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Describe and Analyze How Overseas Exploration by European States Affected Global Trade and International Relationships from (1600-1715)

1. Introduction
	1. In the 17th Century, many economies were trying to find new ways to function. More importantly, they were seeking a way where the society would be self-sufficient. This was shown through mercantilism where foreign exports were maximized in order to make the most profit (Contextualization). For this to occur, overseas exploration by European state impacted global trade and international relationships (Restatement). These states impacted global trade by showing the importance of colonies for resources in a mercantile system (X). How they affected international relationships was by causing rivalries between countries for resources (Y).
2. First Paragraph
	1. Topic Sentence: States were able to impact the global trade through the mercantile system.
	2. Countries involved in this were France, England, Holland, and Spain
	3. Mercantile System: Governments heavily regulated trade and commerce in hope of increasing national wealth
	4. Mercantilist Statesmen and traders regarded the world as an arena of scarce resources and economic limitation (Evidence).
		* 1. Causes for wealth of one state to expand only if its armies conquered the domestic colonial territory of another state and gained the productive capacity of that area (Analysis).
				1. Colbert was one of Louis’ French ministers who made the economic base for Louis which was needed to finance his wars hence conquering of new lands. (Analysis).
				2. Louvois and Vauban contributed to this as Louvois implemented a more well-disciplined army and Vauban was the military engineer who perfected the arts of besieging towns. (Analysis).
			2. Also causes for the economic well-being of the home country to be the biggest concern (Analysis).
	5. Colonies provide markets and natural resources for industries in home country (Evidence).
		* + 1. Causes for global trade for the colony to be furnished with military security and political administration for the colonies (Analysis).
				2. Also means that the home country and its colonies were to trade exclusively (Analysis).
				3. This is backed up by the fact that navigation laws, tariffs, bounties to encourage production, and prohibitions against trading with the subjects f other monarchs.
3. Second Paragraph
	1. Topic Sentence: International relationships were impacted because the exploration caused for rival countries to fight over resources
	2. Rivalries occurred between countries such as the France and the Britain
		1. Fights over things such as fishing rights, fur trade, and alliances over Native American tribes (Evidence).
		2. King William’s War was where England and France struggled for control of North America (Evidence).
		3. Items in West Indies such as tobacco, cotton, indigo, coffee, and sugar (Evidence).
			1. Both of these were commodities becoming part of the daily life of people in Western Europe (Analysis).
			2. Represents major change in the culture of those in Europe (Analysis).
			3. As a result, there is no limit to the consumer demand for it making it to be very (Analysis).
			4. profitable with the slave labor (Analysis).
	3. Another area was India
		1. The trade of India and Asia figured only marginally in the economics of empire (Evidence).
			1. Places are in hopes of developing profitable commerce with India (Analysis).
			2. Also due to the fact that India could lead in a larger potential market in China (Analysis).
			3. Eventually British won as they saw developing power vacuum as opportunities for expanding its control in India (Analysis).
			4. Overall showing how these two countries never agreed and as a result caused them to always quarrel over certain lands that they were competing over (Analysis).
	4. Another conflict was between Louis XIV and his want to invade Netherlands (Evidence).
		1. He wanted to invade the Netherlands because without neutralizing Holland he could not reach a European hegemony (Analysis).
		2. Louis had conflicts with the Prince of Orange (Later to be King William III of England) who had stopped the Spanish from dominating the Netherlands (Analysis).
		3. These two fighting led to France gaining control over the Mediterranean, however for the most part there were only various minor territorial adjustments (Analysis).
	5. Exploitation of Colonies
		1. England controlled colonies in places such as India as well as parts of the Caribbean (Evidence).
			1. Mother countries would use these colonies in order to take their wealth for their own needs leaving colonies with very little resources (Analysis).
			2. Colonies impacted international relationships as they were only allowed to trade with the mother country (Analysis).
			3. However, mother countries could trade with other mother countries for resources (Analysis).
4. Conclusion
	1. Restatement: As a whole exploration across the seas by European states were able to be a detrimental factor in impacting global trade as well as international relationships.
	2. Synthesis: Similar to impacting global trade, in present day the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a treaty that allows for international relationships because there is trade between different countries. In this case it is what allows for the United States to trade with Mexico and Canada. This is done in order to favor the countries as it got rid of tariffs and much more.