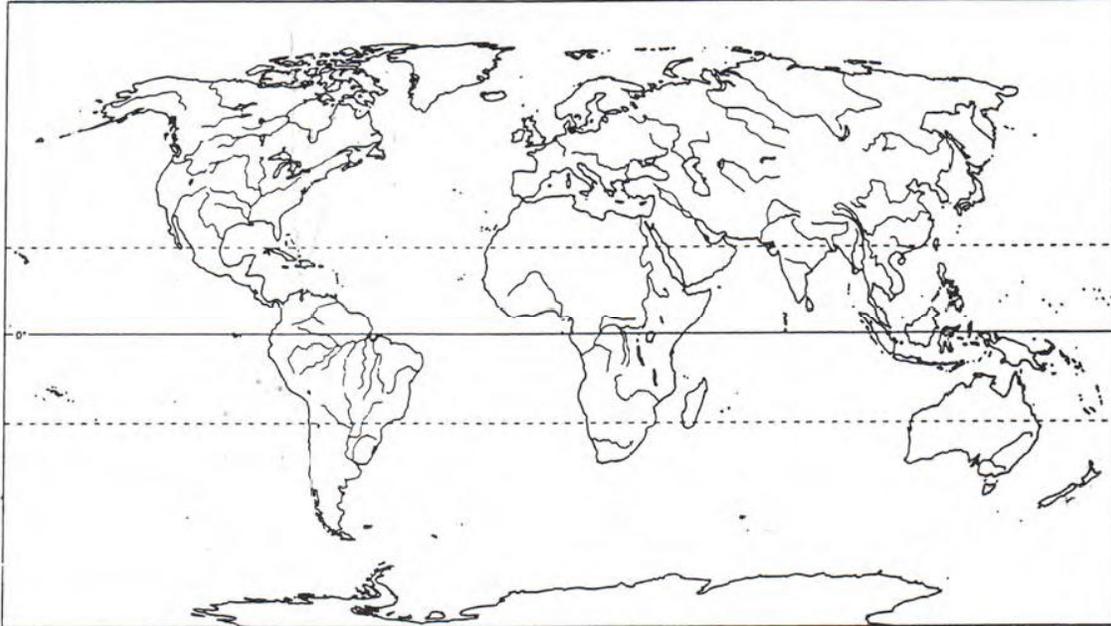


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 17 Reading Guide  
The West and the World**



- ❖ Using the map on page 386 (and maybe 388), mark all Spanish ports and colonies with an *S*, Portuguese ports and colonies with a *P*, Dutch ports and colonies with a *D*, English ports and colonies with an *E*, and French ports and colonies with an *F*.
  
- ❖ Which of the European nations established the most widespread colonial possessions?
  
- ❖ What is the difference between the European trading empires and earlier trade systems of the Muslims or the Chinese?

**CHAPTER 17: THE WEST AND THE WORLD**

**THE WEST'S FIRST OUTREACH: MARITIME POWER P. 384**

1. Give two reasons why Europeans gained knowledge of Asia, encouraging them to seek trade with that region.
  
2. Cite three problems that Europeans faced as they began to seek new trade.

**NEW TECHNOLOGY: A KEY TO POWER**

3. List the technological innovations that helped Europeans venture further from home.

#### **PORTUGAL AND SPAIN LEAD THE PACK**

4. Where did Portugal first devote its exploration efforts and why?
5. What lucky stroke did Vasco da Gama enjoy that helped get his fleet to India?
6. Why were Muslim merchants not happy to see the Portuguese?
7. What did da Gama later use to get Indian merchants to trade?
8. In what year and by whose efforts did Spain claim the Americas?
9. Who gave Spain permission to control the New World? (HINT: Study the map on p. 386 and look at the vertical line passing through the eastern tip of South America and going north through Greenland. )
10. What did Magellan do for Spain and in what year?

#### **NORTHERN EUROPEAN EXPEDITIONS**

11. How did technology give the Dutch and the British an edge over Spain?
12. The British and French could not take the gold and silver rich areas of Mexico and South America from the Spanish but they did take one area from Spain. What was it and what very valuable item did it produce?
13. What was the primary motive for Northern European exploration?
14. Although the English did explore part of North America in 1497, they didn't do much else until when and in what area of North America? (HINT: You studied 13 of these in 8<sup>th</sup> grade).
15. What area was taken from the Portuguese in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and by who?
16. Why was a Dutch colony in South Africa created?
17. Describe the power held by North European trading companies.
18. Where was the British East India Company most active?

#### **IN DEPTH: CAUSATION AND THE WEST'S EXPANSION P. 389**

19. List the different types of historical causation your text discusses and identify TWO that you most agree with.

#### **TOWARD A WORLD ECONOMY P. 390**

20. List the three changes that resulted from Europe's dominance of the seas.

#### **THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE OF DISEASE AND FOOD**

21. What was the major negative impact of the Columbian Exchange?
22. How did sweet potatoes end up in China?
23. What was a negative side effect of sweet potatoes, potatoes, and corn on China and Europe?

24. Why would some Europeans not eat American foods?

#### **THE WEST'S COMMERCIAL OUTREACH**

25. Control of international trade routes resulted in what positive benefit for Europe?

26. What physical features did Europeans seek to control despite not attempting to conquer vast stretches of land inland?

27. Why did European countries want these physical features?

28. Why did even the most isolationist countries such as Japan or some of the most powerful Muslim countries like the Ottoman Empire grant Europeans access to their trade networks?

#### **IMBALANCES IN WORLD TRADE**

29. Why did Spain lose its lead in world trade to other European countries?

30. What European countries surpassed Spain?

31. "A business should attempt to sell more than it buys in order to be successful." This obvious statement in part describes what Early Modern economic policy (that you should have learned in 8<sup>th</sup> grade!).

32. What were colonies discouraged from doing and why?

33. How did areas dependant to core nations participate in world trade?

#### **A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL INEQUALITY**

34. Although most people in dependent (to Europe) areas were in poverty, some did benefit from the core-dependent relationship. Identify two industries or groups that benefited from this system and the region they were located in.

35. What "peculiar institution" (Google it!) grew up in most dependent economies and why?

36. Who are "mestizos"?

#### **VISUALIZING THE PAST: WEST INDIAN SLAVEHOLDING P. 392**

37. Analyzing the trends shown on the table. What do they tell us about world demand for sugar? Explain.

#### **HOW MUCH WORLD IN THE WORLD ECONOMY?**

38. What was the penalty countries incurred for not being part of the world trade system?

39. Explain the statement from the Jesuit missionary: "the military . . . is considered mean among them." (Go to your computer, Google the definition of mean. It's used as an adjective and has nothing to do with "cruel" or "harsh". HINT: Scrooge)

40. What is another name for porcelain and why is it known by that name?

41. When China refused to meet European demand for porcelain, what did Europeans do to make up for it?
42. What European technologies were the Japanese interested in?

#### **THE EXPANSIONIST TREND**

43. Why did Britain ban the importation of cotton cloth from India?
44. What happened in India as a result of greater involvement in the world trade system?
45. What role did Eastern Europe play in the world trade system?
46. Who suffered in Eastern Europe as a result of this role?

#### **COLONIAL EXPANSION P. 394**

##### **THE AMERICAS: LOOSELY CONTROLLED COLONIES**

47. Who founded the first colony on the mainland of the Americas, where was it, and under what country's flag?
48. What empire did Francisco Pizarro conquer?
49. Your text calls him "treacherous". What did he do that earned him that dishonorable description?
50. One of the early goals of various colonial powers was to find gold. What was a religious goal?
51. Where did France focus its colonization efforts?
52. What about Britain and Holland?

##### **BRITISH AND FRENCH NORTH AMERICA: BACKWATER COLONIES**

53. New York was originally founded by who? (HINT: at the time it was called New Amsterdam)
54. Describe the conflict known as the **Seven Years War** by identifying the main opponents, the treaty that ended it, and what the winner gained. (FYI – this was called the **French and Indian War** here in America)
55. How did the value of North American colonies compare to colonies in the Caribbean or Latin America?
56. Why were the British colonies more similar to societies in Western Europe than the colonies in Latin America? (HINT: I've told you before to read the entire subsection before answering a question. Stronger clue near the end.)
57. What did Great Britain do after the **Seven Years War** that angered the colonies in North America? (You learned this in 8<sup>th</sup> grade too.)
58. What class developed in North America that did not develop elsewhere in the Americas?
59. How did the Indian population of North America compare to Central America?

60. North Americans saw themselves as part of a larger Western civilization yet they did something that was distinctive from European countries. What was it?

**DOCUMENT: WESTERN CONQUERORS: TACTICS AND MOTIVES P. 396**

61. Although the letter by Columbus is by his own hand, why should a reader be skeptical of some of his claims? (HINT: Read the 2<sup>nd</sup> to last paragraph carefully to find the catch.)
62. What is similar in the descriptions of Native Americans in both accounts?

**NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION**

63. Compare and contrast the family patterns in North America to Western Europe.

**AFRICA AND ASIA: COASTAL TRADING STATIONS**

64. Why didn't Europeans push into the interior of Africa?
65. What power placed a colony on the southern tip of Africa?
66. What were their farmers called and who did those farmers come into conflict with up until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
67. What powers fought over India?
68. Why might Indians have preferred one of those powers over the other?
69. What was the "black hole of Calcutta?"
70. What area was successfully converted to Christianity by missionaries?

**IMPACT ON WESTERN EUROPE**

71. Why should World War 1 possibly be renamed World War 2 and World War 2 renamed World War 3?
72. What effect did colonies have on the availability of sugar, and thus candy and sweets, and tooth decay?
73. VERY VERY IMPORTANT! The wealth brought in from colonies enabled Europeans, especially the British, to switch to a new economic basis. The first such switch since the change from hunting and gathering to agriculture. What was this new basis?

**THE IMPACT OF A NEW WORLD ORDER**

74. What similar role did Eastern Europe and Latin America play in the world economy?
75. How did this new world economy help some societies?