**Chapter 16.3-4**

**The Colonial System and Slave Trade**

1. Why Colonize?
	1. Europe was overcrowded- new land and opportunities for all
	2. Great source of wealth from raw goods
	3. European powers competed with each other
2. New colonies
	1. **Portuguese and Spanish**
		1. Split South America with the **Treaty of Tordesillas**
		2. Wanted gold and silver, created plantations for cash crops
		3. **Encomienda system-** colonists created a feudal system in which natives worked the land and were taught Christianity
		4. Class system based on race
			1. **Peninsulares** (Spain-born)
			2. **Creoles** (white, American born)
			3. Mestizos and Mulattoes (mixed)
			4. Indians
			5. African slaves
	2. **French**
		1. Settled in Quebec and Mississippi
		2. Good relations with natives, wanted fur
	3. **English**
		1. Settled east coast of North America, Canada
		2. Created 13 permanent colonies (Jamestown was the first)
3. **Columbian Exchange** – exchange of natural goods between the Americas and Europe
	1. Americas to Europe
		1. Animals: turkeys, fur from wild animals
		2. **Plants**: potatoes, corn, chocolate, beans, peanuts, rubber, tomatoes, tobacco
	2. Europe to Americas
		1. **Animals:** cattle, chickens, horses, rats, pigs, sheep
		2. Plants: garlic, wheat, oats, sugar, lettuce, coffee
		3. Diseases: influenza, malaria, smallpox
	3. **Impact:**
		1. Changes diets and foods in Europe
		2. Animals, plants impact economy of Americas
		3. Diseases devastated natives
4. **Mercantilism**
	1. Economic philosophy that a nation’s strength depended on its wealth
	2. Nations sought to export more than it imported and compete with other countries
	3. Used colonies to get raw goods and turn into manufactured goods
	4. Joint-stock companies
5. The Slave Trade
	1. Origins
		1. Colonies needed plantation workers but natives died of disease and indentured servants were temporary
		2. Slave trade already in Africa, Europeans created a new market
		3. Europeans set up slave ports in Africa, first Portuguese then British
	2. **Triangular Trade**- trade between Europe, Africa, and Americas
		1. Europe to Africa: gave guns, manufactured goods
		2. Africa to Americas:
			1. **Middle Passage**- slaves harsh passage to the Americas
			2. Most slaves taken to South America or Caribbean
		3. Americas to Europe: raw goods (ex. Sugar and tobacco)
	3. Effects of the Slave Trade
		1. Africa lost many strong youths and divided African tribes against each other
		2. **African Diaspora**- spread of African peoples and culture throughout the world
		3. Extremely harsh conditions for slaves in New world
		4. Created strong American economies