

WHAT WAS THE AFRO-EURASIAN TRADING WORLD BEFORE COLUMBUS?

Why did the European monarchs support the Afro-Eurasian trade networks?

What portion of the earth's total ocean area does the Indian Ocean cover?

What is the globe's third-largest waterway?

Why are the wind patterns of the Indian Ocean amenable to vibrant cross-oceanic travel?

What are the two parallel movements that helped increase the of Indian Ocean trade?

What did most of the port cities strung around the Indian Ocean have in common as forms of government?

What kept violence to a minimum in the port cities around the Indian Ocean?

Which country exercised a powerful economic and cultural influence in the Indian Ocean trade world?

Name two responsibilities of the Mongols.

Where was Marco Polo from? With whom did he encounter during his travels?

To whom did the Mongols fall? In what year?

What two goods did China produce that were highly prized in export markets?

How many expeditions did the Ming emperor dispatch Admiral Zheng He on?

What was the primary purpose of Admiral Zheng He's voyages?

What happened to the voyages after Zheng He's death?

Which country was the central hinge of the Indian Ocean trade? What does this mean?

Name three goods that were highly prized and came from India.

What is the significance of the strategically located port of Malacca?

What goods came to Malacca from China?

What goods came to Malacca from the Moluccas?

What goods came to Malacca from India?

Name one of the most powerful empires on the continent of Africa. What was the capital?

What two main jobs did Cairo have?

What goods were traded on the east coast of Africa? What language was spoken in those city-states?

Which portion of Africa did most of the gold that reached Europe come from?

Where in Africa was the gold sold?

In which two Egyptian cities did Venetians hold commercial privileges?

Why were inland nations such as Mali important players on the overland trade route?

Where from the Mediterranean did Arab and East African merchants take West African slaves to be sold?

Which Europeans were brought to West Africa as slaves?

What are the two major waterways that linked the Indian Ocean trade world to the West?

Name three features that created political stability and fostered economic prosperity and commercial activity for the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad?

The Abbasids fell to which group that invaded?

Who were the two great rival Muslim empires who competed for control of the east-west trade in the Middle East?

Persia was a major producer and exporter of what?

The Ottomans captured Constantinople under which leader?

Constantinople became the capital of what empire in 1453?

In the late Middle Ages, which Italian city-states controlled the European luxury trade with the East?

How did Venetians fund their purchases of spices, silks, and carpets?

Through what waterway did Genoa dominate the northern route to Asia?

In the fifteenth century, Genoese shifted their focus from trade to what? And from the Black Sea to what body of water?

What was the role of Genoese merchants in the Spanish colonization of the New World?

What was a major element of Italian trade?

From where did the Italian merchants purchase slaves? What was their religion?

After the loss of the Black Sea, from where did the Genoese seek new supplies of slaves?

From which European city-states did merchants become important players in the transatlantic slave trade?

HOW AND WHY DID EUROPEANS UNDERTAKE AMBITIOUS VOYAGES OF EXPANSION?

Name two countries who were the first to undertake voyages of exploration.

Explain why financial incentives were important in the mid-fifteenth century for exploration.

List three reasons why spices were seen as being desirable.

How were spices used to demonstrate social standing by a European elite?

What is the reconquista?

Who are Conquistadors?

What was the last remaining Muslim state on the Iberian peninsula?

Why did explorers seek official sponsorship from the state (monarchs) before traveling?

Name three causes an explorer would want to engage in European expansion.

List three scientific fields that aroused enormous interest among educated people in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

List three fields in which the Portuguese were making technological improvements to have better voyages.

What is a caravel.

What weaponry were the Portuguese the first to put on their ships?

What is Ptolemy's Geography? What is its relevance to exploration?

What was one huge mistake in Ptolemy's Geography?

Where was the compass originated?

What is "celestial reckoning"?

Name three Chinese inventions that European used on their voyages.

What is the significance of the triangular lateen sail?

How many crew members would live and work in a space the size of 3383 Stuyvesant for months at a time?

Name some animals and insects that might be on a voyage.

How did nature favor the Portuguese who were trading fish, salt, and wine?

Henry the Navigator participated in the conquest of what city in north Africa? Which islands did the Portuguese claim sovereignty over?

What crop did the Portuguese plant on their Atlantic islands?

How did the pope legitimize Portuguese and Spanish explorations to the explorers?

Which country did Portugal place fortified "trading posts". What was the effect on the flow of African gold to Europe?

How was the Portuguese experience of African trade different than the Spanish conquest of the Americas?

Why did Vasco de Gama try to round the southern tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope)?

What did de Gama return to India with?

What was the result of de Gama's successful trade with the East via the Cape route?

What was the major entrance port for Asian goods into Europe?

Which religious groups had controlled city-states that controlled the rich trade of the Indian Ocean?

Name four trading forts the Portuguese established diplomatic treaties and bombarded to encourage the foundation of the Portuguese trading empire?

What did the acquisition of those port cities and their trade routes allow Portugal to do?

How was the Spanish mode of colonization different from the Portuguese as they were trying to seek direct access to the Asian trade (three differences)

When did the Vikings establish short-lived settlements in Newfoundland?

Was Christopher Columbus the first to explore the Atlantic?

Where was Columbus from?

What had been his jobs? In what city had he done them? What was his father-in-law's job?

What are portolans? What is the significance of Columbus' familiarity with them?

How was Columbus' being deeply religious significant? How did he understand Christianity?

To whom did Columbus first appeal for support for a voyage? Where did he want to go?

To whom did Columbus appeal second for support for a voyage?

Who finally backed Columbus? In what year?

What was the Spanish crown prepared to do to any territory Columbus might discover? What percentage of the material rewards did they promise him?

Where did Columbus think he was headed? What stories inspired him?

Based on Ptolemy's Geography, which islands did Columbus expect to pass before arriving at his destination?

Where did Columbus land first? How did he describe the natives?

What did he name the natives he saw? Why did he choose this name?

What did Columbus assume about the natives he saw? What did he think about their prospects as future Christians?

When Columbus landed in Cuba, where did he think he was? What were people wearing that he thought he would find there?

Which island did Columbus take over on his second trip in 1493? What did he do to the indigenous people?

What countries now comprise the island of Hispaniola?

What happened when Columbus attempted to govern the new Spanish territory on Hispaniola? What eventually happened to Columbus and his brother?

Did Columbus die realizing he had never made it to Asia?

Where was Amerigo Vespucci from?

What is *Mundus Novus*? Who wrote it? It was the first document to describe what?

Why was America named for Amerigo? Who named it?

How did the Spanish born pope (Pope Alexander 6) propose dividing up lands discovered by Spain and Portugal?

What was the Treaty of Tordesillas?

Which country ended up controlling the Philippine Islands? How was this related to the Treaty of Tordesillas?

What determined the direction of Spanish exploration?

How vast were the Spanish riches from Hispaniola and other Caribbean islands compared to the Portuguese riches reaped from Asia?

Why did Charles 1 of Spain (also HRE Charles 5) send Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan?

How did Magellan get there?

Why did Magellan name the Pacific Ocean the Pacific?

Describe the path of Magellan's expedition from Portugal to the Malay Archipelago?

Name four experiences Magellan had on his expedition that had him end up the modern-day Indonesia?

How did Magellan die? How many of the five ships that began the expedition made it back to Spain?

Describe the path of Magellan's expedition from the Malay Archipelago back to Spain? What is the significance of the trip?

How many men were on the ship originally? How many were on it by the end? How long had the journey taken?

How did Magellan's voyage revolutionize Europeans' understanding of the world?

What did Magellan's trip demonstrate about westward passage to the Indies?

What did Spain decide to do regarding its attempt to oust Portugal from the Eastern spice trade?

After Columbus's voyages, who entered the competition for a northwest passage to the Indies?

What part of the world is considered the Indies?

Which Venetian merchant living in London obtained support from English King Henry 7 for a voyage to the Indies?

Where did the Venetian merchant's crew land following a northern route that he believed would provide shorter passage to Asia?

After two other attempts and landing in Canada, did Cabot make an attempt to establish settlements in the coastal areas of Newfoundland?

What later inspired the English to renew their efforts to find a westward passage?

Who made three voyages in and around the Canadian bay that bears his name?

What did Frobisher bring back to England? What did he think he had found? What did it turn out to be?

What other country sponsored efforts to find a westward passage to Asia?

What Frenchman made several voyages and explored the St. Lawrence River of Canada? Where was his exploration halted?

What did Cartier name thinking that China was just beyond? What was the name?

What did the French find in Canada and decide to profit from in trade?

What did the French have in common with the Portuguese in Asia regarding their trades with local people?

Name four countries that fished in the Atlantic waters around Newfoundland.

What type of fish were they catching?

What made the Atlantic waters around Newfoundland especially rewarding for fishing?

What would the fishing vessels do with the fish that were caught?

Why was there such a thriving market for fish in Europe?

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN CONQUEST ON THE NEW WORLD?

What was the approximate population of the peoples of the Americas in 1492?

Which countries conquered enormous territories in Central and South America? North American Atlantic coastline?

Who was the commander of the expedition to the Yucatan coast of the gulf of Mexico? What was the reaction from the Spanish governor in Cuba?

Who did the explorer find on the Atlantic coast of Mexico?

Who was the emperor? What was one of the largest city-states? What is the current name of that city-state in Mexico?

Name five academic fields at which the Aztecs were extremely good.

How did the Aztec state secure captives for religious sacrifices and laborers for agricultural and building projects?

What was the name of the town Cortes established independent of Cuba? What were his immediate next steps?

Who was the leader of the Aztecs?

What about Aztec culture made it easier for Cortes to get locals to help him?

What is the name of the city-state that remained independent of the Aztec Empire? How was this city associated with Cortes? What was the effect of their alliance?

How long did the Spaniards spend in Tenochitlan before seizing Montezuma as a hostage?

What disease greatly assisted the Spaniards in toppling the Aztec capital?

What was the altitude of the Inca Empire?

Did the Incans know anything about the Aztec empire or its collapse?

What did the Aztecs use for communicating? What about the Incans?

What animals did the Incans use for help running their economy?

What disease, in addition to civil war, weakened the Inca Empire?

Which Spanish explorer landed in Peru and was headed for the capital of the Inca Empire?

What was the capital of the Inca Empire?

Who was Atahualpa?

What happened with his plan to lure the Spanish into a trap in Cajamarca?

Who did the Spaniards hold ransom? What was the reward for the kidnapped person?

What happened in Cuzco in 1533?

How were the Aztec and Inca empires able to be defeated by random Spanish conquistadors?

Name four military advantages the Spanish had but were limited in number and effectiveness?

What was perhaps the most important factor in defeating the Aztec and Inca empires?

What was the urban/rural makeup of the territory of Brazil during the 1500s?

Where was Cabral headed from Portugal when he accidentally landed on the coast of Brazil?

What did the Portuguese trade with the local people in Brazil? Hint, it is a valuable source of red dye.

What crop did the Portuguese bring to Brazil that was labor intensive?

Who created the new form of colonization of the Americas: large plantations worked by enslaved people?

What crop grown in the Caribbean spread the new form of colonization in the Americas?

Which two countries originally dominated European overseas trade and colonization?

What doctrine encouraged competition among European states for colonies? What did that doctrine dictate?

What countries comprise Iberia?

Who financed the Iberian exploration and directly ruled the colonies?

How did England, France, and the Netherlands finance exploration?

How did England, France, and the Netherlands rule the colonies?

What was the Powhatan Confederacy? How does the Powhatan Confederacy relate to the colony of Virginia?

How did the colony of Virginia manage to survive and grow? That is, what crop did they produce and sell it to whom?

How did indentured servants obtain free passage to the colony? From where did they come?

What crops were grown in the Carolinas?

What were the reasons settlers sought out New England?

Why was slavery always a minor element of life in New England?

What permanent French settlement did Samuel de Champlain found?

Name the waterways, in order, that allowed the French to explore Canada and at least thirty-five states of the US?

What is the Huron Confederacy?

What was the significance of LaSalle's exploration of 1682?

Name some similarities between Spanish expansion and those of other European powers.

Name one difference between the Spanish and English settlements in terms of geographic expansion?

Were the English interested in full-scale conquest? Did this prevent conflict with native groups over land and resources?

What led to drastic population losses among the Powhatans?

Which islands did the English control in the Caribbean?

Which islands did the French control?

In what year did the Portuguese bring sugar plantations to Brazil?

Why were Caribbean plantations considered the most lucrative of all colonial possessions?

Where did Northern European powers expand in Africa? What is the significance of the location on their trading successes?

Describe the Casa da India (House of the Indies). List three powers the Casa had.

What are captaincies? What happened when captaincies failed?

Which country established the Casa de la Contratacion? What was its purpose?

By the end of the sixteenth century, Spain had overcome most indigenous groups and expanded where in the Americas?

How did the Spanish crown strive to maintain two separate populations?

What is a viceroyalty?

Where were the two viceroyalties originally? Name the additional viceroyalties added in the eighteenth century?

Define the role of the viceroy.

Describe the role of women in public life in a viceroy.

What Iberian example did the French crown follow with respect to its North American colonies?

Describe the governing structure of English colonies.

HOW DID EUROPE AND THE WORLD CHANGE AFTER COLUMBUS?

For the first time, a global economy emerged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it forged new links among far-flung peoples, cultures, and societies. The ancient civilizations of Europe, Africa, the Americas, and Asia confronted each other in new and rapidly evolving ways.

What is the encomienda system?

What were the encomiendas intended to do with respect to religion?

Where were encomiendas first employed and for what reason? (name first two sites)

Name three terrible abuses from the use of encomiendas.

How did King Charles I respond to complaints about the encomiendas?

What are the New Laws?

What did the New Laws say about slavery?

How did royal officials deal with the shortage of indigenous workers?

What was both a cause of and a response to the disastrous decline of indigenous people?

What was the most important cause of death of indigenous people?

How did colonial administrators respond to native population decline?

What was the impetus for the transatlantic slave trade?

Name four factors that helped shape life in European colonies.

How did women play a crucial role in the emergence of colonial societies?

When European women did not accompany men, what was the effect of local culture once European men arrived?

What was the ethnic background of most women who crossed the Atlantic before 1800?

What were the different outcomes for children who were born to enslaved women who had sex with their masters in European colonies v English colonies?

What did the mixing of indigenous peoples with Europeans and Africans create?

What was the Columbian exchange?

What crop did the Spanish and Portuguese bring and raise with labor provided by the encomienda system?

What other crops from Spain did well in Peru and Chile?

What was the most significant food introduced to the Native Americans from the European settlers?

What were the sources of that most significant food?

Name two reasons why a horse was helpful.

Name six crops the Europeans returned home with from the Americas.

What was one of the most important crops that Europeans returned with?

Name four countries in Europe where corn mentioned above became a chief food. Name another country in another continent as well.

Name one crop that was more valuable than corn. Why? What did its spread lead to?

What was the effect of the introduction of European pathogens to the New World?

Name three infectious diseases in Europe that were passed on from domestic animals living among the population.

How did European populations have time to adapt to these diseases? (Give two explanations.)

What was the result of Europeans having immunity or resistance to those diseases?

Describe the type of diseases indigenous peoples of the New World suffered from before the Europeans arrived.

By what percentage did the indigenous population decline as a result of the diseases brought from Europe?

Worse or better off: densely populated urban centers or rural areas?

Worse or better off: cooler, higher-altitude regions or tropical, low-lying ones?

Name three things the world after Columbus was marked by.

Where in the world was slavery deeply entrenched during the Middle Ages?

Which religious group was held for domestic slavery in Iberia? How was this possible?

In 1444, the first ship returned where with a cargo of enslaved Africans?

How were the first slaves captured?

Soon, Portuguese merchants found acquiring slaves easier through what means?

How were local leaders accustomed to acquiring captives?

Which kingdom established an alliance with the Portuguese in 1483?

To what religion did the royal family eventually convert? What was the social effect of their converting to Christianity?

During what years did Portuguese traders bring hundreds of enslaved Africans to Lisbon? What work did they do?

The history of slavery became intertwined with the history of what crop?

Sugar is native to what part of the world?

Name two reasons sugar, an expensive luxury, became more in demand.

How was sugar preserved? Who figured that out?

Where did sugar crops travel? Where in the world was the climate similar to grow sugarcane? What type of climate is needed?

How did sugar get to the Atlantic? In which islands settled by whom?

Describe why seeding sugar was difficult.

Why was harvesting sugar demanding?

How does the growing season for sugar make it a difficult crop to produce for profit?

What invention increased the yields of sugar harvests? What was required to supply the equipment?

How did Europeans solve the labor problem of growing sugar at first? And then eventually?

When did the transatlantic slave trade begin? Which king was responsible?

What was the role of the Dutch West India Company? What was most of the work involved?

What percentage of captives died on the voyage across the Atlantic?

What was the most common cause of death on a ship of captives? Name three reasons for the cause.

When did the English get involved in the transatlantic slave trade?

How were men treated on the ships during passage? What about women and girls?

Describe the death rates on sugar plantations. How does this relate to the transatlantic slave trade?

What commodity did the Spanish discover in 1545? What percentage of the world's commodity came from this place? Where is it?

What became the most important industry in the colonies?

How did mining contribute to the intensification of the African slave trade?

What did the Spanish Crown claim that represented 25 percent of its total income?

How many millions of pounds of silver and gold entered the port of Seville between 1503 and 1650?

What did the Spanish profits from silver pay for? (two things)

What was the effect of easy flow on economic innovation?

What was the effect of silver on inflation? What is inflation?

What did Philip II and his successors do? What was the effect of the confidence in the government?

Why did prices finally stabilize after 1600?

How was Spanish inflation transmitted to the rest of Europe?

What was the effect of inflation on people who lived on fixed incomes? Were these nobles or middle class?

What was the effect of inflation on people who owed fixed sums of money? Were these nobles or middle class?

Why did the poor fare worst of all?

Explain how debts lessened in value each year during rising inflation.

Who controlled the world trade in silver? Explain.

What percentage of the world's production of silver did China buy?

What commodity market drove world trade?

Which two countries dominated the supply side of silver?

Name one of the best examples of the new global economy that emerged in the late 1500s/1600s.

How was the entire world linked for the first time in history by seaborne trade?

Name three commercial empires.

Who were the first worldwide traders?

Describe the path that controlled the sea route to India.

Where were Chinese goods exchanged for Spanish silver from New Spain?

What did the Portuguese bring throughout Asia and all the way across the Pacific to Mexico?

What did the Portuguese bring back from Asia? With what commodities did they trade to get them? Where did those commodities come from?

From Brazil, what did the Portuguese ship back to Europe?

Who was first by a few decades to world trade: Spain or Portugal?

Where did the Spaniards center their seaborne empire?

The center of the seaborne empire was a transpacific link between what two areas?

What did the Spanish traders use Silver to purchase?

During the final years of the 16th century, the Protestant Dutch were engaged with whom in a long war of independence?

Explain how the Dutch had strategic and commercial reasons to attack Portugal's commercial empire?

How was the Dutch East India Company established? What spices were involved? What percent profit did the investors in this expedition receive?

What was the stated intention of the formation of the Dutch East India Company?

How did the Dutch win broad commercial concessions and forge military alliances?

What fort did the Dutch capture in 1641? Who helped them? What was the consequence of this acquisition?

Name two ways the Dutch were different than the Portuguese as explorers.

From which country did the Dutch expel the Portuguese in 1660? What were they able to control as a result?

Why was Cape Town formed?

Name two goals of the Dutch West India Company.

How did the Dutch successfully intercede in the transatlantic slave trade?

HOW DID EXPANSION CHANGE EUROPEAN ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS?

What was one of the most important arenas of cultural contact?

What were the results of European missionaries spreading Christianity throughout the territories they acquired?

In what parts of the world was Christianity largely met with suspicion?

Who is Michel de Montaigne? What is the relevance of his essays?

Who tried to come to terms with the cultural complexity of his day through his writing?

Name one of the most important justifications for European expansion.

Where were Jesuit missionaries active in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? Why did they stop?

With whom on his second voyage did the first missionaries accompany to the New World?

Which religious orders crossed the Atlantic in the 1600s?

Which religious group (Protestant or Catholic) comprised most missionaries to the New World?

How did colonial authorities stamp out old beliefs and encourage sincere conversions among native people in the Americas (three ways)?

What was the European Christian norm of family life that was imposed in the Americas?

Approximately how many people were baptized by missionaries in New Spain by the mid-1530s?

Was the conversion to Christianity a simple process?

Why did Catholic friars seek to understand native cultures and languages?

What did Catholic friars do in Mexico to create a shared language for Christian teaching?

How and why did missionaries and indigenous converts create distinctive forms of Catholicism?

When did the Iberian exploitation of the indigenous population of the Americas begin?

What was the response from Catholic missionaries when they heard about the Iberian exploitation of the native population of the Americas?

Who was one of the earliest and most outspoken critics of the brutal treatment inflicted on indigenous peoples? What were his current occupation and former occupation?

How did Bartolome de Las Casas describe the Spanish and the indigenous peoples?

Criticism of Iberian exploitation led King Charles I to do what in 1550? Where?

Who argued that forcible conversion and conquest were both necessary and justified?

What did the proponent say the forcible conversion was saving indigenous people from? (three things)

How did Sepulveda describe indigenous peoples?

Which Greek philosopher said there were certain inferior beings destined for slavery?

How did Las Casas describe indigenous people?

Even though both sides disagreed about forcible conversion and conquest, on what assertion did both sides agree?

As a result of the 1550 debate, which side did the Crown decide in favor of? What was the legal effect for the communities?

How does the current layout of Mexico's colonial towns reflect laws from 1573?

Where did the new ideas of race as a form of biological difference emerge?

What are conversos? How are they different from "pure-blooded" Christians?

What did Jews and conversos have in common?

What did conversos and Muslims have in common?

How did Iberians view the inheritance of Christian faith? How did they view heretical belief?

What was the composition of colonial population?

How did Iberians see Christian faith inherited?

How did the idea of "purity of blood" change for the Iberian explorers?

What did Spanish colonizers believe about the indigenous people of the Americas with respect to their religious exposure?

Why did the Spaniards view Africans as impure?

When did racial mixing begin in the colonies?

How did the colonial officials attempt to keep racial mixing from happening?

What are castas?

What was the intended purpose of the castas?

What did Spanish concerns about religious purity change into?

What was the racial hierarchy according to the Spanish?

What was the effect of putting female chastity at the center of anxieties about racial mixing?

Which European colonies in the New World relied on racial distinctions drawn between Europeans and indigenous people and those of African descent?

Which country developed a particularly complex racial and ethnic mosaic? Why (three reasons)?

What did the emergence of new methods of observing and describing nature lead to?

What did the term race originally refer to? What did the term race refer to after 1700?

What differences were supposedly produced from physical differences among peoples in the New World?

What other differences were being examined during the examination of racial differences?

What was used to justify and naturalize existing inequalities between Europeans and non-Europeans?

What was used to justify and naturalize existing inequalities between men and women?

What led some Catholics and Protestants to doubt that any one faith contained absolute truth? (two things)

What other discovery made Protestants and Catholics doubt that any one faith contained absolute truth?

What is skepticism?

What is cultural relativism?

What author wrote about both skepticism and cultural relativism?

What literary genre did Montaigne develop and why?

In what language and in what style did Montaigne write to make his works accessible?

Where were Montaigne's essays widely read?

What did Montaigne's essay "Of Cannibals" reveal?

What notion did Montaigne reject?

What did Montaigne write about native Brazilians?

What idea did Montaigne challenge?

What radical idea did Montaigne question?

What was the effect of Montaigne's popular essay?

What did Montaigne say about wonder? Research? Ignorance?

Why was there so much creativity in other branches of literature in addition to the essay?

In what two genres did England witness remarkable developments?

Who was the undisputed master of the period (Queen Elizabeth I and James I reigns)?

When was Shakespeare born? Where? To whom?

What was the genius of Shakespeare? (four components)

Name three types of plays he wrote.

Which type of play was considered his greatest masterpiece?

What did his later tragedies explore?

What do Montaigne's essays and Shakespeare's works have in common?

How did Shakespeare describe Othello? What was the significance of this description? Were there any other ways in which that description could be applied?

How did Shakespeare's description of Othello lead many to believe Shakespeare intended him to be a sub-Saharan African?

What does the confusion in the play Othello aptly reflect?

How does Shakespeare present Othello? How is this different to the prevailing view of Moors?

How was Othello flawed according to Shakespeare? What was he capable of according to Shakespeare?

What does the play *Othello* expose about women? How do fathers treat unmarried daughters?

How do husbands treat wives they suspect of infidelity?

What are two anxieties revealed in *Othello* when several characters assert that Othello's "blackness" has tainted his Venetian wife?

Based on *Othello*, in which two regions were racial ideologies similar?