

THE IMPACT OF THE AGE OF EXPLORATION



I. Notes:

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION IMPACTED _____ BECAUSE

"THE AGE OF EXPLORATION IMPACTED _____ BECAUSE ..."

2. Notes:

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION IMPACTED _____ BECAUSE

3. Notes:

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4. Notes:

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5. Notes:

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6. Notes:

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION IMPACTED _____ BECAUSE

7. Notes:

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION IMPACTED _____ BECAUSE

8. Notes:

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION IMPACTED _____ BECAUSE

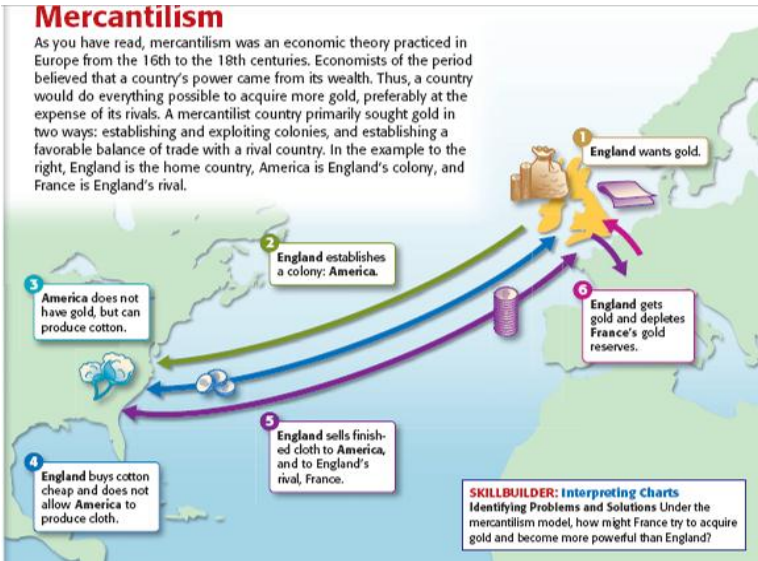
9. Notes:

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Mercantilism

As you have read, mercantilism was an economic theory practiced in Europe from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Economists of the period believed that a country's power came from its wealth. Thus, a country would do everything possible to acquire more gold, preferably at the expense of its rivals. A mercantilist country primarily sought gold in two ways: establishing and exploiting colonies, and establishing a favorable balance of trade with a rival country. In the example to the right, England is the home country, America is England's colony, and France is England's rival.



I. The Impact of the Age of Exploration: Europe

A. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration

1. Overseas colonies increased the _____ of European nations, the power of _____ (called _____); This was especially true in _____ where the influx of _____ turned Spain into one of the wealthiest & most powerful nations in Europe

2. The increase in trade led to the growth of _____, especially in England & the Netherlands

a. Capitalism is a system in which merchants trade & invest _____ in order to make a _____; Prices are determined by _____ and _____

b. Citizens can invest money in _____

_____ like the British East India Company & share in the _____

3. Nations developed an economic policy called _____ based upon the idea that national _____ comes from a favorable _____

a. As a result, _____ are needed to supply the mother country with cheap _____

b. Due to mercantilism, a “_____” developed between Europe, their overseas _____, & Africa

II. The Impact of the Age of Exploration: Asia, America, & Africa

A. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration

1. The Portuguese & Dutch seized trade ports in the _____ & in India in order to gain exotic goods like _____ & spices

2. European merchants began to dominate trade in _____ & _____ & converted many people to _____

B. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration

1. _____ introduced Christianity to the American _____

2. The introduction of new _____, plants, & _____ between America & Europe was called the _____

a. The introduction of _____ & corn helped improve the diets & _____ expectancy of people throughout the world

b. The introduction of European grains, _____, & cattle transformed many Indian cultures

c. The introduction of European _____ like smallpox & influenza killed as many as _____% of Native Americas

3. Europeans introduced the _____ system in America; These large _____ farms were called encomiendas; _____ required a large supply of workers which increased the need for _____

C. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration

1. The demand for workers on American plantations, especially in the _____ & Brazil, led to the _____ slave trade

2. For 300 years, slaves were sold in _____ & brought to America along a route across the Atlantic Ocean known as the _____

3. The majority of African slaves worked in _____ conditions on sugar & indigo _____ or in gold & silver mines