

IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRADE AFTER 1500 A.D. [C.E.] (WHII-5)

Draw a line from each box, to the country's or empire's approximate location on the map below.

The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of **Constantinople**. The Ottomans brought much of the Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.

Original location of the Ottoman Empire

- _____

Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire (see map on next page)

- Southwest Asia
- Southeastern Europe, _____ Peninsula

- _____

Development of the Ottoman Empire

- Capital at Constantinople renamed _____
- _____ religion as a unifying force that accepted other religions
- Trade in _____ and _____

Refer back to Worksheet WHII-2 for more information on the trade routes.

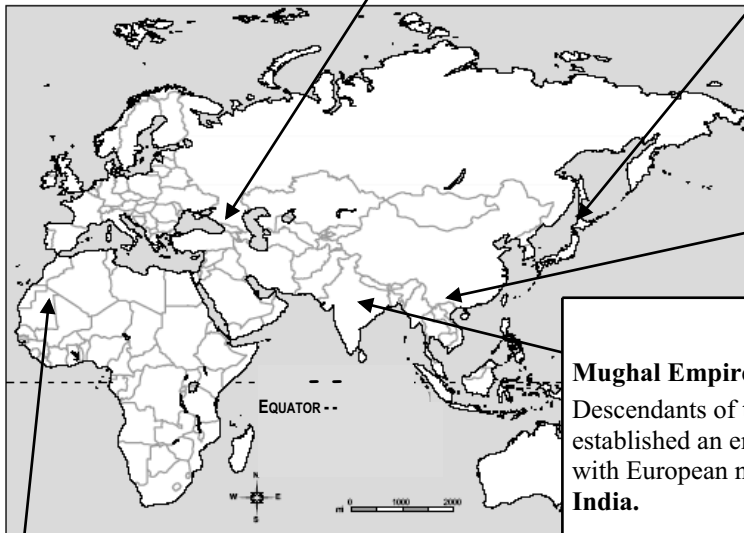
Japan and China sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.

- Characterized by powerless emperor controlled by military leader (_____)

- Adopted policy of _____ to limit foreign influences

- Creation of foreign _____ to control trade
- _____ policy of controlling foreign influences and trade
- Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (_____, _____)

EASTERN HEMISPHERE



The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.

African exports

- Slaves (_____ trade)
- Raw materials (_____ and gold)

African imports

- Manufactured goods from _____, _____, and the _____
- New food products (_____, _____)

Mughal Empire:

Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers established an empire in northern India. The Mughal Empire traded with European nations. The Mughal Empire was located in **North India**.

Contributions of Mughal rulers

- Spread of _____ into India
- Art and architecture—_____
- Establishment of European trading _____
- Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry

Trade with European nations

- Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing Coastal ports on the Indian subcontinent.

Southern India

Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade

- Southern India traded _____, _____ and _____

Expanded Information:

- A shogun was a title originally given by the emperor to the top military commander. This position gradually became more and more powerful—eventually gaining total control of the government with the emperor serving as a figure-head. Japan was ruled by a succession of shoguns for almost seven hundred years. A shogun means “general” and is still used today to refer to the rank of general.
- The Taj Mahal was a white marble tomb built in 1630-53 in Agra (which was the seat of the Mughal Empire) by Shah Jehan for his wife. It is considered to be among the great buildings of the world.



This map shows the approximate size of the Ottoman Empire. Note the expansion across three continents—_____

_____, and Asia. Find the capital, Istanbul, which had formerly been _____.

The original location of the Ottoman Empire was Asia Minor—which became a large part of the Byzantine Empire before becoming part of the Ottoman Empire.

The original Asia Minor was where the country of _____ is today.



COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION (5e)

European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.

TERMS TO KNOW

- **Mercantilism:** An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become _____; based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the _____.

Commercial Revolution

- European _____ nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources.
- A new economic system emerged.
 - New money and _____ systems were created.
 - Economic practices such as _____ evolved.
 - Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the _____.

**Money = power
(mercantilism)**

USE IT OR LOSE IT! Answer the following questions from WHII standards 2- 5

1. Name the English monarch who broke with the Catholic Church and established the Church of England.
2. The _____ reaffirmed many of the Catholic Church's teaching in the Catholic Reformation.
3. Name the Spanish Conquistador who conquered the Incas.
4. Which empire was located in the Indian subcontinent in 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
5. Who expanded the Protestant movement and believed in predestination?
6. Name the trade route that connected Asia with the Mediterranean basin.
7. Name three countries that competed for Indian Ocean trade by establishing ports on the Indian subcontinent.
8. Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years War when France entered on the side of the _____.
9. Name three Western Hemisphere agricultural products that changed European lifestyles.
10. What was the major religion in India and part of Southwest Asia in 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
11. The _____ gave Huguenots in France the freedom to worship without oppression.
12. Who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe?
13. What was the "rebirth" of classical knowledge called?
14. Were the Hapsburgs Roman Catholic or Protestant?
15. What did the invention of the Gutenberg printing press do?
16. Which world religion was primarily concentrated in parts of Asia, Africa and southern Europe in 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
17. Who wrote 95 theses?
18. In what year did the English defeat the Spanish fleet known as the Spanish Armada?
19. What were two major products traded in the Ottoman Empire?
20. Name two raw materials exported from Africa during this time period.

