

>> On their way to the Indies, Vasco da Gama's ships rounded the southern tip of Africa, shown here in the distance.

 Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
1.D, 7.A

>> Objectives

Understand the major causes of European exploration.

Analyze early Portuguese and Spanish explorations and expansion.

Describe how the Portuguese established footholds on Africa's coasts.

Describe European searches for a direct route to Asia.

>> Key Terms

- Moluccas
- Prince Henry
- cartographer
- Mombasa
- Malindi
- Vasco da Gama
- Christopher Columbus
- Line of Demarcation
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Ferdinand Magellan
- circumnavigate
- Cape Town
- Boers

11.1

Starting in the 1400s, Europeans undertook a flurry of exploration, mapping new sea routes around the world. This great age of exploration was fueled by many causes, but at first, the most important cause was the search for spices.

Europeans Explore Overseas

Causes of European Exploration

European Trade with Asia Europeans had traded with Asia long before the Renaissance. During the Middle Ages, the Crusades introduced Europeans to many luxury goods from Asia. When the Mongol empire united much of Asia in the 1200s and 1300s, Asian goods flowed to Europe along complex overland trade routes.

The Black Death and the breakup of the Mongol empire disrupted Asian trade routes, but by the 1400s, Europe's population was growing—as was the demand for goods from Asia. The most valued trade items were spices, such as cloves, cinnamon, and pepper. People used spices to preserve and add flavor to food, and to make medicines and perfumes.

The chief source of spices was the **Moluccas**, an island chain in present-day Indonesia. Europeans called the Moluccas the Spice Islands.

The Drive to Explore In the 1400s, Arab and Italian merchants controlled most trade between Asia and Europe. Muslim traders brought spices and other goods to Mediterranean ports in Egypt,

Syria, and Turkey. From there, Italian traders carried them to European markets. Each time goods passed from one trader to another, prices increased.

Europeans wanted to cut out the Muslim and Italian middlemen and gain direct access to the riches of Asia. To do so, the Atlantic powers sought a new route to Asia, one that bypassed the Mediterranean.

Many explorers hoped to get rich by entering the spice trade or conquering other lands. Yet the desire for wealth was not the only motive that lured them to sea. Some missionaries and soldiers ventured overseas to win new converts to Christianity. The Renaissance spirit of curiosity also fed a desire to learn more about lands beyond Europe.

Improved Technology Improvements in technology helped Europeans cross vast oceans. Cartographers, or mapmakers, created more accurate maps and sea charts. European sailors also learned how to use the astrolabe, an instrument used to determine latitude at sea. The astrolabe was first developed by the ancient Greeks and later perfected by the Arabs.

Along with more reliable navigational tools, Europeans designed larger and better ships. The Portuguese developed the caravel, which combined the square sails of European ships with Arab lateen, or triangular, sails. Caravels also adapted the sternpost

rudder and numerous masts of Chinese ships. The new rigging made it easier to sail across, or even into, the wind. Finally, European ships added more armaments, including sturdier cannons.

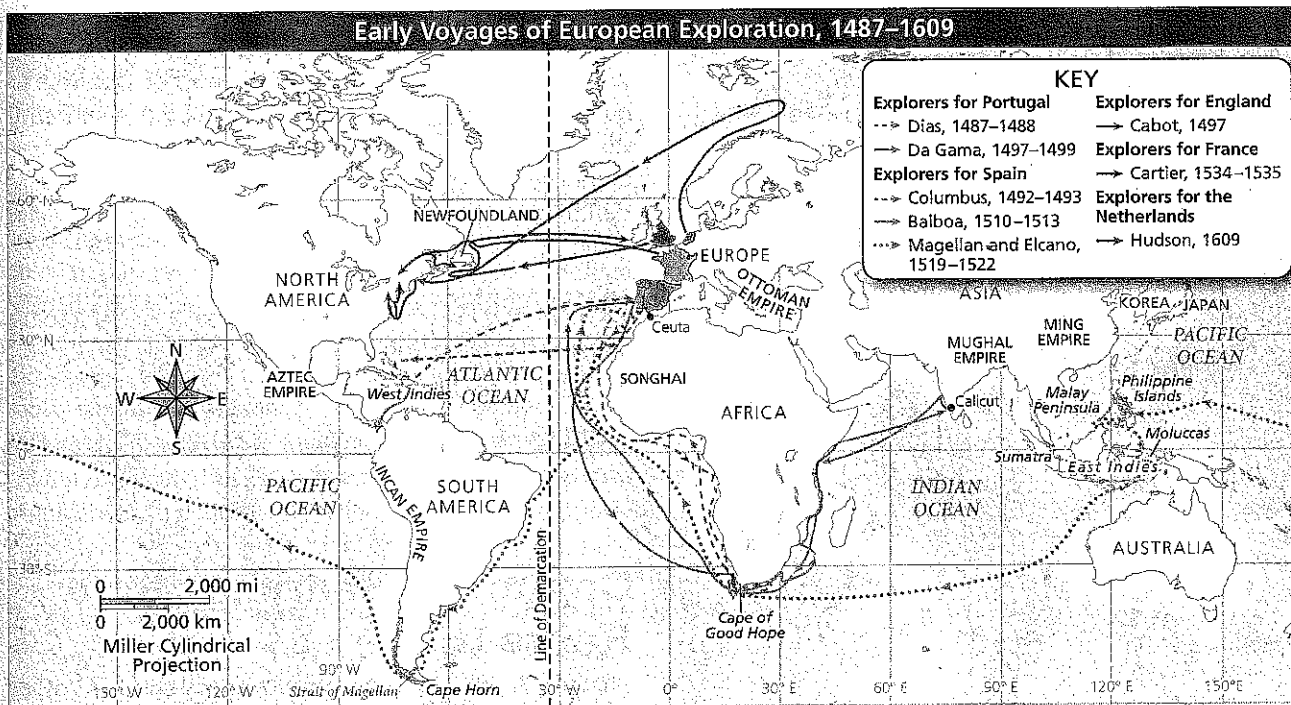
IDENTIFY What were the major causes of European exploration?

Portugal Explores the Seas

Portugal, a small nation on the western edge of Spain, led the way in exploration. As in Spain, Christian knights in Portugal had fought to end Muslim rule. By the 1400s, Portugal was strong enough to expand into Muslim North Africa. In 1415, the Portuguese seized Ceuta (SAY oo tah) on the North African coast. The victory sparked the imagination of **Prince Henry**, known to history as Henry the Navigator.

The African Coast Mapped Prince Henry saw great promise in Africa. The Portuguese could convert Africans—most of whom practiced either Islam or native religions—to Christianity. He also believed that in Africa he would find the sources of the gold Muslim traders controlled.

Finally, Prince Henry hoped to find an easier way to reach Asia that bypassed the Mediterranean, which



>> Analyze Maps Portugal led the way in exploring the world by ship. Spain and other countries soon followed. How did Magellan's route to Asia differ from the routes of other explorers?



meant going around Africa. The Portuguese felt that with their expert knowledge and technology, they could accomplish this feat. At Sagres, in southern Portugal, Henry gathered scientists, **cartographers**, or mapmakers, and other experts. They redesigned ships, prepared maps, and trained captains and crews for long voyages.

Henry then sent ships that slowly worked their way south to explore the coast of West Africa. Henry died in 1460, but the Portuguese continued their quest.

Portuguese Footholds in Africa The Portuguese built small forts in West Africa to collect food and water and to repair their ships. They also established trading posts to trade muskets, tools, and cloth for gold, ivory, hides, and slaves. These were not colonies peopled by settlers. Instead, the Portuguese left just enough men and firepower to defend their forts.

From West Africa, the Portuguese sailed around the continent. In 1488, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa.

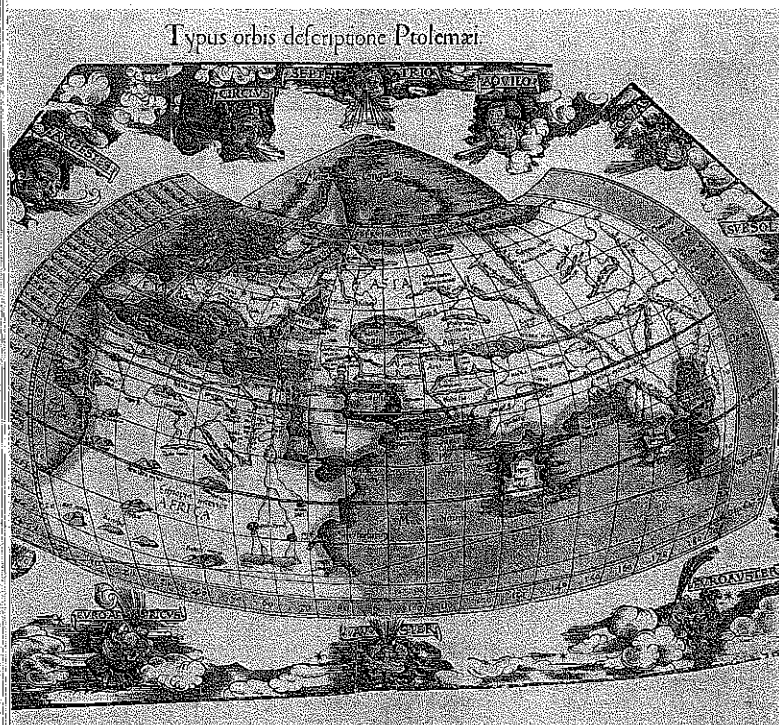
Despite the turbulent seas around it, the tip became known as the Cape of Good Hope because it opened the way for a trade route through the Indian Ocean to Asia.

The Portuguese continued to establish forts and trading posts, but they also attacked East African coastal cities such as **Mombasa** and **Malindi**, which were hubs of international trade. With cannons blazing, they expelled the Arabs who controlled the East African trade network and took over this thriving commerce for themselves. Each conquest added to their growing trade empire.

Over the next two centuries, some Portuguese explorers managed to reach parts of present-day Congo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, establishing limited trade. In general, however, the Portuguese did not venture far from Africa's coasts. They knew little about the interior of Africa, and they lacked accurate maps or other resources to help them explore there. Furthermore, Africans in the interior, who wanted to control the gold trade, resisted such exploration.

Beyond Africa: Reaching India In 1497, Portuguese navigator **Vasco da Gama** followed in Dias's footsteps, leading four ships around the Cape of Good Hope. Da Gama, however, had plans to go farther. After a ten-month voyage, da Gama reached the great spice port of Calicut on the west coast of India. On the long voyage home, the Portuguese lost half their ships, and many sailors died of hunger, thirst, and scurvy, a disease caused by a lack of vitamin C in the diet.

Despite the suffering, the venture proved highly profitable to survivors. In India, da Gama had acquired a cargo of spices that he sold at an enormous profit. He quickly outfitted a new fleet, seeking greater profits. In 1502, he forced a treaty on the ruler of Calicut. Da Gama then left Portuguese merchants there whose job was to buy spices when prices were low and store them until the next fleet could return. Before long, the Portuguese began seizing other outposts around the Indian Ocean building a vast trading empire and making Portugal a world power.



>> **Identify** This colored woodcut, "World Map According to Ptolemy" (1541), shows early European geographic knowledge. Which regions are shown most inaccurately? Explain.

EXPLAIN How did the Portuguese create a trading empire stretching from Africa through the Indian Ocean to India?

ELPS ELPS 3.H.3 Practice explaining details of *Portugal Explores the Seas*.

Columbus Searches for a Route to Asia

The profitable Portuguese voyages spurred other European nations to seek a sea route to Asia. An Italian navigator from the port of Genoa, **Christopher Columbus**, wanted to reach the East Indies—a group

The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

CAUSES	KEY PROVISIONS OF TREATY	EFFECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbus explored Caribbean islands. • Spain, seeking wealth and power, claimed control of the islands. • Portugal, with its own ambitions, disputed Spain's claims. • Aided by Pope Alexander IV, Spain and Portugal negotiated a treaty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands discovered west of a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands would belong to Spain. • Lands discovered east of a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands would belong to Portugal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty favored Spain: most of Americas was west of the line. • Spain claimed much of the Americas. • Spanish colonies yielded incredible wealth for Spain, especially silver and gold. • Spanish language and culture became key elements of Latin American culture. • Brazil became a Portuguese colony and retains much Portuguese culture today. • England, France, and other countries did not recognize the agreement and established their own colonies in the Americas.

>> **Analyze Charts** The Treaty of Tordesillas resolved a major territorial dispute between Spain and Portugal. Whose rights and claims were not addressed by this treaty?

of islands in Southeast Asia, today part of Indonesia—by sailing west across the Atlantic. Like most educated Europeans, Columbus knew that Earth was a sphere. A few weeks sailing west, he reasoned, would bring a ship to eastern Asia. His plan made sense, but Columbus greatly underestimated Earth's size—and he had no idea that two continents, North and South America, lay in his path.

Reaching Faraway Lands Portugal refused to sponsor him, but Columbus persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to finance his voyage. To increase their authority, the Spanish rulers had taken radical measures, including expelling Jews from Spain. They hoped their actions would strengthen Catholicism. However, the loss of some of Spain's most affluent and cultured people weakened the nation. The rulers hoped Columbus's voyage would bring wealth and prestige.

On August 3, 1492, Columbus sailed west with three small ships, the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa María*. Although the expedition encountered good weather and a favorable wind, no land came into sight for many weeks. Provisions ran low, and the crew became anxious. Finally, on October 12, land was spotted.

Columbus spent several months cruising the islands of the Caribbean. Because he thought he had reached the Indies, he called the people of the region "Indians." In 1493, he returned to Spain to a hero's welcome. In

three later voyages, Columbus remained convinced that he had reached the coast of east Asia. Before long, though, other Europeans realized that Columbus had found a route to previously unknown continents.

Spain and Portugal Divide Up the World Spain and Portugal each pressed rival claims to the islands Columbus explored. With the support of the pope, the two countries agreed to settle their claims and signed the **Treaty of Tordesillas** in 1494. It set a **Line of Demarcation**, dividing the non-European world into two zones. Spain had trading and exploration rights in any lands west of the line, including most of the Americas. Portugal had the same rights east of the line. The actual Line of Demarcation was unclear because geography at the time was not precise. However, the treaty allowed Spain and Portugal to claim vast areas in their zones. It also spurred other European nations to challenge Spanish and Portuguese claims and build their own trade empires.

Naming the Western Hemisphere An Italian sea captain named Amerigo Vespucci wrote a journal describing his voyage to Brazil. In 1507, a German cartographer named Martin Waldseemüller used Vespucci's descriptions of his voyage to publish a map of the region, which he labeled "America." Over time, the term "Americas" came to be used for both

continents of the Western Hemisphere. The islands Columbus had explored in the Caribbean became known as the West Indies.

? **INFER** Why were Spanish rulers pleased with the Treaty of Tordesillas and Line of Demarcation?

ELPS **ELPS 3.C.3** Practice recognizing and saying sentences of different lengths in *Columbus Searches for a Route to Asia*.

The Search for a Route to the Pacific







Once Europeans realized that the Americas blocked a sea passage to India, they hunted for a route around or through the Americas in order to reach Asia. The English, Dutch, and French explored the coast of North America unsuccessfully for a "northwest passage," or a route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific through the Arctic islands. Meanwhile, in 1513, the Spanish adventurer Vasco Núñez de Balboa, helped by local Indians, hacked a passage westward through the tropical forests of Panama. From a ridge on the west coast, he gazed at a huge body of water. The body of water that he named the South Sea was in fact the Pacific Ocean.

Magellan Sets Sail On September 20, 1519, a minor Portuguese nobleman named **Ferdinand Magellan** set out from Spain with five ships to find a way to reach the Pacific. Magellan's ships sailed south and west, through storms and calms and tropical heat. At last, his fleet reached the coast of South America. Carefully, they explored each bay, hoping to find one that would lead to the Pacific. In November 1520, Magellan's ships entered a bay at the southern tip of South America. Amid brutal storms, rushing tides, and unpredictable winds, Magellan found a passage that later became known as the Strait of Magellan. The ships emerged into Balboa's South Sea. Magellan renamed the sea the Pacific, from the Latin word meaning *peaceful*.

The Long Way Home Their mission accomplished, most of the crew wanted to return to Spain the way they had come. Magellan, however, insisted that they push on across the Pacific to the East Indies. Magellan underestimated the size of the Pacific. Three more weeks, he thought, would bring them to the Spice Islands. Magellan was wrong.

For nearly four months, the ships plowed across the uncharted ocean. Finally, in March 1521, the fleet reached the Philippines, where Magellan was killed. On September 8, 1522, nearly three years after setting out, the survivors—one ship and 18 sailors—reached

TO SAIL AROUND THE WORLD: MAGELLAN'S VOYAGE 1519-1522

<p>5 SHIPS</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  TRINIDAD </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  VICTORIA </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  CONCEPCION </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  SANTIAGO </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  SAN ANTONIO </div> <p style="text-align: center;">(ONLY THE VICTORIA SURVIVES)</p> <p>ABOUT 270 MEN, MOST SPANISH OR PORTUGUESE, BUT ALSO FRENCH, FLEMISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, GREEK, IRISH, MOORISH, AFRICAN, ASIAN, AND ENGLISH. ONLY 18 SURVIVE.</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: gray;">Source: <i>Under Down: Conqueror of the Seas: The Story of Magellan</i></p>	<p>END OF MAY 1519 LOADING PROVISIONS FOR 2 YEARS</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 213,800 LBS. OF BISCUITS </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 72,000 LBS. OF SALTED BEEF </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 57,000 LBS. OF SALTED PORK </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">  984 LARGE CHEESES </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 5,600 LBS. OF BEANS </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 10,080 LBS. OF CHICKPEAS </div> <p>(AND IT WASN'T NEARLY ENOUGH)</p>	<p>ARMAMENT</p> <p>58 CULVERINS (TUBE-LIKE GUNS) 13 CANNON: 7 FALCONETS (LIGHT), 3 LARGE LOMBARDS (HEAVY), 3 PASAMUROS (HEAVY) 5,000 LBS. OF GUNPOWDER, LEAD, SHOT, CANNON BALLS OF IRON AND STONE 100 CORSELETS (LIGHT BODY ARMOR) WITH BREASTPLATES AND HELMETS 60 CATAPULTS, 4,300 ARROWS, 120 SKEINS OF WIRE FOR BOWS, 50 ARQUEBUSES (MATCHLOCK GUNS) 200 SHIELDS, 1,140 SPEARS, 120 JAVELINS, 1,000 LANCES, AND 206 PILES</p> <p>SEPTEMBER 20, 1519 MAGELLAN AND HIS CREW SAIL FROM SEVILLE, SPAIN. ASTROLOGERS PREDICT THE VOYAGE WILL BE PROSPEROUS.</p>
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>> Months of careful planning, provisioning, and loading of supplies went into preparing for Magellan's voyage. Even so, during the long voyage, regular stops for fresh food and water were required.

 **Interactive 3-D Model**

Spain. The survivors had been the first people to **circumnavigate**, or sail around, the world. Antonio Pigafetta, one of the few survivors of the expedition, observed: "I believe of a certainty that no one will ever again make such a voyage."

INFER What was the significance of Balboa's discovery?

European Expansion in Africa

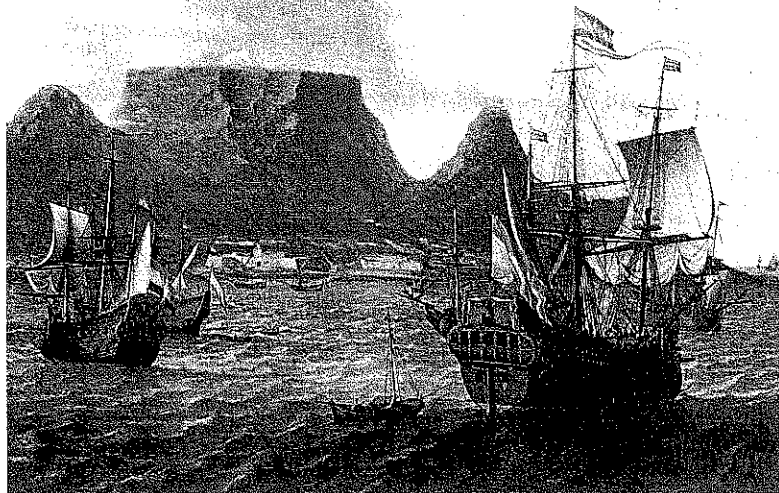
Following the Portuguese and Spanish examples, several other European powers sought to expand their trade networks. By the 1600s, the French, English, and Dutch all had footholds along the coast of West Africa. These outposts often changed hands as European countries battled for control of the new trade routes. Like the Portuguese, they used these footholds to protect and expand their trade routes in Africa, the Indian Ocean, and India.

The Dutch Settle Cape Town In 1652, Dutch settlers began to arrive at the southern tip of the continent. They built **Cape Town**, the first permanent European settlement in Africa, to supply ships sailing to or from the East Indies.

Dutch farmers, called **Boers**, settled around Cape Town. Over time, they ousted, enslaved, or killed the people who lived there. The Boers held a Calvinist belief that they were the elect, or chosen, of God. They looked on Africans as inferiors. In the 1700s, Boer herders and ivory hunters began to push north from the Cape Colony. As they did so, they battled powerful African groups like the Zulus who had settled in southern Africa.

The British and French Explore By the mid-1600s, the British and French had both reached present-day Senegal. The French established a fort in the region around 1700. In the late 1700s, stories about British explorers' search for the source of the Nile River sparked an interest in Africa among Europeans, especially the French and British. In 1788, the British established the African Association, an organization that sponsored explorers to Africa. Over the next century, European exploration of Africa would explode.

IDENTIFY Why did the European presence in Africa expand?



>> In the late 1600s, the Dutch colony at Cape Town was busy with arriving and departing ships.

 **Interactive Gallery**

ASSESSMENT

- 1. Identify Cause and Effect** Why did Europeans explore Africa, Asia, and the Americas beginning in the 1400s?
- 2. Identify Steps in a Process** Describe how the Portuguese gained dominance of the spice trade.
- 3. Draw Conclusions** How did competition between European countries such as Portugal and Spain affect overseas exploration and expansion?
- 4. Summarize** Summarize European searches for a direct route across the Atlantic Ocean to Asia.
- 5. Cite Evidence** How did religious beliefs cause Dutch immigrants to aggressively expand their settlements in southern Africa?



>> The experienced general and admiral Afonso de Albuquerque spearheaded Portugal's efforts to build a trade empire around the Indian Ocean.

 Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
1.D, 16.B

>> Objectives

Summarize how Portugal built a trading empire in South and Southeast Asia.

Analyze the rise of Dutch and Spanish dominance in Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Understand how the decline of Mughal India affected European traders in the region.

Describe European contacts with Ming and Qing China.

Summarize Korea's and Japan's attitudes toward contact with the outside world.

>> Key Terms

Afonso de Albuquerque	Matteo Ricci
Mughal empire	Manchus
Goa	Qing
Malacca	Qianlong
outpost	Lord Macartney
Dutch East India Company	Tokugawa
sovereign	Nagasaki
Philippines	Malacca
sepoy	
Macao	
Guangzhou	

11.2

Portugal was the first European power to gain a foothold in Asia. The Portuguese ships were small in size and number, but the firepower of their shipboard cannons was unmatched. In time, this superior firepower helped them win control of the rich Indian Ocean spice trade and build a trading empire in Asia.

Europeans Gain Footholds in Asia

Portugal Builds an Empire in Asia

Albuquerque in India After Vasco da Gama's voyage, the Portuguese, under **Afonso de Albuquerque's** command, burst into the Indian Ocean. By that time, Muslim rulers, originally from central Asia, had established the **Mughal empire** throughout much of India.

The southern regions of India, however, were still controlled by a patchwork of local princes. The Portuguese won these princes to their side with promises of aid against other Europeans. With these southern footholds, Albuquerque and the Portuguese hoped to end Muslim power and turn the Indian Ocean into a "Portuguese lake."

Trading Outposts Around the Indian Ocean In 1510, the Portuguese seized the island of **Goa** off the coast of India, making it their major military and commercial base. Albuquerque burned coastal towns and crushed Arab fleets at sea. The Portuguese took the East India port of **Malacca** in 1511, killing the city's Muslim inhabitants.

In less than 50 years, the Portuguese had built a trading empire with military and merchant **outposts**, or distant areas under their control, around the Indian Ocean. They used the cities they had seized

on the east coast of Africa to resupply and repair their ships. For most of the 1500s, Portugal controlled the spice trade between Europe and Asia.

Limits Impact Despite their sea power, the Portuguese remained on the fringe of Asian trade. They had neither the strength nor the resources to conquer much territory on land. In India and China, where they faced far stronger empires, they merely sought permission to trade.

The intolerance of Portuguese missionaries caused resentment. In Goa, they attacked Muslims, destroyed Hindu temples, and introduced the Inquisition. Portuguese ships even sank Muslim pilgrim ships on their way to Mecca. While the Portuguese disrupted some older trade patterns, exchanges continued among the peoples of Asia. Some bypassed Portuguese-controlled towns. Others traded with the newcomers.

In the late 1500s, Portuguese power declined overseas. By the early 1600s, other Europeans were vying to replace the Portuguese in the rich spice trade.

INFER How did the Portuguese use geographic factors to help them control the spice trade?

Rise of the Dutch and the Spanish

The Dutch were the first Europeans to challenge Portuguese domination of Asian trade. Their homeland (in the present-day Netherlands) was a group of provinces and prosperous trading cities which fell under Spanish rule in the early 1500s. Later, the Protestant northern provinces won independence and soon competed against Portugal to control the rich spice trade of the Indies.

Dutch Sea Power In 1599, a Dutch fleet returned to Amsterdam from Asia carrying a rich cargo of pepper, cloves, and other spices. This successful voyage led to a frenzy of overseas activity. Dutch warships and trading vessels soon made the Dutch leaders in European commerce. They used their sea power to set up colonies and trading posts around the world, including a strategic settlement at Cape Town.

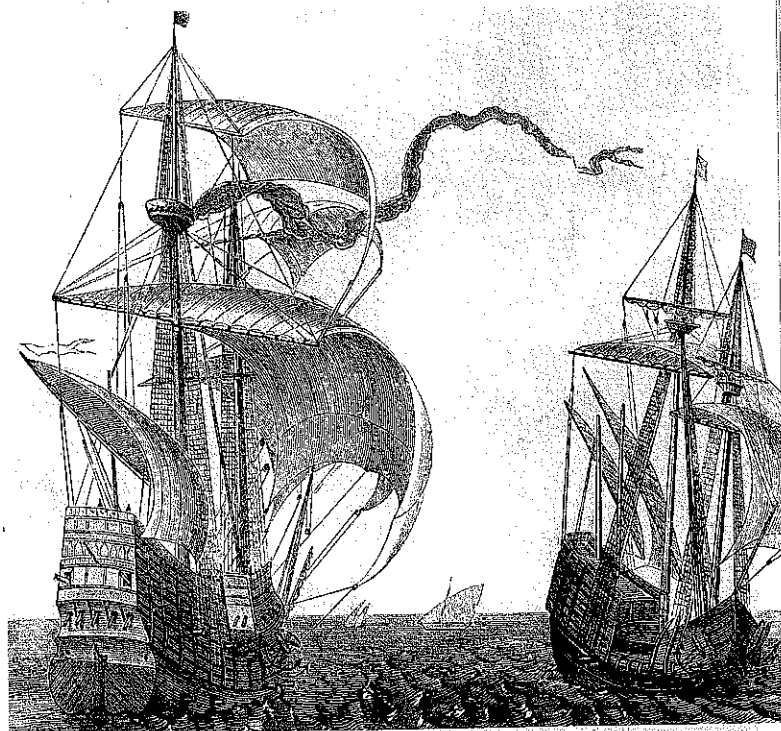
The Dutch Dominate Indian Ocean Trade In 1602, a group of wealthy Dutch merchants formed the **Dutch East India Company**. Unlike Portuguese and Spanish traders, whose expeditions were tightly controlled by government, the Dutch East India Company had full **sovereign** powers. With its power to build armies,

wage war, negotiate peace treaties, and govern overseas territory, it came to dominate the region.

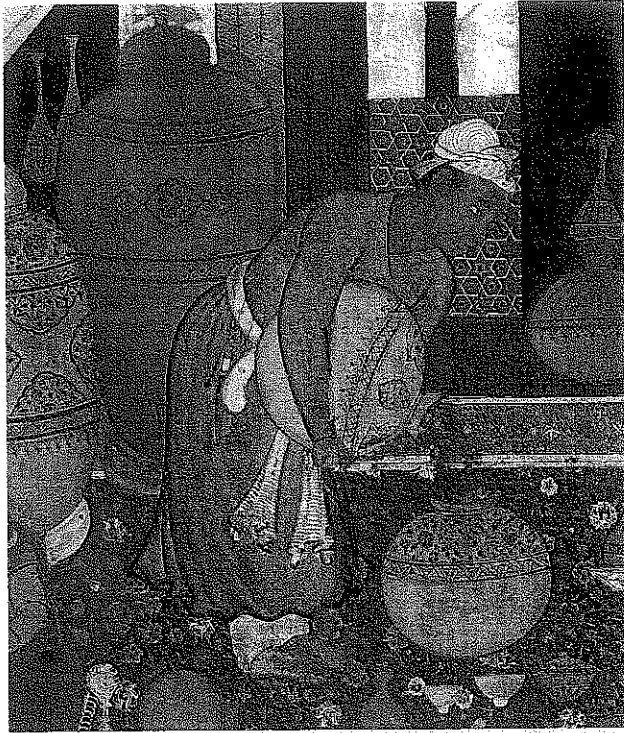
In 1641, the Dutch captured Malacca from the Portuguese, opened trade with China, and soon enforced a monopoly in the Spice Islands. They controlled shipments to Europe as well as much of the trade within Southeast Asia. Like the Portuguese, the Dutch used military force to further their trading goals. Yet they forged closer ties with local rulers than the Portuguese had. Many Dutch merchants married Asian women. In the 1700s, however, the growing power of England and France contributed to a decline in the Dutch overseas trading empire.

Spain Captures the Philippines While the Portuguese and Dutch set up bases on the fringes of Asia, Spain took over the **Philippines**. Magellan had claimed the archipelago for Spain in 1521. Within about 50 years, Spain had conquered and colonized the islands, renaming them for the Spanish king Philip II. Unlike most other peoples of Southeast Asia, the Filipinos were not united. As a result, they could be conquered more easily.

In the spirit of the Catholic Reformation, Spanish priests set out to convert the Filipino people to Christianity. Later, missionaries from the Philippines tried to spread Catholic teachings in China and Japan.



>> This hand-colored woodcut illustration shows Dutch merchant galleons at sea during the 1600s. Note these ships' great storage capacity for trade goods.



>> In this Mughal illustration painted on fine cotton, a servant is at work, standing on a richly decorated carpet. Indian carpets and other textiles were highly prized trade goods.

 **Interactive Chart**



>> In 1712, the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan gave this reception for Jan Joshua Ketelaer, an envoy from the Dutch East India Company.

The Spanish Trade Network The Philippines became a key link in Spain's overseas trading empire. The Spanish shipped silver mined in Mexico and Peru across the Pacific to the Philippines. From there, they used the silver to buy goods in China. In this way, large quantities of American silver flowed into the economies of East Asian nations.

2 COMPARE AND CONTRAST How did Dutch expansion and trade in Asia differ from Portuguese and Spanish expansion and trade?

Europeans Trade in Mughal India

For two centuries, the Mughal empire had enjoyed a period of peace, strength, and prosperity. European merchants were dazzled by India's splendid Mughal court and its many luxury goods.

A Thriving Trade Center Mughal India was the center of the valuable spice trade. It was also the world leader in textile manufacturing, exporting large quantities of silk and cotton cloth. The Mughal empire was larger, richer, and more powerful than any kingdom in Europe. When Europeans sought trading rights, Mughal emperors saw no threat in granting them. The Portuguese—and later the Dutch, English, and French—thus were permitted to build forts and warehouses in Indian coastal towns.

Turmoil and Decline Over time, the Mughal empire weakened. Later rulers ended an earlier policy of religious toleration, rekindling conflicts between Hindu and Muslim princes. Civil war drained Mughal resources. Rulers then increased taxes, sparking peasant rebellions. Several weak rulers held the throne in the early 1700s. Corruption became widespread, and the central government slowly faded.

British-French Rivalry in India As Mughal power faltered, French and English traders fought for power. Like the Dutch, entrepreneurs in England and France had set up the English and French East India companies. These companies made alliances with local officials and independent rajahs, or princely rulers. Each company organized its own army of **sepoys**, or Indian troops.

By the mid-1700s, the British and the French had become locked in a bitter struggle for global power. The fighting involved both nations' lands in Asia and the Americas. In India, the British East India Company used an army of British troops and sepoys to drive

out the French. The company then forced the Mughal emperor to recognize its right to collect taxes in the northeast. By the late 1700s, it had used its great wealth to dominate most of India.

EXPLAIN How did the British gain control of India?

Ming China and Europe

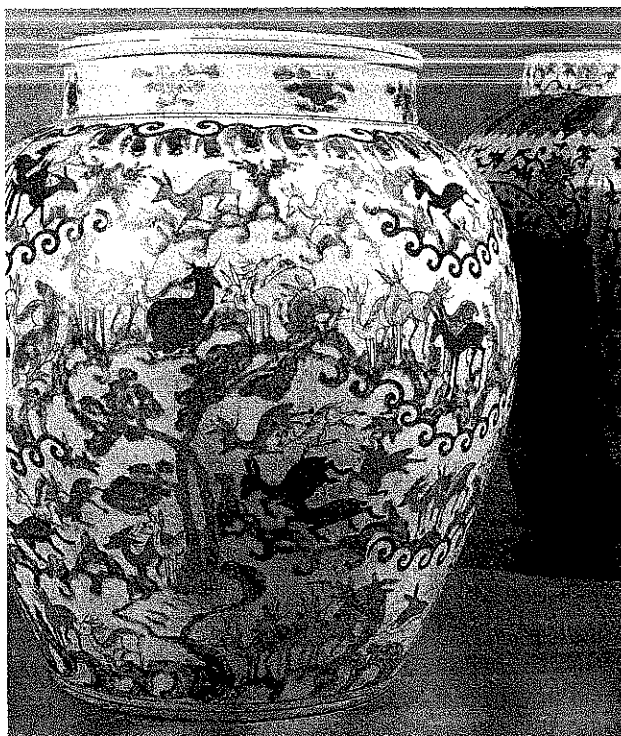
Portuguese ships first reached China from their base in Malacca in 1514. To the Chinese, the Portuguese and all other foreigners were barbarians because they lacked the civilized ways of the Chinese. Europeans, by contrast, wrote enthusiastically about China. In 1590, a visitor described Chinese artisans “cleverly making devices out of gold, silver and other metals,” and wrote with approval: “They daily publish huge multitudes of books.”

Trade with Ming China European interest in China and other parts of East Asia continued to grow. The Ming, however, had no interest in Europe—since, as a Ming document proclaimed, “Our empire owns the world.” The Portuguese wanted Chinese silks and porcelains, but had little to offer in exchange. European textiles and metalwork were inferior to Chinese products. The Chinese therefore demanded payment in gold or silver.

The Ming eventually allowed the Portuguese a trading post at **Macao** near Canton, present-day **Guangzhou** (GWAHNG joh). Later, they let the Dutch, English, and other Europeans trade with Chinese merchants. Foreigners could trade only at Canton under the supervision of imperial officials. When each year’s trading season ended, they had to sail away.

Christian Missionaries Portuguese missionaries arrived in China along with the traders. In later years, the Jesuits—from Spain, Italy, and Portugal—arrived. Most Jesuits had a broad knowledge of many subjects, and the Chinese welcomed the chance to learn about Renaissance Europe from these scholars. A few European scholars, like the brilliant Jesuit priest **Matteo Ricci** (mah TAY oh REE chee) did make an impression on Ming China. In the 1580s, Ricci learned to speak Chinese and adopted Chinese clothing. His goal was to convert upper-class Chinese to Christianity. He hoped that they, in turn, would spread Christian teachings to the rest of China.

Ricci won friends among the scholarly class in China by sharing his knowledge of the arts and sciences of Renaissance Europe. The Chinese were fascinated by new European technologies, including maps. They were also open to European discoveries



>> Europeans desired fine Ming goods, such as porcelain vases with intricate designs.

 **Interactive Map**



>> The Jesuit missionary priest Matteo Ricci impressed Chinese scholars with his knowledge and appreciation for Chinese culture.

in astronomy and mathematics. While Chinese rulers welcomed Ricci and other Jesuits from Europe for their learning, the priests had little success in spreading their religious beliefs.

2 IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT How did Ming China's policies toward Europeans affect global trade?

ELRS ELPS 3.C.4 Practice creating and saying sentences using conjunctions and transitional phrases.

The Manchus Conquer China

By the early 1600s, the aging Ming dynasty was decaying. Revolts erupted, and Manchu invaders from the north pushed through the Great Wall. The **Manchus** ruled a region in the northeast, Manchuria, that had long been influenced by Chinese civilization. In 1644, the Manchus seized Beijing and made it their capital.

The Qing Dynasty Rises The Manchus set up a new dynasty called the **Qing** (ching), which means "pure." The Manchus won the support of Chinese scholar-officials because they adopted the Confucian system of government. For each top government position,

the Qing chose two people, one Manchu and one Chinese. Local government remained in the hands of the Chinese, but Manchu troops stationed across the empire ensured loyalty.

Two rulers oversaw the most brilliant age of the Qing. Kangxi (kahng shee), who ruled from 1661 to 1722, was an able administrator and military leader. He extended Chinese power into central Asia and promoted Chinese culture. Kangxi's grandson **Qianlong** (chyahn lur) had an equally successful reign from 1736 to 1796. Qianlong expanded China's borders to rule the largest area in the nation's history. Qianlong retired after 60 years because he did not want to rule longer than his grandfather had.

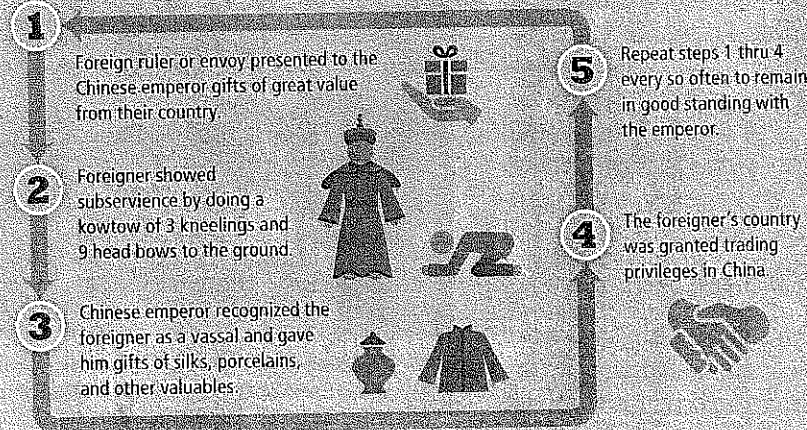
Peace and Prosperity Spread The Chinese economy expanded under both emperors. New crops from the Americas, such as potatoes and corn, had been introduced into China. These crops boosted food output, which in turn contributed to a population boom. China's population rose from 140 million in 1740 to over 300 million by 1800. The silk, cotton, and porcelain industries expanded. Internal trade grew, as did demand for Chinese goods from all over the world.

The Qing Limit Foreign Traders The Qing maintained the Ming policy of restricting foreign traders. Still, Europeans kept pressing to expand trade to cities other than Guangzhou. In 1793, Lord

IMPERIAL CHINESE TRIBUTE SYSTEM

Foreign countries were permitted to trade with China only after their ruler or official envoy demonstrated subservience to the Chinese emperor by paying him tribute.

A MULTI-STEP PROCESS



LORD MACARTNEY'S MISSION

In **1793**, Lord Macartney led a British mission to the Chinese emperor. His diplomatic retinue included:

- 600** packages of magnificent gifts
- 90** wagons
- 40** barrows
- 200** horses
- 3,000** porters

FAILURE OF THE MISSION
But Macartney refused to do the full kowtow. The mission failed. Britain did not gain the trading rights it sought.

>> European trade activities in China were strictly limited. Only countries that observed the rules of the imperial tribute system could hope for permission to trade.

Macartney arrived in China at the head of a British diplomatic mission. He brought samples of British-made goods to show the Chinese the advantages of trade with Westerners. The Chinese, who looked on the goods as rather crude products, thought they were gifts offered as tribute to the emperor.

Further misunderstandings followed. Macartney insisted on an audience with the emperor. The Chinese told Macartney he would have to perform the traditional kowtow, touching his head to the ground to show respect to the emperor. Macartney refused. He also offended the Chinese by speaking of the natural superiority of the English. The negotiations faltered.

At the time, Qianlong's attitude seemed justified by China's successes. After all, he already ruled the world's greatest empire. Why should he negotiate with a nation as distant as Britain?

In the long run, however, his policy proved disastrous. Even in the late 1700s, there was much the Chinese could have learned from the West. In the 1800s, China would discover to its regret the cost of ignoring the West and rejecting its advances—especially in military technology.

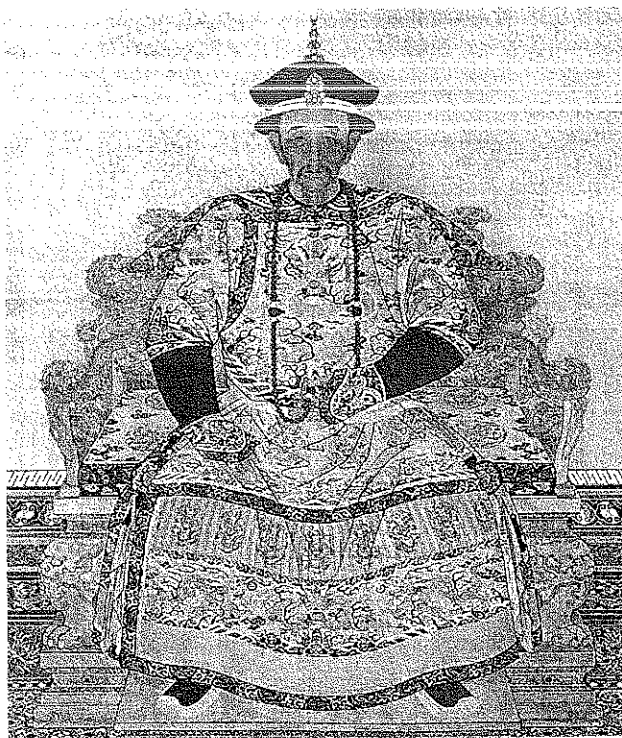
SUMMARIZE How did the Qing respond to Britain's diplomatic mission?

Korea and Japan Choose Isolation

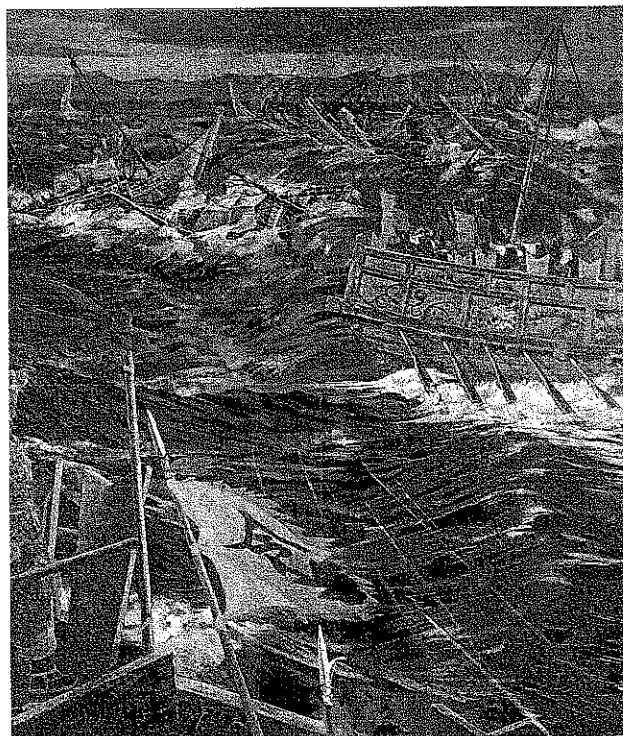
Before the 1500s, Korean traders had far-reaching contacts across East Asia. A Korean map from the 1300s accurately outlines lands from Japan to the Mediterranean. Koreans probably acquired this knowledge from Arab traders who had visited Korea.

Invaders Attack Korea In 1592, and again in 1597, the Japanese invaded Korea. The Japanese were driven out in 1598, but the invasions proved disastrous for Korea. Villages were burned to the ground, famine and disease became widespread, and the population decreased. Then, in 1636, before the country was fully recovered, the Manchus invaded Korea. When the Manchus set up the Qing dynasty in China, Korea became a tributary state. It was run by its own government but forced to acknowledge China's supremacy.

Korea Limits Contact With the World Devastated by the two invasions, Korean rulers adopted a policy of isolation, excluding foreigners except the Chinese and a few Japanese. When European sailors were shipwrecked on Korean shores, they were imprisoned and held as spies. Although Korea had few contacts



>> A brightly colored formal portrait of the Kangxi, Emperor of the Qing dynasty. Kangxi ascended the throne as a boy and reigned from 1662 to 1722.



>> Outnumbered Korean ships destroy an invading Japanese fleet at the Battle of Myeongnyang in 1597, as depicted by an artist in the 1900s.



>> This portrait of a fierce daimyo, or Japanese feudal warlord, was made by Utagawa Toyokuni (1769–1825), well known for his wood-block print portraits.

with much of the world for almost 250 years, Koreans on tribute missions brought back maps, as well as books on scientific discoveries. This was also a great age for Korean arts and literature.

Westerners Arrive in Japan Unlike the Chinese or Koreans, the Japanese at first welcomed Western traders. In 1543, the Portuguese reached Japan, followed by the Spanish, Dutch, and English. They arrived at a turbulent time, when Japanese daimyo were struggling for power. The daimyo, powerful warrior lords, quickly adopted Western firearms, which may have helped the **Tokugawa** shoguns centralize power and impose order.

Japan was much more open to Christian missionaries than China. Jesuits, such as the Spanish priest Francis Xavier, found the Japanese curious and eager to learn about Christianity.

A growing number of Japanese adopted the new faith. The Japanese also welcomed the printing press the Jesuits brought.

The Tokugawa shoguns, however, grew increasingly hostile toward foreigners. After learning that Spain had seized the Philippines, they may have seen newcomers as threats. They also worried that Japanese Christians—who may have numbered as many as 300,000—owed their allegiance to the pope, rather than to Japanese leaders. In response, the Tokugawa expelled foreign missionaries. They brutally persecuted Japanese Christians, killing many thousands of people.

Tokugawas Bar Foreigners By 1638, the Tokugawa had turned against European traders as well. Japan barred all European merchants and forbade Japanese citizens from traveling abroad. To further tighten isolation, the Japanese outlawed the building of large ships, thereby ending foreign trade. In order to keep informed about world events, they permitted just one or two Dutch ships each year to trade at a small island in **Nagasaki** harbor.

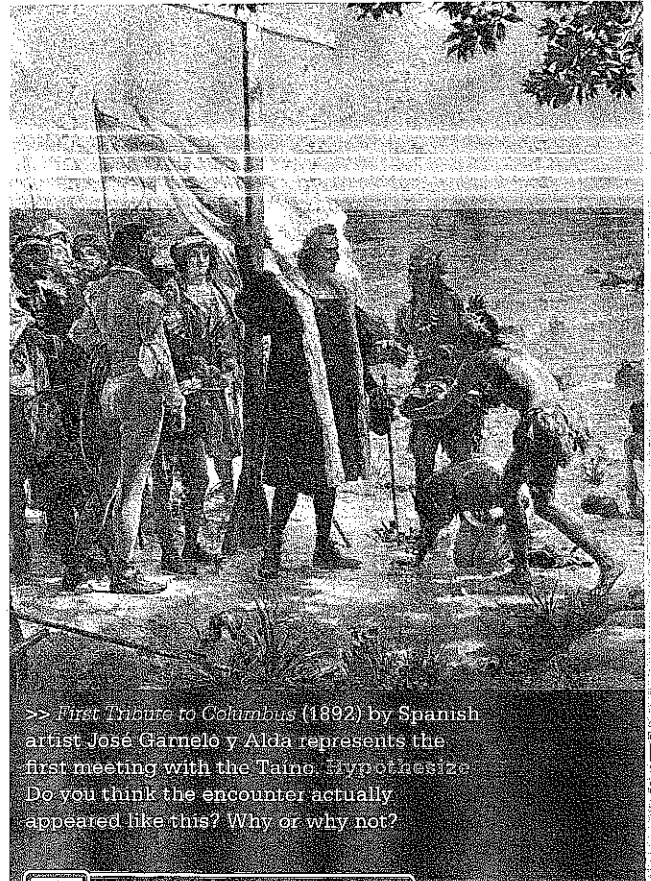
Japan remained isolated for more than 200 years. Art and literature flourished, and internal trade boomed. Cities grew in size and importance, and some merchant families gained wealth and status. By the early 1700s, Edo (present-day Tokyo) had a million inhabitants, more than either London or Paris.

2 IDENTIFY PATTERNS Why did both Korea and Japan pursue a policy of isolationism?

ASSESSMENT

- 1. Identify Steps in a Process** Summarize the steps by which Portugal built a trading empire in Asia around the Indian Ocean.
- 2. Identify Cause and Effect** How did dominating the Philippines benefit Spain?
- 3. Draw Conclusions** How did the decline of Mughal India aid European traders in the region?
- 4. Synthesize** How successful were European attempts to establish missions and trade in Ming and Qing China?
- 5. Compare and Contrast** Why did both Korea and Japan's attitudes toward contact with the outside world change?

In 1492, Columbus landed in the islands that are now called the West Indies. In later voyages, he claimed all the lands he visited for Spain. Columbus's voyages set Spain on a course of exploration and colonization in the Americas. Before long, Spain conquered and ruled a vast empire that included the West Indies, much of South America, Central America, Mexico, and other parts of North America. The Spanish conquests transformed the Americas and would have a huge impact on Europe, and even on distant lands in Asia.



>> *First Tribute to Columbus (1892)* by Spanish artist José Garnelo y Alda represents the first meeting with the Taíno. **Hypothesize**: Do you think the encounter actually appeared like this? Why or why not?

 **Interactive Flipped Video**

European Conquests in the Americas

First Encounters

The Taínos Meet Columbus When Columbus first arrived in the West Indies in 1492, he encountered the **Taíno** (TY noh) people. The Taínos lived in villages and grew corn, yams, and cotton, which they wove into cloth. They were friendly and open toward the Spanish. Columbus noted that they were “generous with what they have, to such a degree as no one would believe but he who had seen it.”

Friendly relations soon evaporated. Columbus's men assaulted Taíno men and women, seized some to take back to the Spanish king, and claimed their land for Spain. The Spanish killed any Taínos who dared to resist. Columbus later required each Taíno to give him a set amount of gold. Any Taíno who failed to deliver was tortured or killed.

A wave of Spanish **conquistadors** (kahn KEES tuh dawrz), or conquerors, who soon arrived in the Americas repeated Columbus's encounter. They first settled on the islands of Hispaniola (now the Dominican Republic and Haiti), Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Throughout the region, the conquistadors seized the Native Americans' gold ornaments and then made them pan for more gold. At the same time, the Spanish forced the Native Americans to convert to Christianity.

TEKS

1.D, 6.B, 7.A

>> Objectives

Analyze the results of the first encounters between the Spanish and Native Americans.

Explain how the Aztec and Inca empires were impacted by Spanish conquistadors and European colonization.

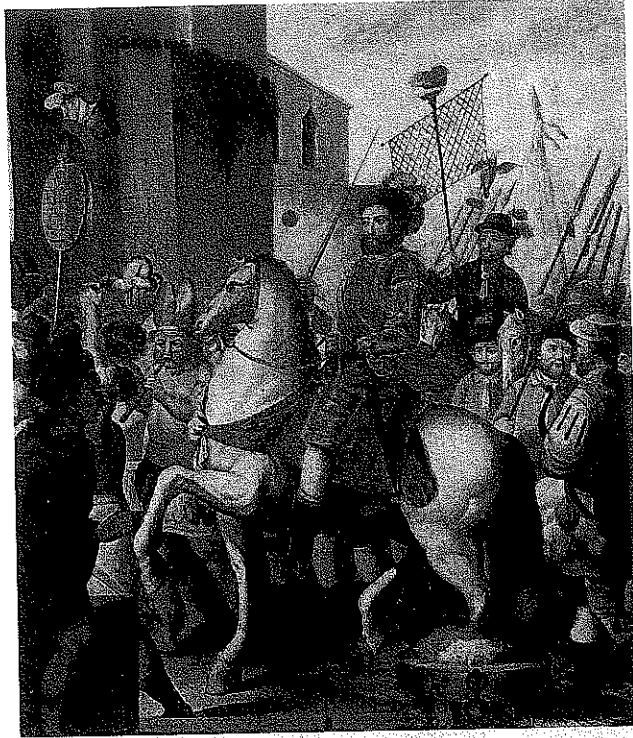
Describe how Portugal and other European nations challenged Spanish power.

Analyze the major features of Spanish colonial government, society and culture.

Describe the impact of Spanish colonization of the Americas.

>> Key Terms

Taíno	Bartolomé de Las Casas
conquistador	peon
immunity	peninsular
Hernán Cortés	creole
Tenochtitlán	mestizo
Malinche	mulatto
alliance	privateer
Moctezuma	
Francisco Pizarro	
civil war	
viceroy	
encomienda	



>> After fighting with Tlaxcalans, Cortés and his men were welcomed into Tlaxcala. The Tlaxcalans became allies of the Spanish in the conflict with the Aztecs.



>> A Spanish conquistador with his helmet, body armor, and sword rides on horseback in this hand-colored illustration from the 1800s.

Guns, Horses, and Disease Although Spanish conquistadors only numbered in the hundreds as compared to millions of Native Americans, they had many advantages. Their guns and cannons were superior to the Native Americans' arrows and spears, and European metal armor provided them with better protection. They also had horses, which not only were useful in battle and in carrying supplies, but also frightened the Native Americans, who had never seen a horse.

Most important, an invisible invader—disease—helped the conquistadors take control of the Taínos and other Native Americans. Europeans unknowingly carried diseases, such as smallpox, measles, and influenza, to which Native Americans had no **immunity**, or resistance. These diseases spread rapidly and wiped out village after village. As a result, the Native American population of the Caribbean islands declined by as much as 90 percent in the 1500s. Millions of Native Americans died from disease as Europeans made their way inland.

2 DESCRIBE How did Spanish conquistadors treat the Taínos?

Cortés Conquers the Aztecs

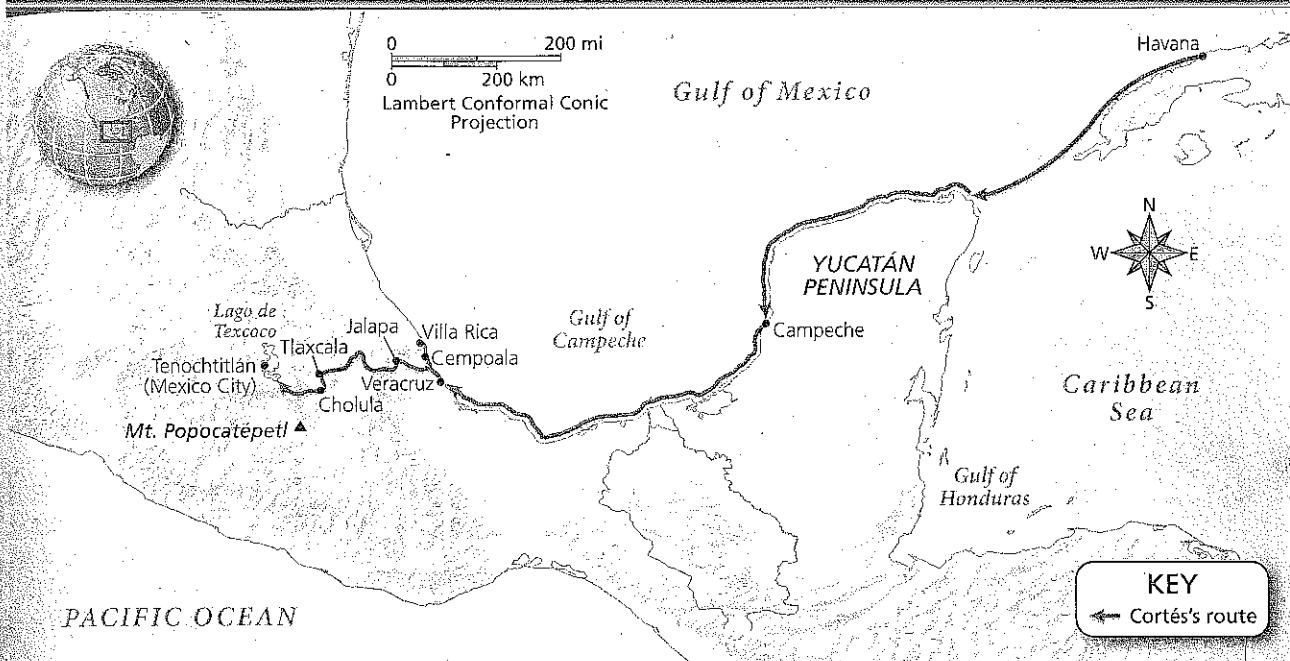
From the Caribbean, Spanish explorers probed the coasts of the Americas. From local peoples, they heard stories of empires rich in gold, but the first explorers also told about fierce fighters they had encountered. Attracted by the promise of riches as well as by religious zeal, a flood of adventurers soon followed.

Cortés Arrives in Mexico Among the earliest conquistadors was **Hernán Cortés**. Cortés, a landowner in Cuba, heard of Spanish expeditions that had been repelled by Indians. He believed that he could succeed where none had before. In 1519, he landed on the coast of Mexico with about 600 men, 16 horses, and a few cannons. He began an inland trek toward **Tenochtitlán** (teh nawch tee TLAHN), the capital of the Aztec empire.

A young Indian woman named **Malinche** (mah LEEN chay), called Doña Marina by the Spanish, served as his translator and advisor. Malinche knew both the Maya and Aztec languages, and she learned Spanish quickly.

Malinche told Cortés that the Aztecs had gained power by conquering other groups of people. The Aztecs sacrificed thousands of their captives to the Aztec gods each year. Many conquered peoples hated

Cortés's Route, 1519



>> **Analyze Maps** Why do you think Cortés's ships sailed so close to the Mexican coast?

their Aztec overlords, so Malinche helped Cortés arrange **alliances** with them. They agreed to help Cortés fight the Aztecs.

Moctezuma's Dilemma Meanwhile, messengers brought word about the Spanish to the Aztec emperor **Moctezuma** (mahk tih zOO muh). The Aztec ruler hesitated. Was it possible, he wondered, that the leader of the pale-skinned, bearded strangers might be Quetzalcoatl (ket sahl koh AHT el), an Aztec god-king who had long ago vowed to return from the East? To be safe, Moctezuma sent gifts of turquoise, feathers, and other goods with religious importance, but urged the strangers not to continue to Tenochtitlán.

Cortés, however, had no intention of turning back. He was not interested in the Aztec religious objects, but was extremely interested in the gold and silver ornaments that Moctezuma began sending him.

Cortés became more determined than ever to reach Tenochtitlán. Fighting and negotiating by turns, Cortés led his forces inland toward the capital. At last, the Spanish arrived in Tenochtitlán, where they were dazzled by the grandeur of the city.

Cortés Takes Tenochtitlán Moctezuma welcomed Cortés to his capital. However, relations between the Aztecs and Spaniards soon grew strained. The Spanish scorned the Aztecs' religion and sought to

convert them to Christianity. At the same time, as they remained in the city, they saw more of the Aztec treasure. They decided to imprison Moctezuma so they could gain control of the Aztecs and their riches.

Cortés compelled Moctezuma to sign over his land and treasure to the Spanish. In the meantime, a new force of Spanish conquistadors had arrived on the coast to challenge Cortés. In the confusion that followed—with various groups of Spanish, Aztecs, and Native Americans all fighting for control—the Aztecs drove the Spanish from the city. More than half of the Spanish were killed in the fighting, as was Moctezuma.

Cortés retreated to plan an assault. In 1521, in a brutal struggle, Cortés and his Native American allies captured and demolished Tenochtitlán. The Spanish later built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán. As in the Caribbean, disease had aided their cause. Smallpox had spread among the Aztecs from the 1519 encounter, decimating the population.

IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT Why did Cortés want to conquer the Aztecs?

The Incan Empire and Beyond

Cortés's success inspired other adventurers. Among them was Spaniard **Francisco Pizarro** (pee SAHR oh). Pizarro had heard rumors about a fabulously rich empire in Peru, with even more gold than the Aztecs. Pizarro arrived in Peru in 1532, just after the Incan ruler Atahualpa (ah tah WAHL puh) had won the throne from his brother in a bloody **civil war**. A civil war is fought between groups of people in the same nation. The war had weakened the Incas, and they had also begun to be affected by European diseases. In the end, however, it was trickery that helped Pizarro defeat the Incas.

Atahualpa Resists When Pizarro and his small force of about 200 men reached the Inca leader, they urged him to convert to Christianity and accept Charles V as sovereign. When Atahualpa refused, Pizarro tricked the Incan leader into meeting with him. Then with the help of Indian allies, he took the emperor prisoner and killed thousands of Incas.

For a time, the Spanish held Atahualpa captive. Pizarro's secretary described him as:

a man of thirty years, good-looking and poised, somewhat stout, with a wide, handsome, and ferocious face, and the eyes flaming with blood . . .

—Francisco de Xerez

Pizarro Triumphs Despite continuing resistance Pizarro and his followers overran the Incan heartland. He had superior weapons, and the Incan people were weakened by European diseases. From Peru, Spanish forces surged across what are today Ecuador and Chile. Before long, Spain had added much of South America to its growing empire. Pizarro himself was killed by a rival Spanish faction a few years after he established the city of Lima.

Beyond Spain's Empire As in the Spanish empire the Native Americans who lived in Brazil—the Tupian Indians—had been largely wiped out by disease. In the 1530s, Portugal began to issue grants of land to Portuguese nobles, who agreed to develop the land and share profits with the crown. Landowners sent settlers to build towns, plantations, and churches.

Unlike Spain's American colonies, Brazil offered no instant wealth from silver or gold. However, early settlers cut and exported brazilwood. The Portuguese named the colony after this wood, which was used to

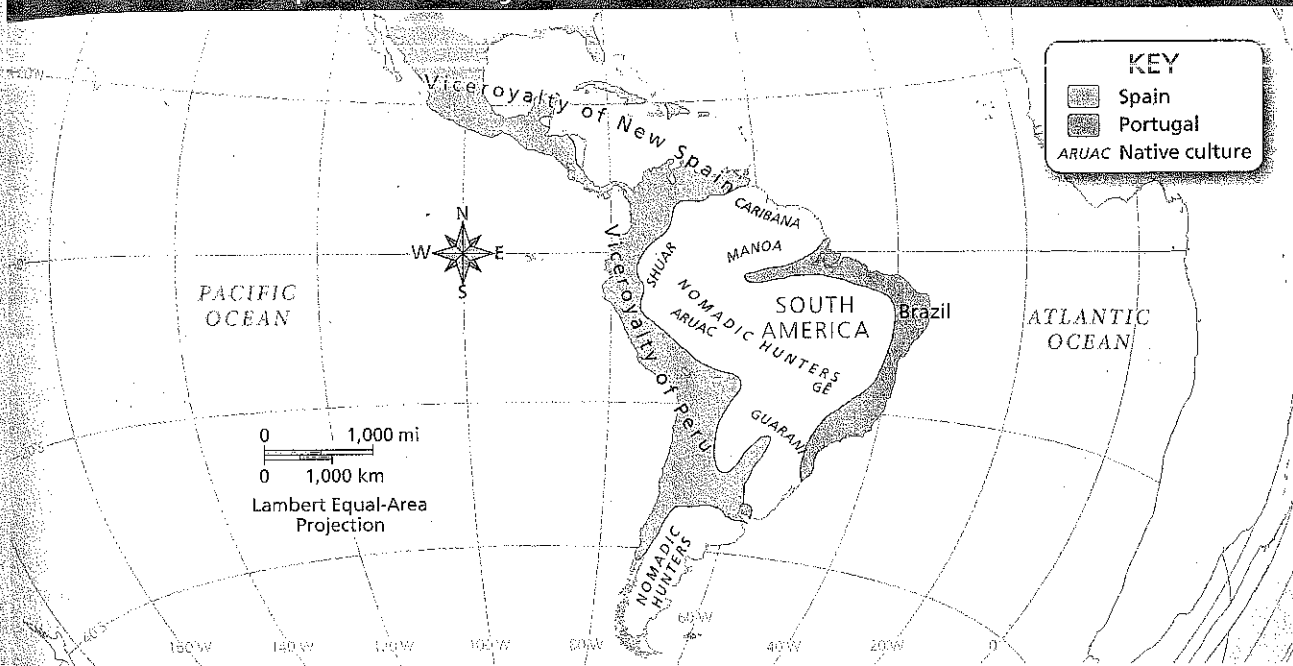


>> Atahualpa, portrayed here by an unknown painter in the 1500s, was the thirteenth and last Incan ruler.



>> The conquistador Francisco Pizarro appears in full armor in this hand-colored woodcut from the 1800s.

Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in the Americas, About 1700



>> **Analyze Maps** What do all the European land claims in South America have in common? Which country settled the easternmost region?



produce a valuable dye. Soon they turned to plantation agriculture and raising cattle.

Like the Spanish, the Portuguese forced Indians and Africans to clear land for plantations. As many as four million Africans were sent to Brazil. As in Spanish America, a new culture emerged in Brazil that blended European, Native American, and African elements.

Challenges to Portugal and Spain In the 1500s, the wealth of the Americas helped make Spain the most powerful country in Europe, with Portugal not far behind. The jealous English and Dutch shared the resentment that French king Francis I felt when he declared, "I should like to see Adam's will, wherein he divided the Earth between Spain and Portugal."

To get around those countries' strict control over colonial trade, smugglers traded illegally with Portuguese and Spanish colonists. In the Caribbean and elsewhere, Dutch, English, and French pirates preyed on treasure ships from the Americas. Some pirates, called **privateers**, even operated with the approval of European governments. Other European explorers continued to sail the coasts of the Americas,

hunting for gold and other treasure, as well as a northwest passage to Asia.

COMPARE AND CONTRAST How was Pizarro's treatment of the Incas similar to Cortés's treatment of the Aztecs?

Governing the Spanish Empire

Spanish settlers and missionaries followed the conquistadors to the Americas. In time, the huge Spanish empire stretched from California in the north to Argentina in the south. Spain divided these lands into four provinces, including New Spain (Mexico) and Peru.

Spain imposed its culture, language, religion, and way of life on millions of new subjects in its empire. The Spanish built new Spanish-style cities on top of the ruins of Native American cities. "Christianizing" Native Americans, however, turned out to be more complex. In the end, though, Spain imposed its will by force.

Royal Officials Rule the Provinces Spain was determined to maintain strict control over its empire. To achieve this goal, the king set up the Council of the

Indies to pass laws for the colonies. He also appointed **viceroy**s, or representatives who ruled in his name, in each province. Lesser officials and audiencias (ow dee EN see ahs), or advisory councils of Spanish settlers, helped the viceroy rule. The Council of the Indies in Spain closely monitored these colonial officials to make sure they did not assume too much authority.

Missionaries Spread Christianity To Spain, winning souls for Christianity was as important as gaining land. The Catholic Church worked with the government to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Church leaders often served as royal officials and helped to regulate the activities of Spanish settlers. As Spain's American empire expanded, Church authority expanded along with it.

Franciscans, Jesuits, and other missionaries baptized thousands of Native Americans. They built mission churches and worked to turn new converts into loyal subjects of the Catholic king of Spain. They also introduced European clothing, the Spanish language, and new crafts such as carpentry and locksmithing. Where they could, the Spanish missionaries forcibly imposed European culture over Native American culture.

Regulation of Trade To make the empire profitable, Spain closely controlled its economic activities, especially trade. The most valuable resources shipped from Spanish America to Spain were silver and gold. Colonists could export raw materials only to Spain and could buy only Spanish manufactured goods. Laws forbade colonists from trading with other European nations or even with other Spanish colonies.

When sugar cane was introduced into the West Indies and elsewhere, it quickly became a profitable resource. The cane was refined into sugar, molasses, and rum. Sugar cane, however, had to be grown on plantations, large estates run by an owner or the owner's overseer. And plantations needed large numbers of workers to be profitable.

Forced Labor: The Encomienda System At first, Spanish monarchs granted the conquistadors **encomiendas** (en koh mee EN dahs), the right to demand labor or tribute from Native Americans in a particular area. The conquistadors used this system to force Native Americans to work under the most brutal conditions. Those who resisted were hunted down and killed. Disease, starvation, and cruel treatment caused drastic declines in the Native American population.

The encomienda system was used in the mines as well as on plantations. By the 1540s, tons of silver

FORCED LABOR IN THE POTOSI SILVER MINES

- 1 DISCOVERY**
In 1545, a Native American found the silver mountain at Potosí, setting off a silver rush that peaked in the 1590s.
- 2 FORCED LABOR**
From 1573 to 1812, the Spanish adapted *mita*, the Inca labor system, requiring all citizens to provide labor as tribute, to force Indians to mine silver.
- 3 CONDITIONS**
Holding candles, miners descended on ladders hundreds of feet to dig and carry ore out.
- 4 ECONOMIC PROFITS**
About two billion ounces of silver were taken from the Potosí mines. The Spanish used this silver to enrich Spain and to buy goods in China.
- 5 HUMAN COSTS**
It is estimated that millions of miners died from terrible working conditions and accidents over hundreds of years.

>> While the process of extracting silver from the Potosí mines was terribly destructive for Native American and other forced laborers, it proved immensely profitable for Spain.

from the Potosí region of Peru and Bolivia filled Spanish treasure ships. Year after year, thousands of Native Americans were forced to extract the rich ore from dangerous shafts deep inside the Andes Mountains. As thousands of Native Americans died from the terrible conditions, they were replaced by thousands more.

A Spanish Priest Condemns the Abuses A few bold priests, like **Bartolomé de Las Casas** (bah roh loh MAY deh lahs KAHS ahs), condemned the evils of the encomienda system. In vivid reports to Spain, Las Casas detailed the horrors that Spanish rule had brought to Native Americans and pleaded with the king to end the abuse.

Prodded by Las Casas, Spain passed the New Laws of the Indies in 1542. The laws forbade enslavement and abuse of Native Americans, but Spain was too far away to enforce them. Many Native Americans were forced to become **peons**, workers forced to labor for a landlord in order to pay off a debt. Landlords advanced them food, tools, or seeds, creating debts that workers could never pay off in their lifetime.

Bringing Workers from Africa To fill the labor shortage, Las Casas urged colonists to import workers from Africa. He believed that Africans were immune to tropical diseases and had skills in farming, mining, and metalworking.

Las Casas later regretted that advice because it furthered the brutal African slave trade.

The Spanish began bringing Africans to the Americas as slave laborers by the 1530s. As demand for sugar products skyrocketed, the settlers imported millions of Africans as slaves. They were forced to work as field hands, miners, or servants in the houses of wealthy landowners. Others became skilled artists and artisans.

Within a few generations, Africans and their American-born descendants greatly outnumbered European settlers throughout the Americas. In the cities, some enslaved Africans earned enough money to buy their freedom. Others resisted slavery by rebelling or running away. You will learn more about slavery in the Americas in a later lesson.

2 DEFINE What was the encomienda system?

ELPS **ELPS 3.D.1** Practice creating and saying sentences using conjunctions and transitional phrases.



>> This Mexican painting from the 1700s shows a Spanish man with his Native American wife and their mestizo child, who is trying on a new pair of shoes.

Society and Culture in Spanish America

In Spanish America, a diverse mix of peoples gave rise to a new society. The blending of Native American, African, and European peoples and traditions resulted in a culture distinct to the Americas.

A Society of Unequal Classes Spanish colonial society was made of distinct social classes. At the top were **peninsulares** (peh neen soo LAY rayz), people born in Spain. (The term *peninsular* referred to the Iberian Peninsula, on which Spain is located.) Peninsulares filled the highest positions in both colonial governments and the Catholic Church. Next came **creoles**, American-born descendants of Spanish settlers. Creoles owned most of the plantations, ranches, and mines.

Other classes stood lower in the social order and reflected the mixing of populations. They included **mestizos**, people of Native American and European descent, and **mulattoes**, people of African and European descent. Native Americans and people of African descent formed the lowest social classes.

Thriving Towns and Cities Spanish settlers generally lived in towns and cities. The population of Mexico City grew so quickly that by 1550 it was the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world. Colonial cities were centers of government, commerce, and European culture. Around the central plaza, or square, stood government buildings and a Spanish-style church. Broad avenues and public monuments symbolized European power and wealth. Cities were also centers of intellectual and cultural life. Architecture and painting, as well as poetry and the exchange of ideas, flourished in Spanish cities in the Americas.

Educational Opportunities To meet the Church's need for educated priests, the colonies built universities. The University of Mexico was established as early as 1551. A dozen Spanish American universities were already educating young men long before Harvard was founded in 1636 as the first college in the 13 English colonies.

Women desiring an education might enter a convent. One such woman was Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz (sawr HWAN uh ee NES deh lah/krooz). Refused admission to the University of Mexico because she was female, Juana entered a convent at around the age of 18. There, she devoted herself to study and the writing of poetry.



>> Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, a Catholic nun, appears at her desk in this painting from the 1700s by Miguel Cabrera. She defended women's right to learn and was recognized as an important writer.

She earned a reputation as one of the greatest poets ever to write in the Spanish language.

A Blending of Cultures Although Spanish culture was dominant in the cities, the blending of diverse traditions changed people's lives throughout the Americas. Settlers learned Native American styles of building, ate foods native to the Americas, and traveled in Indian-style canoes. Indian artistic styles influenced the newcomers. At the same time, Europeans taught their religion to Native Americans. They also introduced animals, especially the horse, thereby transforming the lives of many Native Americans.

Africans contributed to this cultural mix with their farming methods, cooking styles, and crops. African drama, dance, and song heightened Christian services. In Cuba, Haiti, and elsewhere, Africans forged new religions that blended African and Christian beliefs.

2 DRAW CONCLUSIONS In Spanish colonial society, what determined a person's social rank?

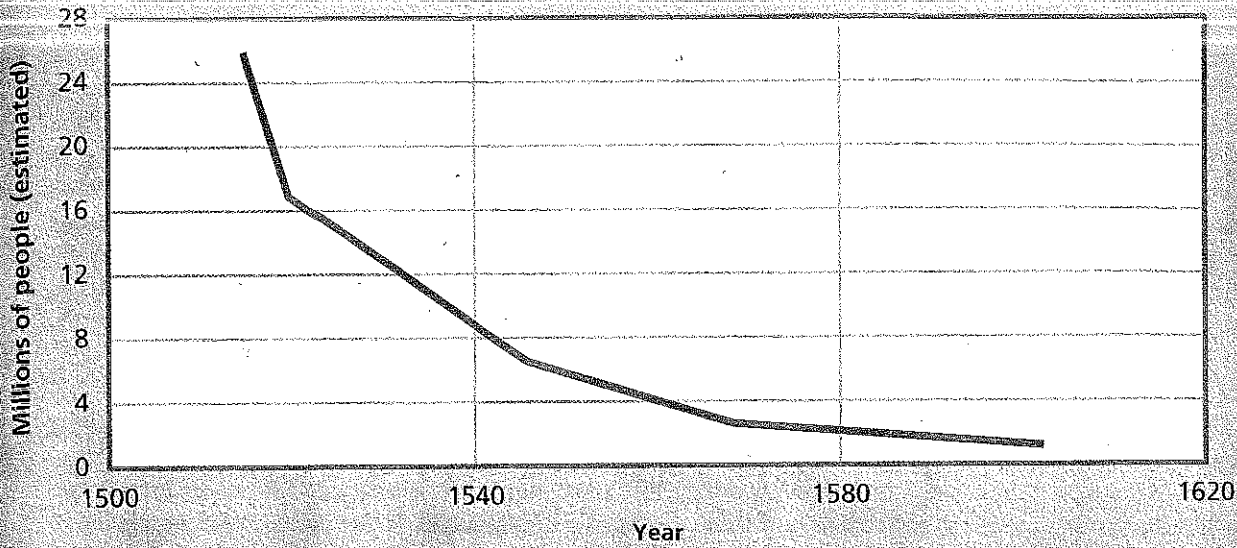
The Impact of Spanish Colonization

Spanish exploration, colonization, and expansion had a long-lasting impact on Native Americans, Europeans, and others beyond these two groups. By establishing an empire in the Americas, Spain dramatically changed the pattern of global encounter first set in motion by European exploration of Africa's coasts. For the first time, much of the world was now connected by sea routes, on which traveled ships carrying goods, people, and ideas.

Spain Wins Wealth and Power In the 1500s, Spain acquired enormous wealth from its American colonies. Every year treasure fleets sailed to Europe loaded with gold and silver. These riches helped make Spain the most powerful country in Europe. At the same time, the French, English, and Dutch jealously eyed the Spanish treasure fleets and defied Spain's claims to the Americas.

Native American Suffering and Resistance The conquest of the Americas brought suffering and death to many Native American peoples. Although many converted to Christianity and adopted some Spanish ways, others resisted Spanish rule for centuries. For centuries, the Maya fought Spanish rule in Mexico and Central America. Long after the death of Atahualpa, revolts erupted among the Incas.

Native American Population of Central Mexico



Source: Nicolás Sánchez Albornoz, *The Population of Latin America*

>> **Analyze Graphs** What is the estimated population decline between 1519 and 1540? How does it compare with the population change between 1540 and 1580? Why?



Resistance did not always take the form of military action. Throughout the Americas, Native Americans resisted Europeans by preserving their own cultures, languages, religious traditions, and skills, such as weaving and pottery. As you will read later, European exploration and colonization had tremendous global impact even beyond the Americas by connecting people, goods, and ideas around the world.

DESCRIBE In what ways did Native Americans resist European influence?

ASSESSMENT

1. **Identify Patterns** Describe the common effects of the first encounters between the Spanish and Native Americans in Mexico, Peru, and elsewhere.

2. **Draw Conclusions** Why were Native Americans unable to defeat the Spanish conquistadors?

3. **Identify Main Ideas** Describe the main characteristics of government, religion, and economics in Spain's colonies in the Americas.

4. **Categorize** Explain how the people of Spanish colonial society were categorized into different social classes.

5. **Predict Consequences** How do you think other European nations will threaten Spanish and Portuguese power in the Americas?

12



>> French explorer Jacques Cartier found that the St. Lawrence River was a gateway into a vast territory of rich forests with an abundance of fish and animals that could provide wealth from trade.

 Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
1.D, 7.A

>> Objectives

Explain why the colony of New France grew slowly.

Analyze the establishment and growth of the English colonies.

Understand why Europeans competed for power in North America and how their struggle affected Native Americans.

>> Key Terms

New France
revenue
Pilgrim
compact
French and Indian War
Treaty of Paris
Jacques Cartier
Samuel de Champlain
John Cabot

11.4

During the 1600s, France, the Netherlands, England, and Sweden joined Spain in settling North America. At first, Europeans were disappointed that North America did not yield gold treasure or offer a water passage to Asia, as they had hoped. Before long, though, the English and French were turning profits by growing tobacco in Virginia, fishing off the North Atlantic coast, and trading furs from New England and Canada with Europe.

European Colonies in North America

New France

By 1700, France and England controlled large parts of North America. As their colonies grew, they developed their own governments that differed from each other and from that of Spanish America.

French Exploration Begins By the early 1500s, French fishing ships were crossing the Atlantic each year to harvest rich catches of cod off Newfoundland, Canada. Within 200 years, the French had occupied or claimed nearly half of North America.

French claims in Canada—which the French called **New France**—quietly grew while French rulers were distracted by wars at home in Europe. In 1534, **Jacques Cartier** (zhahk kahr tee ay) began exploring the coastline of eastern Canada, eventually discovering the St. Lawrence River. Traveling inland on the river, he claimed much of present-day eastern Canada for France.

French explorers and fur traders gradually traveled inland with the help of Native American allies, who sought support against rival Native American groups. Jesuits and other missionaries soon followed the explorers. They advanced into the wilderness, trying with little success to convert the Native Americans they met to Christianity.

New France Grows Slowly The population of New France grew slowly. The first permanent French settlement was not established until 1608, when Samuel de Champlain established a colony in Quebec. Wealthy landlords bought huge tracts, or areas of land, along the St. Lawrence River. They sought settlers to farm the land, but the harsh Canadian climate, with its long winters, attracted few French peasants.

Many who went to New France soon abandoned farming in favor of the more profitable fur trapping and trading. They faced a hard life in the wilderness, but the soaring European demand for fur ensured good prices. Fishing was another industry that supported settlers, who exported cod and other fish to Europe.

Royal Power and Economic Growth In the late 1600s, the French king Louis XIV set out to strengthen royal power and boost **revenues**, or income, from taxes from his overseas empire. He appointed officials to oversee economic activities in New France.

He also sent soldiers and more settlers—including women—to North America. However, Louis, who was Catholic, prohibited Protestants from settling in New France.

By the early 1700s, French forts, missions, and trading posts stretched from Quebec to Louisiana, and the population was growing. Yet the population of New

France remained small compared to that of the English colonies that were expanding along the Atlantic coast.

EXPRESS PROBLEMS CLEARLY Why was the growth of New France slow?

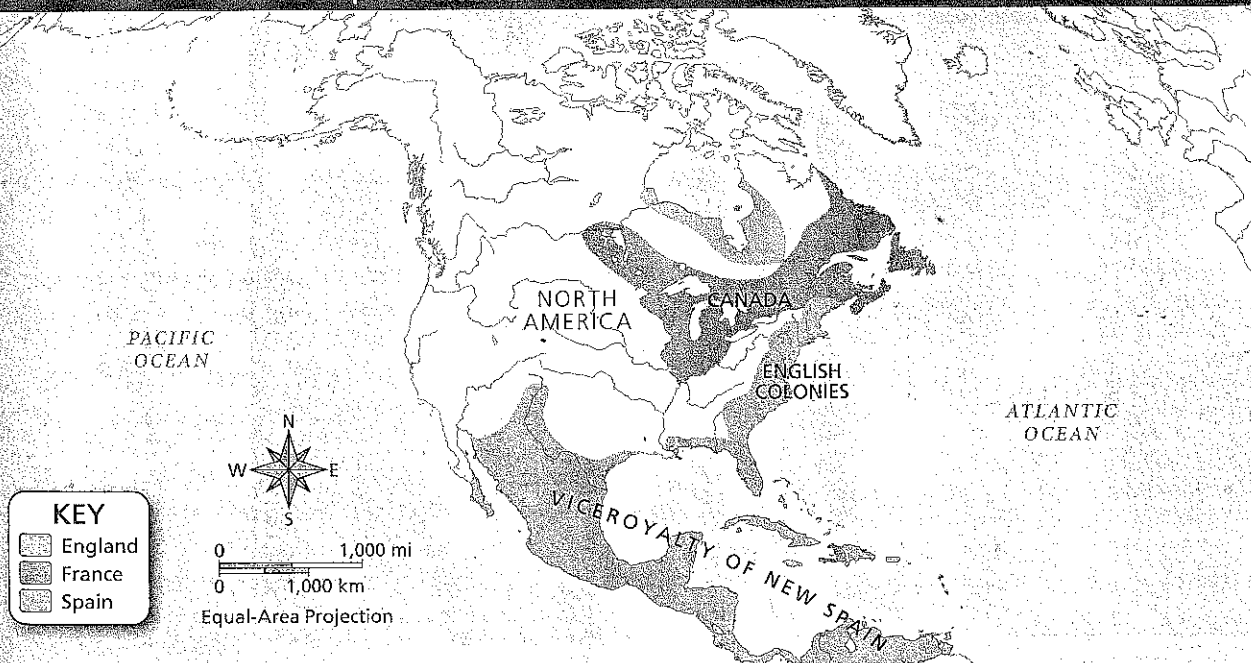
The 13 English Colonies

At the time of Columbus and throughout the centuries ahead, the English sailed westward, hoping to find a sea passage to India. In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian explorer, commanded an English expedition that reached the rich fishing grounds off Newfoundland. He claimed the region for England. Dozens of other English explorers continued to search for a northwest passage to Asia, without success. In the 1600s, England turned its attention instead to building colonies along the Atlantic seaboard of North America.

Jamestown The English built their first permanent colony at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Its early years were filled with disaster. Many settlers died of starvation and disease. The rest survived with the help of friendly Native Americans.

Plymouth In 1620, another group of English settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They were **Pilgrims**, or English Protestants who rejected the

European Colonization of North America, about 1700



>> England, France, and Spain controlled large parts of North America. Their colonies differed from each other in a number of ways.

Interactive Map

12

Church of England. They sought religious freedom rather than commercial profit. Before coming ashore, they signed the Mayflower Compact, in which they set out guidelines for governing their North American colony. A **compact** is an agreement among people. Today, we see this document as an important early step toward self-government.

Many Pilgrims died in the early years of the Plymouth colony. Local Native Americans, however, taught them to grow corn and helped them survive in the new land. Soon, a new wave of English Protestant immigrants arrived to establish the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Expansion and Prosperity In the 1600s and 1700s, other groups and individuals founded colonies for England. Some colonies, like Virginia and New York, were commercial ventures, organized for profit.

Others, like Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, were set up as havens for persecuted religious groups. Still others, like Georgia and South Carolina, were gifts from the king of England to loyal supporters.

Geographic conditions helped shape different ways of life in the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. At first, settlers in each colony just struggled to survive. Early on, they abandoned dreams of finding riches like the Spanish had in Mexico and Peru. Instead,

they learned to create wealth by using the resources native to their surroundings.

In New England, many settlers were farmers who recreated in North America their village life from England. They took advantage of fishing and timber resources, and some colonists set up shipbuilding industries. In the Middle Colonies, farmers grew large quantities of grain on the abundant land. In the Southern Colonies, a plantation economy emerged. Cash crops, such as rice and tobacco, grew well in the warm climate. They therefore developed a plantation economy to grow these crops.

As in New Spain, the English colonists needed workers to clear land and raise crops. The English tried using Native American labor, but the Native Americans fled or died of diseases. Before long, the colonists began to rely on the work of Africans who were brought to the colonies and sold as slaves. In several colonies in the South, enslaved Africans and their descendants would eventually outnumber people of European descent.

Limited Self-Government Like the rulers of Spain and France, English monarchs asserted control over their American colonies. They appointed royal governors to oversee colonial affairs and had Parliament pass laws to regulate colonial trade. Yet, compared with settlers in the Spanish and French colonies, English colonists enjoyed a large degree of self-government. Each colony

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT NOVEMBER 21, 1620

- First written framework of government in English colonies
- Signed by all 41 adult males aboard the Mayflower
- Signers agreed to form a civil government and obey its laws
- Signers agreed to enact "just and equal laws" for the general good of the colony
- Based on English traditions of self-government
- Served as inspiration for later more complex frameworks of government

>> In the Mayflower Compact the Pilgrims agreed to form a government and obey its laws. The idea of self-government would later become a founding principle of the United States.

Roots of Democracy

TRADITIONS INFLUENCING COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

JUDEO-CHRISTIAN IDEALS

Jewish and Christian traditions emphasized the value of the individual, the importance of social responsibility, and the idea of free will, or the freedom of humans to make choices for themselves.

GRECO-ROMAN MODELS

Ancient Greek democracy and Roman republicanism served as ancient models of limited self-government and influenced ideas about equality before the law and individual liberty.

ENGLISH TRADITION OF GUARANTEED RIGHTS

The Magna Carta (1215) and the English Bill of Rights (1689) guaranteed certain rights to citizens, including the right to trial by jury and individual liberty.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION

Beginning with the Magna Carta, the two houses of Parliament played an increasing role in representing the English people and making English laws.

>> The ideas of democracy and representative government have a long history. They are based on traditions that are far older than the English colonies that gave birth to the United States.



Interactive Chart

had its own representative assembly, elected by men who owned property, that advised the governor and made decisions on local issues.

The tradition of consulting representative assemblies grew out of the English experience. Beginning in the 1200s, Parliament had begun to play an important role in English affairs. Slowly, too, English citizens had gained certain legal and political rights. England's American colonists expected to enjoy the same rights. When colonists later protested British policies in North America, they viewed themselves as "freeborn Englishmen" who were defending their traditional rights.

IDENTIFY CENTRAL IDEAS Why did the English colonies have a large degree of self-government?

A Power Struggle Begins

By the 1600s, Spain, France, England, and the Netherlands all had colonies in North America. They began to fight—both in the colonies and around the world—to protect and expand their interests.

A Race for Colonies By the late 1600s, French claims included present-day Canada as well as much of the present-day central United States. The Spanish had

moved north, making claims to present-day Texas and Florida. Meanwhile, the English and Dutch maintained colonies along the East Coast. Native Americans throughout the colonies entered the conflict, hoping to play the Europeans against one another.

Competition was also fierce in the Caribbean, as European nations fought to acquire the profitable sugar-producing colonies. By the 1700s, the French and English Caribbean islands, worked by enslaved Africans, had surpassed the whole of North America in exports to Europe.

Britain and France in a Global Struggle By the 1700s, Britain and France emerged as bitter rivals for power around the globe. Their clashes in Europe often ignited conflicts in the Caribbean, North America, India, and Africa.

In 1754, fighting broke out between the French and British in North America. In the British colonies, it marked the beginning of the **French and Indian War**. By 1756, that regional conflict was linked to the Seven Years' War in Europe. The war soon spread to India and other parts of the globe.

Although France held more territory in North America, the British colonies had more people. Trappers, traders, and farmers from the British colonies were pushing west into the Ohio Valley, a region claimed

12

by France. The French, who had forged alliances with Native Americans, fought to oust the intruders.

During the war, British soldiers and colonial troops launched a series of campaigns against the French in Canada and on the Ohio frontier. In 1759, the British captured Quebec, capital of New France, and then Montreal. Although the war dragged on until 1763, the British had won control of Canada.

The 1763 **Treaty of Paris** officially ended the worldwide war and ensured British dominance in North America. France ceded all of Canada and its lands east of the Mississippi River to Britain. It handed the Louisiana Territory over to Spain. However, France did regain the rich sugar-producing islands in the Caribbean and the slave-trading outposts in Africa that the British had seized during the war.

? **SUMMARIZE** How did wars between European powers in the Americas affect Native Americans?

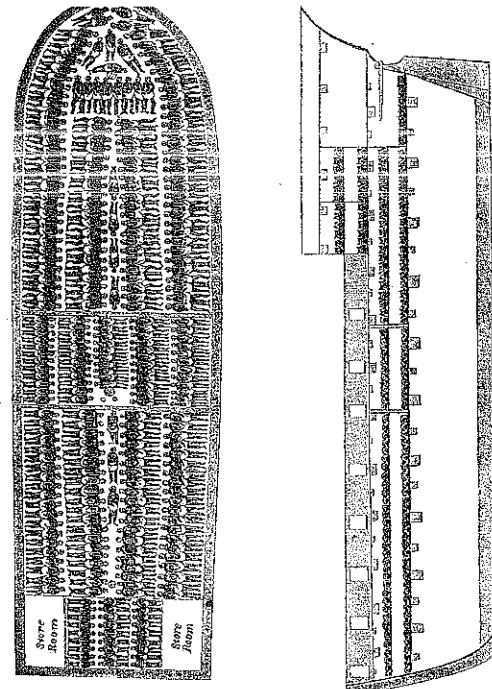
ELPS **ELPS 3.D.2** Give examples of how the rivalry between Britain and France affected North America.

ASSESSMENT

1. **Generate Explanations** Why did European countries compete to expand their power in North America?
2. **Summarize** How were the Pilgrims' goals for religious freedom hampered during the early years of the Plymouth colony, and how did they overcome the obstacles?
3. **Compare and Contrast** How were conditions in New France and the English colonies different?
4. **Identify Patterns** How did the various regions of the British colonies become prosperous in different ways?
5. **Identify Central Issues** How was the French and Indian War caused by European expansion and competition on a global scale?

11.5

In the 1400s and 1500s, as you have read, Europeans set up small forts on the coast of West Africa in order to resupply their ships and profit from local trade, especially in gold. As Europeans built colonies in the Americas, they needed large numbers of laborers to make their colonies profitable. By the 1600s, they increasingly turned to Africa to provide that labor.



>> This 1800s diagram shows how slaves were so tightly crammed in small spaces that they had to lie side by side with little room to move for many hours at a time.

Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
1.D, 4.I, 7.A, 7.C

The Slave Trade and Its Impact on Africa

The African Slave Trade Expands

Slavery Throughout History Slavery has existed all over the world since ancient times: ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as well as China, Persia, the Aztecs, and other societies had enslaved people. The English word *slave* comes from *Slav*, the people of Eastern Europe who were often sold into slavery in the Middle Ages.

The Arabs also used slave labor. Some were captives taken from Africa.

In the Middle East, enslaved Africans worked on large farming estates or large-scale irrigation projects. Others became artisans, soldiers, or merchants.

European Traders Enter the Slave Trade In the 1400s and early 1500s, the Portuguese and other Europeans brought a few Africans back to Europe as slaves. There, Africans were seen as exotic servants of the rich. As European colonies in the Americas grew, however, Europeans turned to slave laborers to clear **plantations**, or the large estates run by an owner or an owner's overseer.

>> Objectives

- Summarize** the expansion of the African slave trade.
- Explain** how triangular trade worked.
- Understand** the nature of the Middle Passage and describe its effects.
- Analyze** the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on West Africa and the Americas.

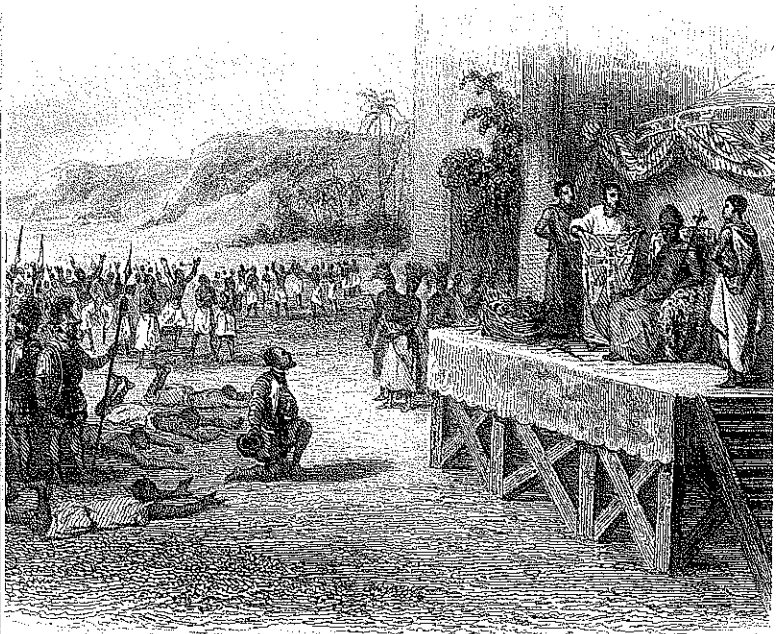
>> Key Terms

- Osei Tutu
- Oyo empire
- plantation
- missionary
- Asante kingdom
- monopoly
- triangular trade
- Middle Passage
- mutiny
- Afonso I
- Olaudah Equiano

12



>> The African slave trade expanded in response to Europeans' increasing use of enslaved workers on plantations in the Americas.



>> Portuguese soldiers and missionaries are received by the king of Kongo. Afonso I of Kongo welcomed Portuguese missionaries and scholars and sent his son to Portugal to learn about Christianity.

Europeans lacked the resources to travel inland to seize slaves. Instead, they relied on local African rulers and traders to bring captives—usually from other African nations—to coastal trading posts. There, the traders exchanged captured Africans for weapons, gunpowder, textiles, iron, and other goods.

In the 1500s, the slave trade was relatively small. Over the next 300 years, however, it grew into a huge, profitable business.

By the 1700s and 1800s, traders had shipped tens of thousands of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic to work on tobacco and sugar plantations in the Americas. These slaves were property.

African Resistance As the slave trade grew, some African leaders tried to slow it down or even stop it altogether. They used different forms of resistance, but in the end, the system that supported the trade was too strong for them to resist.

An early critic of the slave trade was **Afonso I**, ruler of Kongo in west-central Africa. As a young man, Afonso had been tutored by Portuguese **missionaries**, who baptized him to Christianity.

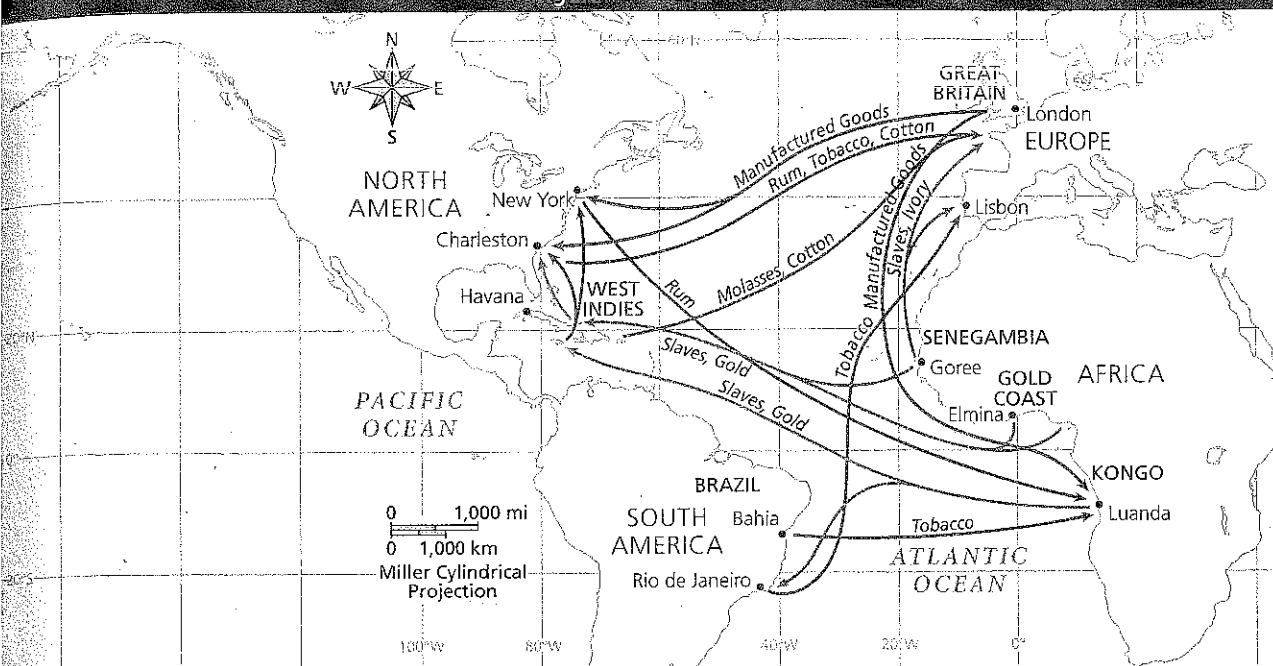
Impressed by his early contacts with the Portuguese, Afonso hoped to build a Christian state in Kongo. After becoming king in 1505, he called on Portuguese missionaries, teachers, and technical experts to help him develop Kongo and increase his own power. He sent his sons to Portugal to be educated in Christian ways.

Afonso grew worried as more and more Portuguese came to Kongo to buy slaves. Afonso wanted to maintain contact with Europe but end the slave trade. His appeal failed, and the slave trade continued.

In the late 1700s, another African ruler tried to halt the slave trade in his lands. He was the almany (religious leader) of Futa Toro, in present-day Senegal. Since the 1500s, French sea captains had bought slaves from African traders in Futa Toro. To end this trade, the almany issued a law in 1788. It forbade anyone to transport slaves through his land to sell abroad. However, the inland slave traders simply worked out a new route to the coast. Sailing to this new market, the French captains easily purchased the slaves that the almany had prevented them from buying in Futa Toro.

? IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT Why did the African slave trade expand?

Triangular Trade Routes



12

Analyze Maps This map shows triangular trade routes that started in the 1500s. What trade goods were slaves exchanged for in North America?



The Atlantic Slave Trade

In the 1750s, a young 11-year-old boy named **Olaudah Equiano** was seized from his Nigerian village by slave raiders. He was then transported as human cargo from West Africa to the Americas. In later years, he wrote about the experience in his autobiography:

The first object which saluted my eyes when I arrived on the coast was the sea, and a slave ship which was then riding at anchor and waiting for its cargo. These filled me with astonishment, which was soon converted into terror when I was carried on board.

—Olaudah Equiano

Enslaved Africans like Olaudah Equiano formed part of an international trade network that arose during the 1500s. The Spanish were the first major European partners in the slave trade, buying slaves to labor in Spain's South American empire.

As other European powers established colonies in the Americas, the slave trade—and with it the entire international trade network—intensified.

Triangular Trade The Atlantic slave trade formed one part of a three-legged international trade network known as **triangular trade**. This was a triangle-shaped series of Atlantic trade routes linking Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

Triangular trade worked in the following way. On the first leg, merchant ships brought European goods—including guns, cloth, and cash—to Africa. In Africa, the merchants traded these goods for slaves. On the second leg, known as the **Middle Passage**, the slaves were transported to the Americas. There, the enslaved Africans were exchanged for sugar, molasses, and other products manufactured at plantations owned by Europeans.

On the final leg, merchants carried sugar, molasses, cotton, and other American goods such as furs, salt fish, and rum made from molasses. These goods were shipped to Europe, where they were traded at a profit for the European commodities that merchants needed to return to Africa.

Merchants, Industries, and Cities Thrive

Triangular trade was immensely profitable for many people. Merchants grew wealthy. Even though there were risks such as losing ships at sea, the money to be made from valuable cargoes usually outweighed the risks. Certain industries that supported trade thrived. For example, a shipbuilding industry in New England grew to support the shipping industry. Other colonial industries, such as fishing, raising tobacco, and processing sugar, became hugely successful.

Thriving trade led to successful port cities. European cities such as Nantes, France, and Bristol, England,

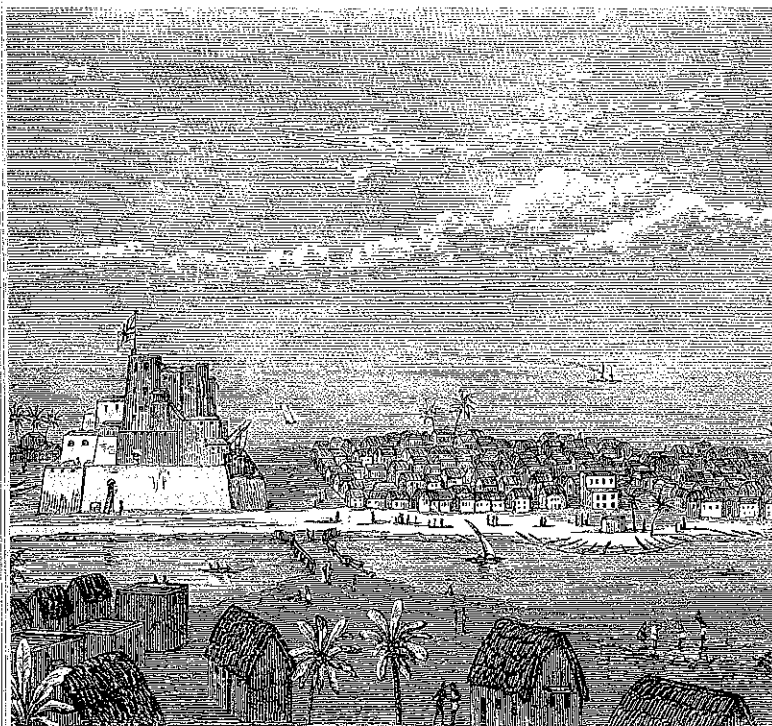
grew prosperous because of triangular trade. In North America, even newly settled towns such as Salem, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island, quickly grew into thriving cities. Even though few slaves were imported directly to northern cities in North America, the success of the port cities there was made possible by the Atlantic slave trade.

IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the Atlantic slave trade affect colonial economies?

Horrors of the Middle Passage

To merchants, the Middle Passage was just one leg of triangular trade. For enslaved Africans, the Middle Passage was a horror.

Forced March to the Ships The terrible journey began before the slave ships set sail. Most Africans were taken from inland villages. After they were enslaved, they were forced to march to coastal ports. Men, women, and children were bound with ropes and chains, often to one another, and forced to walk distances as long as a thousand miles. They might be



>> Europeans built fortresses in ports along the west coast of Africa, such as the town of Elmina in what is now Ghana, shown here. **Hypothesize** What was one probable use of the fortress?

forced to carry heavy loads, and often the men's necks were encircled with thick iron bands.

Many captives died along the way. Others tried escape, and were often quickly recaptured and brutally punished.

Those who survived the march were restrained in coastal holding pens and warehouses in slave shipping ports such as Elmina, in what is now Ghana, or Gorée in what is now Senegal. They were held there until European traders arrived by ship.

Packed Aboard the "Floating Coffins" Once purchased, Africans were packed below the decks of slave ships, usually in chains. Hundreds of men, women, and children were crammed into a single vessel for voyages that lasted from three weeks to three months. The ships faced many perils, including storms at sea, raids by pirate ships, and **mutinies**, or revolts by the captives.

Disease was the biggest threat to the lives of the captives and the profit of the merchants. Of the slaves who died, most died of dysentery. Many died of smallpox. Many others died from apparently no disease at all. Whatever the cause, slave ships became "floating coffins" on which up to half the Africans on board died from disease or brutal mistreatment.

Some enslaved Africans resisted, and others tried to seize control of the ship and return to Africa. Suicide, however, was more common than mutiny. Many Africans believed that in death they would be returned to their home countries. So they hanged themselves, starved themselves, or leapt overboard.

SUMMARIZE Why did so many enslaved Africans die during the Middle Passage?

Impact of the Slave Trade

Historians continue to debate how many Africans were carried to the Americas during the Atlantic slave trade. Some historians estimate that about 2,000 Africans were sent to the Americas each year during the 1500s. In the 1780s, when the slave trade reached its peak, that number approached 80,000 a year. By the mid-1800s, when the overseas slave trade was finally ended, an estimated 11 million enslaved Africans had been forcibly carried to the Americas. Another 2 million probably died under the brutal conditions of the Middle Passage.

The slave trade brought great profits to many European nations and provided the labor needed by colonial economies. However, the slave trade had a devastating impact on African societies. Millions of people in Africa were brutalized

THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE 1514-1866

ANNUAL RATE OF FORCED MIGRATION

ESTIMATED AFRICANS SHIPPED TO AMERICAS EACH YEAR

1500s | 2,000

1780s | 80,000

95%
CARIBBEAN AND
SOUTH AMERICA



THE TOTAL NUMBERS



MORE THAN **35,000 VOYAGES**



11 MILLION

REACHED THE AMERICAS

2 MILLION

DIED DURING THE PASSAGE

Source: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database (Goody University, 2009)

1525 First slave voyage direct from Africa to the Americas

1808 Abolition of British and U.S. slave trades takes effect

1867 Last transatlantic slave voyage arrives in Americas

1780s Atlantic slave trade reaches its peak

1850 Brazil suppresses slave trade

1865 Slavery abolished in U.S. by 13th Amendment to the Constitution

>> **Analyze Charts** Based on this information, what percentage of slaves died during passage to the Americas? Where in the Americas did most slaves end up?



by the slave trade and slavery itself. Many others died during the horrific Middle Passage.

The Asante Kingdom In some parts of Africa, the slave trade had little or no impact. In other areas, it disrupted whole societies. The slave trade triggered wars, increased tensions among neighboring peoples, and led to the rise of strong new states. The rulers of these states battled rivals for control of the slave trade.

The **Asante kingdom** (uh SAHN teh) emerged in the area occupied by present-day Ghana. In the late 1600s, an able military leader, **Osei Tutu**, won control of the trading city of Kumasi. From there, he conquered neighboring peoples and unified the Asante kingdom. The Asante faced a great challenge in the Denkyera, a powerful neighboring enemy kingdom. Osei Tutu realized that in order to withstand the Denkyera, the people of his kingdom needed to be firmly united. To do this, he claimed that his right to rule came from heaven, and that people in the kingdom were linked by spiritual bonds. This strategy paid off when the Asante defeated the Denkyera in the late 1600s.

Under Osei Tutu, government officials, chosen by merit rather than by birth, supervised an efficient bureaucracy. They managed the royal monopolies on gold mining and the slave trade. A **monopoly** is the exclusive control of a business or industry. The Asante traded with Europeans on the coast, exchanging

gold and slaves for firearms. They also played rival Europeans against one another to protect themselves. In this way, they built a wealthy, powerful state.

The Oyo Empire The **Oyo empire** arose from successive waves of settlement by the Yoruba people of present-day Nigeria. It began as a relatively small forest kingdom. Beginning in the late 1600s, however, its leaders used wealth from the slave trade to build up an impressive army. The Oyo empire used the army to conquer the neighboring kingdom of Dahomey. At the same time, it continued to gain wealth by trading with European merchants at the port city of Porto-Novo.

Slavery and the Americas The slave trade brought millions of Africans to the Americas. The descendants of the early captives knew life only as slaves and had limited or no information about their African ancestors. By the late 1700s and throughout the 1800s, reformers in Britain, the United States, and elsewhere called for abolition, or ending slavery and the slave trade.

In 1807, Britain abolished the slave trade throughout its empire and abolished slavery itself in 1833. In the United States, the issue of the spread of slavery into new territories helped fuel tensions that ultimately led to the Civil War. In 1865, when the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified, slavery was officially ended in all parts of the United States.

Slavery continued longer elsewhere in the Americas, notably in Brazil. Over the centuries, about 80 percent of all enslaved Africans were brought to Brazil or the Caribbean.

In Brazil, the profitable sugar industry along with other businesses relied on slave labor. Only in 1888 was slavery officially ended in Brazil.

The Atlantic slave trade brought people from different societies in Africa to the Americas. Although most came from West Africa, that region was home to diverse communities from small chiefdoms to larger states and kingdoms. A rich variety of African traditions, languages, beliefs, stories, music, and other cultural elements were added to the emerging new cultures of the Americas.

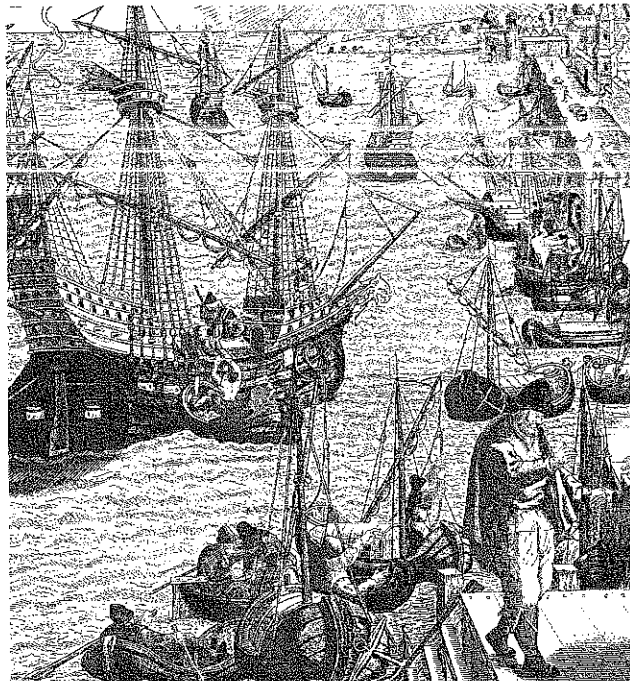
2 CONTRAST How did the slave trade damage some African states, but help others?

ELPS **ELPS 3.E.1** Participate in a cooperative group activity to analyze *Impact of the Slave Trade*.

ASSESSMENT

1. **Compare and Contrast** How was the African slave trade before European involvement different from the African slave trade after European involvement?
2. **Identify Cause and Effect** How did the Atlantic slave trade affect the Asante kingdom and the Oyo empire?
3. **Identify Steps in a Process** How did the three steps of the triangular trade network function?
4. **Infer** Why was disease the leading cause of death of enslaved Africans on the Middle Passage?
5. **Summarize** Write a short summary explaining how the Atlantic slave trade impacted West Africa and the Americas.

The European voyages of exploration in the 1500s and 1600s set off a chain of events that brought major changes to the world. Over the next centuries, European exploration and expansion overseas affected people from Asia, Africa, and the Americas to Europe itself.



>> This 1592 engraving shows ships preparing to leave Lisbon, Portugal, bound for Asia and the Americas.

Interactive Flipped Video

Effects of Global Contact

The Columbian Exchange

A Global Exchange When Columbus returned to Spain in March 1493, he brought with him plants and animals that he had found in the Americas. Later that year, Columbus returned to the Americas with some 1,200 settlers and a collection of European animals and plants. In this way, Columbus began a vast global exchange that would profoundly affect the world. Because this exchange began with Columbus, we call it the **Columbian Exchange**.

Exchanging Foods and Animals In the Americas, Europeans found a variety of foods that were new to them, including tomatoes, pumpkins, and peppers. They eagerly transported these to Europe. Two of these new foods, corn and potatoes, became important foods in the Old World. Easy to grow and store, potatoes helped feed Europe's rapidly growing population. Corn spread all across Europe and to Africa and Asia, becoming one of the world's most important cereal crops.

Europeans also carried a wide variety of plants and animals to the Americas, including wheat and grapes from Europe and bananas

TEKS
1.D, 7.B, 7.F, 18.F

>> Objectives

Explain how European exploration led to the Columbian Exchange.

Explain new economic factors and principles that contributed to the success of the commercial revolution.

Understand the impact of mercantilism on European and colonial economies.

>> Key Terms

Columbian Exchange
inflation
price revolution
capitalism
entrepreneur
mercantilism
tariff
Commercial Revolution
free enterprise system

and sugar cane from Africa and Asia. Cattle, pigs, goats, and chickens, unknown before the European encounter, joined the Native American diet. Horses and donkeys transported people and goods quickly. Horses also provided the nomadic peoples of western North America with a new, more effective way to hunt buffalo.

Population Growth The transfer of food crops from continent to continent took time. By the 1700s, however, corn, potatoes, manioc, beans, and tomatoes were contributing to population growth around the world. While other factors help account for the population explosion that began at this time, the dispersal of new food crops from the Americas was certainly a key cause.

Movement of People and Ideas The Columbian Exchange resulted in the migration of millions of people. Shiploads of Europeans sailed to the Americas in search of new opportunities. Others settled on the fringes of Africa and Asia. As you have read, the Atlantic slave trade forcibly brought millions of Africans to the Americas. Native American populations, however, declined drastically in the years after European arrival, largely as a result of diseases. Some American diseases traveled to Europe.

The vast movement of people led to the diffusion, or transfer, of ideas and technologies. Europeans and Africans brought their beliefs and customs

to the Americas. In Europe and elsewhere, people adapted ideas and inventions from distant lands. Language also traveled. Words such as *pajama* (from India) and *hammock* or *canoe* (from the Americas) entered European languages as evidence of the global exchange.

2 IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the Columbian Exchange affect global population?

ELPS **ELPS 3.F.1** Develop an understanding of concrete and abstract vocabulary in *The Columbian Exchange*.

A Commercial Revolution

The opening of direct links with Asia, Africa, and the Americas had far-reaching economic consequences for Europeans and their colonies. Europe underwent a period of economic growth and change known as the **Commercial Revolution**, which spurred the growth of modern capitalism, banking, and investing.

The Price Revolution By the 1500s, prices began to rise in many parts of Europe. At the same time, there was much more money in circulation. Earnings were often retained in banks or reinvested in the economy.

A rise in prices that is linked to a sharp increase in the amount of money available is called **inflation**. The

The Columbian Exchange

TRANSFERRED FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE		TRANSFERRED FROM THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE	
Corn	Turkeys	Wheat	Coffee
Potatoes	Pineapples	Sugar	Horses
Sweet Potatoes	Tomatoes	Bananas	Pigs
Beans	Cocoa	Rice	Cows, oxen
Peanuts	Cassava/manioc	Oats	Goats
Squash	Silver	Barley	Chickens
Pumpkins	Quinine	Rye	Smallpox
Chili peppers	Sunflowers	Grapes	Typhus

>> **Analyze Charts** The Columbian Exchange affected people around the world. What livestock were introduced to the Americas by the Columbian Exchange?

 **Interactive Map**



TULIPMANIA PRICE BUBBLE 1636-1637



THE EUROPEAN TULIP TRADE

1554	Austrian ambassador views tulips in Ottoman empire
LATE 1550s	Tulips first imported into Hapsburg empire
1565	Tulip first introduced into Netherlands
LATE 1500s	Dutch botanists breed tulips in a variety of colors
1630s	Popularity and investment in tulips rise rapidly
1636	Tulip prices rise by almost 2000%
1637	Tulip prices fall by almost 2000%

PRICE OF A SINGLE TULIP BULB & EARNINGS DATA

IN THE NETHERLANDS (GUILDERS)

1630s	250 CARPENTER (ANNUAL EARNINGS)
1630s	1,500 MERCHANT (ANNUAL EARNINGS)
1620	1,000
1625	2,000
1630	4,000
1635	10,000
1640	200

"Prices fell, and never rose again. Confidence was destroyed, and a universal panic seized upon the dealers..."

GOODS TRADED FOR ONE RARE VICEROY TULIP

TOTAL 2,500 GUILDERS	2 LASTS OF RYE 558 GUILDERS	2 LASTS OF WHEAT 448 GUILDERS
8 FAT SWINE 240 GUILDERS	4 FAT OXEN 480 GUILDERS	12 FAT SHEEP 120 GUILDERS
2 HOGSHEADS OF WINE 70 GUILDERS	4 TONS OF BEER 32 GUILDERS	1,000 LBS. OF CHEESE 120 GUILDERS
2 TUNS OF BUTTER 192 GUILDERS	1 COMPLETE BED 100 GUILDERS	1 SUIT OF CLOTHES 80 GUILDERS
1 SILVER CUP 60 GUILDERS		

Sources: Liesbeth Missel, Wageningen University; Earl A. Thompson, "The tulipmania: Fact or artifact?"; The Tulip, 1999; Mike Dash, *Tulipomania*; Charles Mackay, *Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds* (1841)

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>> **Analyze Charts** Tulipmania is an example of an inflationary price bubble. From an investment standpoint, which year was the worst to buy a tulip? Explain.

period in European history when inflation rose rapidly is known as the **price revolution**. Inflation was fueled by the enormous amount of silver and gold flowing into Europe from the Americas by the mid-1500s. When prices began to rise, output also increased.

Free Enterprise Expanded trade and the push for overseas empires spurred the growth of European **capitalism**, or the investment of money to make a profit. In a capitalist economy, also called a **free enterprise system**, most businesses are privately owned and economic decisions are made between buyers and sellers based on supply and demand. Other key elements of capitalism include the accumulation and investment of capital (money) and competition within a free market.

During the Commercial Revolution, **entrepreneurs**, or enterprising business people, organized, managed, and took on the risks of doing business. Entrepreneurs provided jobs for workers and paid for raw materials, transport, and other costs of production. They pushed for predictable laws and secure contracts to protect their property and investments from unfair seizure or taxes.

As trade increased, entrepreneurs sought to expand into overseas ventures. Distant markets could be risky since governments were often small or weak in those places, but capitalists, because of their resources, were more willing to take risks.

As a result, the price revolution of the early modern age gave a boost to capitalism. Supply and demand began to control markets and prices rather than the more traditional medieval concept of a just, or fair, price. Entrepreneurs and capitalists made up a new business class devoted to the goal of making profits. Together, they helped change local European economies into an international trading system.

New Business Methods Early European capitalists discovered new ways to create wealth. From the Arabs, they adapted methods of bookkeeping to show profits and losses from their ventures. During the late Middle Ages, as you have read, banks increased in importance, allowing wealthy merchants to lend money at interest. Businesses could more easily obtain short-term loans because of expanded credit.

The joint stock company, which had also emerged in the late Middle Ages, grew in importance. It allowed people to pool large amounts of capital needed for overseas trading voyages. Individuals who invested in a joint stock company shared in the profits a company made. If a venture failed, investors lost only the amount they had put into the voyage, not the entire cost of the voyage.

Entrepreneurs Bypass the Guilds The growing demand for goods led merchants to find ways to increase production. Traditionally, guilds controlled



>> These Irish women are boiling flax and spinning yarn to make linen cloth. Enterprising capitalists employed peasant cottagers like these in the "putting-out" system.

 **Interactive Chart**



>> As European rulers embraced mercantilism and expanded trade, their ports became thriving centers of commerce. This painting depicts the crowded port of Toulon, France, in the mid-1700s.

the manufacture of goods. But guild masters often ran small-scale businesses without the capital to produce for large markets. They also had strict rules regulating quality, prices, and working conditions.

Enterprising capitalists devised a way to bypass the guilds called the "putting-out" system. It was first used to produce textiles but later spread to other industries. Under this system, for example, a merchant capitalist distributed raw wool to peasant cottages. Cottagers spun the wool into thread and then wove it into cloth. Merchants bought the wool cloth from the peasants and sent it to the city for finishing and dyeing. Finally, the merchants sold the finished product for a profit.

The "putting-out" system, also known by the term "cottage industry," separated capital and labor for the first time. In the 1700s, this system would lead to the capitalist-owned factories of the Industrial Revolution.

 **COMPARE AND CONTRAST** How did capitalism, or free enterprise, differ from the medieval guild system?

Mercantilism

European monarchs enjoyed the benefits of the Commercial Revolution. In the fierce competition for trade and empire, they adopted a new economic policy, known as **mercantilism**, which was aimed at strengthening their national economies. Mercantilists believed that a nation's real wealth was measured in its gold and silver treasure. To build its supply of gold and silver, they said, a nation must export more goods than it imported.

The Value of Colonies To mercantilists, overseas colonies existed for the benefit of the parent country. They provided resources and raw materials not available in Europe. In turn, they enriched a parent country by serving as a market for its manufactured goods. To achieve these goals, European powers passed strict laws regulating trade with their colonies. Colonists could not set up their own industries to manufacture goods. They were also forbidden from buying goods from a foreign country. In addition, only ships from the parent country or the colonies themselves could be used to send goods into or out of the colonies.

Increasing National Wealth Mercantilists urged rulers to adopt policies that they believed would increase national wealth and government revenues. To boost production, governments exploited mineral and timber resources, built roads, and backed new industries. They imposed national currencies and established standard weights and measures.

Governments also sold monopolies to large producers in certain industries as well as to big overseas trading companies. Finally, they imposed **tariffs**, or taxes on imported goods. Tariffs were designed to protect local industries from foreign competition by increasing the price of imported goods. All of these measures led to the rise of national economies, in which national governments had a lot of control over their economies. However, modern economists debate whether mercantilist measures actually made nations wealthier.

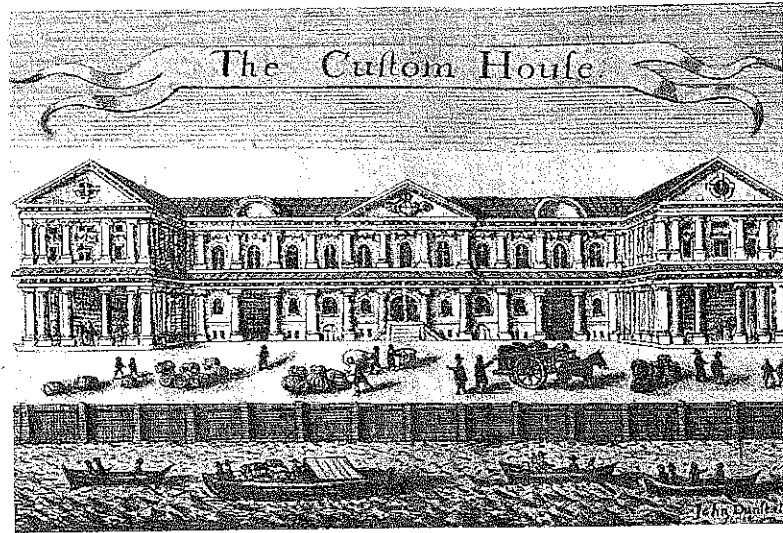
Impact on European Society By the 1700s, European societies were still divided into distinct social classes. Merchants who invested in overseas ventures acquired wealth, while the price revolution hurt nobles, whose wealth was in land.

Economic changes took generations, even centuries, to be felt by the majority of Europeans, who were still peasants. The merchants and skilled workers of Europe's growing cities thrived. Middle-class families enjoyed a comfortable life. In contrast, hired laborers and those who served the middle and upper classes often lived in crowded quarters on the edge of poverty.

2 DESCRIBE How did mercantilism and colonialism contribute to the success of Europe's Commercial Revolution?

ASSESSMENT

- Analyze Information** How was the impact of the Columbian Exchange positive in some ways, but negative in other ways?
- Identify Cause and Effect** What economic factors and principles contributed to the success of Europe's Commercial Revolution?
- Make Generalizations** What economic changes came during the Commercial Revolution?
- Identify Steps in a Process** How did the "putting out" system work?
- Compare Points of View** How did capitalists and mercantilists have different points of view on government regulation of the economy?



>> At the Customs House of London, government officials supervised regulations on overseas trade. Customs officers collected the tariffs that were due on imported goods.