

## **Europeans: Great Britain, Holland, France, Netherlands**

- Became accustomed to imported products from S. and SE. Asia (spices)
- Had some disadvantages: ignorant of wider world, belief that the world was flat
- 15<sup>th</sup> Century developed many technologies: Sailing ships capable of carrying heavy armaments, compass, explosives, guns and cannons.
- 16<sup>th</sup> Century, took control of expeditions due to Spain and Portugal taking time off and improvement of oceanic vessels
- Crossed the Atlantic first reaching Canada in 1534
- Colonized east coast of N. America in 17<sup>th</sup> Century
- Gained independence from Spain and became first competitor in SE Asia vs. Portugal

- Chartered trading companies that allowed for monopolies of trade, raising armies, coining money and having government control of the region
- Generally dominated oceanic shipping
- Spanish defeated the Muslims at Lepanto in 1571 ending any rivalry that they might have with the Muslims
- Did not conquer much inland of Africa or Asia but took control of some harbors. These served as areas for contact with overland traders
- Core Nations exported processed goods for unprocessed goods
- Practice of Mercantilism: nation-states not importing goods from outside its own empire but selling exports as widely as possible
- Implemented high tariff policies to encourage home-based manufacturing

- Colonial settlers differed in N. America from Caribbean/Latin America. Sought out religious refuge, and government land grants
- Seven Years War fought to control of Canada
- Valued West Indies more than N. America, which led to more economic freedoms for colonist in N. America
- Created coastal fortresses, negotiating with African kings and Merchants
- Settled in Cape of Good Hope and battled for control of S. Africa with natives
- Battle for control of India, one group was more focused on missionary work rather than profit
- Impact was developing more manufacturing plants then dependence on agriculture

- Impacted them not only economically but diplomatically. Tax revenues to help build stronger governments and militaries

## Spain

- Recently freed from Muslim rule
- 1492 Columbus looking for a westward route to Asia found the Americas
- Ferdinand Magellan set sails reaching Pacific Indonesian Islands and claims Philippines
- Could not support international trade due to lack of a banking system.
- Moved first on the Americas
- Claimed Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico
- First colony in Panama with Vasco de Balboa
- Conquered the Aztecs in Mexico
- Francisco Pizzaro attacks and divides the Incan empire but was eventually assassinated

## Portugal

- 1434 pressed down along African coast, first to lead any expeditions
- Cape of Good Hope venture in 15<sup>th</sup> Century
- After Columbus' discovery they redoubled their efforts
- Vasco de Gama reaches India in 1498
- Mistakenly believed the Indians were Christians
- Met with hostility from Muslims along the coast of India
- Vasco de Gama's success sets off more Indian Ocean voyages
- Set up forts along African Coast and India
- 1514 reached islands of Indonesia and China for spices

- 1542 arrive in Japan where missionary efforts were launched
- Held ports in Africa, Gao, Macao and Japan
- Sent expeditions into Angola in search of slaves

### **Asia: India, China, Japan, Korea**

- Remained outside of world trade because they lacked profit opportunities
- Deliberately avoided involvement with international trade on someone else's terms
- Avoided subservience to European merchants
- Persistent isolation
- Forbidden to travel or trade abroad
- Almost complete isolation except some Chinese contact and trading on island of Nagasaki

- More concerned with internal development and land based expansion than international trade.