

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.**

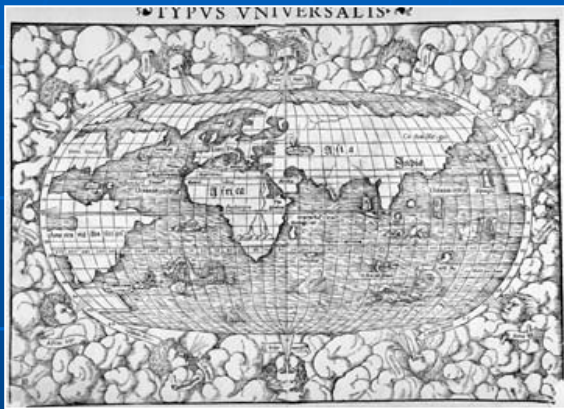


Modernization and Global Power

- **“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.**

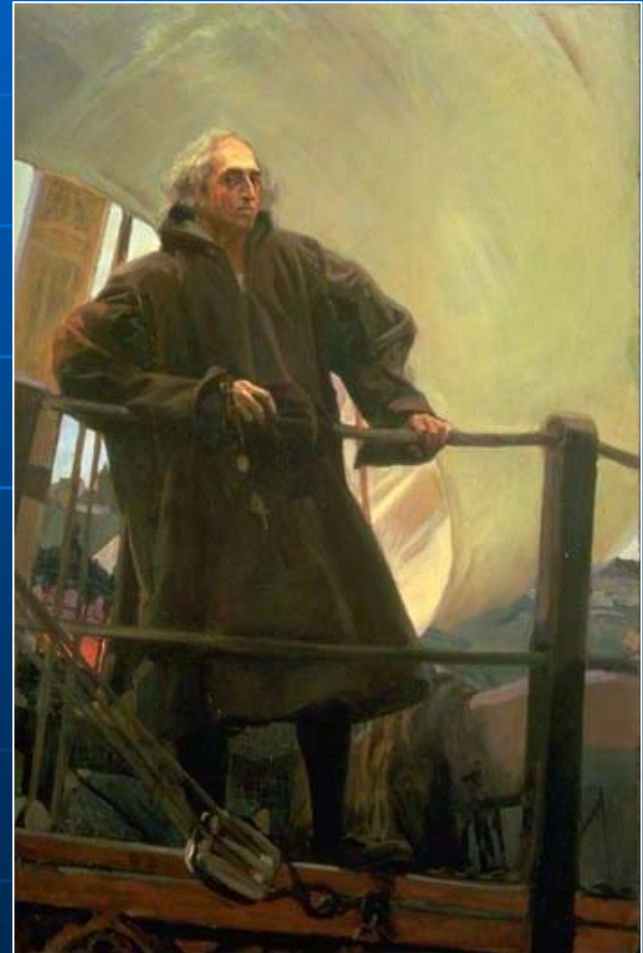


Ptolemaic Maps 15th Century



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



Columbus and Contact



Columbus and Contact

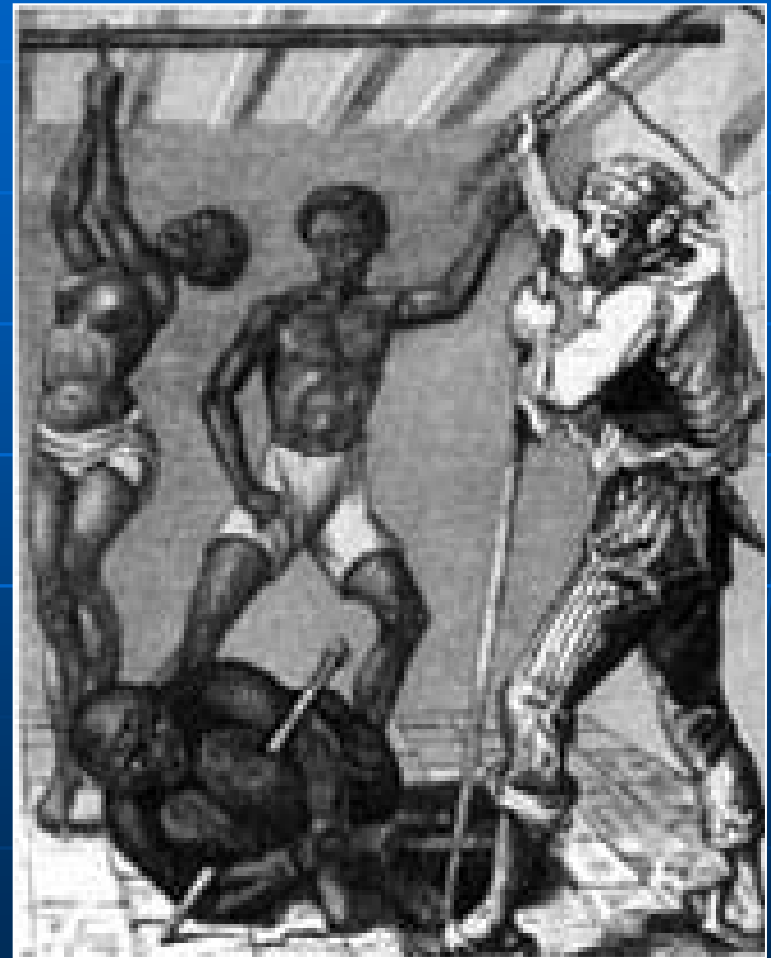


Discovery or Imperialism?

- **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

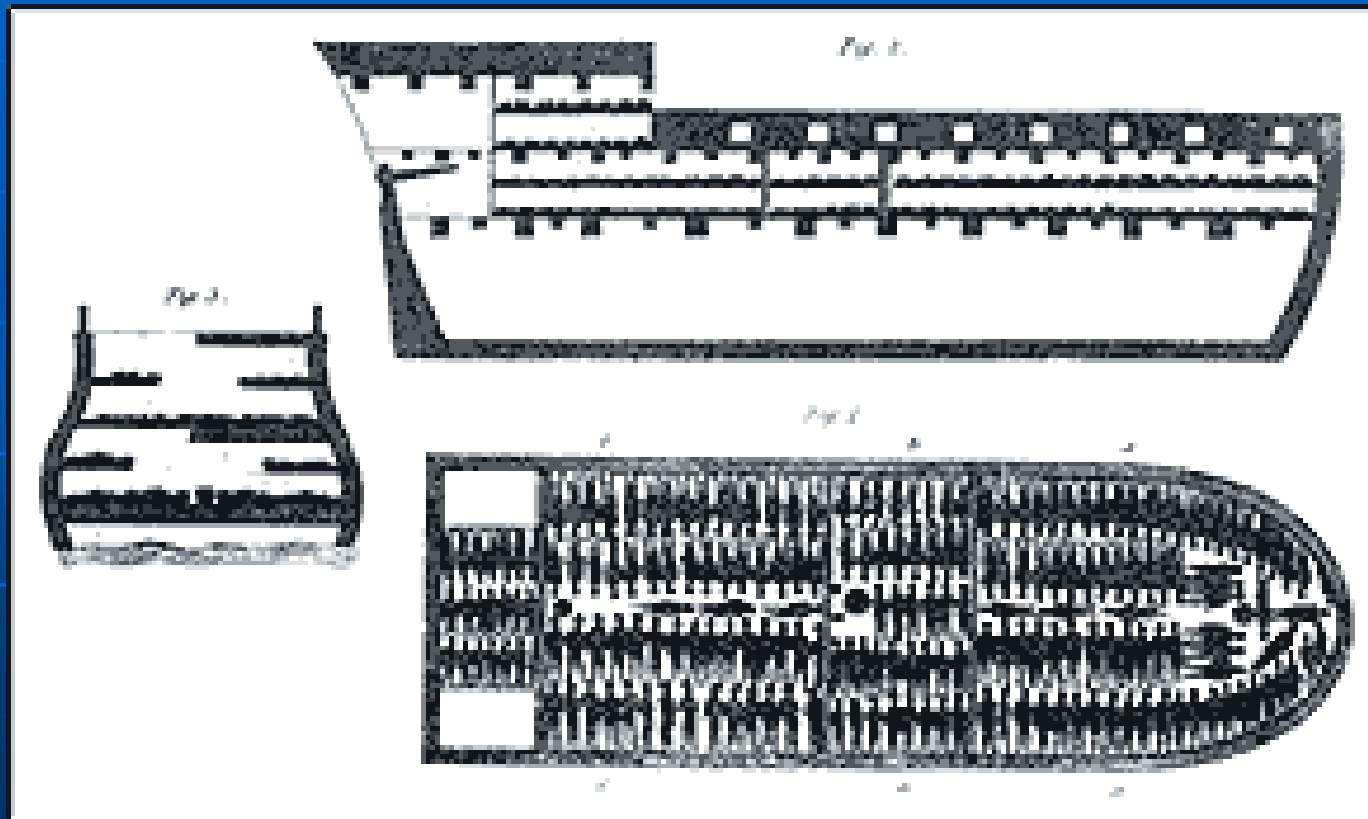
- **Slave Trade: Export of human beings for slave labor.**
- **1444-First Africans sold for slave labor in Europe.**
- **1502: Transatlantic slave trade to New World Begins**



Transatlantic Slave Trade



Transatlantic Slave Trade



Transatlantic Slave Trade

Slave exports from Africa

Period Volume Percent

1450-1600 367,000 3.1

1601-1700 1,868,000 16.0

1701-1800 6,133,000 52.4

1801-1900 3,330,000 28.5

Total 11,698,000 100.0

From Paul E. Lovejoy, "Volume of the Atlantic Slave Trade," *Journal of African History* 23 (1982), 473-501.