Exploration & Colonization

Notes Ch 14 and 15 Strayer and Unit IV
AMSCO
Further Research

- CrashCourse
  - Columbus, de Gama, and Zheng He! 15th Century Mariners. The Columbian Exchange
  - The Atlantic Slave Trade
  - The Spanish Empire, Silver, & Runaway Inflation
  - The Seven Years War
  - The Amazing Life and Strange Death of Captain Cook
  - Capitalism and the Dutch East India Company

- Outside Documents
  - Bittersweet Isles
  - Sweet Industry
  - Hunger for Spices
Motives for European Exploration

- Desire to gain direct access to Asian luxuries
  - Collapse of Mongols increased price of goods
  - Avoid dealing with Muslim merchants
- Gain lands suitable for growing cash crops
  - Portugal had poor quality soil
  - Started by colonizing the Azores, the Madeiras, & the Canaries (islands near Europe/Africa in the Atlantic)
- Spread Christianity
Technology of Exploration

- From China
  - Stern Rudder
  - Magnetic Compass

- From Islam
  - Lateen Sail
  - the Astrolabe (originally Greek)

- Caravels
- Carracks
- Fluyts
Notable Explorers

- **Portugal**
  - Prince Henry the Navigator
  - Bartolomeu Dias
  - Vasco da Gama

- **Spain**
  - Christopher Columbus
  - Ferdinand Magellan

- **England**
  - Captain James Cook
Major Expeditions

Principal Voyages of Exploration

A  Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s
B  Dias, 1487–1488
C  da Gama, 1497–1499
D  Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514
E  Columbus’ first voyage, 1492
F  Columbus’ three successive voyages, 1493–1504
G  Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502
H  Magellan–del Cano, 1519–1522
I  Cabot, 1497
Columbian Exchange

- the widespread transfer of animals, plants, culture, human populations, technology and ideas between the American and Afro-Eurasian hemispheres in the 15th and 16th centuries

Effects
- Population boom in Afro-Eurasia
  - American crops grew well there
- Destruction of American land
  - Animal Grazing, Deforestation, Bees
- Spread of Diseases to Amerindians
Spanish Empire
Conquest of New Spain

- Hernan Cortes conquered Aztecs in 1521
  - 600 Spanish soldiers
- Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca in 1533
  - Fewer than 200 Spanish soldiers

- Why?
  - God, gold, and glory
- How?
  - Guns, germs, and steel
Impact of Smallpox on the New World

Estimated Native American Population of Mexico, 1518–1593

Source: James Killoran et al., The Key to Understanding Global History, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)
Economy of New Spain

- **Agriculture**
  - Haciendas
  - Plantations

- **Mining**
  - Silver the “Heart of the Empire”
  - Gold
  - Used coercive labor
    - Indian slaves, encomiendas, mita

- Less than 50% of silver remained in Spain
- At no point did American treasure imports make up more than 25% of Spain’s national revenue
- Spanish government occasionally went bankrupt
Government of New Spain

- New Spain controlled by bureaucracy
  - Council of Indies
  - Two Viceroyalties (Mexico City & Lima)
  - Local magistrates applied the law, collected taxes, and assigned work required of Indian communities

- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - Divided the world between Spain & Portugal
Treaty of Tordesillas

Colonial demarcation lines between Castile/Spain and Portugal in the 15th and 16th Centuries:

- Line of Pope Alexander VI (Bull Inter Caetera, 1493)
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
- Treaty of Saragossa (1529)
Spanish Culture

- Catholic Church dominates
  - Widespread conversion of the Indians by Jesuits, et al
    - Bartolomé de Las Casas
  - Constructed baroque cathedrals
  - Religious schools and universities

- Poetry
  - Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz (1651-1695)

Cathedral de Mexico built in stages between 1573-1813
Spanish Social Order
(Sociedad de Castas)

- Peninsulares
- Creoles
- Mestizos
- Mulattos
- Native Indians
- Black Slaves
### Casta terms for miscegenation in Spanish America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Peninsular</td>
<td>Peninsular</td>
<td>Amerindian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st generation</td>
<td>mulato</td>
<td>criollo</td>
<td>mestizo</td>
<td>zambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd generation (with one Spanish parent)</td>
<td>monsco</td>
<td>criollo</td>
<td>castizo</td>
<td>moreno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd generation (with one Amerindian parent)</td>
<td>chino</td>
<td>mestizo</td>
<td>cholo</td>
<td>cambujo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd generation (with one black parent)</td>
<td>negro fino</td>
<td>mulato</td>
<td>cimarrón</td>
<td>prieto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exploration & Colonization

Continue Notes
Portuguese Empire
Portuguese Colonization in Asia

- Portuguese use force to enter Asian trade markets
  - Forced East Africa and Asia to pay tribute
- Conquered “choke points”
  - Ormuz, Goa, Malacca, & other areas
- Control did not last long
  - Overextended and Indian Ocean was too large
  - Not enough people
  - Dutch and English rivals
Portuguese Brazil

- Sugar plantations using AmerIndian, then African slaves
- Portugal’s most important colony by 1700
- Government established a bureaucratic structure with a royal governor
  - Bureaucrats were born and educated in Portugal
  - Brazil never had university or printing presses
- Jesuits converted most natives to Christianity
Portuguese Brazil

- Brazil dominated world sugar production in the 17th century
  - 50% of population were slaves
  - Brazil’s dominance of sugar trade declined in 18th century
    - Competition from French, English, and Dutch colonies in the Caribbean
    - Price of slaves increased; price of sugar declined
Sugar Plantations in the Americas

WE WILL BE TAKING A READING QUIZ
SIT IN YOUR ASSIGNED SEAT
GET OUT A PENCIL
Colonization of North America

- Backwater Colonies
  - North America was of moderate interest to Europe
    - Dutch were more interested in their East Indies colonies
    - British and French valued their West Indies holdings
  - Population of British & French North America was far smaller than New Spain

France surrendered New France to the British after their defeat in the Seven Years’ War (1756-1763)
British North America

- **Salutary Neglect**
  - No large bureaucracy like Spain/Portugal
  - Lack of an aristocratic class
- **Very few profitable resources**
  - Fur and timber
  - Southern cotton & tobacco plantations
- **Follows Western European forms**
  - Rise of manufacturing and merchant activity
  - Interest in the Enlightenment
- **Slaves brought in to work on southern plantations**
  - By 1700, slaves make up 23% of the population
Colonization of North America

- Copy European social structure
  - Nuclear families
  - Marry younger than in Europe
    - Property more readily available
  - More child centered
    - Families average 6 children
- Low mortality rate
  - Average life expectancy was 70 years of age
Dutch Empire
Dutch Colonization
Dutch Colonies in Africa & SE Asia

- Take Portuguese strongholds in 17th century
  - Cape of Good Hope, Malacca, etc.
- Monopolize certain spices
  - Cloves, nutmeg, mace, etc.
- Shipping proved most profitable
  - Shipped products between China, Japan, Indonesia, India, etc.
- Colonized Java
  - Treaty of Gijanti in 1757
European Maritime Empires

The Winners and Losers of Colonization
Winners: Spain & Portugal?
Winners: Spain & Portugal?

Spanish Empire: An Empire of Silver

- Mostly in the Americas
- Mine gold & silver
- Used natives as labor
  - Encomiendas
  - Repartimiento
  - Mita

- Sociedad de Castas
  - Mestizos

- Catholic Church
  - Jesuits

Portuguese Empire: A Trading-Post Empire

- Indian Ocean Trading-Posts
- Trades spices & sugar
- Used slaves as labor
  - Brazil 1\textsuperscript{st} plantation colony
  - Imports 20% of all slaves

- Sociedad de Castas
  - Mulattos

- Catholic Church
  - Jesuits
Losers: Spain & Portugal?

Decline of Spanish Empire: Too rich, too fast?
- External Pressure
  - English, French, & Dutch competition in Caribbean
  - Costly wars with other European nations
    - England (Spanish Armada)
- Internal Weakness
  - Inflation
  - Never develops native industries
  - Financial systems not sophisticated enough

Decline of Portuguese Empire: Too big, too small?
- External Pressure
  - Dutch takeover Indian Ocean
  - Costly wars with other European nations
    - Netherlands
- Internal Weakness
  - Too small
  - Never develops native industries
  - Not enough resources
Winner: Netherlands (Dutch)
An Empire of Spices?
An Empire of Sugar?
Dutch settlers in South Africa were called Boers.
Dutch East India Co. (V.O.C.) was a joint-stock company founded in 1602

- Second oldest multinational corporation
  - British East India Co. founded in 1600
- First trade company to exchange stock
  - Amsterdam Stock Exchange founded in 1602
- Granted a 21 year monopoly of the spice trade
- "Powers" of the V.O.C.
  - Wage war
  - Negotiate treaties
  - Establish colonies
    - Established Batavia (Jakarta) in 1619
  - Mint its own coins
DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY

$7.9 trillion
(Inf. Adjusted)

= 20 MODERN COMPANIES

$7.9 trillion
Mercantilism is an economic theory based on the following ideas:

1. There is a limited amount of wealth (gold & silver bullion) in the world
2. The country with the most wealth wins
3. Winning takes maintaining a favorable balance of trade by maximizing exports, minimizing imports, and extracting resources from your colonies
4. Control trade by granting charters to joint-stock companies (V.O.C.) to monopolize trade
Battle for Last: England v. France
France: Empire of Fur?
England: Empire of Cotton?
England: Empire of Capital

Triangle Trade or the Atlantic System

Mercantilism
THE SPANISH EMPIRE
1. What were the two administrative divisions in Spain’s empire in the Americas? Why were the Aztec and Inca Empires perfect for Spanish conquest?

2. How did the Spanish administer the mining and processing of silver in its South American colonies? Why was silver mining such a dangerous job?

3. What impact did the massive influx of “New World” silver have on Spain and its economy?

4. Compare the impact “New World” silver had on Spain with its impact on Ming China. How was it similar? Different?