

# WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Tenth  
Edition

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## Chapter 14

### Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800

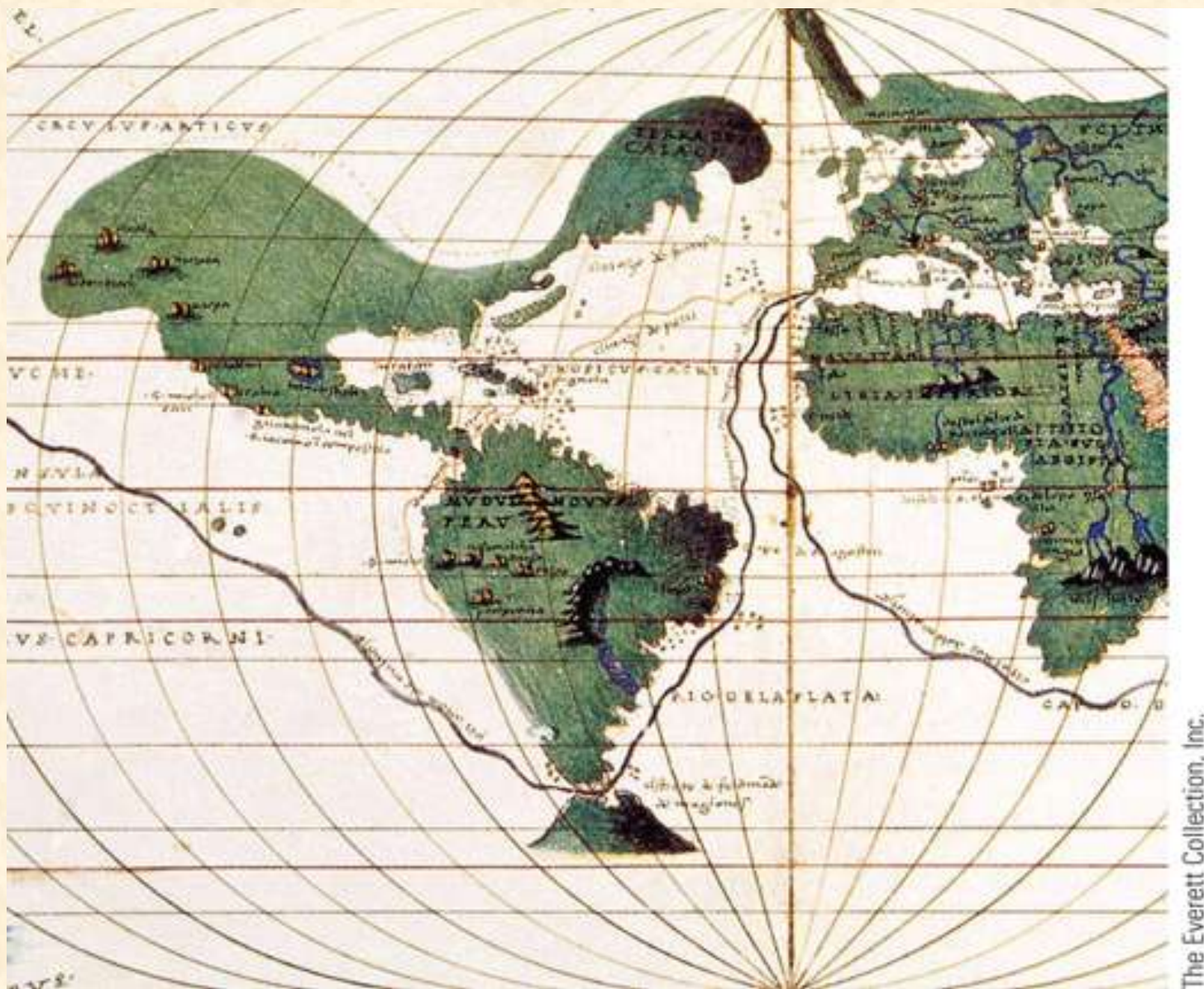
# Focus Questions

- Why did Europeans begin to embark on voyages of discovery and expansion at the end of the fifteenth century?
- How did Portugal and Spain acquire their overseas empires, and how did their empires differ?
- How did the arrival of the Dutch, British, and French on the world scene in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries affect Africa, Southeast Asia, India, China, and Japan? What were the main features of the African slave trade, and what effects did it have on Africa?
- How did European expansion affect both the conquered and the conquerors?
- What was mercantilism, and what was its relationship to colonial empires?


- 
- Which European navigator is often associated with the first circumnavigation of the earth?



# A 1536 Mercator projection map showing the route of Ferdinand Magellan's first circumnavigation of the world



The Everett Collection, Inc.

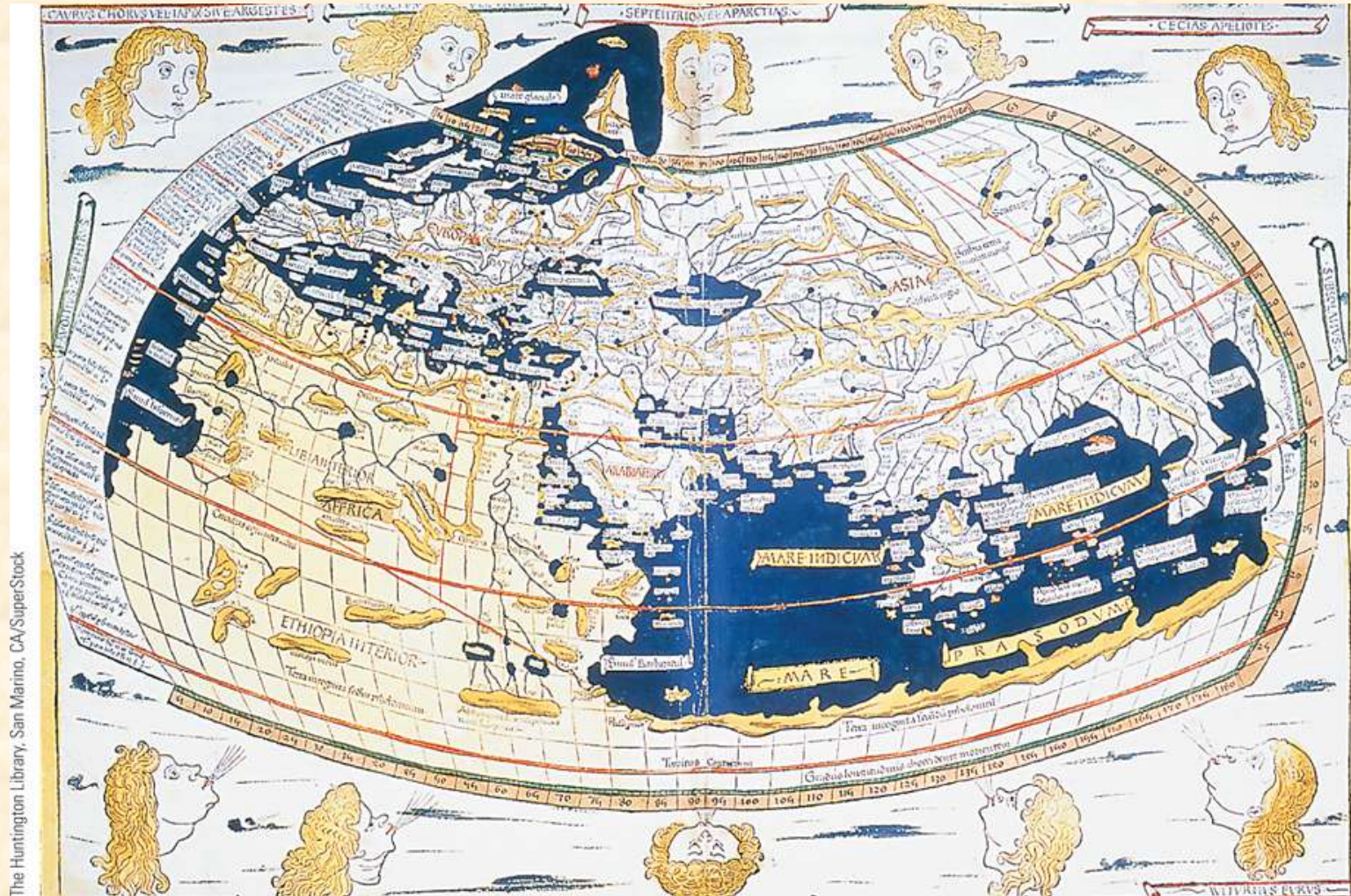
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- What were specific motivations for European exploration?
  - What made European exploration possible?



# On the Brink of a New World

- The Motives for Expansion
  - Fantastic lands
    - *The Travels of John Mandeville* (14th century)
  - Economic motives
    - Access to the East
      - The Polos
  - Religious Zeal
- The Means for Expansion
  - Maps
    - Ptolemy's *Geography* (1477, available in print)
  - Ships and sailing
    - Navigational aids and enhanced knowledge

# Ptolemy's World Map



The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA/SuperStock

Contained in the Latin translation of Ptolemy's Geography was this world map, which did not become available to Europeans until the late 1400s.








# New Horizons: The Portuguese and Spanish Empires

- The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire
  - Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 – 1460)
  - The Portuguese in India
    - Bartholomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama
    - Viceroys
      - Alfonso d'Albuquerque (c. 1462 – 1515)
      - Commercial – military bases
  - In search of spices
    - Reasons for Portuguese Success
      - Guns and seamanship



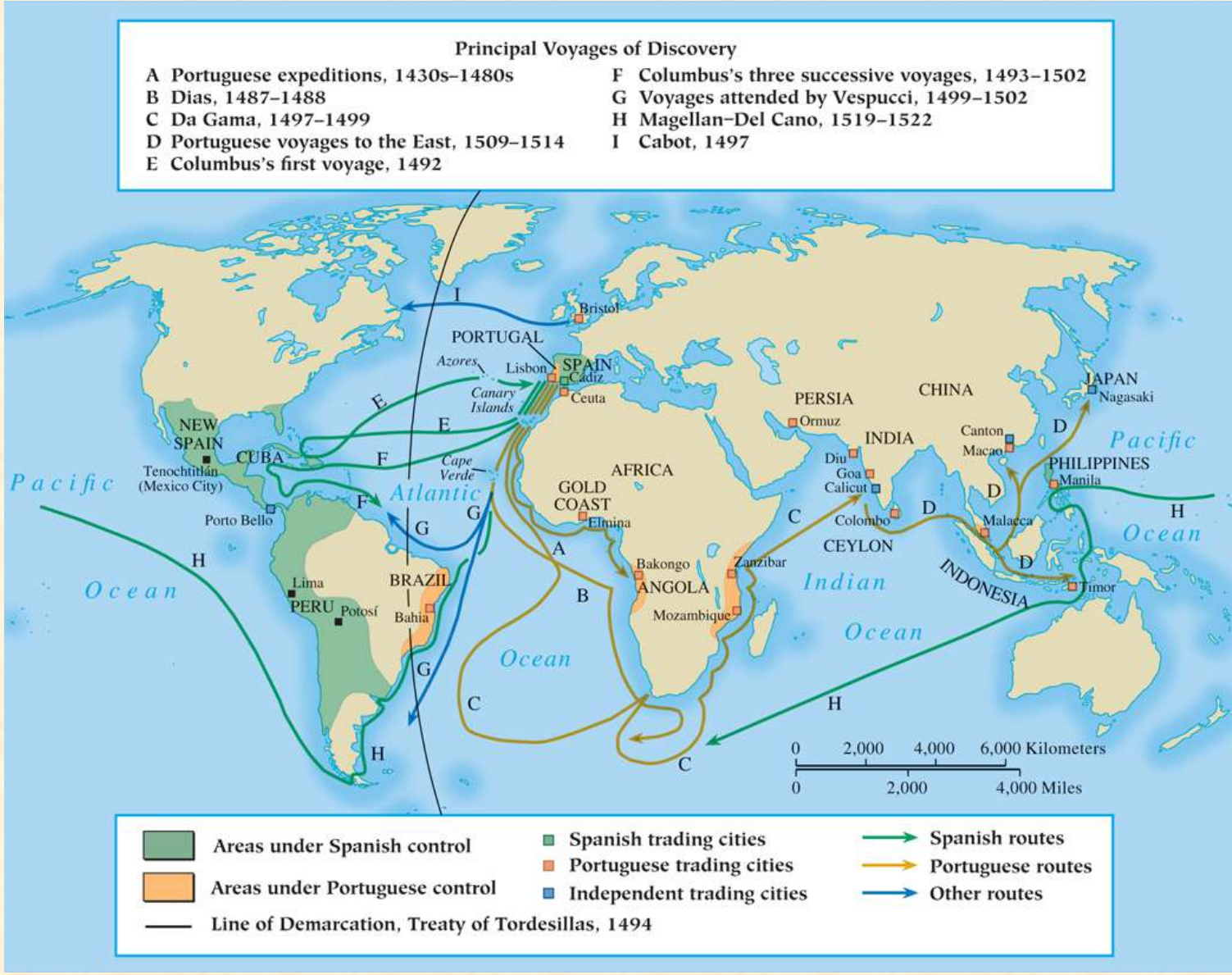






List at least three differences between the Portuguese and Spanish empires.

# MAP 14.1 Discoveries and Possessions in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries





# Spices and World Trade (Slide 1 of 3)



Vasco da Gama's success in locating a route to the East by sailing around Africa shifted much of the control over the spice trade into Portuguese hands. The illustration shows a portrait of da Gama from ca. 1600.

## Spices and World Trade (Slide 2 of 3)



Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris/Archives Charmet/The Bridgeman Art Library

The illustration is from a fifteenth-century French manuscript shows pepper being harvested in Malabar, in southwestern India.



# Spices and World Trade (Slide 3 of 3)



Castello d'Issogne, Val d'Aosta, Italy// Scala/Art Resource, NY

The Venetians had played a dominant role in the spice trade via Constantinople, as is evident in the Venetian fresco shown.

# Voyages to the New World


- The Voyages of Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)
  - Spanish financing to sail west to reach Asia
    - Reached the Bahamas (Oct. 12, 1492)
    - Additional voyages (1493, 1498, and 1502)
- New Voyages
  - John Cabot
  - Pedro Cabral
  - Amerigo Vespucci
  - Vasco Nunez de Balboa
  - Ferdinand Magellan (1480 – 1521)
    - Circumnavigation
  - Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)



# Christopher Columbus



Columbus was an Italian explorer who worked for the queen of Spain.




Put the following events in chronological order. Provided estimated years.

- Spanish conquest of Aztecs
- Columbus' first voyage
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Spanish conquest of Inca



# CHRONOLOGY The Portuguese and Spanish Empires in the Sixteenth Century

<b>Event</b>	<b>Dates</b>
Bartholomeu Dias sails around the tip of Africa	1488
The voyages of Columbus	1492–1502
Treaty of Tordesillas	1494
Vasco da Gama lands at Calicut in India	1498
Portuguese seize Malacca	1511
Landing of Portuguese ships in southern China	1514
Magellan's voyage around the world	1519–1522
Spanish conquest of Mexico	1519–1522
Pizarro's conquest of the Inca	1530–1535

- 
- Which Mesoamerican civilization occupied modern-day Mexico prior to the Aztecs?
  - List at least three characteristics of the Aztec Empire.




# The Spanish Empire in the New World

## (Slide 1 of 3)

- The Role of the Conquistadors
- Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica
  - The Maya
    - Yucatan Peninsula
    - Sophisticated calendar
    - Accomplished artists
  - The Aztecs
    - Tenochtitlán
    - By 1500, 80,000-200,000 inhabitants
    - Outstanding warriors
    - Loose political organization






What factors led to Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire?



# The Spanish Empire in the New World

## (Slide 2 of 3)

- Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire
  - Hernan Cortés (1485 – 1547)
  - Moctezuma (Montezuma)
- The Inca
  - The leadership and conquests of Pachakuti
  - Administration, buildings, and roads
- Spanish Conquest of the Inca Empire
  - Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475 – 1541)
    - The devastations of smallpox and Spanish weapons



List at least three characteristics of the administration of the Spanish Empire.

# The Spanish Empire in the New World (Slide 3 of 3)

- Administration of the Spanish Empire
  - Recreated urban cities of Spain
  - Santo Domingo (1501) first Spanish city.
  - *Encomienda* and impact
  - Viceroyalty and *audiencias*
  - The church
- Disease in the New World
  - Sweeping epidemics of Old World disease
  - High mortality rates and labor shortages



# The Maya



# The Aztecs



# The Inca






# Aztec Victims of Smallpox



The indigenous populations of the New World had no immunities to the diseases of the Old World, such as smallpox. By 1520, smallpox had spread throughout the Caribbean and Mesoamerica.

- 
- What is the common misconception about slavery that was discussed in Crash Course? Why is it wrong?
  - What elements of prior forms of slavery were found in the Atlantic Slave Trade?



# New Rivals on the World Stage

- Africa: the Slave Trade
  - Origins of the slave trade
    - Cane sugar, plantations, and slavery
  - Growth of the slave trade
    - Triangular trade
      - Up to 10,000,000 African slaves taken to the Americas between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries
    - High death rate during the Middle Passage
  - Conduct of the slave trade
    - Prisoners of war
    - Depopulation of African kingdoms
    - Role of African middle men
  - Effects of slave trade
    - Limited criticism of slavery

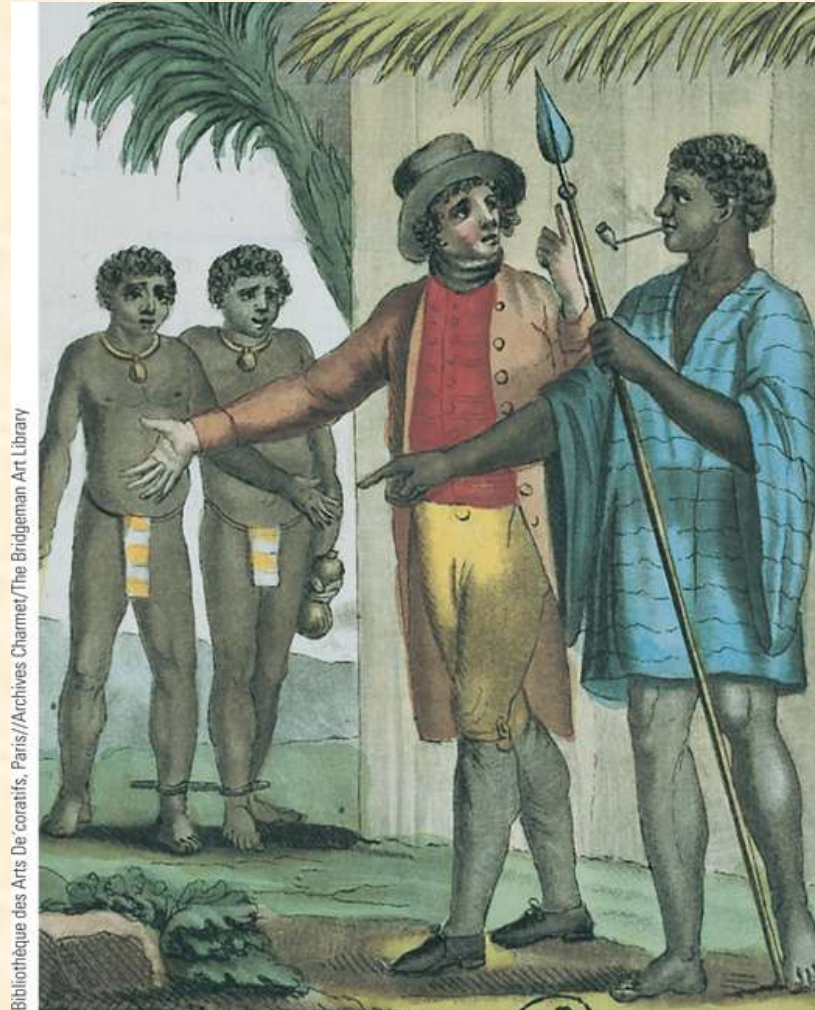





# MAP 14.2 Triangular Trade Route in the Atlantic Economy



# The Sale of Slaves



In the eighteenth century, the slave trade was a highly profitable commercial enterprise. This painting shows a Western slave merchant negotiating with a local African leader over slaves at Gore'e, Senegal, in West Africa.



What Southeast Asian kingdoms put up strong resistance to European expansion and eventually established trade with Portugal?



# The West in Southeast Asia

- European and Native Rivals
  - Portugal
    - The limits of empire
  - Spain
    - The importance of the Philippines
  - The Dutch and the English
    - Dutch consolidation of economic, political, and military control
  - The strength of mainland kingdoms in Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, and Vietnam



# Southeast Asia, c. 1700



# Europe in Asia (Slide 1 of 2)

Private Collection/The Bridgeman Art Library



As Europeans began to move into parts of Asia, they reproduced many of the physical surroundings of their homeland in the port cities they built there.




# Europe in Asia (Slide 2 of 2)



The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY

This is a seventeenth-century view of Batavia, which the Dutch built as their headquarters on the northern coast of Java in 1619.

- 
- What empire brought the many Hindu and Muslim kingdoms on the Indian subcontinent under one rule during the 16<sup>th</sup> century?
  - Regarding European powers in India, what shift or change started to take place during the 17<sup>th</sup> century?




# The French and British in India

- The Mughal Empire
  - Babur (1483–1530)
  - Akbar (1556–1605)
  - Collapsed by mid-17<sup>th</sup> century; power vacuum
- The Impact of the Western Powers
  - The decline of Portugal's dominance
  - The increasing presence of the English
    - Dutch and French competition
    - Sir Robert Clive and the expansion of the East India Company
      - The “Black Hole of Calcutta”
      - Battle of Plassey (1757)
      - Forced withdrawal of the French



# The Mughal Empire





What was the result of Catholic missionaries in Japan in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century?

# China & Japan

## ■ China

### ■ The Ming and Qing dynasties

- Dynastic shift (1644) and the greatness of Manchu China

### ■ Western inroads

- Imperial decline and European pressures
  - Qing attempts to control trade

## ■ Japan

### ■ Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 – 1616)

### ■ Opening to the West

- Initial traders and missionaries welcomed
- Reactions against Westerners
  - Expulsion of missionaries and merchants



# The Qing Empire



# The Portuguese Arriving at Nagasaki



Musée des Arts Asiatiques-Guimet (Daniel Arnaudet), Paris/© RMN-Grand Palais/  
Art Resource, NY

Portuguese traders landed accidentally in Japan in 1543. In a few years, they arrived regularly, taking part in a regional trade network involving Japan, China, and Southeast Asia.



# The Americas

- The West Indies
  - The British and French “sugar factories”
- British North America
  - The Dutch and the New Netherlands
  - The English
    - Jamestown (1607)
    - Control of the eastern seaboard
      - The thirteen colonies and their roles
- French North America
  - Rivalries with Britain in Canada and Latin America



# The West Indies



# A Sugar Mill in the West Indies





Cane sugar was one of the most valuable products produced in the West Indies. By 1700, sugar was replacing honey as a sweetener for increasing numbers of Europeans.

# CHRONOLOGY New Rivals on the World Stage

<b>Event</b>	<b>Dates</b>
Portuguese traders land in Japan	1543
British East India Company formed	1600
Dutch East India Company formed	1602
English settlement at Jamestown	1607
Champlain establishes settlement at Quebec	1608
Dutch fort established at Batavia	1619
Dutch seize Malacca from the Portuguese	1641
English seize New Netherland	1664
English establish trading post at Canton	1699
Battle of Plassey	1757
French cede Canada to British	1763
British mission to China	1793



- 
- List three impacts of European exploration on non-Europeans.



# The Impact of European Expansion (Slide 1 of 2)

- The Conquered
  - Diverse effects
    - Devastating effects to local populations in America and Africa
    - Less impact in Asia
    - Creation of a multiracial society in Latin America
    - Ecology: livestock and crops
  - Catholic Missionaries
    - Conversion of native populations
    - Hospitals, orphanages, and schools
    - The Jesuits in Asia
    - Conversions in China
    - Japan



List three impacts of European exploration on Europeans.



# The Impact of European Expansion (Slide 2 of 2)

- The Conquerors
  - Opportunities for men and women
  - Economic effects
    - Gold, silver, and a price revolution
  - Plants and animals: the Columbian Exchange
  - Impact on European lifestyle
    - Chocolate, coffee, and tea
  - Deepening European rivalries
  - New views of the world
    - Gerardus Mercator (1512 – 1594) and his map
  - Psychological impact



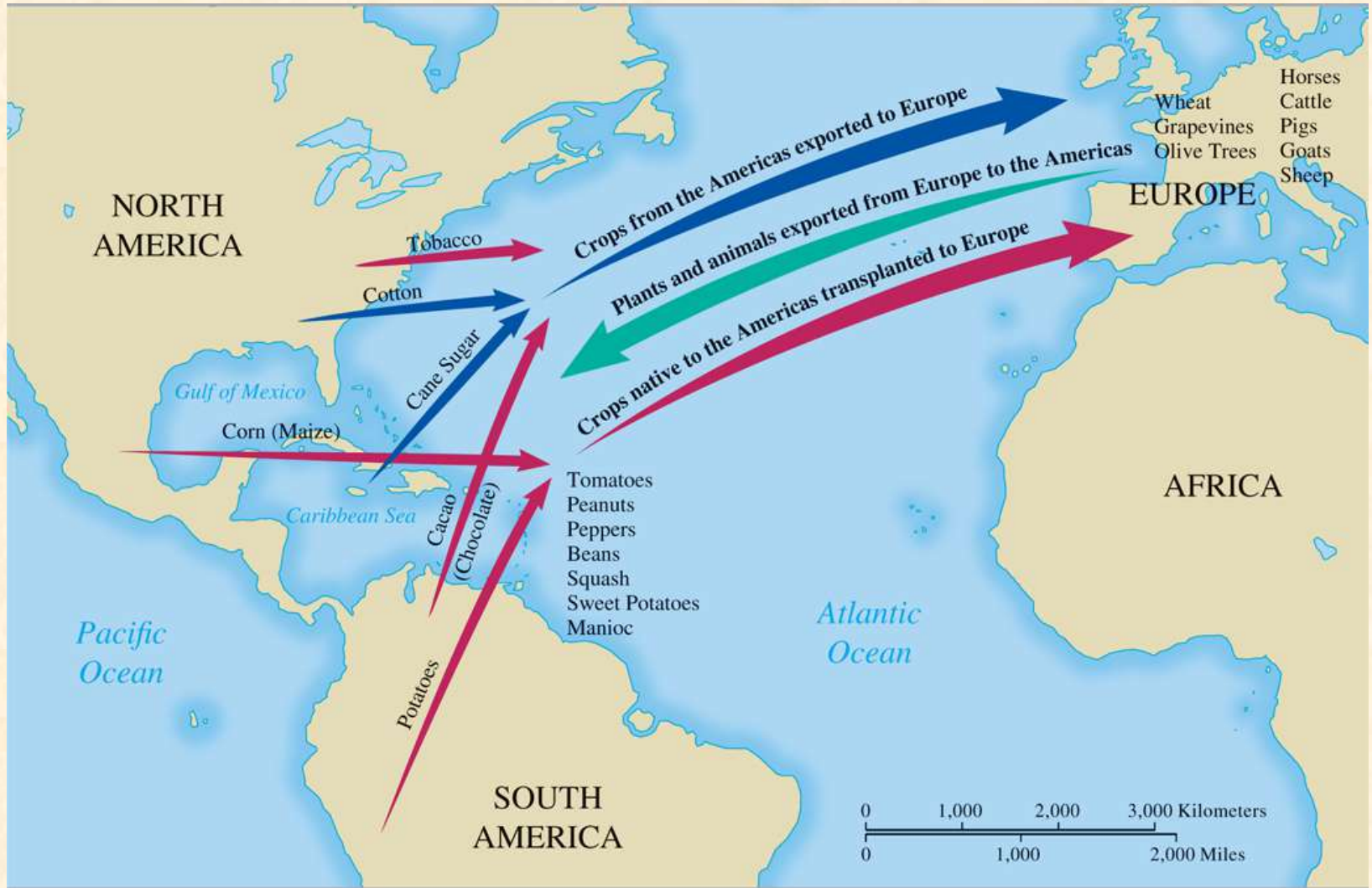
## Film & History: *The Mission*



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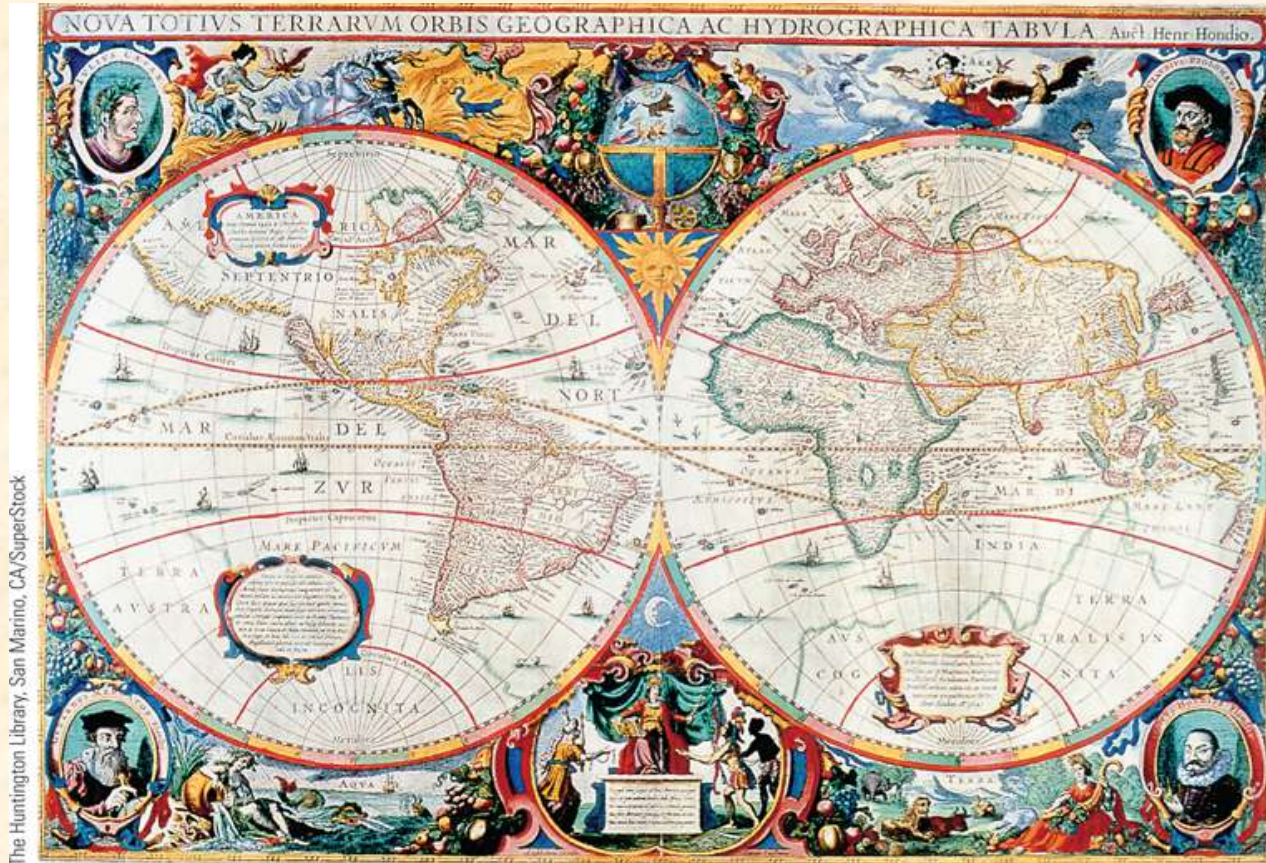
The Jesuit missionary Father Gabriel (Jeremy Irons) with the Guarani Indians of Paraguay before their slaughter by Portuguese troops.

# MAP 14.3 The Columbian Exchange






# A Seventeenth-Century World Map



The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA/SuperStock

This beautiful world map was prepared in 1630 by Henricus Hondius.




Describe at least one cause and one consequence of the Price Revolution.



# Toward a World Economy (Slide 1 of 2)

- Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century
  - The causes and consequences of inflation
- The Growth of Commercial Capitalism
  - Joint-stock trading companies
  - New economic institutions
    - The Bank of Amsterdam (1609)
    - Amsterdam Bourse (Exchange)
  - Continuing dependence on agriculture



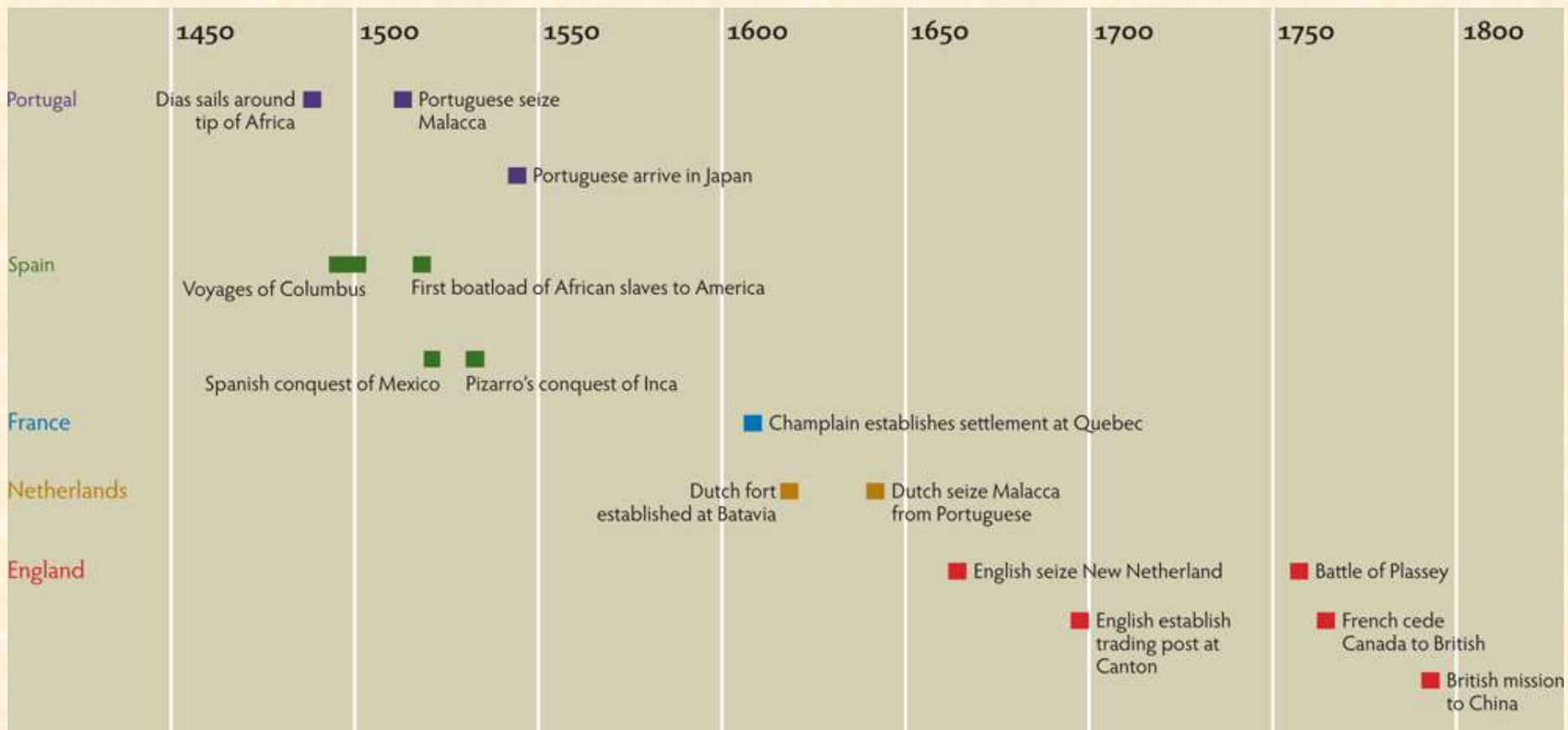


What were the chief beliefs of mercantilism?

# Toward a World Economy (Slide 2 of 2)

- Mercantilism
  - Chief beliefs and practices
    - Total volume of trade unchangeable
    - Importance of bullion and favorable balance of trade
    - State intervention
- Overseas Trade and Colonies: Movement toward Globalization
  - The value of transoceanic trade
  - Intra-European trade
  - Trade patterns interlocked Europe, Africa, the East, and the Americas

# Chapter Timeline





# Discussion Questions

- Why were the Western European nations so well positioned for overseas exploration?
- How were the Spanish able to defeat the Aztecs?
- What social and economic forces drove the slave trade?
- How were the British able to achieve such a dominant position in Asia?
- What impact did European colonization have on the colonized?
- What economic changes occurred in Europe as a result of mercantilism and capitalism?