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**Robert W. Strayer**

***Ways of the World: A Brief Global History***

***Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources***

Chapter 15, **Global Commerce, 1450-1750** Study Guide, (Original: pp. 433-458; With Sources: pp. 673-698)

**Europeans and Asian Commerce**

1. What motivated European involvement in the world of Asian commerce?



2. To what extent did the Portuguese realize their own goals in the Indian Ocean? (What did they create? Did they get to their goal? What was the outcome?)

3. The Portuguese gradually blended into the local populations of their strongholds in the Indian Ocean Basin. What was one main difference between the Spanish colonization of the Philippines and the Portuguese?

4. To what extent did the British and Dutch trading companies **change the societies** they encountered in Asia?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dutch** | **British** |
| * The Dutch acted to control— * On the Banda Islands**—** * Ultimately, | * They established— * British traders focused on— |

5. What was Japan’s response to the Europeans whom they saw as a threat?

**Silver and Global Commerce**

6. Why was the silver trade so historically important?

7. What impact did the discovery of the world's largest silver mine at Potosi have on the Native American miners?

8. How did the discovery of the vast silver mines in South America affect Spain's position in Europe?

9. In what ways did the Chinese response to the global silver economy differ from the Japanese response?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Japan** | **China** |
| ▪ The shoguns allied with the merchant class to develop a market-based economy and to invest heavily in agricultural and industrial enterprises.  ▪ Local and state authorities acted to protect and renew forests.  ▪ Families practiced late marriages, contraception, abortion, and infanticide.  ▪ The outcome was the dramatic slowing of Japan’s population growth, the easing of an impending ecological crisis, and a flourishing, highly commercialized economy. | ▪ In order to obtain silver needed to pay their taxes, more and more people had to sell something—either labor or their products.  ▪ Areas that devoted themselves to growing mulberry trees, on which silkworms fed, had to buy their rice from other regions. The Chinese economy became more regionally specialized.  ▪ In southern China, this surging economic growth resulted in the loss of about half the area’s forest cover as more and more land was devoted to cash crops. |

**The “World Hunt”: Fur in Global Commerce**

10. What may have increased the demand for furs in the early modern era?

11. Describe the impact of the fur trade on **North American native societies**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Positive Impact** | **Negative Impact** |
|  |  |

12. How did the North American and Siberian fur trades differ from each other? What did they have in common?

**Commerce in People: The Atlantic Slave Trade**

13. What was slavery like in the Islamic world?

14. What was distinctive about the Atlantic slave trade in the Americas?



15. What caused the Atlantic slave trade to grow? Why was slavery a source of labor?

16. Why did Africa become the primary source of slave labor for plantation economies of the Americas?

17. What role did the Europeans play in the unfolding of the Atlantic slave trade?

18. What role did the Africans play in the unfolding of the Atlantic slave trade?

19. What regions in the Americas had the largest destination of slaves in the 18th century?

20. In what different ways did the Atlantic slave trade transform African societies?

**Explain the significance of each of the following:**

*Ferdinand Magellan*—

*British / Dutch East India Companies*—

*Daimyo*—

*Samurai*—

*Shogun*—

*Tokagawa Shogunate*—

*Manila*—

*Potosi*—

*African diaspora*—

*Middle Passage*—