

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 16 Reading Guide
The World Economy p.360-378

THE WESTS FIRST OUTREACH: MARITIME POWER

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. In what year and by whose efforts did Spain claim the Americas?
6. Who gave Spain permission to control the New World? (HINT: Study the map on p. 363 and look at the vertical lines passing through the eastern tip of South America and going north through Greenland)
7. What did Magellan do for Spain and in what year?

NORTHERN EUROPEAN EXPEDITIONS

8. How did technology give the Dutch and the British an edge over Spain?
9. 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?
10. What was the primary motive for Northern European exploration?
11. Describe the power held by North European trading companies.
12. Where was the British East India Company most active?

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE OF DISEASE AND FOOD

13. What was the major negative impact of the Columbian Exchange?
14. What was a negative side effect of sweet potatoes, potatoes, and corn on China and Europe?
15. Why would some Europeans not eat American foods?

THE WEST'S COMMERCIAL OUTREACH

16. Control of international trade routes resulted in what positive benefit for Europe?
17. What physical features did Europeans seek to control despite not attempting to conquer vast stretches of land inland?
18. Why did European countries want these physical features?
19. 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

20. Why did Spain lose its lead in world trade to other European countries?
21. What European countries surpassed Spain?
22. "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?
23. What were colonies discouraged from doing and why?
24. How did areas dependent on core nations participate in world trade?

A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL INEQUALITY

25. 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.
26. Who are "mestizos?"

HOW MUCH WORLD IN THE WORLD ECONOMY?

27. How did the Chinese government keep European activities in check?

28. When China refused to meet European demand for porcelain, what did Europeans do to make up for it?

29. What European technologies were the Japanese interested in?

30. What Indian empire was also interested in Western trade?

THE EXPANSIONIST TREND

31. Why did Britain ban the importation of cotton cloth from India?

32. What role did Eastern Europe play in the world trade system?

33. Who suffered in Eastern Europe as a result of this role?

COLONIAL EXPANSION

THE AMERICAS: LOOSELY CONTROLLED COLONIES

34. Who founded the first colony on the mainland of the Americas, where was it, and under what country's flag?

35. What empire did Francisco Pizarro conquer?

36. Your text calls him "treacherous." What did he do that earned him that dishonorable description?

37. One of the early goals of various colonial powers was to find gold. What was a religious goal?

38. Where did France focus its colonization efforts?

39. What about Britain and Holland?

BRITISH AND FRENCH NORTH AMERICA: BACKWATER COLONIES

40. Who originally founded New York? (HINT: at the time it was called New Amsterdam)

41. 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)

42. 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.)

NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION

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

AFRICA AND ASIA: COASTAL TRADING STATIONS

44. Why didn't Europeans push into the interior of Africa?

45. What were their farmers called and who did those farmers come into conflict with up until the end of the 20th century?

46. What powers fought over India?

47. What was the "black hole of Calcutta?"

48. What area did missionaries successfully convert to Christianity?

IMPACT ON WESTERN EUROPE

49. Why should World War I possibly be renamed World War II and World War II renamed World War III?

50. What effect did colonies have on the availability of sugar, and thus candy and sweets, and tooth decay?

51. **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

52. What similar role did Eastern Europe and Latin America play in the world economy?

53. How did this new world economy help some societies?