Prompt:

***In the period 1450 B.C.E. to 1750 C.E. human populations migrated around the world for work, in some cases by choice while others were forced.***

***Develop an argument that evaluates a significant continuity and a significant change in labor migration in the period 1450 – 1750 C.E.***

Continuities : forced labor, competition

Changes: racial discrimination for labor, global

Introduction:

a.)Before the 1450’s, humans were forcefully migrated on a regional scale to do human labor for more superior countries. Societies were seen to have different forms of forced labor, but were seen to migrate regionally. During 1450-1750, more traders such as Christopher Columbus traveled to more foreign, distant regions due to increasing economic competition. Furthermore, there were continuities with labor migration through the methods of forced labor and competition, but new forms of discrimination mainly through race, while societies began to migrate globally.

Body Paragraph #1:

a.) In this time period, racial discrimination started in the new lands for European conquest and with that came disadvantages to the minority or the natives to those lands.

b.) With this we see this in encomienda system in Latin America, this allowed the Europeans to have social hierarchy to the natives. This making the natives unable to grow in power or fight back against the Europeans. This also allowed the natives and a small amount of Africans help with wealth of Spain by participating in the silver mines. We can also see this in the trans slave trade as Africans were forcefully moved off their land to plantations. This causing the plantation workers and plantation owners have serious social gap as they were abused and not be paid from their work. This allowing them to be used for the plantation workers own needs.

c.) This shows that the enocamdia system and transatlantic slave trade caused a social gap between natives and Europeans. This causing an even amount racial discrimination.

Body Paragraph #2:

a.) Another change that developed were the labor systems for resources.

b.) Transatlantic trade route, slaves in Africa, european imperialism

c.) With the killing of Native Americans, settlers in the Americas needed a new source of labor. This resulted in the importation of slaves on a global scale through the transatlantic trade route. While people still moved for economic profit, slave traders would target specifically the african continent in order to purchase labor to make profit.

Body Paragraph #3

a.) As racial discrimination and new labor systems emerged in this era, the idea of forced labor persisted to exist on the world scale.

b.) Enslavement of Natives for work in colonies, enslavement due to a perceived idea that colonizers are more advanced than those being colonized, forced labor without pay little freedom

c.) Styles of labor like these continued throughout many periods and such processes have not changed do to their recurring success in terms of labor necessities at no cost.

Conclusion:

a.) When comparing the time of the Early Modern Era, with the time before the Early Modern Era, there were continuities with labor migration through the methods of forced labor and competition, but during the time of the Early Modern Era, new forms of racial discrimination began to emerge, while societies began to migrate globally.