## **Study Guide**

## **Chapter 14: Europe and the World – New Encounters**

For each of the statements below, write a short paragraph. Each paragraph should be 3-5 sentences long.

- a. Rewrite the statement in your own words, borrowing only key words or phrases
- b. Give at least one example (e.g., person, event) that supports the statement, providing specific detail about the example
- c. Explain how your example supports your statement.

## **Concept:** European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.

1. European states sought direct access to gold, spices, and luxury goods as a means to enhance personal wealth and state power.
2. Christianity was a stimulus for exploration as governments and religious authorities sought to spread the faith, and for some it served
as a justification for the subjugation of indigenous civilizations.
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<b>Concept:</b> Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.
3. Advances in navigational technology facilitated European contact and interaction with other parts of the world.
4. Advances in military technology allowed Europeans to establish power and influence over other parts of the world.

## **Concept:** Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through coercion and negotiation.

5. The Portuguese established a commercial network along the African coast, in South and East Asia, and in South America in the late 15th and throughout the 16th centuries.
6. The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which made Spain a dominant state in Europe in the 16th century.

7. The Atlantic nations of France, England, and the Netherlands followed by establishing their own colonies and trading networks to comp Portuguese and Spanish dominance in the 17th century.	ete with
8. The competition for trade led to conflicts and rivalries among European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries.	

practices, and diseases, resulting in the destruction of some indigenous civilizations, a shift toward European dominance, and the expansion of the slave trade.  O. The exchange of goods shifted the center of economic power in Europe from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic states and brought the latter into an expanding world economy.		
expanding world economy.		
10. The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases – the Columbian Exchange – created economic opportunities for Europeans and in some cases facilitated European subjugation and destruction of indigenous peoples, particularly in the Americas.		

**Concept:** Europe's colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, fauna, cultural

1. Europeans expanded the African slave trade in response to the establishment of a plantation economy in the Americas and demographic catastrophes among indigenous peoples.		