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**AP Euro Fun Sheet**

**Chapter 14- Europe and the New World: Encounters 1500-1800**

1. **On the Brink of a New World** (pp. 400-403)

*Focus Question: Why did Europeans begin to embark on voyages of discovery and expansion at the end of the 15th century?*

1. Motives for Expansion: “God, Glory, and Gold”
	1. What led Europeans to long for travel outside of its confined continent?
	2. What was the main economic motive in discovering new routes to Asia?
	3. Who was Marco Polo, and when did he first arrive in Asia and publish *Travels*?
	4. What was behind the “crusading mentality” of the Portuguese and Spanish conquistadors?
2. The Means for Expansion
	1. What technological advances made this kind of travel possible?
3. **New Horizons: The Portuguese and Spanish Empires** (pp. 403-412)

*Focus Question: How did Portugal and Spain acquire their overseas empires, and how did their empires differ?*

1. The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire
	1. Who was Prince Henry the Navigator?
	2. What trade did Portugal begin in 1441?
	3. What was discovered in Africa in 1471, and how did this impact Portugal’s relationship with African coastal regions?
	4. Explain the significance of the following Portuguese explorers in India:
		1. Bartholmeu Dias
		2. Vasco da Gama
		3. Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque
	5. How did Albuquerque take over the Spice Islands (present-day Indonesia)?
	6. How did the Portuguese establish a presence in Asia? What led to their success?
2. Voyages to the New World (Spain)
	1. When did Columbus first arrive in the Bahamas and Hispaniola? Where did he think he was?
	2. Name 5 other explorers that ventured to the New World after Columbus, and where they explored.
	3. What was the **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)**? Why is it historically significant?
3. The Spanish Empire in the New World
	1. Who were the **conquistadors**? How did they benefit privately?
	2. Who were the **Maya**? What were some features of their civilization?
	3. Who were the **Aztecs**? What were some features of their civilization?
	4. How was **Hernán Cortes**, and how was he able to conquer the Aztec empire?
	5. Who were the **Inca**, and what were some features of their civilization?
	6. Who was **Francisco Pizarro**, and how was he able to destroy the Inca?
	7. How would one generally describe the way the Spanish administered their empire in the Americas?
	8. What was the ***encomienda*** system?
	9. What was the ***mita*** system?
	10. Who was **Bartolomé de las Casas**, and how did he try to help the Native Americans?
	11. Explain the significance of **viceroys** and ***audiencias*** in governing New Spain.
	12. What role did the Spanish Catholic Church play in administering New Spain?
4. Disease in the New World
	1. What were some of the diseases that the Spanish brought to the New World? Which was the most deadly?
	2. How did the deaths of Native Americans due to diseases also impact Africa?
5. **New Rivals on the World Stage** (pp. 412-423)

*Focus Questions: How did the arrival of the Dutch, British, and French on the world scene in the 17th and 18th centuries affect Africa, Southeast Asia, India, China, and Japan? What were the main features of the African slave trade, and what impact did it have on Africa?*

1. Africa: The Slave Trade
	1. What was the **Dutch East India Company**, and how did it impact the slave trade?
	2. Who were the **Boers**, and where did they set up a permanent Dutch settlement colony?
	3. What discovery increased the demand for slaves from Africa?
	4. Describe the **triangular trade** (also known as the **Trans-Atlantic Economy**). Which country sold what goods to whom?
	5. What was the **Middle Passage**?
	6. Who was responsible for selling the African slaves to Europeans?
	7. Why did local African rulers and merchants grow increasingly concerned about the European slave traders and raiders?
	8. What were the psychological, economic, and political effects of the slave trade on Africa?
2. The West in Southeast Asia
	1. Why was Portugal ultimately unable to dominate trade in Southeast Asia?
	2. Which territory did Spain take over in Asia? What role did it have in its imperial trade?
	3. Why were the Dutch able to seize control of Southeast Asia?
	4. What territories did the Dutch take, and what goods did they seek from them?
	5. Why did Europeans have a lesser impact on *mainland* Southeast Asia (Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam)?
	6. How were the Malay people “victims of their own resources”?
3. The French and British in India
	1. How was India divided?
	2. Who were the Mughals, and how did they decline from power?
	3. Explain how **Sir Robert Clive** and the **British East India Company** were able to take control of trade in India.
4. China
	1. When the Portuguese first arrived in China in 1514, what was the general attitude the Chinese had about Europeans?
	2. What problems was China experiencing in the mid-18th century during the Qing Dynasty?
	3. Why were the British frustrated with China’s method of trade?
5. Japan
	1. Who was Tokugawa Ieyasu?
	2. Why did the Japanese change their welcoming attitude about the early Portuguese traders?
	3. Why did the Dutch have slightly more success in trading with Japan?
6. The Americas
	1. What was the main export from the British and French colonies in the West Indies?
	2. What North American region did the Dutch claim first?
	3. What was the earliest permanent English settlement in North America, and what motivated the British to settle it?
	4. What territory in North America did the French claim, and what trade industry did they set up there?
7. **The Impact of European Expansion** (pp. 423-426)

*Focus Question: How did European expansion affect both the conquered and the conquerors?*

1. The Conquered
	1. Give specific facts about the impact (social, economic, and/or political) of European colonization on the following:
		1. Africa-
		2. Asia-
		3. Latin America-
	2. How did Catholic missionaries impact the Americas?
	3. How did Catholic missionaries impact China and Japan?
2. The Conquerors
	1. What various opportunities did Europeans seek in the New World?
	2. What was the economic effect of the gold and silver that flowed to Europe?
	3. What was the Columbian Exchange? How did it change the ecology of the different hemispheres?
	4. What political effect did the age of exploration have among European powers? What problems did Europeans experience with each other?
	5. What was the psychological impact of the discovery of New Worlds on Europeans?
3. **Toward a World Economy** (pp. 427-428)

*Focus Question: What was mercantilism, and what was its relationship to colonial empires?*

1. Economic Conditions of the 16th Century
	1. Define the **price revolution**. What caused it?
	2. How did the price revolution affect European peasants?
	3. How did the price revolution affect landed aristocrats and entrepreneurs?
	4. How did governments deal with the rapid inflation caused by new wealth?
2. The Growth of Commercial Capitalism
	1. How did the Atlantic seaboard change the European market?
	2. What is a **joint-stock company**?
	3. How was mining closely tied to banking in Europe?
	4. What new institutions replaced small family banks as government power and responsibility increased?
	5. What city became the new business capital of Europe?
3. Mercantilism
	1. Define **mercantilism**.
	2. What are the various characteristics of mercantilism?
	3. What is **bullion**?
	4. What role does the state (government) play in a mercantilist economy?
4. Overseas Trade and Colonies: Movement Toward Globalization
	1. What were some major world changes that occurred as the result of the Trans-Atlantic trade?