

## Chapter 20

# THE ATLANTIC WORLD

## Section 1

### Spain Builds an American Empire

## THE VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS

- 1492 – Columbus landed on an island in the \_\_\_\_\_ but thought he had reached the East Indies
  - He named it \_\_\_\_\_ or “Holy Savior”
- The Spanish financed \_\_\_\_\_ more trips
- \_\_\_\_\_ – lands that are controlled by another nation

## OTHER EXPLORERS

- Pedro Álvares Cabral claimed \_\_\_\_\_ for Portugal – developed sugar plantations
- Amerigo Vespucci traveled to \_\_\_\_\_ and claimed that the land was not part of Asia
  - A German \_\_\_\_\_ named the new continent “America”
- Vasco Núñez de Balboa marched through Panama to see the \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ sailed around South America to the Pacific
  - \_\_\_\_\_ to circumnavigate the world

## SPANISH CONQUEST IN MEXICO

- Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ turned their attention to the American mainland
- Hernando Cortés landed on the shores of Mexico and marched towards the \_\_\_\_\_
- Cortés conquered the Aztecs in \_\_\_\_\_ due to:
  - Muskets and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Aided by other \_\_\_\_\_ groups
  - disease

# SPANISH CONQUEST IN PERU

- Francisco Pizarro and the \_\_\_\_\_ ambushed the Incan forces and kidnapped Atahualpa
  - Spaniards received the ransom and then \_\_\_\_\_ him
- Pizarro captured the Incan capital, \_\_\_\_\_
- Spaniards also captured the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Yucatan and Guatamala
- Spain had created an \_\_\_\_\_ Empire
- Mestizo – mixed \_\_\_\_\_ and Native Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_ – natives worked for Spanish landlords

# SPAIN'S INFLUENCE EXPANDS

- Spain – most powerful nation; \_\_\_\_\_
- Juan Ponce de Leon \_\_\_\_\_ at Florida
- Francisco Vásquez de Coronado led an \_\_\_\_\_ through AZ, NM, TX, OK, & KS
- Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ colonized the area
  - They also pushed for better treatment of the \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER 20 SECTION 2

# EUROPEAN NATIONS SETTLE NORTH AMERICA

## FRENCH CLAIMS IN NORTH AMERICA

- Giovanni da Verrazzano discovered \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ found the St. Lawrence River and the island of Montreal (Mount Real)
- Samuel de Champlain founded \_\_\_\_\_
- Sieur de La Salle claimed the \_\_\_\_\_ River Valley for France
  - He called it \_\_\_\_\_ in honor of Louis XIV
- \_\_\_\_\_ colonist were interested in fur trade - \$

## ***THE ENGLISH ARRIVE IN NORTH AMERICA***

- Jamestown – \_\_\_\_\_ permanent settlement in North America
  - Tobacco – \_\_\_\_\_
- Puritans sought religious \_\_\_\_\_ in Plymouth

## ***DUTCH CLAIMS IN NORTH AMERICA***

- Henry Hudson – Hudson River, \_\_\_\_\_, & Hudson Strait
  - New Netherland – \_\_\_\_\_ holdings in N. America
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the Duke of York drove out the Dutch and renamed it New York

## ***COLONIZING THE CARIBBEAN***

- French seized Haiti, Guadeloupe, & \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ settled Barbados & Jamaica
- Europeans build \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ plantations
  - Enslaved Africans provided the \_\_\_\_\_

## ***ENGLAND BATTLES FRANCE***

- A dispute over claims in the \_\_\_\_\_ led to the French & Indian War
  - Part of the Seven Years' War between France & \_\_\_\_\_
  - The French \_\_\_\_\_ their North American holdings
- \_\_\_\_\_ battled European settlers and disease

## **Chapter 20 Section 3 The Atlantic Slave Trade**

### **The Causes of African Slavery**

- \_\_\_\_\_ had existed in Africa for centuries
- The spread of Islam into \_\_\_\_\_ increased slavery

- Advantages in using Africans in the \_\_\_\_\_:
  - Exposed to European \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ in farming
  - Less likely to \_\_\_\_\_ due to not knowing the area
  - Skin \_\_\_\_\_ made escaped slaves easier to catch
- The Atlantic slave trade became a massive \_\_\_\_\_
- Spain and \_\_\_\_\_ began importing slaves to the Americas
  - \_\_\_\_\_% went to Brazil

### Slavery Spreads

- \_\_\_\_\_ – England was the leader of enslaved Africans
- By 1830, about \_\_\_\_\_ slaves toiled in the United States
- African merchants / rulers captured and traded other Africans for \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

### Triangular Trade

- Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ manufactured goods to West Africa
  - Goods were exchanged for \_\_\_\_\_
- Africans were \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic
  - Merchants bought sugar, \_\_\_\_\_, and tobacco
- Merchants returned to \_\_\_\_\_ with products

OR

- \_\_\_\_\_ from New England exchanged for Africans
- Africans traded for sugar from \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ sold to rum makers in New England

## **The Middle Passage**

- \_\_\_\_\_ – voyage that brought captured Africans to the New World
- Cruelty
  - Packed into dark \_\_\_\_\_ holds
  - Whippings
  - Disease
  - Suicide
  - \_\_\_\_\_% died on the journey

## **Slavery in America**

- Slaves worked in mines and \_\_\_\_\_
- Slavery was a \_\_\_\_\_ condition
  - And a hereditary \_\_\_\_\_
- Africans kept \_\_\_\_\_ their cultural heritage
- Slaves found ways to \_\_\_\_\_ and revolt

## **Consequences of the Slave Trade**

- African cultures lost \_\_\_\_\_ of their fittest members
- Families were \_\_\_\_\_ apart
- Guns were introduced in \_\_\_\_\_
- Slaves \_\_\_\_\_ to the growth of the economies of the colonies
- The \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere has a substantial African-American population

## Chapter 20 Section 4

# The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

### The Colombian Exchange

- \_\_\_\_\_ – the global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas
  - \_\_\_\_\_, squash, pineapples, tobacco, cacao beans (for chocolate), corn, & \_\_\_\_\_
  - Horses, cattle, \_\_\_\_\_, & pigs came to America
  - Bananas, rice barley, & \_\_\_\_\_ came to America
  - European \_\_\_\_\_

### Global Trade

- Capitalism – \_\_\_\_\_ system based on private ownership and the investment of resources for profit
- Merchants & nations obtained great \_\_\_\_\_
- Inflation – supply of \_\_\_\_\_ was less than the demand causing prices to rise
- Joint-stock companies – investors buy shares of a \_\_\_\_\_ and share in profits or losses

### The Growth of Mercantilism

- Mercantilism – a country's power depended mainly on its \_\_\_\_\_
  - Obtain as much \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ as possible
  - Establish a favorable \_\_\_\_\_ of trade
    - A nations should sell more goods than is \_\_\_\_\_
      - Become self-\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ played a vital role
  - Supplied \_\_\_\_\_ materials
  - Market for \_\_\_\_\_ goods
- Helped create a national identity and expanded the \_\_\_\_\_ of the monarch