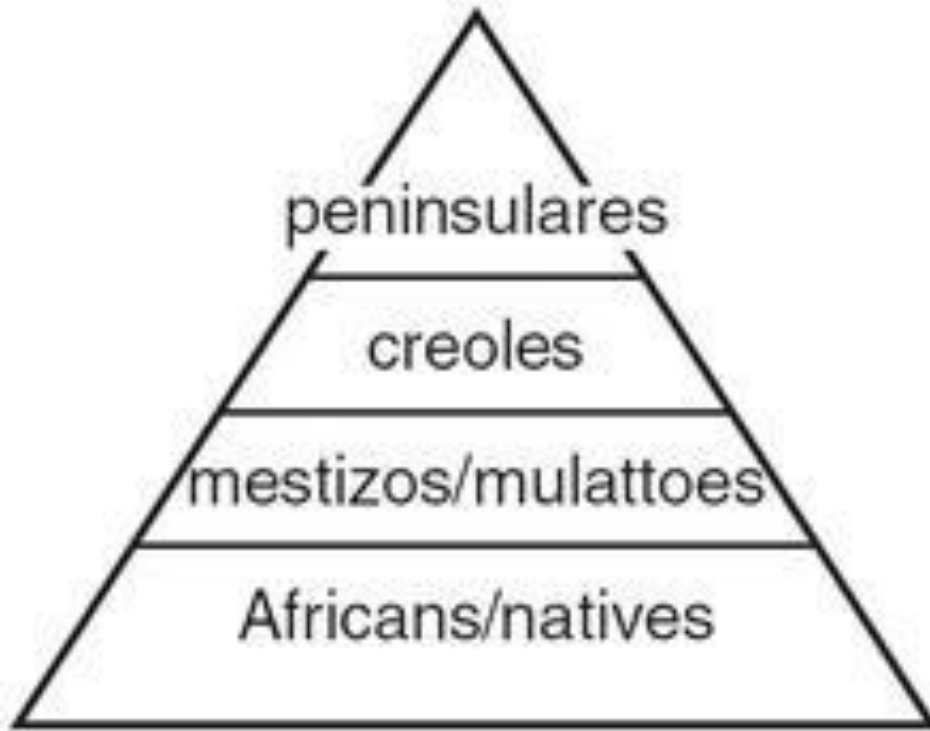
2. What is happening in this photo?

This picture shows the goods the colonies were trade with each other.



1. What is this called?

This is called the triangular trade



1. What is this called?
A rigid class system.

2. What is happening in this photo?

2. What is happening in this photo?
The photo shows how the colonies exchange African slaves and goods from one colony to the other.

This photo shows a rigid system. It looks like the peninsulares are in the top of the system the creoles are second of the class system, the mestizos are in the third and the African or natives are at the bottom of the list.

BFU: The World is flat



Europeans began to dominate the world economy. They did this after the Spanish Empire changed the world.



Spain changed the world by taking over the Incan and Aztec Empires. The Spanish king replaced the indigenous rulers. The two great indigenous empires produced very large quantities of gold and silver. The world had never seen such wealth in the hands of one nation.



The Inca especially had a lot of silver in the mines of Potosi.

Rewrite

The Spanish king replaced the indigenous slaves.

The Spanish king replaced the indigenous leader.

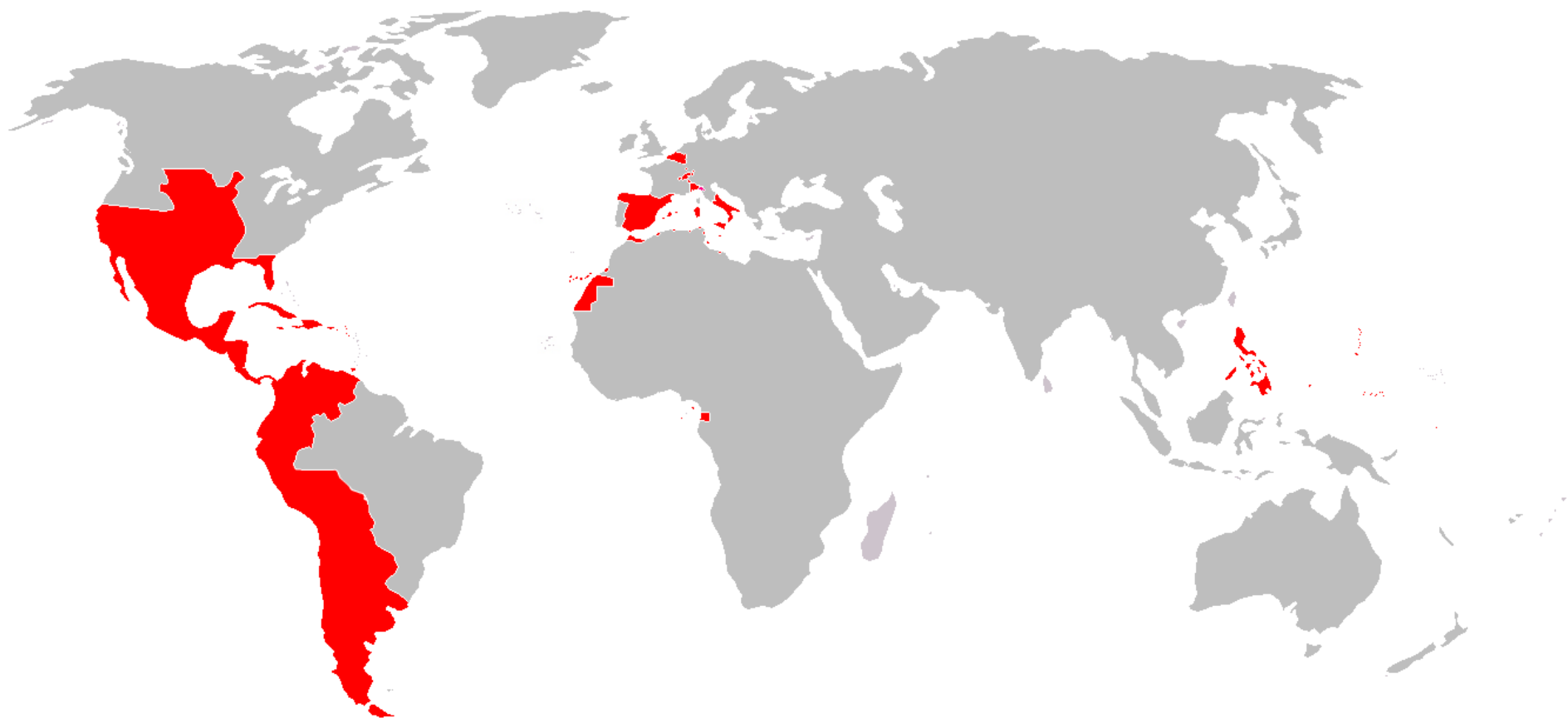
The Aztecs had a large number of silver mines.

The Incas had a large number of silver mines.

The Portuguese become the most powerful empire in the world.

The Portuguese become the most powerful empire in the world.

Spain colonized most of the Americas. Portugal had a piece, called Brazil. And England and France had parts of North America. But Spain ruled over the largest empire. This BFU is about the economic changes that they caused.





Now we will talk about Spain and the *commercial revolution*. The commercial revolution is a change in the world economy so that it is more global.



Banks during the *commercial revolution* began to put their money together to “sponsor” trade expeditions. They invested their money into these new things called joint-stock companies, or *companies* for short. These companies allowed many different people to put their money together in many different ventures in hopes of making a profit. They made huge profits.



Spain became so powerful that it revolutionized money. Before, there were many different kinds of coins and it was difficult to figure out what anything is worth. After the commercial revolution, everyone around the world wanted the Spanish silver peseta. So, Spain could buy whatever they want for cheap, since they had all the pesetas.

This is called uniform currency, when everyone uses the same money. It is another aspect of the *commercial revolution*.

Finish

The Spanish colonized all of the Americas except Portugal, England and France.

Uniform currency means the country use the same currency

Investors put their money together into joint-stock, which then go on ventures to explore.

Rewrite

The commercial revolution occurs because of Portugal.

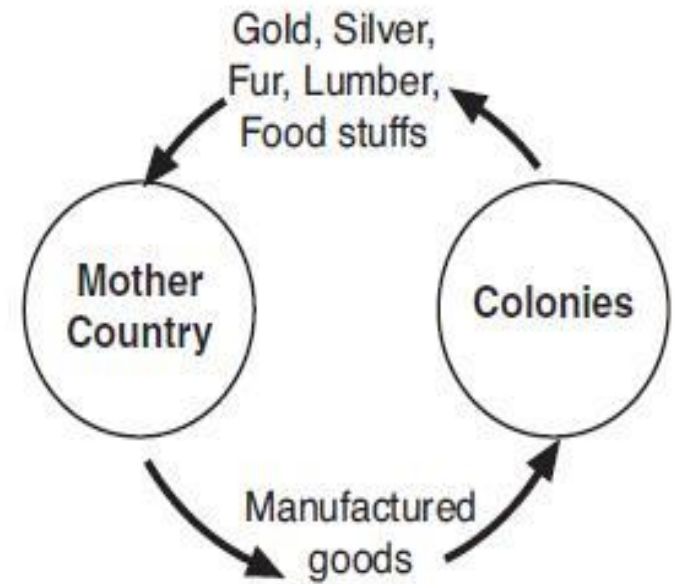
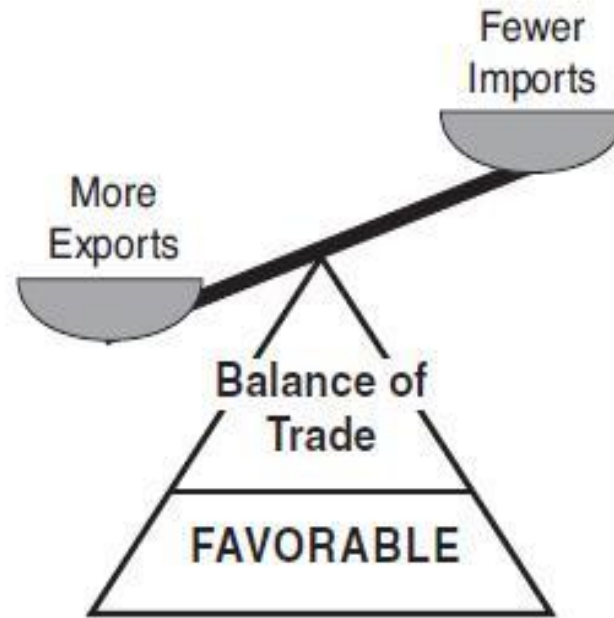
The commercial revolution occurs because of Spain.

Complete

What are two parts of the commercial revolution?

The revolution led to a new kind of economic system called Mercantilism. The idea of mercantilism is to get a favorable balance of trade for your country. You do this by not spending any money outside of your country.

A European View



Here is an example. Spanish people love pretty clothes. So, Spain decided to buy factories for making clothes instead of buying clothes from the British. They didn't want to spend their gold or silver, especially in Europe and especially not to the British. They didn't want to spend any of their gold and silver to the competition.



The goal of mercantilism is to get self-sufficiency. This means you don't depend on any other country. You can produce everything you need. So, they needed colonies, because colonies have lots of raw materials. Spain—the mother country—gets whatever they can't get in Spain from America. This is the idea of mercantilism.



Rewrite

The goal of mercantilism is free trade.

The goal of mercantilism is to save money.

You got rich in mercantilism by creating factories.

You got rich in mercantilism by selling expensive goods in the country.

Self-sufficiency means you depend on other countries for your needs.

Self-sufficiency means you don't depend on other countries for your needs.

The Spanish loved spending money with the British.

The Spanish hate spending money with the British.

Complete

What is mercantilism?

Mercantilism is the idea of not spending outside of the country by buying cheap goods outside from the country and sell it very expensive in the country and save money.

Why compete with other Europeans? Because they were all enemies. The Protestant Reformation divided Europe. And the big countries had been fighting for years. The Spanish hated the British especially because they destroyed the entire Spanish fleet—called the Spanish Armada—in one war.





Mercantilism depends on having colonies to produce new things that people want to buy. The colonies produce for the mother country. They produce new products. Most of these products occur because of the Columbian Exchange. The Columbian Exchange was the exchange of goods and ideas between the Americas and Europe.



The products that changed Europe that come from the Americas include corn, tomatoes, and potatoes. Potatoes, for example, comprised almost 80 percent of the calories in Ireland in the 1700s. Before Columbus, there were no potatoes in Ireland. Also, think about pizza, tomato sauce, and Italian food. These are all American foods.



And the indigenous people benefited from the Colombian Exchange. The indigenous people got horses and cattle, which helped them lead more productive lives. Of course, they were really hurt by the exchange because they had lower immunity and died of Smallpox.

Rewrite and give example

Mercantilism never leads to war.

Mercantilism leads to wars. Like the Spanish war called the armada.

The Colombian Exchange didn't change Europe.

The Colombian exchange change Europe by improving their trading skills and colonizing other country lies like Peru and Mexico.

The Colombian Exchange only had positive effects in America.

The Colombian exchange has both positive and negative effects in America. Some positive things like products.

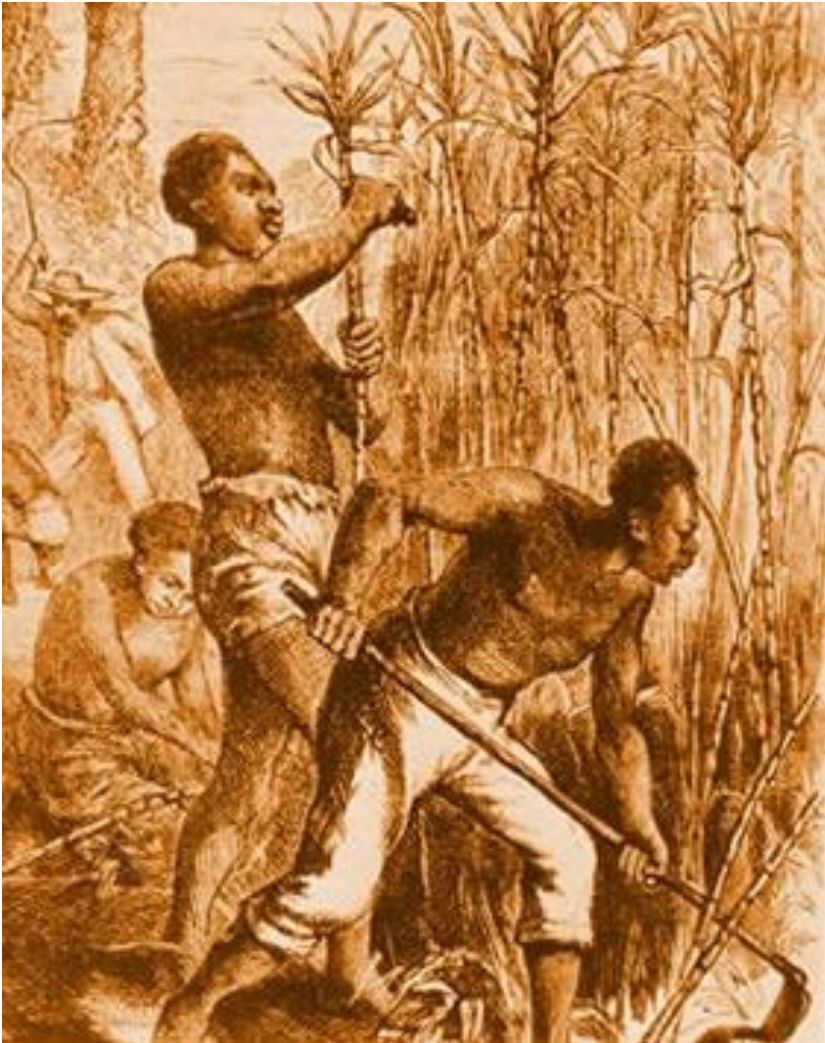
Peru and Mexico can be called mother countries during the 1500s.

Peru and Mexico were not called the mother countries during the 1500s. Because Peru and Mexico were the ones producing goods for the mother country.

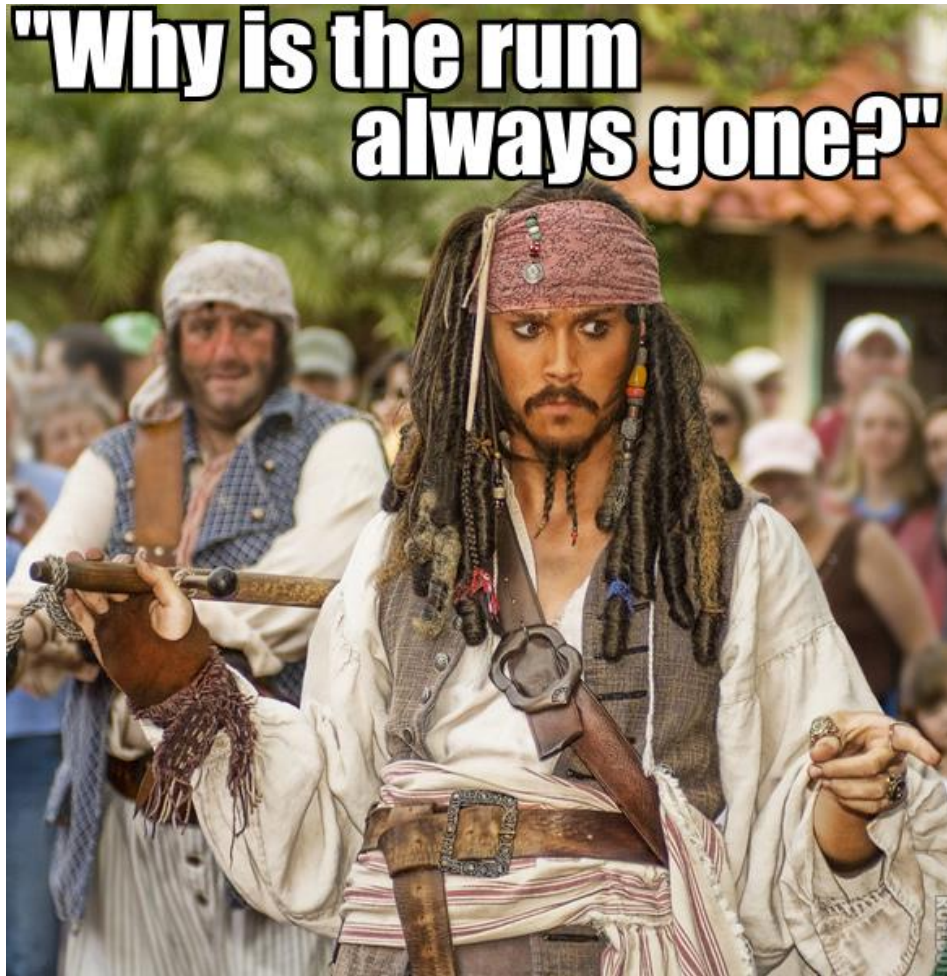


But the real money-maker coming from the Colombian Exchange was the growth of cash crops. Tobacco is a cash crop that comes from America. But sugar is a better example of how cash crops changed the world economy and led to mercantilism.

Sugar came with the Europeans to America. They planted sugar in their colonies and made huge plantations. But, they didn't have enough workers in the areas where sugar grew because the indigenous populations were small. So, they brought over African slaves.



The sugar was worth a lot of money in Europe, but it was worth even more as Rum. The alcoholic drink Rum comes from sugar. It is easier to transport, and it doesn't rot or get diseased along the way. Sugar is a natural resource. Rum is a finished product.



Rewrite

Some examples of cash crops are wheat and rice in the Americas.

Some examples of cash crops are wheat and rice in the European

Cash crops caused the extinction of the African people.

Cash crop caused the extinction of the indigenous

Cash crops caused slavery to decline.

Cash crop caused slavery to increase.

Sugar is a finished product. It is easier to transport than Rum.

Sugar is not a finish product. It is easier to transport that rum.

Rewrite and give example

Mercantilism never leads to war.

Mercantilism leads to war like the Spanish armada. The war between the Spanish and the British.

The Colombian Exchange didn't change

The Colombian exchange change the way people trade goods and services.

Like pineapple and other products.



So, many companies and banks invested money into Rum factories called distilleries. They made these factories in the same places the sugar was grown. They made a ton of money. But they had to pay a lot of taxes to their mother country, Spain. This is mercantilism.



The sugar plantations made lots of money, but they ended up leading to the destruction of the indigenous people. The Spanish needed as much land as possible, so they killed the Indians and took their land. Then, they fixed the labor shortage by getting African slaves. This is why there are so many black people in the Caribbean. It was the center of sugar production.



Well, the Spanish were making huge profits on cash crops like sugar and tobacco, and finished products like Rum and Cigars. But they kept needing workers. They brought over more and more African slaves, so that slavery became the big business in West Africa.

Answer

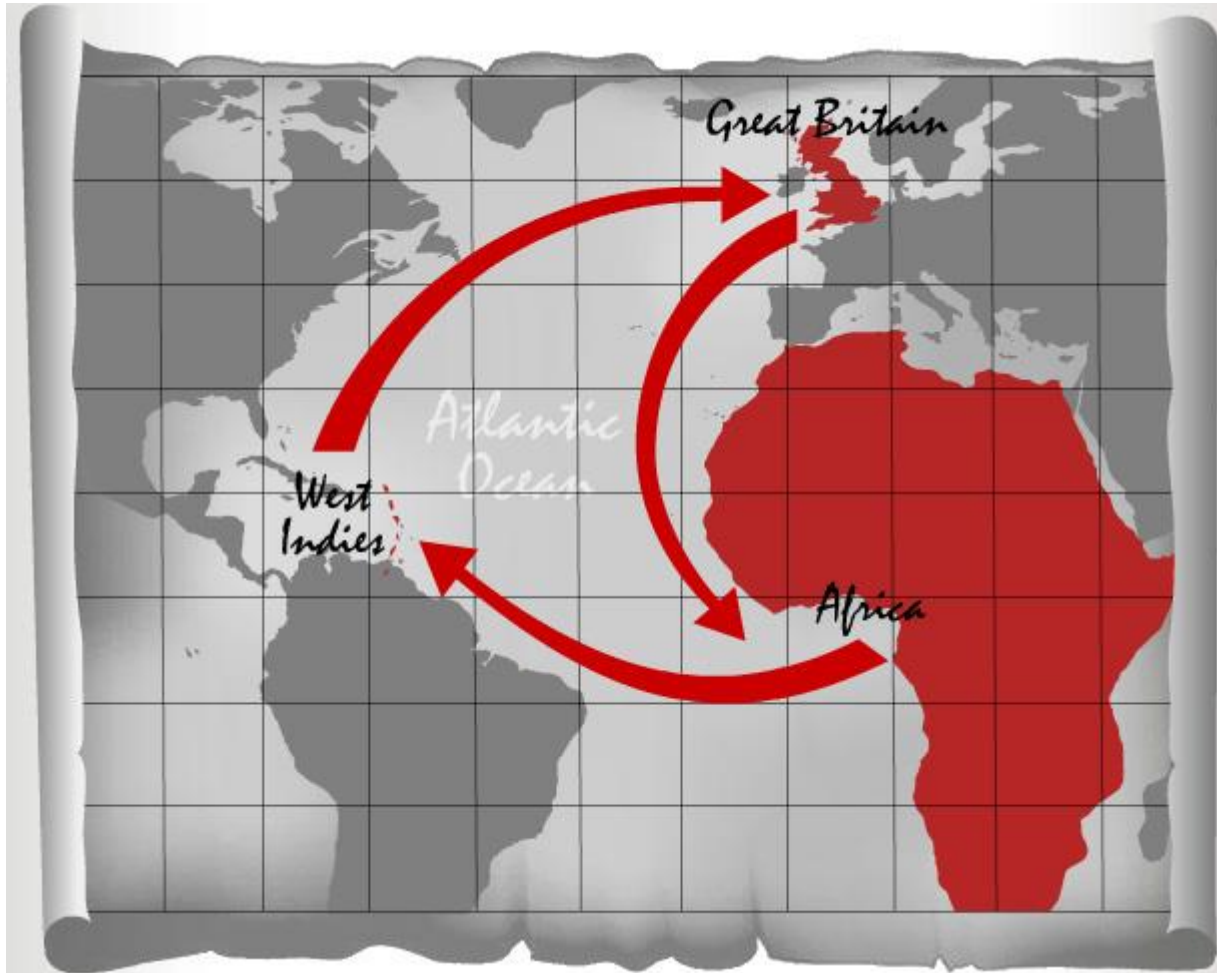
What is the connection between Rum and Cigars and Slavery?

The connection is in the Americas the indigenous people were force to harvest all of the plantation but since most of the workers died they decide to get more slavery from Africa and forces them to work. They cultivate many plants and make other products like cigarette and rum from sugar.

The Spanish had to pay for the slaves. They had to pay other Africans and Arabs for the slaves because they weren't making the people slaves themselves. They paid for the slaves with gold and silver from the Americas and guns and weapons that they built in Europe.



The slaves got sold in the Americas for a good profit. The factories and plantations in America expanded because they had more workers (the slaves.) They produced more goods, which they sold in Europe for more money. This whole system became known as the Triangular Trade.



Answer

In your own words, what is the triangular trade?

The triangular trade was a method the three colonies came up to trade goods and service. For Africa they traded slaves to the Americas and the Americas traded other products to the Europe. The exchange goes back and forth

How can you tell the difference between the Triangular Trade and the Colombian exchange? The Colombian Exchange happens right after the “Discovery of America” and it just means how Europe found a bunch of new products and so did America.

The Triangular Trade happened as businessmen figured out how to make huge profits from these new products. The Triangular Trade had some good effects: Africa imported new manufactured goods like guns as well as corn and potatoes. They exported natural resources and some Africans got rich.



But the Triangular Trade led to a huge increase in slavery. And slavery, combined with European disease and cruelty (the Black Legend) led to the destruction of the indigenous people in the Americas.



Answer

What is the difference between the Colombian Exchange and Triangular Trade?

- ✚ The Colombian Exchange happens right after the "Discovery of America" and it just means how Europe found a bunch of new products and so did America.
- ✚ The Triangular Trade happened as businessmen figured out how to make huge profits from these new products.

What good things did the Triangular Trade cause?

- ✚ Africa imported new manufactured goods like guns as well as corn and potatoes.
- ✚ They exported natural resources and some Africans got rich.

What bad things did the Triangular Trade cause?

- ✚ Triangular Trade led to a huge increase in slavery.
- ✚ Slavery, combined with European disease and cruelty (the Black Legend) led to the destruction of the indigenous people in the Americas.

Mercantilism eventually leads to the decline of Spain. The Spanish Empire becomes so rich with gold and silver that they start a bunch of wars at the same time. It costs a lot but they can afford it. However, once they stop finding gold and silver in the Americas, Spain has nothing. They don't have any factories or businesses because all of these are in the Americas. When the Americas declare independence, they are finished!



It turns out that economic power is not what you have but what you can produce. England becomes powerful because it can produce what everyone in the world once, so it can keep selling and selling. Now, the USA is in this position.



Answer

What happened to Mercantilism?

Mercantilism eventually leads to the decline of Spain. The Spanish eventually ran out of gold and silver because they were involved in many wars.

What is the source of economic power?

England. They became the most powerful power because they were actually Using their natural resource to produce what they know what they can.