

Exercise walk-through

# 4.4

## Maritime Empires Established

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AP World History: Modern

# Maritime Empires Established

Europeans established **trading posts** in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable, and pursued colonisation in the Americas driven by political, religious, and economic **rivalries**.

- **Enslavement in Africa continued in its traditional forms**, including incorporation into households.
- The growth of the **plantation economy** increased demand for enslaved labour, and the **Atlantic slave trade** expanded enormously to supply it.
- Systems such as the **encomienda** and **mita** compelled Indigenous labour.

## Maritime Empires Established, continued

Where existing states were strong, Europeans traded rather than conquered: despite disruption caused by Portuguese arrival, **existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued**, and Asian states largely dictated the terms.



*Cerro Rico at Potosi*

## Four coerced-labour systems, told apart

- **Enslavement in Africa continued in its traditional forms**, including incorporation into households.
- The growth of the **plantation economy** increased demand for enslaved labour, and the **Atlantic slave trade** expanded enormously to supply it.
- Systems such as the **encomienda** and **mita** compelled Indigenous labour.

# Four coerced-labour systems, told apart, in detail

| SYSTEM                | WHO, AND WHERE                        | WHAT IT SUPPLIED                                                             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ENCOMIENDA            | Indigenous people, Spanish America    | a labour grant attached to a colonist                                        |
| MITA                  | Indigenous communities, the Andes     | rotating compulsory labour, above all for the mines                          |
| PLANTATION SLAVERY    | enslaved Africans, the Atlantic world | the workforce for sugar, tobacco and later cotton                            |
| SLAVERY WITHIN AFRICA | continues in its traditional forms    | incorporation into households — a different institution, and the CED says so |

The growth of the **plantation economy** increased demand for enslaved labour, and the **Atlantic slave trade** expanded enormously to supply it.

## Exercises 2.1-2.2

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**2.1** State what drove European maritime empire-building. [2]

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**2.2** State the two Asian responses the CED records. [2]

## Exercises 2.1-2.2

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**2.1** State what drove European maritime empire-building. [2]

**2.1**

- political, religious and economic rivalries between European states

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**2.2** State the two Asian responses the CED records. [2]

**2.2**

- some states adopted restrictive or isolationist trade policies to limit disruption; existing Indian Ocean networks continued to flourish with intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants

## Exercise 2.3 (a)

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**2.3** Colonial economies used old and new labour systems.

(a) Name the existing system the CED gives.

[1]

## Exercise 2.3 (a)

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(a) Name the existing system the CED gives.

[1]

(a)

- the Incan mit'a

## Exercise 2.3 (b)

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**2.3** Colonial economies used old and new labour systems.

(b) Name three new systems.

[3]

## Exercise 2.3 (b)

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**2.3** Colonial economies used old and new labour systems.

(b) Name three new systems.

[3]

(b)

- any three of: chattel slavery; indentured servitude; encomienda; hacienda

## Exercises 3.1-3.2

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**3.1** The African states whose influence grew include

[1]

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**A** the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo

**B** the Mughals

**C** the Safavids

**D** the Manchu

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**3.2** Existing Indian Ocean networks are described as

[1]

☐

**A** destroyed

**B** continuing to flourish

**C** European-owned

**D** abandoned

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**3.1 A**

- both are named

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**3.2** Existing Indian Ocean networks are described as

[1]

☐

**A** destroyed

**B** continuing to flourish

**C** European-owned

**D** abandoned

**3.2 B**

- the CED says they continued to flourish

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A state adopts restrictive trade policies to limit foreign influence.

(a) State what the CED says it was trying to limit.

[1]

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A state adopts restrictive trade policies to limit foreign influence.

(a) State what the CED says it was trying to limit. [1]

(a)

- the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A state adopts restrictive trade policies to limit foreign influence.

(b) Explain why this is evidence of agency rather than weakness.

[2]

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A state adopts restrictive trade policies to limit foreign influence.

(b) Explain why this is evidence of agency rather than weakness. [2]

(b)

- the state assessed the effects and chose a policy, which is a decision rather than a failure to resist