**AP Euro CHAPTER 8 IDENTIFICATIONS AND TIMELINE**

THE TRANSATLANTIC ECONOMY, TRADE WARS, AND COLONIAL REBELLION

Section I. *Identify* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Treaty of Utrecht (the boundaries of empires)
2. Frederick the Great
3. William Pitt
4. Thomas Paine
5. John Wilkes
6. King George III

Section II. *Define* and state the *General Significance* of the following:

1. Mercantilism
2. Transatlantic economy
3. Monopoly

Section III: *Describe* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Casa de Contratacion
2. Peninsulares
3. Creoles
4. Piracy/buccaneers
5. Sugar plantations
6. The Middle Passage
7. War of Jenkin’s Ear
8. War of Austrian Succession
9. Diplomatic Revolution
10. Seven Years War
11. Treaty of Paris 1763
12. American Revolution (as it relates to European affairs)
13. Intolerable Acts
14. Commonwealthmen

***TIMELINES DUE THE SAME DAY!***

**CHAPTER 8 – THE TRANSATLANTIC ECONOMY,**

**TRADE WARS, AND COLONIAL REBELLION**

CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter discusses the European rivalries of the middle-eighteenth century. Since the Renaissance, European contacts with the rest of the world have gone through four distinct stages: 1) discovery, exploration, initial conquest and settlement of the New World (to 1700); 2) colonial trade rivalry among Spain, France and Britain (ca. 1700–1820); 3) European imperialism in Africa and Asia (nineteenth century); 4) decolonization of peoples previously under European rule (twentieth century).

The European powers administered their eighteenth-century empires according to the theory of mercantilism. The colonies were to provide markets and natural resources for the industries of the mother country. In turn, the latter was to furnish military security and the instruments of government. To protect its investment from competitors, each home country tried to keep a tight monopoly on trade with its colonies. The chapter then focuses on the organization and administration of the Spanish Empire. A key section in this chapter concerns an extensive study of African slavery, the Plantation System, and the experience of slavery.

Competition for foreign markets was intense among Britain, France, and Spain. In North America, colonists quarreled endlessly over the territory, fishing rights, fur trade, and relationships with the Indians. In India, each power hoped to expel the other. Above all, they clashed over the West Indies, the lucrative producers of coffee, tobacco and especially sugar, and ready purchases of African slaves. Men with economic interests in the West Indies formed significant pressure groups in each of the three powerful European colonial nations. In England, the “West Indian Interest” was able in 1739 to drive the country into war with Spain (War of Jenkins’s Ear). By aiding Spain, France’s leader, Fleury, hoped to capture Britain’s existing commercial advantages in the Spanish Empire for his own country. However, the aggressive actions of the Prussian king, Frederick II, upset his policy.

The chapter goes on to detail the mid-century conflicts of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748) and the Seven Years’ War (1756–1763), and the shifting alliances among the European powers called the “Diplomatic Revolution” of 1756. Such conflict required great sums of money, and Britain, though victorious, was especially hard-pressed. The government, believing that the colonists themselves should bear part of the cost of their protection and administration, levied new taxes on America. The Sugar and Stamp Acts of 1764, the Townshend Acts of 1767, the Boston Massacre of 1770, and the Intolerable Acts of 1774 helped drive the colonists into rebellion. With the support of Britain’s old enemies, France and Spain, the Americans won the Revolutionary War (1776–1783).

The colonists had shown how to establish revolutionary, but orderly, political bodies that would function outside the existing political framework. European writers sensed that a new era was dawning—one of constituent assemblies, constitutions, and declarations of rights.

OUTLINE

I. Periods of European Overseas Empires

II. Mercantile Empires

A. Mercantilist Goals

B. French-British Rivalry

III. The Spanish Colonial System

A. Colonial Government

B. Trade Regulation

C. Colonial Reform Under the Spanish Bourbon Monarchs

IV. Black African Slavery, the Plantation System, and the Atlantic Economy

A. The African Presence in the Americas

B. Slavery and the Transatlantic Economy

C. The Experience of Slavery

V. Mid-Eighteenth-Century Wars

A. The War of Jenkins’s Ear

B. The War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748)

C. The “Diplomatic Revolution” of 1756

D. The Seven Years’ War (1756–1763)

VI. The American Revolution and Europe

A. Resistance to the Imperial Search for Revenue

B. The Crisis and Independence

C. American Political Ideas

D. Events in Great Britain

E. Broader Impact of the American Revolution

KEY TOPICS

* Europe’s mercantilist empires
* Spain’s vast colonial empire in the Americas
* Africa, slavery, and the transatlantic plantation economies
* The wars of the mid-eighteenth century in Europe and its colonies
* The struggle for independence in Britain’s North American colonies

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What were the fundamental ideas associated with mercantile theory? Did they work? Which European country was most successful in establishing a mercantile empire? Least successful? Why?
2. What were the main points of conflict between Britain and France in North America, the West Indies, and India? How did the triangles of trade function among the Americas, Europe, and Africa?
3. How was the Spanish colonial empire in the Americas organized and managed? What changes did the Bourbon monarchs institute in the Spanish Empire?
4. What was the nature of slavery in the America? How was it linked to the economies of the Americas, Europe, and Africa? Why was the plantation system unprecedented? How did the plantation system contribute to the inhumane treatment of slaves?
5. What were the results of the Seven Years’ War? Which countries emerged in a stronger position and why?
6. How did European ideas and political developments influence the American colonists? How did their actions, in turn, influence Europe? What was the relationship between American colonial radicals and contemporary political radicals in Great Britain?