

AP World Global Interactions Review 1450 – 1750

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*Source: AP World History
An Essential Coursebook



The Big Picture

Two hemispheres joined in sustained contact resulting in greatly enlarged world trade networks with fewer people remaining outside the influence

Balance of power changed as Western European kingdoms claimed lands and gained control of older trade routes

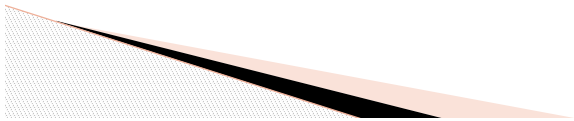
Land based empires expanded borders and conquered many nomadic groups (gunpowder)

The Big Picture (continued)

Labor systems are transformed; slavery expanded and became more central to economic activities

Natural environment drastically changed

- Imported domestic animals trampled grasslands and altered native farming habits
- New crops changed soil conditions
- Land cleared for farming (including rain forests)
- Population compositions changed as disease spread



Overall

Events shaped regional political units of today's world and influenced interrelationships among modern cultures

Power centers **shifted away from the Middle East and Asia and towards Western Europe**

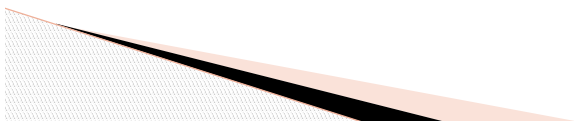
Western Europe transformed from decentralized, quarreling kingdoms to powerful centralized states

The world became smaller as international trade grew

Technology made transportation faster and easier

Middle East and Asia still played host to large, wealthy empires but the balance of power was shifting westward

Joining of the two hemispheres in sustained interactions greatly altered the ever-shrinking world



Transformation of Europe

Analyze the transformational developments in Europe that fueled its rise to world prominence



Interrelated Changes Help to explain the rise of Europe

1. Cultural changes – including the Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment

- Oriented European minds toward invention
- Allowed them to escape the social and intellectual boundaries of the Middle Ages



Interrelated Changes Help to explain the rise of Europe (cont)



2. Political consolidation of strong centralized states

- This meant that kings had enough power and money to
 - Control regional lands
 - Control people
 - Sponsor trade expeditions and diplomatic envoys

Interrelated Changes Help to explain the rise of Europe (cont)

3. Technological advances and the development of capitalism

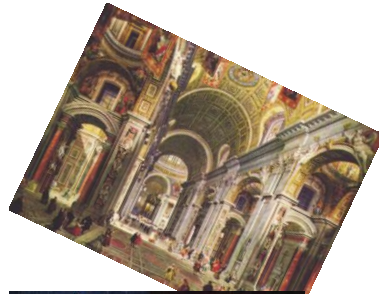
- Allowed European states to increase their riches through trade and territorial claims
- Built on earlier inventions and made good use of their innovations

A Replica of Johannes Gutenberg's Printing Press of 1450



Interrelated Changes Help to explain the rise of Europe (cont)

These three changes evolved together; changes in one area brought about reactions in others, created more changes
By 1750 these changes transformed the continent
Europe was almost totally different politically, socially, culturally, and economically from the beginning of this era



Transformation of Europe Important Cultural Changes

Economic changes occurred late in the previous era

- Crusades stimulated trade and contact between the Middle East and Europe
- Genoa and Venice grew wealthy from the new interactions
- Cultural changes began in Italy and worked their way north



Transformation of Europe The Italian Renaissance



More than a rebirth

Humanism (interest in accomplishments of individuals – grew from Greek culture)

Reflected in

- Portrait painting
- Autobiography
- Philosophies
- Petrarch/Boccaccio revived interest in classical writing and secular subjects
- Vernacular
- Religion declined as a central focus of interest

Transformation of Europe The Italian Renaissance (cont)



Italy – urban (Europe still mostly rural)
Genoa/Venice/Florence/Milan powerful city-states

Merchants compete for political and economic power

- Patron of the arts
 - Da Vinci
 - Michelangelo
 - Raphael
- Medici powerful in Florence

Catholic Church sponsored Renaissance endeavors

“Renaissance Man”



Transformation of Europe The Italian Renaissance (cont)

Humanism also supported an entrepreneurial spirit

- Renaissance merchants improved banking techniques and became more openly competitive and profit-seeking
- **Political power based on individual efforts to promote city and cultural achievements (no claim to divinity)
- Built glorious churches which inspired experimentation with architecture
 - Churches filled with sculptures and paintings



Transformation of Europe The Italian Renaissance (cont)

Spread north

Northern humanists more religious

Blended secular and religious interests

- Erasmus of Rotterdam
 - First Greek edition of New Testament
- Shakespeare and Cervantes
 - Wrote about secular life

Gutenberg

- Printing advances
- Printing press already in Korea and China
- Humanists worked with printers to make their writings available to wider audiences
 - People had access to Bibles and also Renaissance ideas



Transformation of Europe

The Protestant Reformation

Access to printed material played important role in religious upheaval

Permanent new division in Western Christendom: Catholics vs. Protestants

- Martin Luther
 - 95 Theses

People concerned about growing wealth and corruption of church

Luther interested in the idea of salvation

- Published criticisms of many church practices; assisted by improved print technology
- Excommunicated
- Works inspired Protestant movements all over Europe

Catholics against Protestants

Protestants against Protestants

Calvin

- Stern and vengeful god

Luther

- Merciful God

Henry VIII

- Anglican Church



Transformation of Europe Catholic Reformation



Church initiated reforms, banned sale of indulgences

- Tried to persuade Protestants to return to the Church

Council of Trent

- Met periodically to discuss Church doctrine
 - Jesuits founded; tried to convince Europeans to return to the Church

Church's powerful hold on the political, religious, economic, and social life of Europe broken

- Luther encouraged reading of the Bible to find meaning of Christianity
 - Humanistic influences and literacy

Europeans gained a different perspective on religion

Transformation of Europe Catholic Reformation (cont)

Religious tensions led to wars

Edict of Nantes

- Granted tolerance to Protestants
- Revoked by King Louis XIV

Thirty Years' War

- Treaty of Westphalia
- Choose own religion
- Created patchwork of religious affiliations

Religious divisions in England played out through Henry VIII's daughters

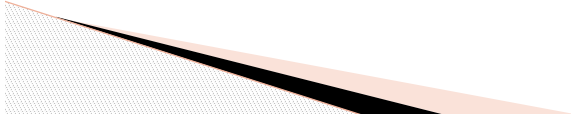
- Mary – Catholic; tried to turn kingdom back to Rome
- Elizabeth I – Protestant; ensured the continuation of the Anglican Church

English Civil War

- Partially provoked by Catholic leanings of Stuart kings

Religious issues dominated European politics for almost a century but settled into an acceptance of religious pluralism

- Some left Europe
- Some headed to the Americas



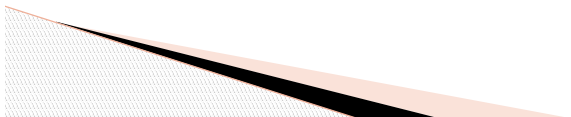
Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution



Humanistic emphasis shaped attitudes toward scientific thought

- Based knowledge on direct observation and mathematics
- Reliance on human reason for understanding scientific phenomena

*Further weakened the influence of the Catholic Church



Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

Methods devised form the basis for science today

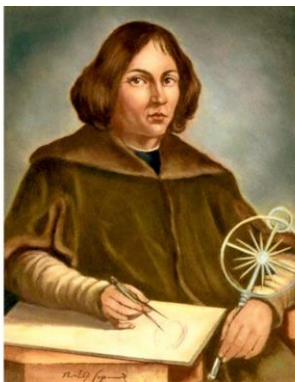
- Mathematical formulation
- Empirical evidence
- Freedom of inquiry

Contrasted with Scholasticism (inquiry based on the principles established by the church)

- Clashes occurred between scientists and religious and political authorities
 - As a result, findings not always made public



Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)



Copernicus

- Ideas from 13th c. Islamic scholar Nasir al-Din
- Commissioned by Pope to revise Julian calendar which had been based on the work of Ptolemy (geocentric)
 - Empirical observations revealed heliocentric universe
- This was contrary to Church doctrine
 - Revealed his outcomes just before his death to only a handful of scientists and mathematicians

Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

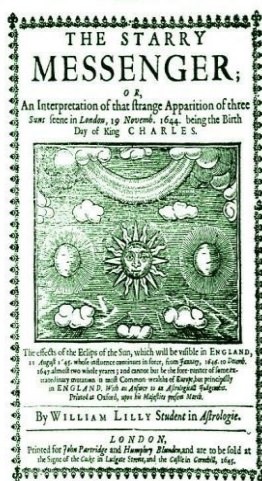
Brahe and Kepler used Copernican model

- Kepler published his results; fueled a controversy between religious officials (Protestant and Catholic) and scientists

Catholic Church declares heliocentric theory as heresy; all writings claiming that the earth moved on its axis forbidden



Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)



Galileo

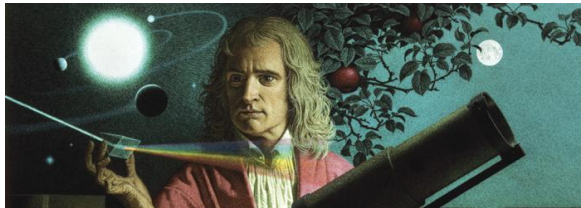
- Used the telescope to study the heavens
 - Milky Way a huge collection of stars
 - Moon's light reflected from the sun
 - The earth is not the only planet with moons
 - Indicated the earth is nothing special – implied that the earth was not central to God's creation
 - God's throne is not in a fixed place in heaven
- Galileo wrote for a general audience in the vernacular
- Impact of bold questioning of church doctrine great
 - Forced to recant
 - Life under house arrest

Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

Newton

- *Principia Mathematica*
- Built the framework of natural law that guided scientists through the 20th c.
 - Basic principles of motion
 - Universal law of gravity
- Explained how his laws governed the universe including the planetary orbits Kepler had identified

Captured the vision of a natural universe in simple laws that helped to organize scientific thought for research



Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

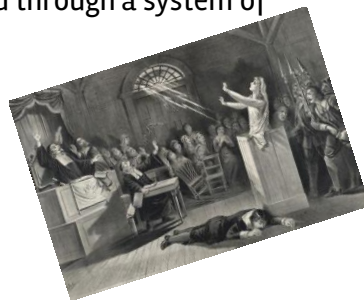
Educated westerners embraced; many others continued to believe in traditional explanations

- Witches/witchcraft

Eventually people came to believe that their environment could be controlled by humans

- Doctors promoted more scientific approach
- Writers began to question religious 'miracles'

Some rethought conceptions of God through a system of thought called deism



Scientific Revolution – World View



In **China** the approach to science was more practical – interest in science based on its perceived usefulness

In **Europe** thinkers were enthralled with the idea of general laws of nature that could explain broad patterns

- Similar to Ancient Greek, Roman, and Islamic scholars

Overall, scientists convinced it was fully within the reasoning power of humans to understand the workings of the universe

Transformation of Europe Enlightenment

Inspired by scientists; how do natural laws affect human society and government?

Thomas Hobbes believed that humans must be controlled by absolute rulers

John Locke sought to understand the impact of laws of nature on human liberties and equality and questioned Hobbes theories

Second Treatise of Government

- Social contract
- Consent of the governed

Adam Smith analyzed natural law of supply and demand: *Wealth of Nations*



Transformation of Europe Enlightenment (cont)

18th C France was the center

- Philosophes (intellectual philosophers) debated
- Salons

Baron de Montesquieu

- Advocated government with three branches sharing power

Voltaire

- wrote witty criticisms of French monarchy and Catholic Church

Rousseau

- *Social Contract* – man is born free and everywhere he is in chains

Most Enlightenment thinkers wrote for each other but there were broad consequences

- Revolutions based on Enlightenment principles transformed their societies and ushered in a modern age of democracy



Transformation of Europe Political Consolidation



Smaller states in Europe; constant competition led them to seek power through land exploration and trade claims

European kings benefitted from Reformation

- Church lost political power as many Christians became Protestants

Religion remained important and continued to fragment the Holy Roman Empire

Strong kings emerged in England, France, and Spain by late 16th C.

Transformation of Europe Political Consolidation (cont)

Hapsburg Family

Land claims from Spain to Italy to
Netherlands to Hungary

- Appeared as if they might control all of Europe

Catholic – led to religious conflicts

Charles V tried to unify Europe

- experienced strong opposition from French king and Ottoman sultan

Abdicated his throne and holdings fragmented; son Philip II inherited lands in Spain



Transformation of Europe Political Consolidation (cont)



Philip II

Spain at height of power

- Kingdom had been unified by marriage of Ferdinand and Isabelle
 - Sponsored voyages of Columbus
 - Reconquista

Spanish rulers devoutly Catholic

Spain rich from New World wealth

Transformation of Europe Political Consolidation (cont)

French and Spanish kings absolute monarchs

- Hold complete control over kingdoms
- French kings claim **divine right of kings**
(God's blessing – legitimacy of royalty across Europe enhanced)

Louis XIV – Sun King

- Theatre state
- Versailles
- Entertained extravagantly – nobility would forget their complaints against king
- Likeness surrounded by sun beams
- L'etat c'est moi summed up absolute rule

Prussia (emphasized strong military),
Austria-Hungary also practiced absolutism



Transformation of Europe Political Consolidation (cont)



England and the Netherlands developed constitutionalism

- Rulers shared power with a parliament
 - Henry VIII needed parliamentary support in forming the Anglican Church
 - Queen Elizabeth relied on Parliament to fund the navy and finance exploratory voyages
 - English Civil War pitted the king against Parliament
 - King Charles I was beheaded
- William and Mary (Protestants from the Netherlands) ruled together with Parliament
 - Parliament power of the purse

Britain and Netherlands growing commercial and colonial powers

- Government in the Netherlands decentralized by the House of Orange was highly influential

Absolutism vs Constitutionalism in Early Modern Europe

Degree of centralization varied
 Rule of law
 Rule over relatively homogeneous populations
 Practiced mercantilism
 Power of rulers shared with parliament
 Recognition of some individual rights

Highly centralized state
 Rule by divine right of kings
 Degree of homogeneity varied
 Less likely to practice mercantilism
 No sharing of power with parliament
 No recognition of individual rights

Constitutionalism

Absolutism

Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances

Capitalism

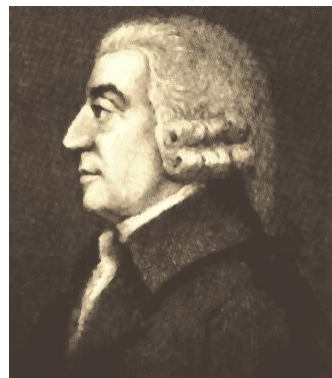
- Economic system based on private ownership of
- Free market

Wealth of Nations – invisible hand

- Supply and demand

Mercantilism

- Responsibility of government to promote states' economy



Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances (cont)



Growth of banks and banking

- Deposit funds
- Secure loans

Insurance companies formed

Joint stock companies organized commercial ventures

East India Company

Most joint-stock companies formed in Britain and the Netherlands

- Laws were supportive

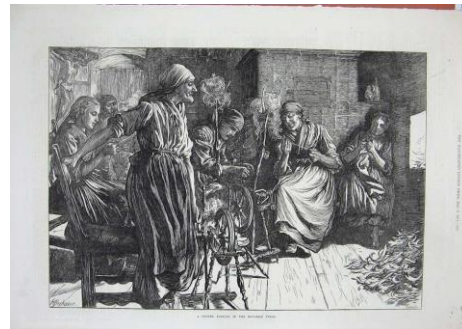
In absolutist government they were more likely to control ventures directly

Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances (cont)

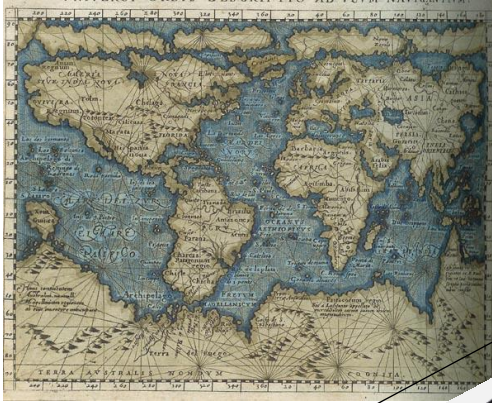
Capitalist system largely replaced guild system

- Entrepreneurs sought ways to operate without guilds which represented collective, not individual efforts and did not emphasize profit-making

Putting out system



Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances (cont)



Technological advances contributed to the transformation of Europe

- Altered inventions to suit their needs
- Modified hulls for the Atlantic

Compass was improved
Mapmaking – Mercator projection

European advances in metalwork allowed for cannons – used Chinese gunpowder

- Led to buildup of European military might



Transformation of Europe Demographic and Social Changes

Rapid population growth

Healthier diets due to increase in food from expanding trade networks

Old diseases less deadly

Increased life span

Dip during Thirty Years' War

- After population levels continued to rise



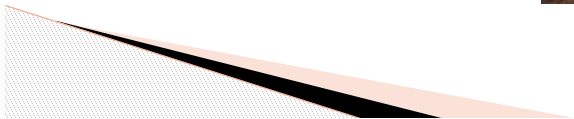
Transformation of Europe Demographic and Social Changes (cont)

Commerce increased and led to rapid urbanization

London, Paris, Madrid, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm

*Population growth allowed for

- rapid economic expansion
- provided fuel for European settlement in the New World



Transformation of Europe Demographic and Social Changes (cont)



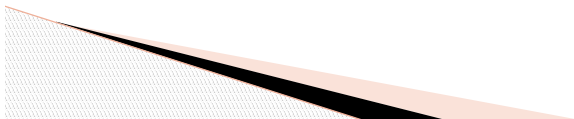
Social life changed

Wealth to urban areas and rural (putting out system)

People purchased more goods, expanded economy

Financial independence; young people own homes

Marriages not longer for economic interest; marry for love



Transformation of Europe

Overall

Mutually reinforcing cultural, political and economic components that changed the power balance in the world

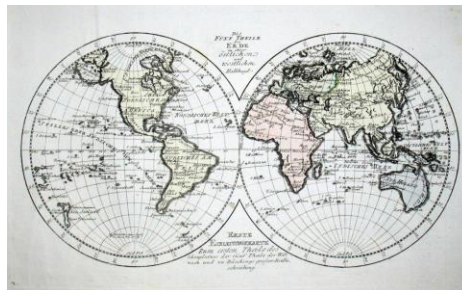
Older civilizations in decline or holding their own

Small European states flexing their muscles

Changes encouraged Europeans to venture across the seas to join the hemispheres

Hemispheres United

Focus on the relationships formed between the New World and the Old and the consequences of joining the hemispheres



Across the water....

People had traveled the rivers

- Greeks, Phoenicians, Roman ships crossed Mediterranean
- Chinese junks and dhows traversed the Indian Ocean
- Trade patterns intensified
- Polynesians explored and settled the islands
- Scandinavians made their way to North America

In the Americas, the Arawak were traveling the Caribbean

- All of these ventures laid the basis for extensive sea travel and made it possible for sea-based states to gain preeminent power in the world



Hemispheres United Zheng He's Voyages

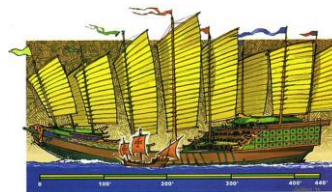
Atlantic a giant barrier between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
Chinese sailors went on incredible voyages led by Zheng He who was commissioned by Emperor Yongle (Ming dynasty)

- Seven maritime expeditions
- Fleets with as many as 317 vessels and 28,000 men
- Reassert China's power after the Yuan Dynasty
- Expensive gifts to give along the way

Chinese vessels exacted tribute from those encountered

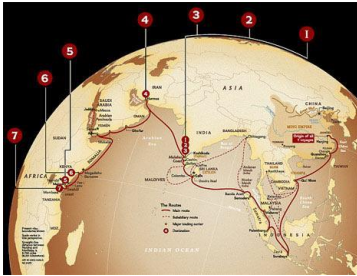
- Impressed by size of the expeditions and the ships

Zheng He brought back exotic plants and animals, including a giraffe, for the emperor



Hemispheres United

Zheng He's Voyages (cont)



Voyages ended with after the death of Emperor Yongle

What if they'd continued? Would the Chinese have "discovered" the Americas? Timing about the same as the Europeans.

- Some historians think Zheng He went to California but most disagree

Either way, the Ming stopped the voyages which made sense given the dynasty's orientation to the world

Yongle exceptional emperor

- Not skeptical about contact with foreigners, as later Ming emperors tended to be
- To start and stop voyages reflects China's on again off again attitude toward the world

Trade was vital to China's greatness but it could also bring harm and destruction

- On top of that, money was needed to contain attacks from the nomadic people to the north and west and the voyages were expensive

Hemispheres United

Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies

Portuguese and Spanish led the way

- Consolidated their governments; had built strong militaries

On the Atlantic close to the Strait of Gibraltar

- Venice and Genoa dominated Mediterranean which had forged trade alliances with Muslim states

Spain and Portugal inspired by new cultural and economic forces transforming Europe; interested in finding converts

Spain united under Ferdinand and Isabelle

- Expelled Jews
- Religious devotion coupled with centralized political power provided the incentive to spread Christianity



Hemispheres United

Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies (cont)



Portuguese aware of caravans of gold and slaves moving across the Sahara – sail along the African coast in hopes of establishing trade contacts

Henry the Navigator led the first ventures

- Created a navigation school
- Jewish cartographers
- Studied and improved navigation technology
- Magnetic compass and astrolabe
- Advancements in designs for ships; the caravel
 - Smaller than a Chinese junk but size allowed exploration of shallow coastal areas and rivers
 - Strong enough to withstand storms
 - Two set of sails
 - Square to catch breezes for speed
 - Lateens for maneuverability

Cannons made it a fighting ship



Hemispheres United

Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies (cont)

Many thought southern waters boiling hot and full of monsters; took time to convince others

Students of Henry, most notably Dias and da Gama, set out to find the tip of Africa and connect to the Indian Ocean

- By the end of the 15th c their feat was accomplished – after years of experiments with wind and ocean currents and discovering the fastest and safest way to return home to Portugal

Ventured away from the coast

- Cabral (1500) sailed too far and reached South American coast claimed Brazil for Portugal



Hemispheres United

Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies (cont)



Spanish exploration less gradual

Columbus convinced Ferdinand and Isabelle to sponsor voyage

- Used Ptolemy's calculations; underestimated the distance
- Thought he'd reached East Indies
- Three voyages; insisted he'd reached Asia

New World named for Amerigo Vespucci, explorer sponsored by Portugal and Spain

Hemispheres United

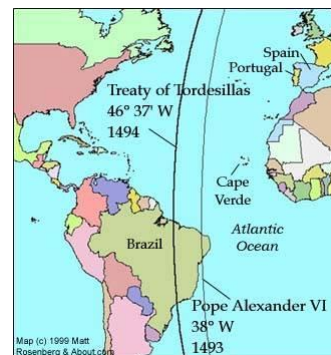
The Treaty of Tordesillas

Portugal and Spain disagree over control of Americas

- Look to the Church for guidance
- Agree on an imaginary line to divide the lands: Treaty of Tordesillas (line shifted)

Eventually argue about lands around the Pacific also

Magellan commissioned by Spain to find a way through the Americas, cross the Pacific, and return home to Spain
Died en-route in the Philippines; one ship made it back



Hemispheres United

The Treaty of Tordesillas (cont)



Treaty fateful agreement for both

- Focused Spain on the Americas and Portugal on Africa and the Indian Ocean

Portuguese encountered well established trade routes and ports controlled by many different people

- Were able to dominate due to cannons on ships
- Burned many Swahili city-states
- Different ports connected the trading community, no one enemy to defeat
- Portuguese had to be content with quick profits and seldom settled in ports they controlled

Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus little interest in conversion

Spanish discovered that after the conquest of two clear enemies, the Aztecs and the Inca, all would be theirs and began to transform the Americas

Hemispheres United

The Spanish Empire in the Americas

Combination of religious fervor and desire for riches

Conquistadores

- Cortes
 - Aztec
 - Aided by Amerindian people
 - Malintzin
 - Montezuma welcomed Spaniards (Quetzalcoatl returning home)
 - Natives had never seen men with beards; descriptions given to Montezuma may have sounded like the feathered serpent
 - Spanish took over the city and imprisoned Montezuma; killed
 - How did 600 men take over a city protected by thousands?
 - Amerindians
 - Disease
 - Weapons
 - Spanish swords



Hemispheres United

The Spanish Empire in the Americas (cont)

Pizarro

- Inca
- Atahualpa defeated his brother for the throne in a civil war; empire weakened
- Pizarro's soldiers seized Atahualpa and imprisoned him
- Atahualpa paid ransom
- Baptized Christian then strangled
- Massive native rebellion followed causing the Inca conquest to take longer than the Aztec

With these two conquests the conquistadores marched through other parts of the Americas

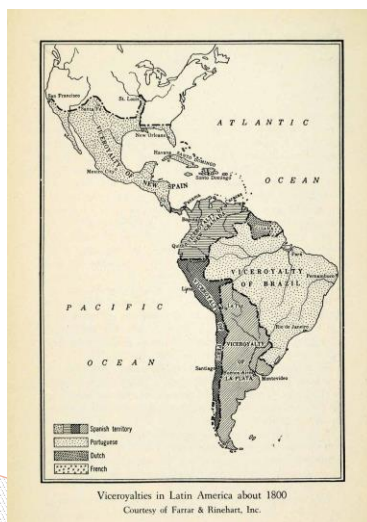
- Claiming land as they went
- Converting natives to Christianity
- Searching for gold

By the end of the 16th c they had built a massive colonial empire in the New World



Hemispheres United

Iberian Colonial Organization



Spain and Portuguese took control of the lands conquistadores had claimed
Portuguese preoccupied with interests in Africa and Asia

The **Spanish** established two centers of authority

- Mexico and Peru
- Later divided into four viceroyalties and the Audiencia of Chile
- Built Mexico City on old Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan
- Built administrative buildings in old Inca centers in Cuzco
- Capital in Lima along the coast

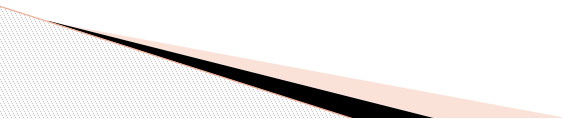
Hemispheres United Iberian Colonial Organization (cont)

Viceroy were the king's representatives

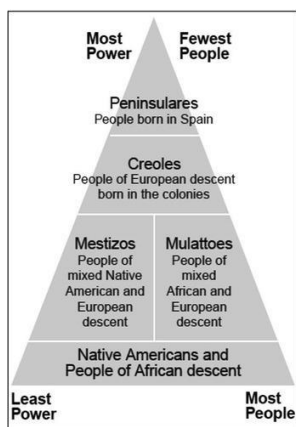
- King had audiencias, special courts
- Communication difficult; viceroys operated fairly independently
- Viceroys set up government in urban areas; members of bureaucracy lived nearby
- Until 17th C most officials were born in Spain but over time posts given to some of the new generation

Urban settlement patterns in Brazil were similar

- Jesuits and priests arrived to convert natives
- Set up residences and churches
- Priests also saw to the spiritual needs of Europeans and established schools
- Amerindians converted as a result of close contact with priests
- Eventually some priests protested Spanish exploitation



Hemispheres United The Colonial Economy in Latin America



Greatest societal division between Europeans and Amerindians

- Political administrators, military leaders and soldiers, plantation and mine owners were European
- Workers were Amerindian
- Aztec and Inca class divisions wiped out; treated the same by Europeans

Social Structure

- Children of Spanish and Portuguese (the peninsulares) were creoles (over time gained more power)
- Few women from the Old World, took native wives/mistresses. Children mestizos
- When slaves arrived, children of Europeans and Africans were mulattoes
- Mulattoes and mestizos composed castas, middle level status

Patriarchal society

- Father authority over children
- Women couldn't hold political positions, run a plantation or mines
- Women did control dowry and ran business after husbands died
- Women had full rights to inheritance



Hemispheres United

The Exploration and Settlement of North America

The **Netherlands** developed as center of trade in the Middle Ages

Motivated by the **Protestant work ethic**

- Encouraged individuals to work towards gaining wealth

Took over the Indian Ocean trade from Portuguese in 17th C

- Muslim traders preferred the Protestants; didn't try to convert to Christianity
- Used cannons to back up business deals
- Joint-stock company: East India large and powerful
- Specialized in the spice and luxury trade

Shifted attention in late 17th c to the trans-Atlantic slave trade

- 1624 the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland; capital on Manhattan Island



Hemispheres United

The Exploration and Settlement of North America (cont)



British colonization started later due to internal power struggles

- War of the Roses
 - Drained resources
- Also struggles between Catholics and Anglicans

Elizabeth's defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) demonstrated British naval power

- First venture Roanoke (lost colony) a disappointment

Britain formed joint-stock companies to begin settlement and established diverse colonies on the east coast

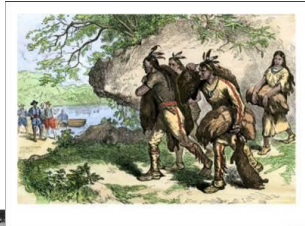
- Jamestown 1607
- Puritans in Massachusetts
- Quakers in Pennsylvania
- Catholics in Maryland

Joint-stock companies intended to make profits; economic goals

1644 English seized New Netherlands and renamed New York

- English solidified their control of the Atlantic coast
- World's leading naval power by the late 17th C

Hemispheres United The Exploration and Settlement of North America (cont)



French also entered the race for colonies late

- Explored waterways of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence rivers
- Colonies at Port Royal (Nova Scotia) and Quebec
- Convert natives to Catholicism
 - Jesuits
- Interested in fur market
- Traded guns, textiles, alcohol for furs
 - Led to overhunting and guns for Amerindians

French colonies grew slowly; cold Canadian colonies held little appeal

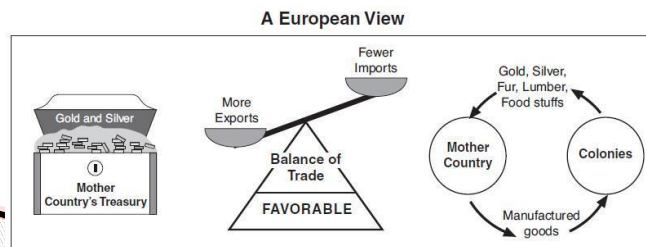
- France didn't allow Protestant Huguenots to settle
- Trader lifestyle, constantly on the move to follow traps, not conducive to family life
- Contrast: English colonies often settled by families to farm and provide work for joint stock companies

Hemispheres United The Exploration and Settlement of North America (cont)

English and Dutch tried to control economies through mercantilism

- Goal of economic gain to benefit mother country
- Goods and services that originated in mother country to colonies and colonial goods to mother country

Overall, New World endeavors expanded the mother country's (France, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, England) economy far beyond the borders, helping to tilt the balance of power in the world toward Europe



Hemispheres United Governments in North America



Dutch and English colonies privately financed; more independence than Latin American colonies

Charters spelled out rights and responsibilities

Governments not all the same

- Maryland was a proprietary colony (granted to Lord Baltimore)
- King assumed control over Virginia

English colonies had assemblies with two houses

- Colonists came to think they should share the right to determine rules and regulations

No powerful authoritarian viceroys and no large urban areas comparable to Mexico City or Lima until much later

Hemispheres United Relations with Amerindians

Amerindian populations smaller in North America (compared to Aztec/Inca)

- Slash/burn agriculture or nomadic; easier to displace

Susceptible to disease; population further reduced

Pushed westward; adapted to new environments by hunting

- Horses made it possible
- Some migrated to lands other natives claimed
- territorial wars



Hemispheres United Relations with Amerindians (cont)

Less rigid social classes; Europeans and Amerindians led separate lives in the early days

- Europeans populated colonies
- As settlers pressed westward more intermingling

Southern colonies developed strict social classes between blacks and whites (mixed race considered black)

- Believed blacks to be inferior

Social classes that developed within the middle and northern colonies mainly among Europeans and more fluid than Latin America

French took native wives and relationship generally more cooperative

Hemispheres United Relations with Amerindians (cont)



Forced labor systems different than Latin America (mit'a and encomienda)

English colonists came to settle

- Farm or trade

Slaves not practical in areas with small farms in New England

Middle colonies – indentured servitude

- Same as free settler but bound by contract for four to seven years
- End of contract – small piece of land, tools, and clothing

Hemispheres United: Comparative Colonies in the Americas

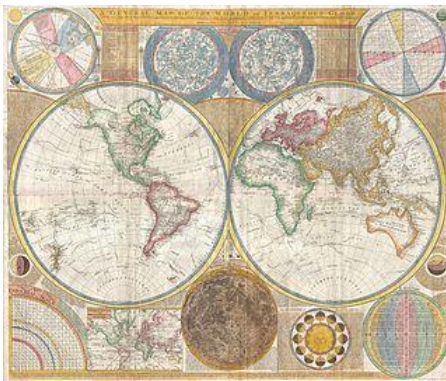
Latin America

Encomienda, Mit'a, Slave labor
 Single men soldiers; married native women
 Authoritarian govt, viceroys, no assemblies, elaborate bureaucracies
 Amerindians forced into labor
 Hierarchal social structures; several classes based on ethnicity

North America

Slavery and indentured servants
 Families came, less intermarriage until movement west
 Govt more independent, assemblies with less elaborate bureaucracies
 Amerindians pushed aside, not generally used for labor
 Hierarchal social classes in the south, less hierarchal and rigid in the North

Hemispheres United Global Exchanges

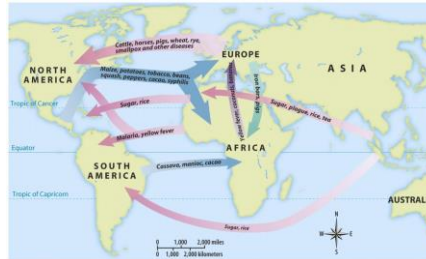


Sustained contact had profound implications for almost all areas of the world

- Biological
 - Plants, food, animals, human beings, and disease
- Commercial
 - Manufactured goods, non-biological raw materials and money

Both types of exchanges combined to establish global networks of trade and communications such as had not been seen before in world history

Hemispheres United The Columbian Exchange

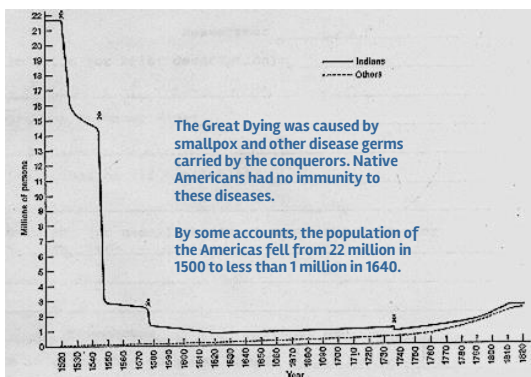


Global diffusion of crops, other plants, human beings, animals, and disease

- Previously flora and fauna developed separately

When the worlds were brought together vast changes occurred in natural environments, health, and demographic patterns

Hemispheres United The Columbian Exchange (cont)



High death rates in the New World; no immunities to diseases

- Smallpox deadliest but often combined with other disease to increase mortality rates

Highest in densely populated areas (Aztec and Inca)

- Only limited historical proof that diseases were spread intentionally

European immigrants to the Caribbean dying of malaria
Disease also impacted death rates in Oceania



Hemispheres United The Columbian Exchange (cont)

Increased world population overall

Supplies of food increased

- Variety of available food
- Caloric intake increased

Livestock altered environment

- Cattle, pigs, horse, and sheep multiplied rapidly
 - Destroyed natural vegetation
 - Supplied meat, milk, hides and wool
- Horse probably single most important
- Natives travel further
 - Hunt more efficiently
 - Wage a different type of warfare



Hemispheres United The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy



**Sugar Plantation Mill Yard
Island of Antigua
Caribbean, 1823.**

Capitalism and mercantilism applied to exchanges across the Atlantic

Investors sought profits in the production and export of cash crops

Some crops from New World to Old (tobacco)

Brazil and the Caribbean principal sources of sugar (from Eastern Hemisphere)

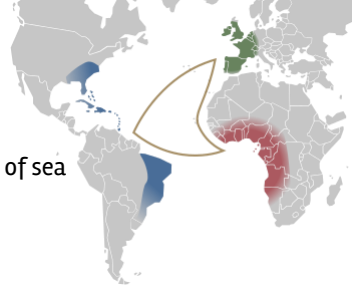
- Needed to be raised on large plantations
- Raw sugar cane could not survive the ocean journeys
 - Processed before it was shipped
- Producer needed growing fields and a processing plant
 - Large investment; small farmers couldn't survive
- Slave labor

Hemispheres United The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy (cont)

Great Circuit

- New products
- Experimentation with labor systems
- New methods of transportation
- New lands
- Capitalistic enterprise

All combined to create a clockwise network of sea routes



Europe to Arica

- Guns, textiles, manufactured goods

Middle Passage: Africa to Americas

- Slaves to the Americas (brought foods such as okra and rice; contributed to diversity of foods)

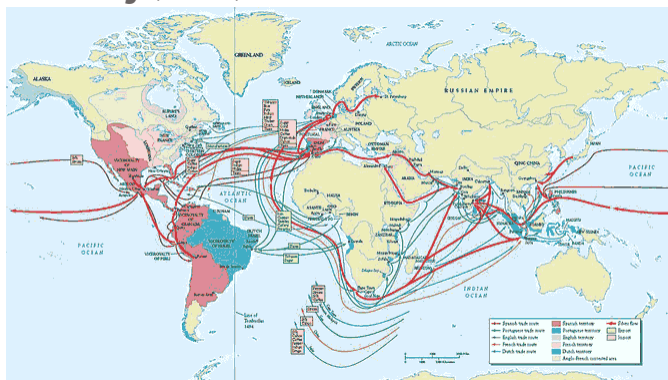
New World to Europe

- Goods produced in the new world included sugar, tobacco, gold, silver, food

Ships also crossed Pacific

- Manila galleons
- Traded silver for up Asian luxury goods

Hemispheres United The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy (cont)

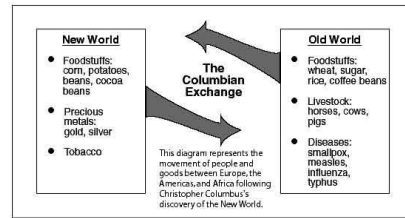


By 16th C many ports of the world are connected (except Australia and much of Oceania)

- Trade patterns established continued into later times

Those who profited the most gained economic power in addition to political and social control (generally Europeans)

Hemispheres United Overall



This period brought tremendous change to the Americas

- Western Hemisphere had developed in relative isolation
- The Americas now became an integral part of the world trade network
- The first truly global economy developed

Changes in one part of the world potentially impacted others

- Aztec and Inca replaced by Spanish and Portuguese
- Natives in North America pushed inland
- French trappers traded with natives along interior waterways

Environmental and demographic changes

- Newly introduced plants and animals changed diets and lifestyles and altered the natural environment

Population increases in Europe spurred interest in the New World

- New business and transportation innovations allowed migrations to the Americas

Native population decreased

- Populations later rebound as nutritional and economic benefits of the Columbian exchange began to take effect



Africa

Investigate the impact of the new world economy on Africa



Africa and the New World Economy



Gold, salt, and ivory trade brought wealth to African kingdoms

These connections led Africa directly into the new world economy

Africans played a vital role in the new trade patterns that developed

- Most valuable contribution was human beings; the second leg of the Atlantic Circuit as slaves headed to the new World

The slave trade transformed the parts of Africa that it touched, but many parts were unaffected by the changes swirling around them

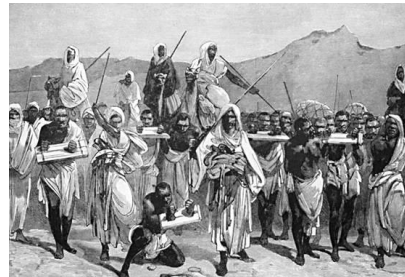
Early Contact with Europeans

Slave trade existed before the Europeans got involved

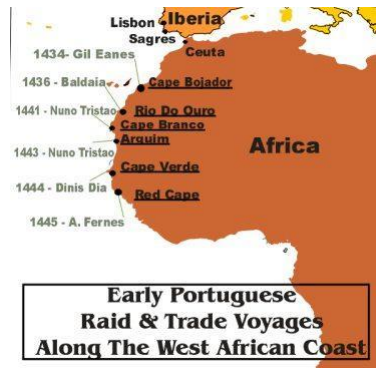
- Internals slave trade
- POW
 - Slaves not seen as property; controllers amass wealth through their labor
- Slaves could obtain freedom or become members of clan

Changed after contact with the Portuguese

10,000,000+ largest forced migration in world history



Early Contact with Europeans (cont)



15th C

Exploratory voyages along western coast

Prince Henry the Navigator

- Established forts and trading posts called factories; local African merchants brought goods to be traded

Initial interest in gold and ivory; some slaves brought to Portugal by 1441

Early Contact with Europeans (cont)

Christian missionaries converted royal family in Kongo

- Relationship equal; tried to Europeanize the natives (Africans as inferior)

Growing slave trade encouraged the Portuguese to look to the Kongo to supply slaves for the Middle Passage

- 1665 – King of the Kongo went to war with the Portuguese to stop slave raiding

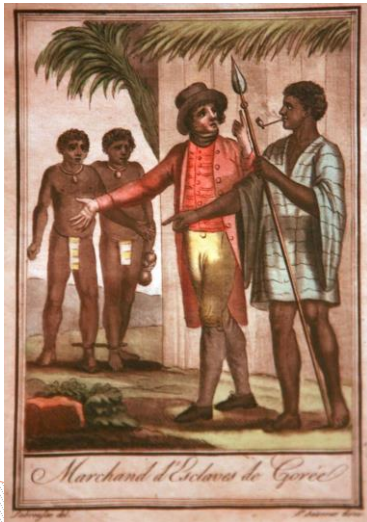
- Portuguese superior arms helped them win

Europeans continued to colonize further south and set up competing slave trading posts

- Once the Portuguese rounded the Cape of Good Hope they took over Swahili trading cities and intensified the slave trade already in place across the Indian Ocean



Early Contact with Europeans (cont)



Cooperation of African elite important

- Traded war captives, criminals, and individuals expelled from their group
- Generally young men valued for strength

Portuguese dominated for 150 years+

As demand grew, other Europeans joined slave trade

- Established forts along African coast
- Slaves brought to coast as military captives or kidnapped

Many African states were small and fragmented; their quarreling produced war captives who provided labor for the victors

European merchants benefitted

The Middle Passage

Slaves in specially built holds; packed together

- Girls/boys/women separate
- Four to ten weeks

Packed ships to maximize profits

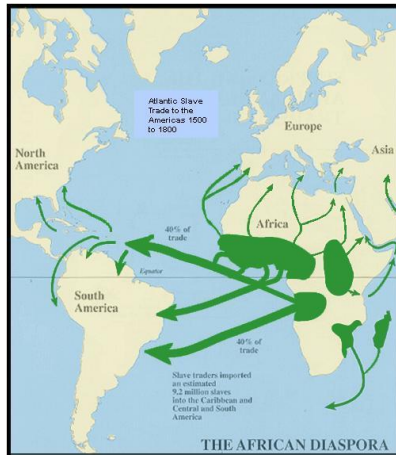
- Male slaves chained together to keep from jumping overboard
- Special nets to catch any that decided to jump together

Once under sail, men kept below decks

Death from disease, bad food, dysentery, refusal to eat, whippings, occasional execution



The African Diaspora



Spreading of Africans

- Most destined for sugar plantations in Brazil and the Caribbean; later for rice, cotton and tobacco production
- Some in Spanish mines or household servants

Large sugar plantations; slaves vast majority of population

- Brazil – manumission more common than elsewhere

Impact of diaspora on family life; African women outnumbered by men everywhere in the Western Hemisphere

- Family structures seriously challenged
- Many African converted to Christianity but continued their native religions

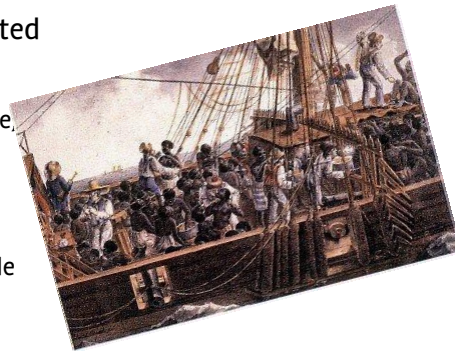
The Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade in Africa

Interior groups not as affected (Rwanda, Burundi, Masai, Turkana)

- Many benefited such as Asante, Dahomey, Oyo

Asante

- Western Africa
- Leader Osei Tutu united clans
- Controlled gold and slave trade
- Most powerful state in Sudan
- Kingdom cooperative



The Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade in Africa

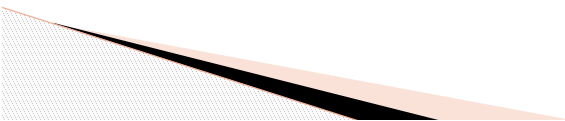


Benin depended on traditional products

- ivory
- textiles
- bronze

Dahomey used firearms to create power base

- Authoritarian leaders using brutal force for compliance; kingdom based on force



The Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade in Africa

Loss of millions of young men creating sex ratio imbalance

Slave trade brought political unrest

- Violence escalated; European weapons

On the east coast the Swahili states continued trade; adjusted to European presence

- Links to the interior continued to bring ivory, gold, and slaves to the coast

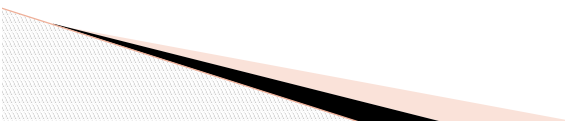
New World style plantations on Zanzibar

- Slave markets of the Red Sea continue

Dutch set up Cape Colony at Cape of Good Hope

- Dutch moved inland to farm and depended on slave labor

Most other interior African areas remained relative isolated



The Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade in Africa (cont)

Nutritional benefits of Columbian Exchange meant that people who remained in Africa had diets enriched

- Maize
- Cassava
- Peanuts

No significant population decline



Islamic Land-Based Empires

- » Study the new Islamic Empires that developed in the Middle East and India



Empires: Land-based and Sea-based

Sea-based empires as one major theme but also traditional land-based empires that continued to dominate the Middle East and Asia (and a new land-based empire; Russia)

- Land-based empires continued to rely on armies, roads, and inland urban areas
 - Both sea-based and land-based powers made use of guns, cannons, and muskets

The era after 1450 is commonly called the Age of Gunpowder empires due to the use of guns to subjugate enemies and build control

Ottoman, Safavid, and the Mughal Empires



Islamic

Represent the height of Muslim political and military power in world history

Countered the growing European global influence

All three on decline by 1750; sea-based powers were still on the rise

The Ottoman Empire

Began as small warrior state in a frontier inland area

- Named for Osman
- Peak during the 16th c (lasted until 1922)

Ottomans successfully conquered territory in eastern Europe, stopped at the gates of Vienna



The Rise of the Ottomans



Anatolia a stage for conflict

- Hittites
- Alexander the Great
- Romans
- Seljuk Turks
- Crusaders
- Mongols

Osman's group came to dominate

Captured Constantinople; renamed Istanbul

Hagia Sophia became a mosque

Reached its height under Suleiman the Magnificent

- Conquered Belgrade
- Laid siege to Vienna – winter made it difficult/retreated
- Turning point in history?
- Controlled the water traffic between the Black and Mediterranean Seas
- Venice as a tributary state
- Ottoman army continued to expand and defend frontiers

Ottoman Empire Political Characteristics



Sultans political and military leaders

Early days

- Army elites cavalry leaders; land grants as rewards
- 16th C develop into warrior aristocracy
- Great deal of control over land and food production

New elite military group, **Janissaries**, checked their power

- System known as **devshirme** required Christian boys to become slaves of sultan
- Given guns and heavy artillery (too heavy for cavalry)
- Came to control the weapons that ensured the Ottomans continuing military success
 - Gave them political and economic power
- Old aristocrats found themselves out of military power just as economic weaknesses greatly reduced incomes from their lands
- Janissaries had a say in the sultan's decisions by the mid-16th c

Ottoman Empire Political Characteristics (cont)



Ottoman sultans large bureaucracies centered in Istanbul
Vizier – head of imperial administration (day to day work)

- Early sultans took active part; over time viziers gained power
- Power challenge by Janissaries, fading cavalry leaders, and Islamic religious scholars

Ottomans plagued by problems of succession

- Common for sons to go to war with each other

Ottoman Empire Economic Challenges

Istanbul

- Wealthy
- Cosmopolitan
- Controlled trade routes
- Primary seaport
- Bazaars



Economic decline set in by the mid 17th c

- Empire probably reached the limits of expansion

Empire too large to be maintained

- Corruption among local governments

High taxes for peasants

- Peasants revolts

Succession issues –sons of sultans held as hostages to prevent coups

- Led to sheltered, pleasure loving less competent rulers

Demands by Janissaries not only for political power but also for high salaries

- Sultan began to reduce number of landholding cavalymen, causing unrest among displaced cavalymen

Ottoman Empire Economic Challenges (cont)



Inflation caused by increasing amount of New World silver – negative global effect

Ottoman sultan collected taxes according to legally fixed rates

- as value of silver declined, tax revenues stayed the same

Ottomans were at a disadvantage when trading in the world market

- Religious law limited the government ability to reform tax laws
- When bureaucrats came up with special surtaxes, met with resistance

Ottoman Empire Cultural and Social Characteristics

Majority Sunni

- As a result of expansion; large numbers of Christians and Jews

Istanbul cosmopolitan

- Crossroads of trade
- Sultans supported public works

Invited religious scholars, artists, poets, and architects

- Hagia Sophia restored as a mosque
- Aqueducts built
- City walls repaired

Suleymaniye Mosque with impressive domes

Social structure

- Large numbers of merchants and artisans
- Artisans organized into guilds
 - Standards high; supervised by the government



Ottoman Empire Cultural and Social Characteristics (cont)

Clerics influence apparent in success insulating the empire from new cultural and technological developments in Europe

- Saw European societies as backwards and own civilization as superior

This idea kept them from understanding the tremendous changes Europe was bringing to the world

- Printing press brought by Jews after being expelled from Spain; not allowed to print anything in Turkish or Arabic
- As a result, the empire virtually untouched by the print revolution



Ottoman Empire Cultural and Social Characteristics (cont)



Changing balance of power best illustrated by the loss of the "Ottoman Lake"

- Famous sea battle at Lepanto
- Ottoman loss to Philip II of Spain
- Rebuilt fleet but never regained control of the Mediterranean

Also lost power as Portuguese gained control over the lucrative trade in Indian Ocean

Safavid Empire

Grew from Turkish nomadic group (similar to Ottomans)

Shi'ite

- True heirs of Islam were the descendants of Ali
 - 12th descendant disappeared as a child; the Hidden Imam

Ismail led army who united large area south of the Caspian Sea

- Declared the official religion to be Twelver Shi'ism based on the legacy of the Hidden Imam



Safavid Empire (cont)



As Safavids expanded they came into conflict with Ottomans

Hostilities intensified by Shi'ite Sunni split

Met at Chaldiran in NW Persia

- Religious conflict at the heart
- Illustrated the importance of the new gunpowder technology
- Ismail sent cavalry – qizilbash (redhead for distinctive turbans) armed with sword and knives to fight Janissaries with their cannons and muskets

Safavids slaughtered, Ottomans won decisive victory but didn't follow up due to approaching winter

Safavids recovered, built up artillery, and continued to fight Ottomans for two centuries

Battle at Chaldiran a marker event

- Set the limits for Shi'ite expansion with consequences still apparent today
- Iran is in the midst of predominantly Sunni countries conflicts continue

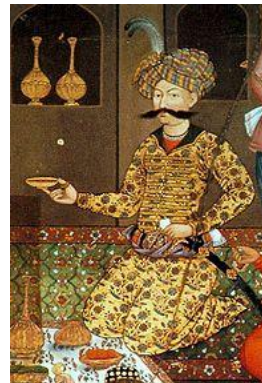
Safavid Empire (cont)

Shah Abbas I – Safavids at peak

- Captures boys in Russia and educated to be soldiers; converted to Islam (similar to Janissaries)
- Slave infantrymen trained to use firearms
- Gave increasing power at the expense of the traditional qizilbash

Abbas brought in European advisors to assist in wars with Ottomans

- Improved cannons and musket
- Army swelled in size and efficiency, but no Safavid navy built to compete with the sea-based trade that was transforming the world



Safavid Empire Politics and Religion

Safavid rulers based authority on military prowess and religious authority

- Traced authority to Sufi religious order
- Expansion seen as extension of Islam to new lands

Saw the Europeans as infidels

- Also believe that defeating the Sunni was an act of faith

Persian traditions shaped by Safavid political system

- Sumptuous palaces
- Highly ritualized court

Local mosque officials, mullahs, supervised and supported by state

- Gave government the upper hand



Safavid Empire Economic and Social Organization



Turkish chiefs challenged early shahs

- Chiefs gradually transformed into warrior elite (similar to cavalry elite in Ottoman Empire)
- Supervised farms, asserted political power, captured powerful positions in the imperial bureaucracy

Shahs appointed Persians to fill other bureaucratic positions

- Gave authority to slave infantrymen

Safavid Empire Economic and Social Organization (cont)

Shahs supported trade
Isfahan (capital) major center of international trade

- Network of road and workshops to manufacture textiles and rugs
- Inland – not as many traders as Istanbul (why?)
- Guilds
 - Silk production
 - Carpets – signature business

Also negatively impacted by inflation caused by flood of silver

Not cosmopolitan
Armenians kept in suburbs across river;
most people in city were Shi'ite
Majority of people lived in rural areas, farming
Nomadic groups

Economic

Social

Safavid Empire Cultural Characteristics

Mixture of Turkish and Persian

- Iranians scholars more likely to use Persian
 - In other Islamic lands more likely to read and write in Arabic

Cultural traditions like poetry, history, drama, and fiction kept Persian identity strong

- Gradually separate identities seen by the time the Mongols invaded
- When Ismail created Iran as a Shi'ite state reinforced differences

Architecture

- Mosques in Islamic world relied on domes
 - Safavid domes decorated in brightly colored floral patterns that resemble Persian carpets
 - Istanbul known for massive simplicity

Calligraphy styles also different



Safavid Empire Cultural Characteristics (cont)



Blended Sufi mysticism with militant political objectives

Safavids traced ancestry to Safi al-Din, leader of Sufi religious order in NW Persia; empire founded on Sufi beliefs

Ismail deployed armies to spread Shi'ism w/an emphasis on mystic union w/God

- Later Safavid shahs banned Sufi orders from the empire but Sufism continued to thrive

Like the Ottomans, Safavids gradually lost vigor

- Collapsed in the 1720s
- Victim of
 - Islamic infighting
 - Ever-growing dominance of sea-based powers

Mughal Empire

1450 – much of Indian subcontinent tenuously controlled by the Delhi Sultanate

- Muslim leaders presided over a population that remained primarily Hindu – religious frictions (continues today)

1523 Babur founded Mughal Empire

- Descendent of Timur and Genghis Khan

Dominated until the early 1700s (continued to rule in name until 1858)



Mughal Empire (cont)



Babur's invasion motivated by

- Loss of ancestral homeland through intertribal warfare
- Dreams of living up to reputation of ancestors

Military strategies responsible for success in capturing Delhi

- Family's control challenged after his death but son Humayan recaptured northern India and expanded the empire

The empire reached its height in power and influence under Babur's grandson Akbar

Mughal Empire Political Characteristics

Autocratic (like Ottoman and Safavid)

- Power based on military might and religious authority
- No navy (like Safavids), relied on army

Fought the infidels (the Hindu) spreading Islam

- Some more tolerant (Akbar)

Succession issues (like Ottomans and Safavids); Mughal princes fought each other to become heir

- Political instabilities caused by family controversies always threatened the empire



Mughal Empire Political Characteristics (cont)

Akbar incorporated rajas (regional Hindu leaders) into military and bureaucratic positions to alleviate tensions

- Policy of cooperation and encouraged intermarriage
- Abolished jizra
- Ended ban on the building of new Hindu temples
- Ordered Muslims to respect cows
- Built strong bureaucracy modeled on a military hierarchy for collecting taxes

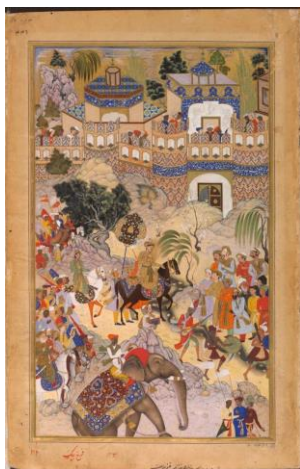
Each region surveyed and tax rates based on the regions potential for wealth

Most local officials (usually Hindu) kept positions if swore allegiance to Mughals and paid taxes

- Reforms encouraged cooperation; great grandson Aurangzeb reinstated many restrictions on the Hindus



Mughal Empire Economic and Social Characteristics



Land revenue granted to military and government officials in exchange for service (also in the Ottoman and Safavid)

- Grew wealthy

As Mughal empire expanded, controlled commercial networks based on cotton, indigo, and silk

- By 17th c overland trade with Europe going strong

Indian merchant ships were privately owned; many Indian goods carried into the Indian Ocean trade circuit were on Dutch and English vessels

- Europeans brought trade goods from throughout Asia to trade for Indian cotton cloth and clothing due to growing demand in Europe

Mughal Empire

Economic and Social Characteristics (cont)

Patriarchal (same as Ottoman and Safavid)

Wives of rulers played key roles in all three empires

- Suleiman the Magnificent's wife convinced him to execute his eldest son so her son could succeed to the throne (Ottoman)
- One Safavid ruler's wife so enraged the qizilbash that they murdered her
- Mumtaz Mahal, wife of Mughal Shah Jahan also amassed power. Taj Mahal built for her but plans for a black marble monument ended when Shah was imprisoned by his sons in a struggle for succession



Mughal Empire

Economic and Social Characteristics (cont)

Status of women overall low in Indian society

Child marriage common (brides as young as nine)

Sati spread even though outlawed

Seclusion (purdah) strictly enforced for upper class women

Women veiled



Mughal Empire Cultural Characteristics

Religious conflicts permeated society

Akbar tried to reconcile the two with new Divine Faith

- Combined Muslim, Hindu, Zoroastrian, Christian, and Sikh beliefs
- Wanted to unite under one realm and cement loyalty to the emperor



Before Babur invaded, Nanuk (1469 – 1539) stressed meditation as a means of seeking enlightenment; drew upon both religions

- Became guru of Sikhism
- People formed a community free of caste distinctions

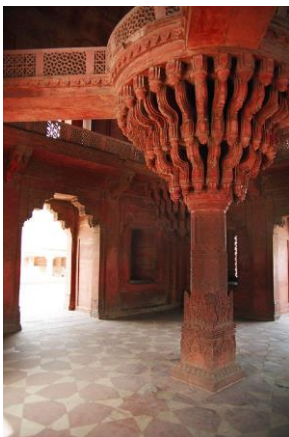
Mughal Shah Aurangzeb changed the nature of Sikhism when ordered the ninth guru beheaded because he refused to convert to Islam (1675)

- Tenth guru vowed to avenge his father's death; led **army of the pure** to challenge Mughal army

Sikhs reflect devotion by not cutting hair (beneath turbans) and carry symbols of faith (comb, steel bracelet, sword or dagger)

- Sikh rebellions combined with other upheavals seriously weakened the Mughals

Mughal Empire Cultural Characteristics (cont)



Jahangir and Shah Jahan followed Akbar but less interest in military conquests and politics

- Patrons of the arts
- Promoted paintings of miniatures depicting life at court, battles, animals, and plants
- Built public buildings
 - Blend of Persian and Hindu influence with lavish ornamentation
 - Ornaented tiles with semiprecious stones in lavish patterns
 - Taj Mahal

Fatehpur Sikri – Akbar built an entirely new capital city

- Abandoned after his death
- Beauty famous throughout Islamic world
- Library contained largest collection of books in the world
- Scholars of all religions came
- Akbar illiterate but loved to be read to

Akbar's reputation as an important leader is based partly on his ability to revive a sense of political and cultural unity in the subcontinent (since Gupta)

Mughal Empire Cultural Characteristics (cont)

Jahangir and Shah Jahan neglected political, economic, and military issues; loved pleasure

Aurangzeb tried to restore the empire but also to rid India of Hinduism; stirred up resentment

- Conquered more land but the expenses of war left treasury empty
- Local leaders plotted against him
- Rolling back Akbar's reforms undermined his government
- After he died the empire was larger than ever but unstable

Europeans took advantage

- Dutch, British, and French joint-stock companies eagerly sought to expand profitable trade in India



Comparisons: Islamic Empires

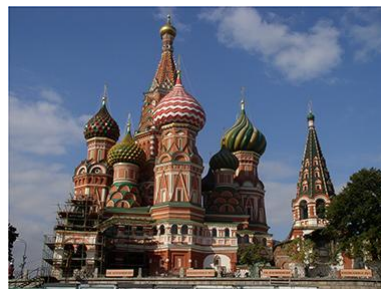
Political	Economic and Social	Cultural
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sultan/shah autocratic (all) •Large bureaucracies(all) •Land grants to aristocracy usually in reward for military service (all) •Relied on gunpowder (all) •Ottomans had powerful army and navy •Safavids and Mughals no navy •1750 all in decline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Based on agriculture (all) •Trade important to all but Ottomans more favorably located •Safavids and Mughals had inland capitals; sea vessels privately owned –left control of sea ports to Europeans •Economies at a disadvantage because of inflation New World silver (all) •1750 all in economic decline •Patriarchal (all) but wives of rulers and other elite had influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safavids Shi'ites •Ottomans and Mughals Sunni •Cultural difference contributed to warfare between Ottomans and Safavids •Mughals ruled over Hindu majority •All encouraged the arts and unique artistic styled developed in art and architecture •Domed buildings and calligraphy •Persian calligraphy emphasized in Safavid

Change Over Time: India 8000 BCE – 1750

8000 BCE – 600 BCE	600 BCE – 600 CE	600 – 1450	1450 – 1750
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •First civilization; Indus River Valley •Mohenjo Daro and Harappa •Aryans invaded •bring their religion and customs that became the foundation of Hindu society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Buddhism began during 6th C BCE •Diffused from India to east and SE Asia •Maurya and Gupta temporarily united India politically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fragmented political rule until 13th C •Hindu religion and culture the glue that kept Indian identity •Turkish invasions beginning in the 13th C disrupted the regional kingdoms •Delhi Sultanate formed by Afghan Turks •Brought Islam with them, introducing friction between Muslims and Hindus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Babur led army into India that toppled Delhi Sultanate •Mughal Dynasty stronger than Delhi sultanate •Akbar tried to reconcile difference between Muslims and Hindu •Religious tolerance increased •Mughals less powerful in the 18th C than in previous times

Land Based Powers on the Rise: Russia and East Asia

Analyze change and continuity in Asia and trace the development of the Russian Empire



Land Based Powers on the Rise: Russia and East Asia

Rise of sea-based powers shifted the balance of world power

- Seen in the gradual weakening of the Muslim Empires

Three important land based empires didn't lose ground

- Either on the rise or at their peak
 - Russia
 - Qing China
 - Tokugawa Japan

All reached their greatness through traditional land-based methods

All addressed challenges from Europe in different, but equally successful, ways



Land Based Powers on the Rise: The Russian Empire



By 1450 Mongol control ended, Muscovy on the rise

Not as modern as other states

- Previously aligned with Byzantine culture and politics
- The Muslim capture of Constantinople, the northern location, and the rise of sea-based powers should have ensured Russia's continuing obscurity

The concentration of political power, the actions and policies of the tsars, defied the odds and propelled Russia to the ranks of the great empires by 1750

Land Based Powers on the Rise: The Russian Empire The Expansion and Centralization of Russia Before 1650

As Mongol presence weakened, Moscow princes continued to pay tribute
Ivan III refused to pay; known as **Ivan the Great**

- Declared himself Tsar
- Claimed establishing "Third Rome"
- Acquired new lands by marriage, wars, and purchase
- Recruited cossacks (peasants) to settle in new lands in exchange for freedom (former serfs)

After the demise of the Byzantines, Ivan saw Russia as the carrier of Roman tradition

Distinct cultural characteristics including Eastern Orthodox Church

Ivan II head of government and church

Influence of the church increased as Ivan's power grew



Land Based Powers on the Rise: The Russian Empire The Expansion and Centralization of Russia Before 1650 (cont)



Centralization continued under **Ivan the Terrible** (Ivan IV – grandson of Ivan the Great)

Economic system based on feudalism

- Boyars (nobles) held land worked by serfs
- Military responsibilities similar to Western Europe and Japan
- Boyars resisted centralization of tsars power

Ivan IV responded by

- Redistributed the boyars lands to oprichniki
- Killing the rebels in cruel ways (cooking them and skinning alive)
- Executed his oldest son

"Time of Trouble" followed Ivan's death

- Competition among boyars for control of throne
- Neighboring kingdoms invaded
- Boyars selected Mikhail Romanov as heir

Romanov's ruled until the early 20th C when last tsar executed by new regime of communist leaders

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great



Peter the Great

- Tsar most responsible for transforming Russia
 - Saw Russia was far from cutting edge
 - Looked to the West and understood the importance of controlling the oceans and seas
 - Studied European methods of shipbuilding and engineering
- Pulled Russia by the bootstraps into its new role as an important player in global history

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)

Caught up in intrigues of boyar competition as a young man

- After father died, Peter eventually succeeded father after removing his sister as regent and placed her in a monastery

As an absolute ruler Peter never hesitated to use his power

- Executed his son for conspiring against him
- Threat from boyars always present

Many of Peter's goals met with resistance from nobility, making accomplishments even more remarkable

- Directed expansion towards access to warm water ports (knew the importance of sea power)
- Built St. Petersburg (Window on the West)
- Tried to capture lands adjacent to the Black Sea, Ottomans held it and Peter was unsuccessful



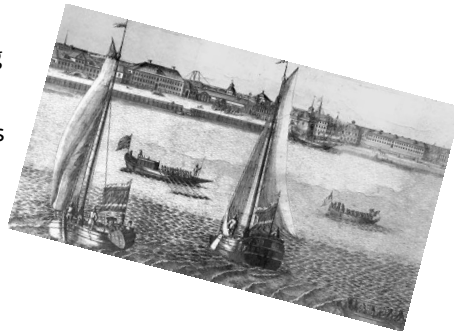
32 The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)

Military Reform

- Built size of army by drafting peasants to serve as professional soldiers
- Increased pay
- Encouraged western technology (including training on cannons and firearms)
- Built roads and bridges to transport troops and equipment
- Built navy bringing in European experts on ship-building, sailing, and navigation
- Built ports to accommodate ships



Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)



Social Reform

- Ordered boyars to dress like Europeans; no more bearskin capes and beards (owner could pay a fine to keep beard)
- Russian women traditionally secluded themselves at home wearing veils when out in public; Peter insisted they appeared unveiled in his court and dress as European ladies
- Decreed that young people (not their parents) determined who they wanted to marry

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)



Bureaucratic Reform

- Reorganized to be more efficient gathering taxes (needed money to pay army, navy, and for the reforms)
- Replaced boyars with government officials selected from new Table of Ranks; positions based on merit
- Eliminated many titles of nobility and ensured that new bureaucrats were loyal to him

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great Overall

Peter brought many changes

- Conflict between the Slavic traditional ways and the new impetus to westernize
- Selectively imitated western ways
 - Little interest in Enlightenment ideas

Did not aim to build an international export-oriented economy

Saw economic development mainly as a way to support military efforts

- Continued autocratic rule but sent message to subjects to emulate European ways
- Catherine the Great understood the conflict and continued the autocratic traditions of the tsars

Russians continued their Slavic ways, including Russian Orthodox religion

- After Peter they began to turn one ear toward the West



The "Tsar Cannon." The emperor of Russia ordered the casting of this gigantic bronze cannon in 1586. Its tube weighs 40 tons. It was intended for defense of the Kremlin in Moscow, but it was never fired.

Land Based Powers on the Rise: East Asia



Tended to think of Europeans as backwards

Global effects of European expansion were being felt by the 17th and 18th C

- SE Asia most affected since the Portuguese and Dutch claimed ports and controlled trade through this crucial link between the Indian Ocean and South China Sea

Europeans took over Philippines and Indonesia

- Established regimes that favored the European merchants

Philippines

- Manila center of Spanish commercial activity

Indonesia

- Dutch had more tenuous hold; hub in Batavia on Java
- China, Japan, and Korea more resistant

Land Based Powers on the Rise: East Asia (cont)

- Missionaries to China didn't have much impact
- Japanese actively tried to keep Europeans out
- Nomadic invasions continued to preoccupy Ming
- European excursion to the New World only of marginal interest
 - China and Japan ventured into the seas and traded; most of their concerns were land-based and remained focused on their own internal affairs



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty



Dynasty began with overthrow of Mongols and lasted 300 years

Early years

- Government effective
- Population and food grew
- Commercial activity continued

Ming emperors wary of outsiders

- Chinese tendency to protect culture

Silk and porcelain highly prized

- Rulers didn't turn backs completely on highly profitable commerce

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty Political Characteristics



Palace eunuchs served as emperor's eyes and ears with direct access to emperors

Expanded forbidden city

Examination system revived

- Required extensive knowledge of Confucian thought

Ming armies large, good leadership

- Firearms not as advanced as the West



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty Economic Progress and Technological Resistance

Commercial activity strong in China 16th C

Large % of people engaged in trade and manufacture

Portuguese traded New World silver for luxury goods; behavior considered offensive

- Government confined their activity to Macao

Urban areas grew under Ming; inland and port cities

Ming not interested in technical innovation

- Europeans had adapted and improved many early Chinese inventions
 - Gunpowder and printing

In quest to preserve identity, Chinese took little notice of technological advances that would prove undoing

- Still, the brilliance and prosperity of the Ming are not overshadowed during this era by lack of technological progress



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty Trade and Cultural Contacts with Outsiders



Middle Kingdom didn't feel it needed anything from outsiders

High point in cultural and commercial relations with Japan

- Shoguns embraced Chinese culture
- Japanese and Chinese pirates raided together

Trade contacts with westerners limited
Important opening for Europe was Ming tolerance of Christian missionaries who shared western technology

- Ming found European visitors amusing and interesting

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty Trade and Cultural Contacts with Outsiders (cont)

Earlier Christian efforts in China almost eliminated by the plague and collapse of Yuan

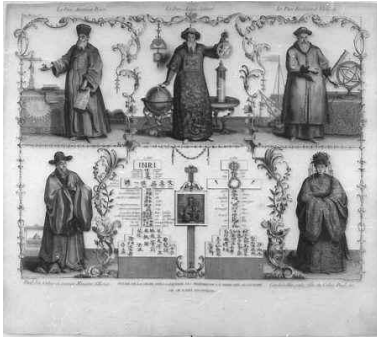
- Jesuits led the way when efforts revived

Matteo Ricci

- Understood Chinese revered learning and refinement
 - Used his own curiosity about things Chinese to impress emperor and to try to accomplish underlying motive of establishing China as a Christian nation
- Mastered reading and writing in Chinese
- Discovered the emperor's interest in European science, technology, and mechanical inventions
 - Jesuits corrected Chinese calendars and prepared world maps (with China as center)
- Displayed bronze cannons, cuckoo clacks, and mechanical clocks that chimed the hours



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty Trade and Cultural Contacts with Outsiders (cont)



Jesuits brought European innovations as gifts; took advantage of good will

- Devised ways to convince emperor of similarities between Confucianism and Christianity
- Number of converts low

Eventually Pope became alarmed about comparisons with Confucianism and Christianity; Jesuit mission ended

- Pope demanded ban on ancestral veneration
- Chinese emperor banned Christian proselytizing
- Mission weakened

Jesuits failed in goal of a Christian China but opened country to European influence

- Writings stimulated interest in China and demand for goods

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty The Decline of the Ming



Problems defending borders

- Nomadic groups successful forays across Great Wall

Weak emperors

- Corruption (particularly among the long-resented eunuchs)
- Court factions bickering for the emperor's favor

Peasant rebellions

Manchurians won the Mandate of Heaven

- Renamed empire the Qing (pure) Dynasty
- Not Han Chinese
- Barbarians from the north

Founded and maintained a brilliant new era for China

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Manchu gained control of Beijing and began campaign to conquer rest of Ming territory

By late 18th C China reached largest size in history; largest country in the world

- Transition from Ming to Qing not as difficult as transitions between dynasties in earlier periods
 - Manchu had been close to Chinese civilization and had adapted many Chinese customs and attitudes
 - Some gave their support to Manchu in taking over government



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Political Organization



Qing encouraged separation between Manchu and Chinese
Confucians subjugated to the victors (like with the Mongols)

- Highest posts filled by Manchu
 - Confucian scholar-gentry kept most positions in bureaucracy
- Manchu rulers wanted to preserve ethnic identity
- Forbade intermarriage
 - Chinese men forced to shave front of heads and grow queue as a sign of submission to dynasty

Civil service exams became more competitive with tests given on district, provincial, and metropolitan levels

- Most student took the test several times

State tightly controlled at center; Son of Heaven view clearly in place

Emperor led secluded but privileged life in Forbidden City
"Theatre state" apparent

- Sumptuous palace and customs
- Emperor's clothing
- Kowtow (three separate kneelings)

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Political Organization (cont)

- Manchu dynasty strengthened by two strong emperors
- Kangxi and Qianlong
- Together rule spanned 130 years
- Cemented prosperous, powerful, culturally rich empire
- Both sophisticated Confucian scholars
- Managed Chinese economy efficiently
 - Kangxi a talented military leader
 - Qianlong brought such prosperity that he cancelled tax collections four times
- Late 18th C china a well-organized empire; its influence firmly established in most parts of east Asia



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Economic and Social Characteristics



Prosperity based upon

- Agriculture; high yields from new methods
 - Rice, wheat, millet
- New foods from Americas
 - Maize, sweet potatoes, peanuts raised on soil not appropriate for previous crops
- New foods sustained rapid increase in population

Population outpaced food supply but not evident before 1750

- Population growth supported by trade and influx of American silver
- Chinese workers produced silk, porcelain, and tea

New silver supplies generally helped Chinese economy (contrast to Muslims)

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Economic and Social Characteristics (cont)



Patriarchal society

- Control over women probably increase late Ming to Qing
- Confucian ideals strong

Preference for male children clear (only males could take civil service exam which could boost family status)

Women encouraged to commit suicide after husbands died

- Foot binding popular
- Women could not divorce husbands
- Men could put wives aside for disobedience or adultery

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Economic and Social Characteristics (cont)

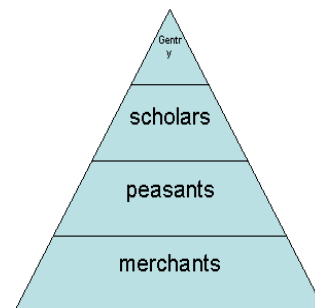
High status of scholar bureaucrats

- Distinctive clothing
- Income from government service
- Lived in urban areas
- Owned land that brought additional income

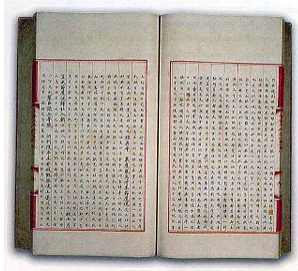
Below gentry were peasants, artisans, and merchants

- Merchants with the lowest status since peasants more worthy; considered honest work
- Merchants did not create any tangible products

Lower classes often called 'mean people' which included slaves, indentured servants, and beggars



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Cultural Influences



Beyond Neoconfucianism a rich cultural life emerged in philosophy, literature, and history

Emperors supported printing and distribution of materials

- Yongle sponsored *Yongle's Encyclopedia*
- Kangxi's *Collection of Books*

Popular novels circulated two often best know to novels are the *Book of the Golden Lotus* and the *Dream of the Red Chamber*

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Cultural Influences

Porcelain became major art form during Ming and Qing

- Vases, decorative bowls, painted scrolls and screens in demand
- Prices rose and production increased
 - Prosperous Chinese also filled homes with goods; many items did not go to international trade

By 1700's many Chinese could read and children went to to schools and academies

- Calligraphy, painting, and poetry more prized than math and science

Members of the scholar-gentry led refined, comfortable lives



Change Over time	China's Long History
8000-600 BCE	Earliest know dynasty emerged 1 500 BCE in Yangzi and Huang He River Valleys. Veneration of family ancestors; emphasis on importance on writing and learning. Shang overthrown by Zhou; instituted belief in mandate of heaven
600 BCE - 600 CE	Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism developed during Zhou dynasty. Shi Huangdi unified China as short-lived Qin Dynasty under Legalism; followed by Han based on Confucianism. Dynastic cycle patterns well established
600 -1450	Chaos followed Sui dynasty, then long era of Tang emerged. Buddhist influences, Confucians regained control. Neoconfucianism. Tang and Song culturally rich, military strength greater with Tang. Song defeated by Mongols, established Yuan. Yuan overthrown by Ming; rebuilt Chinese cultural institutions. Ming had mixed feeling about outside world.
1450 - 1750	Ming strong early, lost control to Manchus - the Qing. Strengthened China with army and competent rulers. Largest and one of strongest countries 1750.

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: Japan



Japan organized politically and economically into feudalistic hierarchies

- Emperor ruled in name only
- Shogun (top military authority) wielded most real power
- Powerful territorial lords, daimyos, had great deal of local control

Political power fragmented as a result

- Each daimyo pledged allegiance to the shogun as overlord

Late 1500's civil war

- Toyotomi Hideyoshi broke power of warring daimyos and unified Japan under his authority
- Dreamed of ruling Korea, China and India
- Died before fulfilled ambitions but his actions sparked the unification for the first time in history, as step that was a crucial in the country's rise to world power three centuries later

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate

Daimyos met under leadership of Tokugawa Ieyasu to establish centralized government in 1603

Also called Tokugawa bakufu; tent government

- Implying that it was a temporary replacement for the power of the emperor

Tokugawa controlled Japan until 1867

- Daimyos still retained power and authority
- Shogun's authority based on military might
 - To check daimyo's power; alternate attendance
 - Required daimyos to spend every other year at Tokugawa court
- Weakened daimyos in two ways
 - Wealth affected because they had to maintain two households
 - Daimyos absence from lands impaired ability to establish power base at home



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate Economic and Social Change



Political unification encouraged economic growth

Growth rooted in agriculture

- Water control
- Irrigation
- Use of fertilizer

Similar to China

- Yields of rice and other foods meant rapid population growth

Curbed by birth control, late marriage, abortion, infanticide

- Japan had limited space available
 - Limited geography, mountainous land, poor soil

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate Economic and Social Change (cont)



Social hierarchy influenced by Confucianism

- Obedience and responsibilities of people of unequal ranks

Ruling elites included

- Shogun
- Daimyos
- Samurai

Middle class

- Peasants and artisans

Merchants at bottom

As peace settled and trade flourished, merchants became more prosperous and were among wealthiest

Samurai left with nothing to do in times of peace

- Strict social hierarchy prevented samurai from other professions; many fell into debt

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate Arts and Learning

Culture shaped by Confucianism, Buddhism, and Shintoism

- Elite influenced by Neoconfucianism
- Buddhism and Shintoism more influential among common people
- Shintoism promoted as important source of Japanese identity



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate Arts and Learning (cont)



Literacy rates high (less characters than Chinese)

Wood-block printing and moveable type made mass production of reading materials possible

Poetry, novels, social satires, and **kabuki** plays most common forms of urban literature

Kabuki

- Drama with singing, dancing, and elaborate staging
 - Setting for plays often the 'floating worlds'
 - Teahouses
 - Public baths
 - Brothels
 - Allowed people to escape rigid public decorum
- Bunraku; puppet theatre also popular

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: Japan and the Europeans

Japanese attempting to unify Japan; European ships on their way to the islands by mid 16th c

European traders and missionaries

- Trade and conversion main goals
- Priests had some success; focus on converting daimyos
 - Powerful daimyo Nobunaga murdered, successor less enthusiastic (Hideyoshi)
 - Ordered missionaries to leave the island
- Soon persecuting Catholic priests and native converts
- Ieyasu, first Tokugawa shogun, banned Christianity 1614
 - Drove missionaries out; killed any who refused to go
 - Converts tortured, imprisoned, executed if wouldn't renounce
- Tokugawa regime seriously restricted foreign traders
 - 1640's only limited number of Dutch and Chinese ships allowed to trade on island of Deshima



Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: Japan and the Europeans (cont)



AllPosters

- Tokugawa set about consolidating their sway over the daimyos once outside influences were controlled
- 1750; struggle for power between shoguns and daimyos still central
 - Shogun's court at Edo held control over vassals
- Japanese kept close eye on European innovations through the Dutch
- By contrast, Chinese scholar-gentry dismissed European technology as work of barbarians
 - Japanese better understood the threat that loomed

Japanese Isolationism

Japanese tended to be isolated by geography
Choppy waters of Korean Strait made contact of invasion difficult

By 16th C European adventurers began to make their way to Japan as shoguns centralized their power

- Geography no longer counted on for Japanese independence

Shoguns used power to

- Expel Catholics
- Forbid Christianity
- Limit Dutch and Chinese ships
- Ban western books
- Allow foreigners in small, restricted areas

Allowed shoguns to concentrate on strengthening internal control

Daimyos also interested in European innovations

- Japan poised to become a world power by early 20th Century

