

EUROPEAN ON THE MOVE-EARLY EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Expansion of Medieval Europe started from the eighteen and nineteen centuries when the Carolingian conquest of the pagan Saxons and Avars in Central Europe. The story of Spaniards to the new world in the early centuries was a European exploration of the world. The British migration to the New World was not that significant during the earlier period. Dutch settlement through forced migration in Cape Town was another exploration of European settlement. The objective of the article is to know migratory settlement throughout the world from inside the European continent to Outside Europe. The outcome has shaped the colonial picture of European in America, Asia, and Africa. The methodological process has been done through online resources such as e-books, online news articles as a documentary analysis of the qualitative approach. The feature question of the article is what were the reasons for the establishment of a settlement by the Europeans worldwide?

Keywords: Colonialism, Spaniard in the Philippines, Dutch in Cape Town, SA, English Migration in the Cross Atlantic, Settlement, Trade and Religious Expansion

Introduction

ⁱIt was also the expansion of crusade law for the continuation of religious conquest (Christianity) to the world, especially Reconquista over Islam from the Iberian Peninsula. The boundary of Western Europe was limited through narrow and knowledgeable limits. The journeys of Columbus and the Portuguese were only their knowledge invention at the end of the fifteen centuries. European contacts with the rest of the world such as the coastal part of North Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and the large part of Asia had written and said by various scholars in that time through their theoretical and practical scholarly content ⁱⁱsuch as John Hollywood in his book *Sphaera Mundi* at the University of Paris in 1922. But because of the intellectual limitation and other geographical innocence the background of Europe and its connection with the rest of the world was not that focused on the Europeans. It was a theoretical theme that the world can be circumnavigated. The implementation and its practicality were not that developed that anyone can claim that the land has been conquered, the limitation of knowledge was bound by the theoretical practices in academic places. Columbus of that time was not able to claim his voyage to Asia from Europe due to its long-distance and various geographic, oceanographic difficulties and lack of appropriate ships for the invention. The limitation through medieval ship design, agreements of fifteen centuries which was not that high ambitious to extend the landmass from Europe to Asia.

ⁱⁱⁱExpansion of Medieval Europe started from the eighteen and nineteen centuries when the Carolingian conquest of the pagan Saxons and Avars in Central Europe. Vikings also explored the trade route between Ireland, Russia and the Caspian Sea by retailers and robbers from Scandinavia. From the 11th century, sustained growth has been observed. In the Earlier period, the Mediterranean Sea was centred for the trade through various Italian cities like Pisa, Venice etc. The recession of the 14th century was a temporary difficulty for the expansion of the sea trade route through the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, but it continued through more expansion with Alexandria and Constantinople. The route was one of the greatest trade routes during the time for spices and silk from Eastern and it was also an advantage for the Europeans to come to Asia for the settlement of colonies and make the Indian Ocean a link with Europe. Europe started to send merchants and pilgrims to Syria and Palestine to create a crusades movement that has been a success for the conquer of earlier Europe. However, ^{iv}Crusades movement was lasted for two decades and ended by 13⁰⁰. By the 12th and 13th centuries European had a dream for the Eastern Mediterranean to make a trade route and raise the activities of merchants. Europeans started dreaming for Asia but the conquest by ^vthe nomadic Mongols in Asia and Eastern Europe had spoiled their dream for while. The ideology of Christendom and Islam was a fact as well in Europe and the Europeans also wished to expand Christianity through their exploration in the East. Ghenghis Khan conquered Eastern Europe and Asia, it was close to European destruction and occupation under the rule of Khan, Europeans were afraid of their movement to Asia. However, Europeans also discovered very quickly that Mongols were tolerant of other cultures and heritage. This advantage was a great opportunity for the ^{vi}Europeans and between 1260 to 1370 they took advantage by sending merchants and missionaries to operate freely in the Mongol empire. ^{vii}Marco Polo's father and uncle went to China between 1262 and 1269 as a Venetian merchants. It was the first time that Europeans visited a country since the days of ancient Rome (Roman Empire). China or Cathay was the popular Asian destination for Europeans to move from outside Europe. ^{viii}Marco Polo visited China in 1271. The Missionary explorer John of Monte Corvino made a church in Peking, China during his visit to China via India in the 1290s. His contribution to the establishment of the church made him archbishop of Peking China. ^{ix}The crumple of Mongols in Asia in the middle of the fourteenth century discouraged Europeans to explore Asian countries widely. Through in fifteen centuries Nicolo Conti of Venice, Marco Polo travelled to India, Java, Sumatra in the years of 1419 and 1444. In ^x1490 merchants from Europe came to Calicut, India, through Vasco da Gama came to India two years before the merchants came to Indian port through a vast route of Africa and across the Indian Ocean. European exploration of the Atlantic Ocean in the late 13th and 14th centuries helped them to explore various routes to come to Asia and Africa. Portuguese discovered Canary Island in 1336 which helped them to explore the routes to come to India and America. By the 15th century, Europeans had an extensive idea and knowledge about Asia and about the world around them, which they were confused about the move at the beginning. European sailors discovered islands like Canary, Madeira, St. Brendan, Brasil and Antilia. They also discovered Iceland and Greenland and expanded the European northern part. Migration started through contact with the outer world. Iceland was discovered by an Irish monk, then rediscovered by Norwegian Vikings and Swedish. Norwegian Vikings started to live in Iceland. Europe was facing a political crisis, overpopulation. The settlement of Iceland therefore a way for Europeans to move there. Europeans were living from outside of mainland Europe, Iceland, Greenland, Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores. Europeans finished the rule of indigenous people from every island and made their rules. ^{xi}Through the Atlantic Ocean Europeans (Viking) went to Newfound Land, Canada, and the United States. Settlers initially came from France to live on those islands. European colonization thus started through these islands. Europe started to go to Iran (Tabriz and Soltanieh), India, Central Asia, Peking etc. After the Mongols of Asia, Europeans transmitted Asian countries outside tour places of Europeans, they started slowly their rule in those countries in the name of Jesus.

They made Asian countries finally a crusader state. ^{xii}Cities like Tripoli, Jerusalem were a warfront of Christianity and Islam. Communities of Muslims and Jewish had been expelled from Tripoli, Jerusalem etc. and accepted newcomers from around the world. An estimated 250,000 were European settlers in Africa and Asia. They made Jerusalem, Tripoli, Islands of the Atlantic Ocean their home through living. Colonial people were sold in Cairo and Bagdad market. In those crusades states, a societal hierarchy was created by the French origin for hegemony along with the noble class. Population in Western Europe was increased through the move. Urbanization of European cities, city expansion were parts of the government's initiatives for a new reformation of European cities. ^{xiii}In the fourteen and fifteen centuries, Europe controlled over Asian islands and countries like Iranian Tabrez, Quilon of India, Tripoli, Syria, Jerusalem etc. ^{xiv}In the mid-twelfth century, a village located between Jerusalem and the port of Ascalon had an estimated 150 inhabitants came from various parts of France, Lombardy, Flanders. Estimated eighty settlement was found in the territory of Jerusalem which was fifteen percent of the total population from Europe. ^{xv}Migration of the medieval period (sixteenth, seventeenth and later period) from Europe to Asia was extremely limited, scattered. In that era movement of population within Europe from country to country, from villages to cities was significant. Though the black death was a disaster in the primitive era for the decline of the population, population movement in Europe was significant before the disaster. Population movement in Europe was due to extension of urbanization, increases cities, using of wastelands and forests as a residential areas and was recognized as ^{xvi}internal colonization. The significant movement was found in Italy, France, Germany, and England. New settlements were created for the development of the local economy. Pilgrims ventured was another part of the movement in that era for the establishment of Rome, Compostella, St. Patrick's Purgatory as a major destination pilgrimage hub for spiritual gain. Who travelled cities in Europe for commercial purposes, made commercial hubs of Europe? An image of multiculturalism was created due to various communities and foreign merchants. Internal colonization has a significant role to make the civilization and identities of European cities. ^{xvii}Normans from the Scandinavian adventures who had created them in northern France, also established themselves in southern Italy, Muslim Sicily, and Anglo-Saxon England. They also expanded themselves in Wales. In the twelfth century, the Normans also entered Scotland and Ireland. Normans conquered Sicily and England. They also conquered Wales and Ireland. The movements of Normans were significant due to political and military upheavals in Europe between monarchs, and Christians vs. Muslims in Spain. Baltic and ^{xviii}Slav lands of eastern Europe were conquered by Germans, while Muslim Spain had jeopardized and had not been able to conquer. There was no replacement of spirituality but the existence of Norman clergy in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and England. In Wales Norman lords imported English peasants to work those lands they conquered in Wales. Colonization was extensive in Spain in the wake of the reconquest. Many settlers came to the kingdom of Castile from other parts of Spain and Southern France. The settlement of the Canary Islands and other islands of the Atlantic Ocean was due to the event of the extension of the Iberian Peninsula. Germans' knights and the clergy, burgesses and peasants of Germany, France and the Low countries moved to Eastern Europe and the Slav lands. Colonization and conquer in Europe occurred at the cost of tension, war, revolts between countries, cities, regions, such as Welsh against English rule in the 1400 century, Prussians against the Teutonic Knights in the 1260's decade etc. Medieval Europe had provided many examples through internal colonization for the migrants who finally left Europe in search of a prosperous world after 1500. French, Spaniard, English, Dutch, Portuguese are nations who explored the world after the 1500 century from America to Africa to Asia for a new settlement every whereas the merchant and then turned into policymaker. ^{xix}The ideology of Crusades was a religious entity for the Reconquista that inspired the colonization worldwide, especially in the cross Atlantic region. The Reconquista was a method for the expansion of Christianity worldwide as its contest with Islamization.

The Iberian Peninsula was an example where Islamic rulers defeated Christianity and ruled. Therefore, it was a part of reconquering the Iberian Peninsula and re-establish Christianity once again. The ideology finally turned into the continuation of religious conquest worldwide and thus set up the law of Christianity.

Literature Review

European world exploration in the early century (1500-1800 specifically) was a part of their wish, dream, expansionism, colonization, and the establishment of Catholic religious supremacy worldwide. The British, Dutch, Spaniards had antagonism among them over global supremacy and their dominance; but they all had a single ambition which was the continuation of religious conquest everywhere. They had antagonism in Europe through which several wars had been created and Europe was divided several times in the early centuries, but they again reorganized based on religious harmony. It was the Catholic supremacy over Islam. They were united for Reconquista. They conquered Asia, Africa, and America for the expansion of European commerce, export, and import, especially for the exploration of spices from Asia, gold from Latin America but their commercial ambition turned into a ruling concept and finally, they occupied those countries and brutally tortured indigenous people. The paper has discussed their early ambition, and then their continuation of conquering worldwide. The discussion has been done through various ways of their movement such as their social, economical, political, and religious point of view. The evaluation and the outcome of the paper mentioned the ways of European colonization outside Europe.

Methodology

Reading Books, Online Journals, watching and understanding documentaries, Newspaper reading. Then the collection of information from all of the reading sources. Then the formation of steps. Then writing a draft three times for better realizing and understanding those issues, editing several times. Then make the final draft of the article. The methodology has also taken steps to write the paper by the description of sources reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing, and interpreting and mainly expresses in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach). This research article has been divided into four units such as European in Asia, European in Atlantic America, European in Africa and the European is on the move towards the world. Therefore, four different colonization's have differences.

Result and Discussion

The British migration to the New World was not that significant during the earlier period. Before the 1580 century basically, fishermen would go to the sea for cod and whales off the Newfoundland coast. Their only exploration was to find sea routes through northeast passage over Europe or northwest passage through America to explore far east Asia. ^{xx}After 1580 situation changed due to the conflict between English and Spanish. English privateer successfully attacks Spanish shipping in the Atlantic. ^{xxi}England was busy with the settlement of greater Britain through Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the North Atlantic basin between 1584 to 1629. Settlement by England was not that a suitable memory because of various disasters by European disease and by many other calamities. Native people were decreasing, the mysterious vanishing of settlers and many other things were happening during settlement. British settlement in the Atlantic did not impact their English identity, they brought their English culture and values with them to those places for a new settlement. ^{xxii}After 1629 mainland British colony had been divided into three phases: 1630-1680, 1680- 1760 and 1760-1776. ^{xxiii}The first emigrants landed in the Chesapeake colonies between 1630 to 1680. And in New England, it was between 1630 to 1640. Due to population growth, fewer wages for the labour market, the rising cost of living in the early and mid-seventeenth centuries, few English men and women thought of migration.

They considered for better living life in their native communities, in the small towns or Bristol and London cities. ^{xxiv}An estimated five hundred thousand people (500000) people from England left their mainland to the transatlantic destinations. Estimated ^{xxv}70 percent population emigrated to America. Estimated 120000 people emigrated to Chesapeake, an estimated 200000 people emigrated to the Caribbean and the rest of the people settled in New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Carolinas. ^{xxvi}According to James Horn, at least half of the people were from an urban background. They were wealthy and arrived at the port for a permanent emigration journey to Virginia, U.S.A.(Chesapeake). Three-quarters of the emigrants had no money and they worked as service holders for their masters in exchange for the cost of their passage, room, and board in the ship. The background of the Emigrants were semiskilled workers, tradesmen, and young. ^{xxvii}Young English emigrant people were between 15-24 years old along with their low socio-economic status. Most emigrants came to Virginia and Maryland with enough resources for building the home and for a better resourceful settlement, while free emigrants were unmarried, young, diverse from London and southwestern England. Free emigrants came to the New World with little more than the clothes on their rears. They needed bedding, cookware and many more things for the minimum survival life in a new environment. The estimated pound sterling of 40 was the cost for a couple with children. Wealthy immigrants made them merchant, governors, landowners in the New World and their situation on both sides (England and America) were nice. Colonies were thus transformed into developed through the settlement and by the socio-economic activities of the wealthy emigrants. Emigrants now were coming to the colony with cash for the building household in the Chesapeake locality. Seasoning disease was affected their lives in a new environment. ^{xxviii}Two out of five emigrants were dying of malaria. The life expectancy of the Chesapeake locality was enormously low, therefore young people were dying due to an unorganized lifestyle due to lack of living resources. ^{xxix}The population growth was low due to the imbalance of men and women emigrating to the Chesapeake colony. Men from England were coming more than women in the entire seventeenth century. As a result, fewer marriages occurred, and fewer children were born. ^{xxx}English Servants (free emigrants or labours) as a result contributed their role to the increasing population through marrying women in the region and contributed to forming a family as well. Due to the lower age (mid-20) of the wedding period birth ratio was still not increasing and the entire dilemma was continuing at the end of the 17th century. English labour class emigrants were continuing until 1680. ^{xxxi}In the meantime, English wage was rising, and tobacco price was decreasing resulting in the decreasing of English labours in Maryland and Virginia. English merchants changed their plan by replacing African slaves instead of English labours to supply their labour needs. ^{xxxii}The large scale of emigration in Chesapeake was continuing nearly a century, while emigration to New England was continuing in barely a dozen years. ^{xxxiii}The environmental situation in New England areas (Massachusetts Bay) was completely different than Virginia and Maryland in the 17th-century emigration. Massachusetts Bay was a locality where population reproduction started from 1630 onwards. The sex ratio was balanced between men and women. ^{xxxiv}From 1630 to 1641 (great migration era from England to New England) estimated 21000 people left for New England (Massachusetts Bay). This emigration had a dynamic demographic scenario through sex balances (ratios of male versus female) than other emigration in the transatlantic during the period. New England colony was a place for high birth and low mortality. ^{xxxv}An estimated 66 percent of the population increased by 1650. As a result, there was no lack of labour force from the beginning of the emigration era. ^{xxxvi}According to historians' emigrants from England to New England (U.S.A.) mostly were from the urban areas of England and their primary aspiration was economic, not spiritual behind their decision to emigrate to the transatlantic region. However, there was a few percent of people who belied in religion such as the Puritan way of the colonial system and settled there as well (Puritan colony) instead of going to Chesapeake or Caribbean islands. Young emigrants were more concerned about their material life instead of religious belief.

However, emigration to cross the Atlantic from England was more attractive in Southern colonies than in New England. It was understandable when 500000 emigrants left England for Virginia and Maryland during the 17th century, compared to 21000 emigrants to New England. West Indies and South Carolina were other colonies where high mortality rates had shown like New England colonies as well. The West Indian islands were attracting young English emigrants for better social and economic opportunities than mainland emigration. It was a successful event when islands are calling emigrants from England with better scopes for settlement. It was not only a social and economic perspective but was the scenic beauty of the Caribbean Sea and the Caribbean islands. ^{xxxvii}Between 1630 to 1700 estimated 60 percent of the English emigrants went to wider Caribbean islands including West Indies. Emigration to Barbados was the most number among all other colonial destinations during the fourth decades of the seventeenth century. The white population was increasing in Barbados during the period while political turmoil was continuing in England and all over Europe. Political and economic instability in Europe was a major reason for the decision of emigration to cross the Atlantic. ^{xxxviii}Barbados colony was the most attractive than both New England and Chesapeake of the United States of America. ^{xxxix}West Indian tobacco, sugar cultivation was the most usable products through which English labours came to the islands for the cultivation. Labour demand was increasing due to the increasing production of tobacco and sugar in the Caribbean islands. In the English West Indies sugar revolution was a great era for increasing settlement in the region, where Jamaica was one of the top destinations in the islands. However, ^{xl}by the 1680s mainland English colonies offered poor emigrants to come and settle there for greater opportunities that they lost in the Caribbean due to the deprivation of landowners and sugarcane owners. It was a call for better working conditions in the mainland English colonies than the sugarcane islands (Caribbean). The departure of English labour and the poor white class created social and political implications in West Indian society. Labour had been changed from white to Black African slaves in the sugar plantation areas. ^{xli}By 1698 capitalists of the islands enslaved an estimated 42000 people. This workforce transformation from white to black also rapidly changed in other Caribbean colonies. At the close of the century, more than 41000 Africans and Caribbean-born blacks laboured in this colony. In the Caribbean colony, there was a dual economic system based on sugar cultivation and slave business by the distribution of slaves in the regions. ^{xlii}Barbados needs an estimated 4000 slaves and Jamaica ^{xliii}needed 10,000 slaves for sugar cultivation. ^{xliv}It was a quick transformation of the slave and sugarcane industry resulting in the discouragement of English emigration to the Caribbean islands after 1660. Several English emigrants decided to emigrate to the North American mainland than the West Indian islands. ^{xlv}The second phase of English emigration started estimated between 1680 and 1760. English emigration was reduced in the second phase due to the rise of Scottish, Scottish Irish, and Irish emigration to the Transatlantic region (North American mainland). ^{xlvi}An estimated 45000 Irish men and women left for America after 1700 and the number of Scottish Irish emigrants number was also rose from an estimated 20,000 to 115000. ^{xlvii}According to James Horn seventeenth century, English migration was significant, while eighteenth centuries migration was from all over the British and the English migration was declined in the 18th century. During the eighteenth century, Philadelphia was a major emigrant colony in the United States due to its port of entry. The Philippines was the only country in Asia that the Spaniards made their colony. Spanish empire in America was Peru and Mexico and in Asia, it was the Philippines. During the colonial rule of Spain, The Philippines was threatening by foreign rulers. Like Peru and Mexico, the Philippines was not a centre for the production for Spain but a commercial relationship with Asia. The demographic picture of the Philippines such as the Chinese, Filipinos population was bigger than Spaniards, resulting in a minority Spaniard population in the islands of the Philippines. On the other side Spaniards in Peru and Mexico were half of the population that made absolute Spanish rule in Latin America.

However, the Philippines was another country that finally connect with Spain and turned itself into New Spain. ^{xlviii}In 1521 Portuguese inventor Ferdinand Magellan explored Cebu, the southern part of the Philippines through which earliest contact with Asia was possible by the Spaniard rulers. The focus of the Spanish rulers was to find out the spice islands of the Moluccas. It was a big challenge and conflict with the Portuguese on spices products of the Philippines and the Moluccas. Spain stopped providing information about the Philippines due to prosperous spices. ^{xlix}The viceroyalty of New Spain became the official hub of Spaniards that helped for succeeding voyages that attempted a Spanish position in the islands of the Philippines. ^lThe first Spanish settlement was established in Cebu, Southern Philippines in 1565 by Miguel Lopez de Legazpi. Legaspi finally controlled Manila, in the northern island of Luzon and made Manila a new Spanish town. Manila was a strategically important city for the Spaniards to explore the far East of Asia along with China, Japan. Spice was a lucrative product for Spain to explore the Philippines at the beginning, but they realized that the Philippines was not an ideal place for spice production due to Cebu's falling situation in the Southern Philippines. Therefore, they found Manila as the alternative to Cebu city. They were not anymore focusing on the Philippines only for the spices but as their first Asian Colony as a strategic oceanic centre, they started to explore other places of far Asian countries for the new settlement. ^{li}In this context, they started to communicate with native inhabitants of Manila who had cordial relations with the southern islands of Mindanao, Sulu, and the Moluccas, and with Japan, China, Siam, Burma, and India. ^{lii}The Spaniard started the Manila -Acapulco trade due to this internal and global transaction among the locals of Manila town. ^{liii}The merchants were Chinese petty merchants who brought silk, jade, and other textiles from Southern China to Manila, cotton and ivory from Mughal India, spices from the Moluccas, Java, and Ceylon. Those products would export to Mexico and Peru on behalf of Spanish rulers from the Philippines. It was a commercial benefit within Mexico, Peru, and the Philippines and Spain enjoyed the entire benefit through exporting products. ^{liv}It was not the only commercial, but the Philippines had also been colonized due to its strategic importance in the ocean. Spanish Crown desired to make the Philippines their Asian hub strategically and thus expand the Spanish colony in Asia by threatening other European powers who also would like to make their colonies in Asia. ^{lv}Spaniards had a big conflict with the Portuguese in the spice trade in the region but in 1663 they left all the spice islands under the control of the Dutch. ^{lvi}Dutch East India Company forced Spaniards out of the island's region two decades later. Spanish in South East Asia was a formidable European ruler like Dutch and Portuguese, but they mostly depend on native Asians for capital, security. Dutch took advantage to become superior over Spaniards due to these weaknesses. Spaniards big project in the region was to conquer China and Thailand but it never happened. Therefore ^{lvii}Spanish Lake (Pacific Ocean) was finally limited within the New Spain and Tokugawa regime of Japan. Spanish Crown was busy expanding territory in the Western Pacific, they exploited the Philippines economically through their trade with New Spain, converted people into Christianity and set up a project to flourish Spanish culture. On the other side Portuguese, Dutch and the British devoted their energy to their areas of influence. ^{lviii}Spain finally claimed formal ownership over the Philippines, but they were not prepared to rule the country, they had barely control over mountainous northeast provinces, they had no full administrative and military control over Manila. The Southern Muslim areas such as Brunei, Sulu, Mindanao had an alliance with the Dutch who were the tough counterpart in the purpose of trading with Moluccas and China. Attacks from Muslim pirates, sultans were a concern for the Spanish Governors in the Philippines. Sultanes of the Southern Philippines thought of themselves as a free state and the Spanish were their external enemy. Therefore, Muslim influence in the Philippines was not good for Spaniards. The Philippines was never a country with a single socio-economic and political shape due to its different and scattered pattern of settlement in various islands. The settlement of the Philippines was a group of people who lived in a village, independent and wild called ^{lix}barangays.

The settlement of Mexico and the Philippines was completely different. Spanish conquered Mexico and settled a strong social and political structure in Mexico called ^{lxi}Mexica. But during the colonization process in the Philippines, the Spaniards were inclined to follow the model they knew the best, but it did not happen in Mexico. The Spanish employed a pre-Hispanic fabric to assemble labour and to collect taxes. ^{lxii}They tried to make the native elite group (Principal) their agent and thus reminding their existence in the Philippines. The principal had the authority to collect taxes from the native Philippines. In the 1600 century, the Principalia (a group of elite native Philippines) was responsible for collecting *badala* from the natives which was an annual quota of products that was mandatory selling to the Spaniards. ^{lxiii}It was a forced distribution of goods to the Indians. ^{lxiiii}By 1587 Augustinian, Jesuit, Dominican Missionaries arrived in the Philippines for the creation of Christian ideology through Catholicism. Religious order launched a program of resettlement. They were an agent and loyal to the Spaniard in the countryside of the Philippines. With the help of Principalia they took responsibility to collect taxes, mobilized labour for the needs of the Spaniard colonial state. ^{lxiv}Paris priests were started to process the Philipinization of Catholicism, through which they were started teaching Christianity and the rituals that are blended with pre-Spanish norms and adaptation. ^{lxv}It was a creation of folk Catholicism in the Philippines islands. Consequences of Spanish colonization had been observed in the city of Manila. The Spanish population was concentrated in Manila due to the economic hub through galleon trade. ^{lxvi}The population was estimated at 2000 in the city of Manila in 1570; while in 1620 it was estimated at 40,000. Population created a strong ethnic and cultural presence. Within the wall ^{lxvii}(Intramuros) Spaniards and the native Indians elites reside, while outside of the walls (extramuros) Chinese, Japanese, Mestizos, and several other foreign communities reside. Manila was the centre of political and religious images and a well-encouraging city. In the Philippines and Spanish America, the demographic feature was the amount of white population. In the Philippines natives of Indians, Chinese, Japanese were major communities and exceeded Spaniards and Mexicans with comfortable margins. ^{lxviii}By the mid-seventeenth century, the Spanish population was estimated at 150. ^{lxix}By 1810 Spaniards population was estimated at 4000 in the Philippines while the estimated 1000 was in Manila. Therefore, the Spanish colonial authority was asking for more Spanish settlers in the Philippines. ^{lxx}Peninsulares (Spanish born in Iberian islands) were in the highest administrative position in the colonial system in the Philippines. Mexican priests, sailors, missionaries, merchants were started to settle in the Philippines. Peninsular and the Spaniards of mainland Spain did not increase in real, neither they were interested in a settlement in the far east. Spanish settlers started to build relations with the Chinese community and encouraged Chinese immigration to the Philippines. Spanish settlers then started to make relations with mestizos of the Philippines who were between Chinese and the native Philippines. Their cultural heritage was like to become amalgamated. The mestizos of the Philippines proved Christianity and it was good for them to pay lower taxes, move anywhere in the Philippines without any restriction and had the right to own land and own slaves. The impact of the Spanish role in the Philippines was not like New Spain (Mexico and Peru). They were not as strong as they were in New Spain. The process of mestizos in the Philippines was not that successful that it was in New Mexico. In New Spain, it was a race-based social hierarchy. The teaching of Castilian did not enforce in Philippines society that it was in New Spain. Because of the new settlement, forced integration into colonial society, tribes, the labour section of the Philippines were dropped by an estimated 36 percent in the 1600 century. The native population was suffered psychologically due to the Spanish cultural assimilation process in the islands. display of wealth. Members of the company elite were therefore concerned that they were weakened by the issuing of the law. By the mid-eighteenth century, Cape Town was first visible from a deck of a ship by a sailor. Dutch East India Company had their colony in Cape Town, South Africa which has been showing by the ^{lxxi}Castle of Good Hope at the top of the main road, a point of the city where torture, public punishment, the execution took place.

Company punishment had occurred from gibbet, gallows, and castle. Cape Town was looking good to the travellers as a well-ordered colonial town, which is out to the sea. Colonial ordered and punishment sites were scattered around the city in the name of Dutch law. It seems that Cape Town is famous for gibbet, gallows, and castles as its scenic beauty. But who knows how many innocents had been executed in it? Those gibbet, gallows and castles areas are the sign of company rules and system of discipline that had been linked to each other among every colony of Asia and Africa. Dutch law could impose capital punishment and forced migration. The law had its various forms where company control over the colonial people was limited and partial. Therefore, company punishment had been named as the application of the law. Who protests the company they would execute by the application of the law because of disciplinary violence? The forced migration through men, women and children had occurred as slaves, people had been exiled by the company law to Cape. Violence was terrible in the name of company law over those people who had been exiled forcibly to Cape. ^{lxxxiii}In 1653 Cape colony had been created for the transoceanic refreshment through which company ships travelled to Asia and Europe. Cape settlement was the central point of the Dutch transportation area between Europe and Asia. ^{lxxxiii}Cape economic development had been surrounded by free burgers settlements of European descent who relied on the slave as their source of labour. Cape was a perfect settlement for the company for political exile from their colonies of Batavia, Colombo, and Ceylon as imperial capital cities. It was the main centre for forced migration as a jail. Company punishment through torture, the execution was a symbol of forced migration in Robben Island as well. The people were from the slave community, European convicts sentenced to hard labour, political exile etc. in the Cape and the company felt secure enough in its control over those people. The company's network of forced migration was established by the source of labour, by the source of people who were in bondage and by those sections of the people who were benefitted through this system of migration. ^{lxxxiv}During the Dutch East India Company in Cape, the system of forced migration had consisted of three phases, such as through the slave trade, penal transportation, and political-religious exile. ^{lxxxv}During the company rule the classification of Cape society through social status, ethnicity and religion were invisible. It was not entirely determined by the ethnicity who was free people and who was unfree. ^{lxxxvi}The indigenous population was free by law, and a section of the black population emerged from a slave. Otherwise, many Khoisan would live with the condition of slavery on settler farms and others lived in the town as a part of the free black population. ^{lxxxvii}The financial background of those black populations had been changed by generations. Some of them became landowners and some of the remaining poor labourers. ^{lxxxviii}Penal transportation and political exile were other characteristics through which boundaries of freedom and status were made but it was hazy as well. Some royal Asian prisoners managed little better than slaves. European convicts who were civilians, company servants were also convicted of hard labour and lived in a similar situation as Asian convicts. The distinction between European, Asian was little as it did not count as the limit of the punishment. The service holders, civilians from Europe existence and Asians were treated in a similar manner which was hard labour. Slavery was determined by maternal status and by force. ^{lxxxix}The Cape society was made by free blacks, slaves, and convicts who were also influenced by Islam along with different ethnic cultures and values. ^{lxxx}Therefore, the contours of Cape colonial society were complicated in the context of correlation among freedom, religion, ethnicity, wealth, and gender scenarios. The complexity was visible in Cape society through their living standard, and it was angst for many others. ^{lxxx}Sumptuary law in Batavia had been issuing by the company for the controlling of the visible display of wealth. Members of the company elite were therefore concerned that they were weakened by the issuing of the law. It was serious enough to issue warrant legal action to uphold their superior status of the Cape society. Law in Batavia as the imperial capital was active throughout the Dutch colonial empire and in Cape as well.

The law of Batavia in Cape was a symbol of the company's control over the people of Cape. The law was a part of penal transportation, political and religious exile, and slavery.

Conclusion

Question raised that what were the reasons for the establishment of a settlement by the Europeans worldwide? It was commercial, and religious and finally religious. Spices from Asia and gold from South America have attracted Europeans for the exploration of those continents and make Europe prosperous. The colonization and the settlement were part of the expansion and continuation of the Catholic ideology. Europe was almost devastated due to various conflicts; therefore, it stepped to prosperous Europe from collecting properties from other continents. This is how European rulers conquered the world for the expansion of Europeanization.

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