

Change major trading partners were east africa,

[Economics](#), [Trade](#)



Change and Continuity Over Time Before the 16th century, in the 1400s, there is an opening of civilization that occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa that begins to determine set territories by religion. It is late into the 15th century when Christopher Columbus discovers the New World and opens new opportunities for trade.

It is by these beginnings that we see changes and continuities in the years to come between and the contact of Sub-Saharan Africa continued the use of the Mediterranean Sea as a way to be connected with North Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. However, interregional trade soon transformed into international trade bringing economical and social change from the transition of regions of Eurasia to the overseas land of the Americas. Therefore, the changes that occurred during this time in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eurasia trade outweighed the continuity. Trade between Sub-Saharan Africa and Eurasia, included the involvement of the silk road, which was used to transport silk, dialects, luxury goods, and ideas. The establishment of trade routes increased the growth of rising empires within Sub-Saharan Africa and Eurasia. Southeast Asia's major trading partners were East Africa, China, and South Asia, and they traded goods like spices, bananas, coconuts, and root plants. Trade was relatively safe and the regions were connected through trade routes like the silk road. Trading had its effects on all regions like helping the spread of the religion Islam, Hindu, and Buddhist.

Once the Europeans entered Asia, spice trade was created, and the Philippines were colonized by the Spanish. Many advancements were made during this period of time, but one of the main changes that occurred is that the Asian centered economy turned into a global economy. This proves the

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great impact that these changes had on the region over any similarity. The transatlantic slave trade began in the 15th century, after the Portuguese started exploring the coast of the West Africa. At first the number of (captured into slavery) Africans taken was small. In about 1650, however, with the development of plantations on the newly colonized Caribbean islands and American mainland, the trade grew.

Most slaves taken in the transatlantic trade were from the states on or near the west coast of Africa. The growing demand for slaves from Europe meant that the African suppliers increased their activities. This change impacted national trade and national wealth. Soon, the Americas will begin to establish their own towns where slaves will be lowest of the social classes. Also, the Portuguese will start rising in power compared to other European nations, however, Spain will still remain on top. The transatlantic trade impacted many after that as the demand for slaves continued, and the Europeans were now in search for more towards Sub-Saharan region. This great change in trading business and needs shows significant changes and its mark on the people of this region.

Although international trade and interregional trade have obvious geographical differences, there's many differences within that are more important to take note of. Interregional trade involved more of the growth of empires and the importance of merchants selling and buying luxury goods. The sharing ideas blended cultures and created a start of human communication with each other. However, the international trade took a step forward making it a larger spectrum of reality. Ultimately, the

international trade route brought more negative effects than interregional trade.

With international trade, it was more focused on the rise of power and conquering of land bringing with many wars overseas. It brought the mistreatment of slaves, but economic stability to European countries. Overall, it is obvious to see the brutal influence and consequences that these changes of Sub-Saharan and Eurasia contact, had on each of their regions. Therefore, the advancements and changes made in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eurasia during 1500-1750 greatly altered the future economically and socially. It began by impacting societies with the help of the Silk Road trades, and it's mixing of cultures.

It is also created a harsh imprint in history with the infamous Transatlantic slave trade that helped the economy of both regions, yet severed the enormous group of people from their human rights. This power that was gained during these changes by the Europeans is seen in action during the later Berlin Conference in the 19th century. This was the time in which Africa was divided into colonies by European officials.