

# STUDY GUIDE

## EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION

### LESSON 1

#### Portuguese Explorers

- Bartholomeu Dias reached the southern tip of Africa, later called the Cape of Good Hope, in 1488.
- Vasco da Gama sailed around Africa, cutting across the Indian ocean to the coast of India, arriving in Calicut in 1498. He made a large profit from spices obtained in India.
- The Portuguese Admiral Afonso de Albuquerque took control of the spice trade from the Muslims by taking over Melaka, a spice trade port in the Malay Peninsula.
- A treaty was signed with the Moluccan ruler that established Portuguese control of the spice trade.

#### Spanish Explorers

- Sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean to find a route to Asia
- Christopher Columbus reached the Americas in 1492, exploring the coastline of Cuba and Hispaniola in the Caribbean. He believed he had reached Asia.
- Ferdinand Magellan passed through a waterway at the tip of South America, later called the Strait of Magellan. Although he reached the Philippines, he was killed by indigenous people there. Magellan is remembered as the first person to sail completely around the globe.

## THE FIRST GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

### LESSON 2

#### Commercial Revolution

Mercantilism, which was the belief that the prosperity of a nation depended on its supply of bullion (gold and silver) contributed to the success of the Commercial Revolution.

#### The Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants, animals, and even things like diseases between Europe and the Americas was a part of the Columbian Exchange.

## COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

### LESSON 3

#### State and Church

**Viceroy**s were appointed to rule the colonies in absence of the monarch.

**Missions** were built to Christianize the native peoples and use them for labor.

#### Social Classes

**Peninsulares** – Spanish and Portuguese officials born in Europe

**Creoles** – descendants of Europeans born in Latin America

**Mestizos** – the offspring of Europeans and Native Americans

**Mulattoes** – the offspring of Africans and Europeans

#### Economic Foundations

**Mita** – a labor system that the Spanish administrators in Peru used to draft native people to work

**Encomienda** – a system of labor the Spanish used in the Americas; Spanish landowners had the right as granted by Queen Isabella, to use Native Americans as laborers