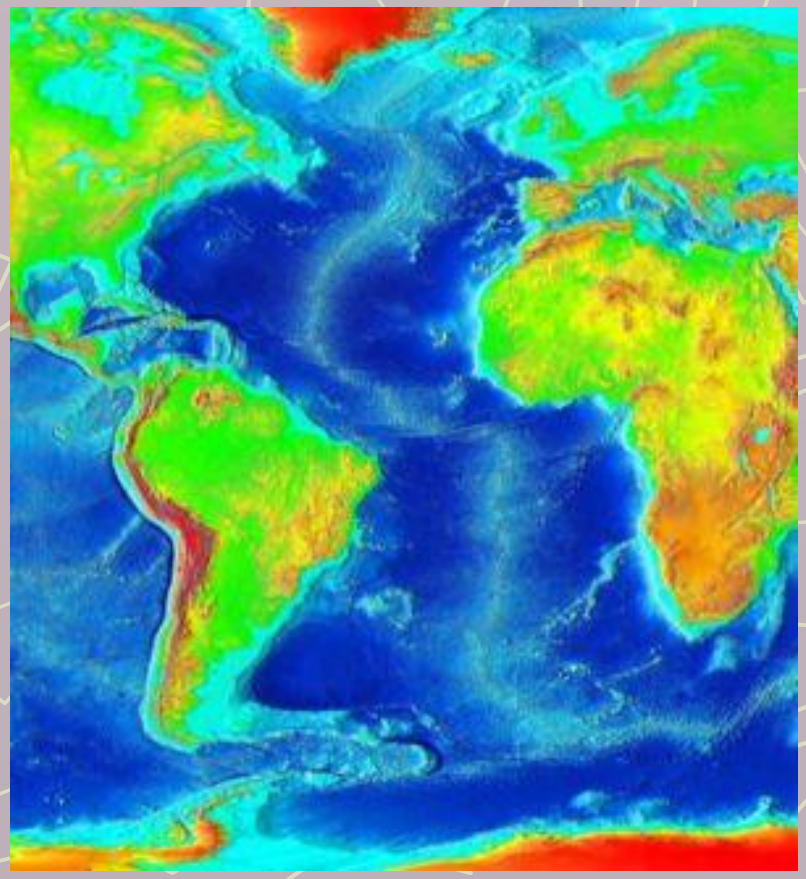
European Influence in Asia, Africa and the Americas

Standard 7-1.5

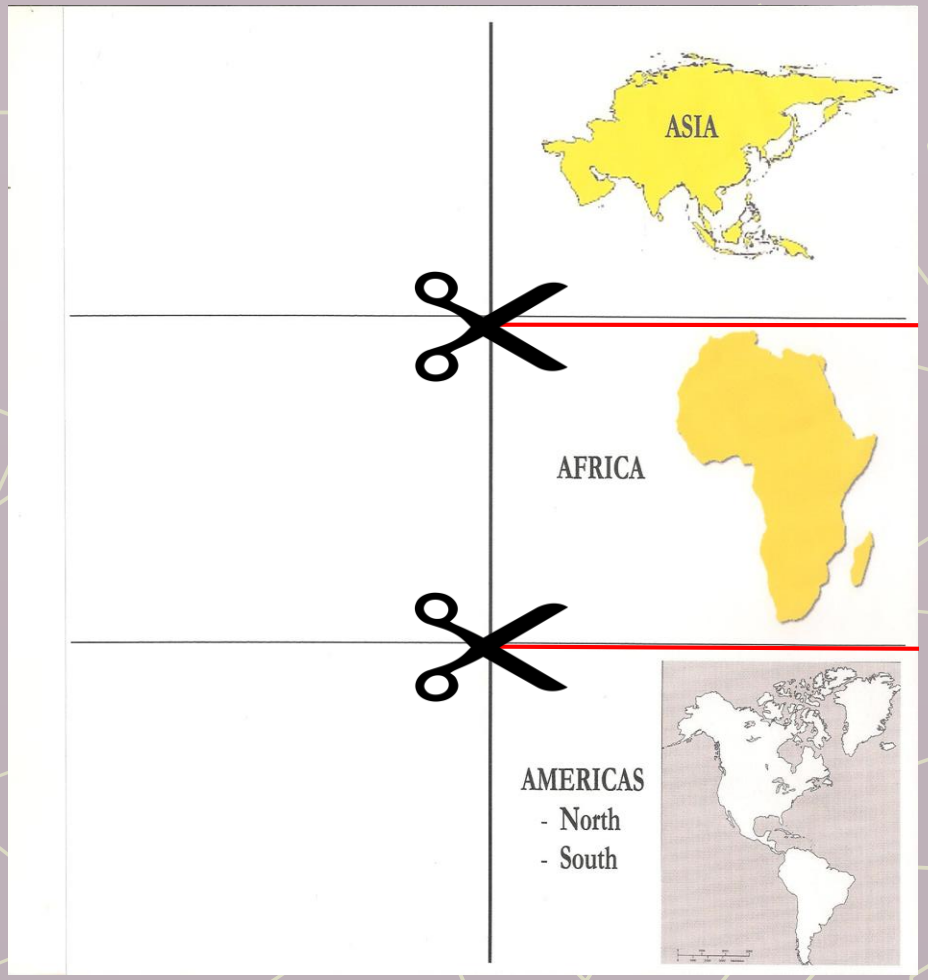


European Influence in the Asia Africa & The America's 7-1.5

<u>Standard 7-1.5</u>: Compare the differing ways European nations developed political and economic influences, including trade and settlement patterns on the continents of Asia, Africa and The Americas

Arrival Activity

1. Fold Paper in Half
2. Cut along the lines between Asia, Africa and Americas. Stop before you reach the dark line.
3. Glue into Notebook.



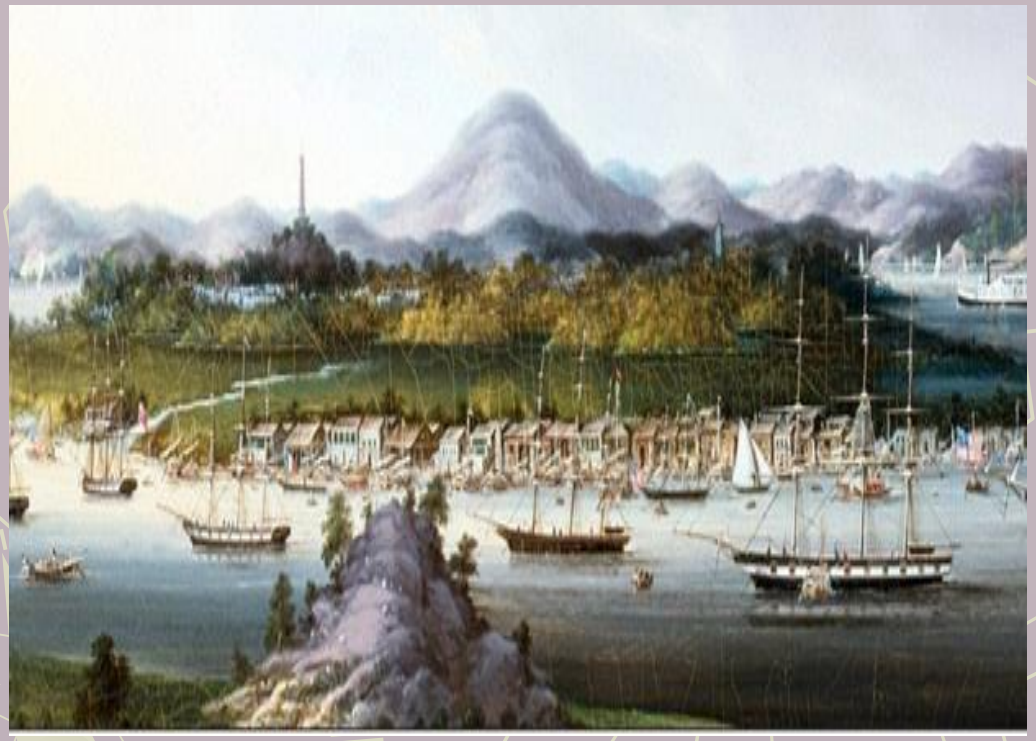
European Influence in Asia

Asia was very different than the New World (North and South America) and Africa. ***Asia was technologically advanced, wealthy, relatively modern, and had a strong military.***

European Influence in Asia

European dealings with Asia were, more or less, based on equality. The equality prompted Europe and Asia to largely engage in mutually beneficial trade relationships.

Economic Influence



To facilitate this relationship, European nations were allowed to establish a trade presence in Asia, which was largely based on building trading posts in port cities and along the coastal regions.

Economic Influence

This trade led to change in Asian economies, which became more dependent on European trade and markets.

Economic Influence

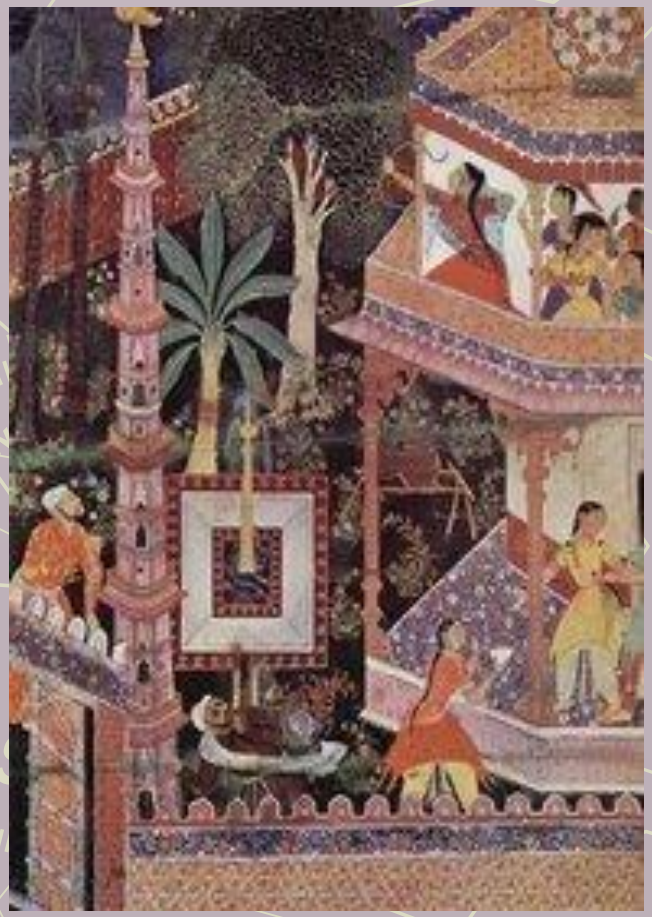
This trade created a more prosperous merchant class in Asian societies that was closely aligned with Europeans.

Political Influence

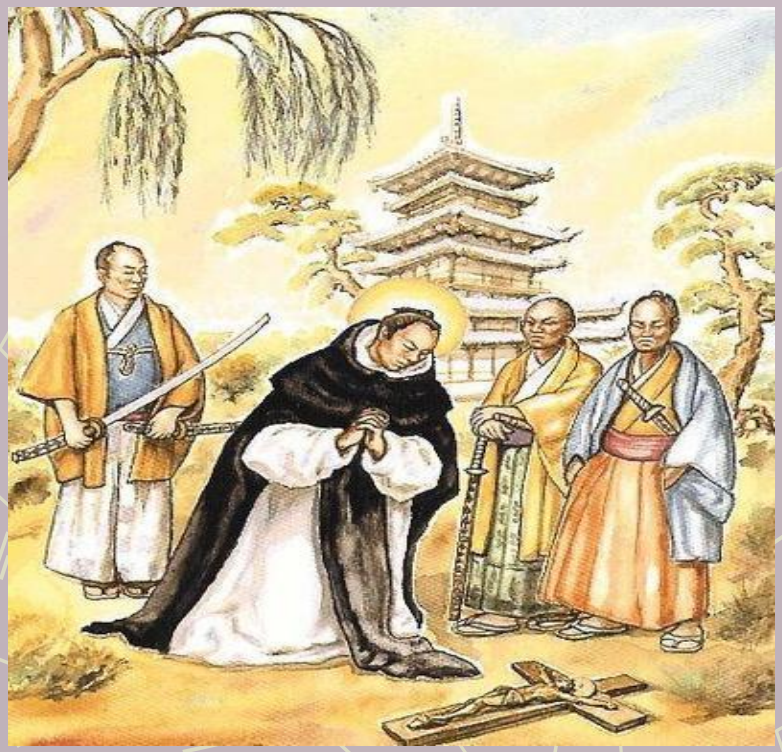
During most of the 1600s and 1700s there was no significant European colonization in Asia comparable to that which existed in the New World. While Europe did not initially engage in the colonization methods utilized in the New World, it still had a profound impact on the society and culture of Asia.

Social and Cultural Influence

For centuries, Asian civilizations had largely developed in isolation from one another and from the European world.



Social and Cultural Influence



With the opening and eventual expansion of trade relationships this tradition of isolation began to spread down and the introduction of European ideas transpired, especially the introduction of Christianity as missionaries began travelling with the European merchants.

Social and Cultural Influence

Because of this influence of Christianity, the many Asian governments limited or closed off trade with the Europeans in a return to isolationism in order to protect their cultures.

Departure Activity

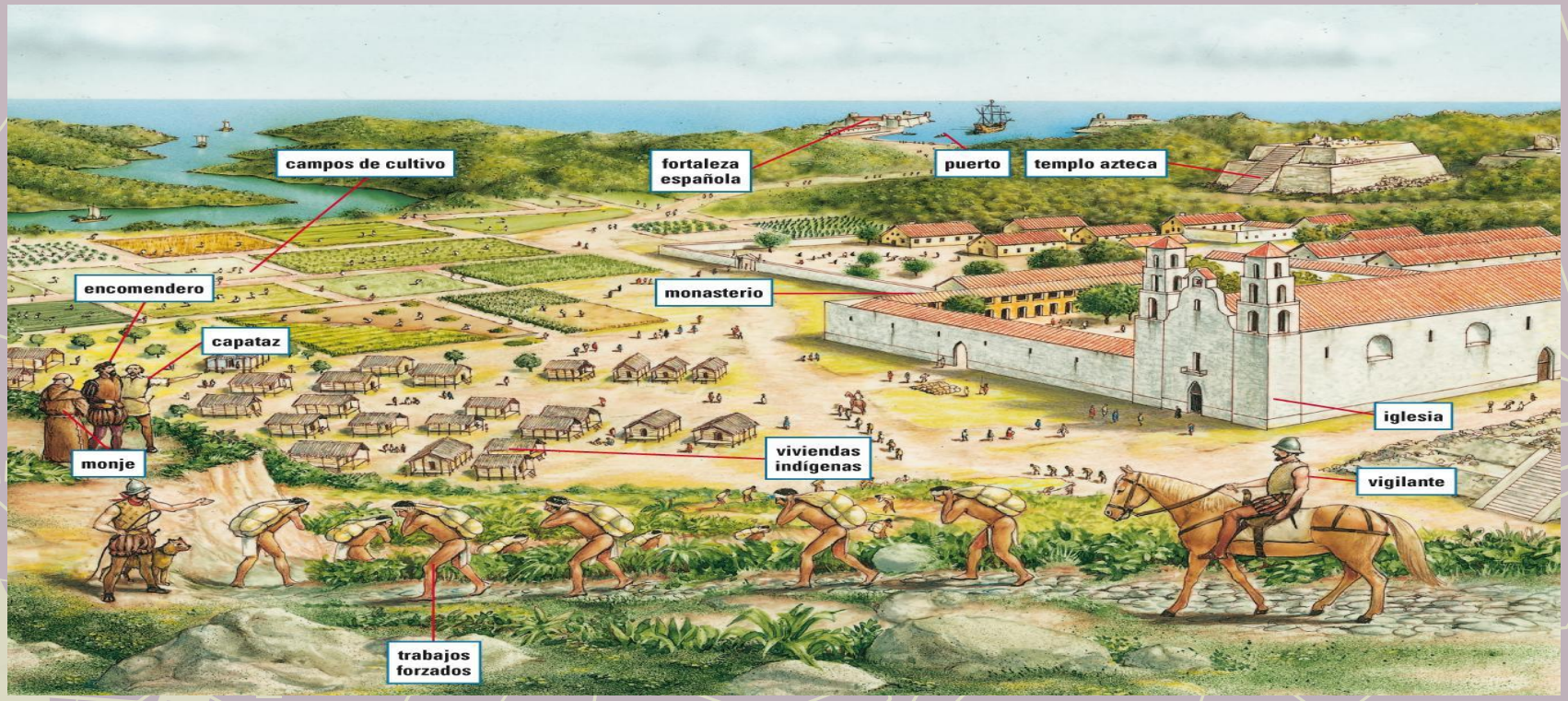
- Define each of the following and provide an example of each from today's discussion:
  - Political Influence- Define:
    - Example:
  - Social Influence- Define
    - Example:
  - Economic Influence- Define
    - Example:

Arrival Activity

We are going to play Around the World. Read the directions while we wait on everyone to arrive. **HINT: Look over your vocabulary!**

1. Start at one column of desks. Two students at the beginning of the column stand up.
2. Both students will be asked a question. The first person to answer the question correctly will move to the next challenger in the column, while the other person sits down. The person who answered correctly and the new challenger stand up together.
3. A new question will be given- the first person to answer the question correctly will move to the next challenger in the column, and so forth throughout the classroom. If a person answers five questions correctly consecutively, they have to sit down at the challenger's desk and the game starts again with two new challengers.
4. The person who makes his or her way around the room back to their original seat wins the game.

European Influence in America



In the Americas, the **motivation for expansion** was again **economically** driven, yet **political influence** also **occurred**.

European Influence in America

In the ***Americas***, unlike in Asia and Africa, ***colonization did take place***. There were differing colonial structure and settlement patterns among the European colonies established in the Americas.

European Influence in the Americas

- Spain, Portugal, England, France and the Netherlands (Dutch) were the main European countries to explore and settle the Americas.

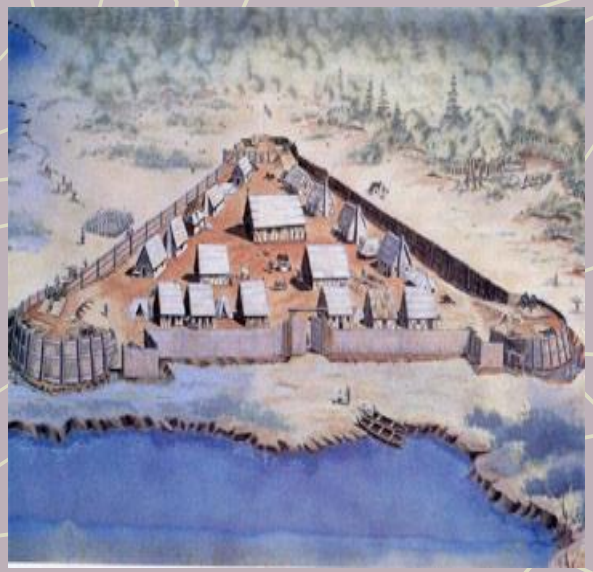
Economic Influence in Americas

Economic Influences

- By the mid 1700's, Spain, France, and England claimed the most territory in the America's.
- They each treated the natives differently, and they each followed different types of settlements.

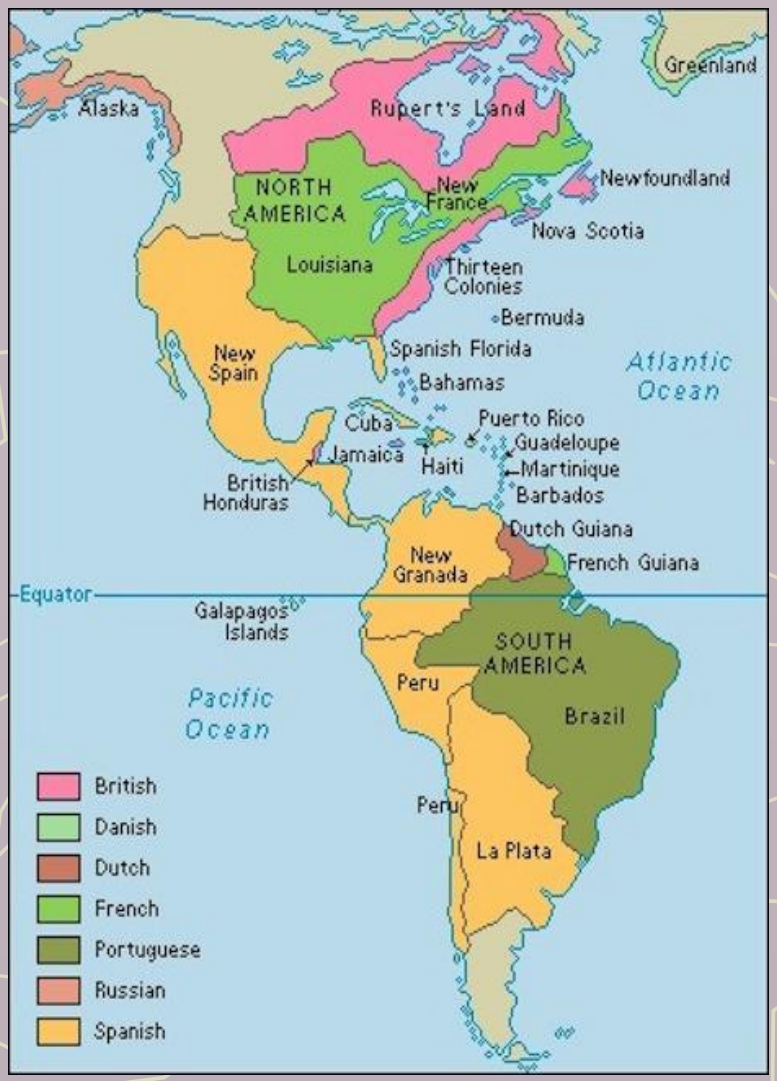
Types of Colonies

- 3 Types of Settlements:
  - *Trading Post Colonies* (France & Netherlands)
  - *Plantation Colonies* (Spain and England)
  - *Settler Colonies* (All Countries, but mostly England)



Trading Post Colonies

- Set up by the French and Dutch (Netherlands) in areas where gold and silver were not available and plantation farming was not favorable.

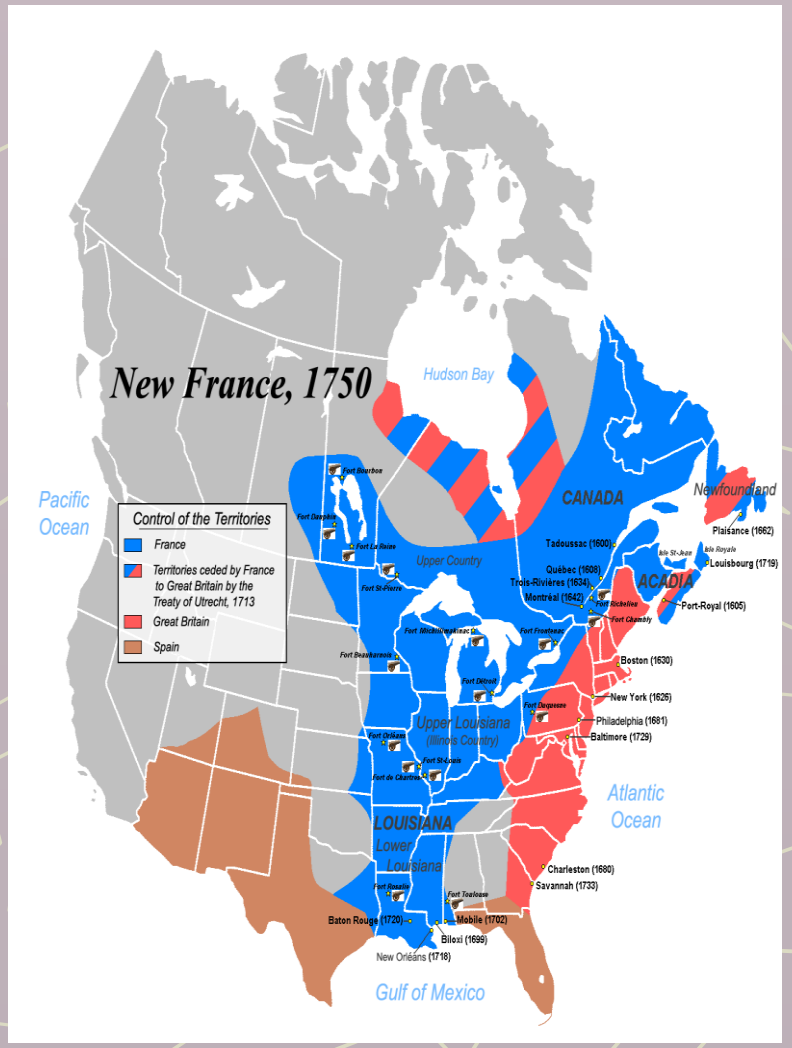


Trading Post Colonies

- The Dutch led the way with early colonization and trading posts in South America.
- They were not very successful except in Suriname. There they established a plantation colony.

Trading Post Colonies

- The French established trading posts with the Native Americans in North America.
- The fur and fish trade was very prosperous for the French in North America.



Plantation Colonies

- Established to produce cash crops (an agricultural crop which is grown for sale to return a profit.

Plantation Colonies

- England, Spain, France, Netherlands and Portugal built plantation colonies in the Caribbeans, parts of South America and along the southeastern coast of North America.

English Colonies

- In **Northern Colonies**: Family-Run Farms Emerged.
- In **Southern Colonies**, Plantation Farming Spread.
  - Tobacco, rice, indigo, and some sugar were grown as cash crops.

Settler Colonies

- These colonies were created by transporting large numbers of people to live in an area.

- All European countries attempted to build settler colonies.

Laying out of St. Augustine.

Political Influence in Americas

Political Influence

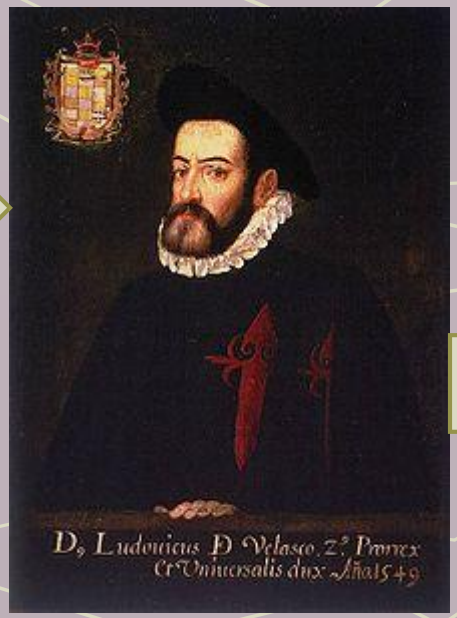
In all the different types of colonies in the Americas, the Europeans made their political presence felt as they took control of these lands and instituted new forms of government.

Spanish & Portugal Political Influence

- Ruled colonies with strong, central monarchy that kept a close watch on its colonies by appointing viceroys (royal representatives) to monitor the colonies.

King Charles I of Spain

Appoints



Viceroy of New Spain

Rules

Soon there were thousands of Spanish settlers living in the new **cities**. The Spanish colonists needed lots of **workers** to **grow their crops**, and to **mine for gold and silver**. They also needed workers to work in their new cities.

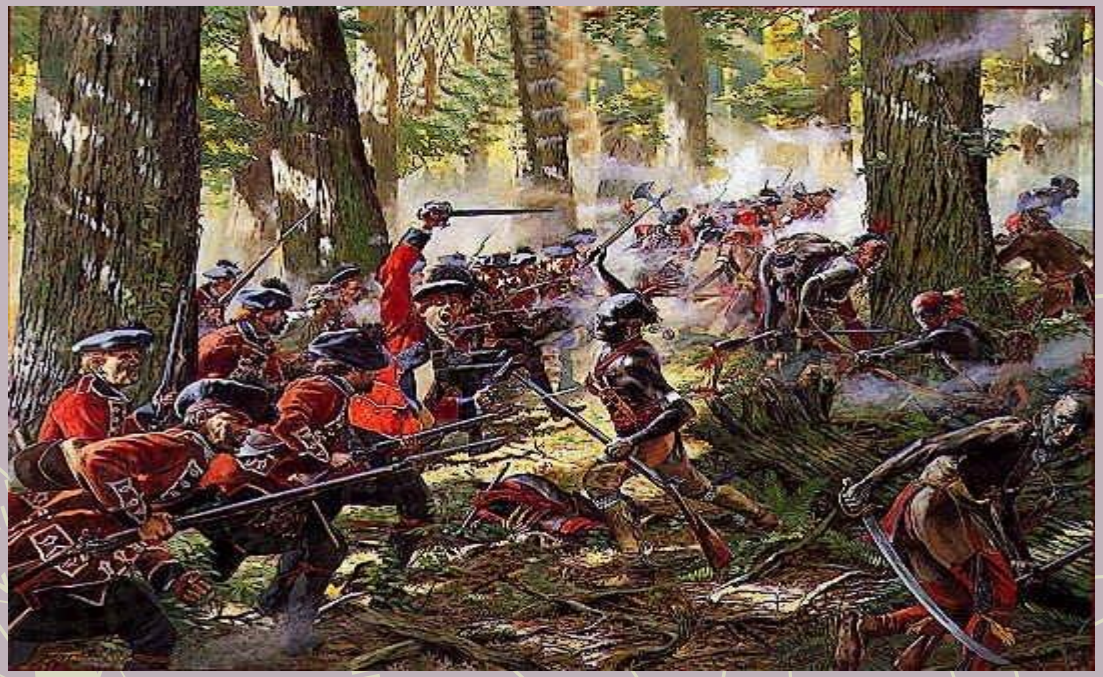
French and Dutch Colonies

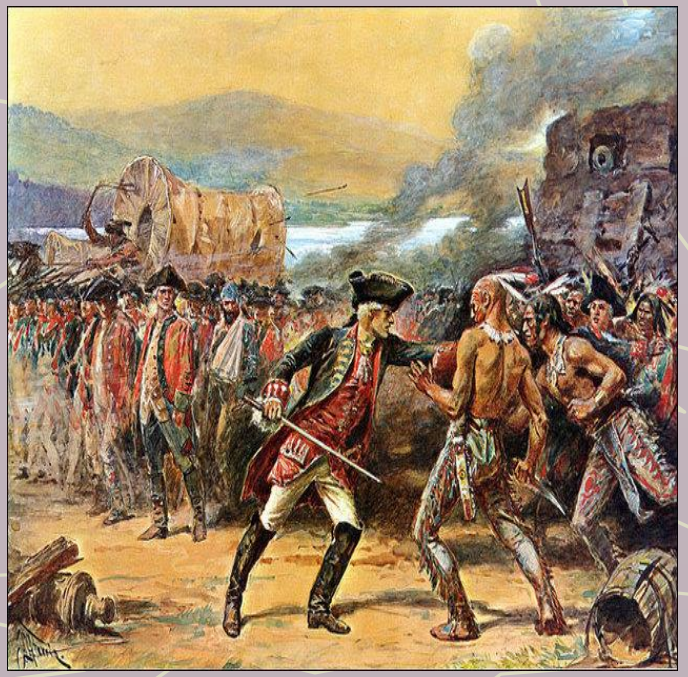
- The French and the Dutch were not as strict in their control, ruling more loosely which allowed for more political decision-making amongst the colonists.

French Colonies (New France)

The British colonies wanted to take over French land in the Americas. This led to the French-Indian War (1754 - 1763).

French Colonies (New France)

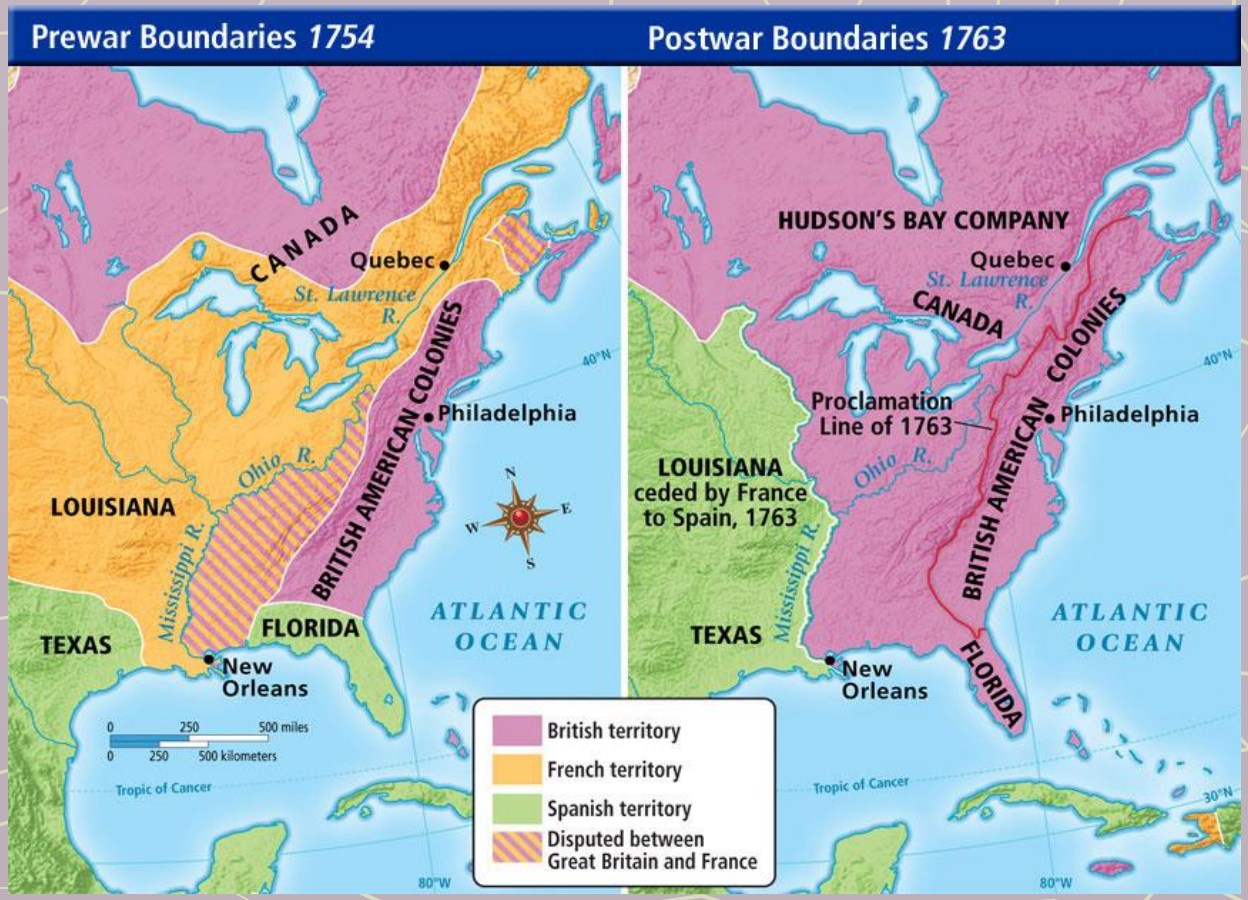




As a result of their good relations and to try to prevent the British from taking their land, a majority of Indians fought alongside the French in the French and Indian War.

French Colonies (New France)

As a result of the war, the British gained much of France's land, and France's power and influence in the Americas began to decline.

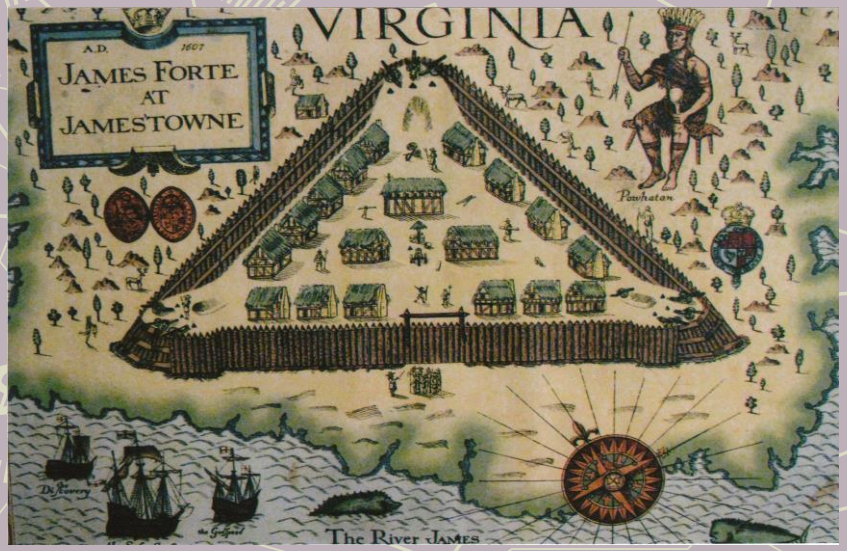


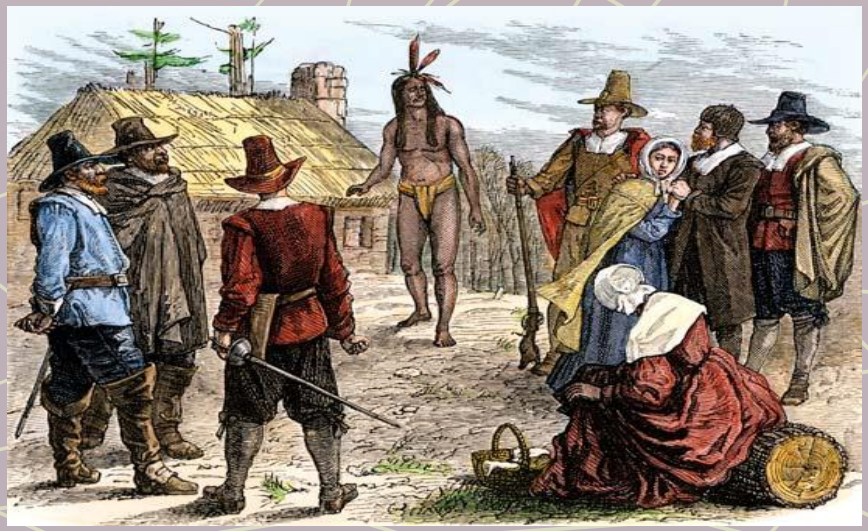
French Colonies - Caribbean

- France set up Plantation Colonies in the Caribbean.
- However, the French colonies in the Caribbean were different, because they used enslaved workers to grow cash crops much like the English and the Spanish.
- Due to the nature of a Plantation Colony, France had more political influence in these areas.

English Colonies

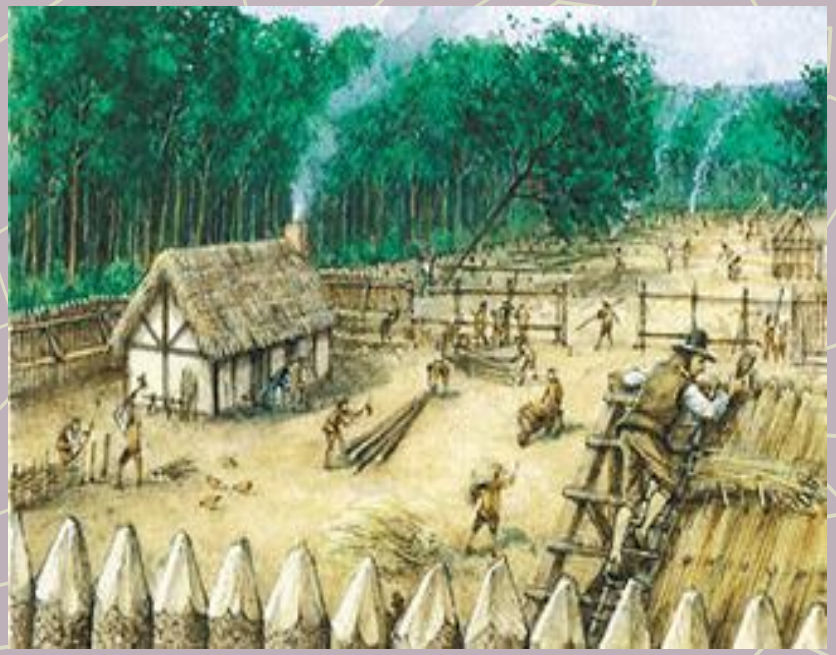
- The English began to set up colonies for two reasons --- profit and religious freedom





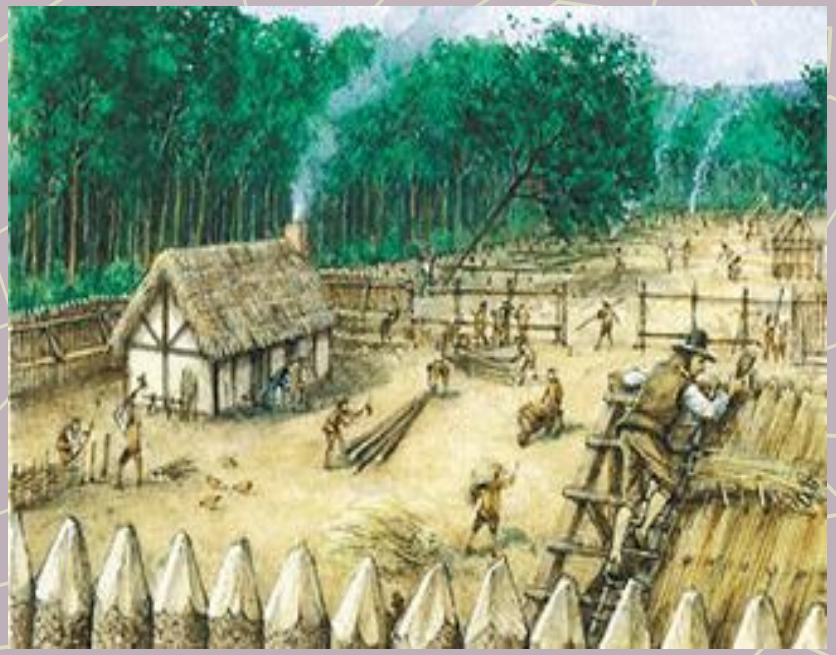
English Colonies

- Jamestown
  - Established for profit.
  - Established as a trading settlement, but of necessity, soon developed into a permanent colonial settlement



English Colonies

- Plymouth Colony
  - Established by the Pilgrims to obtain religious freedom.
  - They planned on making a permanent settlement from the beginning.



English Colonies

- The English allowed a representative government system similar to what the mother country had which allowed colonists to elect representatives to participate in decision making.

Social/Cultural Influences

English and Native Americans

- Unlike the Spanish or the French, the English settlers showed little interest in converting Native Americans to Christianity.
- English settlers pushed Native Americans off their land. Native Americans fought back, however they lost most battles.

English Colonies

Indentured Servants

- ►The British relied on indentured servants to help with the labor supply needed for growing the plantation system.
- ►These indentured servants worked to pay off debts (money or criminal time owed)

English Colonies

For example, a group of indentured servants in the British colonies were known as **"redemptioners"** who would negotiate their indenture, or terms of work, to pay for their costs to travel and live, upon arriving to the Americas.

English Colonies

Another large group of indentured servants, about twenty-five percent, was made up of people convicted of some type of crime that were sent to the Americas to pay their debt to society. The state of Georgia was established based on this idea. After the American Revolution, the British continued this practice by sending convicts to their colony of Australia.

Slavery

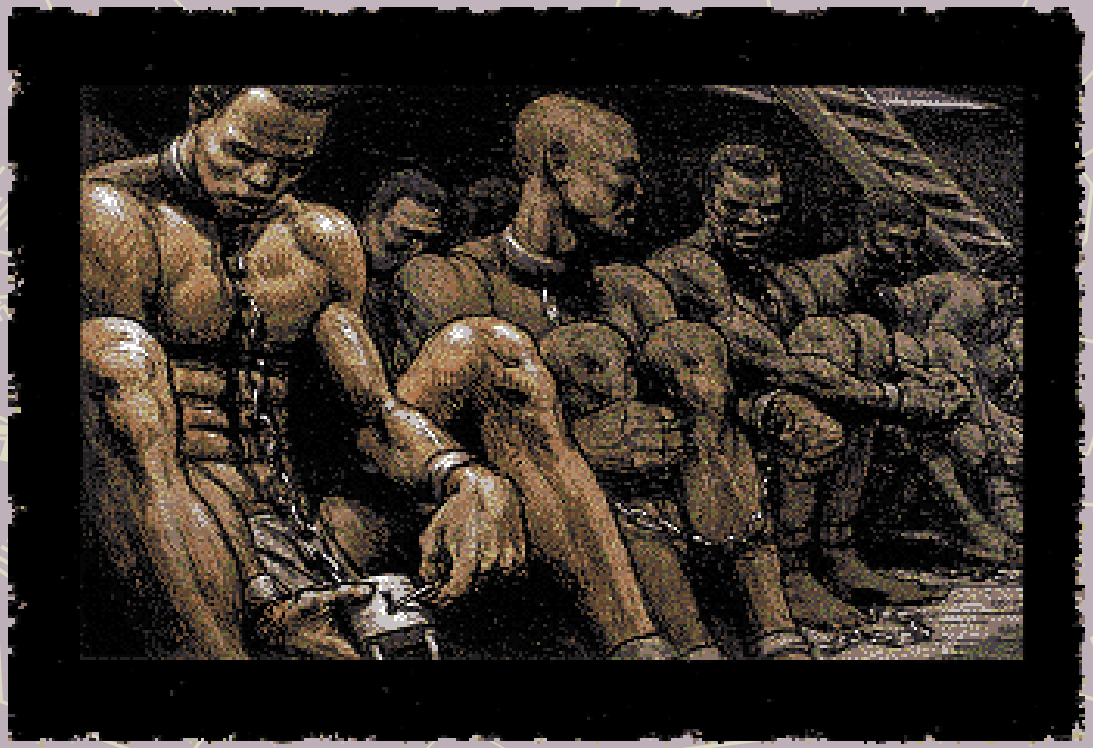
- In order for Plantations to be successful, you need a large labor supply.
  - In Spanish and Portuguese colonies, natives were used to meet the demand for labor.
  - It also became the responsibility of the slave owner to convert his slaves to Christianity in Spanish Colonies.

Spain & Portugal

- Eventually, plantations in Spain and Portugal needed a new source of labor.
- The native population was killed off from harsh working conditions and diseases.
- African slaves were used to replace the native populations.

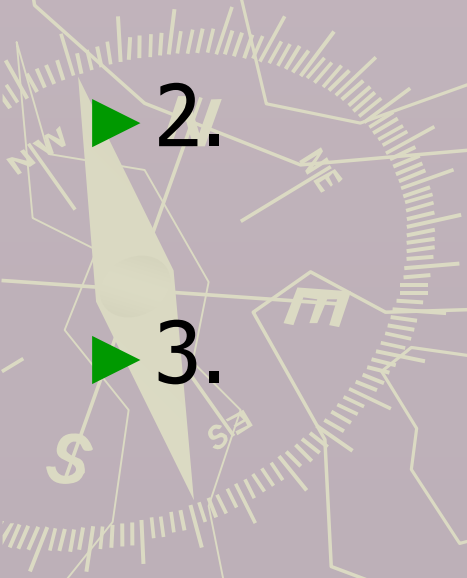
France, England and Netherlands

- Did not enslaved natives, but imported slave labor from Africa.



Departure Activity

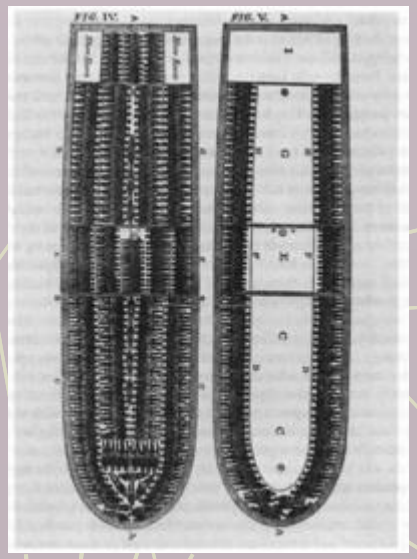
- Create 3 questions based on today's lesson.
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Arrival Activity

On the board are 10 questions that your classmates came up with based on yesterday's lesson. Answer all 10 correctly to receive a prize! You may use your notes. Bring your answers to me when you are finished. You have 10 minutes to complete this challenge.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA 7-1.5



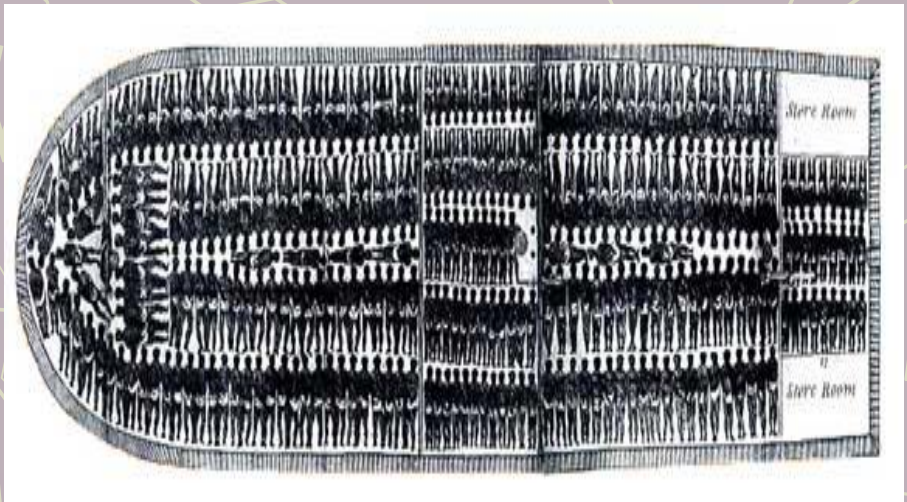
Atlantic Slave Trade

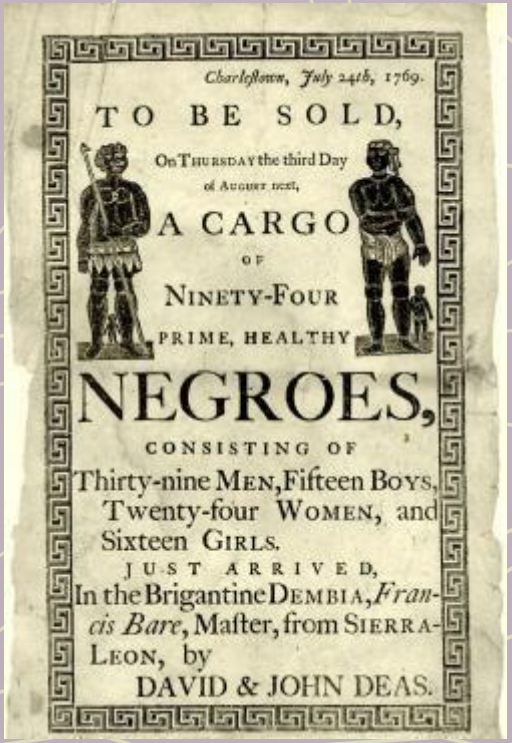
EUROPEAN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA 7-1.5

Standard 7-1.5 Compare the different ways European nations developed political & economic influences, including trade and settlement patterns on the continent of Asia, Africa and the Americas

European Influence in Africa

- The development of the Americas resulted in the biggest forced migration in world history, (People from Africa to the America's as Slaves).



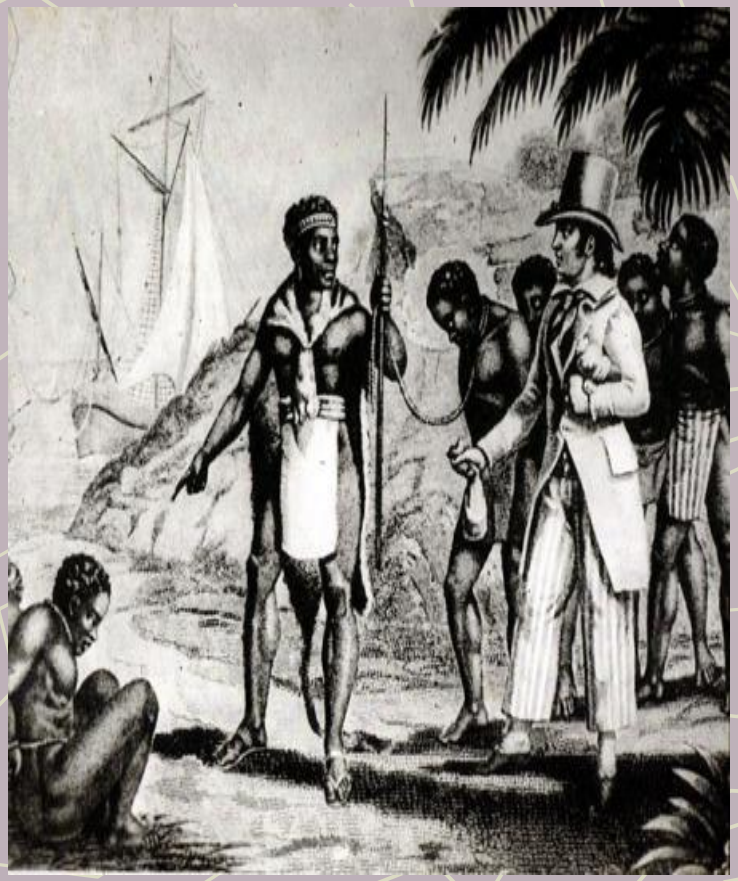


Slavery Within Africa

- Europeans did not invent slavery. It has existed for thousands of years.
- An active slave trade also existed within Africa. Africans would capture other Africans and sell them as slaves.
- Africans who were enslaved in Africa had rights and could buy their freedom; however, almost all hope was lost for those that were sent to the Americas.

Europeans and the Slave Trade

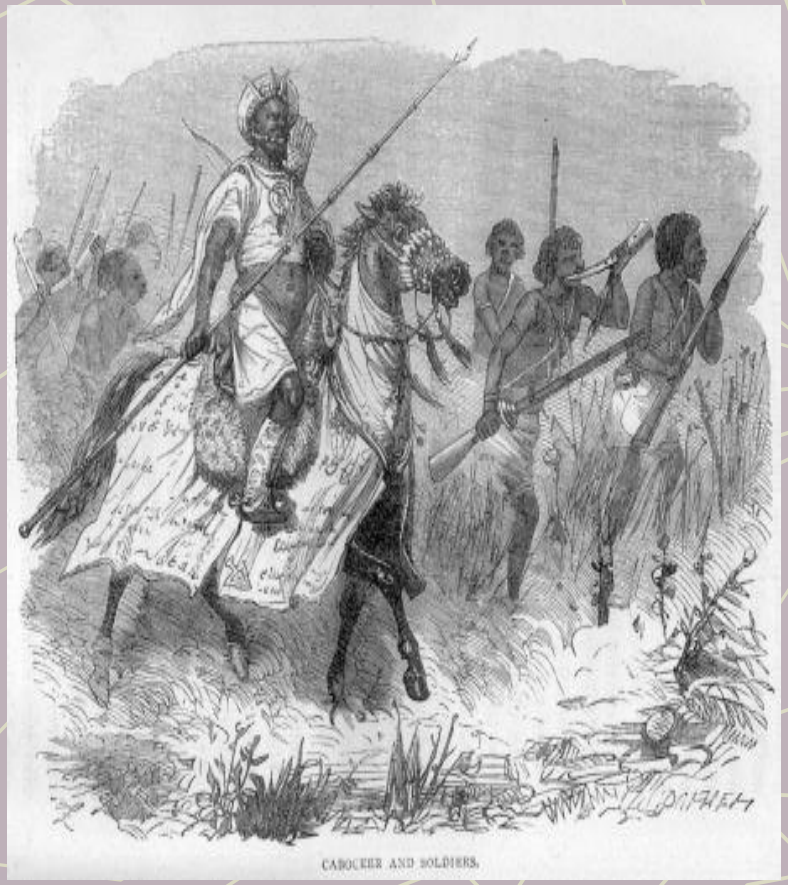
- Europeans did not often capture Africans without the aid of other Africans.
- Instead, they traded with Caboceers for them.
- They would meet along the African coast to trade men, women, and children for weapons, iron, cloth and horses.



Economic Influences

Africa became economically dependant on the slave trade.

As the demand for slaves increased, tribal warfare in Africa increased as tribes began capturing other tribes in order to participate in this trade.



Economic Influences

Most African societies suffered from the loss of workers being taken and traded to the Europeans. The major population decrease and loss of workers led to economic problems in Africa.

Political Influences

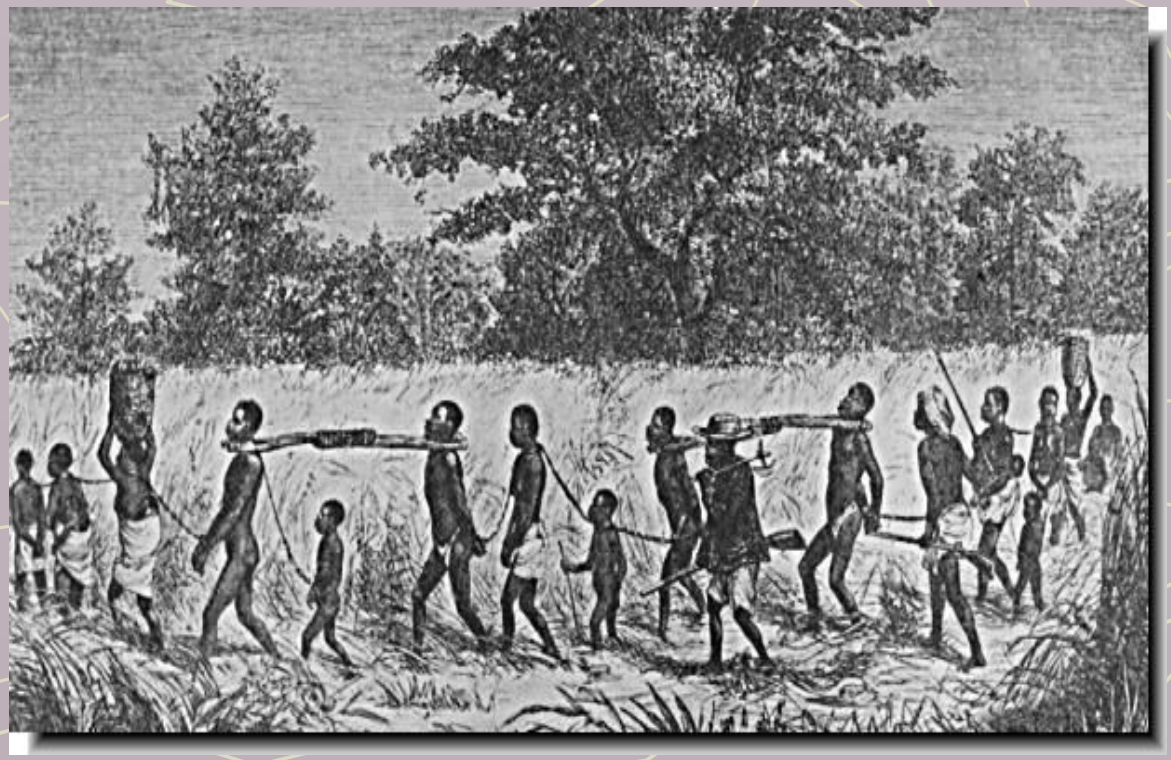
Like in Asia, there was no significant colonization or political takeover like there was in the Americas.

Political Influences

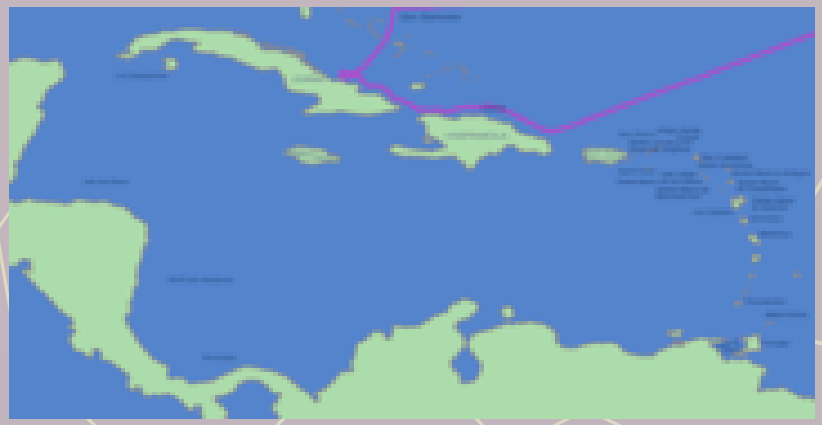
Some tribes became very powerful through this process of warfare and selling the men, women and children of the losing tribes.

Cultural/Social Influence

Due to the slave trade, families and communities were separated. Basic communities fell apart and the future of Africa became bleak.



Europeans and the Slave Trade



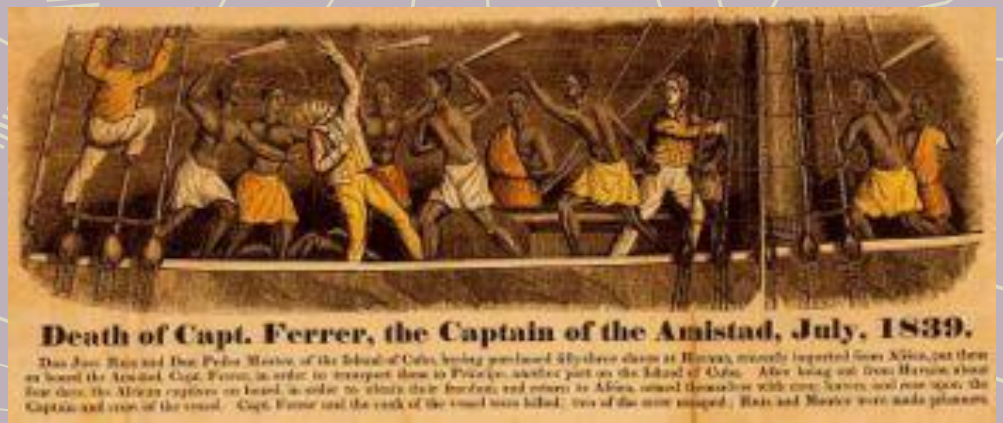
Triangular Trade

Middle Passage Article: Read and answer

- Where were the slave factories located?
- How many humans were sold into slavery?
- What was the Middle Passage?
- What goods did Europeans trade for slaves?
- What were Africans traded for in America?
- What did slave traders tell Africans about why they were taken? What was their response?
- Describe the conditions about slave ships?
- What is a Speculum Orum?
- What percentage of slaves died in the middle passage? Using simple multiplication figure out a number amount for the slaves who died.

Resistance

- There was resistance to the slave trade, both in Africa and in the Americas.
- In the Americas, many enslaved Africans escaped and formed maroons.
- Later, Africans would lead revolts aboard slave ships (Amistad and Creole).
- Revolts also took place in the Caribbean Islands (Haiti) and later in the southern United States.



Death of Capt. Ferrer, the Captain of the Amistad, July, 1839.

Resistance

- The descendants of enslaved Africans rebelled in Haiti during the 1790s and in the southern United States in the 1800s.
- By this time, an abolition, or antislavery, movement had taken shape.
- It saw slavery as an evil that must be ended worldwide.

Departure Activity

Create a describing map about the Middle Passage. You must include 7 (middle school worthy) adjectives.