L-2 The First Global Economic Systems p.388-393

The Commercial Revolution p.388

So many changes came to Europe, and the _____ impact was _____ that it is called the _____. Several factors _____ to this:

1) _____:
   a) Search for new _____ led to new economic _____ in new lands.
   b) Many new _____ became highly _____ in Europe:
      Ex: _____
2) _____:
   a) Europeans tried to find their own routes to the _____either around the _____, or across the _____.
   b) New lands held valuable _____ (_____.) & many times would become _____.
3) _____:
   a) Europeans established _____ on every continent they _____.
   b) The colonies would supply _____, _____ & would also _____ from European _____.
4) _____:
   a) The _____ was so _____& _____, that old ways of doing business were inadequate.
   b) New methods of business organization, _____.

Mercantilism was an economic principle that contributed to the incredible growth of the Commercial Revolution. _____ was based on several ideas:

1) The prosperity of a nation depended on its _____.

2) A ***Favorable Balance of Trade*** is critical to _____.
   Def: _____.

3) Colonies existed for the good of the _____
   a) Exploited colonies for _____.
   b) Levied _____.
   c) Limited _____opportunities for their _____.

These ideas led to more opportunities for Europeans:

1) More _____were _____.
2) More _____ were created but _____ were still _____.
3) More _____were _____.
4) The _____ generally improved.

The Columbian Exchange p.390

The Columbian Exchange refers to the _____ of items & ideas between the Old World & the New World which were _____. Many of the plants & animals were in high _____because they were _____ & _____. However, some of the exchanges did bring very _____ results.

From Old World – New World

1) _____, especially _____.
2) _____.
3) _____
4) _____
5) ***Diseases*** – _____& _____ killed _____ of Native Americans b/c of a lack of immunities.
6) ***Encomienda System*** – Spanish settlers used _____ to _____ on _____. Many were _____& even worked to the point of _____.

From New World – Old World

1) _____greatly increased the food supply in Europe since they would produce _____.
2) _____.
3) Sweet potatoes & maize encouraged a huge population growth in _____.

The Atlantic Slave Trade p.391 (see map p.393)

Europeans began to bring enslaved _____ to work on _____ plantations because growing sugarcane requires many workers. Because so many Native Americans died from _____, there were not enough to supply the needed labor. _____ had existed in Africa since _____. Most slaves in Africa were _____, and these were traded to _____ by _____ who wanted _____

This began a process that came to be known as ***Triangular Trade.***

1) - Europeans traded _____ goods to Africans for _____.
   - _____ were traded to the Americas for _____.
   - Raw materials & crops were taken to Europe & the process _____
2) ***Middle Passage*** from Africa to the Americas was horrible – many Africans died on the journey & many also died from _____.
3) _____ enslaved Africans were brought to the Americas, mostly to _____ & to the _____.
4) Africa was _____by the loss of their _____ people.
5) African culture _____ with _____ cultures in the New World, especially in _____.

Slavery was _____ to Europeans until the _____ began to condemn it in the late 1700's. This led to movements by many groups to end the slave trade & slavery. _____ abolished slavery in the _____, _____ in _____ & the _____ abolished it in the _____.