Monday, September 15, 2014

**Do Now:**
1) Quiz

**Today’s Agenda:**
1) Do Now
2) Columbian Exchange
3) Mercantilism
4) Exit-slip

**Learning Target(s):**
I can explain the Columbian Exchange and its impact on global trade.
I can describe the concept of mercantilism and explain its practice in Europe during the 16th to 18th centuries.

**Homework:**
Mercantilism Worksheet

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**The Columbian Exchange:**

- The global transfer of animals, plants, people, diseases, and ideas
- Started with the voyages of Christopher Columbus

**Impact:**
- Smallpox, measles, influenza, and whooping cough
- Population changes, migration/colonization, and forced migration
- The world was connected by trade
- The rise of mercantilism

**Growth of Mercantilism:**

- A country’s power depended primarily on its wealth
- Wealth allowed nations to build strong navies and purchase vital goods
- The goal of every nation was to generate as much wealth as possible

**Balance of Trade:**

**Two ways to improve wealth:**
- A nation could obtain as much gold and silver as possible
- A nation could establish a favorable balance of trade, in which it sold more goods than it bought

**Trade with Colonies:**
- The major goal of a country was become self-sufficient
- Mercantilism went hand in hand with colonization
- Colonies provided raw materials (ex. lumber) that couldn’t be found in the mother country
- The colonies acted as a market
Colonies could only send products to their mother countries

The Rise of Capitalism:
- Is an economic system based on private ownership and the investment of resources
- Due to overseas colonization and trade, numerous merchants had obtained great wealth
- These merchants continued to invest in trade and oversea exploration
- With the wealth increased, came the rise of Joint-Stock Companies
  - The Joint-Stock Companies worked much like modern-day companies
  - Investors bought shares of stock in a company

Exit-slip:
- What is Mercantilism?
- Describe the Columbian Exchange.