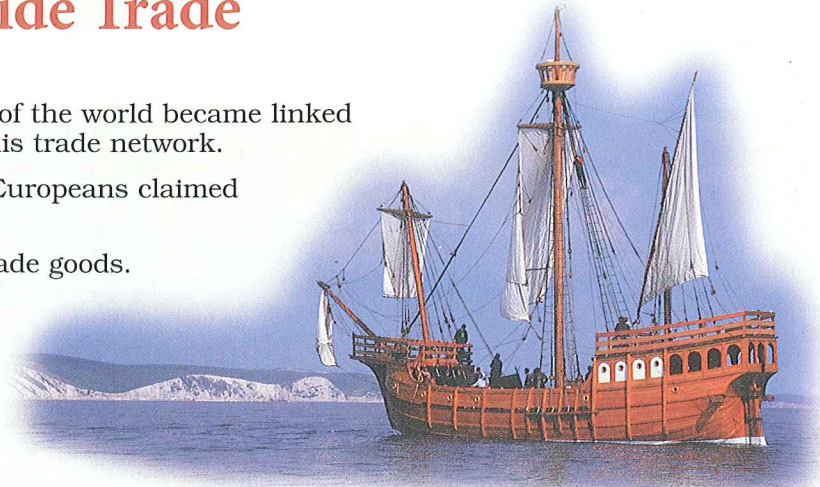


# The Dawn of Worldwide Trade

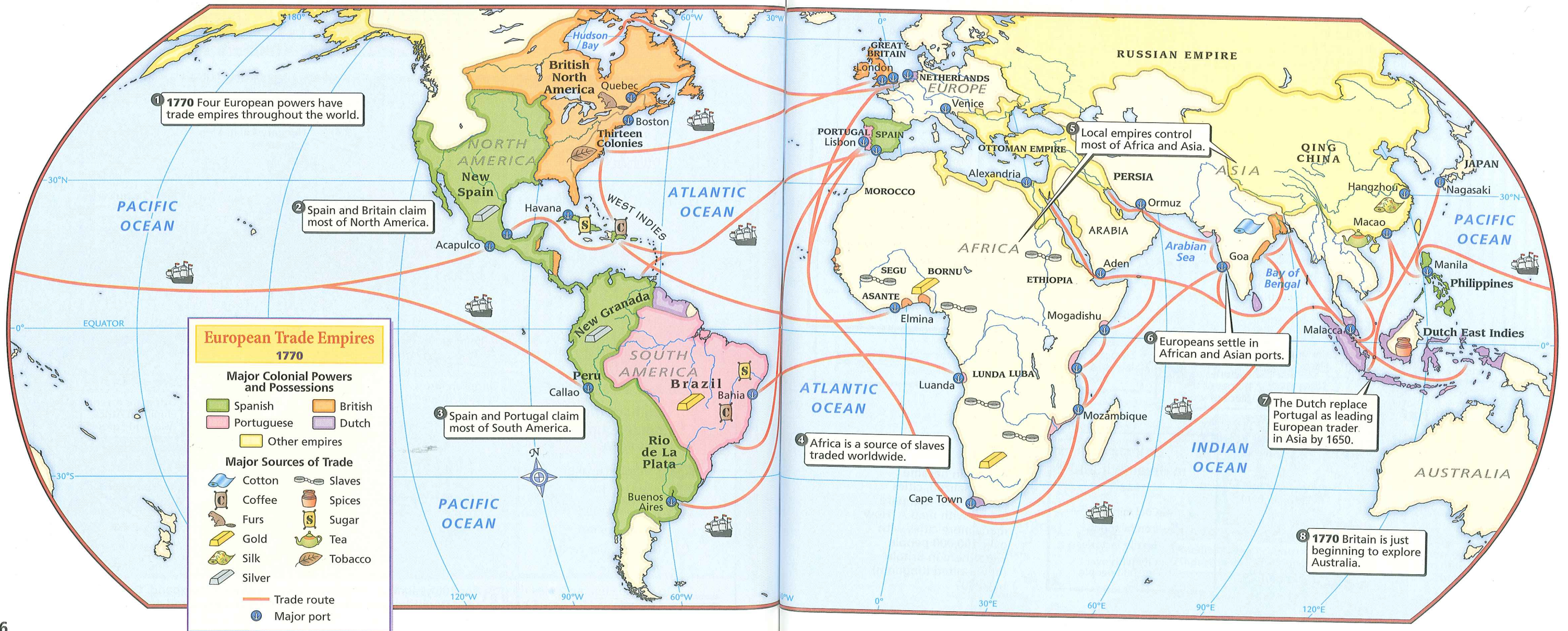
As Europeans formed colonies overseas, most of the world became linked through trade. Europe became the center of this trade network.

- Based on the voyages of early explorers, Europeans claimed land in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- These regions were sources of valuable trade goods. European countries competed for access to these goods.
- As European trade expanded, more and more goods were exchanged among different regions of the world. A world economy began to form.



**A** New ships like the caravel shown here were faster and safer. By the 1500s more goods were being moved by sea than by land.

**B** Europeans traded in such goods as coffee and silk, and also in slaves. Ports near the sources of trade often were controlled by the major European trading powers.



## European Expansion Overseas 1505-1763

<b>1500</b>	<b>1505</b> First European trade settlements are established in Africa.	<b>1545</b> World's largest silver deposit is discovered in Peru.	<b>1575</b> Brazil becomes world's largest sugar producer.	<b>1600</b>	<b>1641</b> Dutch take control of East Indies trade.	<b>1695</b> Gold is discovered in Brazil.	<b>1700</b>	<b>1713</b> British control rapidly growing slave trade.	<b>1763</b> Britain gains French territory in North America after the French and Indian War.	<b>1800</b>
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**C** During the 1500s Portuguese traders controlled the Atlantic slave trade as well as European trade with Asia. By the 1700s the British and the Dutch were the leaders in worldwide trade.