Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 8: Commerce, Agriculture and Slavery

Terms to know from this episode:
- Agricultural Revolution
- enclosure
- tenancy
- Columbian exchange
- slave trade
- corporation
- East India Company(s)
- double-entry bookkeeping

1. Some history focuses on politics and war. When you think about the history of your everyday life, do you think these impact a person as much as what they do for entertainment, what kind of career a person has or the types of foods available to them? Why or why not?

2. “In the late Middle Ages Europe was a subsistence economy, with little if any ____________________________.”

3. Name one of the 3 changes mentioned that improved living standards for Europeans between 1500 and 1800.

4. Name 2 innovations of the Agricultural Revolution.
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5. How did the Agricultural Revolution lead to uneven growth of wealth?

6. While leading to increased food production and population growth, what were some negative impacts of the Agricultural Revolution
7. What is one example of a technique passed from women in the Americas and Africa to Europe?

8. Why did the slave trade increase so dramatically starting the late 17th Century?

9. To justify slavery how did European descriptions of Africans change?

10. “In those days of state consolidation African rulers sought funds for ______________________, which Europeans provided in exchange for slaves.”

11. In the eighteenth century, one million slaves worked in the sugar industry and diamond and gold mines of ________________________________.

12. Give one example of how “the slave trade into the Americas was part of a global, not just triangular, market.”

13. The increase in consumption was truly unprecedented: For example, in 1660 the East India Company imported_______________________ of tea to Britain; in 1750 it imported _____________________.

14. “Almost everywhere in Europe, people who weren’t ______________________________ became rich from global expansion of __________________________.”

15. “____________________________ created a new class of wealthy traders and merchants, who competed for political influence with those from hereditary status groups such as the ______________________________.”

16. Roughly how many Africans were stolen from their homes and families and forced into slavery?

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