

Exercise walk-through

Maritime Empires Established ■ 4.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what drove European maritime empire-building
- explain the two Asian responses the CED records
- name the African states whose influence grew
- name the labour systems in the American colonies

Method — The drivers

Driven largely by **political, religious and economic rivalries**, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and British. The competition is between Europeans as much as with anyone else.

Method — Two Asian responses

Some Asian states sought to **limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects** of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting **restrictive or isolationist trade policies**; meanwhile existing Indian Ocean networks **continued to flourish**, including intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.

Method — African states

The expansion of maritime trading networks **fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo**, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.

Method — Labour

Colonial economies largely depended on agriculture, **utilised existing labour systems including the Incan mit'a**, and **introduced new systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and encomienda and hacienda systems**. Enslavement in Africa also continued in its traditional forms, while the plantation economy increased demand for enslaved labour in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social and cultural changes.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what drove European maritime empire-building.

Solution 2.1

Method: The drivers

Worked steps

political, religious and economic rivalries **B1** between European states **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the two Asian responses the CED records.

Solution 2.2

Method: Two Asian responses

Worked steps

some states adopted restrictive or isolationist trade policies to limit disruption **B1**; existing Indian Ocean networks continued to flourish with intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Colonial economies used old and new labour systems.

- (a) Name the existing system the CED gives.
- (b) Name three new systems.

Solution 2.3

Method: Labour

Worked steps

(a) the Incan mit'a **B1**. (b) any three of: chattel slavery; indentured servitude; encomienda; hacienda **B3**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The African states whose influence grew include

- A** the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo
- B** the Mughals
- C** the Safavids
- D** the Manchu

Solution 3.1

Method: African states

A the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo



B the Mughals

C the Safavids

D the Manchu

Worked steps

A. both are named.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Existing Indian Ocean networks are described as

- A** destroyed
- B** continuing to flourish
- C** European-owned
- D** abandoned

Solution 3.2

Method: Two Asian responses

- A destroyed
- B continuing to flourish 
- C European-owned
- D abandoned

Worked steps

B. the CED says they continued to flourish.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A state adopts restrictive trade policies to limit foreign influence.

- (a) State what the CED says it was trying to limit.
- (b) Explain why this is evidence of agency rather than weakness.

Solution 3.3

Method: Two Asian responses

Worked steps

(a) the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade **B1**. (b) the state assessed the effects and chose a policy **B1**, which is a decision rather than a failure to resist **B1**.