AIM: How did the Age of Exploration and the "Columbian Exchange" impact the world?

Chp 16 Sec 5, Chp 15 Sec 4

## Cultural Diffusion

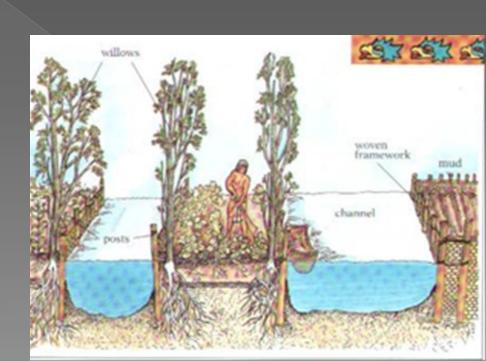


# A. Effects on Americas

- 1.
- 2. .
- 3.
- 4. .

5.



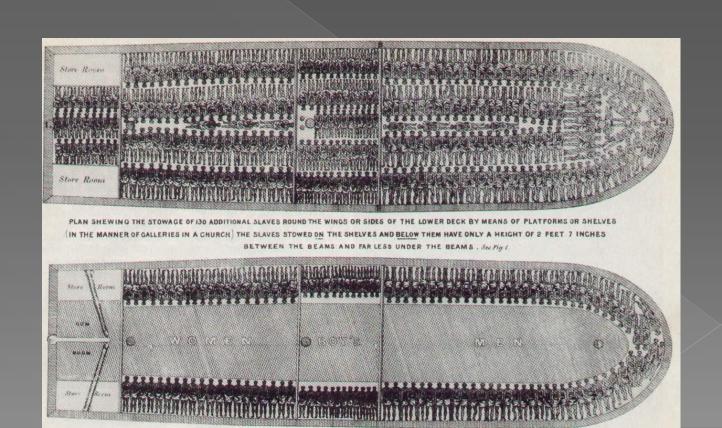


## B. Effects on Africa

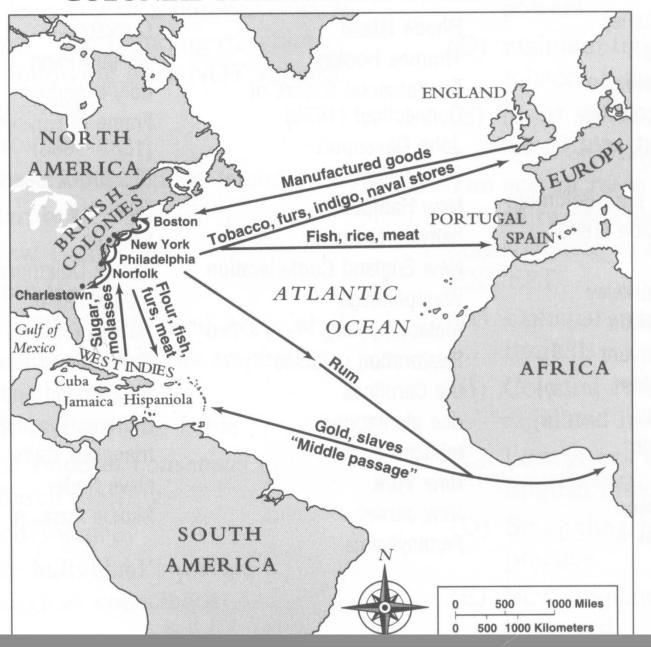
1.

Middle Passage

2.



### COLONIAL TRIANGULAR TRADE ROUTES



# C. Effects on Europe

1. .

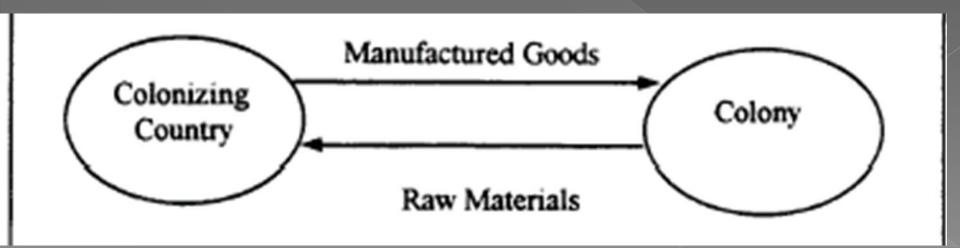
2. Mercantilism.

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# Europe continued

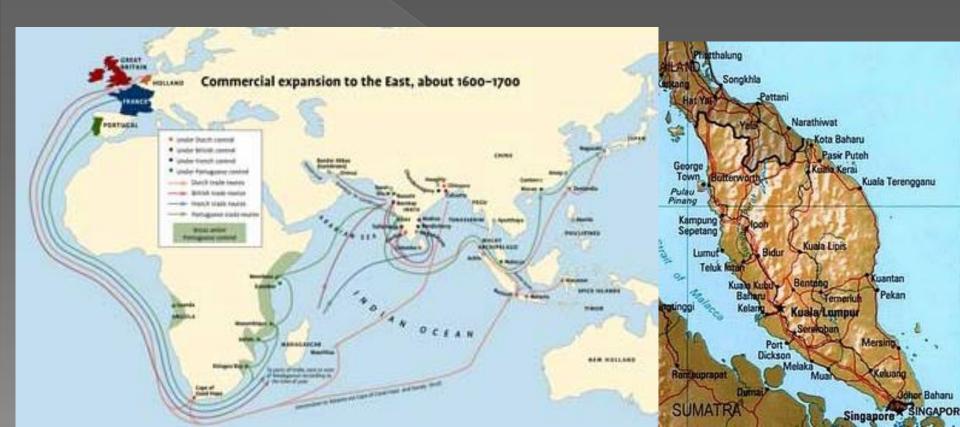
- 3. Capitalism-
  - > Entrepreneurs-
  - Joint stock companies-
- 4.

## C. Effects on Asia

1. Europeans establish trade colonies in Asia.



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## C. Effects on Asia

### 2. China

## 3. Japan

- No Japanese shall be sent abroad.

  Anyone breaking this law shall suffer the penalty of death . . .
- All Japanese living abroad shall be put to death when they return home
- The arrival of foreign ships must be reported to Edo [Tokyo] and a watch kept over them
- Closed Door Policy



#### **Exploration**

- Explorers from countries throughout Europe set out in search of new routes to Asia.
- Instead of Asia, many explorers ended up in the Americas.

#### Colonization

- Europeans established colonies in the lands they had discovered.
- The Spanish conquered Native American tribes to build an empire.
- . The Portuguese settled Brazil.
- The French, Dutch, and English established colonies in North America and the Caribbean.

### Columbian Exchange

- New plants and animals were introduced to both Europe and the Americas.
- Diseases from Europe killed millions of Native Americans.
- The exchange of goods had effects worldwide.

### New Economic Systems

- Mercantilism was based on the idea that a nation's power was determined by its wealth.
- Capitalism was based on businesses owned by individuals or groups of investors rather than the government.

#### Atlantic Slave Trade

- Millions of Africans were captured and shipped to the Americas as slaves.
- Slaves worked on plantations in various European colonies.
- Slaves endured horrific conditions once they arrived.

## **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MERCANTILISM**



A nation's strength depends on its wealth as measured in gold and silver.

Only a fixed amount of wealth exists in the world, and nations have to compete for their share of that wealth.

A favorable balance of trade is an important step in gaining wealth.

Countries should seek to limit imports and maximize exports.

A country should have its own source for raw materials and precious metals to avoid dependence on others.

Colonies exist only as a way for the mother country to make profit.

A country's colonies should not trade with any other countries.