Global Encounters and the Global Economy

I. Modernity and Europe
II. Economics, Exploration and Contact
III. Columbus and the “New World”
IV. Transatlantic Slave Trade and Global Economy
Innovations and European Power

- **Agricultural** - leads to more food supply and population growth.
- **Military** - Guns and artillery increase in power of armies.
- **Economic** - banking and capitalism.
- **Shipping and navigation**.
“Modern” European powers begin to expand internally and externally.

Leaders finance voyages of discovery and conquest.

Search for new trade routes, world power and new lands.
Ptolemaic Maps 15th Century
Columbus and Contact in the New World

- **1400-1600** - Age of exploration and transatlantic voyages.
- **1492** - Columbus financed by Spanish Monarchy to chart westward route to Asia.
- **October 12, 1492** - Columbus’ expedition makes landfall in Bahama islands.
- **4 voyages 1492-1502**
Columbus and Contact
Discovery or Imperialism?

- Historians debate legacy of Columbus and meaning of European Voyages.
- Beginning of modernization of non-European world.
- Dramatic transformation of lives of native populations.
Transatlantic Slave Trade

- Slave Trade: Export of human beings for slave labor.
- 1444: First Africans sold for slave labor in Europe.
- 1502: Transatlantic slave trade to New World Begins
Transatlantic Slave Trade
### Slave exports from Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1450-1600</td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1601-1700</td>
<td>1,868,000</td>
<td>16.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1701-1800</td>
<td>6,133,000</td>
<td>52.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1801-1900</td>
<td>3,330,000</td>
<td>28.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,698,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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