

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ SCORE _____/100

CHAPTER 14

Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500-1800

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

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5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)

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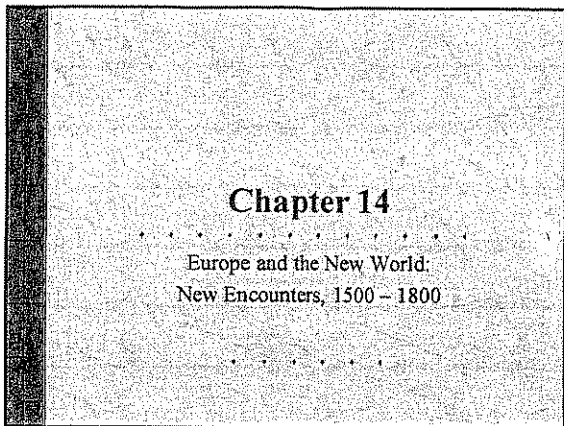
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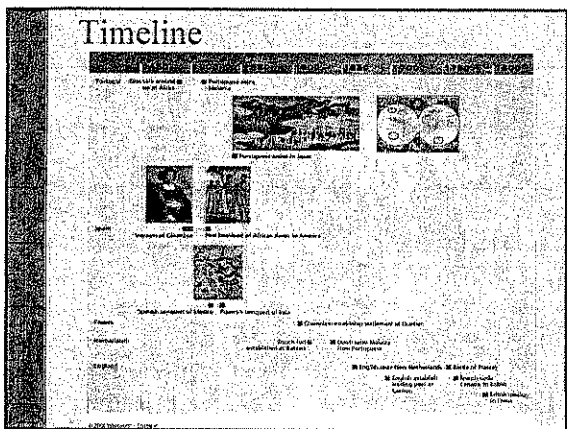
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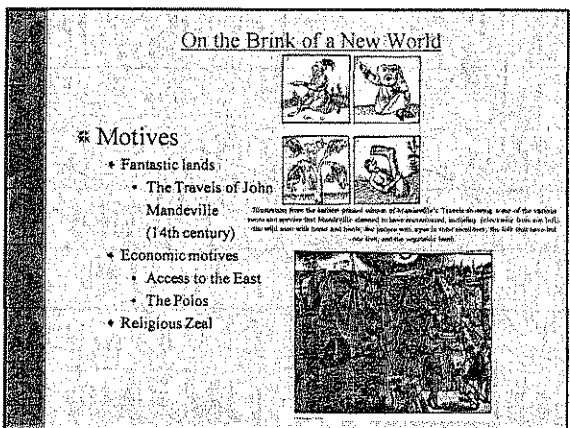
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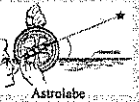




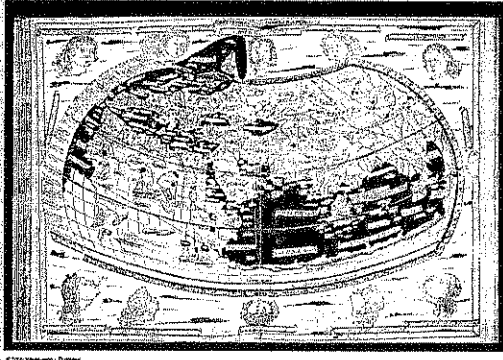


Means

- ✦ Centralization of political authority
- ✦ Maps
 - ◆ Ptolemy's *Geography* (printed editions available from 1477 on)
- ✦ Ships and Sailing
 - ◆ Naval technology
 - ◆ Knowledge of wind patterns



Ptolemy's World Map

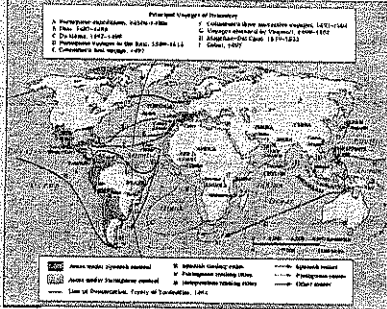


The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

- ✦ Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 – 1460)
- ✦ The Portuguese in India
 - ◆ Bartholomeu Dias (c. 1450 – 1500)
 - ◆ Vasco da Gama (c. 1460 – 1524)
 - Reaches India by rounding Cape of Good Hope
 - ◆ Alfonso d'Albuquerque (1462 – 1515)
 - Commercial – Military bases
- ✦ In Search of Spices
 - ◆ Portuguese expansion
 - ◆ Reasons for Portuguese success
 - Guns
 - Seamanship

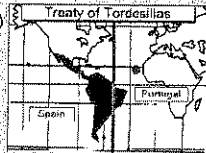


Map 14.1: Discoveries and Possessions in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries



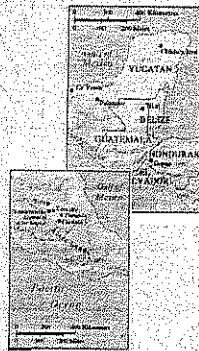
Voyages to the New World

- Christopher Columbus (1451 - 1506)
 - Reached the Bahamas (Oct. 12, 1492)
 - Additional voyages (1493, 1498, and 1502)
- Additional Discoveries
 - John Cabot
 - Pedro Cabral
 - Amerigo Vespucci
- Ferdinand Magellan (1480 - 1521)
 - Circumnavigates the Earth
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)



The Spanish Empire in the New World

- Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica
 - The Maya
 - The Aztecs
- The Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire
 - Hernan Cortés (1485 - 1547)
 - Moctezuma (Montezuma)
 - Aztec Empire overthrown



Slaughter of the Natives



The Spanish Empire, Continued

The Inca and the Spanish

- Pachakuti
- Inca buildings and roads
- Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475 – 1541)
- Smallpox
- Incas overthrown (1535)



Administration of the Spanish Empire

- Encomienda
- Viceroy
- The Church



Africa: The Slave Trade

Origins of the Slave Trade

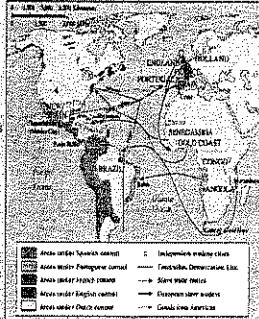
- Sugar cane and slavery

Growth of the Slave Trade

- Up to 10,000,000 African slaves taken to the Americas between the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries
- The Middle Passage: high death rate during transit
- Prisoners of war

Effects of the Slave Trade

- Depopulation of African kingdoms
- Political effects of slave trade
- Criticism of slavery
- Abolition and the Quakers

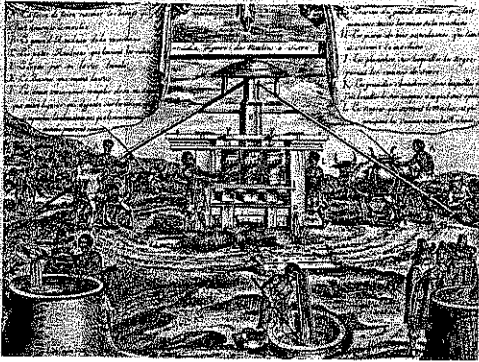


Map 14.2 Triangular Trade Route in the Atlantic Economy

The Sale of Slaves

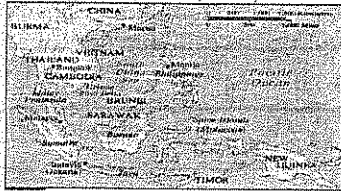


A Sugar Mill in the West Indies



The West in Southeast Asia

- * Portugal
- * Spain
- * The Dutch and the English
- * Local Kingdoms (Burma, Siam, and Vietnam)



The French and the British in India

- The Mughal Empire
- The Impact of the Western Powers
 - Portugal
 - England
 - The Dutch & the French
 - Sir Robert Clive
 - The East India Company
 - Battle of Plassey (1757)

The map shows the Mughal Empire at its peak around 1605, covering most of the Indian subcontinent. It also marks the locations of Dutch, British, and French settlements in India. A legend indicates: Empire at its height, 1605; Empire c. 1700; Dutch settlement; British settlement; Portuguese settlement; French settlement.

China & Japan

- China
 - Ming Dynasty (1369 – 1644)
 - Qing Dynasty
 - Western inroads
 - Russia
 - England
 - Limited contact
- Japan
 - Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 – 1616)
 - Opening to the West
 - The Portuguese
 - Initially visitors welcomed
 - Catholic missionaries
 - The Dutch

The map shows the Russian Empire to the north, the Qing Dynasty in the center, and various territories including Manchuria, Korea, and Japan. It also indicates the boundaries of the Qing Empire and tributary states.

The Americas

- Spain and Portugal
- The West Indies
 - The British and the French
 - The "Sugar Factories"
- North America
 - The Dutch
 - New Netherlands
 - The English
 - Jamestown (1607)
 - Thirteen Colonies
 - The French
 - Canada

The map shows the Americas with Spanish, French, and English settlements marked. It includes labels for Florida, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean Sea. A legend indicates: Spanish settlements; French settlements; English settlements.

Toward a World Economy

- ✧ Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century
 - ◆ Inflation
- ✧ The Growth of Commercial Capitalism
 - ◆ Joint stock trading companies
 - ◆ New economic institutions
 - The Bank of Amsterdam
 - Amsterdam Bourse (Exchange)
 - ◆ Agriculture

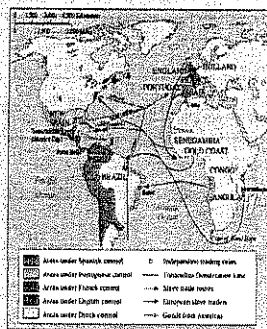
Mercantilism

- ✧ Total volume of trade unchangeable
- ✧ Economic activity = war through peaceful means
- ✧ Importance of bullion and favorable balance of trade
- ✧ State Intervention




Overseas Trade and Colonies: Movement Toward Globalization

- ✧ Transoceanic trade very valuable
- ✧ Intra-European Trade
- ✧ Trade patterns interlocked Europe, Africa, the East, & the Americas



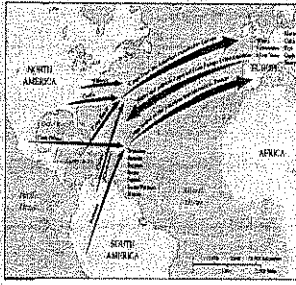
The Impact of European Expansion: The Conquered

- Devastating effects to local populations in America and Africa
- Less impact in Asia
- Multiracial society in Latin America
 - Mestizo/Mulattoes
- Ecology
- Catholic Missionaries
 - Conversion of native populations
 - Hospitals, orphanages and schools
 - The Jesuits in Asia
 - Conversions in China
 - Japan

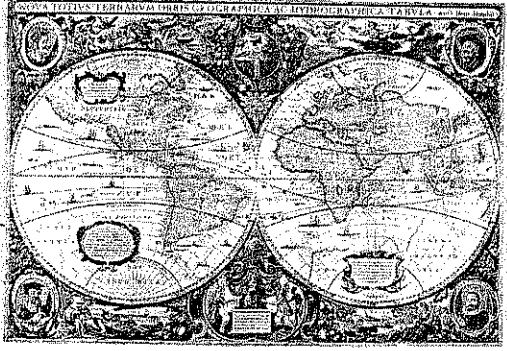


The Impact of European Expansion: The Conquerors

- Opportunities for women
- Economic Effects
 - Gold and silver
- Exchange of plants and animals (Columbian Exchange)
- Impact on European Lifestyle
 - Chocolate, coffee and tea
- European Rivalries
- New Views of the World
 - Gerardus Mercator (1512 - 1594) and his map
- Psychological Impact



A Seventeenth-Century World Map



Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 379 (On The Brink Of a New World)
- Section 2 pg. 382 (New Horizons: The Portuguese and Spanish Empires)
- Section 3 pg. 390 (New Rivals on the World Stage)
- Section 4 pg. 400 (Toward A World Economy)
- Section 5 pg. 403 (The Impact of European Expansion)

Section 1

1. Zeal
2. Secular
3. Portolani
4. *The Geography*

Section 2

5. Henry The Navigator
6. Bartholomeu Dias
7. Vasco da Gama
8. Admiral Afonso de Albuquerque
9. Christopher Columbus
10. Amerigo Vespucci
11. Vasco Nunez de Balboa
12. Ferdinand Magellan
13. New World
14. Treaty of Tordesillas
15. Conquistadors

16. Hernan Cortes
17. Francisco Pizarro
18. Encomienda
19. Viceroy
20. Audiencias

Section 3

21. Dutch East India Company
22. Triangular Trade
23. Middle Passage
24. British East India Company
25. Ming Dynasty
26. Manchu Dynasty (Qing)
27. Tokugawa Ieyasu
28. Samuel de Champlain

Section 4

29. Price Revolution (Inflation)
30. Joint-Stock Company
31. Bank Of Amsterdam
32. Mercantilism
33. Tariffs

Section 5

34. Mestizos

35. Mulattoes

36. Sor Juanna Ines de la Cruz

37. Columbian Exchange

38. Gerardus Mercator

5. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Columbus Lands In The New World” (pg. 385)
(1) What evidence is there in Columbus’ comments that suggest that his remarks were made mainly for public consumption and not just for the Spanish court? (2) What elements in society might have responded to his statements, and why? (3) What does Columbus’ comments about the Native Americans reveal about the “Indians” and about Columbus and his Europeans?

(1)

(2)

(3)

Section 3

6. Describe the triangular trade.

7. What social and economic forces drove the Slave Trade?

8. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Atlantic Slave Trade” (pg. 392)
(1) Given the horrific realities of the slave trade, why were European governments and public opinion so slow to respond its inhuman practices? (2) What role did religion, economics, race, and sheer ignorance play in ignoring the plight of the African slaves? (3) How could any human being justify or rationalize taking part in the slave trade?

(1)

(2)

(3)

9. How were the British able to achieve such a dominant position in Asia?

Section 4

10. Thoroughly describe the economic practice of mercantilism.

Section 5

11. What impact did European colonization have on the colonized?

12. What economic changes occurred in Europe as a result of Mercantilism and Capitalism?

13. How did European expansion affect Europe?

14. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Mission” (pg. 404)

(1) From the comments written by Feliz de Azara, could the Jesuit missions in Paraguay be described as socialist societies? Why or why not? (2) What might have been the motives of the Jesuits in establishing such missions? (3) Why did the Jesuits so distance themselves from the natives? (4) Were the Jesuits in charge of the mission's dictators? If so, how could the Jesuits justify such a system?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

CHAPTER FOURTEEN
EUROPE AND THE WORLD:
NEW ENCOUNTERS, 1500-1800

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:

Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. On the Brink of a New World
 - A. Motives for European Exploration
 - 1. Fascination with the East
 - 2. Wealth through Trade
 - 3. Christian Missions
 - B. Technological Means Needed

- II. New Horizons: Portuguese and Spanish Empires
 - A. Portuguese Maritime Empire
 - 1. Prince Henry, the Navigator
 - 2. Bartholomew Dias around the Cape
 - 3. Vasco da Gama to India
 - 4. China
 - B. Voyages to the New World
 - 1. Christopher Columbus
 - 2. John Cabot
 - 3. Balboa and Magellan
 - 4. Treaty of Tordesillas
 - C. Spanish Empire in the New World
 - 1. Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica
 - 2. Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire
 - 3. Hernán Cortés and Mexico
 - 4. Francisco Pizarro and Peru
 - 5. Administration

- III. New Rivals Enter the Scene: Dutch, British, and French
 - A. African Slave Trade
 - 1. Growth of the Slave Trade
 - 2. Effects and End of Slave Trade
 - B. West in Southeast Asia
 - C. French and British in India
 - D. China
 - E. Japan
 - F. Americas
 - 1. West Indies
 - 2. North America

- IV. Toward a World Economy
 - A. Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century
 - B. Growth of Commercial Capitalism
 - C. Mercantilism
 - D. Overseas Trade and Colonies: A Global Economy?

V. Impact of European Expansion
 Conquered
 Conquerors

Chapter Summary

The energies released by the Renaissance and the rivalries unleashed by the Reformation made the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries an era of discovery, expansion, and commerce. It was an age of danger, opportunity, and achievement.

Long fascinated by the world beyond their shores, Europeans in the late fifteenth century had the technological skills finally to go exploring; and what they found expanded both their minds and their treasuries. First the Portuguese and Spanish, then the Dutch, English, and French sent out expeditions that resulted in empires in the "New World" discovered by Columbus and in the older world of Asia. Between 1500 and 1800 European came to dominate, both culturally and economically, much of the known world.

With ships linking far-flung empires, the world of commercial capitalism was born. Nations attempted to enrich themselves through centrally controlled systems of mercantilism; but their efforts proved only partially successful. Mercantilism was doomed ultimately to failure as the first global economy, with multiple interdependencies evolved.

The discoveries, conquests, and organization of empires did not come freely. Native peoples were subjugated and enslaved; natural resources were depleted; and the conquerors each year were more convinced of the superiority of their culture and race. The twenty-first century is surrounded by the structures and rubble of Europe's first encounter with the rest of the world.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to explain the motives that fueled Europe's early modern overseas exploration and expansion and the new technologies that made it possible.
2. Describe the way the Portuguese were able to establish an overseas empire and the way it functioned.
3. Describe the creation and characteristics of the Spanish Empire in the Americas.
4. Discuss the economic philosophies that dominated Europe and the way they affected the world economy Europeans established.
5. Explain the religious, social, and economic effects of European conquests around the globe on both the conquerors and those they conquered.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. John Mandeville: author of a book of fantasy literature about the wonders of the world beyond Europe, the inspiration for many foreign voyages.
2. Henry the Navigator: member of the Portuguese royal family who founded a school for navigators and encouraged exploration down the west coast of Africa.
3. Columbus: attempted to reach Asia by sailing west into the Atlantic and in the process landed in a "new world."

4. Tordesillas: a city on the border of Spain and Portugal where a treaty dividing the pagan world between the two countries was blessed by the pope.
5. *Encomienda*: Spanish royal system which allowed conquerors to use Indians as labor but required that they convert them to Christianity and protect them from abuse.
6. De las Casas: Dominican friar whose writings exposed the cruelty of the Spanish against the Indians and led to reforms in the imperial system.
7. Dutch East India Company: financial organization that made huge profits in the Indonesian archipelago and set the stage for the creation of the Dutch Empire there.
8. Robert Clive: British military commander who established his country's supremacy over both native rulers and other European powers in India.
9. Samuel de Champlain: founder of the first French settlement in North America, at Quebec, which set the stage for the establishment of New France.
10. Mercantilism: the dominant economic theory of early modern Europe, which assumed that the total volume of trade was unchangeable and that each country must gain and keep as large a percentage of it as possible.

Match the Following Words with their Definitions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Prester John | A. Person of mixed European and African bloodlines |
| 2. Albuquerque | B. Mythical figure that inspired Portuguese exploration to the east |
| 3. Ferdinand Magellan | C. Agreement which divided non-Christian lands between Spain and Portugal |
| 4. Treaty of Tordesillas | D. Person of mixed European and Indian bloodlines |
| 5. Francesco Pizarro | E. Spanish explorer whose expedition was the first to circumnavigate the earth |
| 6. Plassey | F. Established the first French settlement in Canada |
| 7. Champlain | G. Naval cartographer |
| 8. Mestizo | H. Site of British victory over Mughals |
| 9. Mulatto | I. Spanish general who conquered the Incan Empire |
| 10. Gerardus Mercator | J. Established Portuguese trading post of Goa |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Portuguese expansionism was inspired by
 - a. missionary zeal to convert the lost peoples of the Americas.
 - b. a desire to catch up with the Spanish.
 - c. severe droughts that had left Portugal without an adequate food supply.
 - d. strong support from members of the royal family.
 - e. the preaching, throughout Portugal, of Prester John.

2. Spanish exploration of and expansion into the New World is best exemplified by
 - a. Amerigo Vespucci's circumnavigation of the globe.
 - b. Hernán Cortés' conquest of the Aztec Empire.
 - c. Ferdinand Magellan's conquest of the Incas.
 - d. Vasco da Gama's successes in Calicut.
 - e. Francisco Pizarro's discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

3. The name America that was given to the New World came from Amerigo Vespucci,
 - a. a Spanish pirate.
 - b. an Italian writer.
 - c. an Italian missionary.
 - d. a Portuguese governmental official.
 - e. the first governor of New Spain.

4. The Treaty of Tordesillas
 - a. was forced on Spain by the pope.
 - b. showed the rising international power of France.
 - c. divided the non-European world between Portugal and Spain.
 - d. ended the Thirty Years' War.
 - e. had its greatest impact on North America.

5. Hernán Cortés was aided in his conquest of the Aztecs by
 - a. Moctezuma's loss of self-confidence.
 - b. other tribes hostile to the Aztecs.
 - c. an outbreak of smallpox.
 - d. Spanish certainty that they represented God.
 - e. all of the above

6. The *encomienda* system
 - a. exploited native Americans to enrich Spaniards.
 - b. protected native Americans against capitalists.
 - c. gave the Jesuits administrative control over the West Indies.
 - d. failed to be approved in the Spanish *cortes*.
 - e. was defended by de las Casas.

7. Bartolomé de las Casas, a Dominican monk, was known for his
 - a. cruel and barbarous treatment of Indians.
 - b. magnificent lifestyle on a Cuban plantation.
 - c. revelations about the cruel treatment of Indians under Spanish rule.
 - d. creation of the Native American Catholic church.
 - e. translation of Native American poetry into English.

8. The Boers were
 - a. German mercenaries who helped the Dutch establish colonies in India.
 - b. Dutch farmers who settled in South Africa.
 - c. an Order of Franciscan missionaries to China.
 - d. Dutch businessmen who developed silver mines in South Africa.
 - e. a destructive insect that destroyed many South American crops.

9. Trade in African slaves increased in the early sixteenth century because
 - a. wealthy Europeans came to view them as symbols of wealth.
 - b. victorious African tribes sought new markets for their conquered enemies.
 - c. sugar production in the West Indies demanded ever more laborers.
 - d. Africans were well suited by nature to work in the tropics.
 - e. no one spoke out against the slave trade.

10. One effect of the slave trade on the African nation of Benin was an increase in
 - a. the overall health of the population left behind.
 - b. religious devotion to traditional gods.
 - c. violent attacks on European diplomats.
 - d. the practice of human sacrifice.
 - e. the rise of a wealthy black middle class.

11. During the seventeenth century the Dutch replaced the Portuguese and English as
 - a. chief merchants of the Asian spice trade.
 - b. the most successful missionaries to Africa.
 - c. colonial masters of southeast Asia.
 - d. managers of the sugar plantations of the West Indies.
 - e. the most powerful Protestant force in the world.

12. The effects of the Seven Years' War on India was
 - a. an increase of Portuguese influence.
 - b. the complete withdrawal of France.
 - c. independence for the city-state of Calcutta.
 - d. the establishment of the Anglican Church.
 - e. severe famine and a decline in population.

13. In 1644 China was changed by a victory of the
 - a. Manchus over the Ming dynasty.
 - b. British over the French.
 - c. Ming dynasty over Qing raiders.
 - d. Great Kahn over British troops.
 - e. Christian missionaries over Muslim rulers.

14. The Tokugawa rulers of Japan
 - a. were Japan's first Christian dynasty.
 - b. created the shogunate military code of conduct.
 - c. established the longest ruling dynasty in Japanese history.
 - d. built one of the world's largest navies..
 - e. lasted only a few years, until the British mandate.

15. France lost its North American empire due in part to its inability to
 - a. develop institutions that suited the harsh climate.
 - b. produce capable military commanders.
 - c. stave off Indian attacks.
 - d. get more French settlers to emigrate to the New World.
 - e. fight battles in cold weather.

16. The tie between European banking and the mining industry is best illustrated by
 - a. Philip II's grant of gold mining rights in Peru to the Pizarro family.
 - b. Charles I's grant of mining monopolies to Jacob Fugger.
 - c. William of Orange's grant of monopolies in the Hudson Valley to the Bourse.
 - d. James I's grant of monopolies to the London Company.
 - e. Louis XIV's grant of monopolies in Quebec to Jacques Cartier.

17. Under the mercantile system, nations sought to increase their share of the
 - a. world's gold and silver bullion holdings.
 - b. number of slaves traded annually worldwide.
 - c. small businesses within their countries.
 - d. missionary responsibility for converting the pagans.
 - e. logging and fur enterprises in North America.

18. Juana Inés de la Cruz advocated the
 - a. erection of forts along the Saint Lawrence River.
 - b. establishment of publishing houses to print Bibles in Native American languages.
 - c. education of Native American women.
 - d. equality of men and women in the New World.
 - e. elevation of Mother Anna Matera to sainthood.

19. The Jesuits in Japan annulled their early missionary successes by
- encouraging rebellion against the imperial family.
 - destroying native religious shrines.
 - engaging in questionable business affairs.
 - discouraging young men from becoming shogun soldiers.
 - requiring converts to give up all but one of their wives.
20. The Mercator projection aided sea captains because it
- gave them a perfect picture of the earth's surface.
 - allowed them to sail at night and in bad weather.
 - cut through ice.
 - provided them with true lines of direction.
 - was available in all European languages.

Complete the Following Sentences:

- Encouraged by the support of Prince Henry, known as the _____, Portuguese sailor _____ found a sea route to India, where Alfonso _____ established an outpost that started an empire of trade.
- In the Americas, Spaniard _____ conquered the Aztecs, while _____ conquered the Incas. Spanish treatment of Native Americans was later publicized by the monk Bartolomé _____.
- The *encomienda* system permitted the Spanish to use Native Americans as _____ but also required them to _____ them and see to their _____ needs.
- African slaves were packed into cargo ships _____ to _____ per ship for voyages that took as least _____ day, during which time an average of _____ % of them died.
- Sir Robert Clive began the British consolidation of power in _____ when his army of _____ defeated a much larger Mughal-led army at _____.
- In 1793 Britain's Lord _____ pressed the Chinese government to open cities other than _____ for foreign trade; but he was rebuffed by Emperor _____.
- Japanese fears of foreign influence led first to their expulsion of _____ and then to the regulation that Dutch traders could visit only the port of _____ for no more than _____ months per year.
- The thirteen British North American colonies had their own _____; and their merchants _____ and _____ all British attempts at colonial regulation.
- The mercantile system assumed that the volume of trade was _____ and that economic activity was a form of _____ to determine which nations would prosper at the _____ of others.
- The way European expansion affected the ecology of conquered lands is demonstrated by the introduction of beef _____ into the Americas, _____ into the West Indies, and American _____ into Africa.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

1. First African slaves arrive in America 1.
2. Battle of Plassey 2.
3. French cede Canada to Britain 3.
4. Treaty of Tordesillas 4.
5. Champlain establishes settlement in Quebec 5.
6. Dutch seize Malacca 6.
7. Dias rounds the point of Africa 7.

CHAPTER 14
EUROPE AND THE WORLD:
NEW ENCOUNTERS, 1500-1800

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. What factors contributed to the successes of the West in the age of discovery or encounter?
2. Compare and contrast Portuguese and Spanish reasons and methods of exploration and expansion.
3. Who were the “winners” and who were the “losers” in the slave trade—in Europe, in Africa, and in the New World?
4. What correlation is there between overseas expansion and economic, social, and political development in Europe?
5. Given its relatively small population and lack of obvious resources, why was the Dutch Republic so successful in establishing a profitable overseas empire?
6. What role did private investment and initiative play in the development of European imperialism. Give specific examples.
7. Was it sheer chance or luck that allowed Britain to gain control of much of India, or were there other political, social, and economic factors which gave Britain an advantage over the French, Dutch, Portuguese, and other potential European rivals?
8. Why and how did Japan succeed in keeping Europeans largely away from its nation from 1600 to the 1850s?
9. What role did religion play as a motivation in the age of discovery? Was it as important a motive as economics? Give examples.
10. Discuss the Columbian exchange. What was “exchanged” and who gained the most?
11. What is the doctrine of mercantilism? How did European countries practice it? How is it related to European colonial expansion?
12. Assume that you are a nobleman and also a merchant. Of the following countries, England, France, Prussia, or Poland, which country would you prefer to live in? Why?

Identifications:

1. Prester John
2. *The Travels of John Mandeville*
3. Marco Polo
4. "God, glory, and gold"
5. *portolani*
6. Ptolemy's *Geography*
7. lateen sails and square rigs
8. compass and astrolabe
9. Prince Henry the Navigator
10. the Gold Coast
11. Bartholomeu Dias
12. Vasco da Gama and Calicut
13. Alfonso de Albuquerque
14. Malacca
15. Spice Islands
16. Christopher Columbus
17. John Cabot
18. Vasco Nunez de Balboa
19. Ferdinand Magellan
20. Treaty of Tordesillas
21. Hernan Cortés and Moctezuma
22. the Aztecs and Tenochtitlan
23. the Inca and Pachakuti
24. Francisco Pizarro
25. *encomienda*
26. the viceroy and *audiencias*
27. Boers and Capetown
28. slave trade and the Middle Passage
29. the triangular trade
30. "sugar factories"
31. Dutch East India Company
32. Batavia
33. Mughal Empire
34. British East India Company
35. Robert Clive.
36. "Black Hole of Calcutta"
37. Ming and Qing dynasties
38. Lord Macartney and Emperor Qianlong
39. Tokugawa shoguns
40. Nagasaki and the Dutch
41. Britain's Navigation Acts
42. Samuel de Champlain
43. the *asiento*
44. inflation
45. joint-stock trading companies
46. House of Fugger
47. mercantilism
48. mestizos and mulattoes
49. the Columbian Exchange
50. Gerardus Mercator