Name: Quang Huynh

**Unit 4 Transoceanic Interconnections 1450-1750**

Directions: Use the notes from the PowerPoint to answer the questions. You may use outside sources (Google, dictionary) to help you define vocabulary terms.

1. **Define maritime empires** – Empires based on sea travel and trade rather than the pure land expansion.

2. **How did Portugal lead the way in maritime trade**? – Portugal lead the way in the maritime trade through paying for expeditions along the Africa’s Atlantic Coast, which allowed Portugal to explore further than other European countries.

3. **Explain 3 examples of technology which allowed Europeans to travel farther distances.**

* An astrolabe allowed for sailors to determine how far north or south they were from the equator.
* The lateen sail would let ships to catch wind from every direction, making it easier for ships to sail.
* A magnetic compass helped sailors to point a ship in the right direction.

4. Long Term Results:

-Rapid expansion of exploration and global **trade**

-Use of **gunpowder** aided Europeans in these expansions.

-Indian Ocean trade routes and Atlantic Trade Routes brought new trade and technology to **Africa.**

5. **Why were Europeans searching for new water routes to Asia**? – Europeans were searching for new water routes to Asia for their own wealth, to conquer land, and to spread the idea of Christianity.

6. **Define** **mercantilism** – Sell more than you can buy to increase your wealth.

7. Portugal dominated Indian Ocean trade and established ports in Africa and India. This was known as the Portuguese Trading Post **Empire**.

8. **Define** **trading post empire** – An empire built on trade rather than land.

9. Portuguese Empire

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
| * Gains an advantage on the spice trade and gold trade. * Restricted Indian ocean trade; sold permits. | * Lacks workers * Had corrupt merchants and government officials. |

10. **How did Spanish trade impact the Americas**? – The Spanish had discovered America in search of new trade routes. While there, the Spanish used slave labor for trade. The slaves grew and harvested crops.

11. **How did Spanish trade impact China**? – Spain traded silver with China and transported the silver on galleons. The galleons had a major impact on the silver trade. Soon enough, China would make silver their primary currency, and became dominant force.

12. Europeans wanted to trade for **Asian luxury goods** to make them rich!

13. **How did French exploration and trade differ from Spanish and Portuguese exploration and trade**? - The French exploration and trade differ from the Spanish and Portuguese exploration and trade in many ways. For instance, France sailed to modern-day Canada, and is involved in the fur trade. Meanwhile, Spain sailed to the Caribbean and modern-day United States, and was involved in the silver and food trade.

14. In 1607, the first English settlement in the Americas was established in **Jamestown**, Virginia.

15. Define **Columbian Exchange** – The exchange and trading of animals, ideas, plants, and slaves between America, Europe, and Africa. The creation of American colonies led to the exchange of new food, animals and plants.

Examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Americas 🡪 Europe/Africa/Asia | Europe/Africa/Asia 🡪 Americas |
| Sugar, tobacco, and cotton | Diseases, cattle, and bananas. |

16. Define **cash crops –** Crops that are farmed for their value and trading. Some examples are rice, tobacco and cacao.

17. Define **triangular trade** – A triangular-shaped trade route that connected the Americas, Europe, Africa. Many goods were transferred between each destination.

18. Define **African Diaspora –** Communities throughout the world that resulted from the descent from the movement in historic times of people in Africa. Otherwise, the spreading of African people globally.

19. Describe the impact of trading posts in Africa and Asia

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Africa | Japan | China | India |
| African rulers who exchanged guns for slavery grew wealthy.  The Asante Empire and the Kingdom of the Kongo grown in influence after trading with Europe.  Long term decline occurred when the Portuguese conquered the ports on the Swahili coast. | Trading points affected Japan through the ban of Christian worship by the Japanese government. Furthermore, by 1630, foreign influence was very limited, as foreign books and travel were banned by the government. The influence of Christianity had grown too strong, and Japan isolated themselves from foreign knowledge. | China thought that they were superior to the rest of the world. Due to this information, China had worked to limit outside influence by restricting trade. China did this by banning foreign trade, limited the size of ships and destroying dockyards, and reconstructing the Great Wall. | The East India Company, owned by Britain, gained influence through the trading. Britain would also gain political power with India because they made treaties with the local rulers, controlling most of the Indian subcontinent. Anyone who tried to control land in India, the British would push them out. |

20. **Explain how Spain was able to establish the empire of New Spain in the Americas.** Spain is able to establish New Spain in the Americas through manipulation and disease. Disease had made the Aztecs very weak, thus Spain was easily able to defeat the Aztec Empire and establish New Spain. Furthermore, through manipulation, Francisco Pizarro ransomed the Inca King, Atahualpa, for Incan Gold. After the payment was received, Francisco Pizarro killed the king, and overtook the Inca.

21. **How did the Indian Ocean slave trade differ from the African slave trade in the new world**?

The Indian Ocean slave trade differed from the African slave trade in the new world in many ways. The Indian slaves had different tasks than the African slave trade. Slaves in the Indian Ocean slave trade more likely worked in homes or laborers and were able to live in towns and cities.

22. **How were Native Americans impacted by Europeans’ thirst for gold and silver**?

The Native Americans were impacted by the European’s thirst for gold and silver in many ways. A lot of Native Americans were kidnapped for the scarceness of the Gold. Also, after the discovery of Silver, the Native Americans were forced to mine silver. The Native Americans were already weak due to disease spreading throughout their region. A new system had been set into motion, where the young men had to work a certain amount of time in the silver mines, and all villages had to send a certain amount of workers to the silver mines.

23. Define **hacienda-** A system where indigenous people were forced to work in agricultural farms in the New World to grow wheat, fruit, vegetables, and sugar.

24. Define **encomienda-** Landowners encouraged indigenous people to work for them in exchange for shelter.

25. Define **Incan Mit’a-** Young men were forced to work in the silver mines, and had to work a certain amount of hours each day.

26. Economic Systems

**Commercial Revolution** – A period of economic expansion, colonialism, and mercantilism. The shift towards a global economy using gold and silver is known as the Commercial Revolution. Four things that resulted from the Commercial Revolution were the development of European overseas colonies, opening of new ocean trade routes, population growth, and inflation.

**Joint-stock Companies** – A company made up of group shareholders. Each shareholder would contribute some money to the company, and then receive some share of the company’s profits and debts.

27. Religion and Culture

-Which language became the main language of South America? **Spanish**

-Which religion became the dominant religion of Latin America? **Christianity**

- Religious syncretism = blend of African beliefs + Christian beliefs

- The first Muslims in the new world were from **Africans**.

28. Explain 3 examples of challenges to state power

\* In France, the power of the nobles had been weakened. Due to this, they rebelled against King Louis XIV and lost. This is the Fronde Rebellion. (Internal)

\* The African ruler, Ana Nzgina, had aligned with Portugal to protect her kingdom from the neighboring kingdoms and the slave trade. But the alliance had fallen apart and Nzgina fled West to establish Matamba. Ana Nzgina had encouraged a rebellion in Ndongo, allied with the Dutch, and freed runaway slaves. Ana Nzgina would resist the rule of the Portuguese and continued to govern for decades. (External)

\* Slaves from the Caribbean fought to gain freedom in the Maroon Wars from England. The Maroons were descendants of runaway slaves, and they had formed independent settlements under Queen Nanny. (External)