**Chapter 22: Transoceanic Encounters and Global Connections**

1. **The European reconnaissance of the world's oceans**
	1. Motives for exploration
		1. Resource-poor Portugal searched for fresh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. From the thirteenth to the fifteenth century they ventured out onto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. The lure of direct trade without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intermediaries
			1. Maritime routes to Asia
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Silk roads more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since spread of bubonic plague
			3. Prices, profits increase
			4. Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Chinese ginger increasingly essential to diet of European wealthy classes
			5. African \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Missionary efforts of European Christians
			1. New Testament urged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to spread the faith throughout the world
			2. Crusades and holy wars against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in early centuries
			3. *Reconquista* of Spain inspired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crusaders
		4. Various motives combined and reinforced each other
	2. The technology of exploration enabled European mariners to travel offshore
		1. Sternpost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and two types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enabled ships to advance against wind
		2. Navigational instruments
			1. Magnetic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Astrolabe
		3. Knowledge of winds and currents enabled Europeans to travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ north and south of the equator
			2. Regular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Indian Ocean basin
	3. Voyages of exploration: From the Mediterranean to the Atlantic
		1. Prince Henry of Portugal (1394-1460)
			1. Promoted exploration of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Established fortified trading posts
			3. Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope and entered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1488
		2. Vasco da Gama of Portugal
			1. Crossed Indian Ocean; reached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1497; brought back huge profit
			2. Portuguese merchants built a trading post at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1500
		3. Christopher Columbus, Genoese mariner
			1. Believed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was smaller
			2. Estimated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approximately 2,500 miles west of Canaries (actually 10,000 miles)
			3. Proposed sailing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ markets by a western route
			4. Sponsored by Catholic king of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; sailed to Bahamas in 1492
		4. Columbus's voyage enabled other mariners to link \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hemispheres.
			1. Columbus tries three times, never reaches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. But by early sixteenth century, several powers follow
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Realization of value of newly discovered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. Voyages of exploration: from the Atlantic to the Pacific
		1. Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) not supported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sails in service of Spain
			1. Sails through Strait of Magellan at southern tip of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Crossed both the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oceans 1519-1522
			3. One ship out of five completed the circumnavigation of the world
			4. Magellan died in conflict in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ island on the way home
		2. Exploration of the Pacific took three centuries to complete
			1. Trade route between the Philippines and Mexico, by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merchants
			2. English mariners searched for a northwest passage from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Captain James Cook (1728-1779), British explorer
			1. Led three expeditions to the Pacific, the Arctic, Australia; died in Hawaii
			2. By late eighteenth century, Europeans had reasonably accurate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world
2. **Trade and conflict in early modern Asia**
	1. Trading-post empires
		1. Portuguese first to set up trading posts
			1. Fifty by mid-sixteenth century between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Africa
			2. Not to establish trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rather to charge duties
				1. Forced all merchant ships to purchase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				2. Yet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traders continue to operate
			3. Portuguese control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by end of 16th century
		2. English and Dutch established parallel trading posts in Asian coasts
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Cape Town and Indonesia
			2. Sailed faster, cheaper, and more powerful ships than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Created an efficient commercial organization--the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Advantage of Dutch and English over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. English East India Company, established 1600
			2. Dutch United East India Company (VOC), established 1602
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ships, government support
				2. Empowered with right to engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, build posts, even make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				3. Exceptionally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. European conquests in southeast Asia
		1. Spanish conquer Philippines, name them after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes major port city
				1. Influx of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traders, highly resented by Spanish, Filipinos
				2. Significant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity
		2. Dutch concentrate on spice trade in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Establish Batavia, trading post in Java
				1. Policy: secure VOC monopoly over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				2. Less \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity
	3. Russian Expansion in Asia
		1. Russians take over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sixteenth century
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansions in sixteenth to seventeenth century
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exiled to Siberia
			2. Trading posts develop
		3. Russian population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dramatically
			1. In 1763: 420,000 Russians in Siberia, outnumber indigenous peoples 2:1
	4. Commercial rivalries and the Seven Years' War
		1. Global competition and conflict
			1. Dutch forces expelled most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merchants from southeast Asia
			2. Conflict between English and French merchants over control of Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Competition in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among English, French, and Spanish forces
		2. The Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
			1. In Europe: British and Prussia against France, Austria, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. In India: fighting between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces, each with local allies
			3. In the Caribbean: Spanish and French united to limit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansion
			4. In North America: fights between British and French forces
		3. Outcome: British hegemony
			1. British gained control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Global exchanges**
	1. The Columbian Exchange
		1. Biological exchanges between Old and New Worlds
			1. Columbian Exchange--global diffusion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human populations, and disease pathogens after Columbus's voyages
			2. Permanently altered the earth's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Epidemic diseases--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diphtheria, whooping cough, and influenza--led to staggering population losses
			1. No prior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to these diseases in western hemisphere or Oceania
				1. No inherited, acquired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. 1519 smallpox in Aztec empire
				1. Population declines \_\_\_\_\_\_% within 100 years (17 million to 1.3 million)
		3. New foods and domestic animals
			1. Wheat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, goats, and chickens went to Americas
			2. American crops included maize, potatoes, beans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, peanuts
			3. Growth of world population: from 425 million in 1500 to 900 million in 1800
		4. Migration of human populations
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were largest group of migrants from 1500 to 1800
			2. Sizable migration from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Nineteenth century, European migration to South Africa, Australia, and Pacific Islands
	2. The origins of global trade
		1. Transoceanic trade in Atlantic Ocean basin
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods from Europe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods from Americas
		2. The Manila galleons
			1. 1565-1815, Spanish galleons dominate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean trade
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ luxury goods to Mexico, silver from Mexico to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_