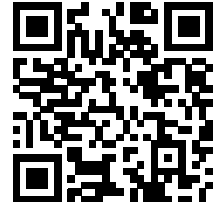


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Exploring the Dutch East India Company



During the Age of Exploration, the _____ East India Company played a crucial role in establishing trade routes across the _____. Founded in 1602, this company was among the first multinational corporations in the _____ and also the first to issue stock. Its primary aim was to trade with Asia, bringing _____, silk, and other valuable goods back to Europe.

The ships of the Dutch East India _____ traveled around the Cape of Good Hope to reach the Spice Islands, where they traded with local _____. This route was vital because it allowed the Dutch to participate actively in the spice _____, which was previously dominated by the _____. The competition was fierce, and the company often engaged in battles to secure their trading _____.

In addition to trade, the Dutch East India Company also established _____ in various parts of Asia. These colonies helped to secure the trade routes and provided bases where ships could _____ and resupply. One of the most significant colonies was in Batavia, now known as _____. Here, the company managed a large administrative center that controlled its operations in the _____.

The impact of the Dutch East India Company was not only economic but also cultural. They brought European _____ and practices to Asia and also facilitated the exchange of knowledge and _____ between the continents. However, this influence often came at the expense of the local _____, who were sometimes forced into unfavorable trades and subjected to European dominance.

Through its vast _____ of trade and power, the Dutch East India Company left a lasting legacy in the history of global _____. Its strategies and practices shaped the early modern economy and helped pave the way for the development of global _____ networks that are still in place today.

trade world trade refuel Dutch positions region Jakarta Company Portuguese
colonies peoples network ideas populations spices commerce culture oceans