"Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500-1800"

Chapter 14 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. - Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* What commercial and religious motivations caused the European nations to explore and colonize overseas? What views did Europeans hold toward indigenous peoples they encountered, and why did they hold these views? (INT-11)
* What advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology allowed Europeans to prevail in new lands? (INT-3)
* How did the shift in trade routes from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic change the balance of economic power? (INT-5)
* What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange and plantation farming on both indigenous peoples and Europeans? (INT-9, INT-11, IS-7)
* How were the arts affected by the discovery of new peoples and lands and by the wealth generated by commerce and trade? (INT-6, SP-13) How did innovations in banking promote the growth of urban financial centers and new economic elites? (PP-1, SP-5)
* In what ways and to what extent did the lives of Europeans change due to exploration and colonization? (INT-5, INT-6, INT-7, PP-1, PP-6, SP-5, IS-7, IS-10)

**14.1 On the Brink of a New World**

1.) Read the section in blue on pages 399-400 Who was Ferdinand Magellan? Who funded his voyage? What happened to him? Why is he such a significant historical figure?

2.) For centuries European contact with the outside world was limited to Northern Africa and Asia, what led them to voyage into the Atlantic? When did they begin doing this?

3.) In 1271, Marco Polo ventured to visit the Mongols in Eastern Asia. What happened in the 14th century that stifled overland travels to the east from Europe?

4.) What kinds of items did Europeans have high demand for that were supplied by the East?

5.) What is religious zeal? Why were Spanish and Portuguese so interested in the business of crusades?

6.) Who was Henry the Navigator? Who was Hernan Cortes?

7.) It is said the primary motives for European expansion were the "Three G's" - what are they?

8.) What are portolani, or portolan charts? What qualities did they have?

9.) Who was Ptolemy? Why was the use of his invention by navigators somewhat ironic for the 15th century?

10.) Describe some of the improvements to shipbuilding that allowed Europeans to venture across the seas?

**14.2 New Horizons: The Portuguese and Spanish Empires**

11.) What kingdom was an early leader in navigation and expansion? Where did they set up their trading posts? What kinds of items were they primarily interested in bringing back to Europe?

12.) What were the accomplishments of Bartholomeu Dias? Vasco da Gama?

13.) What was the significance of Goa to the Portuguese? What about Malacca?

14.) What allowed the Portuguese to be so successful on the high seas?

15.) Where did the Spanish set up their overseas colonies? Why? Who funded Columbus's voyage? Why?

16.) Why did the New World come to be nicknamed "America"?

17.) Spain and Portugal were competing in the New World. Where were their settlements located and what did the Treaty of Tordesillas do?

18.) What allowed the Conquistadors to excel in taking over new lands?

19.) Read the letter Columbus wrote to Raphael Sanchez and the King and Queen of Spain on page 411. How might Columbus have been attempting to portray his expedition? Can we trust what he said? What motives may he have had in the way he wrote the letter?

20.) The Mayan civilization had already vanished by the time the Europeans arrived. However, the Aztecs were thriving. Where were they located? How does Spielvogel describe them?

21.) Did the Aztecs and the multiple dozens of other tribes in the New World get along with one another? How did this affect European settlement?

22.) What was the relationship between Montezuma and Cortes? How did that end?

23.) Where were the Inca located as compared to the Aztecs? Who was their ruler? How many people made up their empire?

24.) What are some similarities between the Aztecs and the Inca? (hint, at least 4... )

25.) Spielvogel described the administration of the New World as being exploitative, confusing, and one of "misguided paternalism" What does he mean by this term?

26.) What is the encomienda system? How was running the encomienda in the New World probably different than if it were in Spain?

27.) What group opposed the mistreatment of the Natives? Especially who can be attributed to ending the encomienda system?

28.) What replaced the encomienda system? How did it operate?

29.) Explain the role of Small Pox in conquering the New World. Be specific.

**14.3 New Rivals on the World Stage**

30.) By the mid 17th c (1600s) what happened to the Portuguese control of the coasts of Africa and India?

31.) What is a Boer? Where did they and the Dutch East India Company set up shop? Why this location?

32.) Although slavery had been around in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe for centuries what changed the nature of slavery and truly drove the Atlantic Slave Trade beginning in the late 15th century? Where were the greatest number of slaves brought in the New World? By whom?

33.) Explain what "Triangular Trade" is by drawing a small diagram and labeling it appropriately. (hint, carefully examine the map on page 417)

34.) Describe what the experience of a slave being transported across the Middle Passage was like. How many slaves were brought in total to the new world? Which nation ultimately transported the most over to the New World?

35.) Where did most of the African slaves come from in Africa? Who traded them?

36.) When did talks of abolishing slavery begin? By whom? When did it finally end?

37.) Why did Portugal ultimately lose out on being able to control their trading posts?

38.) Who took over the Dutch interests in India in the 1650s? Where did they first settle? What empire was in power when they arrived? Who was their biggest competitor?

39.) What happened at the Battle of Plassey? What was the British East India Company, and what role would it play for the next century and a half?

40.) By the 17th century, how did the Chinese view themselves? How did they view the Europeans? What dynasty was in charge? What happened?

41.) Where did the British East India Company set up shop in China? What was the agreement with the Qing dynasty? What happened when the British attempted to expand their trade in China?

42.) Japan was close to anarchy in the late 15th century. What does this mean? Who took control? How long did they stay in power?

43.) What happened to Christians in Japan? Why were the Dutch allowed to stay in Nagasaki? What were the conditions?

44.) How did English and French settlements differ from the settlements set up by the Portuguese and Spanish in the New World? What major asset were they interested in getting from the New World? What three factors led to Spain's decline and being eclipsed by the British and French? (hint, read pg 425 but also think back to last chapter)

45.) When the British said "prescription without possession availeth nothing" what did they mean? How is this a clue to the British mindset of the colonization methods they used?

46.) Where did the English first settle in North America? When? Was it successful? Why or why not?

47.) What was the first successful English colony? Who did it attract from England? What was the central purpose of the colonies in North America?

48.) How was the French version of colonizing North America different than the English? What region did they stake a claim as their territory? Why was it thinly populated compared to the English territories? What kinds of items did they trade by contrast to their English competitors?

49.) Describe British and French relations with the Spanish and Portuguese in the New World. What happened? What was the "asiento"?

50.) Compare and contrast the effects of European exploration and expansion on the following territories:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **North and South America** | **Africa** | **Asia** |
|  |  |  |

51.) How is the population of Central and South America so different from that of North America? What caused these differences? What are mestizos? What are mulattoes?

**14.4 The Impact of European Expansion**

52.) Between Protestants and Catholics, which had the higher missionary drive? Why do you suppose so many natives chose to convert to Christianity? What effects did this have on them?

53.) Describe the missionary efforts in China and Japan. What religious order was most prominent there? How "complete" were these conversions to Christianity by the Chinese and/or Japanese?

54.) Fill in the chart on the Columbian Exchange. List as many things as you can (not just food, think outside the box)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **From Old World ---------> To New World** | **From New World ---------> To Old World** |
|  |  |

55.) Explain a few major ways that life in Europe (the Old World) changed as European expansion continued over the 17th and 18th centuries? How did it affect the European mentality or their world view?

56.) What was the "price revolution" also sometimes called the "market revolution"?

a.)What is inflation?

b.) Who were the winners and losers of this economic shift?

57.) What is a Joint-Stock company? Which European power was the closest to being a capitalist economy? Why isn't it necessarily accurate to say that European nations operated as capitalists during this time, despite the fact that they were witnessing the growth of commercial capitalism?

58.) What is mercantilism? How is it fundamentally different from capitalism? What is bullion, or bullionism?

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)**

1. Marco Polo’s Travels – Page 401 Questions in box

2. “Columbus Lands in the New World”: What evidence is there in Columbus’ comments that suggest that his remarks were made mainly for public consumption and not just for the Spanish court? What elements in society might have responded to his statements, and why? What does Columbus’ comments about the Native Americans reveal about the “Indians” and about Columbus and his Europeans? (page 407)

3. “The Spanish Conquistador: Cortés and the Conquest of Mexico”: What does Cortés focus on in his description of an Aztec city? Does he have a self-interested motive in his description of Tenochtitlan and the Aztecs? If so, what might it be? Why do you think he felt justified in overthrowing the Aztec Empire?

What were his several possible motives, and which might have been the most important? Why? (page 409)

4. “Las Casas and the Spanish Treatment of the American Natives”: In what ways did this account help to create the image of the Spaniards as “cruel and murderous fanatics”? What motives may have prompted

Las Casas to make this critique and how might his opinions affect the broader standing of Spain in global politics of the era? Did his criticisms of early Spanish rule have any impact? If so, what? (page 411)

5. “The Atlantic Slave Trade”: Given the horrific realities of the slave trade, why were European governments and public opinion so slow to respond its inhuman practices? What role did religion, economics, race, and sheer ignorance play in ignoring the plight of the African slaves? How could any human being justify or rationalize taking part in the slave trade? (page 414)

6. Opposing Viewpoints: “West Meets East: An Exchange of Royal Letters”: Questions in Box – Page 417

7. “An Imperial Edict to the King of England”: What reasons does Qianlong give for denying Britain’s request to open diplomatic and trading relations with China? What does Qianlong’s edict say about the emperor? About China at the end of the eighteenth century? Do his comments imply a ignorance about the West c. 1800? If he knew more, would his response have been different? Why and or why not? (page 420)

8. “The Mission”: From the comments written by Feliz de Azara, could the Jesuit missions in Paraguay be described as socialist societies? Why or why not? What might have been the motives of the Jesuits in establishing such missions? Why did the Jesuits so distance themselves from the natives? Were the Jesuits in charge of the missions dictators? If so, how could the Jesuits justify such a system? (page 424)

**Key Terms and Identfications**

1. portolani
2. lateen sails and square rigs
3. compass and astrolabe
4. Prince Henry the Navigator
5. Bartholomeu Dias
6. Vasco da Gama and Calicut
7. Alfonso de Albuquerque
8. Malacca
9. Vasco Nunez de Balboa
10. Treaty of Tordesillas
11. Hernan Cortés
12. Francisco Pizarro
13. encomienda
14. the viceroy and audiencias
15. Boers and Capetown
16. Dutch East India Company
17. British East India Company
18. Robert Clive.
19. “Black Hole of Calcutta”
20. Nagasaki and the Dutch
21. Britain’s Navigation Acts
22. Samuel de Champlain
23. joint-stock trading companies
24. House of Fugger
25. mercantilism