**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_