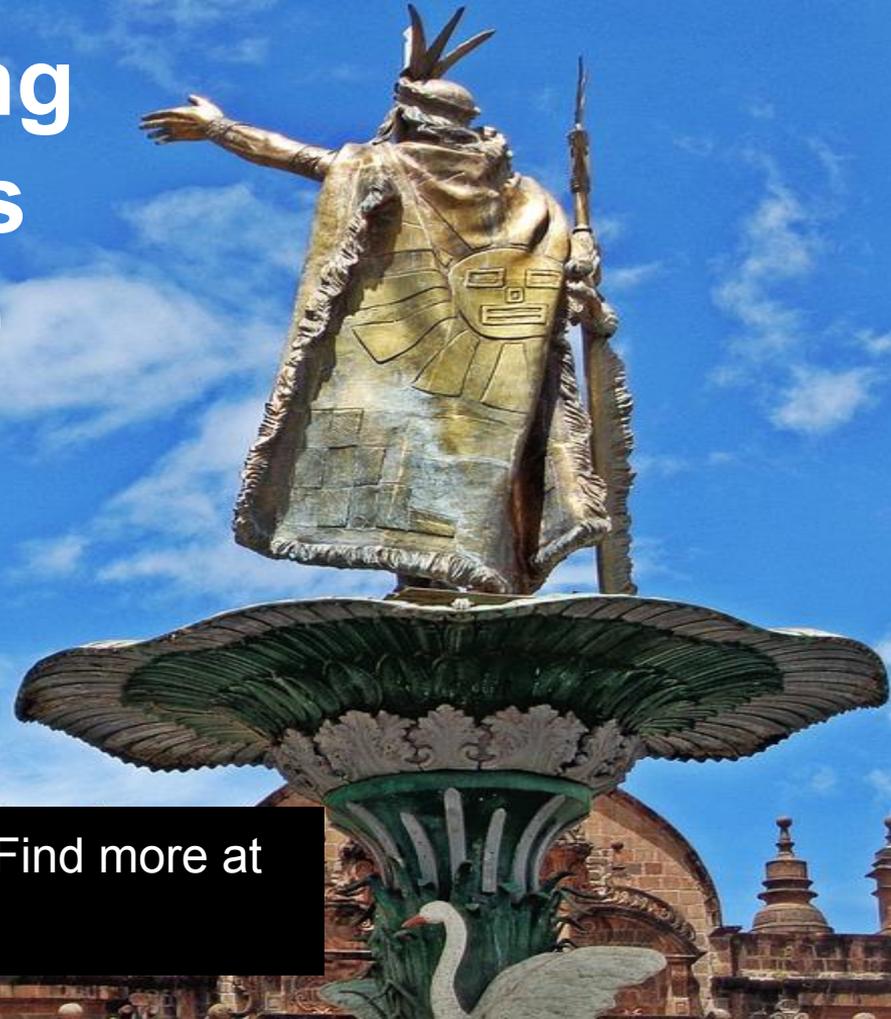


Unit 4: Establishing Maritime Empires

c. 1450 - 1750



This presentation was made by E. Adamson. Find more at
<http://www.theadamsonadventure.net>

Learning Objective

(Topic 4.4)

Explain the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.
(GOV)



Historical Developments

Europeans established new **trading posts** in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the ruler and merchants involved in new global trade networks.

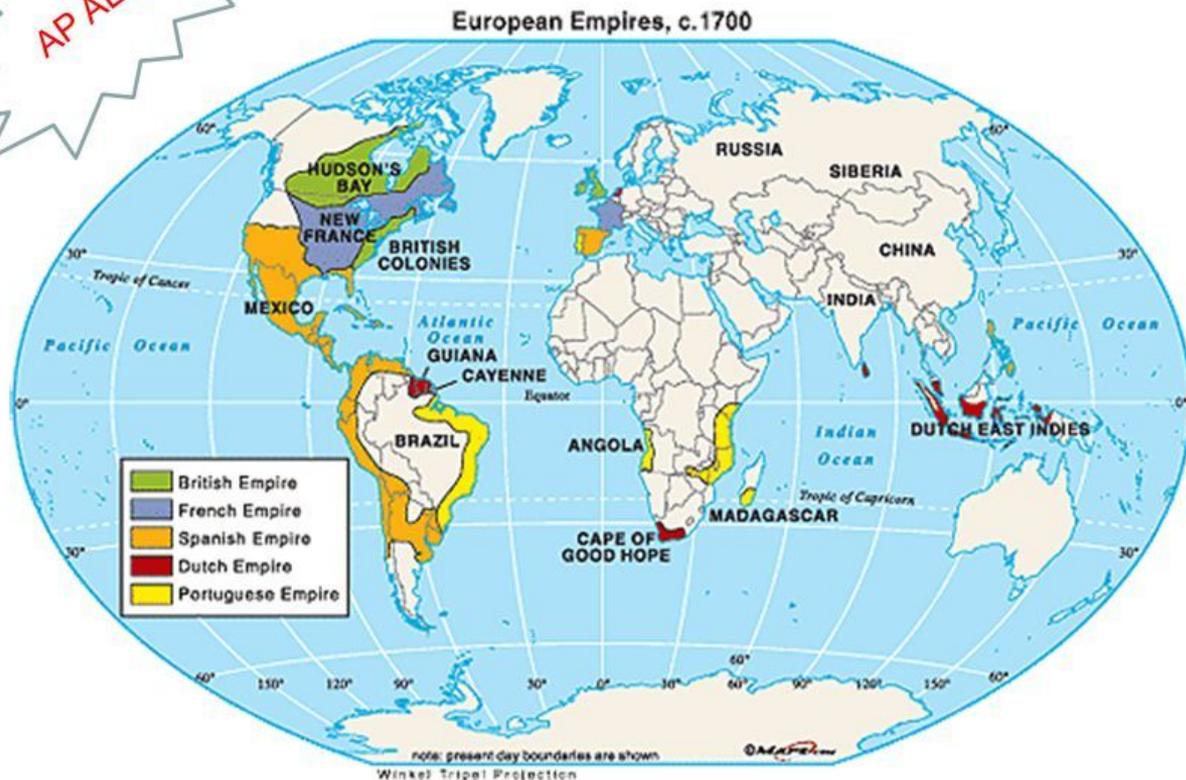


AP ALERT!

Maritime Empires

Historical Developments

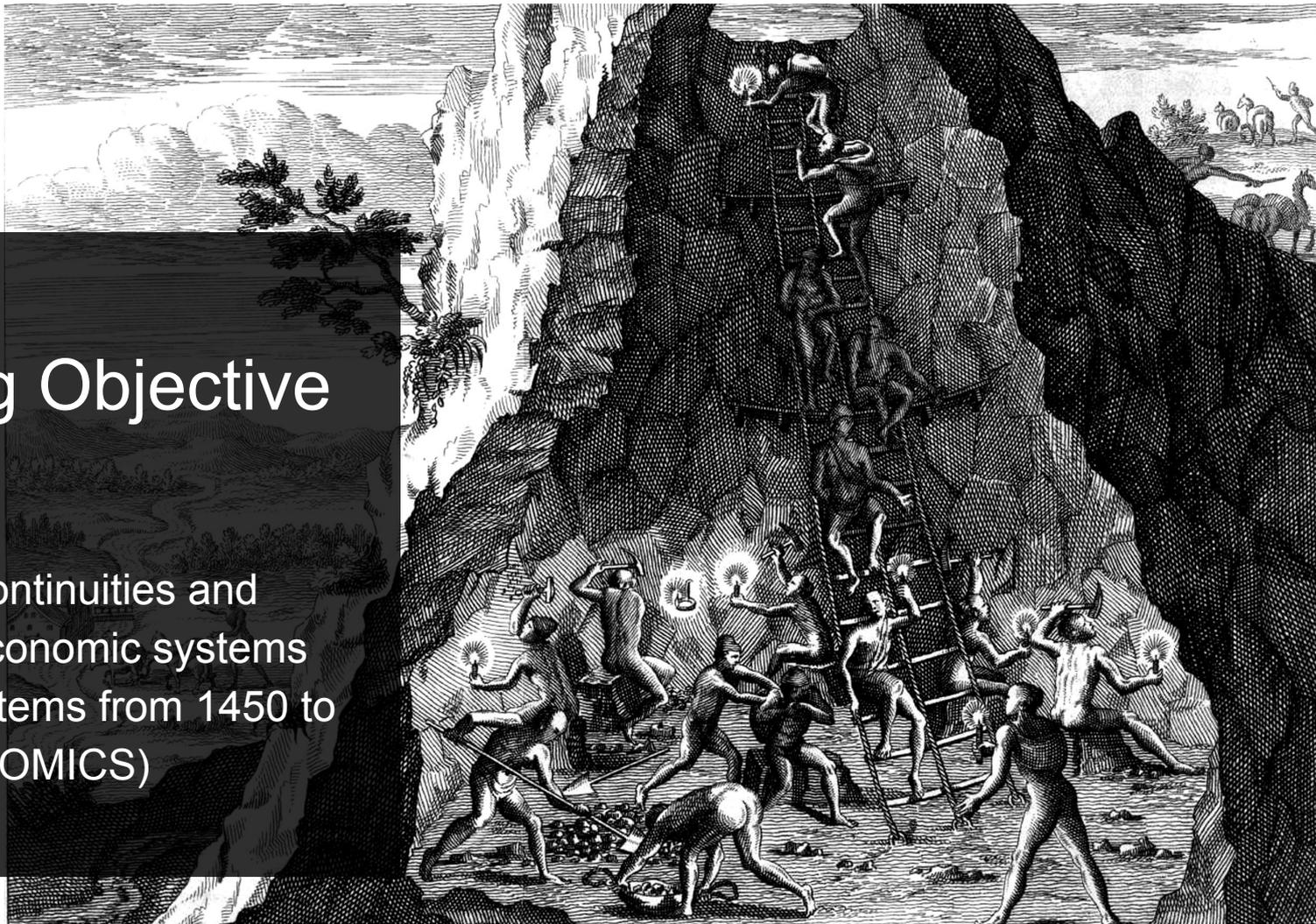
Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.



Learning Objective

(Topic 4.4)

Explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750. (ECONOMICS)



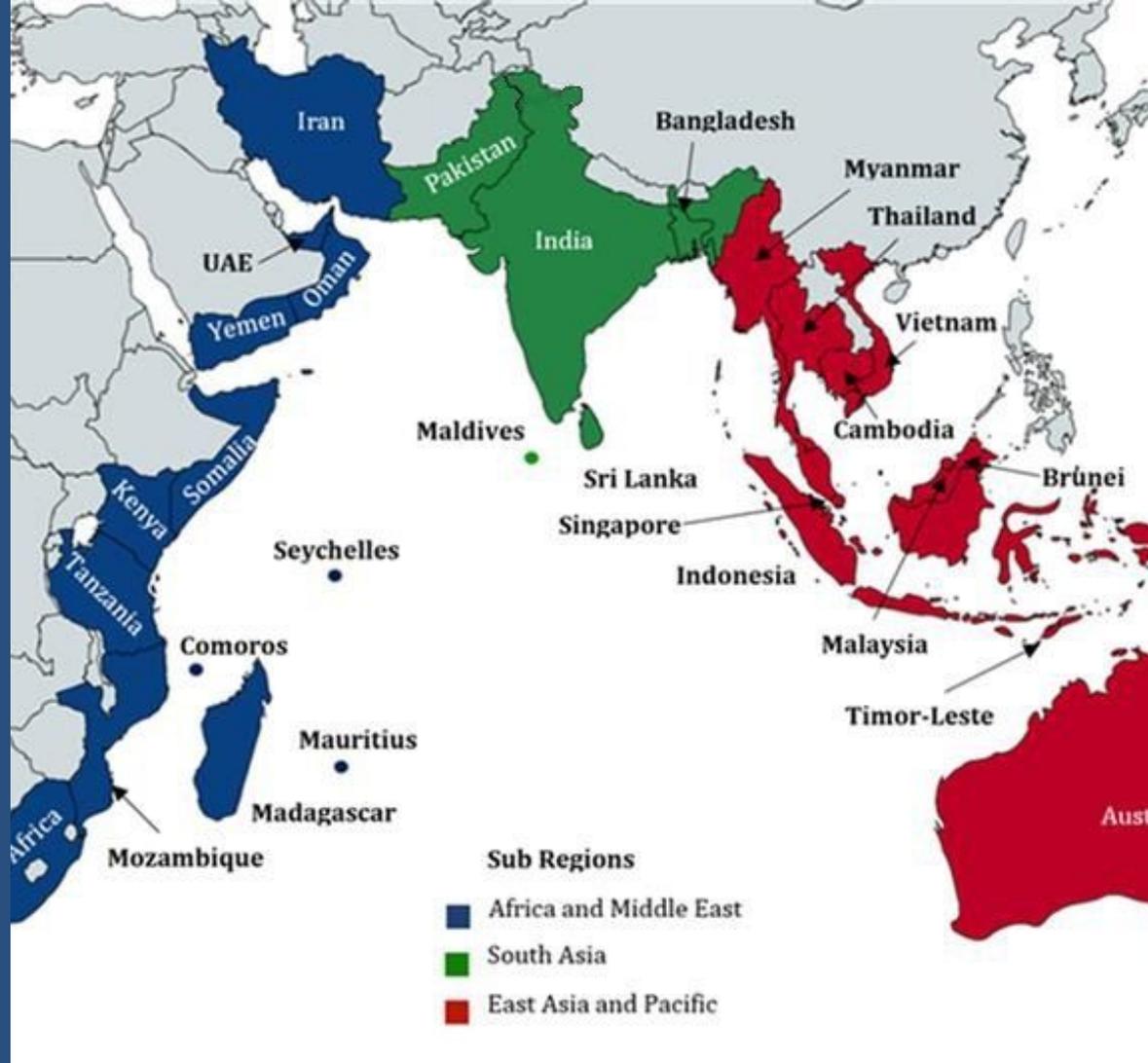


Historical Developments

Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and include intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.

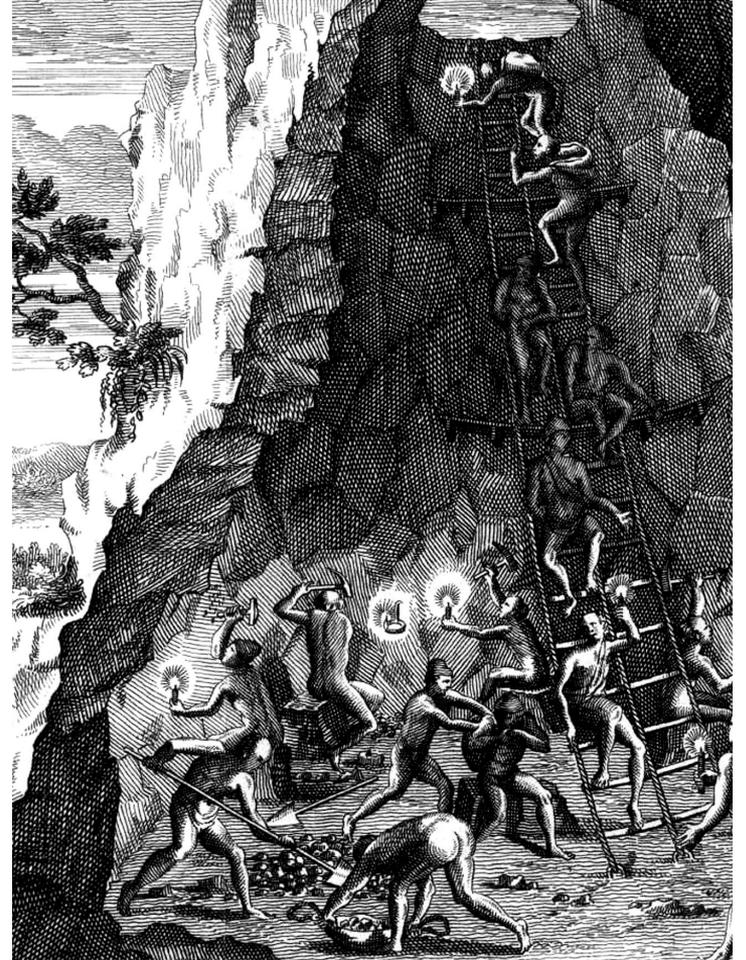
Indian Ocean Asian merchants:

- Swahili Arabs
- Omanis
- Gujaratis
- Javanese



Historical Developments

Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilizing existing labor systems, including the Incan mit'a, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and encomienda and hacienda systems.



Let's Review

With a partner, answer the following questions:

1. What empire led the way for European exploration?
2. What technologies facilitated this process?
3. What was “phase 1” of Europeans developing a maritime empire?
4. What was “phase 2”?
5. Why were Europeans determined to find alternate routes to Asia?

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15TH CENTURY MARINERS

Europeans in the Indian Ocean

- In the 16th century, Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants began participating in Indian Ocean trade
- Trade was profitable: luxury goods like porcelain, spices, textiles, silk
- Portuguese and Dutch used force to gain control over trade in the Indian Ocean
 - Had superior ships and canon technology
- Trade, smuggling, and piracy were common
- Portuguese built trading posts throughout the Indian Ocean, including Macao in southern China





The Portuguese Trading-Post Empire in the Indian Ocean

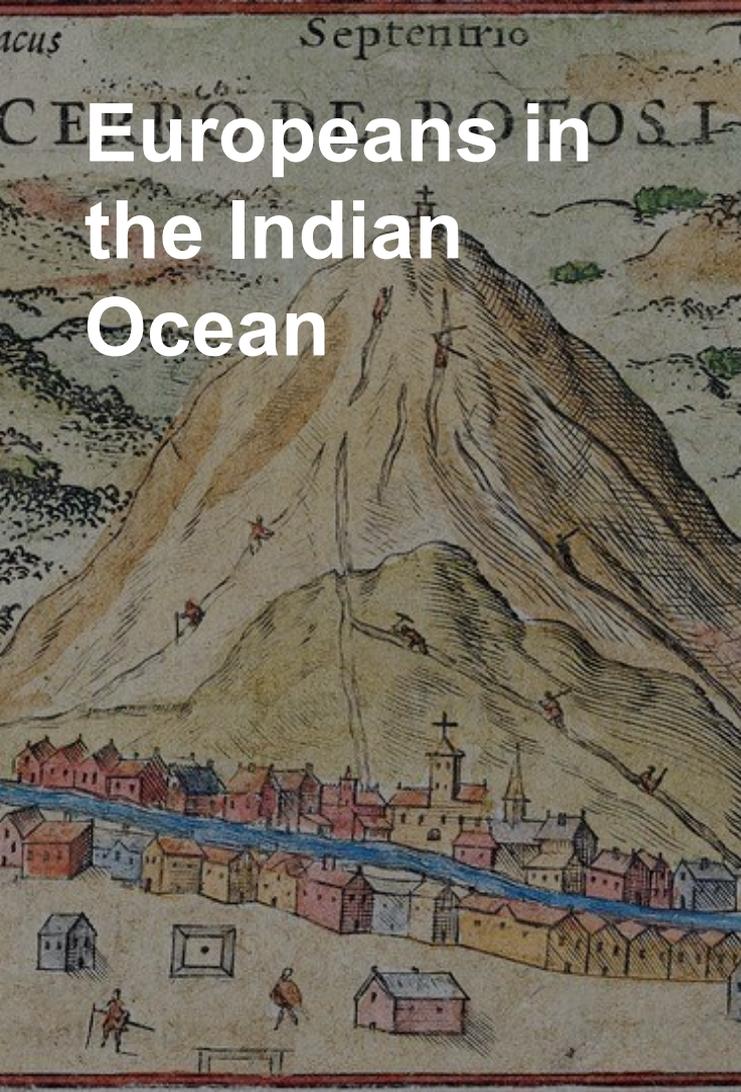
Europeans in Africa

- Portuguese set up trading posts along Africa's coasts trading enslaved Africans in exchange for gunpowder and cannons
- Explorers, traders, and missionaries had interactions with the Kongo and Benin kingdoms
- Vasco da Gama invaded the Swahili city-states in 1498
- Portuguese took over Kilwa and Mombasa with the use of heavily armed ships



Portuguese Fort in Kilwa
Built in 1505

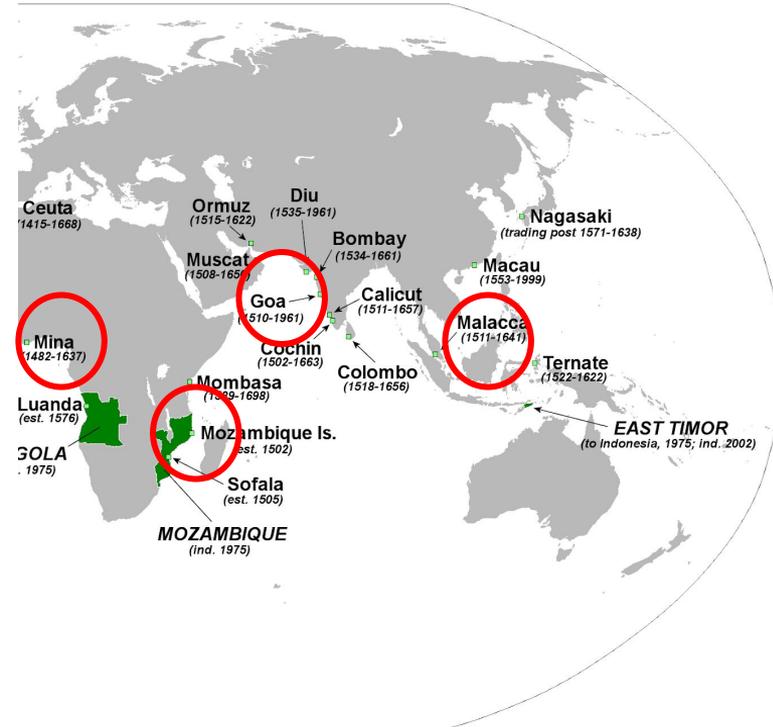




- The Chinese did not want any of Europe's goods, but they did want silver
- Japan initially supplied the silver but then silver mines were discovered by the Spanish in modern-day Bolivia at the Potosi silver mines
- European traders also brought New World (Western Hemisphere) crops with them via the Columbian Exchange
 - Sweet potatoes, maize, peanuts, tomatoes, chili peppers, tobacco, etc
- Catholic missionaries also arrived at trading posts throughout the Indian Ocean
- Jesuits were sent to China and Japan
 - Eventually expelled from these countries in pursuit of isolationism

Portugal's Trading Post Empire

- The Portuguese did want to control trade routes in the Indian Ocean
 - Accomplished this by forcing merchants to stop at trading sites and pay a tax or duty there
- First Portuguese trading post was built in Calicut India in 1498
- By mid-16th century they had 50 trading posts in the Indian Ocean
 - Sao Jorge de Mina = traded enslaved West Africans
 - Mozambique = control of south African gold trade
 - Hormuz = access to Persian Gulf
 - Goa = Indian pepper
 - Melaka = shipping in the S. China sea as well as spice trade



Global silver trade in the 17th century.

- Major Silver Mines
- Primary Flow of Silver
- ▨ Spanish America

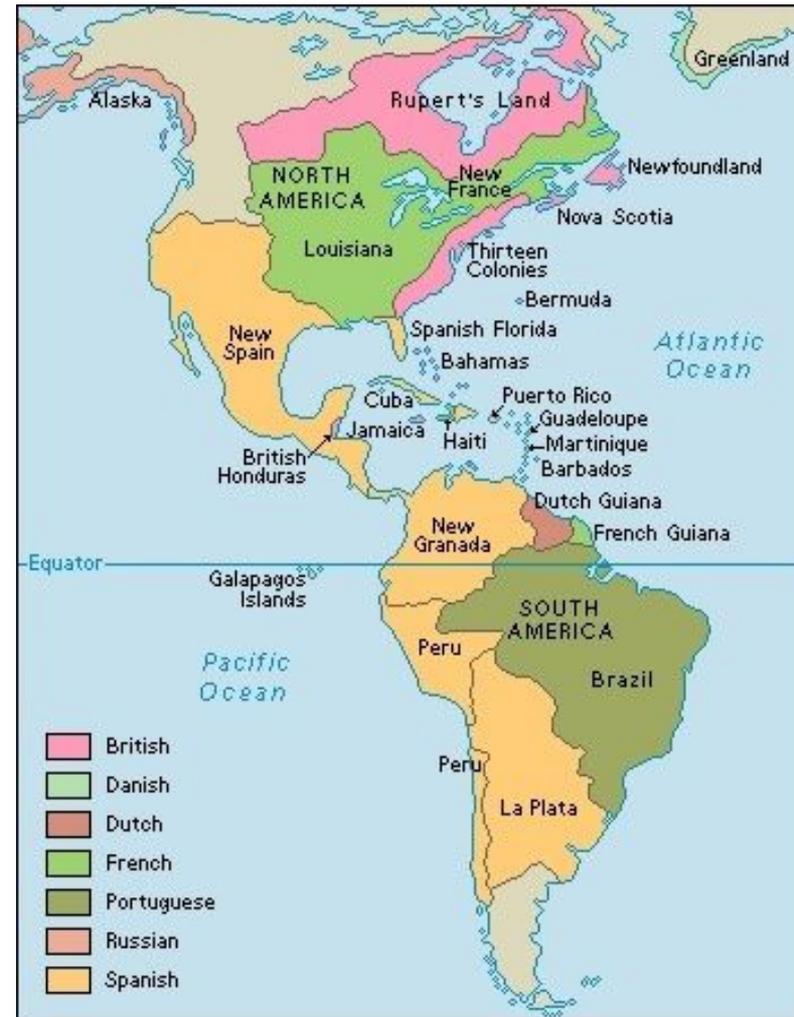


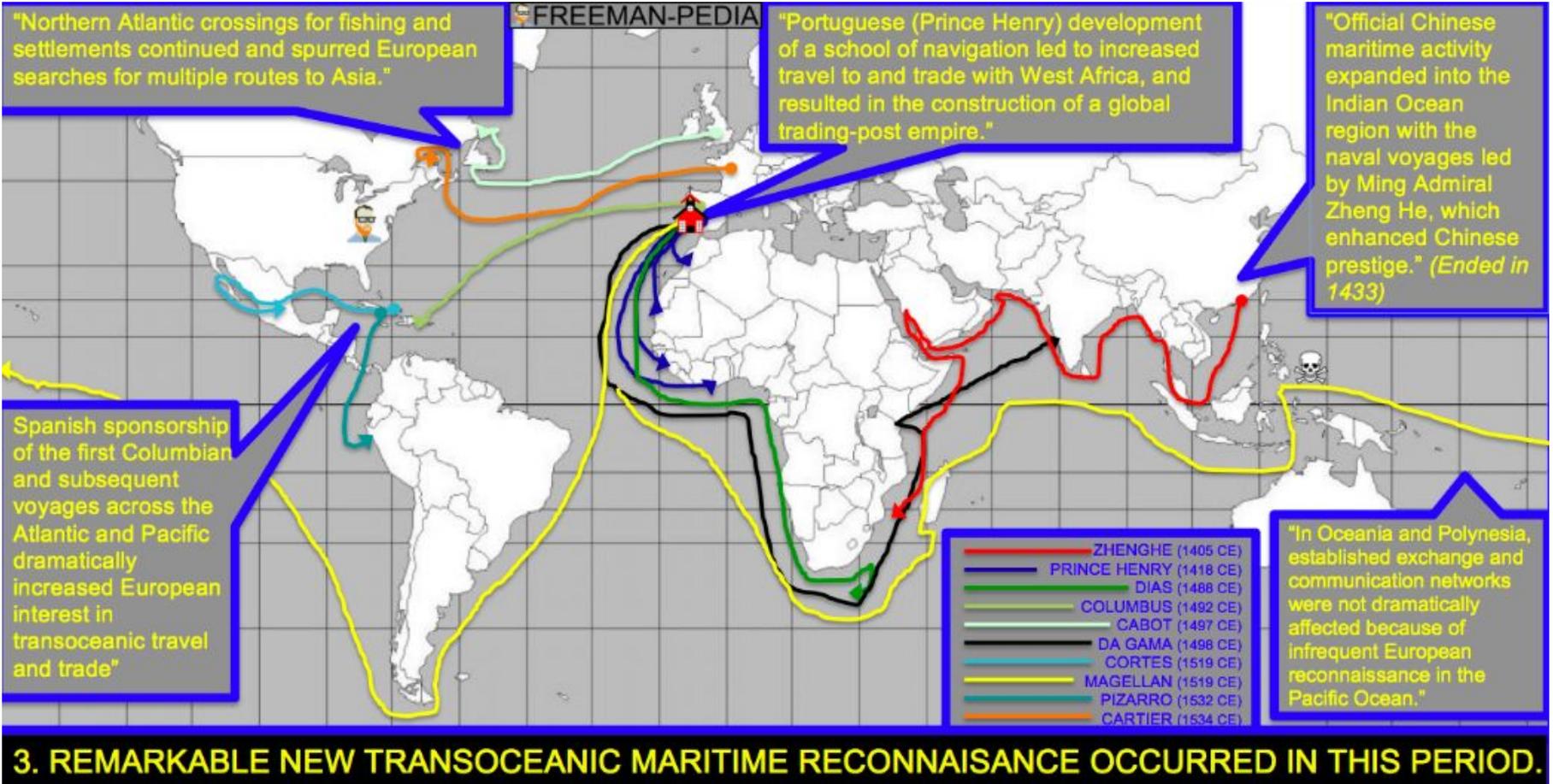
This Japanese folding screen depicts Portuguese sailors arriving in Japan.



European Empires Established

- In addition to establishing trading-post empires in the Indian Ocean, Europeans were also created empires in the Americas
- Spain focused on Caribbean and then the mainland in the 16th century
 - Conquered the Mexica (Aztecs) and the Inca
- Portugal established colonies along the coast of Brazil
- British, French, and Dutch settled eastern coast of North America in the 17th century
- Natural resources from these colonies would fund additional expansion and the growth of European colonies





"Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia."

FREEMAN-PEDIA

"Portuguese (Prince Henry) development of a school of navigation led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa, and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire."

"Official Chinese maritime activity expanded into the Indian Ocean region with the naval voyages led by Ming Admiral Zheng He, which enhanced Chinese prestige." (Ended in 1433)

Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade"

"In Oceania and Polynesia, established exchange and communication networks were not dramatically affected because of infrequent European reconnaissance in the Pacific Ocean."

- ZHENGHE (1405 CE)
- PRINCE HENRY (1418 CE)
- DIAS (1488 CE)
- COLUMBUS (1492 CE)
- CABOT (1497 CE)
- DA GAMA (1498 CE)
- CORTES (1519 CE)
- MAGELLAN (1519 CE)
- PIZARRO (1532 CE)
- CARTIER (1534 CE)

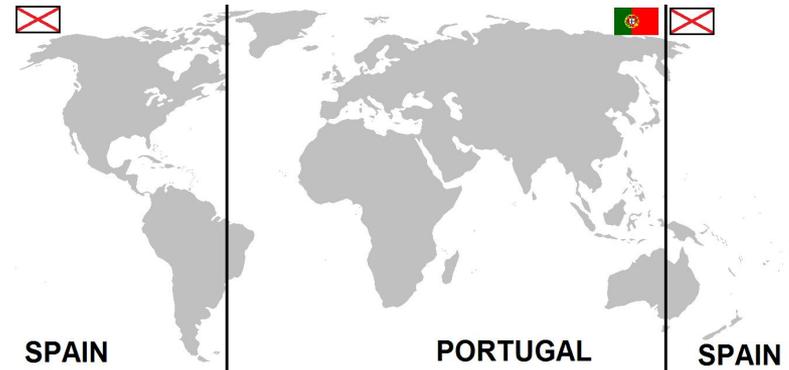
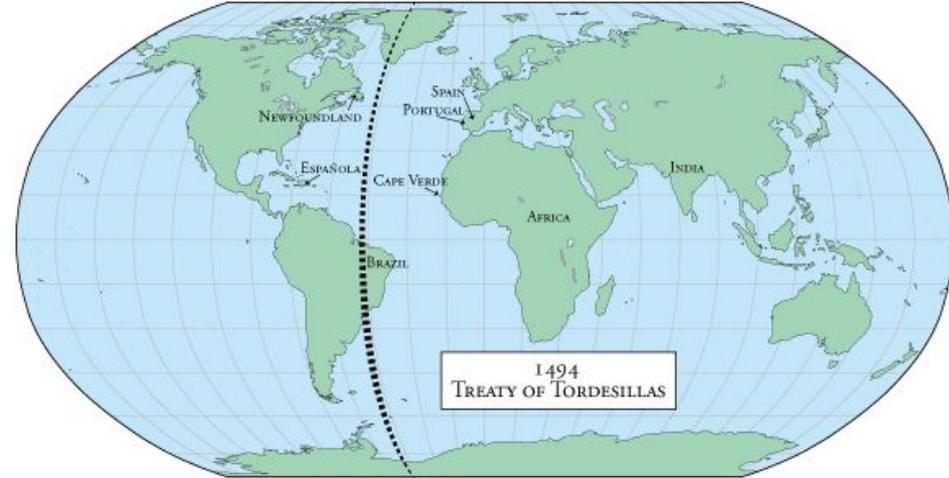
Created by Mr. Freeman of Freeman-Pedia

**Add this
to your
map!**



The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

- After Columbus' discovery, political rivalries heated up
- Portugal and Spain disagree over control of Americas
 - Looked to the Church for guidance
 - Agreed on an imaginary line to divide the lands: Treaty of Tordesillas
- Eventually argue about lands around the Pacific also





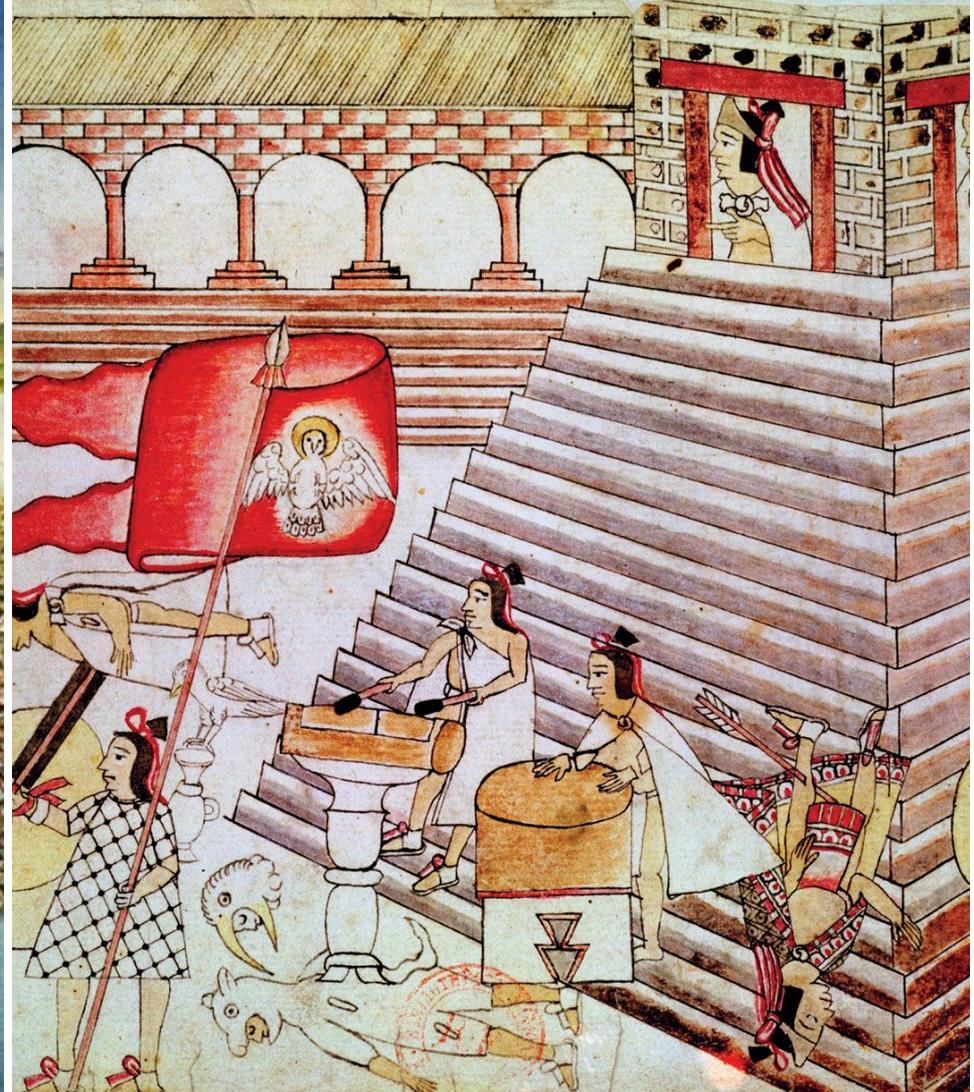
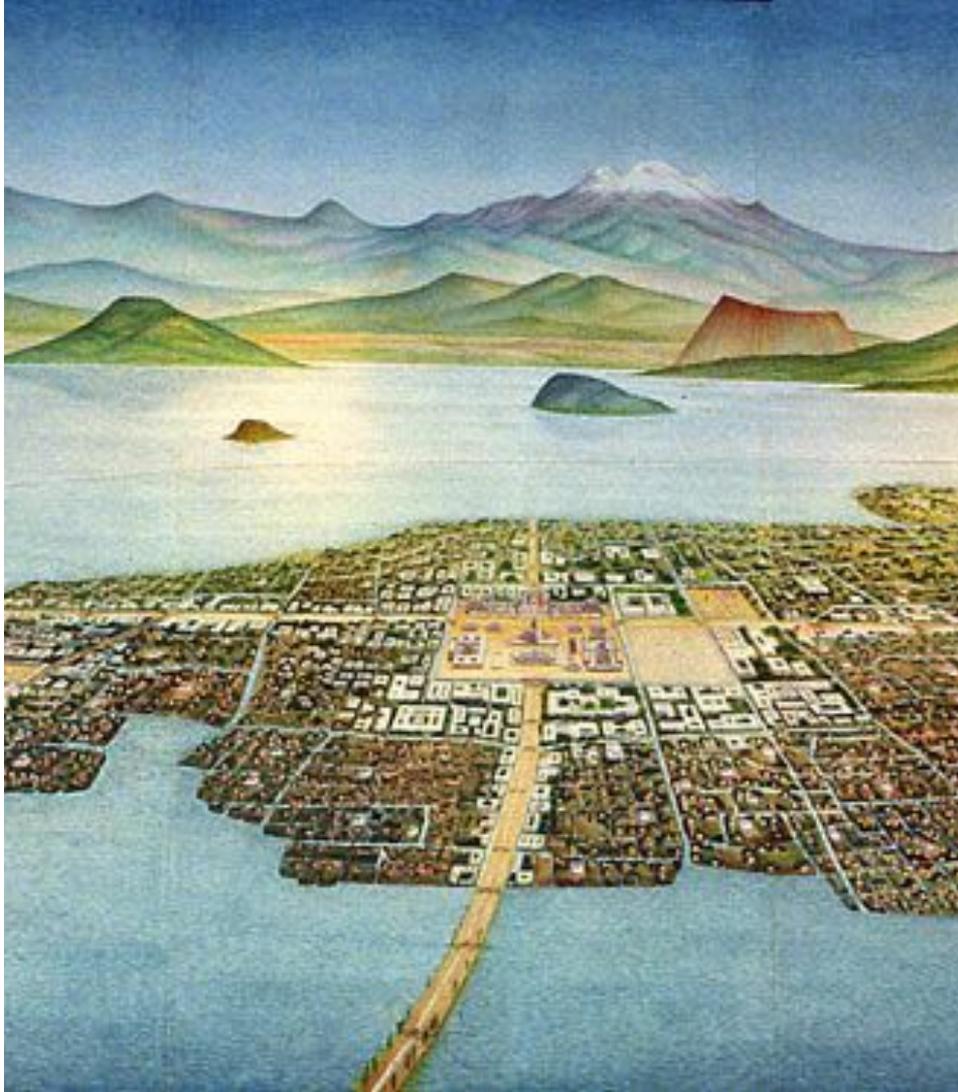
**Portuguese
possessions in the
Americas.**

Hernan Cortes and the Mexica

- Spanish conquistador who sought glory and gold for himself and his men
- Arrived in Tenochtitlan with less than 1,000 men but was able to conquer the Mexica capital with superior technology and help of Mexica enemies









H
HISTORY

Pizarro and the Incas



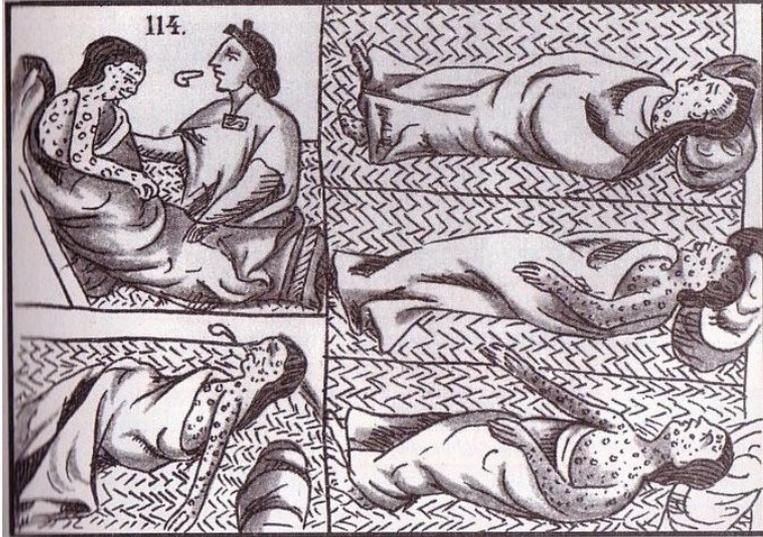
- Pizarro, inspired by the success of Cortez, headed into the relatively unexplored lands of South America
- Due to succession issues (and disease) the Inca were already in political disarray when the Cortez arrived
- Despite being ridiculously outnumbered, Cortez was able to conquer the Inca Empire with the use of guns, horses, and disease
- Incas continued a guerilla war well after the initial “conquest” but ultimately lost
- After the discovery of a silver mine at Potosi, Spanish manipulated the Inca **mit'a system** to force Incas to mine silver for the Spanish Empire



The TED Ed logo is a red circle with the text "TED Ed" in white, sans-serif font.An illustration of an Inca ruler sitting on a throne, holding a golden staff. The ruler is wearing a golden headdress and a dark tunic. The throne is supported by four figures. The background is a bright yellow sun with rays, set against a dark background with stylized red outlines of Inca buildings. The text "THE RISE AND FALL OF THE INCA EMPIRE" is written in large, bold, white letters across the bottom of the illustration.

**THE RISE AND FALL OF THE
INCA EMPIRE**

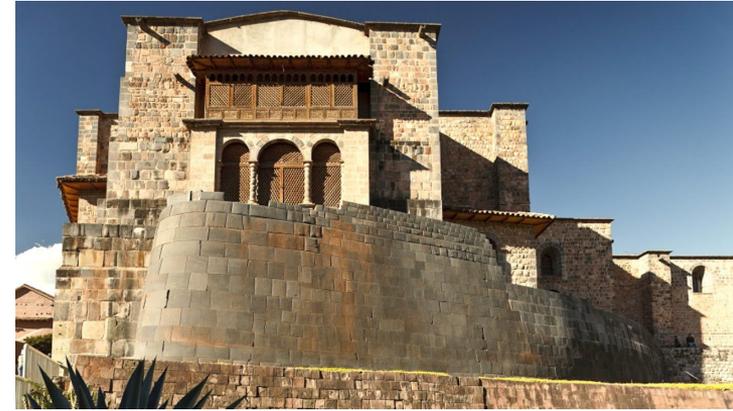
The Great Dying



- One of the biggest impact Europeans had on the New World was the arrival of deadly diseases
- 60-80 million died
- Lack of domesticated animals meant indigenous populations did not have exposure to disease
 - Smallpox, measles, typhus, influenza, malaria, yellow fever
- Indigenous people on Caribbean islands were gone in 50 years
- Some areas lost 90% of their population
- The same was occurring in Dutch and British colonies in North America

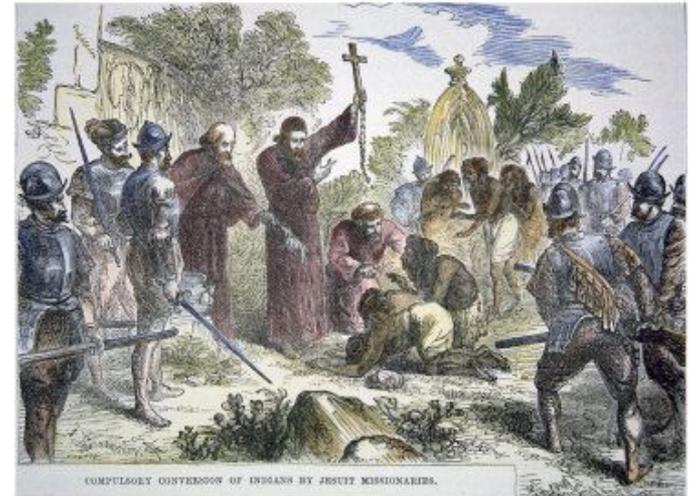
Spanish and Portuguese Empires

- The conquistadors claimed and discovered lands in the names of their empires (mostly for Spain)
- Portuguese were preoccupied with interests in Africa and Asia (trading post empires)
 - Viceroys appointed to administer Brazil
- The Spanish established two centers of authority
 - Mexico and Peru
 - Later divided into four viceroyalties and the Audiencia of Chile
 - Built Mexico City on old Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan
 - Built administrative buildings in old Inca centers in Cuzco
 - Capital in Lima along the coast



Spanish and Portuguese Empires

- **Viceroy**s were the king's representatives
 - Communication difficult; viceroys operated fairly independently
 - Viceroys set up government in urban areas; members of bureaucracy lived nearby
 - Until 17th century most officials were born in Spain but over time posts given to some of the new generation
- Urban settlement patterns in Brazil were similar
 - Jesuits and priests arrived to convert natives
 - Set up residences and churches
 - Priests also saw to the spiritual needs of Europeans and established schools
 - Amerindians converted as a result of close contact with priests
 - Eventually some priests protested Spanish exploitation

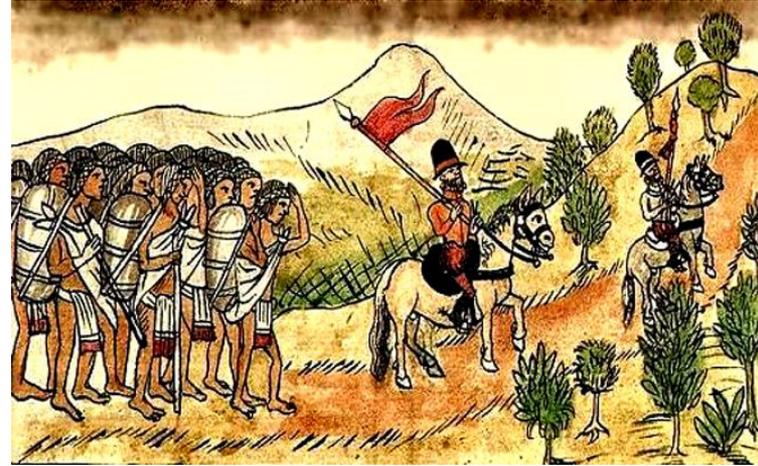




The Burning of sacred
Mexica texts by Catholic
missionaries.

*Incendio de todas las ropas y libros y atavíos de los sacerdotes Polatucos
Que se los quemaron los frailes.*

- Due to the presence of the Incas and Mexica, the Spanish and Portuguese colonized the wealthiest lands of the New World
- Established cities, churches, and universities well before the British colonized North America
- Wealth was in commercial agriculture & silver mining
- **Encomienda** and **hacienda** labor systems were utilized
 - Large estates employed native workers
 - Another form of slavery



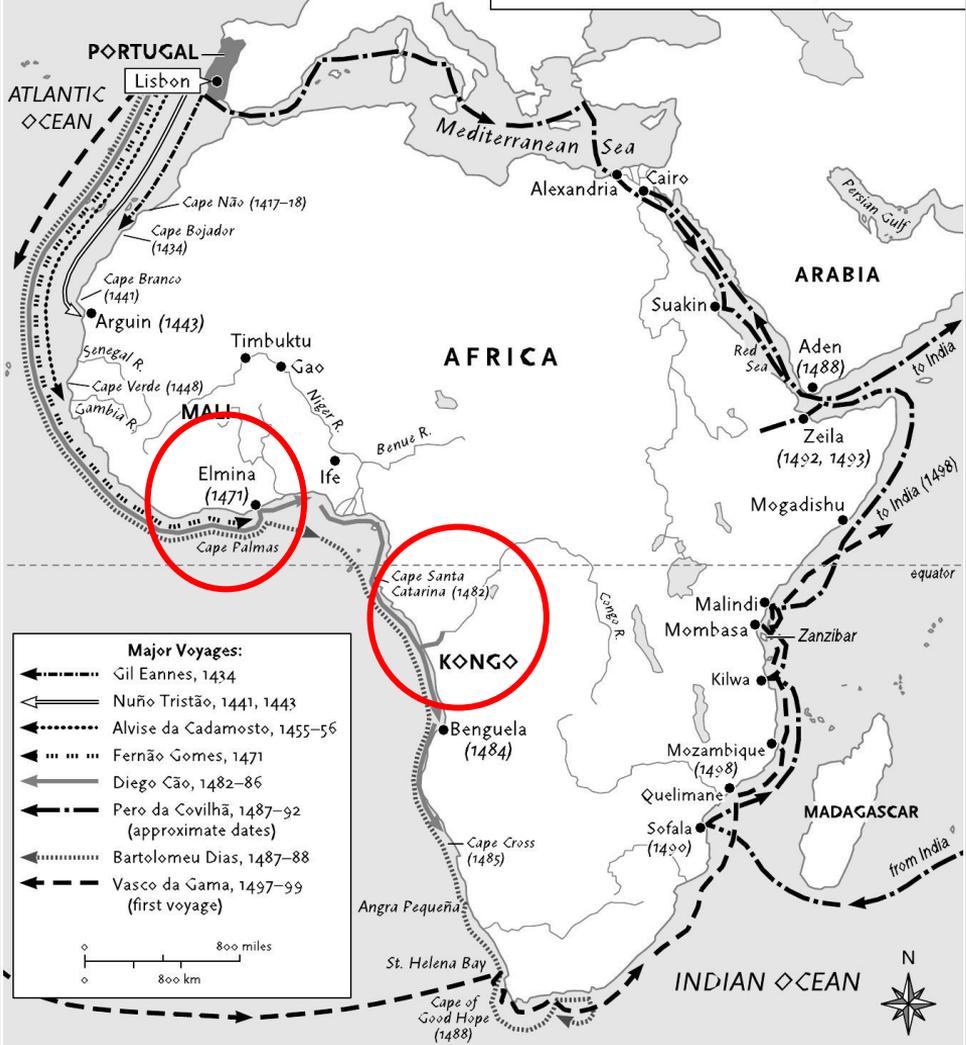
Historical Developments

(4.4)

The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the **Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo**, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.



EUROPE PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION, 1434-1498



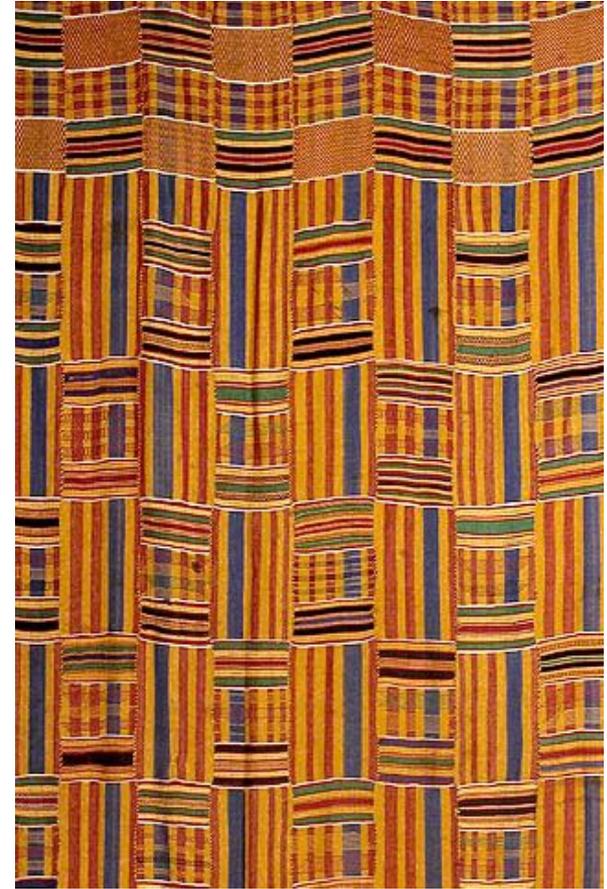
The Ashanti or Asante (via [PBS](#))

The Ashanti (or Asante), are the dominant ethnic group of a powerful 19th-century empire and today one of Ghana's leading ethnic groups, with more than two million members concentrated in south-central Ghana.

The political, military, and spiritual foundations of the Ashanti nation date to the first Ashanti king, Osei Tutu. He forged the Ashanti Union by bringing together several subgroups from roughly 1670 to the 1690s. He also built a capital, Kumasi; created the legend of the Golden Stool to legitimize his rule; and began celebrating the Odwira, or yam festival, as a symbol of national unity. From 1698 to 1701, the united Ashanti army defeated the Denkyira people, who had conquered the Ashanti in the early 17th century. Over the course of the 18th century, the Ashanti conquered most of the surrounding peoples, including the Dagomba.

The Ashanti or Asante (via [PBS](#))

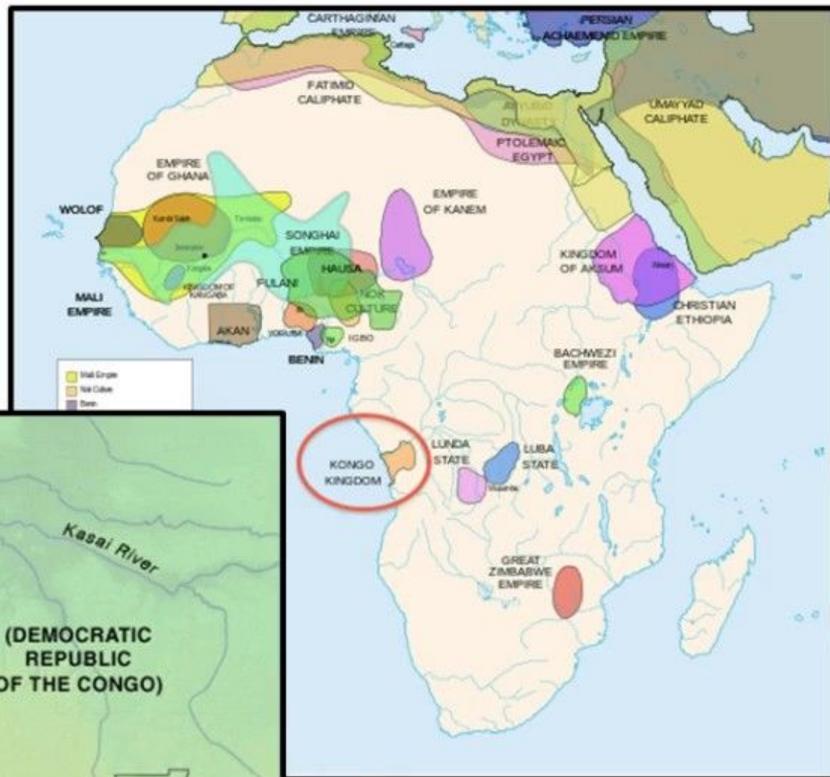
By the early 19th century, Ashanti territory covered nearly all of present-day Ghana, including the coast, where the Ashanti could trade directly with the British. In exchange for guns and other European goods, the Ashanti sold gold and slaves, usually either captured in war or accepted as tribute from conquered peoples. As they prospered, Ashanti culture flourished. They became famous for gold and brass craftsmanship, wood carving, furniture, and brightly colored woven cloth, called kente. Although the Ashanti maintained traditional beliefs, Muslim traders and Christian missionaries won some converts among them to their respective religions.





The Kingdom of Kongo

c. 1400 -1914 CE



Mbundu

