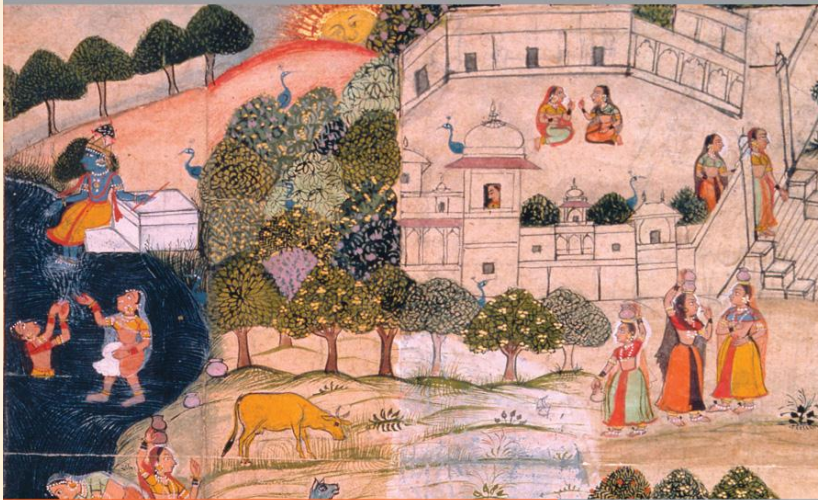


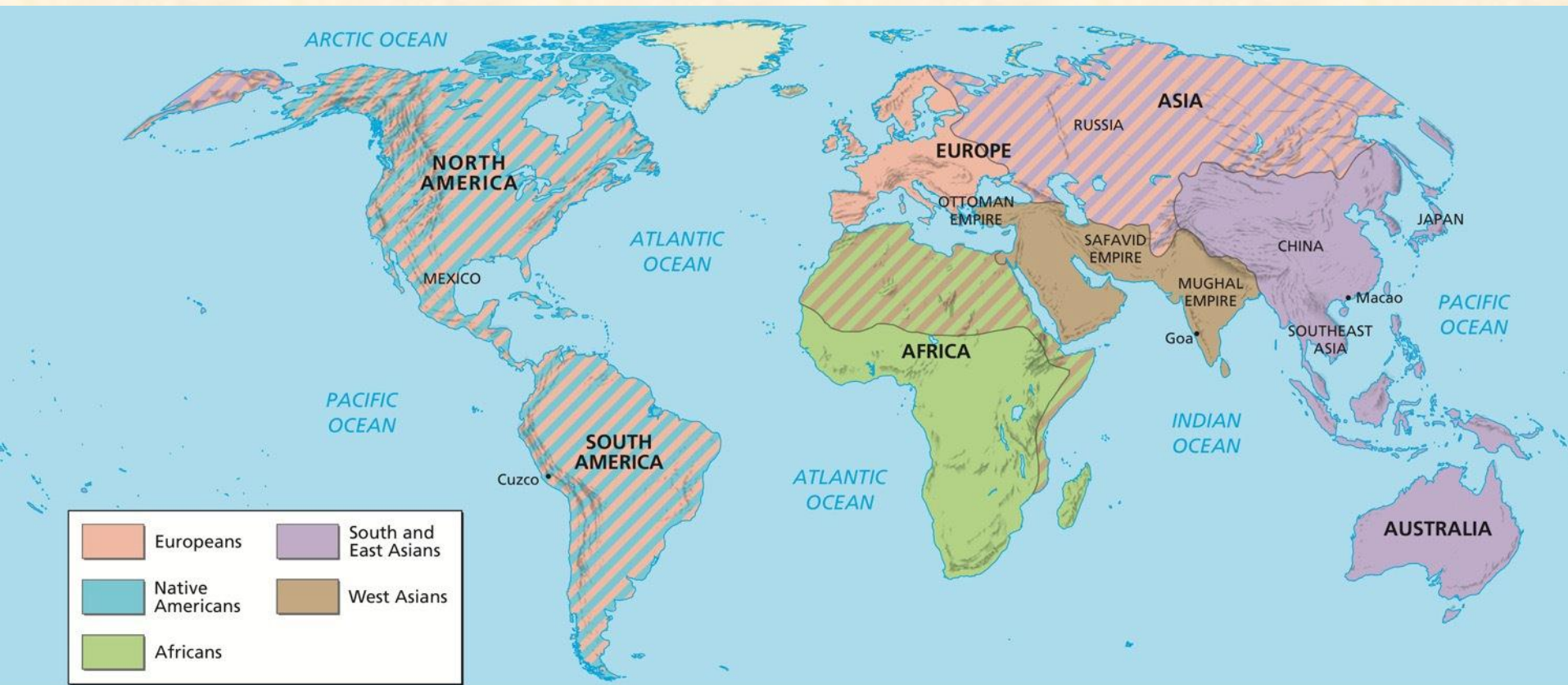
PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS






WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

Chapter 22 A Larger World Opens



	Europeans		South and East Asians
	Native Americans		West Asians
	Africans		

Mid-1400s Portuguese begin voyages of exploration

1492 Christopher Columbus reaches Americas

1498 Vasco da Gama arrives in India

Early 1500s Transatlantic slave trade begins

1519–1540 Spanish conquer Aztecs and Incans

1522 First circumnavigation of globe completed

1602 Dutch East India Company founded



European Overseas Expansion

- Early Viking voyages
 - Too risky for permanent expansion
 - Scandinavian population small
- Motives
 - Missionary Impulse
 - Wealth
- Initial Consequences
 - Americas radically and permanently changed
 - Threat to Asia, Africa and Polynesia not recognized until the 18th century

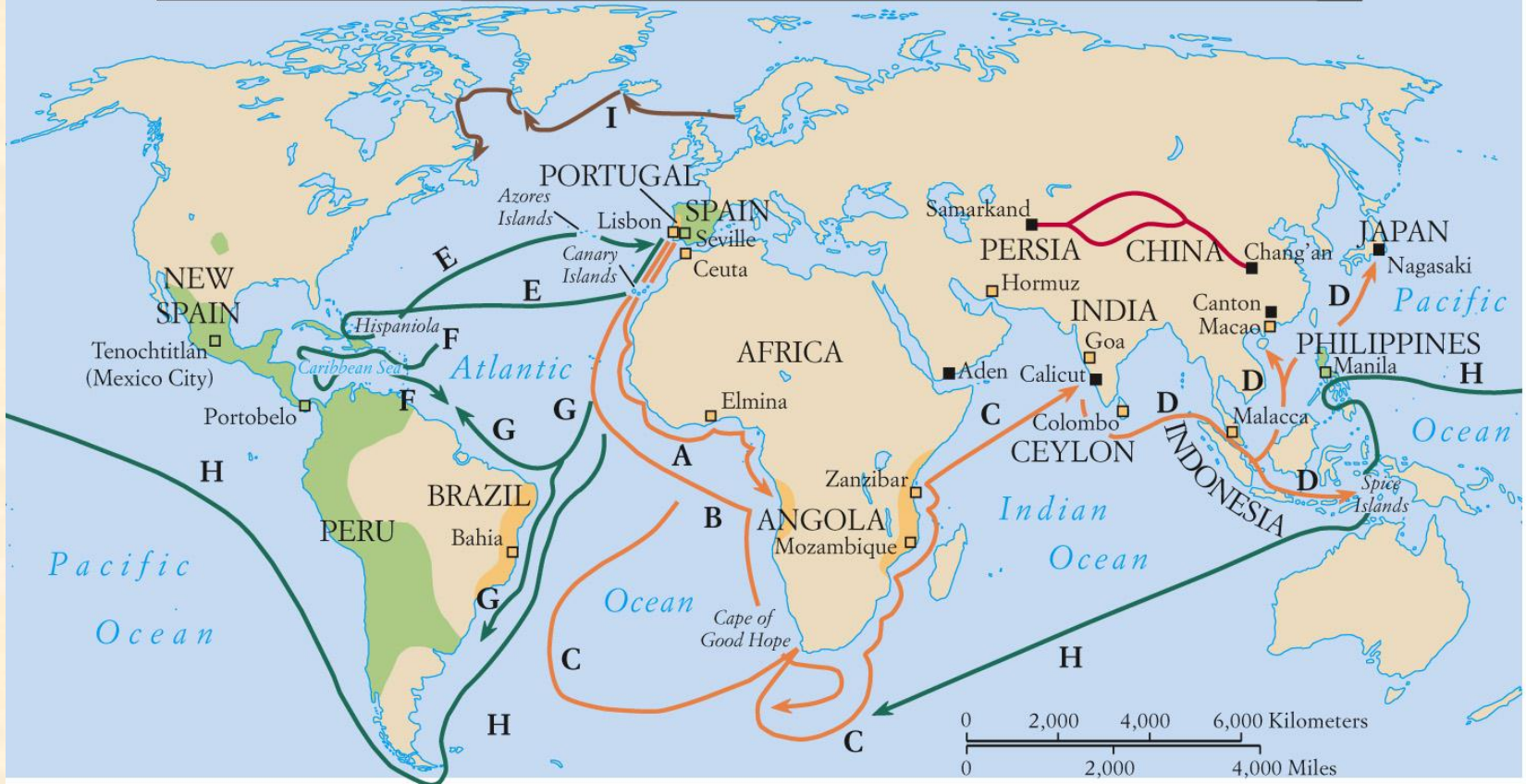


Maritime Exploration in the 1400s

- Major technological advances changed maritime commerce:
 - Magnetic compass, astrolabe, navigational charts
 - New hull designs, sail riggings
 - Innovations were originally from Chinese, Muslims
- Eastern Hemisphere was becoming known from Marco Polo and silk trade
- Trade was disrupted
 - First by Turks, then Mongols
 - Constantinople was conquered, closed land routes
 - Europeans now more interested in sea routes to East

Principal Voyages of Discovery

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages, 1493–1504 |
| B Díaz, 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502 |
| C Da Gama, 1497–1499 | H Magellan, 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514 | I Viking voyages to North America, 1000 |
| E Columbus's first voyage, 1492 | |



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Areas under Spanish control by 1550	Spanish trading cities	Spanish routes	Viking routes
Areas under Portuguese control by 1550	Portuguese trading cities	Portuguese routes	Silk Road



Overseas Empire and its Effects: Portuguese Pioneers

- Prince Henry the Navigator (d. 1460) sponsored exploratory voyages:
 - Initially down west coast of Africa
 - 1488 Bartolomeo Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope
 - Vasco Da Gama reaches India a decade later
 - Pedro Alvarez Cabral blown off course, reaches Brazil
- Set up string of fortified stations called factories
- Means: Canon-armed ships built for naval battles
- Dutch competition, Portuguese incorporation into Spain, put end to Portuguese exploration
 - Remaining territories: Angola, Kongo, Mozambique, Macao, Goa, Brazil



Spanish Empire in the Americas

- Greater success because of large domestic base and discovery of precious metals in the Americas
- Discoveries and conquests
 - Columbus: Headed west in mistaken belief that ocean to Asia not that wide “discovered America.”
 - Refused to accept that America was a continent
 - America named after later explorer Amerigo Vespucci
 - Cortez conquered Mexico
 - Spain controls most of South and Central America, South and Southwest of what is now the US
 - Magellan leads expedition to circumnavigate the world
- Motives – God, glory and gold
- Spanish crown became extremely wealthy, powerful
- Spanish colonized holdings in the Americas, developed multiracial society



Bry, Theodore de (1528-98)/Service Historique de la Marine, Vincennes, France/Lauros/Giraudon/The Bridgeman Art Library



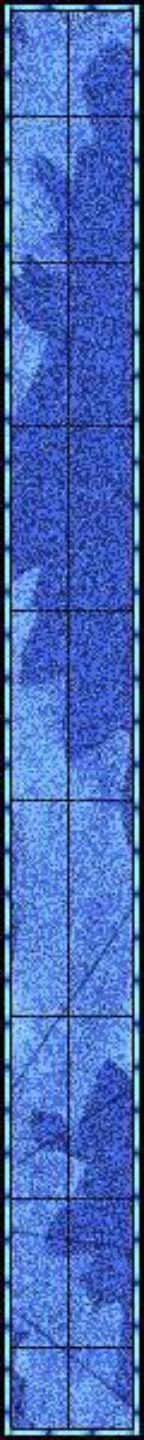
African Slave Trade Opens

- Small scale until slaves began being shipped across the Atlantic
 - Domestic slaves sold to European nobility
- Portuguese, Dutch, French, English all took part in the trade
 - sugar plantations
- Racial mixing in Spanish, Portuguese colonies
 - Mestizos
 - Mulattos



Merchant-Adventurers: Dutch

- Becomes independent from Spain in late 16th century
- Sought to establish monopoly in SE Asia
- Asian suppliers preferred to deal with Dutch Protestants
 - No desire to be missionaries
 - Focused on East Indies spice and luxury trade
- Settler Colonies
 - South Africa
 - New Amsterdam (New York)
 - Sugar plantation in Caribbean and Brazil
- Dutch East India Company
 - government chartered
 - Joint stockholders share risks, profits



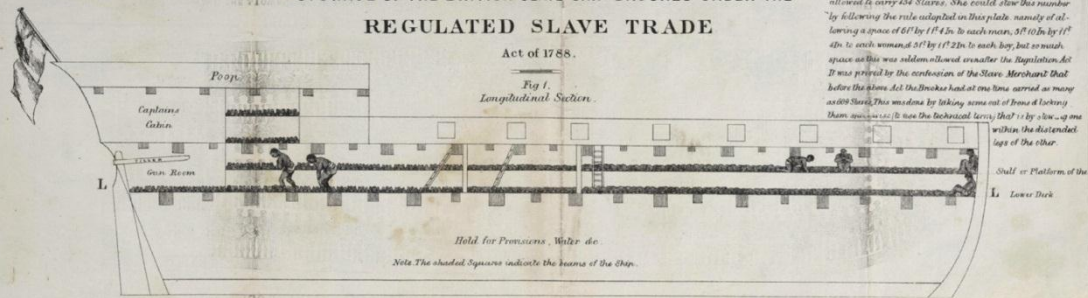
Merchant-Adventurers: English and French

- England
 - London East India Company established 1600
 - Becomes leading naval power after defeat of Dutch 1650's and 1660's
 - Concentrates on India after failed attempt to break Dutch monopoly in SE Asia
 - Colonies in the Americas
 - North America destination for religious dissidents, convicts
 - Slave plantations in the Caribbean
- France
 - Relatively late
 - Operated in Canada, West Africa, India

STOWAGE OF THE BRITISH SLAVE SHIP BROOKES UNDER THE REGULATED SLAVE TRADE

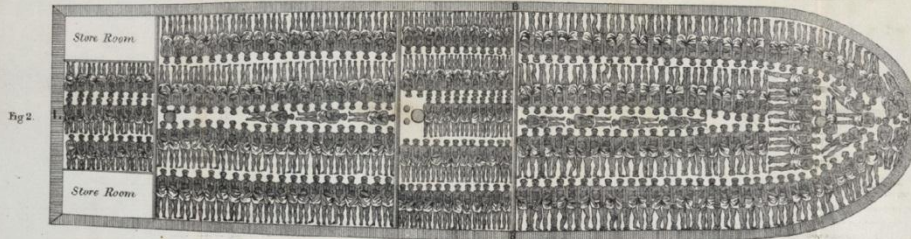
Act of 1788.

Fig 1. Longitudinal Section.



Note: The *Brookes*, after the Regulation Act of 1788, was allowed to carry 454 Slaves. She could stow this number by following the rule enjoin'd in this plate, namely of allowing a space of 67 by 17 1/2 in to each man, 57 1/2 by 17 1/2 in to each woman & 57 by 17 1/2 in to each boy, but so much space as this was seldom allowed under the Regulation Act. It was proved by the confession of the Slave Merchant that before the time *Act the Brookes* had at one time carried as many as 600 Slaves. This was done by taking some out of frames & locking them up in the hold (to see the technical terms) that is by rowing one within the distended legs of the other.

PLAN OF LOWER DECK WITH THE STOWAGE OF 292 SLAVES 130 OF THESE BEING STOWED UNDER THE SHELVES AS SHEWN IN FIGURE B & FIGURE S.



PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS. See Fig 1.

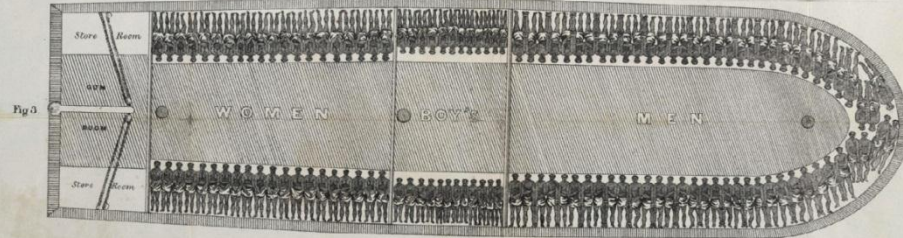


Fig 4. Cross Section at the Poop.

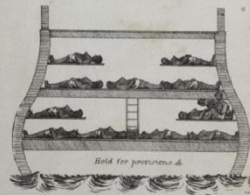


Fig 5. Cross Section amidships.

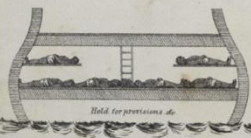


Fig 6. Lower tier of Slaves under the Poop.

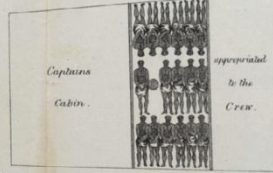
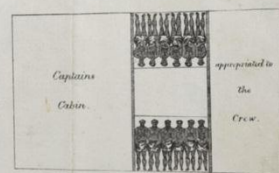


Fig 7. Upper tier of Slaves under the Poop.



Scale of feet.



Mercantilism

- Economic theory that country's wealth depends on a favorable trade balance
 - Exports should exceed imports
 - Increase gold and silver reserves
- Royal government intervened in markets, supervised commerce and investments
- Colonies could only import goods and services from home country
- Colonies' exports could only go to home country
- Colonies functioned as providers of raw materials, markets for finished goods



Columbian Exchange

- European livestock, iron, firearms went to New World
- Also, products and influences went the other direction
- New attitudes:
 - Tales of discovery and conquest became popular
 - Began to develop some tolerance of other peoples' views – idea of “Noble Savage”

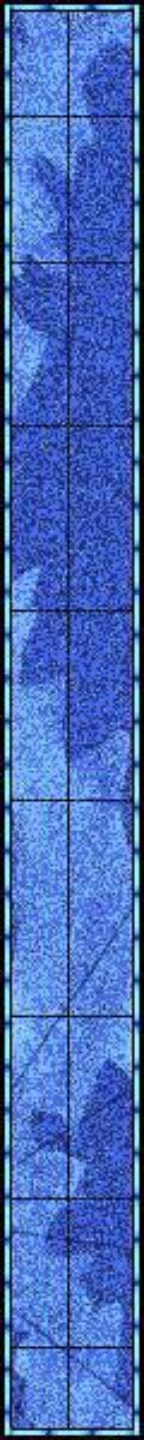


Columbian Exchange

- Changes in Europe
 - Sugarcane and rice plantations based on slavery supplied European market
 - New crops: tobacco, beans, potatoes, rice, maize, bananas
 - Most important crop for Europe was potato, which became staple of peasant diet
- Financial change
 - Influx of bullion caused massive inflation
 - Spain paid foreign suppliers rather than investing domestically
 - Middle class profited
 - Landholders suffered from inflation, bankruptcy, abolition of serfdom



Gianni Dagli Orti/The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY



European Impact on the World

- Africa
 - Slave trade undermined social and political structures
 - Civilizations of Kongo and Ngola destroyed
 - Other states like Dahomey depended on slave trade
 - Lost youngest and productive members of society
 - Frequency and level of violent conflict increased
- Fate of Amerindians
 - Lack of immunity to European diseases
 - Influenza, measles, small pox,
 - Epidemics wipe out 80-90% of the population



Racism's Beginnings

- First seen when Africans appeared in European society as slaves
 - Seen as novelties, tokens of wealth
- Mental connection between black and evil
- Racism comes to justify slave-trade

