

Standard 7-1 Exploration and Colonization Review of Main Ideas

Motives for Exploring

1. New markets (people and places) to trade their goods with.
2. Seeking new products not made or grown in their own country.
3. Looking for an all-water route to Asia.
4. Wanting new territories to colonize (\$ and power)!

Advancements in Exploration

1. Caravel - boat designed to travel in shallow water along the coasts
2. Compass - helps sailors determine direction using a magnetized needle
3. Astrolabe - uses position of sun/stars to determine latitude
4. Gunpowder - allowed explorers to conquer and dominate foreign lands, force ideas of religion and government on people

Major Players in Exploration

- Portugal - Leaders in exploration: 1st to explore Africa, 1st to find the all-water route to India. Claimed the land that is currently Brazil. Establish **plantation colonies**, ruled by a **vicero**y (royal representative). The Portuguese do NOT get along with the Native Americans because they take their land and try to force them into slavery on their plantations.
- Spain - Spanish conquistadors (soldiers) use force to take control of Caribbean Islands, Central and South America, Southwest United States and Florida. Establish **plantation colonies**, ruled by a **vicero**y (royal representative). The Spanish do NOT get along with the Native Americans because they take their land and try to force them into slavery on their plantations.
- England - Claimed Eastern North America (13 colonies), Canada, few Caribbean Islands. Establish **permanent settlements**, ruled by a **representative government**. The English do NOT get along with the Native Americans because they try to take their land and convert them to Christianity.
- France - Claimed land in Canada, Louisiana, and around the Mississippi River. Establish **trading-post settlements**. The French have a great relationship with the Native Americans because they do not take their land or attempt to convert them to Christianity (mutual respect for one another).
- Netherlands - Claim land around New York City.

Europeans in Asia

- Europeans build trading-posts around coasts of Asia, viewed Asians as their equals.
- No European countries built in Asia - it was all about TRADE!
- Europeans are kicked out of Asian countries when they began spreading Christianity.

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European Business

1. Mercantilism - all about the **Mother Country!** All business and trade in the colonies is controlled by the Mother Country, and all profits (**bullion** - gold/silver) go to the Mother Country. The more money the Mother Country has the more powerful it becomes. In Mercantilism, it is critical to **export** more goods than you **import** to have a favorable balance of trade (\$\$\$).
2. Capitalism - **private ownership of business** for a profit (people own the business and make money). This leads to a growing **middle class** and creates a **market economy** (individual buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods/services).
 - Don't forget about supply/demand!!

Columbian Exchange - the movement of people, goods, ideas, and disease from Europe/Africa to the New World.

Slavery in the New World

There was a need for labor on the plantations in the New World.

1. Native Americans - did not work because they died because of lack of immunity to European diseases, while others escaped
 2. Indentured Servants - Europeans who were contracted to work in the New World for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to the New World - did not work because not enough people signed up
 3. African slaves - begins the Atlantic Slave Trade.
- Impact of the Slave Trade on Africa:
 1. Increased tribal warfare
 2. Major population decreases
 3. Shortage of workers due to the slave trade leads to economic problems in Africa
 - **Triangular Trade** - (see diagram)
 - **Middle Passage** - transportation of slaves from Africa to the Americas across the Atlantic Ocean

