

**CHAPTER TIMELINE**

--1650

**AP EUROPEAN HISTORY – PACHECO HIGH SCHOOL  
MCKAY – CHAPTER 19 STUDY GUIDE – 25 pts.  
“The Expansion of Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century”  
ce. 1650 - 1850**

**Study Guides will be scored HOLISTICALLY using the following criteria:**

- 1)STUDENT’S ORIGINAL SCHOLARSHIP ONLY!! (that means DO YOUR OWN WORK – do not work with someone else!)
- 2)FINAL PRODUCT MUST REPRESENT PRIDE OF EFFORT & SCHOLARSHIP (that means DO YOUR BEST WORK – your name is on the final product; it reflects who you are)
- 3)Correctness, thoroughness, and thoughtfulness of responses
- 4)TIMELINE must be comprehensively completed
- 5)Mapping activities must be completed neatly using COLOR with a KEY

--1700

**CHAPTER SUMMARY**

How did our “modern” world begin? This chapter discusses the important economic and demographic changes of the eighteenth century, which led up to the Industrial Revolution. It also prepares us for understanding the life of ordinary people in the eighteenth century, which is the subject of the following chapter.

The chapter covers four important and interrelated subjects. First, the centuries–old open–field system of agricultural production, a system that was both inefficient and unjust, is described. This system was gradually transformed into a more productive system of capitalistic farming, first in the Low Countries and then in England. Some English peasants suffered in the process, but on the whole the changes added up to a highly beneficial agricultural revolution. The second topic is the explosive growth of European population in the eighteenth century. This growth, still imperfectly understood, was probably due largely to the disappearance of the plague and to new and better foods, such as the potato. Doctors and organized medicine played a very minor role in the improvements in health. Third, the chapter discusses the movement of manufacturing from urban shops to cottages in the countryside. Rural families worked there as units in the new domestic system, which provided employment for many in the growing population. The domestic system was particularly effective in the textile industry, which this chapter examines in detail.

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--1800

Finally, the chapter shows how the mercantilist economic philosophy of the time resulted in world wars for trade and colonies. Mercantilism also led to the acquisition of huge markets for British manufactured goods, especially cloth. The demand from these new markets fostered the continued growth of the domestic system and put pressure on it. This eventually led to important inventions and the development of the more efficient factory system. Thus the modern world was born. It is important to look for the interrelatedness of these changes and to keep in mind that it was in only one country, Great Britain, that all of these forces were fully at work.

**SECTION 1 – Agriculture and the Land**

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1–How did the open field system work? Why was much of the land left uncultivated while the people sometimes starved?

2– What changes brought the open–field system to an end?

3– Where did the modern agriculture revolution originate? Why?

4– What is meant by enclosure? Was this movement a great swindle of the poor by the rich, as some have claimed?

Important terms

Agrarian economy

Famine foods

Common land

Open–field system

Enclosure

Jethro Tull

Cornelius Vermuyden

Turnips & Potatoes

Proletarianization

**SECTION 2 – The Beginning of the Population Explosion**

1– Was the dramatic growth of population in the eighteenth–century due to a decreasing death rate or an increasing birth rate? Explain.

2– How was the grip of the deadly bubonic plague finally broken?

3- What improvements in the eighteenth century contributed to the decline of disease and famine?

Important terms

bubonic plague

Asiatic brown rat

**SECTION 3 – The Growth of Cottage Industry**

1- How did the putting-out system work and why did it grow?

2- What were the advantages and disadvantages of the putting-out system for the merchant-capitalist? For the worker?

Important terms

Cottage industry

Putting-out system

**SECTION 4 – Building the Atlantic Economy**

1- What was mercantilism? How could it have been a cause of war? Of economic growth?

2- The eighteenth century witnessed a large number of expansive and drawn-out wars. Who was attempting to alter the balance of power? Were the causes of these wars economic or political?

3- Did the American colonists and the American colonial economy benefit or suffer from the British mercantilistic colonial system?

4– What role did the Creoles play in colonial Latin America? The mestizos? The Indians?

5– What was the general message set forth in Professor Adam Smith's book, *The Wealth of Nations*? How would his ideas impact government?

Important terms

Economic liberalism

Mercantilism

Asiento

Mestizos

Creole elite

Adam Smith

Marquis de Montcalm

British Navigation Acts

Treaty of Paris

Peace of Utrecht

**Explain the following wars in the age of mercantilism by filling in the appropriate information in the table**

Name of War	Dates	Participants	Causes	Outcome
Anglo-Dutch war				
War of Spanish Succession				
War of Austrian Succession				
Seven Years' War				

**INDIVIDUALS IN SOCIETY – OLAUDAH EQUIANO**

- 1- What aspects of Olaudah Equiano's life as a slave were typical? What aspects were atypical?
  
- 2- Describe Equiano's culture and personality. What aspects are most striking? Why?

**LISTENING TO THE PAST – The Decline of the Guilds**

- 1- How did Turgot justify the abolition of French guilds? Do you think his reasons are valid? Why?
  
- 2- How were woolen weavers and their employers organized in Prussia?
  
- 3- Do guilds- and modern-day unions- help or hurt workers? Defend your position.

## GEOGRAPHY

- 1– Study Map 19.1, “Industry and Population in Eighteenth–Century Europe.” Where were the five or six principal European centers for textile production? Does there appear to be any relationship between textile production and population density? What questions and observations does this map raise with regard to present and future economic growth?

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1– Dutch agricultural innovation in the eighteenth century was due to
  - a. The movement of people from cities to rural areas
  - b. British examples
  - c. The decline of Dutch trade
  - d. Population growth and extensive urbanization
  - e. The discovery of the open–field system
- 2– Which of the following is a characteristic of eighteenth–century economic change?
  - a. Decreased world trade
  - b. The decline of the cottage system of textile production
  - c. The creation of more common lands and open fields for production
  - d. The absence of globalization
  - e. The increase in both population and food supply
- 3– The agricultural improvements of the mid–eighteenth century were based on the elimination of
  - a. Livestock farming
  - b. The open–field system
  - c. Rotation of fields
  - d. Most agricultural pests
  - e. Nitrogen–producing plants, such as peas and beans
- 4– The new farming system consisting of crop rotation and the use of nitrogen–fixing crops caught on quickly in
  - a. The Low Countries and England
  - b. Russia
  - c. Prussia
  - d. Eastern Europe as a whole
  - e. Scandinavia
- 5– After 1720, the plague did not reappear because of all of the following except
  - a. The development of an effective vaccination against the disease in 1718
  - b. The practice of isolating carriers of the dread disease
  - c. The invasion of the Asiatic brown rat
  - d. The eradication of the virus
  - e. Quarantine of Mediterranean ports
- 6– The Seven Years’ War between France and Britain resulted in
  - a. British economic stagnation
  - b. British dominance in North America and India
  - c. French dominance in North America and India

- d. A stalemate
  - e. British dominance only in North America
- 7- The group who formed the aristocratic elite in Spanish America was the
- a. Conquistadors
  - b. Creoles
  - c. Indians
  - d. Mestizos
  - e. Habsburgs
- 8- The initial target of the English Navigation Acts was
- a. The pirate colonies of the West Indies
  - b. France
  - c. Spain
  - d. The American colonists
  - e. The Dutch
- 9- As a result of British victory in the War of the Spanish Succession, Spain was forced to give up the asiento, meaning
- a. The Isthmus of Panama
  - b. Nova Scotian fishing rights
  - c. Mexico
  - d. The right to overturn papal elections
  - e. The West African slave trade
- 10- The Seven Years' War, which ended in 1763, was a victory for
- a. France, who received Louisiana
  - b. Spain, who won the asiento back
  - c. Britain, who won territory in North America and India
  - d. The colonists in America, who won free trade rights