

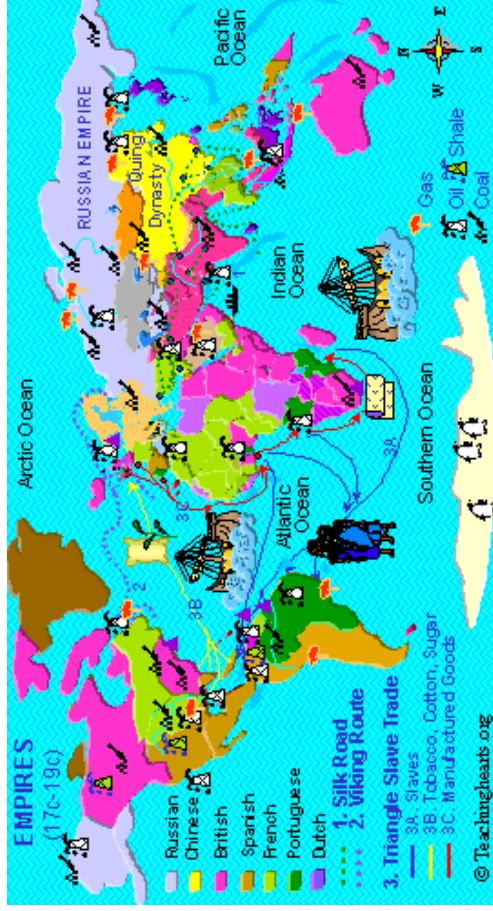
European Maritime Empires: The British, Dutch and French

Similarities

- **British East India Company** and **Dutch East India Company** received charters from their respective governments granting them trading monopolies and the power to make war and govern conquered peoples **(B/D) (C)**
- North American land controlled by the French and British was seen as a poor backwater colony (relatively small, unimportant and unproductive) especially when compared to Latin America at the time. **(C)** This allowed them to have more self-government than Latin American colonies due to less interference. **(B/F) (E)**
- Also had slavery like in Latin America except that it played a less important role in the economy. **(B/D/F)**
- Less racial mixing due to more families and groups seeking escape from persecution moving in instead of traders, merchants and business men. **(B/D/F)**

Differences

- In the east, the Dutch focused on the islands of Indonesia, trying to control (monopolize) the shipping and production of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and mace through bloodshed, forcing islands to sell and produce only for the Dutch. **(D)**
- British focused on India, but because they were not as strong as the Dutch they had to come to agreements with the strong Mughal Empire, ending up paying for admission into Indian markets. Slowly though, both the British and Dutch presence in these lands became more colonial to the point of control. **(B) (E)**
- The French had the most land, but also the fewest settlers in North America. The big difference between them and the Spanish, the British, etc. that allowed their smaller population to keep control was that they had more friendly relationships with the Native Americans. **(F)**
- French were more involved in fur exporting and trading it with the natives. **(F)**
- British were more forceful and direct when dealing with North American natives. **(B)**
- Dutch made lots of profit from transporting goods around the world in exchange for some of those goods and/or other forms of currency. **(D)**



Local Resistance: Peasant Revolts

- Peasant revolts against landlords, especially in Britain and France, led to the internal weakening of those empire's central powers restricting their power to control their overseas colonies. **(E)**
- **State Rivalries:** Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
- Shifted the economic tides by bringing French and Sweden to the forefront of European commerce, making the Spanish no longer the primary power and weakening its expansive abilities. It also weakened many European powers financially through the costs of war. **(E)**

Key

- **Important Words**
- **(B = Britain) (D = Dutch) (F = France) (P = Portugal) (S = Spain)**
- **Challenges to State Consolidation and Expansion**
- **(C = Causes) (E = Effects)**

