

Global Commerce, 1450-1750

from *Ways of the World* Chapter 15

<p style="text-align: center;">Key Terms</p> <p>Vasco da Gama Ferdinand Magellan Tokugawa Shogunate Potosí Little Ice Age Atlantic Slave Trade Middle Passage trading post empire Africa diaspora British East India Company Dutch East India Company</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Big Picture</p> <p>The first true global economy began in this period (1450-1750). The components that created the Commercial Revolution were Western Europe's expansion and competition for colonies, as well as, China's massive economy. The costs were both ecological and human.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Important Dates</p> <p>1498 1565 1570's 1664 1750's</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Objectives</p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze the factors leading to the creation of the first true global economy. • understand Asia's role in the new world economy • explain the various ways Europeans attempted to expand their role in the new global economy
<p style="text-align: center;">Document Analysis</p> <p><i>The Journey to Slavery: Olaudah Equiano</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Essential Understanding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specifically, how did trade create change in the world of the early modern era? 2. How did the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and British initiatives in Asia differ from one another? 3. How much did the British and Dutch trading companies change the societies they encountered in Asia? 4. What was the historical importance of the silver trade? 5. Using Map 15.2, identify where silver ended up once it left Spain? Why there? 6. What was the role of Europeans and Africans in the Atlantic Slave Trade? 7. Using map 15.4, compare the Trans-Saharan, Red Sea, and the East African slave trades with the Atlantic slave trade, which one had a higher volume of people enslaved? Why?