



**Making Connections:  
The Rise of Northern Europe and  
Its Contribution to Modern  
Economics.**



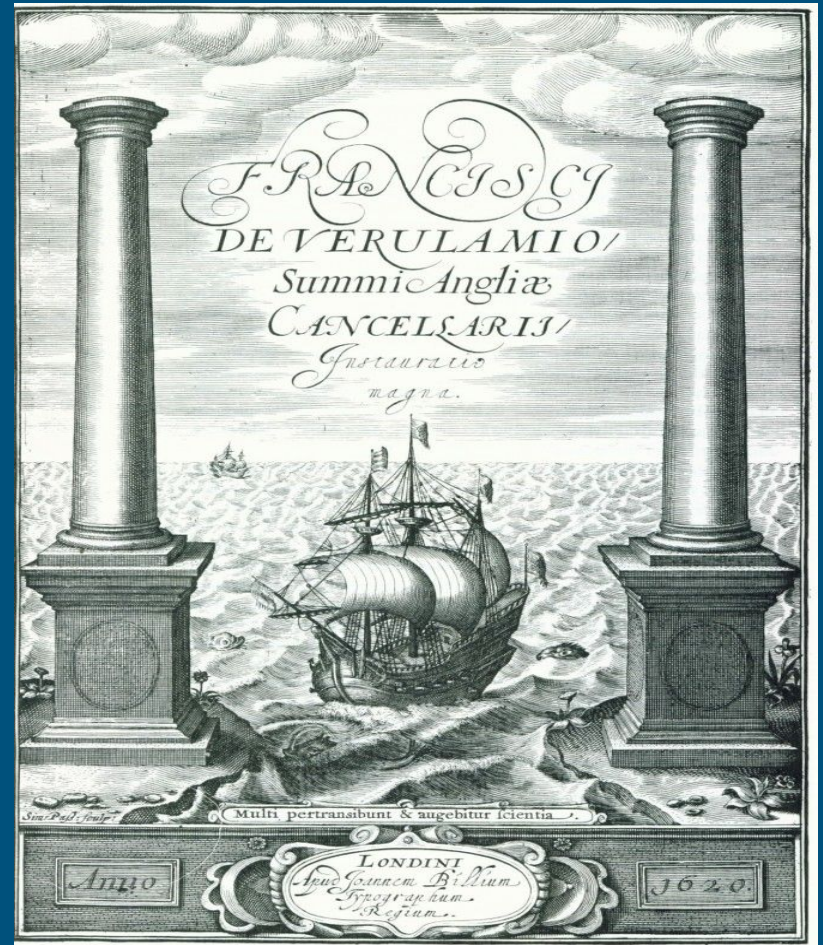
## Works Cited

Frankopan, Peter. *The Silk Roads: A New History of the World*. Vintage Books, USA, 2017, print.

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# England's Inferiority Complex and Its Insertion into Global Trade in the 16th and 17th Centuries

- England was under pressure as Spain gained tremendous wealth from the New World and as a Protestant nation, to become successful.
- It did so by doing the following things:
  - Shipbuilding focused on “speed, for handling well and for the formidable threat they presented when encountered at sea” (Frankopan 237).



# England sought stronger ties to the Muslim World.

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Protestants and Turks found common ground to oppose Catholicism and to further trade.

- Shakespeare described the Moor in Othello as having “a constant, loving, noble nature”, implying that Muslims could be reliable allies (240).



# England excoriated Catholic Spain.

It employed propaganda, such as de las Casas' descriptions of natives oppressed by the Spanish in the New World, to portray Spain as "mass murderers" and "a bloodthirsty" realm (240).



# The Low Countries...

The propaganda, and the fact that Spain saw itself as the “Almighty’s policeman, delivering his will on earth--by force if necessary--alarmed the Protestants of northern Europe” (242).

Inflation, from the influx of wealth, led Spain to impose taxes on the Low Countries.





The Dutch gained independence (the United Provinces) and threw themselves into international trade.

- Shipmaking
  - Fluyts
- Cartography
- Manuals on languages merchants and ship captains would encounter.
- Pooled capital and shared risk
  - World class multinational corporations.

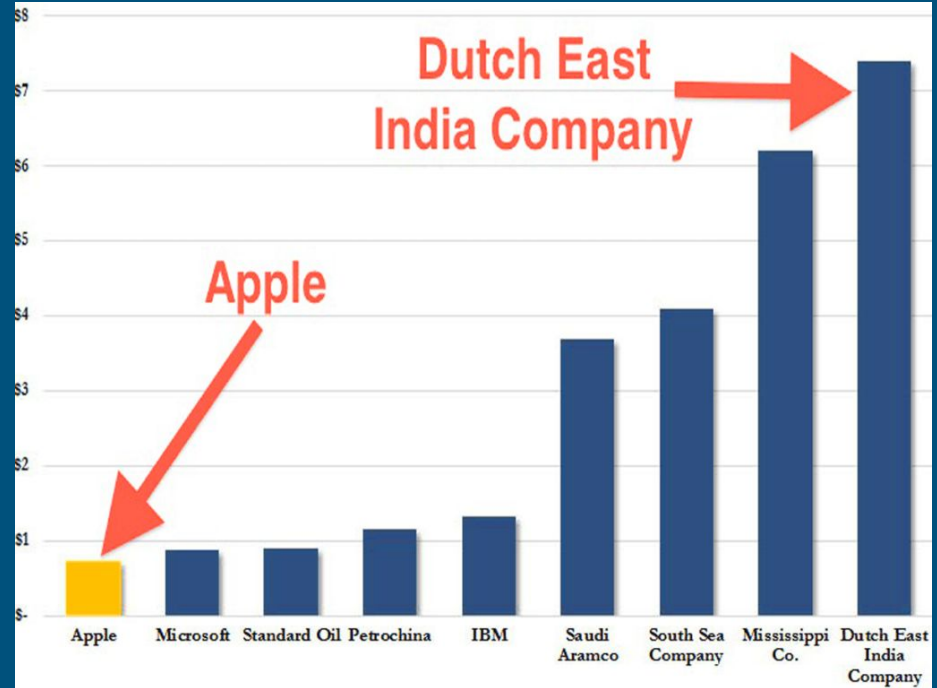
<https://forum.game-labs.net/topic/2816-dutch-fluytfluit-class-trading-ship/>

# The East and West Indies Companies

The Dutch, engaging in a form of state capitalism, created these two corporations to dominate trade in the East and the New World.

The aim of the Dutch was “not to try to compete with other European merchants”...but “it was to displace them” (248).

Military force (violence) was widely used.



<https://dutchreview.com/culture/history/how-ri-ch-was-the-dutch-east-india-company/>



This funded the Dutch Golden Age...as trade funded the Renaissance in other parts of Europe as well.



<https://www.nga.gov/collection/art-object-page.1236.html>



<https://news.artnet.com/art-world/vermeer-girl-reading-letter-window-1539199>

“Relentless advances in weapons. Warfare, and tactics...laid the basis for the success of the West” (252).



<http://theconversation.com/britain-and-europe-a-long-history-of-conflict-and-cooperation-61313>