

## Exam: WH-1 Test Chapter 12

Number of words: 471

The Ottoman empire controlling trade routes the Europe in the 14th century eventually led to the first world wide trade network around 250 years later that formed the world we live in today. In the 14th century the Ottoman empire controlled valuable trade routes that many people used to trade silver and other goods with Asia efficiently. However, when a someone wanted to sail through them to trade they were heavily taxed which made it very expensive trade route to use. At the time the Portuguese were exploring Africa due to the allure of precious metals but they found out they could bypass Ottoman taxes by going around the horn of Africa. This new trade route was effective and let the Portuguese skim profits of people who used the new route. This Portuguese route also inspired other countries to pursue their own trade routes to bypass Ottoman controlled areas and one of the first to do this was Spain.

✓  
Though the silver trade came later - once Spain found it in the Americas

In response to the Portuguese expedition the Spanish decided to try to form their own trade routes and they tried to go the opposite way, westward. At the time it was believed the world was significantly smaller than the reality and this led the Spanish to go to the west to try to land on the coast of India, to fulfil this expedition they sent Columbus. Columbus barely hit the Caribbean and catapulted the Spanish expansion to the "new world". After Spain started colonizing the new world and realized how resource

run on

a bit unclear

dense the new world was they built plantations and mines for silver. The Sugar, tobacco and coffee farmed in the Americas with slave labor catapulted the European consumer economy. Essentially instead of

There were a few steps to this process - the mortality of the indigenous, bringing sugar to the new world, and the beginning of the Transatlantic slave trade.

Very rich silver deposits  
unclear - it's not the number of things, it's the volume  
selling few things for a more money selling many things for less money. Likewise, In the Americas more than 150 million tons of silver was mined by slaves. With all of these products Spain needed a foolproof and efficient way to trade Crops to Europe and trade large amounts of silver to china.

In response to the new necessity of an efficient way to trade to both Europe and Asia Spain colonized the Philippines in 1571 and established the first world wide trade network, uniting the entire world by trade. Due to the unforeseen series of events the world was interconnected and changed the way they lived, now countries could trade knowledge, culture and religion leading to one synchronized world.

While this interconnectedness was amazing at many regards it also led to many awful things such as the slave trade, new oversea wars and destruction of the Native American culture and Civilization. In sum, the ottomans controlling trade routes sparked a unforeseen series of events that led to the world we live in today and completely changed the course of history and the lives of millions living in it.

Grady,

This is very good. You explain a good part of these sequences of events very well. It's important to note that this was happening when China decided to use silver as a currency and for taxes, creating a great opportunity for trading with them. You mentioned all the silver that was mined in the Americas, but it would be good to know that it was because the Spanish found unheard of deposits of silver there, certainly an unforeseen event, and a world-changing one. I like how you brought the consumer economy in, but I'd like to see a bit more how that developed. Still, given the amount of time you had you did a very good job of explaining most of the important factors.

Dr. M.

**Grade: A-**