

Lecture summary: The system of worldwide trade rose out of the explorations of the late 15th and 16th centuries connecting Europe to the powerful markets of Asia. By 1571 the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans were all connected via commercial trade of New World products. In this lecture we'll put a spotlight on three commodities: furs, tobacco, and silver to understand how the trade networks of China finally connected to Europe in a direct way. The history of seventeenth century trade reveals the deep passions Europeans had for finery and new habits that quickly went from novelties to necessities thereby expanding markets and methods of production. This lecture makes us question the idea of "globalization" as recent phenomena and reconsider the origins of modern Europe in a world context.

- I. Introduction - Globalization in the Seventeenth Century
- II. The Fur Trade
 - a. How to make a beaver hat with the whole world
 - i. Castor sec; castor gras, bandeau
 - b. The world beaver hats made
- III. Tobacco
 - a. Raising a market
 - i. Transculturation
 - b. Raising a crop
 - i. Monocrop agriculture
 - ii. Labor
 - iii. The world tobacco made
- IV. Silver
 - a. Potosi mines
 - b. Chinese Tax collection system
 - c. Manila Galleons

Further Reading:

<http://people.ucsc.edu/~kfeinste/beaverhat/Main.html> by Kelly Feinstein-Johnson

Timothy Brook, *Vermeer's Hat* (2008)

Robert B. Marks, *The Origins of the Modern World*(2007)