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Global silver production from the 1500s to the 1700s has generated great social and economic instability because it has caused an economic shift to silver in China, a depression for the poor in Europe and its territories, and both sides considering leaving trade open despite the problems caused by the trade.  
 The economic shift to silver in China is evident among the documents. In document 1, Chunji mentions that a man with one bar of silver for wedding expenses can still have some left over while the rich with plenty of silver will never have enough wedding expenses. This could be in response to the lavish expenditures of the rich. This reflects upon China's increasing amount of silver from trade with the Europeans since the currency used to judge upon value is silver in this document. Chinese focus on silver is also further supported in document 3 where Xijue mentions that the Chinese government has been hoarding silver through taxes while not spending enough of it, resulting in cheap grain despite a dropping supply of grain due to poor harvests through keeping silver scarce outside of the government. Ming of document 5 also complains about how silver has become the standard currency by comparing dye shops accepting various form of payments to the then current form of being billed a certain amount of silver after having a cloth dyed, which could only be paid by borrowing silver from someone else.   
 The global silver trade caused portions of Europe to experience a depression for the poor in Europe and its territories while the rich continued to get richer. In document 2, Thomas Mercado is trying to get others to recognize that trading enormous quantities of silver for luxury Asian commodities has caused prices skyrocketing to the point of ruining the Spanish who cannot afford such prices. This would have increased the wealth gap. In document 4, a British merchant is telling others of the Portuguese trading strategy, which was to take products from China, sell it to Japan for more silver, than go back to China to use the silver to buy more products to take home, which just shows how much European silver was invested in Chinese products. Vasquez in document 6 was also complaining about the poor working conditions of the Indians at the silver mine and how some of the silver was smuggled without tax to Spain and other places of Oriental origin.   
 The flow of silver from Japan and Europe to China has taken its toll on the economy and society, but there are still supporters of it since it brings in so much money regardless. Qiaoyuan of document 7 tries to get the ban on foreign trade repealed in China during 1630 by telling the Emperor that some Chinese products sell for much more in other places, allowing more silver to be brought to the government, which the Chinese was hoarding at that time. Avenant of document 8 also tried to convince the British Parliament from restricting Indian textiles by stating that the gold and silver that gets sunk into China comes back with luxury cloths that all of Europe and its colonies find desirable.   
 Global trade of silver has ruined traditional business dealings in China while increasing the wealth of the government and the rich, meanwhile Europe was experiencing the drain of silver in return for luxuries that some people did not really need. However, several people found the trade profitable and beneficial. Documents regarding the thoughts of the Philippines on the silver trade and how the Indians were treated would add toward the global aspect of silver trade since the Philippines were mentioned to be involved in the trade and the Indians faced harsh conditions at the mines.