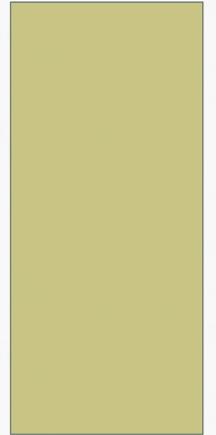


# CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXPLORATIONS



# CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXPLORATIONS

- INDIA
- CHINA
- ARABIAN STATES
- AFRICA
- SOUTH – AND MESOAMERICA
- NORTH AMERICA
- EUROPE

# INDIA



In the beginning the trade with Europe meant gold and silver for Indian tradesmen...

The Portuguese defeated a local ruler and took the little district Goa 1510

Portuguese Vasco da Gama reached the city of Calicut 1498



**1600** foundation of the **British East Indian Company**

**1602** foundation of the **Dutch East Indian Company**

These companies would dominate the trade with India after 1600. In the middle of the 1700s the British and French fought over the power over India...

# CHINA

Between 1368 to 1644 – Emperors of the Ming Dynasty ruled China



During the years of early Exploration China was extremely restrictive with contacts with foreigners, but they were depending on the silver they demanded as payment of their goods



Shortage of silver led to deflation, hoarding of grain and coins. Several natural disasters during the 1600s weakened China further. Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands took the opportunity and established colonies

1644 – the Manchu State was established (Qing dynasty). This dynasty lasted until 1912 ...

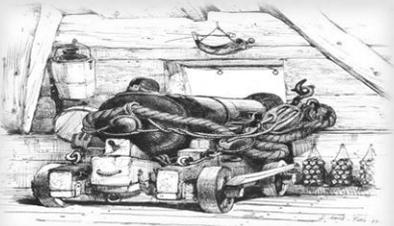


# ARABIAN STATES

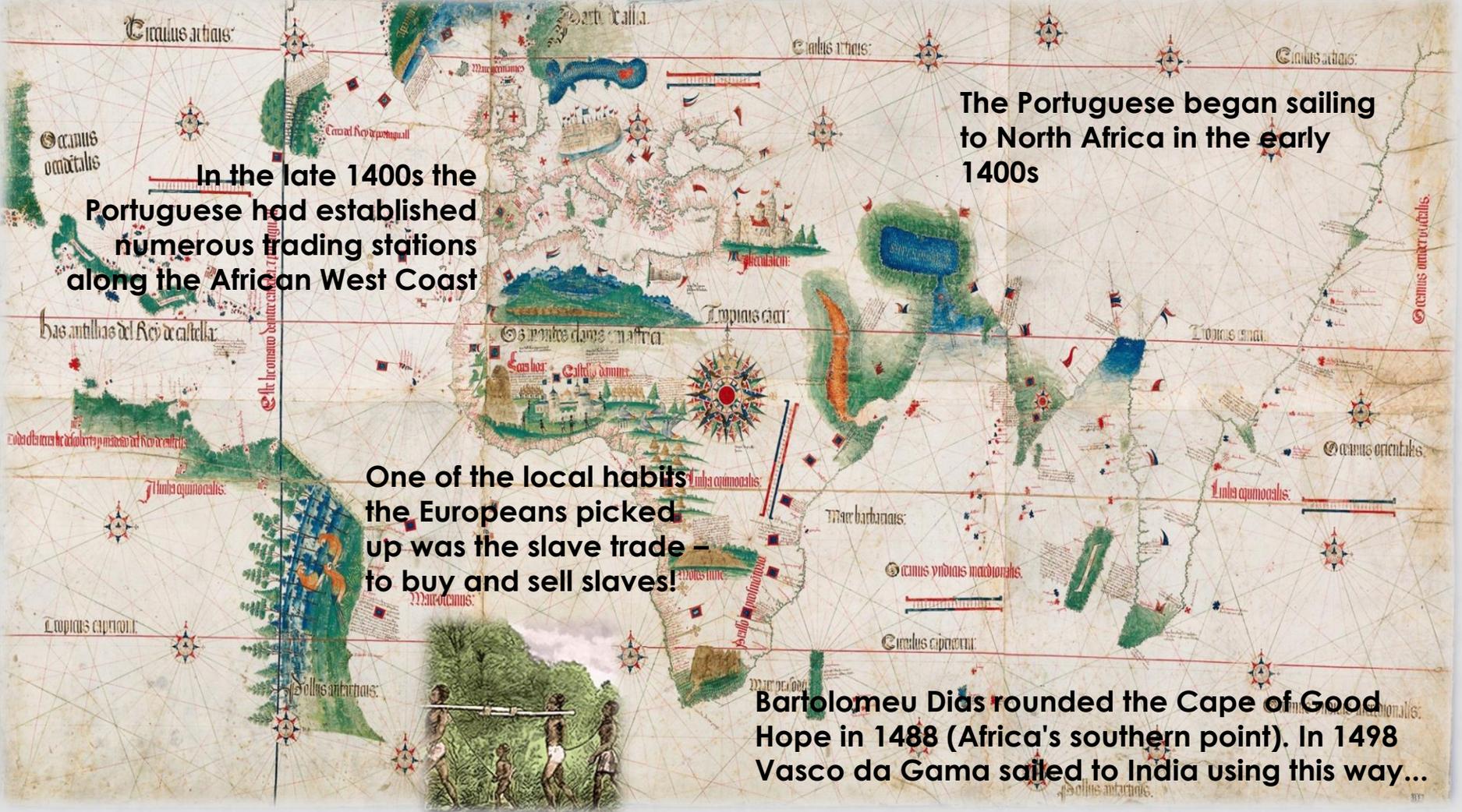
Merchants from areas around the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf had taken care of trade in this area before 1500

The Portuguese first sailed around the previous trading cities. Then they captured Muscat, Socotra and Ormuz and established their own trading stations

The Arab trade was stopped and it was now the Europeans who dominated the area – with the use of canons...



# AFRICA



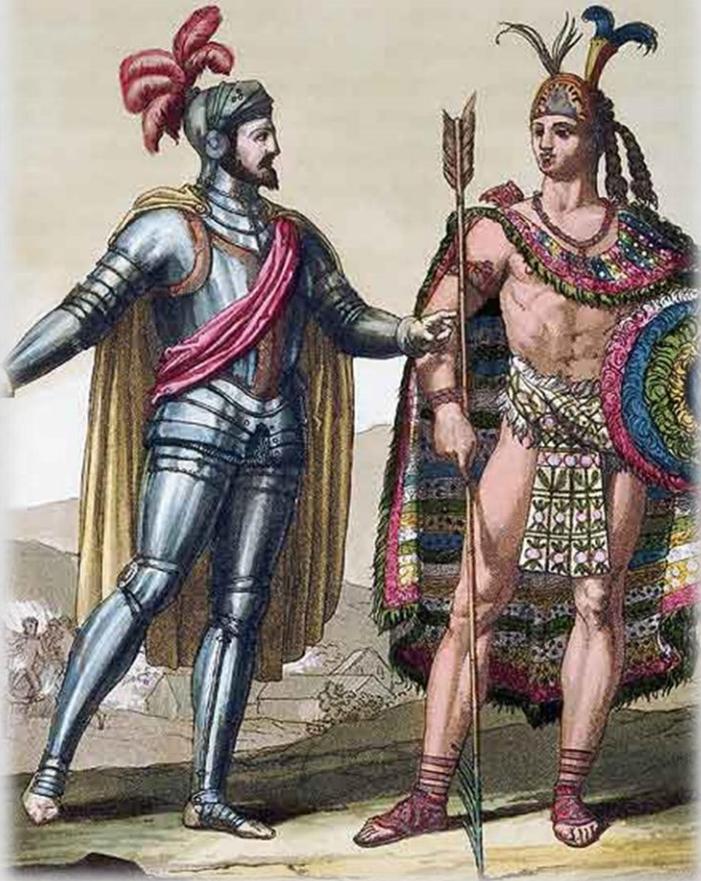
**In the late 1400s the Portuguese had established numerous trading stations along the African West Coast**

**The Portuguese began sailing to North Africa in the early 1400s**

**One of the local habits the Europeans picked up was the slave trade – to buy and sell slaves!**

**Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488 (Africa's southern point). In 1498 Vasco da Gama sailed to India using this way...**

# SOUTH- OCH MESOAMERICA



**Spain - The conquistadors destroyed the various civilizations that existed - the Inca civilization in Peru and the Aztec civilization in Mexico**

**Then they plundered the temples and palaces**



# SOUTH- OCH MESOAMERICA



Mass deaths! Especially through various diseases such as measles, smallpox, colds, etc...

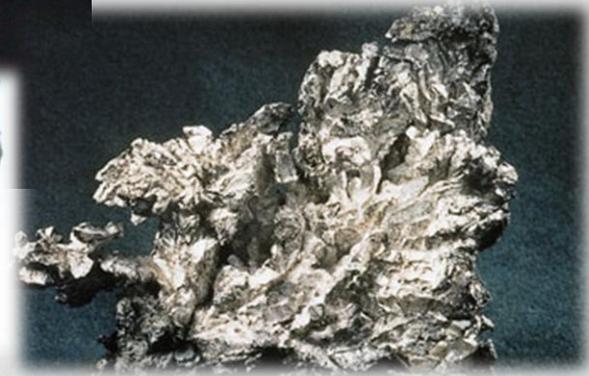
The Spaniards also executed various chieftains so that the defeated people should "know how to behave"...

# SOUTH- OCH MESOAMERICA



**Mining - mainly silver mines where the surviving native population were treated as serfs**

**Plunder of raw materials , especially silver...**



# EUROPE



**Cities grew and some trade cities became enormously rich**

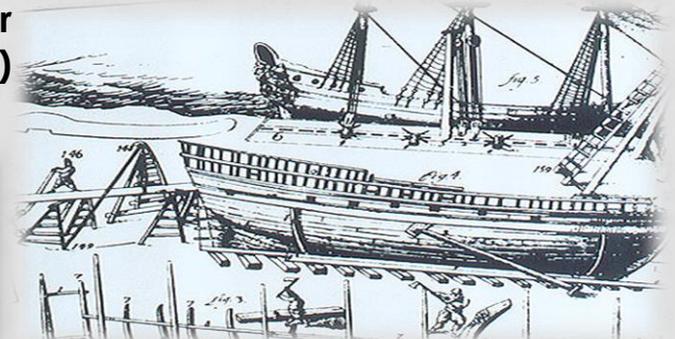
**Capitalism!**  
Now a new economic system developed. Forgotten was the “moral economy”. It was OK to make money ...



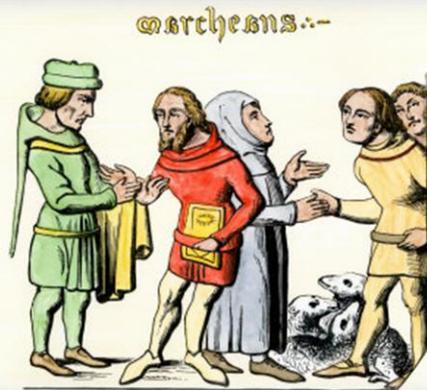
# EUROPE



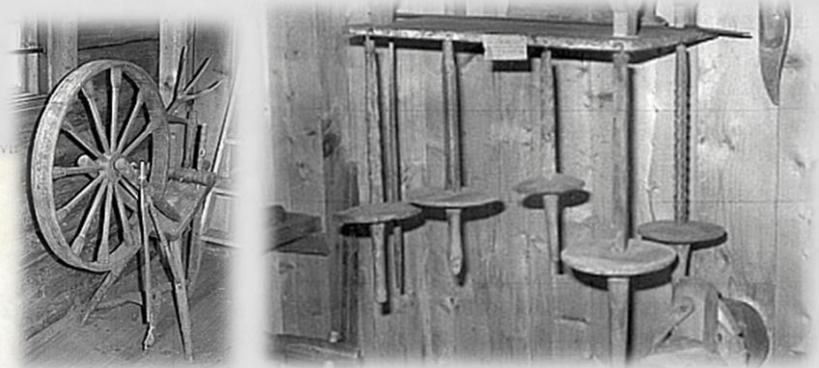
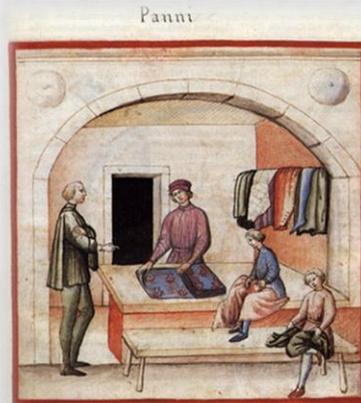
**Mining in Europe received a considerable boost - now a variety of metals was in demand (especially iron for weapons and ship building)**



# EUROPE



Early industry



**Cottage industry (put-out system) was a system where an entrepreneur or a trader put out equipment and materials to the farmer/peasant. The farmer/peasant completed the product (often textile which was spun and then woven). Then the entrepreneur went around and collected the finished products for sale. The farmer/peasant (handicraftsman) received a small sum of money for their work ...**

# EUROPE



The trading Middle Class could now become very rich. This meant a general redistribution of wealth. How do you think this affected the society of the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries?

