

# MARITIME EMPIRES: ESTABLISHED

TRANSOCEANIC INTERACTIONS  
c. 1450-1750

c. 1450-1750



# HERE IS ALL THAT THE COLLEGE BOARD REQUIRES OF YOU FOR:

**THIS IS THE THEMATIC FOCUS. IT'S WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR THIS SECTION**

## THEMATIC FOCUS

### Governance **GOV**

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

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TRANSOCEANIC INT

EUROPEAN TRADING POSTS  
 DUTCH  
 FRENCH  
 ENGLISH  
 SPANISH

**MARITIME EMPIRES: ESTABLISHED** c. 1450-1750

TRANSOCEANIC

**MARITIME EMPIRES: ESTABLISHED** c. 1450-1750

GROWTH OF STATES IN AFRICA WHO PARTICIPATED IN TRADING NETWORK\*  
**FREEMAN-PEDIA**

- SONGHAÏ EMPIRE
- KINGDOM OF KONGO\*
- ASANTE EMPIRE\*
- JOLOF EMPIRE
- KINGDOM OF BENIN

\*HISTORICALLY MENTIONED BY THE COLLEGE BOARD

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

**KC-4.3.I.A.i**  
 Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies.

**KC-4.3.I.I.C**  
 Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.

**KC-4.3.I.I.A.ii**  
 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.

## THEMATIC FOCUS

### Economics Systems **ECN**

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

**KC-4.3.II.A.iii**  
 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 included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.

**KC-4.2.II.D**  
 Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan *mit'a*, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and *encomienda* and *hacienda* systems.

**GEOGRAPHY**

LAND-BASED EMPIRES

**ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM**

FARMLANDS FORT PORT AZTEC TEMPLE

FOREMAN MONASTERY NATIVE HOUSES CHURCH

FORCED LABOR

## THEMATIC FOCUS

### Social Interactions and Organization **SIO**

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE**

- AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE BEGINS WITH PORTUGAL
- AS HENRY'S EXPLORERS WENT DOWN THE COAST OF AFRICA... BEGAN BRINGING AFRICAN SLAVES BACK TO EUROPE... EVENTUALLY, SENDING THEM TO THEIR COLONIES
- KING AFONSO MADE TREATIES WITH KINGDOMS IN AFRICA
- PORT HAD A NEAR MONOPOLY ON SLAVE TRADE FOR 100 YEARS

ONCE THE ENGLISH PEOPLE ARRIVE, WHAT TYPE OF FARMING ARE THEY FORCED INTO THE PLANTATION ECONOMY?

**TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE**

- PLANTATION ECONOMY=MASS PRODUCTION
- FOCUSSED ON A FEW CASH CROPS
- ESPECIALLY SUGAR
- PRODUCED FOR COMMERCIAL VALUE
- INDUSTRIALIZED FORM OF AGRICULT. WITH AFFLUENT OWNERS
- EXAMPLES OF NEW WORLD CASH CROPS: COTTON, SUGAR, TOBACCO, COFFEE, RICE
- SLAVE QUARTERS FROM THE LEWIS PAIN, GOODWIN

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

**KC-4.2.II.B**  
 Enslavement in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of enslaved persons into households and the export of enslaved persons to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions.

**KC-4.2.II.C**  
 The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for enslaved labor in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.

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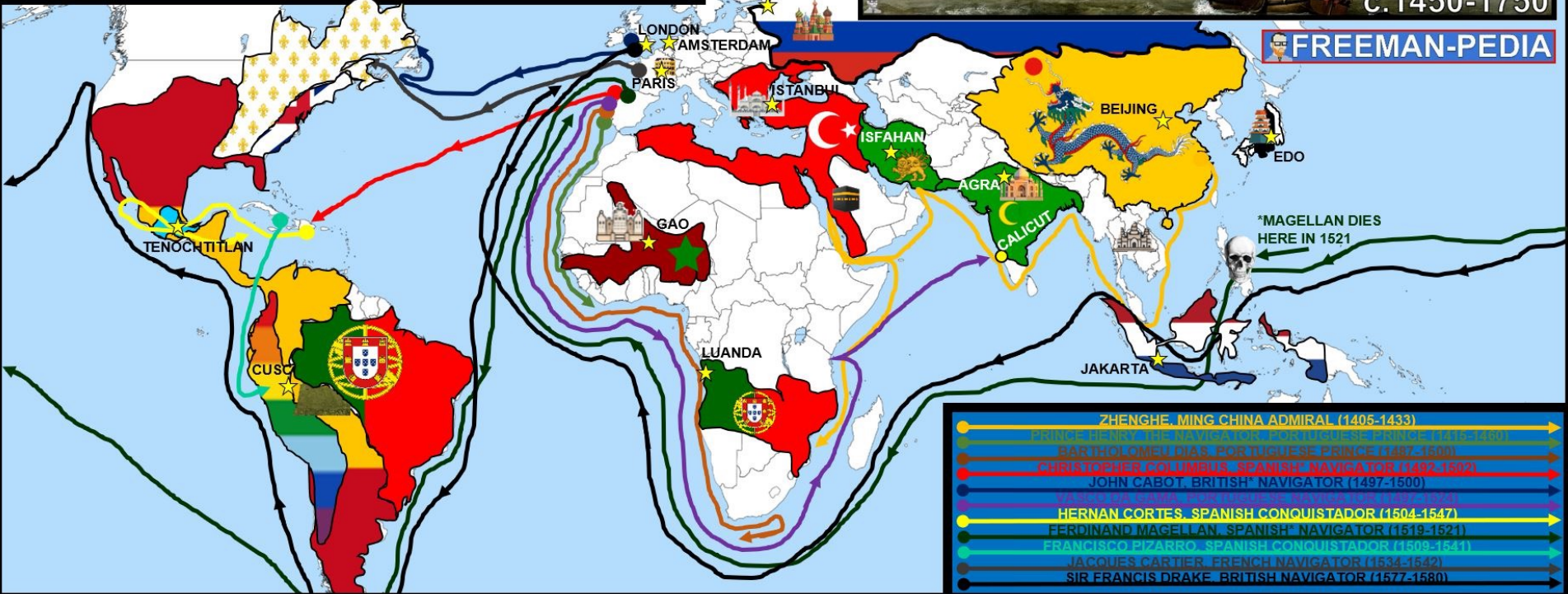
c. 1450-1750

**EMPIRES:**

- PORTUGUESE EMPIRE (c. 1450-1750)
- SPANISH EMPIRE (c. 1450-1750)
- BRITISH EMPIRE (c. 1450-1750)
- DUTCH EMPIRE (c. 1450-1750)
- FRENCH EMPIRE (c. 1450-1750)

TRANSOCEANIC INTERACTIONS  
c. 1450-1750

FREEMAN-PEDIA



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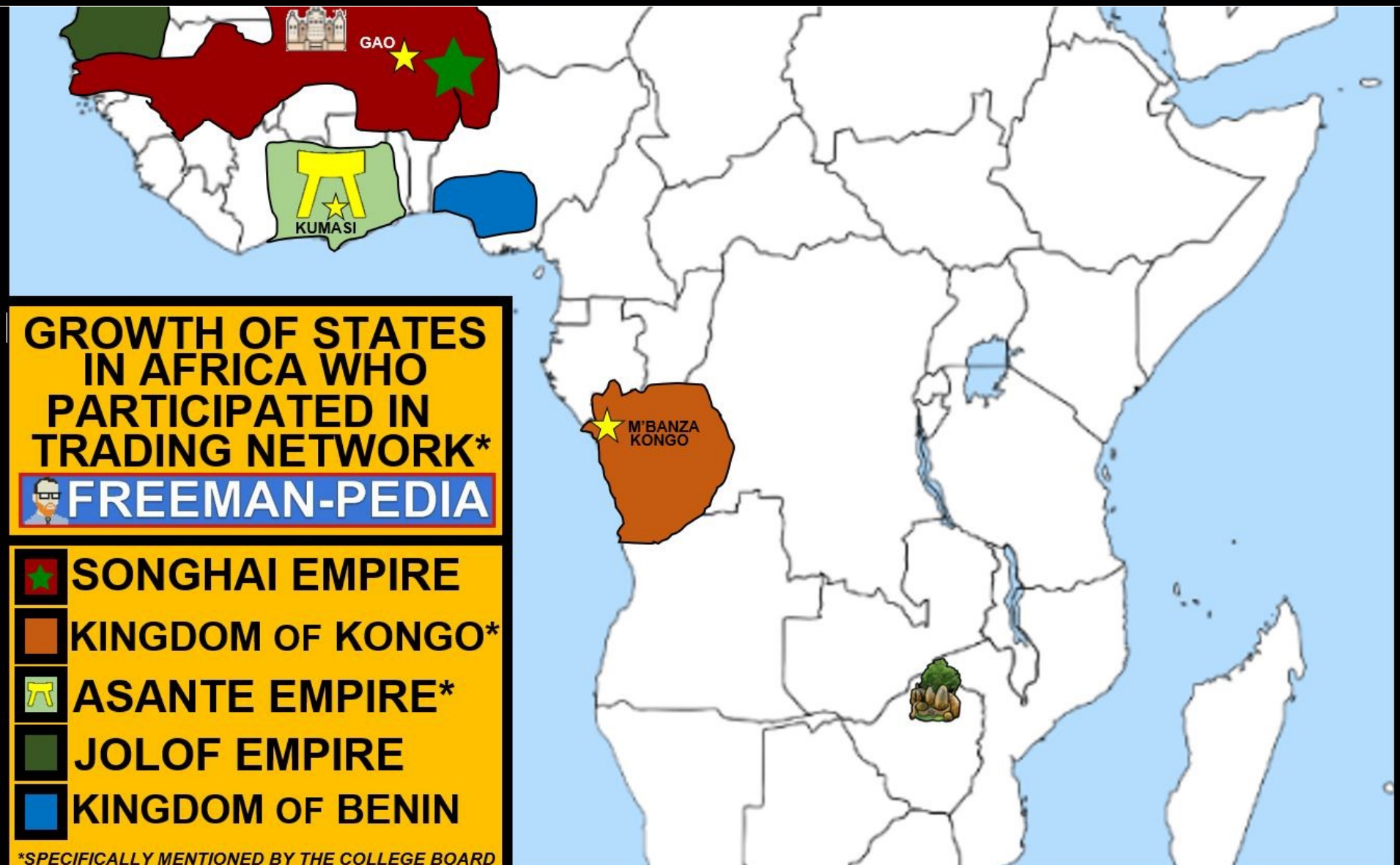
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TRANSOCEANIC INTERACTIONS  
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**GROWTH OF STATES  
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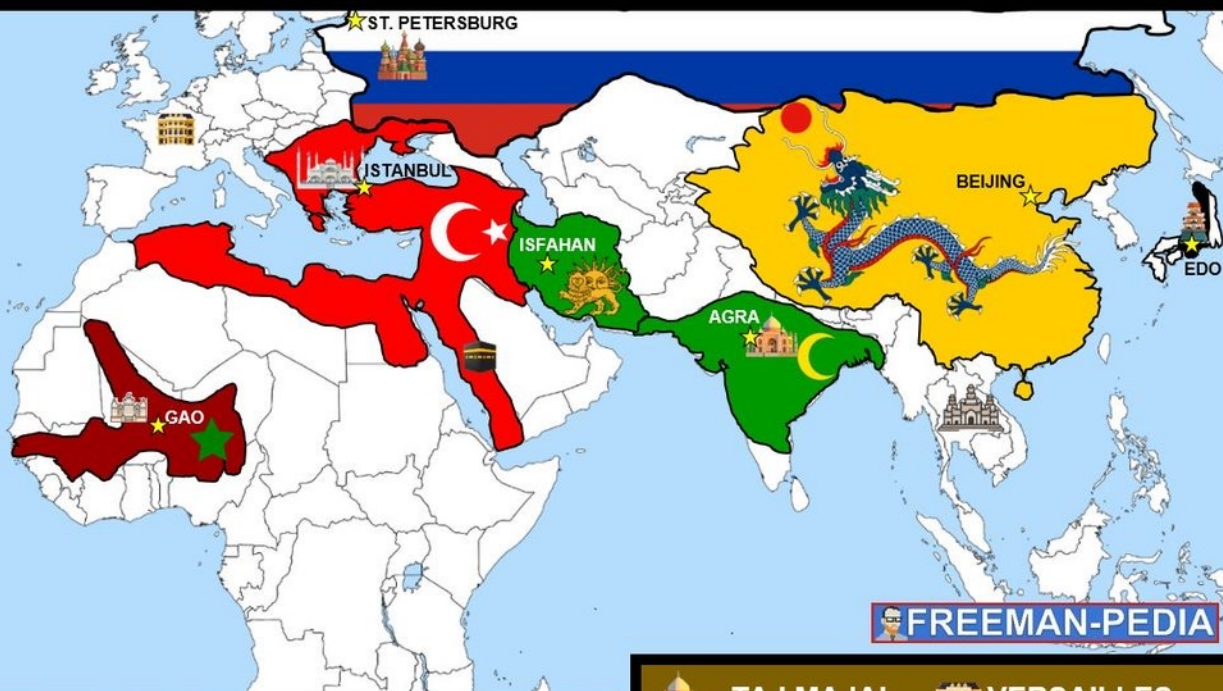
**FREEMAN-PEDIA**

-  **SONGHAI EMPIRE**
-  **KINGDOM OF KONGO\***
-  **ASANTE EMPIRE\***
-  **JOLOF EMPIRE**
-  **KINGDOM OF BENIN**

*\*SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED BY THE COLLEGE BOARD*

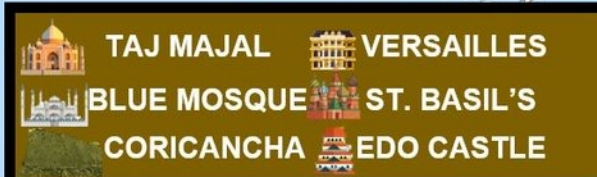
# GEOGRAPHY

OTTOMAN EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
SAFAVID EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
MUGHAL EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
MANCHU EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE		c. 1450-1750
RUSSIAN EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
SONGHAI EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
INCAN EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750
AZTEC EMPIRE		c. 1450-1750



## LAND-BASED EMPIRES

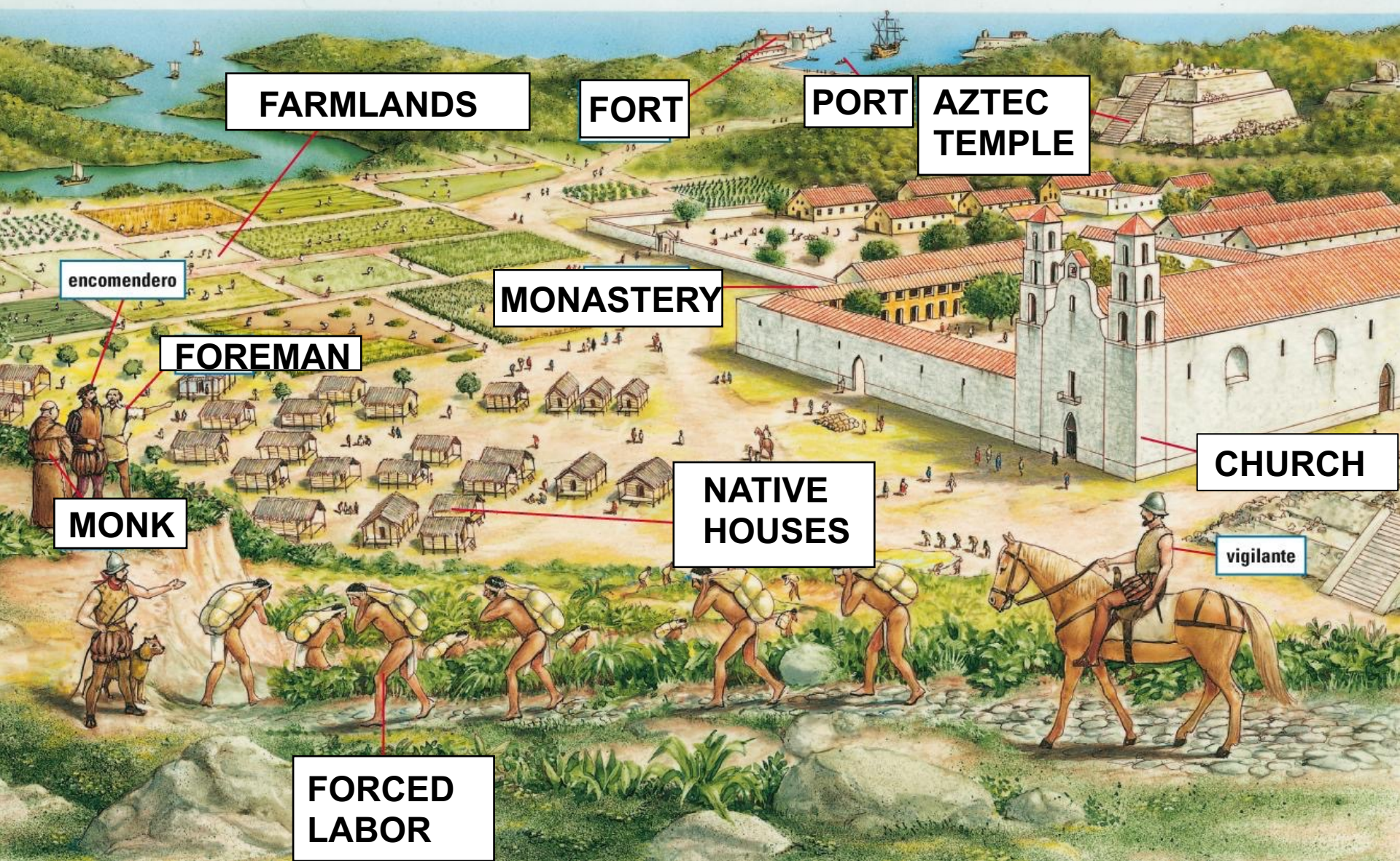
c.1450-1750



FREEMAN-PEDIA

NOW THAT THE SPANISH ARE IN CHARGE... WHO WILL DO THEIR LABOR FOR THEM?

# ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM



FARMLANDS

FORT

PORT

AZTEC  
TEMPLE

encomendero

MONASTERY

FOREMAN

CHURCH

MONK

NATIVE  
HOUSES

vigilante

FORCED  
LABOR

## ELMINA CASTLE TODAY



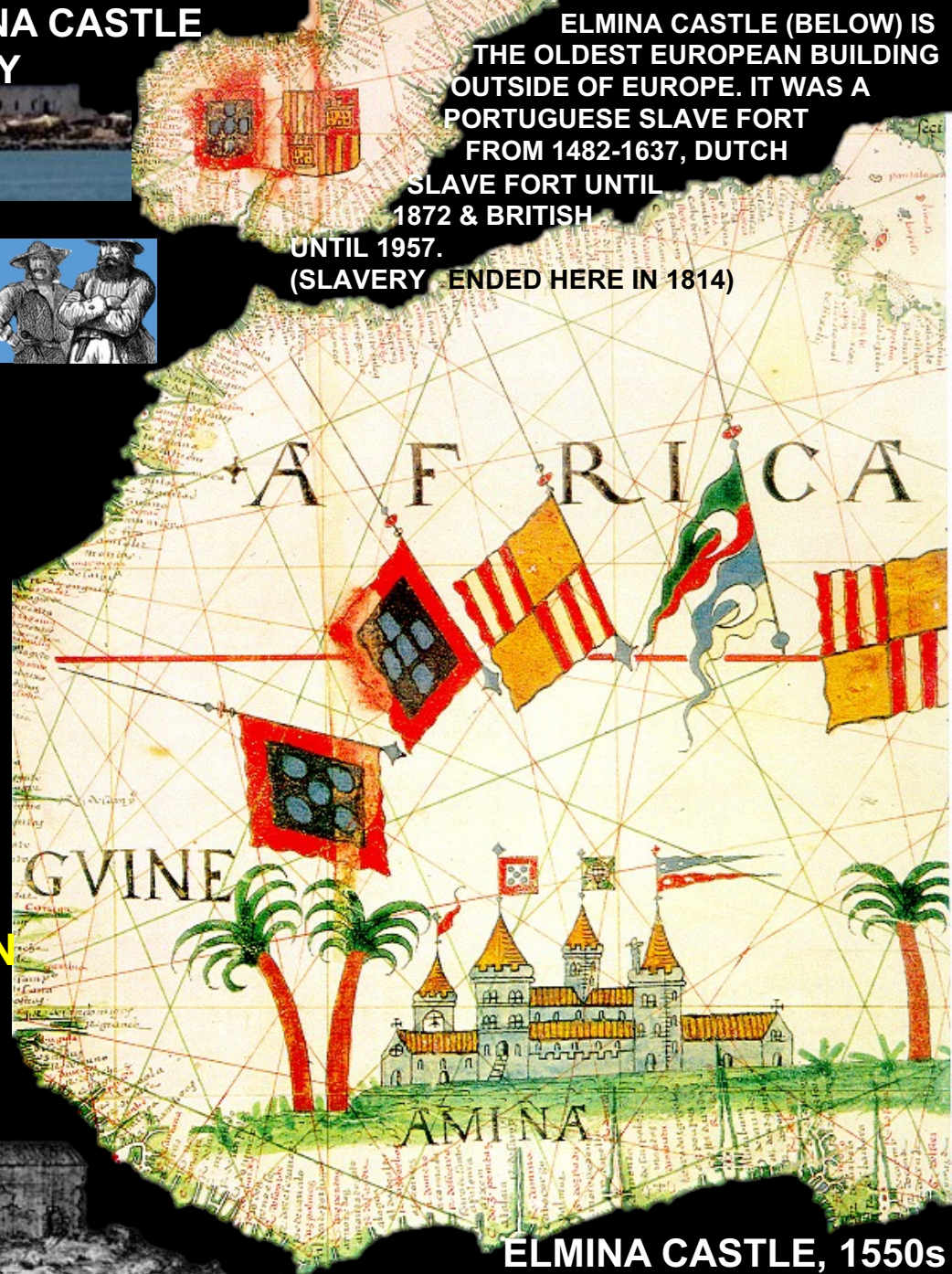
ELMINA CASTLE (BELOW) IS THE OLDEST EUROPEAN BUILDING OUTSIDE OF EUROPE. IT WAS A PORTUGUESE SLAVE FORT FROM 1482-1637, DUTCH SLAVE FORT UNTIL 1872 & BRITISH UNTIL 1957. (SLAVERY ENDED HERE IN 1814)

## TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



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ELMINA CASTLE,  
1668



ELMINA CASTLE, 1550s  
(THE MINE)



# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



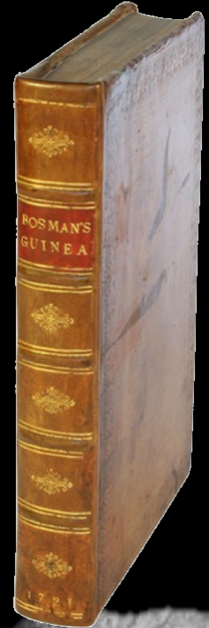
# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



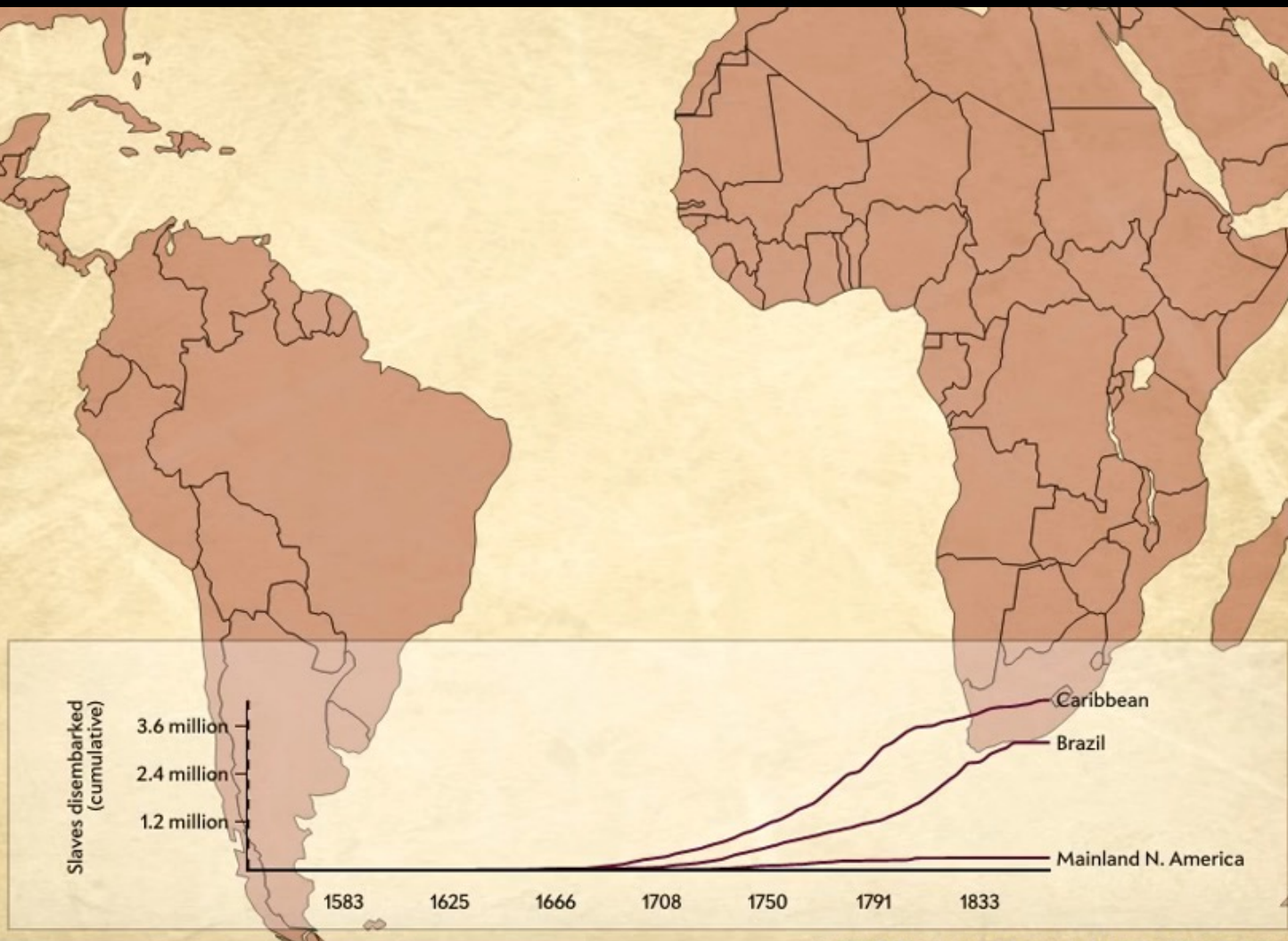
- WILLIAM BOSMAN
- MERCHANT OF DUTCH WEST INDIA CO.
- DUTCH GOLD COAST →
- BECAME *HEAD MERCHANT*



- *NAUWKEURIGE BESCHRIJVING VAN DE GUINESE GOUD- TAND- EN SLAVEKUST*
- THE AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE TRADE FOR 150 YEARS



# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



# CARRIERS:


 PORTUGUESE EMPIRE

 4.7 MILLION


 BRITISH EMPIRE

 2.9 MILLION


 SPANISH EMPIRE

 1.6 MILLION

 FRENCH EMPIRE

 1.3 MILLION

 DUTCH EMPIRE

 .5 MILLION

 =ONE MILLION SLAVES

# DESTINATIONS:

 PORTUGUESE EMPIRE

 (BRAZIL) 4.0 MILLION

 BRITISH EMPIRE

 (BR. WEST INDIES, USA) 2.5 MILLION


 SPANISH EMPIRE

 (VICEROYALTIES, CUBA) 2.5 MILLION

 FRENCH EMPIRE

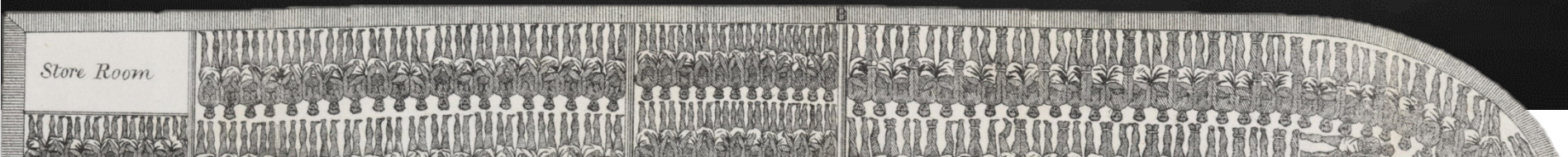
 (FRENCH WEST INDIES) 1.6 MILLION

 DUTCH EMPIRE

 (DUTCH WEST INDIES, SURINAME) .5 MILLION

 =ONE MILLION SLAVES

# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

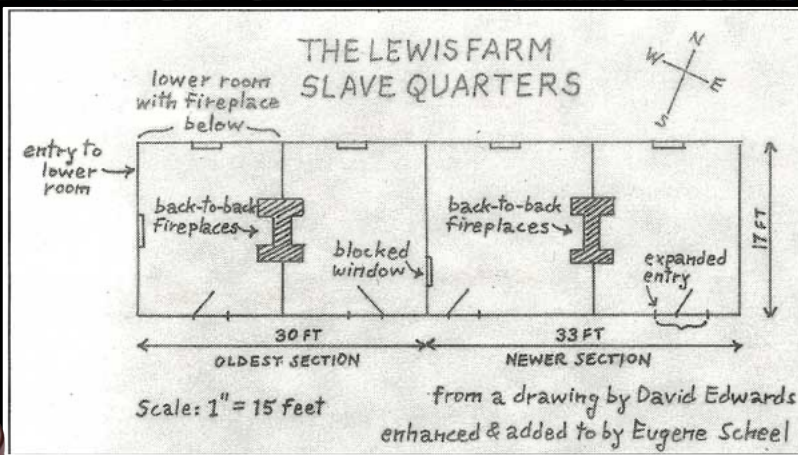


ONCE THE ENSLAVED PEOPLE ARRIVE: WHAT TYPE OF FARMING ARE THEY FORCED INTO? **THE PLANTATION ECONOMY:**

# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



- **PLANTATION ECONOMY=MASS PRODUCTION**
  - **FOCUSED ON A FEW CASH CROPS**
  - **CASH CROPS:**
    - **PRODUCED FOR COMMERCIAL VALUE**
    - **INDUSTRIALIZED FORM OF AGRICULT. WITH AFFLUENT OWNERS**
- **EXAMPLES OF NEW WORLD CASH CROPS:**



SLAVE QUARTERS FROM THE LEWIS FARM, LOUDOUN, VA



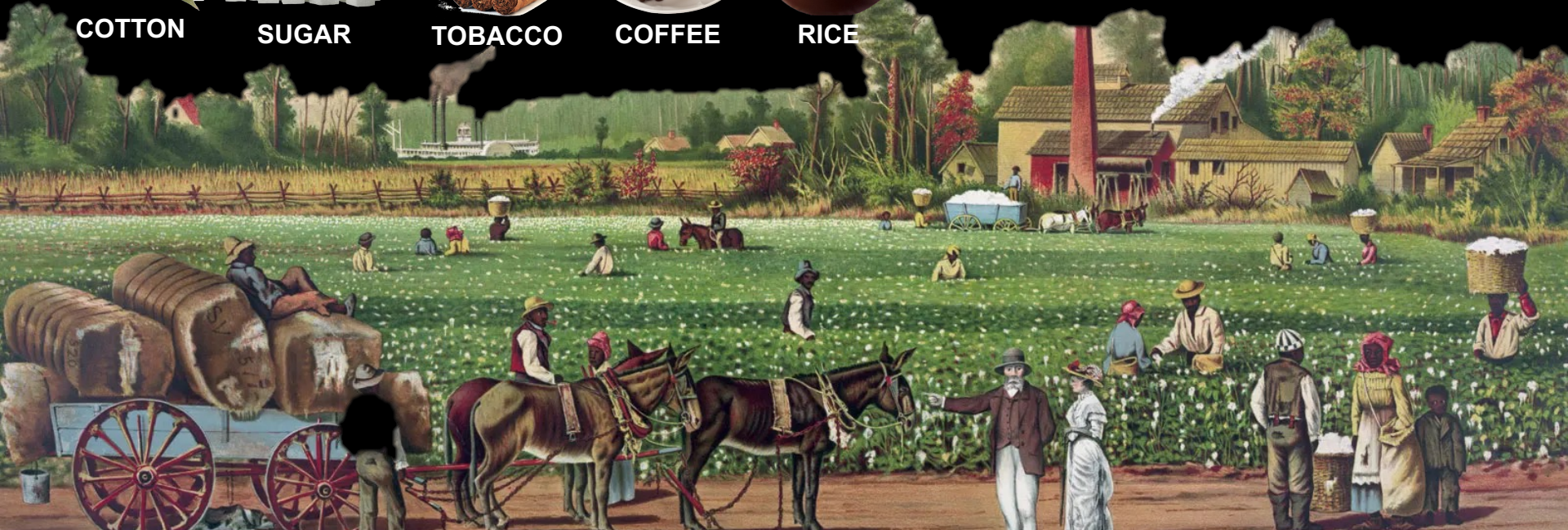
COTTON

SUGAR

TOBACCO

COFFEE

RICE

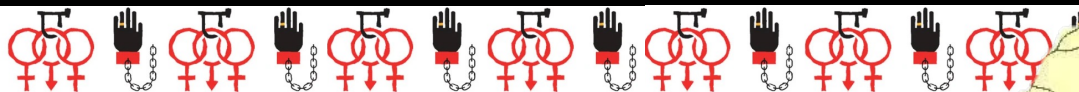


OFTEN, THE FOCUS OF THE SLAVE TRADE IS ON THE NEW WORLD. BUT, THE SLAVE TRADE HAD GENERATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS FOR AFRICA ITSELF.

# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



THE CULTURAL EFFECTS OF THE SLAVE TRADE REVERBERATED FOR CENTURIES:

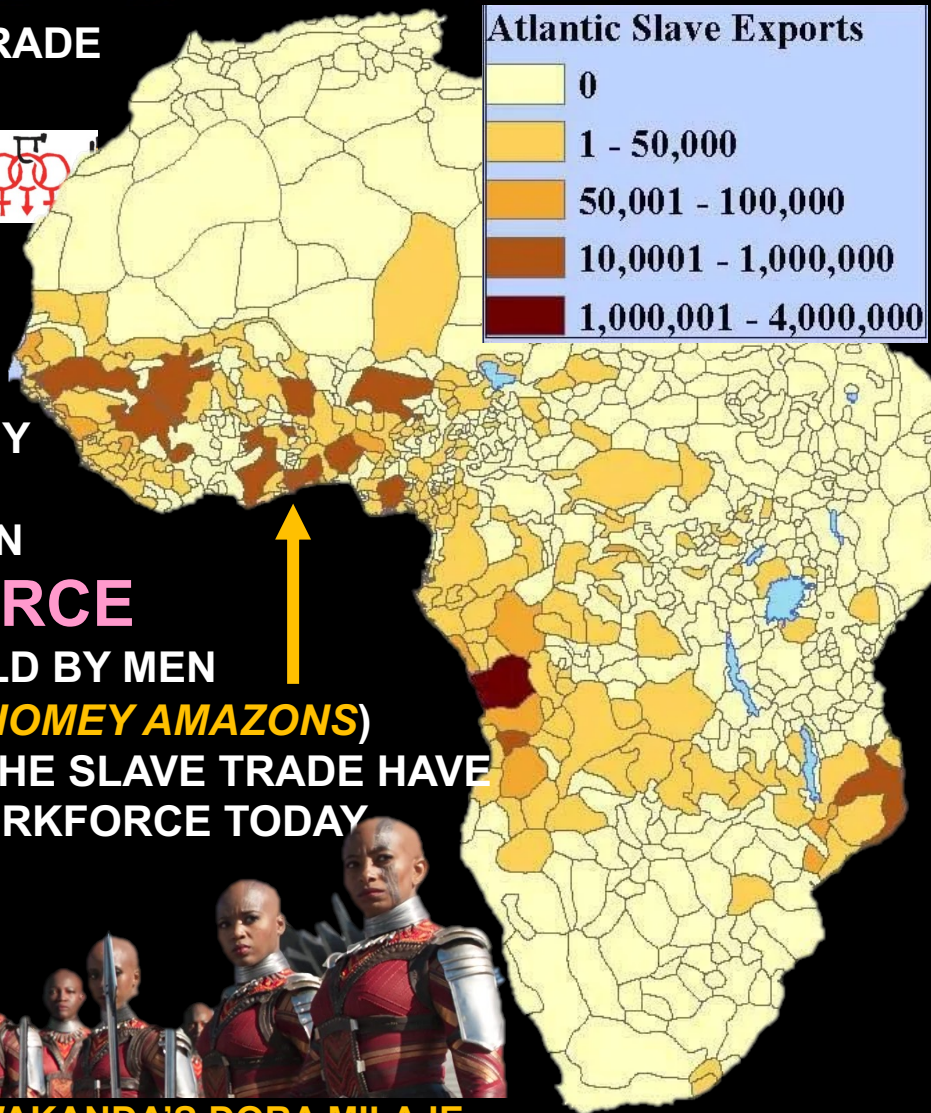


## 1. INCREASE IN POLYGyny

- MEN HAVING MULTIPLE WIVES
- SLAVERS PRIMARILY TOOK WOMEN
- NO EVIDENCE OF INCREASED POLYGyny IN INDIAN OCEAN SLAVE TRADE
  - NO STRONG PREFERENCE FOR MEN

## 2. WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

- WOMEN TOOK ROLES PREVIOUSLY HELD BY MEN
  - AGRICULTURE, MILITARY (SEE *DAHOMY AMAZONS*)
- AREAS MORE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE SLAVE TRADE HAVE HIGHER LEVELS OF WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE TODAY



DAHOMY AMAZONS WERE THE INSPIRATION FOR WAKANDA'S DORA MILAJE

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# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



**DAHOMEY AMAZONS (WOMEN WARRIORS) FEATURED IN THE WOMAN KING WERE A DIRECT RESULT OF THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE WEST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**

