

Chapter 16: The World Economy

The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

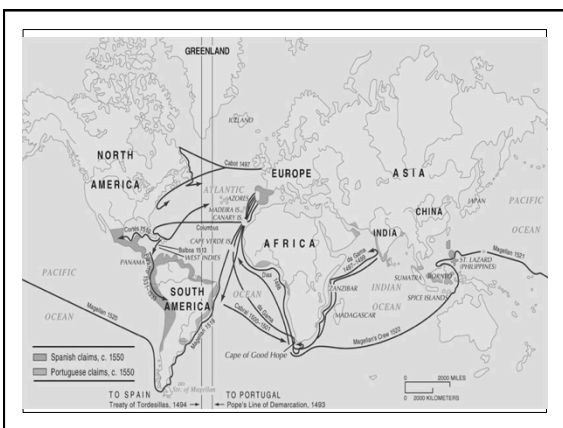
- After the fall of the Mongol empire and the increasing power of the Islamic empires in the Middle East, Europeans were looking for a trade route to the East by sea.
- Belief that the world was flat and sea travel may lead to falling off the earth
- Problems: fear of Ottoman Empire and lack of gold to pay for imports from Asia

The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

- Europeans developed deep-draft, round-hulled sailing ships
 - Could sail Atlantic
 - Carry heavy armaments
- Improved compass, map-making
- Advanced explosives, cannons, weapons

The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

- Portugal led in navigation
 - Discovery, destruction to Muslim world, wealth
- Henry the Navigator organized expeditions along the coast of Africa, islands
- 1498- Vasco de Gama reached India, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope
- De Gama's success led to other expeditions

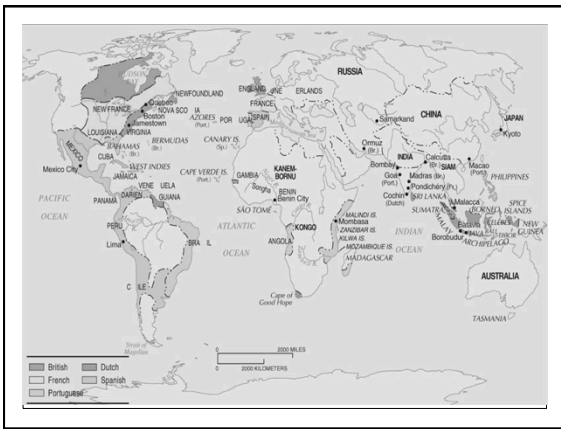


The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

- Portugal claims parts of African coast and parts of Brazil, India
- Christopher Columbus reached the Americas, thought he was in India
- 1519-1521 Ferdinand Magellan sailed around the world
- Spain claims Mexico, parts of South America, Florida

The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

- British set up colonies in North America, China, India
 - Tried to find an Arctic route to East
- Dutch set up colonies in southeastern Asian islands, Sri Lanka, south Africa
- French set up colonies in mid-western, southern US, Canada
- Dutch East India Company



Toward a World Economy

- Columbian Exchange
 - Food/ Plants
 - To the new world: pea, tea, rice, sugarcane, wheat, lettuce, oat, coffee, citrus, apples, bananas, garlic, onion, opium
 - To the old world: potatoes, tomatoes, corn, vanilla, rubber, cacao, avocado, tobacco, pumpkin, chicle, peanut, cashew
 - Animals
 - To the new world: horses, goat, pig, sheep, cow, chicken, camel, bat, bees
 - To the old world: turkey, llama, alpaca, guinea pig
 - Disease
 - To the new world: plague, chicken pox, cholera, flu, leprosy, malaria, measles, smallpox, typhoid, yellow fever
 - To the old world: syphilis, hepatitis

Toward a World Economy

- Smallpox and measles were the most devastating diseases to New World peoples.
 - Between 50-80% of populations died
 - Entire island populations were wiped out
- 30% of foods in the world came from the New World
- Rumors that American food spread plague

Toward a World Economy

- Muslim traders remained active
- Western Europe dominated oceanic shipping
- 1571- Battle of Lepanto, Spanish fleet defeats Ottoman fleet
- European controlled ports in Africa, Indian Ocean
 - Mostly ports, not inland territory

Toward a World Economy

- Spain lacked a good banking system
 - Not a full commercial surge in trade
- Western Europe expanded manufacturing
- Mercantilism
 - Prosperity of a nation is dependent upon its capital
 - Should export more than import
- Human labor was vital to producing low-cost goods

Toward a World Economy

- Coercive labor practices
 - Population loss from disease
 - Imported slave labor in New World
 - Estate agriculture
- China benefited from the world economy but participated less than Europe did
- Russia was isolated; traded with nomadic societies

Toward a World Economy

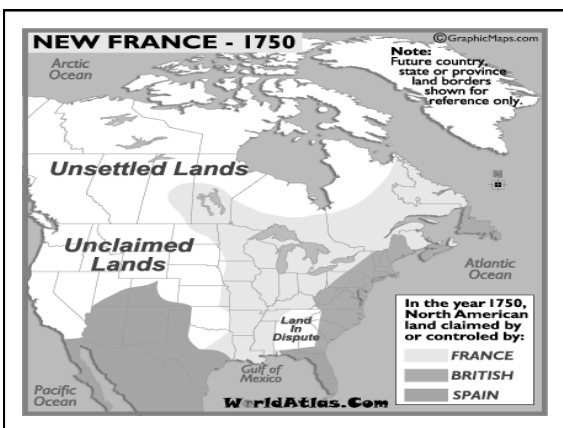
- South America, West Indies, parts of North America and some regions of west Africa were being depended on by Europe
- 1600's- Mughal Empire of India begins to fall apart
 - British and French East India Companies increased roles in international trade and administration

Colonial Expansion

- Spain colonized the Americas first.
 - Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico
- 1509 CE- Vasco de Balboa establishes a colony in Panama
- 1502 CE- Francisco Pizarro settled in Hispaniola, moves to Panama
- 1528 CE- Pizarro attacked the Incan empire and took over with a capital in Lima
- Loose colonial administrations, then more formal administrations as agricultural settlements were established

Colonial Expansion

- English colonies along the Atlantic received religious refugees
- France developed a substantial settlement of about 55,000 settlers by 1755
- North America- native groups pushed westward because of settled agriculture
- By 1700's, 23% of population of southern colonies were of African origin



Colonial Expansion

- Europeans set up small port on African coast
 - Did not go inland bc of disease, climate, geography
- 1652 CE- Cape Colony of the Dutch
 - Coastal station to supply ships bound for Asia
- British and French struggled to control India after weakening of Mughal Empire
 - British will take over as colonists after defeating French in several battles

Colonial Expansion

- Colonial rivalries
 - England and Holland turn on Spain
 - Britain and France fight in Seven Years War
- Profits from colonies brought in wealth and capital
- Slavery and serfdom spread
- World economy brings benefits to many
