

# SILENT BELL RINGER



Coffee, introduced into Europe by Arabic traders, was considered by many Roman Catholics to be a drink of infidels. As its popularity spread and Venetian and French merchants began to import it, Pope Clement VIII was urged to ban it.


Clement, however, found it so delicious that he chose instead to baptize the beverage and, in 1592, issued an edict formally recognizing it as a “Christian” drink.

1. Who introduced coffee to Europe?
2. Why was Pope Clement urged to ban it?
3. How did the Columbian Exchange promote cultural diffusion?

# SCHEVDLE

- **Objective: I can describe mercantilism and its impacts on the New World**
- **Notes**
- **Triangular Trade**

# FINALS SCHEDULE

- **Tuesday: 1st hour**
  - **Wednesday: 2nd & 4th**
  - **Thursday: 3rd & 5th**
  - **Friday: 6th & 7th**
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# MERCANTILISM AND TRIANGULAR TRADE

# GOALS OF MERCANTILISM

- **First: Create a favorable balance of trade. Each country wanted to EXPORT more products than it IMPORTED.**
- **Second: You want to maximize the amount of gold and silver in your country**



# WEAKNESSES

- Each country in Europe practiced mercantilism. Thus, nobody really wanted to trade with each other, as that was seen as strengthening your enemy.
- Some trade could not be avoided, but it was not enough to grow the economy and keep people employed.

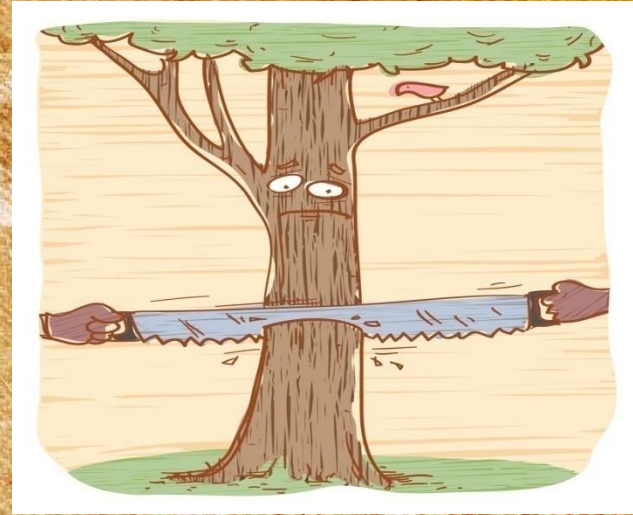
# THE SOLUTION

- Colonies provided the answer. Colonies provided a market for England's industrial goods such as metal tools and cloth.



# THE SOLUTION

- To feed English industry, the colonies provided raw materials, such as lumber, iron, and food.





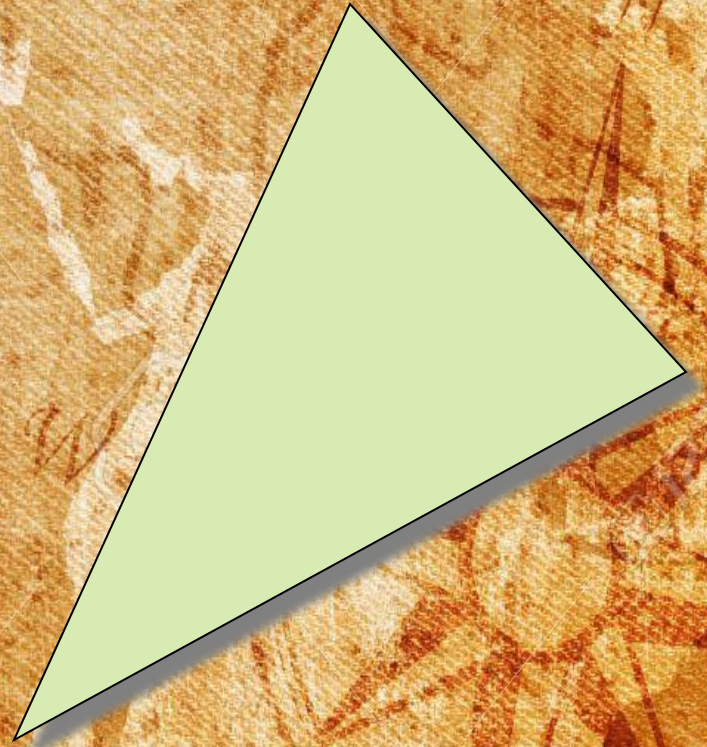
# MAKING IT WORK

- For Mercantilism to work, you can't let your colonies trade or export goods to other countries.
- So England passed laws to control colonial trade.



# TRIANGULAR TRADE

- Triangular trade grew out of a combination of the slave trade and the Mercantilism economic policy of England.



# TRIANGULAR TRADE

- The demand in England for raw materials and agricultural products such as rice, indigo, tobacco, and cotton helped fuel the transatlantic slave trade between Africa and the Americas.



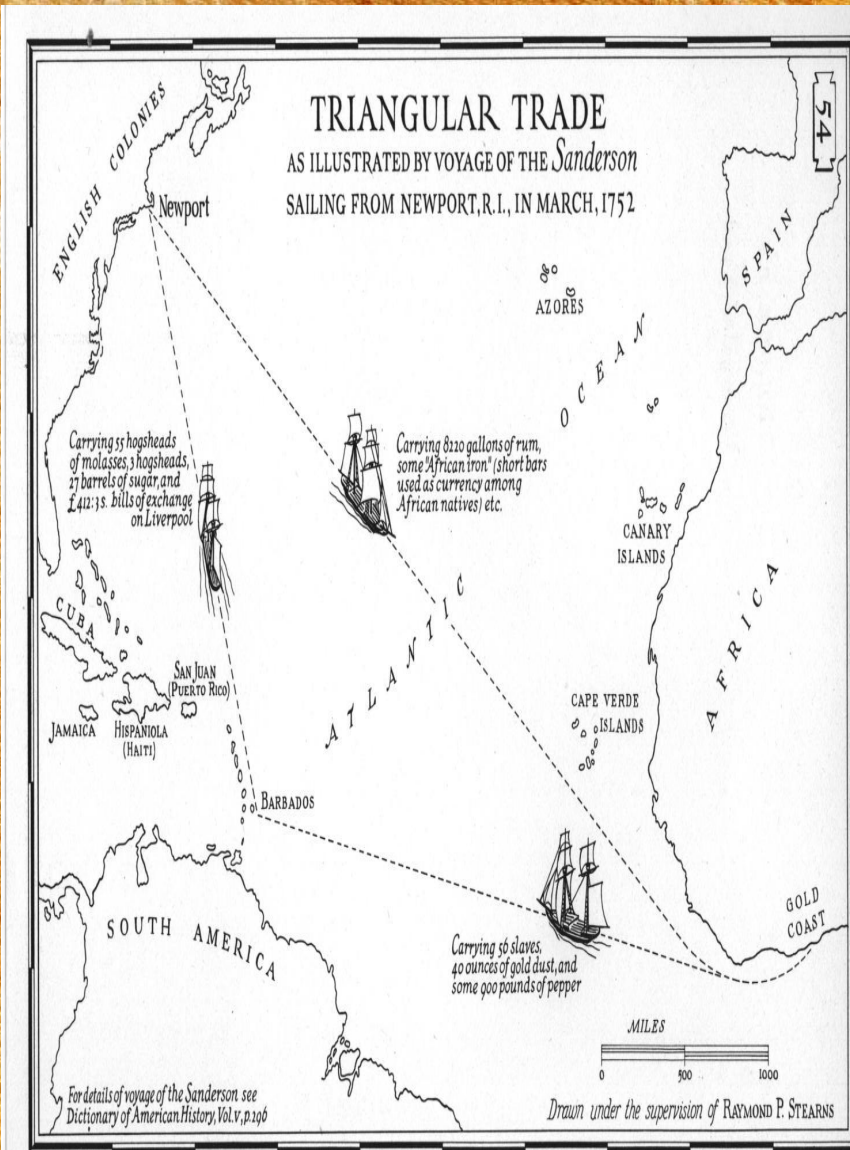
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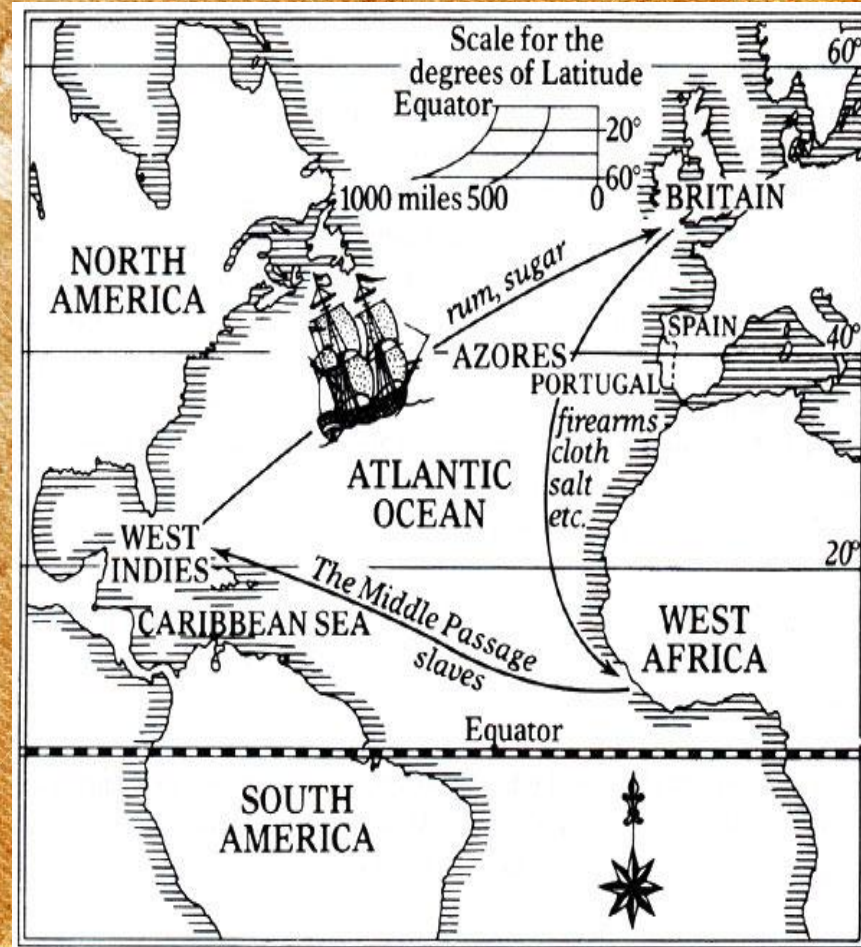
# TRADE ROUTE #1

1. From Africa, slaves are sent to the West Indies.
2. From the West Indies, molasses and sugar are sent to the 13 colonies.
3. From the 13 colonies, raw iron and rum are shipped to Africa.
4. These are traded for more slaves, and the process starts over again.



# TRADE ROUTE #2

1. From England, pots, pans, firearms, and rum are shipped to Africa.
2. From Africa, slaves are shipped to the colonies in America.
3. From the colonies, lumber, iron, grain, and rum are shipped to England.



# IMPACTS OF MERCANTILISM: ENGLAND

1. England's economy thrives due to its ability to sell manufactured products to the colonies.
2. The large amount of wealth generated will help fund wars against France and Spain for control of the Americas.



# IMPACTS OF MERCANTILISM: COLONIES

1. Very little industry is developed due to restrictions placed by England.
2. Smuggling becomes common as colonists try to get around trade restrictions. The colonists learn to defy the authority of the English government.
3. Economy is based on supplying raw materials to feed English industry.

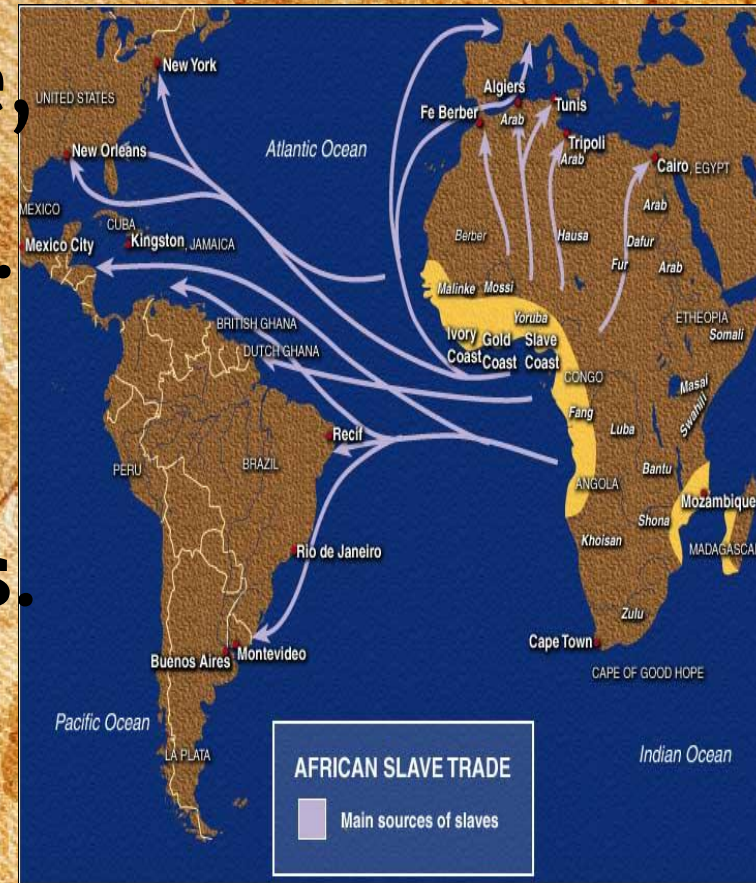




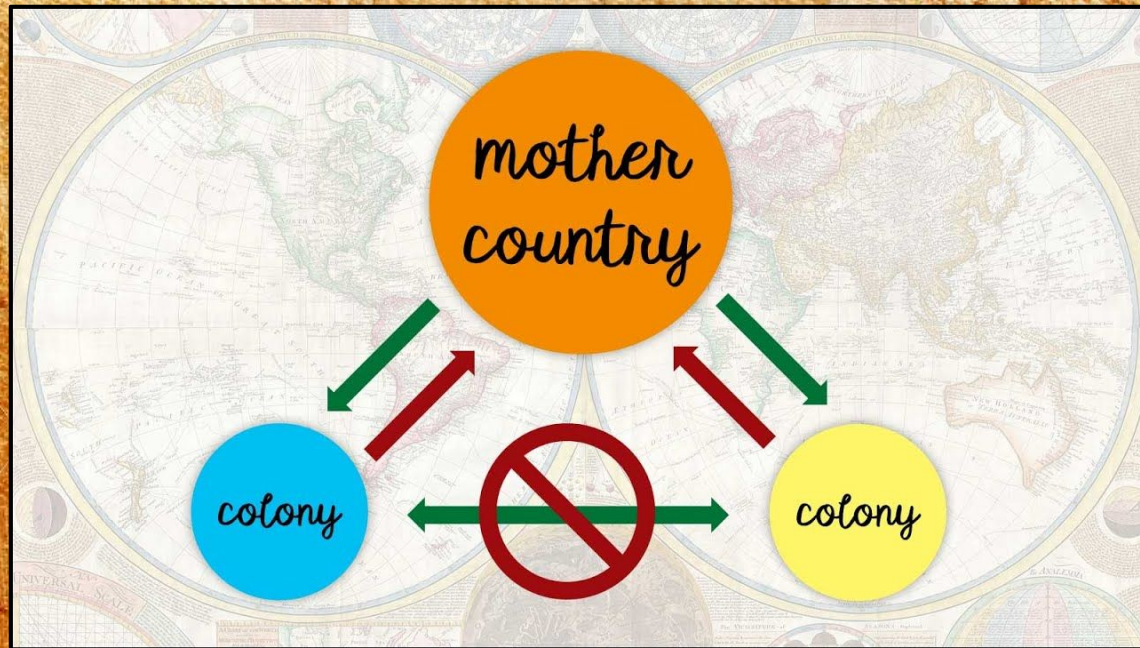
# IMPACTS OF MERCANTILISM:

## AFRICA

1. A huge migration of human beings take place, as Africans flee the slave traders and move inland.
2. Traditional cultures are disrupted due to the introduction of firearms and manufactured goods.
3. Many areas on the coast see a dramatic decrease in population due to the slave trade.



WHO DO YOU THINK  
WAS IMPACTED THE  
MOST BY MERCANTILISM?



# FINAL EXAM REVIEW GUIDE

- **Use your notes and readings from the semester to complete your Semester 1 Final Exam Review Guide**
- **This will be due the day of the final**