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World Studies

Block 4

Instructional Packet Days 22-31

I hope you are doing well, attached are your assignments for days 22-31. With this instructional packet you are going to cover expansion, exploration and encounters from 1400-1800 (Module 16 Lessons 1-7). You may want to read the text as you complete the graphic organizers. You can find the text on Schoology or sign one out from the school if you have not done so already. There are 21 pages of graphic organizers too complete, 7 lessons, in which you have 10 days to do so. You may want to divide up the work into roughly two pages a day or just do one lesson a day. The work is at your own pace. If you have any questions, comments or concerns you can reach me using the email at the top of this letter or through LiveGrades.

Sincerely,

Timothy A. Patrick II

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 1**

The Mughal Empire in India

Key Terms and People

Babur founder of the Mughal Empire

Mughal name of the empire on the Indian subcontinent founded by Babur

Akbar Mughal emperor with a genius for cultural blending, military conquest, and art; he ruled from 1556 to 1605

Sikh member of a religious group that became the enemy of the Mughals

Shah Jahan Mughal emperor who built Taj Mahal; he ruled from 1628 to 1658

Taj Mahal magnificent tomb built by Shah Jahan for his wife

Aurangzeb last important Mughal emperor, 1658–1707; he expanded the empire but also weakened it

Shivaji Indian warrior king and founder of the Hindu community called Marathas

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about political and social unrest in Europe following the Protestant and Catholic Reformations.

In this lesson, you will read about the establishment of the Mughal Empire in what is now India.

As You Read

Use a chart to identify the Mughal emperors and their successes.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE MUGHALS**How did the Mughal Empire begin?**

Following the Gupta Empire in the late 400s, India went through a long, unsettled period. Nomads from central Asia invaded the area and created many small kingdoms. In the 700s, Muslims arrived on the scene. This began a long history of fighting with the Hindus who had lived in India for centuries.

After about 300 years, a group of Muslim Turks conquered a region around the city of Delhi. They set up a new empire there. They treated the

Hindus in their area as conquered peoples. Their rule was brought to an end in 1398.

A little over a hundred years later, a new leader named **Babur** raised an army and began to win large parts of India. He was an excellent general. His empire was called the **Mughal** Empire because he and his families were related to the Mongols.

1. Who was Babur?

Lesson 1, *continued*

AKBAR'S GOLDEN AGE**Who was Akbar?**

Babur's grandson was **Akbar**. His name means "Great." He ruled with great wisdom and fairness for almost 40 years.

Akbar was a Muslim. However, he believed strongly that people should be allowed to follow the religion they choose. Both Hindus and Muslims worked in the government. He hired people in his government based on their ability.

Akbar ruled fairly. He ended the tax that Hindu pilgrims and all non-Muslims had to pay. To raise money, he taxed people on a percentage of the food they grew. This made it easier for peasants to pay the tax.

He had a strong, well-equipped army that helped him win and keep control of more lands. His empire held about 100 million people—more than lived in all of Europe at the time.

During Akbar's reign, his policy of blending different cultures produced two new languages. One was Hindi, which is widely spoken in India today. The other was Urdu. It is now the official language of Pakistan. The empire became famous for its art, literature, and architecture. He also sponsored the building of a new capital city.

2. What are some examples of Akbar's policy of fair rule?

AKBAR'S SUCCESSORS; THE EMPIRE'S DECLINE AND DECAY**Who ruled after Akbar?**

After Akbar's death in 1605, his son Jahangir took control of the Mughal

empire. During his reign, the real power was his wife, Nur Jahan. She had a bitter political battle with the **Sikhs**, members of a separate religion based on equality among all people.

The next Mughal ruler was **Shah Jahan**. He too chose not to follow Akbar's policy of religious toleration. Shah Jahan was a great patron of the arts and built many beautiful buildings. One was the famous **Taj Mahal**, a tomb for his wife. His ambitious building plans required high taxes, though. People suffered under his rule.

His son **Aurangzeb** ruled for almost 50 years. He was a devout Muslim, and he punished Hindus and destroyed their temples. This led to a rebellion that took part of his empire. **Shivaji** was an important leader of the Hindu community called Marathas, which set up their own state in southwest India. At the same time, the Sikhs won control of a part of the empire in the northwest.

Aurangzeb used up the empire's resources. People did not feel loyalty to him. As the power of the state weakened, the power of local lords grew. Soon there was only a patchwork of independent states. There continued to be a Mughal emperor, but he was only a figurehead, not a ruler with any real power.

As the Mughal empire was rising and falling, Western traders were building power. Aurangzeb handed them the port of Bombay. This gave India's next conquerors a foothold in India.

3. How did Aurangzeb deal with Hindus?

Lesson 1, *continued*

As you read about the Mughal Empire, make notes in the chart to describe the outcome of each action listed.

1. Babur leads troops to victories over an army led by the sultan of Delhi and the Rajput army.	
2. Akbar governs through a bureaucracy of officials in which natives and foreigners, both Hindus and Muslims, can rise to high office.	
3. Akbar prohibits inheritance of land granted to bureaucrats.	
4. Akbar appoints Rajputs as officers in Mughal army.	
5. Akbar practices cultural blending.	
6. The Sikhs defend Khusrau in his rebellion against his father, Jahangir.	
7. Shah Jahan orders the building of the Taj Mahal.	
8. Aurangzeb strictly enforces Islamic laws and reinstates tax on non-Muslims.	
9. Aurangzeb dies.	

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 2**

Europeans Explore the East

Key Terms and People

Prince Henry Portuguese supporter of exploration

Bartolomeu Dias Portuguese explorer who rounded the tip of Africa

Vasco da Gama explorer who gave Portugal a direct sea route to India

Treaty of Tordesillas treaty between Spain and Portugal dividing newly discovered lands between them

Dutch East India Company Dutch company that established and directed trade throughout Asia

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about the Mughal Empire in India.

In this lesson, you will read about why and how Europeans began an age of exploration.

As You Read

Use a timeline to take notes on important events in the European exploration of the East.

FOR “GOD, GLORY, AND GOLD”**Why did Europeans begin to explore new lands?**

For many centuries, Europeans did not have much contact with people from other lands. That changed in the 1400s. Europeans hoped to gain new sources of wealth. By exploring the seas, traders hoped to find new, faster routes to Asia—the source of spices and luxury goods. Another reason for exploration was spreading Christianity to new lands.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo, an early Spanish explorer, explained his motives: “to serve God and His Majesty, to give light to those who were in darkness and to grow rich as all men desire to do.”

Advances in technology made these voyages possible. A new kind of ship, the caravel, was stronger than earlier ships. It had triangle-shaped sails that allowed it to sail against the wind. Ships could now travel far out into the ocean. The magnetic compass allowed sea captains to stay on course better.

1. What were the two main reasons for European exploration?

Lesson 2, *continued*

**PORTUGAL LEADS THE WAY;
SPAIN ALSO MAKES CLAIMS**
**How did Portugal lead the way in
exploration?**

The son of Portugal's king, **Prince Henry**, was committed to the idea of exploring. In 1419, he started a school of navigation. Sea captains, mapmakers, and navigators met and exchanged ideas there. Portugal made the best use of the new sailing technology, and the Portuguese monarchy also invested in overseas exploration.

Over the next few decades, Portuguese captains sailed farther and farther down the west coast of Africa. In 1488, **Bartolomeu Dias** reached the southern tip of Africa. Ten years later, **Vasco da Gama** led a ship around Africa, to India and back. The Portuguese had found a sea route to Asia.

The Spanish, meanwhile, had plans of their own. Christopher Columbus convinced the king and queen that he could reach Asia by sailing west. In 1492, instead of landing in Asia, Columbus touched land in the islands of the Americas. Spain and Portugal argued over which nation had the rights to the land that Columbus had claimed. In 1494, they signed the **Treaty of Tordesillas**. It divided the world into two areas. Portugal won the right to control the eastern parts—including Africa, India, and other parts of Asia. Spain got the western parts—including most of the Americas.

2. How did Spain and Portugal solve their differences over claims to new lands?

**TRADING EMPIRES IN THE INDIAN
OCEAN****Who established trading empires in
the Indian Ocean?**

Portugal moved quickly to make the new Indian Ocean route pay off. Through military might, Portugal gained power over islands that were rich in desirable spices. They were called the Spice Islands. Spices now cost Europeans one-fifth of what they had cost before, while still making Portugal very wealthy.

Other European nations joined in this trade. In the 1600s, the English and Dutch entered the East Indies. They quickly broke Portuguese power in the area. Then both nations set up an East India Company to control Asian trade. These companies were more than businesses. They were like governments. They had the power to make money, sign treaties, and raise their own armies. The **Dutch East India Company** was richer and more powerful than England's company.

By 1700, the Dutch ruled much of Indonesia. They had trading posts in many other Asian countries and commanded the southern tip of Africa. At the same time, both England and France finally gained footholds in India.

Nevertheless, even though Europeans controlled the trade between Asia and Europe, they had little impact on most people living in these areas.

3. How did the Dutch and English become Indian Ocean trading powers?

Lesson 2, *continued*

As you read about the age of exploration, take notes to answer questions about events listed in the timeline.

1400			1. What technological advances made possible the age of exploration?
1419	Prince Henry starts a navigation school.	↗	
1487	Bartolomeu Dias rounds the southern tip of Africa.	→	2. What were some immediate and some long-term outcomes of Columbus's voyage?
1492	Columbus reaches the Caribbean.		
1494	Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas.	→	3. What was the most important result of this agreement?
1498	Vasco da Gama reaches the port of Calicut on the Indian Ocean.	↘	
1500			4. How did Portugal benefit from his voyage?
1521	Ferdinand Magellan leads a Spanish expedition to the Philippines.		
1565	Spain begins settlements in the Philippines.	↗	5. Why did Spain set up trading posts in Asia?
1600			
1619	The Dutch establish a trading center on Java.	↗	6. How did the Dutch gain control of much of the Indian Ocean trade?
1664	France sets up its own East India Company.	↗	7. How did the European battles for Indian Ocean trade affect the peoples of Asia before the 19th century?

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 3**

China and Japan Reject Expansion

Key Terms and People

Hongwu commander of the rebel army that drove the Mongols out of China in 1368

Ming Dynasty Chinese dynasty that ruled from 1368 to 1644

Yonglo Ming ruler; son of Hongwu

Zheng He Muslim admiral who led seven exploration voyages during the Ming Dynasty

Manchus people from Manchuria

Qing Dynasty Chinese dynasty begun by the Manchus that followed the Ming Dynasty

Kangxi powerful Manchu emperor of the Qing Dynasty

daimyo Japanese warrior-chieftain who commanded a private army of samurai

Oda Nobunaga daimyo who hoped to control all of Japan and seized Kyoto

Toyotomi Hideyoshi daimyo who took control of almost all of Japan

kabuki type of Japanese theater

haiku type of Japanese poetry

Tokugawa Shogunate dynasty that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1868

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about European exploration in the East.

In this lesson, you will read about China and Japan's political and social development and efforts to limit contact with Europe.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes about China and Japan's contact with Europe.

CHINA UNDER THE POWERFUL MING DYNASTY; MANCHUS FOUND THE QING DYNASTY; LIFE IN MING AND QING CHINA**What was life like in China under the Ming and Qing?**

Mongol rule in China ended in 1368 when **Hongwu** took control of the

country. He declared himself the first emperor of the **Ming Dynasty**. Hongwu began his rule by increasing the amount of food produced and improving the government. His son **Yonglo** continued his better policies. Under Yonglo, an admiral named **Zheng He** led several voyages to Southeast Asia, India,

Lesson 3, *continued*

Arabia, and Africa. Wherever he went, he gave away gifts to show Chinese superiority.

The Ming government eventually tried to isolate China from the world, but Europeans continued to trade for Chinese ceramics and silk. Missionaries brought Christianity and technology.

By 1600, the Ming Dynasty had weakened and the **Manchus**, from Manchuria, northeast of China, took control in 1644. They started the **Qing Dynasty**. Two important emperors were **Kangxi** and his grandson Qian-long. They brought China to its largest size, increased its wealth, and sponsored an increase in artistic production.

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, farming methods, food production and nutrition improved. This caused the population to grow.

In Chinese culture, females were not valued. Many infant girls were killed, and adult women had few rights.

The Chinese tried to preserve their traditions and their isolation. Artists created works that showed traditional Chinese values and ideas. This helped to unify the Chinese people.

1. Which parts of society improved during this time, and which continued to be the same?

A NEW FEUDALISM UNDER STRONG LEADERS; LIFE IN TOKUGAWA JAPAN; CONTACT BETWEEN EUROPE AND JAPAN; THE CLOSED COUNTRY POLICY
Why were warriors fighting in Japan?

From 1467 to 1568, Japan entered a long, dark period of civil war. Powerful warriors took control of large areas of

land. They were called **daimyo**. They fought each other constantly to gain land and more power.

In 1568, one of the daimyo, **Oda Nobunaga**, took control of Kyoto. It was the site of the emperor's capital. His general, **Toyotomi Hideyoshi**, continued to try to bring all of Japan under one rule. Using military conquest and clever diplomacy, he won that goal in 1590.

Tokugawa Ieyasu completed the unification of Japan. He became the shogun, or sole ruler. He moved the capital to what would become Tokyo.

The new government brought about a long period of peace and prosperity for most people. Many peasant farmers, however, did not prosper, and left the countryside to move to the cities.

A traditional culture thrived, but in cities, new styles emerged. Townspeople attended **kabuki**, dramas of urban life. They also read **haiku**, poetry that presents images instead of ideas.

In the mid-1500s, European traders and missionaries began to arrive in Japan. Some missionaries, however, scorned traditional Japanese beliefs. They also got involved in local politics. In 1612, Tokugawa banned Christianity from the country. Christians were persecuted. This was part of a larger plan to protect the country from European influence. For the next 200 years, Japan remained closed to most European contact. All of Japan's shoguns who ruled during this time descended from Tokugawa Ieyasu and were part of the **Tokugawa Shogunate**.

2. Which three leaders helped bring Japan under one rule?

Lesson 3, *continued*

As you read this lesson, take notes to answer questions about the Ming Dynasty in China and life under Tokugawa rule in Japan.

The rulers of the Ming Dynasty drive out the Mongols and bring peace and prosperity to China.

<p>1. How did Hongwu bring stability to China?</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>2. What were some of his agricultural reforms?</p>
<p>3. Why was only the government allowed to conduct foreign trade?</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>4. How did foreign trade affect Ming China?</p>

How did each of the following influence Japanese society and culture?

<p>5. Tokugawa Shogunate</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>6. Portuguese</p>
<p>7. Christian missionaries</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>8. "Closed country" policy</p>

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 4**

Spain Builds an American Empire

Key Terms and People

Christopher Columbus Italian explorer, sailing for Spain, who landed in the Americas

colony land controlled by another nation

Hernando Cortés conquistador who defeated the Aztec Empire, conquering Mexico

conquistadors Spanish explorers who conquered the Americas in the 16th century

Francisco Pizarro conquistador who defeated the Incan Empire, conquering Peru

Atahualpa last Incan emperor, defeated and killed by the Spanish

mestizo person with mixed Spanish and Native American blood

encomienda system of mining and farming using natives as slave labor

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about China and Japan's development.

In this lesson, you will read about the Spanish and Portuguese exploration of the Americas.

As You Read

Use a timeline to trace the major events in the establishment of Spain's empire in the Americas.

THE VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS

How did the voyage of Columbus change the Americas?

In 1492, **Christopher Columbus**, an Italian sailor, led a voyage for Spain. He sailed west hoping to reach Asia. Instead, he landed in the Americas. Columbus thought that he had reached the East Indies in Asia. He misnamed the natives he met there, calling them Indians. He claimed the land for Spain. From then on, Spain began to create **colonies**. Colonies are lands controlled by another nation.

In 1500, a Portuguese explorer claimed Brazil. In 1501, Amerigo Vespucci explored the eastern coast of South America. He said that these lands were a new world. Soon after, a mapmaker showed the lands as a separate continent. He named them America after Vespucci.

Other voyages gave Europeans more knowledge about the world. Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the Pacific Ocean. Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan sailed completely around the world.

Lesson 4, *continued*

1. Which voyages gave Europeans new knowledge of the world?

2. Give two examples of conquistadors and explain what they did.

**SPANISH CONQUESTS IN MEXICO;
SPANISH CONQUESTS IN PERU**
How did Spain build an empire?

Hernando Cortés was one of the Spanish **conquistadors**, or conquerors. In the 16th century, they began to explore the lands of the Americas. They were seeking great riches. In 1519, Cortés came to Mexico and defeated the powerful Aztec Empire led by Montezuma II.

About 15 years later, **Francisco Pizarro** led another Spanish force. It conquered the mighty Inca Empire of South America, led by **Atahualpa**, the last of the Incan emperors. Once again, the Spanish found gold and silver. By the mid-1500s, Spain had formed an American empire that stretched from modern-day Mexico to Peru.

The Spanish lived among the people they conquered. Spanish men married native women. Their children and descendants were called **mestizo**—people with mixed Spanish and Native American blood. The Spanish also formed large farms and mines that used natives as slave labor. This system was known as **encomienda**.

One large area of the Americas—Brazil—was the possession of Portugal. In the 1530s, colonists began to settle there. Colonists built huge farms called plantations to grow sugar, which was in demand in Europe.

SPAIN'S INFLUENCE EXPANDS
Where did Spain hope to gain more power?

Soon Spain began to want even more power in the Americas. It started to look at land that is now part of the United States. Explorers like Coronado led expeditions to the area. Catholic priests went along and converted some of the Native Americans.

3. What area did Coronado explore?

OPPOSITION TO SPANISH RULE
Who opposed Spanish rule?

As Spanish priests worked to convert the natives, they began to make some protests about their treatment. One thing they criticized was the *encomienda* system. A monk named Bartolomé de Las Casas and others successfully called for the end of the system.

Native Americans also resisted new or continued Spanish rule. One of the most serious rebellions occurred in New Mexico. A Pueblo leader named Popé led the effort. It involved about 17,000 warriors and drove the Spanish back into New Spain for 12 years.

4. What challenges to their power did the Spanish face?

Lesson 4, *continued*

As you read about the empire Spain built in the Americas, take notes to answer questions about the timeline below.

1492	Christopher Columbus sails westward from Spain, hoping to reach Asia.	→	1. What was the significance of Columbus's voyages?
1519	Ferdinand Magellan sets sail on a voyage that rounds the southern tip of South America.	↗	2. Magellan himself died in the Philippines. What was the importance of the voyage his crew completed?
1521	Hernando Cortés conquers the Aztec.	→	3. What factors helped the Spanish defeat the Aztec?
1533	Francisco Pizarro conquers the Inca Empire.	↗	4. How did the Spanish treat the peoples they conquered?
1540	Francisco Vásquez de Coronado explores the Southwest.	↗	5. What was unique about the Spanish colonization of the lands of New Mexico?
1542	Spain abolishes the <i>encomienda</i> system.	↗	6. What was the long-term consequence of this action?

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 5**

European Nations Settle North America

Key Terms and People

New France area of the Americas explored and claimed by France

Jamestown first permanent English settlement in North America

Pilgrims group of English people who founded the colony of Plymouth in 1620

Puritans group of English people who founded a colony at Massachusetts Bay in 1630

New Netherland Dutch colony begun in an area that is now New York

French and Indian War war between Britain and France over land in North America

Metacom Native American leader who led an attack on the villages of Massachusetts; also called King Philip

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about Spanish conquests in the Americas.

In this lesson, you will read about how other nations competed for power in North America.

As You Read

Use a chart to record information about early settlements in North America.

COMPETING CLAIMS IN NORTH AMERICA

What new colonies were formed in North America?

In the early 1500s, the French began to explore North America. Jacques Cartier discovered and named the St. Lawrence River. He then followed it to the site of what is now Montreal. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain sailed as far as modern-day Quebec. In the next 100 years, the French explored and claimed the area around the Great Lakes and the

Mississippi River all the way to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico. The area became known as **New France**. The main activity in this colony was trading in fur.

1. What was the main economic activity in New France?

Lesson 5, *continued*

THE ENGLISH ARRIVE IN NORTH AMERICA**Why did the English settle in Massachusetts?**

The English also began to colonize North America. The first permanent settlement was at **Jamestown**, in modern Virginia, in 1607. The colony struggled at first. Many settlers died from disease, hunger, or war with the native peoples. Soon, farmers began to grow tobacco to meet the high demand for it in Europe.

In 1620, a group known as **Pilgrims** founded a second English colony in Plymouth, in Massachusetts. These settlers and others who followed were deeply religious people who did not agree with the practices of the Church of England. They were called **Puritans**.

Meanwhile, the Dutch also started a new colony. They settled in the location of modern New York and called it **New Netherland**. Like the French, they traded fur. The colony became known as a home to people of many different cultures. Europeans also took possession of many islands of the Caribbean. There they built tobacco and sugar plantations that used enslaved Africans as workers.

2. In which two places did English colonists first settle?

THE STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA; NATIVE AMERICANS RESPOND**How did native peoples respond to the colonists?**

The European powers began to fight for control of North America. First, the English forced the Dutch to give up their colony. New Netherland was renamed New York. The English also

started other colonies along the Atlantic coast, and pushed westward. There the English colonists interfered with North American French settlers.

The British and the French clashed over the Ohio Valley in 1754. The fight was called the **French and Indian War**. When it ended in 1763, France was forced to give up all its land in North America to England.

The native peoples responded to the colonists in many different ways. Many worked closely with the French and Dutch, joining in the fur trade and benefiting from it. Native Americans had stormier relations with English colonists. More than just trade, the English wanted to settle the land and farm it. This was land that Native Americans would not be able to use for hunting or growing their own food.

Conflicts over land erupted into war several times. One of the bloodiest conflicts was known as King Philip's War. The Native American ruler **Metacom** (also known as King Philip) led an attack on colonial villages throughout Massachusetts. After a year of fierce fighting, the British colonists defeated the Native Americans.

As in Spanish lands, the native peoples suffered even more from disease than from warfare. Thousands of Native Americans died from European illnesses. This made it impossible for them to resist the growth of the colonies.

3. Why did Native Americans lose their way of life?

Lesson 5, *continued*

As you read this lesson, fill out the chart below by writing notes that describe aspects of each European settlement.

1. New France	
Explorers	Reasons for exploration
2. Jamestown	
Founders	Significance of colony
3. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies	
Settlers	Reasons for colonization
4. New Netherland	
Land claims	Reasons for colonization

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 6**

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Key Terms and People

Atlantic slave trade buying and selling of Africans for work in the Americas

indentured servitude a system of labor by which a person could work to pay off the cost of coming to the Americas

triangular trade European trade between the Americas, Africa, and Europe involving slaves and other goods

Middle Passage voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and the Americas

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about how different European nations settled in North America.

In this lesson, you will read about the slave trade that brought Africans to the Americas.

As You Read

Use an outline to list causes and effects of the Atlantic slave trade.

THE CAUSES OF AFRICAN SLAVERY**What was the Atlantic slave trade?**

Slavery has had a long history in Africa and in the world. In the seventh century, Muslim rulers in North Africa enslaved non-Muslim Africans. Muslim traders also started to take many slaves to Southwest Asia.

Most worked as servants, and they did have certain rights. Also, the sons and daughters of slaves were considered to be free. The European slave trade that began in the 1500s was larger. The enslaved Africans also were treated far more harshly.

In the Americas, Europeans first used Native Americans to work farms and mines. When the native peoples began

dying from disease, the Europeans brought in Africans. The buying and selling of Africans for work in the Americas became known as the **Atlantic slave trade**. From 1500 to 1870, when the slave trade in the Americas finally ended, about 9.5 million Africans had been imported as slaves. The African slave trade differed from another colonial system of labor called **indentured servitude**. Indentured servants came to the Americas voluntarily and worked for an employer for a certain period. African slaves were brought to the Americas against their will and were slaves for life.

The Spanish first began the practice of bringing Africans to the Americas. However, the Portuguese increased the

Lesson 6, *continued*

demand for slaves. They were looking for workers for their sugar plantations in Brazil.

1. Why were slaves brought to the Americas?

SLAVERY SPREADS THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS; A FORCED JOURNEY**What kinds of trade included human beings?**

Other European colonies also brought slaves to work on tobacco, sugar, and coffee plantations. About 400,000 slaves were brought to the English colonies in North America. Their population had increased to about 2 million in 1830.

Many African rulers joined in the slave trade. They captured people inland and brought them to the coast to sell to European traders.

Africans taken to the Americas were part of a **triangular trade** between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. European ships brought manufactured goods to Africa, trading them for captured Africans. They carried the Africans across the Atlantic to the Americas, where they were sold into slavery. The traders then bought sugar, coffee, and tobacco to bring back to Europe.

Another triangle involved ships sailing from the northern English colonies in North America. They carried rum to Africa, Africans to the West Indies, and sugar and molasses back to the colonies to make more rum.

The part of the voyage that brought captured Africans to the Americas was called the **Middle Passage**. It was harsh and cruel. Africans were crammed into

ships, beaten, and given little food. About 20 percent of the people on these ships died.

2. What was the triangular trade?

SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAS; CONSEQUENCES OF THE SLAVE TRADE**What was life like for the slaves?**

Life on the plantations was harsh as well. People were sold to the highest bidder. They worked from dawn to dusk in the fields. They lived in small huts and had little food and clothing. Africans kept alive their traditional music and beliefs to try to maintain their spirits. Sometimes they rebelled. From North America to Brazil, from 1522 to the 1800s, there were small-scale slave revolts.

The Atlantic slave trade had a huge impact on both Africa and the Americas. In Africa many cultures lost generations of members. Africans began fighting Africans over the control of the slave trade.

The Africans' labor helped build the Americas. They brought skills and culture, too. Many of the nations of the Americas have mixed-race populations.

3. How did Africans change the Americas?

Lesson 6, *continued*

As you read this lesson, write notes to answer questions about the causes and consequences of the enslavement of Africans.

How did each of the following contribute to the development of the Atlantic slave trade?	
1. European colonization of the Americas	2. Portuguese settlement of Brazil
3. African rulers	4. African merchants

What were the consequences of the Atlantic slave trade for each of the following?	
5. African societies	6. Enslaved Africans
7. American colonies	8. Present-day American cultures

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 7**

The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

Key Terms and People

Columbian Exchange global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas

capitalism economic system based on private ownership and the investment of wealth for profit

joint-stock company company in which people pooled their wealth for a common purpose

mercantilism economic policy of increasing wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and selling more goods than are bought

favorable balance of trade condition resulting from selling more goods than are bought

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about the Atlantic slave trade.

In this lesson, you will read about other kinds of trade.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on how the Columbian Exchange and global trade changed Europe.

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

What was the Columbian Exchange?

There was constant movement of people and products from Europe and Africa to the Americas. The large-scale transfer of foods, plants, and animals was called the **Columbian Exchange**. Important foods such as corn and potatoes were taken from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Some foods moved from the Old World to the New. Bananas, black-eyed peas, and yams were taken from Africa to the Americas. Cattle, pigs, and horses had never been seen in the Americas

until the Europeans brought them. Deadly illnesses also moved to the Americas. They killed a large part of the Native American population.

1. What did the Columbian Exchange take from the Americas, and what did it bring?

Lesson 7, *continued*

GLOBAL TRADE**How did business change?**

The settling of the Americas and the growth of trade started an economic revolution. This revolution led to new business practices still followed today. One was the rise of an economic system called **capitalism**. It is based on private ownership and the right of a business to earn a profit on money invested.

Another new business idea was the **joint-stock company**. In this type of company, many investors pool their money to start a business and share in the profits.

2. What is capitalism?

to this theory, a country's power depended on its wealth. Getting more gold and silver increased a country's wealth; so did selling more goods than it bought. Selling more than it buys results in a **favorable balance of trade** for a country. Colonies played an important role because they provided goods that could be sold in trade.

The American colonies changed European society. Merchants grew wealthy and powerful. Towns and cities grew larger. Still, most people lived in the countryside, farmed for a living, and were poor.

3. Why were colonies important to European mercantilism?

THE GROWTH OF MERCANTILISM**Why were colonies important in mercantilism?**

During the Commercial Revolution, European governments began to follow an idea called **mercantilism**. According

Lesson 7, *continued*

As you read, note some cause-and-effect relationships relating to the European colonization of the Americas.

Causes	Event/Trend	Effects
	1. Columbian Exchange	
	2. Global trade	
	3. Inflation	
	4. Formation of joint-stock companies	
	5. Growth of mercantilism	