

Strayer 15 People, Places, Things

African diaspora: Name given to the spread of African peoples across the Atlantic via the slave trade.

Banda Islands: Infamous case of the Dutch forcibly taking control of the spice trade; nearly the entire population of these nutmeg-producing islands was killed or enslaved and then replaced with Dutch planters. (*pron.* BAHN-dah)

Benin: West African kingdom (in what is now Nigeria) whose strong kings sharply limited engagement with the slave trade. (*pron.* be-NEEN)

British/Dutch East India companies: Private trading companies chartered by the governments of England and the Netherlands around 1600; they were given monopolies on Indian Ocean trade, including the right to make war and to rule conquered peoples.

cartaz: A pass that the Portuguese required of all merchant vessels attempting to trade in the Indian Ocean. (*pron.* car-TAHZ)

Dahomey: West African kingdom that became strong through its rulers' exploitation of the slave trade. (*pron.* dah-HOH-mee)

daimyo: Feudal lords of Japan who ruled with virtual independence thanks to their bands of samurai warriors. (*pron.* DIME-yoh)

Hurons: Native American people of northeastern North America who were heavily involved in the fur trade. (*pron.* HYOOR-ons)

Indian Ocean commercial network: The massive, interconnected web of commerce in premodern times between the lands that bordered on the Indian Ocean (including East Africa, India, and Southeast Asia); the network was badly disrupted by Portuguese intrusion beginning around 1500.

Little Ice Age: A period of cooling temperatures and harsh winters that lasted for much of the early modern era.

Magellan, Ferdinand: Portuguese mariner who commanded the first European (Spanish) fleet to circumnavigate the globe (1519–1521). (*pron.* mah-GELL-an)

Manila: Capital of the Spanish Philippines and a major multicultural trade city that already had a population of more than 40,000 by 1600.

Middle Passage: Name commonly given to the journey across the Atlantic undertaken by African slaves being shipped to the Americas.

piece of eight: Standard Spanish coin that became a medium of exchange in North America, Europe, India, Russia, and West Africa as well as in the Spanish Empire; so called because it was worth 8 reales.

Potosí: City that developed high in the Andes (in present-day Bolivia) at the site of the world's largest silver mine and that became the largest city in the Americas, with a population of some 160,000 in the 1570s. (*pron.* poh-toh-SEE)

samurai: The warrior elite of medieval Japan. (*pron.* SAH-moo-rie)

shogun: In Japan, a supreme military commander. (*pron.* SHOW-gun)

“silver drain”: Term often used, along with “specie drain,” to describe the siphoning of money from Europe to pay for the luxury products of the East, a process exacerbated by the fact that Europe had few trade goods that were desirable in Eastern markets; eventually, the bulk of the world's silver supply made its way to China.

“soft gold”: Nickname used in the early modern period for animal furs, highly valued for their warmth and as symbols of elite status; in several regions, the fur trade generated massive wealth for those engaged in it.

Spanish Philippines: An archipelago of Pacific islands colonized by Spain in a relatively bloodless process that extended for the century or so after 1565, a process accompanied by a major effort at evangelization; the Spanish named them the Philippine Islands in honor of King Philip II of Spain.

Tokugawa shogunate: Military rulers of Japan who successfully unified Japan politically by the early seventeenth century and established a “closed door” policy toward European encroachments. (*pron.* toekoo- GOW-ah SHOW-gun-at)

trading post empire: Form of imperial dominance based on control of trade rather than on control of subject peoples.