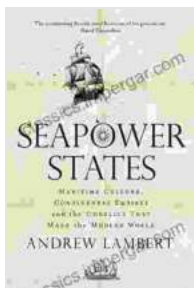# Maritime Empires, Continental Empires, and the Conflict That Made the Modern World

In the early 15th century, the world's oceans were vast and unknown. Only the most daring explorers dared to venture out into these uncharted waters, in search of new lands and riches.

Seapower States: Maritime Culture, Continental Empires and the Conflict That Made the Modern World

by Andrew Lambert

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 30109 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 611 pages

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One of these explorers was Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator who sailed west in search of a route to Asia. In 1492, he stumbled upon the Americas, which he believed to be the Indies.

Columbus's discovery set off a wave of European exploration and colonization. In the following centuries, Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands established vast maritime empires that spanned the globe.

These maritime empires were based on trade and conquest. The Europeans established trading posts and colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia. They also fought wars with each other over control of these territories.

At the same time, continental empires were also on the rise. In Europe, the Holy Roman Empire, the French Empire, and the Russian Empire all expanded their territories through conquest and diplomacy.

The conflict between maritime and continental empires reached its peak in the 18th century. During the Seven Years' War (1756-1763),Great Britain and France fought for global supremacy. The British emerged victorious, and their maritime empire became the dominant power in the world.

The British Empire reached its zenith in the 19th century. At its height, it controlled one-quarter of the world's landmass and population. However, the empire began to decline in the early 20th century. After World War I and World War II, many of Britain's colonies gained independence.

Today, the world is still shaped by the legacy of maritime and continental empires. The global trade system that we rely on today was established by the European maritime empires. And the bFree Downloads of many of our modern nation-states were drawn by the continental empires.

In this book, we will explore the rise and fall of maritime and continental empires. We will also examine the conflict between these two types of empires, and the impact that this conflict has had on the modern world.

The Age of Exploration

The Age of Exploration began in the 15th century, when European explorers began to venture out into the world's oceans in search of new lands and riches.

One of the most important factors that drove the Age of Exploration was the development of new technologies, such as the compass, the astrolabe, and the caravel. These technologies made it possible for Europeans to navigate the open seas more safely and efficiently.

Another factor that drove the Age of Exploration was the search for new trade routes. The Europeans were eager to find a way to reach Asia, which was known for its spices, silks, and other luxury goods.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to explore the Atlantic coast of Africa. In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope, opening up the sea route to Asia.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain in search of a route to Asia. He stumbled upon the Americas, which he believed to be the Indies.

Columbus's discovery set off a wave of European exploration and colonization. In the following centuries, Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands established vast maritime empires that spanned the globe.

The Rise of Maritime Empires

The European maritime empires were based on trade and conquest. The Europeans established trading posts and colonies in the Americas, Africa,
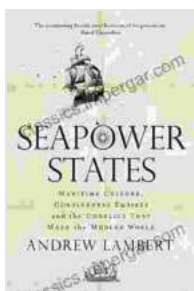
and Asia. They also fought wars with each other over control of these territories.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish a global maritime empire. In the 16th century, they established trading posts in India, China, and Japan. They also controlled the spice trade from the East Indies.

The Spanish were the next European power to establish a global maritime empire. In the 16th century, they conquered Mexico and Peru, and they established colonies in the Caribbean and South America.

The English and French also established global maritime empires in the 17th and 18th centuries. The English established colonies in North America, the Caribbean, and India. The French established colonies in North America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

The Dutch also established a global maritime empire in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Dutch established colonies in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean,

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