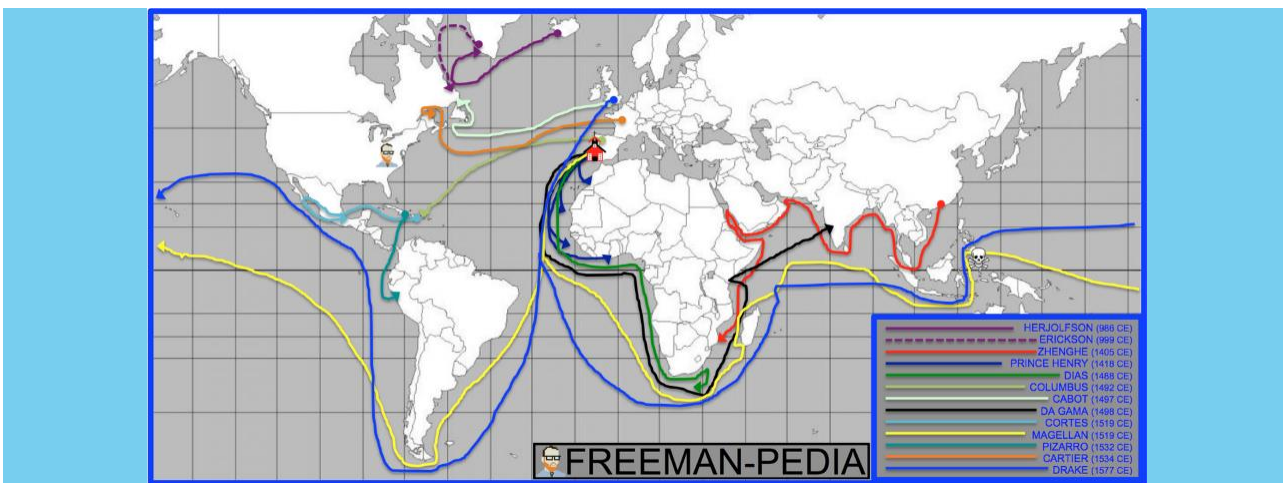


Images, text, and pure awesomeness taken from Freemanpedia.com

**NO OTHER ERA IS AS EASY TO SUMMARIZE AS THE EARLY MODERN (1450-1750) ERA. THIS IS THE ERA THE EUROPEANS "WAKE-UP", EXPAND, AND BUILD EMPIRES. I'M NOT TALKING ABOUT CHARLEMAGNE HERE. I'M TALKING ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE. I'M TALKING ABOUT THE DUTCH EAST INDIA TRADING COMPANY. I'M TALKING ABOUT THE SPANISH EMPIRE. THIS IS A NEW EUROPE. THIS ISN'T MARCO POLO. THESE EUROPEANS WILL COME TO YOUR LAND AND STAY THERE. THEY WILL TAKE OVER MOST OF THE WORLD IN THIS ERA (IF NOT, IN THE NEXT). BEYOND THE MARITIME EMPIRES (AND THE EFFECT OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT), MANY HUGE LAND EMPIRES EMERGED (MOST NOTABLY THE ISLAMIC MUGHAL AND OTTOMAN EMPIRES. OF COURSE, CHINA IS IMPORTANT... IT ALWAYS IS. SO, HERE IS THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD...**



THE ABOVE MAP WAS CREATED USING THE GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES FROM THIS ERA IN THE AP WORLD HISTORY CURRICULUM. EVERY GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FOR THIS UNIT APPEARS ON THIS MAP.



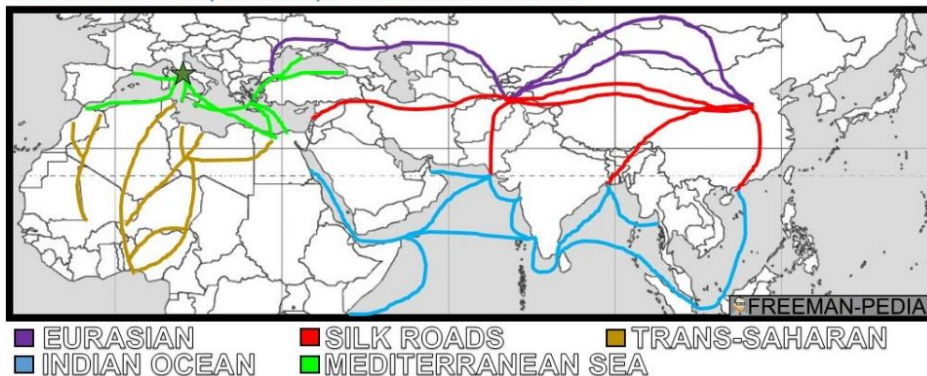
JOURNEYS OF THE MAJOR EXPLORERS

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

- ⊕ The interconnection of the Eastern and Western hemispheres made possible by transoceanic voyaging marked a key transformation of this period.
- ⊕ Technological innovations helped to make transoceanic connections possible.
- ⊕ Changing patterns of long-distance trade included the global circulation of some commodities and the formation of new regional markets and financial centers.
- ⊕ Increased trans-regional and global trade networks facilitated the spread of religion and other elements of culture as well as the migration of large numbers of people.
- ⊕ Germs carried to the Americas ravaged the indigenous peoples, while the global exchange of crops and animals altered agriculture, diets, and populations around the planet.

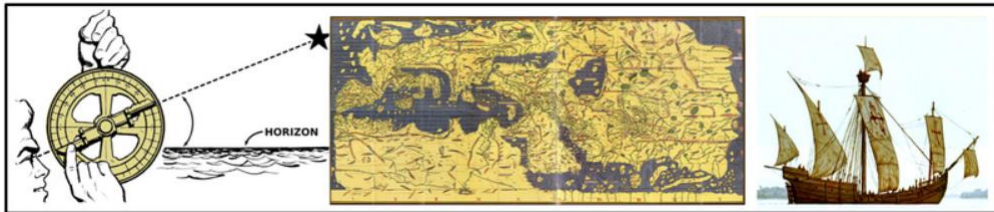
## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

1. IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF GOODS, THERE WAS AN INTENSIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING REGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS THAT BROUGHT PROSPERITY & ECONOMIC DISRUPTION TO THE MERCHANTS & GOVERNMENTS IN THE TRADING REGIONS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN, MEDITERRANEAN, SAHARA, & OVERLAND EURASIA.

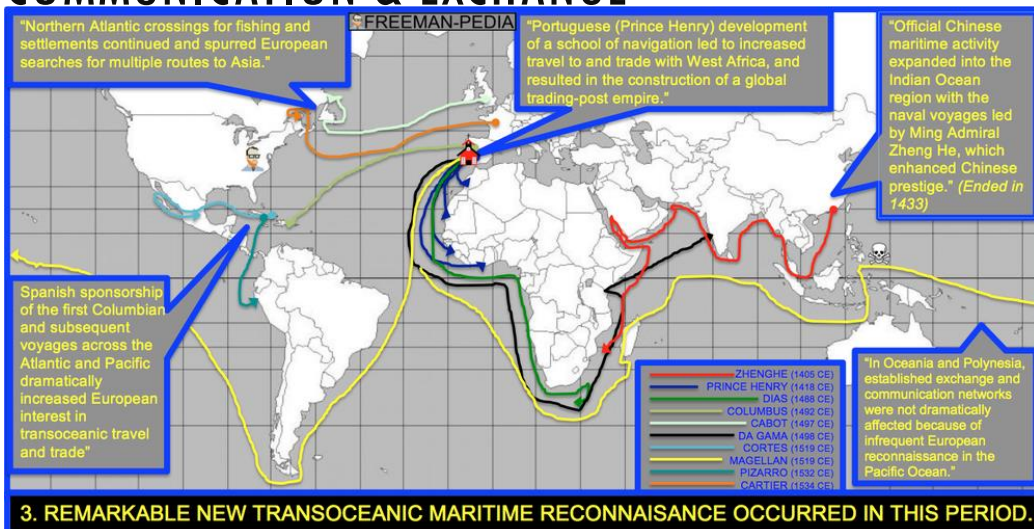


## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

2. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds, and included the production of *new tools (astrolabe, new maps)*, innovations in ship designs (*caravels*), and an improved understanding of global *wind and currents patterns*— all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.



## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE



## COLUMBUS, DE GAMA, AND ZHENG HE! 15TH CENTURY MARINERS. CRASH COURSE: WORLD HISTORY #21



### KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

4. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by **royal chartered European monopoly companies** that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.



European merchants' role in Asian trade was characterized mostly by transporting goods from one Asian country to another market in Asia or the Indian Ocean region.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

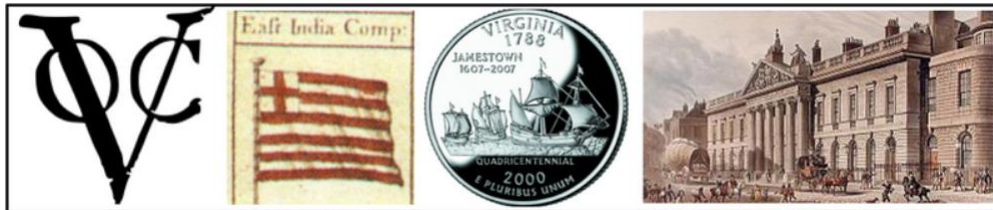
4. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by [royal chartered European monopoly companies](#) that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.



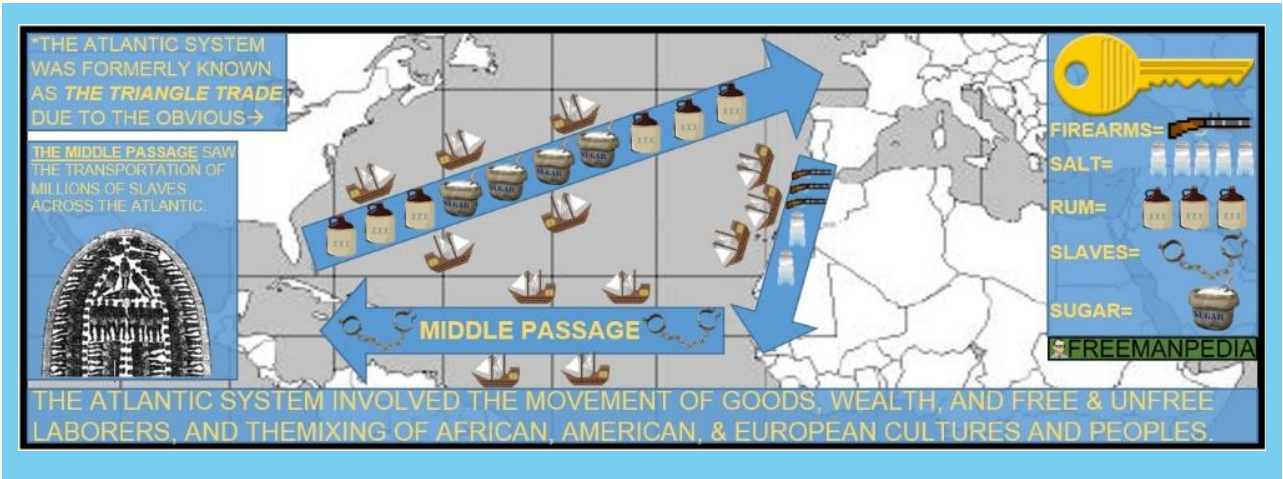
Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to [new global circulation of silver from the Americas](#). (SEE THE CRASH COURSE ON SPAIN!)

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

4. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by [royal chartered European monopoly companies](#) that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.

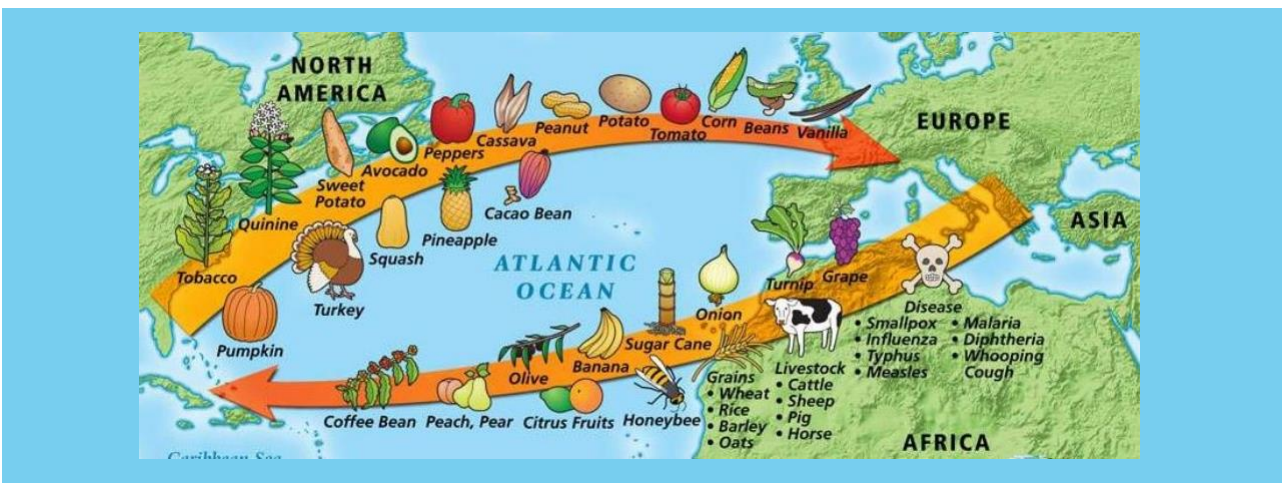


Influenced by [mercantilism](#), [joint-stock companies](#) were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.



## 5. THE NEW CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES RESULTED IN THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE.

KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS of COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE



## 5. THE NEW CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES RESULTED IN THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE.

KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS of COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

# THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: CRASH COURSE WORLD HISTORY #23



## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

5. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**.



European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases— including smallpox, measles, and influenza — that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere among Amerindian populations and the unintentional transfer of vermin, including mosquitoes and rats.



## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

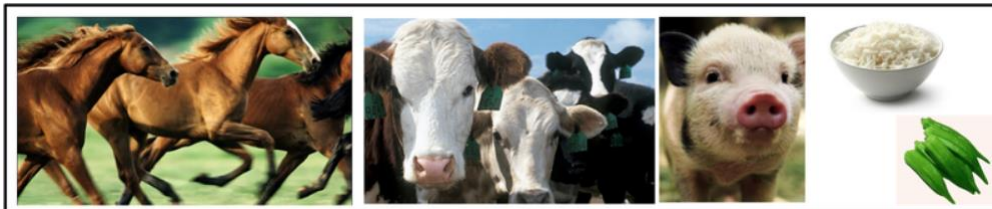
5. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**.



American foods (*potatoes, maize, manioc*) became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops (*sugar, tobacco*) were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

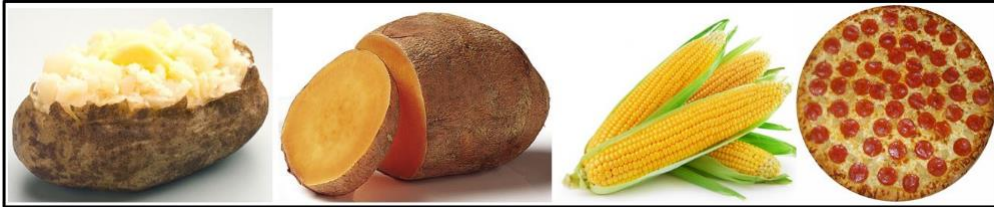
5. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**.



Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals (*horses, cattle, pigs*) were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves (*okra, rice*)

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

5. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**.



Populations in Afro-Eurasia **benefited nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.**

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

5. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**.



European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through **deforestation and soil depletion.**

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

**6. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.**



As Islam spread to new settings in Afro-Eurasia, believers adapted it to local cultural practices. The [split between the Sunni and Shi'a traditions of Islam](#) intensified, and [Sufi practices](#) became more widespread.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

**6. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.**

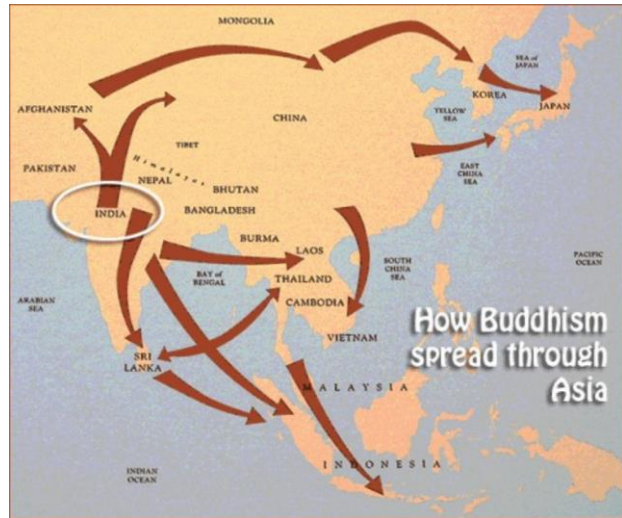


The practice of [Christianity continued to spread](#) throughout the world and was increasingly diversified by the process of diffusion and the [Reformation](#).

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

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Buddhism spread within Asia.



## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

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*Syncretic and new forms of religion* (Vodun in the Caribbean, Cults of Saints in South America, Sikhism in South Asia) developed.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

**6. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.**



*Innovations (Renaissance in Europe, Miniature paintings in the Middle East and South Asia, Wood block prints in Japan, Post-conquest codices in Mesoamerica) in visual and performing arts were seen all over the world.*

## THE RENAISSANCE: WAS IT A THING?: CRASH COURSE WORLD HISTORY #22

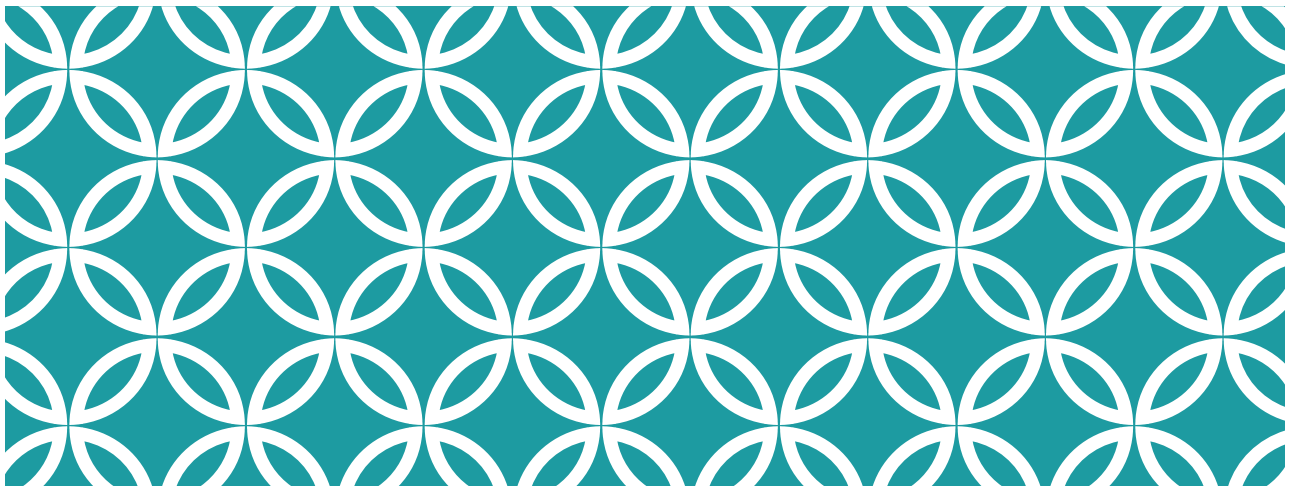


## KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

**6. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.**



Literacy expanded and was accompanied by the proliferation of popular authors, literary forms, and works of literature in Afro-Eurasia ([Shakespeare](#), [Cervantes](#), [Sundiata](#), [Journey to the West](#), [Kabuki](#))











KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

In Review

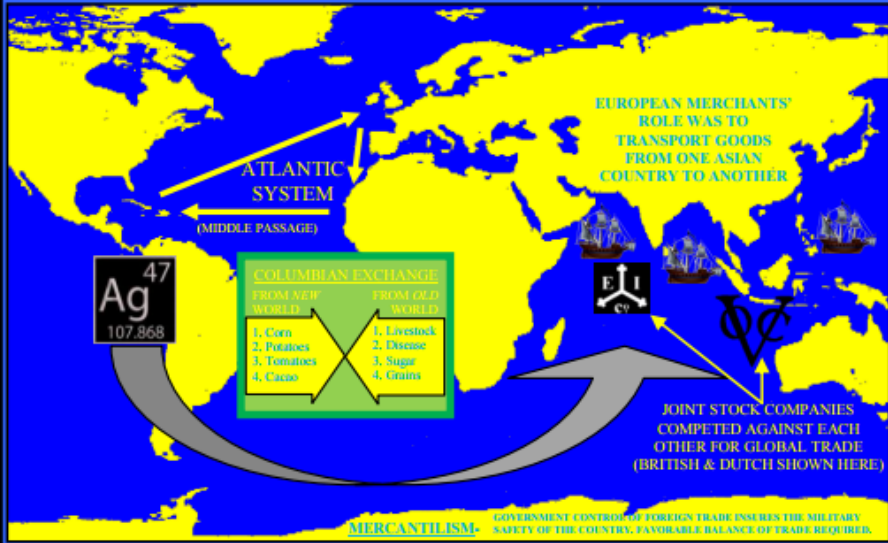
**KEY CONCEPT 4.1. GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE**

SAY WHAT YOU WILL ABOUT COLUMBUS, 1492 CHANGED THE GAME. EVERYTHING FROM TRADE, EMPIRE, MIGRATION, DIETS, DISEASE... THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE DEALT WITH A CONNECTED PLANET.

<p><b>MEET THE MARINERS</b></p>  <p>COLUMBUS → AMERICAS</p>  <p>ZHENGHE → INDIAN OCEAN</p>  <p>PRINCE HENRY → NAVIG. SCHOOL</p>  <p>DA GAMA → INDIA</p>	<p><b>TECHNOLOGY THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE</b></p>  <p>ASTROLABE</p>  <p>MAPS</p>  <p>WIND PATTERNS</p>  <p>CARAVELS</p>
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**KEY CONCEPT 4.1. GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE**

**GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF GOODS**  
 SPANISH SILVER → ASIAN MARKETS & EUROPEANS ENTER GLOBAL TRADE MARKET



**ATLANTIC SYSTEM**  
(MIDDLE PASSAGE)

**COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE**

FROM NEW WORLD	FROM OLD WORLD
1. Corn	1. Livestock
2. Potatoes	2. Disease
3. Tomatoes	3. Sugar
4. Cacao	4. Grain

**EUROPEAN MERCHANTS' ROLE WAS TO TRANSPORT GOODS FROM ONE ASIAN COUNTRY TO ANOTHER**


**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES COMPETED AGAINST EACH OTHER FOR GLOBAL TRADE (BRITISH & DUTCH SHOWN HERE)**

**MERCANTILISM** - GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF FOREIGN TRADE ENSURES THE MILITARY SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY; FAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE REQUIRED.

**KEY CONCEPT 4.1. GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE**


## IMPACT OF: INTERACTION

REALLY, IT'S JUST THE IMPACT IT HAD ON RELIGION




**ISLAM SPREAD TO AFRO-EURASIA**

OVER THE CENTURIES THE RIFT GREW UNTIL BY 1500 CE IT WAS POLITICALLY SOLIDIFIED BY THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SUNNI OTTOMANS & SHIA SAFAVIDS. PLUS, WHERE IT WENT IT OFTEN TOOK ON LOCAL CHARACTERISTICS (See *AFRICA*).



**CHRISTIANITY SPREAD AROUND THE WORLD**

CHRISTIANITY WENT GLOBAL. 40% OF CATHOLICS TODAY LIVE IN LATIN AMERICA! AS IT SPREAD, IT DIVERSIFIED. ALONG WITH THE SPREAD, THE RELIGIONS SPLIT INTO TWO CAMPS: PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC (See *the REFORMATION*).



**BUDDHISM CONTINUED TO SPREAD TO SOUTHEAST & EAST ASIA**

**SYNCRETIC & NEW FORMS OF RELIGION**


<p><b>VODUN</b> (CARIBBEAN)</p>	<p><b>CULT of SAINTS</b> (SOUTH AMERICA)</p>	<p><b>SIKHISM</b> (SOUTH ASIA)</p>
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**KEY CONCEPT 4.1. GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE**

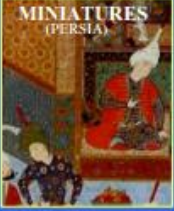
## IMPACT OF: PROFITS

AND HOW THIS PROFIT WAS SPENT ON THE VISUAL ARTS


INNOVATIONS IN THE VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS




**RENAISSANCE**  
(EUROPE)



**MINIATURES**  
(PERSIA)

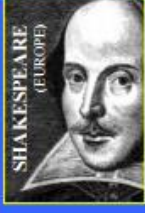


**WOOD BLOCK PRINTING**  
(JAPAN)




**CODICES**  
(LATIN AMERICA)


LITERACY EXPANDED PROLIFERATED BY POPULAR **AUTHORS**




**SHAKESPEARE**  
(EUROPE)




**CERVANTES**  
(EUROPE)



**SUNDIATA**  
(MALI)



**JOURNEY to the WEST**  
(CHINA)



**KABUKI**  
(JAPAN)



## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

- ⊕ Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agricultural production throughout this period, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.
- ⊕ A surge in agricultural productivity resulted from new methods in crop and field rotation and the introduction of new crops.
- ⊕ Economic growth also depended on new forms of manufacturing and new commercial patterns, especially in long-distance trade.
- ⊕ Political and economic centers within regions shifted, and merchants' social status tended to rise in various states.
- ⊕ Demographic growth — even in areas such as the Americas, where disease had ravaged the population — was restored by the eighteenth century and surged in many regions, especially with the introduction of American food crops throughout the Eastern Hemisphere.
- ⊕ The Columbian Exchange led to new ways of humans interacting with their environments.
- ⊕ New forms of coerced and semi-coerced labor emerged in Europe, Africa, and the Americas, and affected ethnic and racial classifications and gender roles.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

**1. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.**



*Peasant labor intensified in many regions ([Frontier settlements in Siberia Russia](#), [Cotton textiles in India](#), [Silk production in China](#))*

## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

**1. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.**

-Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

-The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas.

## THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE: CRASH COURSE WORLD HISTORY #24



## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

1. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.



Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor ([Chattel slavery](#), [Indentured servitude](#), [Encomienda](#) & [Hacienda systems](#), Spanish adaptation of the [Incan mita](#))

## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

2. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.



The power of existing political and economic elites ([Zamindars in the Mughal Empire](#), [Nobility in Europe](#), [Daimyo in Japan](#)) fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

2. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.



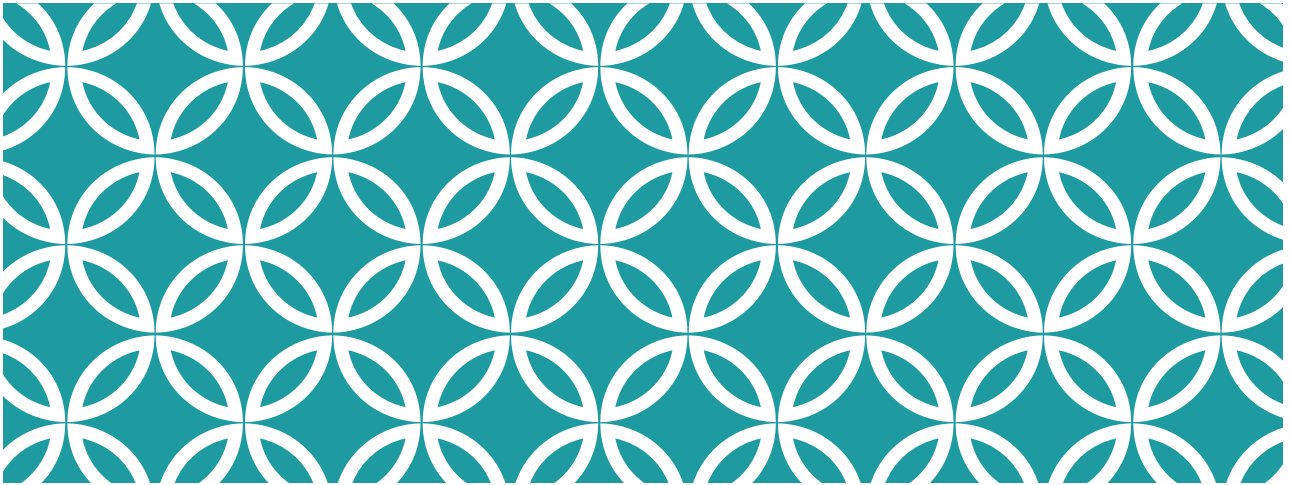
Some notable gender and family restructuring (*The dependence of European men on Southeast Asian women for conducting trade, smaller family size in Europe*) occurred, including the demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

2. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.



The massive demographic changes in the Americas resulted in new ethnic and racial classifications (*mestizo, mulatto, creole*)



# KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

In Review

## KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

THE GLOBAL DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS EXPANDED REQUIRING CORRESPONDING INCREASES IN PEASANT LABOR & PRODUCTION.

### PEASANT LABOR INCREASED



FRONTIERMEN (FUR TRADERS) SET OUT TO SETTLE SIBERIA, RUSSIA

BRITISH EXPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES TO EUROPE INCREASED



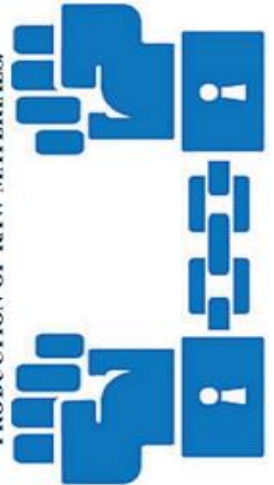
CHINESE SILK PRODUCTION INCREASED

# COERCED LABOR

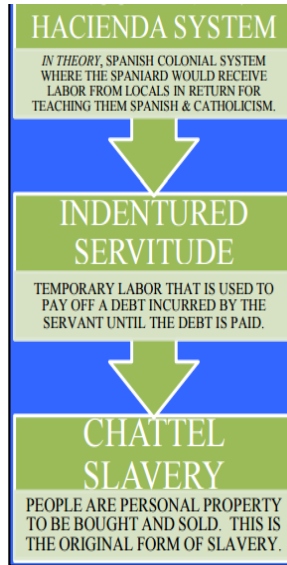
THE BIGGEST CHANGE IN LABOR HISTORY (TO THIS POINT) IS THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE...



CASH CROPS GROWN ON PLANTATIONS LED TO HUGE INCREASE IN SLAVERY & PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.



**KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION**



**KEY CONCEPT 4.2: NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION**

**NEW ETHNIC, RACIAL, GENDER HIERARCHIES**

<b>ELITES</b>	<b>NEW</b> <b>FREEMAN-PEDIA</b>	<b>EXISTING</b>
	MANCHUS IN CHINA SPANISH CREOLES ENTREPRENEUR GREW FROM WIDENING GLOBAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPERIAL CONQUESTS	MUGHAL ZAMINDARS EURO NOBILITY DAIMYO JAPAN HAD TO DEAL WITH GROWING POWER OF ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

KEY CONCEPT 4.2. NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

**SOCIAL**

**GENDER**  
EUROPEAN MEN DEPENDED ON SE ASIAN WOMEN (THE TRADITIONAL MERCHANTS OF THE REGION)



**FAMILY**



SMALLER FAMILY SIZE IN EUROPE

KEY CONCEPT 4.2. NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION & MODES OF PRODUCTION

**RACIAL**

**MESTIZO** EUROPEAN + NATIVE AMERICAN



**MULATTO** EUROPEAN + AFRICAN AMERICAN



**CREOLE** SPANIARD + AMERICAS



## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

- ⊕ Empires expanded and conquered new peoples around the world, but they often had difficulties incorporating culturally, ethnically, and religiously diverse subjects, and administrating widely dispersed territories.
- ⊕ Agents of the European powers moved into existing trade networks around the world.
  - In Africa and the greater Indian Ocean, nascent European empires consisted mainly of interconnected trading posts and enclaves.
  - In the Americas, European empires moved more quickly to settlement and territorial control, responding to local demographic and commercial conditions.
  - Moreover, the creation of European empires in the Americas quickly fostered a new Atlantic trade system that included the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- ⊕ Around the world, empires and states of varying sizes pursued strategies of centralization, including more efficient taxation systems that placed strains on peasant producers, sometimes prompting local rebellions.
  - Rulers used public displays of art and architecture to legitimize state power.
  - African states shared certain characteristics with larger Eurasian empires.
  - Changes in African and global trading patterns strengthened some West and Central African states — especially on the coast; this led to the rise of new states and contributed to the decline of states on both the coast and in the interior.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

### 1. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power



Rulers used the arts to display political power (*monumental architecture*, urban design, *courtly literature*, visual arts) and to legitimize their rule.



## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

### 1. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power



Rulers continued to use religious ideas to legitimize their rule (European notions of divine right, Safavid use of Shiism, Mexica or Aztec use of human sacrifice (SEE CRASH COURSE SPANISH EMPIRE), Songhay promotion of Islam, Chinese emperors' public performance of Confucian rituals)

## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

### 1. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power



States treated different ethnic and religious groups (Ottoman treatment of Non-muslims subjects, Manchu policies towards Chinese, Spanish creation of a seperate Republic de Indios) in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

### 1. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power



Recruitment and use of *bureaucratic elites*, as well as the development of military professionals, (*Ottoman devshirme*, *Chinese examination system*, *Salaried samurai*) became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

### 1. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power



Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion

## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

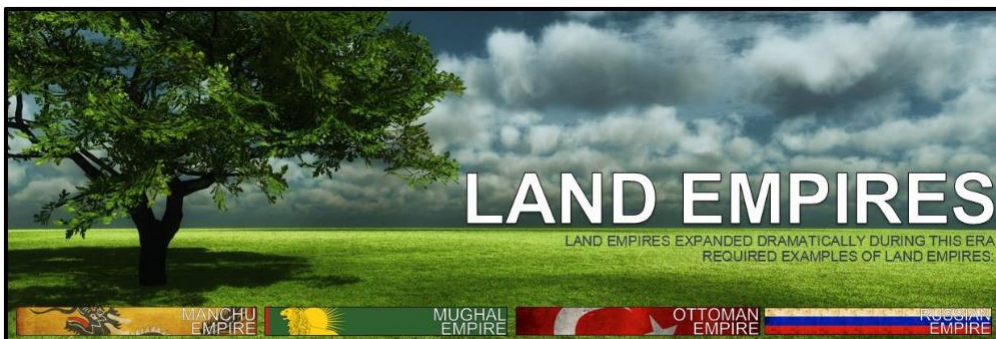
2. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.



Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but these empires also affected the power of the states in interior West and Central Africa.

## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

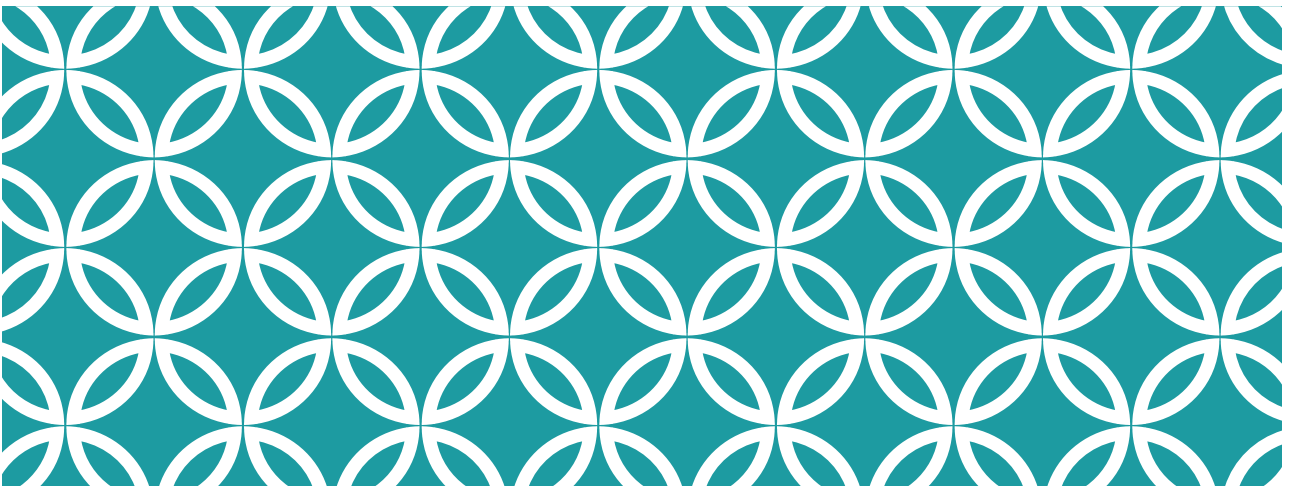
2. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.





## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

Although the AP doesn't specifically mention the Safavid or Tokugawa as Empires, they do show up at other points in the curriculum.



The Manchus successfully conquered China to become the last Chinese Dynasty. Although the Manchus were not considered "Chinese" at the time, they quickly merged into Chinese life and were led by some of the greatest emperors in Chinese History.



MANCHU

QING

BANNERS

KANGXI

QIANLONG

TAIPING REBELLION\*

OPIUM WAR\*

SELF-STRENGTHENING  
MOVEMENT\*

SINO-JAPANESE WAR\*

BOXER REBELLION\*

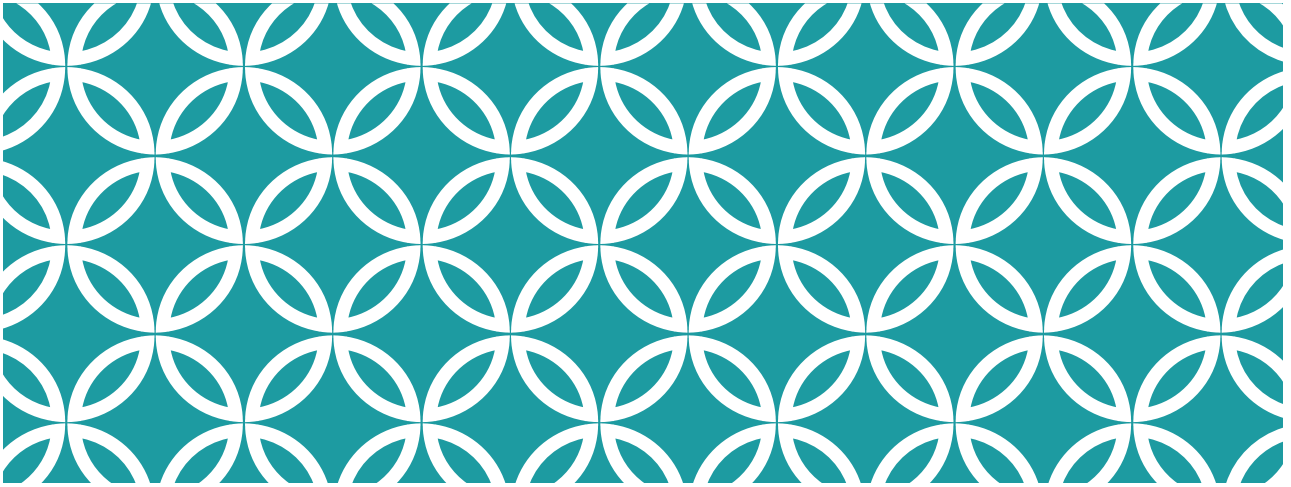
*\*The Manchu Empire lasted into the 20th Century. Hence, some of these events happened after 1750.*



## VIDEOS

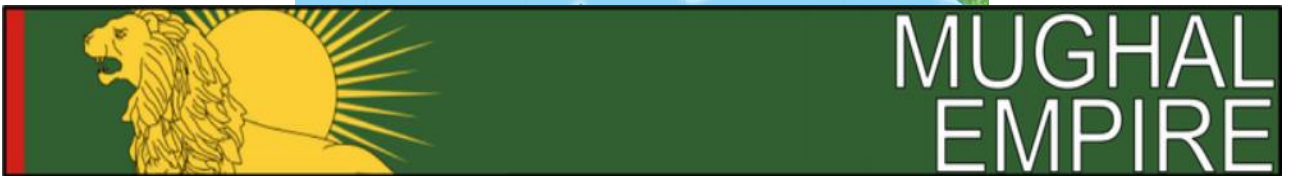
- The Chinese Dynasty Song: <https://youtu.be/xJis9TSw1rE>
- Emperor Kangxi: [https://youtu.be/Dh3WL\\_NZyho](https://youtu.be/Dh3WL_NZyho)
- Taiping Rebellion (this is Period 5): [https://youtu.be/UaWv5cE-\\_hM](https://youtu.be/UaWv5cE-_hM)
- Opium War (Period 5): <https://youtu.be/dTBjKBWkya0>
- Boxer Rebellion (Period 5): <https://youtu.be/F4QdEKjEg88>





Of the great Muslim Empires of the Early Modern period, the Mughal Empire was by far the largest. The Mughal Empire is often lumped in with the other Muslim Empires (Ottoman, Safavid). They share many similarities including religion, foundations, period, impact, etc. Below is the key information on the Mughal Empire.





MUGHALS

BABUR

GUNPOWDER

LODI DYNASTY

BATTLE OF PANIPAT

AKBAR THE GREAT

DIN-I-ALAH

MUMTAZ MAHAL (TAJ)  
& SHAH JAHAN

AURANGZEB

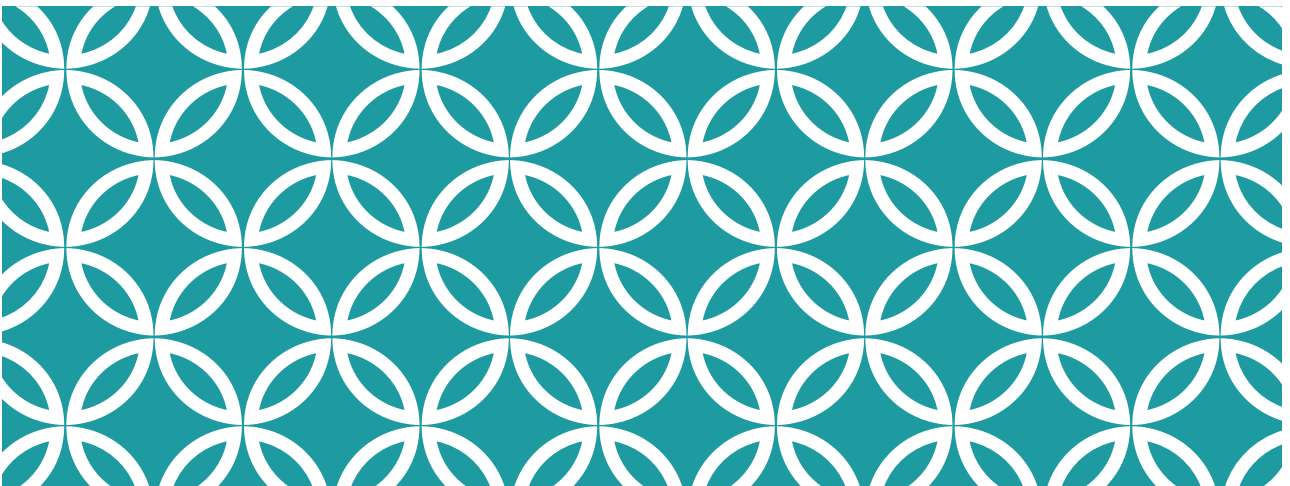
SIKHISM



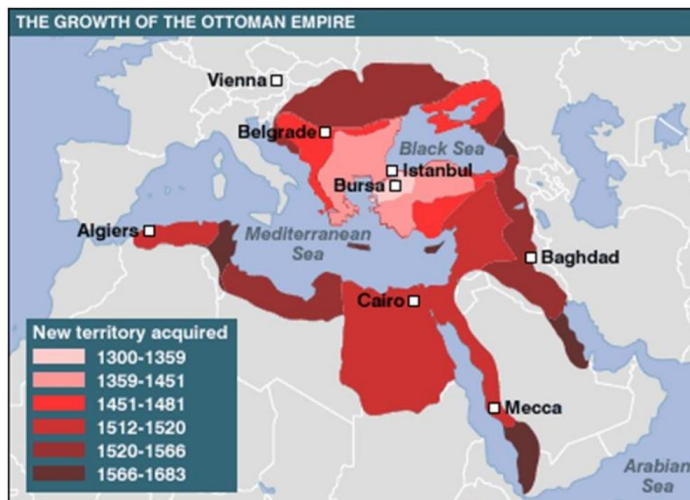


## VIDEOS

- The Warrior Empire (full length documentary): <https://youtu.be/WX1ZWVuY84Q>
- Early Mughals in India: <https://youtu.be/rhHpBe4FjNY>
- Akbar the Great: <https://youtu.be/dTcwboZ0NB4>
- Aurangzeb: [https://youtu.be/B8CPd\\_UhyGc](https://youtu.be/B8CPd_UhyGc)
- Crash Course Mughals: <https://youtu.be/nbuM0aJjVgE>



The Ottoman Empire became the center of the Islamic world following the retrenching of the Mongol Empire. Founded in Western Anatolia by Osman, the Ottoman Turks quickly conquered Constantinople in 1453 and expanded to become one of history's most important and lengthy empires.



ANATOLIA

OSMAN

BALKANS

CONSTANTINOPLE

ISTANBUL

MEMHET II

JANISSARIES

GRAND VIZIER

SAFAVIDS

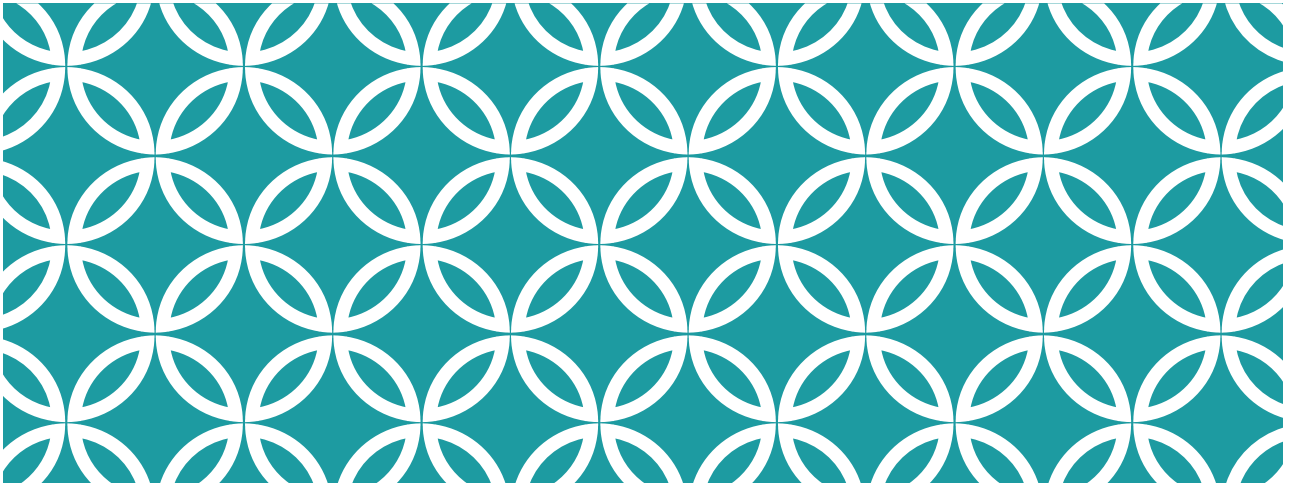
SULEIMAN THE  
MAGNIFICENT



## VIDEOS

- The Ottoman Empire (may not be historically accurate): <https://youtu.be/UWzmDvhKRUE>
- The Ottoman Empire (full length documentary \*see notes for time breakdowns): <https://youtu.be/xnlvxXnFPnI>
- Istanbul: <https://youtu.be/lqJXxHi6RwQ>
- Battle of Lepanto (This is told from the Catholic side of this epic battle, so beware for BIAS!): <https://youtu.be/TPn-8C3MKS8>
- Venice and the Ottomans Crash Course: [https://youtu.be/UN-II\\_jBzzo](https://youtu.be/UN-II_jBzzo)
- Fall of Constantinople: <http://www.history.com/shows/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/videos/fall-of-constantinople>





The Russian Empire reached its height in this era. It is the largest country on the planet today and most of that land was acquired in this era. That being said, the AP doesn't require you to know too much about them, beyond that they are a land empire of the time and they sent peasants to the frontier to populate Siberia. So, know about the expansion and about Peter the Great, and that should be enough. Don't forget these guys, however. They are one of the most important states in the last, Contemporary Era (1900-present).





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



NOVGOROD

MOSCOW

GOLDEN HORDE

TATAR

COSSACK

IVAN III (GREAT)

IVAN IV (TERRIBLE)

TIME OF TROUBLES

PETER THE GREAT

GRAND EMBASSY



## VIDEOS

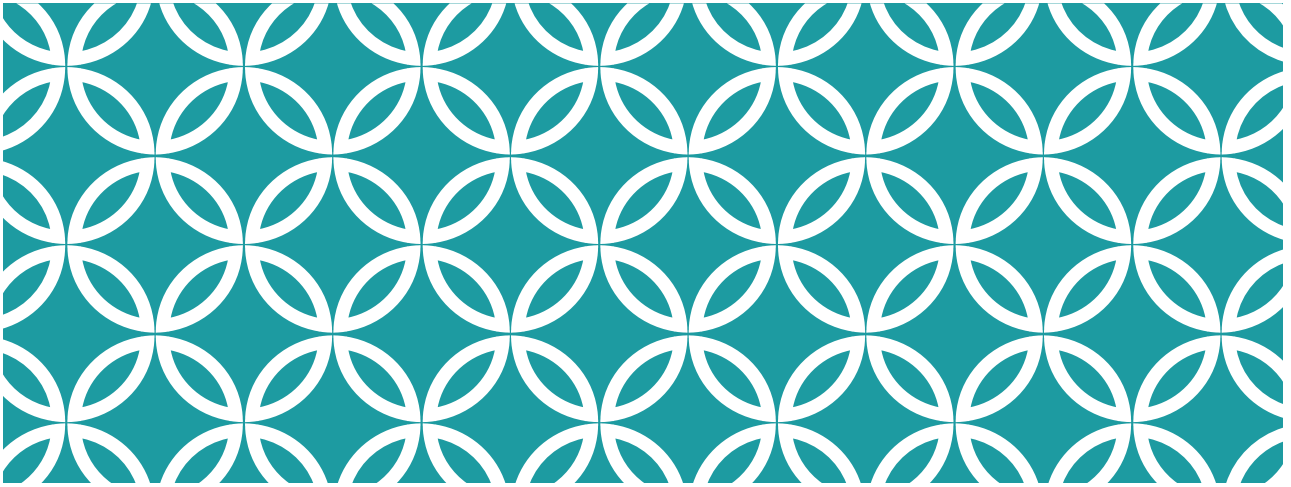
- Crash Course Russia: [https://youtu.be/etmRI2\\_9Q\\_A](https://youtu.be/etmRI2_9Q_A)
- Ivan the Terrible: <https://youtu.be/CMqmQ-C5N6Y>
- Ivan the Terrible (John Green): [https://youtu.be/1QZEOHLbB\\_g](https://youtu.be/1QZEOHLbB_g)
- St. Petersburg: <https://youtu.be/LAxf-05NTRY>
- Peter the Great: <http://www.biography.com/people/peter-the-great-9542228/videos/peter-the-great-legacy-and-heirs-29729859857>



## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

**2. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.**





The furthest Western point of Europe was seemingly a minor piece of the grander Roman Empire in the Classical period. After the Germanic Invasions, Portugal remained under Visigoth rule until the arrival of Islam (via the Moors in 711 CE). So, Portugal went from being the Western-most part of the Roman Empire, to the Western-most part of the Islamic empire. After their Reconquista in 1250, Portugal set out to create one of the longest lasting maritime empires in history.





PORTUS CALE

RECONQUISTA

MOORS

THALASSOCRACY

PRINCE HENRY the NAVIGATOR

VASCO DA GAMA

GOA

ALFONSO de ALBUQUERQUE

FRANCIS XAVIER

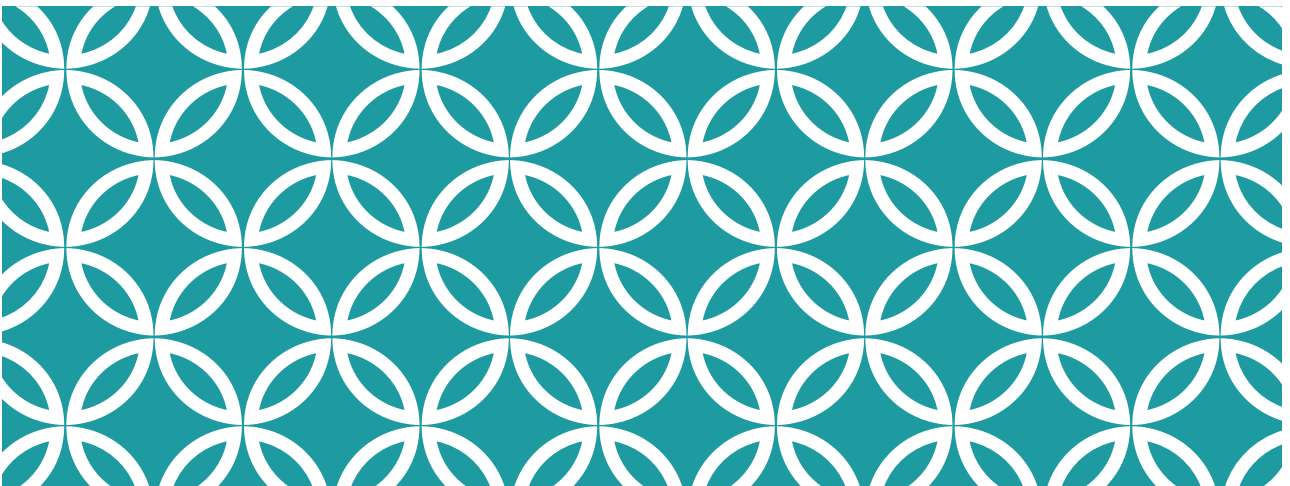
TREATY of TORDESILLAS





## VIDEOS

- The Rise of Portugal and Prince Henry: <https://youtu.be/dcdO0QTmxIU>
- Crash Course 15<sup>th</sup> Century Mariners: <https://youtu.be/NjEGncridoQ>
- Vasco da Gama: <https://youtu.be/jL2z2VCg5fw>



No nation is more synonymous with exploration in the Early Modern period than Spain. Not only did they find the new world (after millions of Native Americans had already found it centuries earlier), but they set up long term colonies that's impact lasts to this day. The Spanish rule of their colonies in the New World often comes with a deserved negative connotation (see slavery, encomienda). No single group shaped the history of Latin America more than Spain. Below is the story of how a western colony of the Abbasids came to reconquer their own peninsula, explore, and build a massive empire...



FERDINAND & ISABELLA

RECONQUISTA

COLUMBUS

CONQUISTADORS

VICEROYALTIES

ENCOMIENDA

REPUBLIC DE INDIOS

CASTAS (Peninsular, Creole, Mestizo, Mulatto)

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

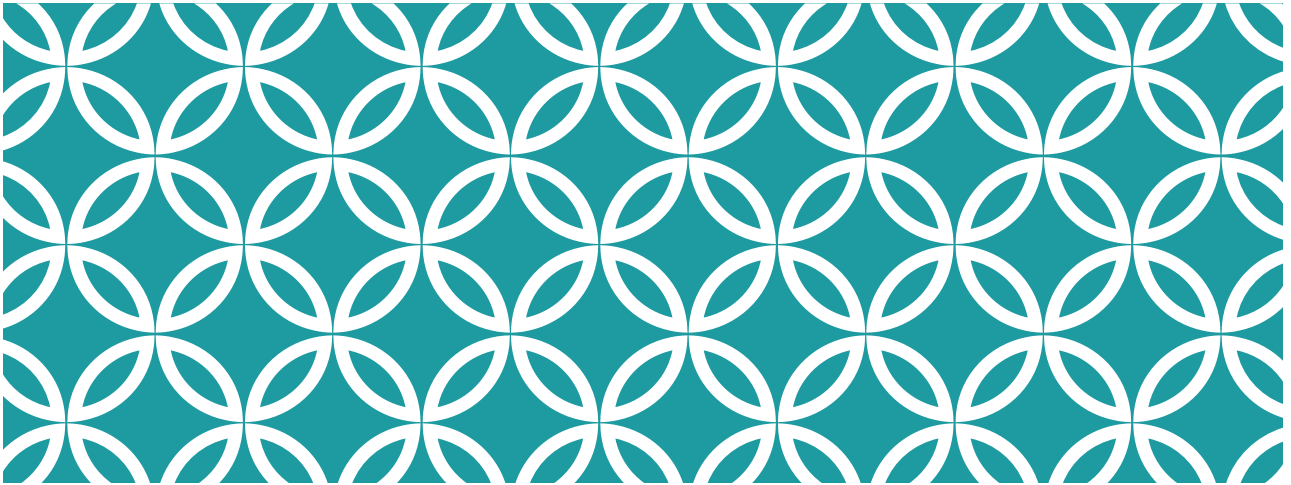
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## VIDEOS

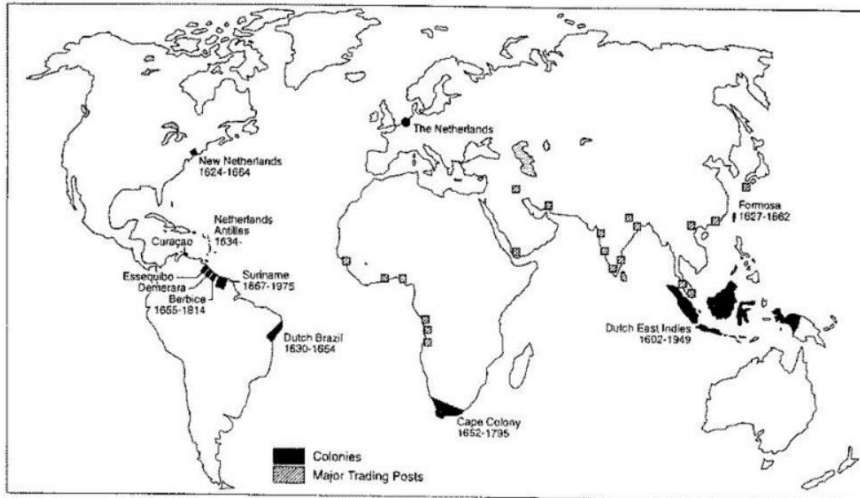
- Crash Course The Spanish Empire: <https://youtu.be/rjhlzemLdos>
- Columbus: <http://www.history.com/shows/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/videos/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us-columbus-sails-west>
- Pizarro and the Incas: <https://youtu.be/kKeB82retLs>
- Charles V: <https://youtu.be/MRYzW3BSj0I>





The Dutch represent the second wave of European exploration/imperialism (1st= Spain, Portugal; 2nd=Dutch, British). The Dutch Empire is dominated by the Trading Company chartered under the Dutch Republic. The Dutch East India Trading Co. is one of history's most successful businesses/corporations. The Dutch East India Trading Co. (VOC) came to dominate the spice trade of the East Indies. In the Early Modern Period, the Dutch East India Trading Company is the premier global corporation.





SAWMILL

DUTCH REPUBLIC

NETHERLANDS vs. HOLLAND  
vs. DUTCH

DUTCH GOLDEN AGE

REMBRANDT

DUTCH EAST INDIA  
TRADING Co.

VOC

CARTEL

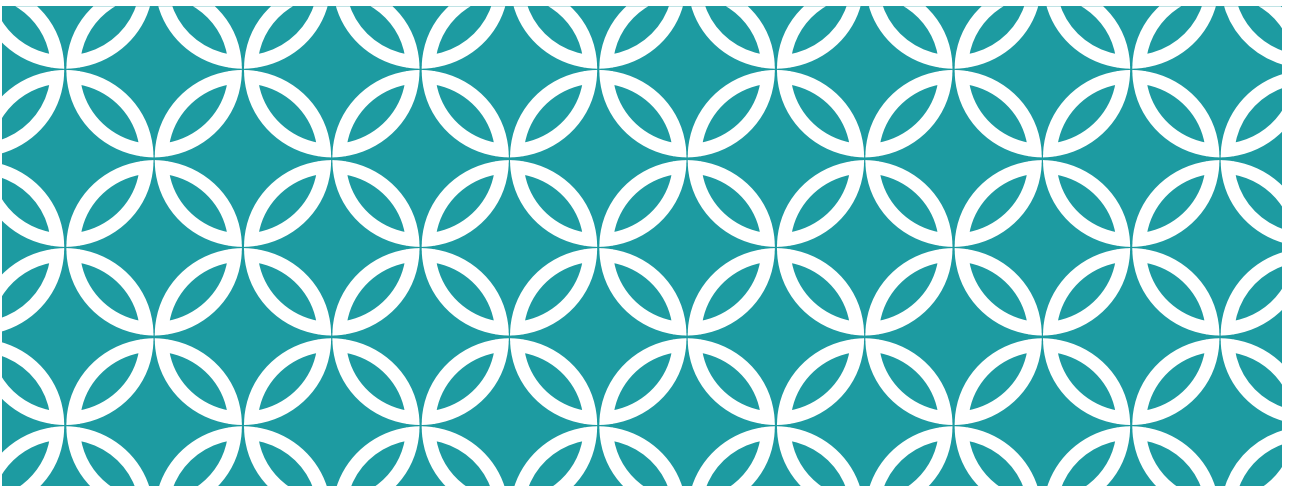
MONOPOLY

CORPORATION



## VIDEOS

- Crash Course Dutch East India Company: <https://youtu.be/zPIhMJGWiM8>
- Dutch East India Company: <https://youtu.be/u7756WFTGRA>



The final Maritime Empire to emerge during the Early Modern period will go on to become the greatest. However, don't confuse this "British Empire", with the one from the next era. In the next era, the British Empire will dominate the world. This First British Empire laid her foundation in this period. They are part of the second wave of exploration and discovery. The first wave was dominated by Spain & Portugal. These two were quickly surpassed by the Dutch and British Empires. So, as you focus on them here, they may seem similar to the others... They are. But, (foreshadowing), they will go on to dominate the globe for the next two hundred years. Below, find our last and eventually largest Maritime empire: **The BRITISH EMPIRE**.



"KING'S GREAT MATTER"

MERCANTILISM

ELIZABETHAN RELIGIOUS  
SETTLEMENT

BRITAIN

SPANISH ARMADA

ATLANTIC SYSTEM

BRITISH EAST INDIA  
TRADING Co.

GALLEON

SLAVE TRADE

MIDDLE PASSAGE

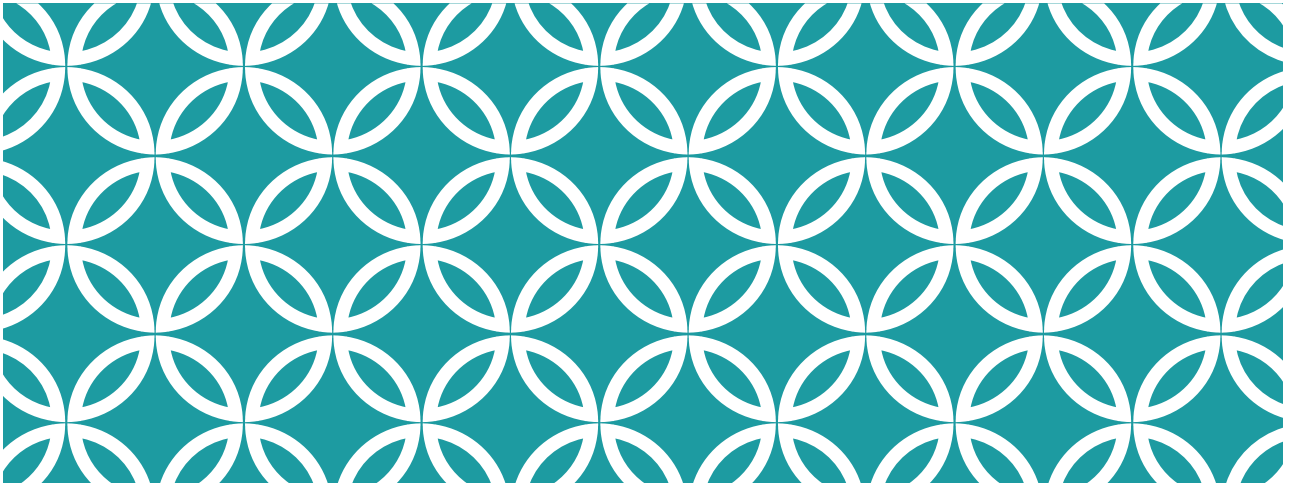


## VIDEOS

- Henry VIII: <https://youtu.be/vGi2TYAQfXE>
- Elizabeth I: <https://youtu.be/cDq9AoJYxeY>
- Mercantilism: <https://youtu.be/Bouw3MvmrYM>
- Horrible Histories: The Spanish Armada: <https://vimeo.com/83530381>
- British East India Company: <https://youtu.be/mRQE44FCIqQ>

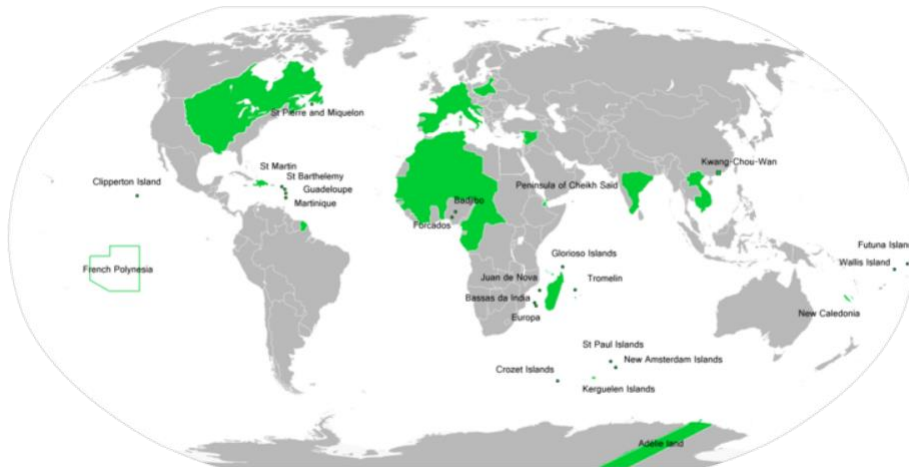






The French Empire is by far the least influential of the 5 Maritime Empires during this era (Spain, Portugal, Dutch, English, French). The French will end up losing much of her empire in the next era to the British while gaining the majority of their African & European Empire. For 1450-1750, they are in direct competition with the Dutch and British in the second wave of European colonization. Don't feel bad for France here. Although they are easily the least of the five, they play a MAJOR role in the next era. The French will be the most important power in mainland Europe and change the world via the Enlightenment & French Revolution. However, here they are in the Early Modern era.





FRENCH  
EMPIRE

MERCANTILISM

JACQUES CARTIER

ST. DOMINGUE

30 YEARS WAR

CARDINAL RICHELIEU

HUGUENOTS

LOUIS XIV

DIVINE RIGHT of KINGS

VERSAILLES

CENTRALIZATION of  
POWER

FRENCH  
EMPIRE

## VIDEOS

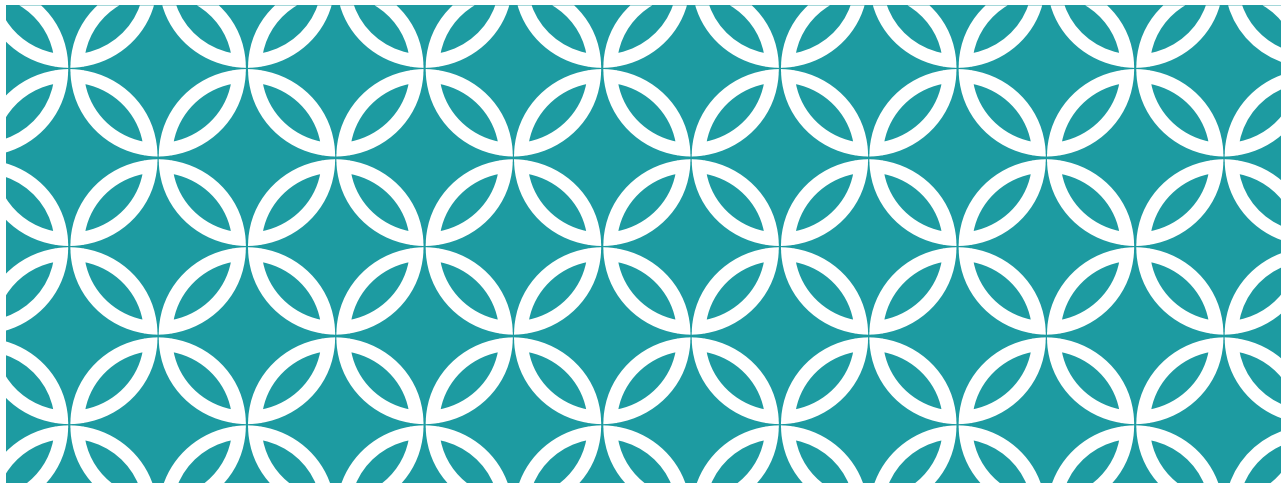
- Palace of Versailles: <https://youtu.be/852eroBwDrA>
- Cribs w/ Louis XVI: [https://youtu.be/V\\_Y\\_-1mAKLk](https://youtu.be/V_Y_-1mAKLk)
- Louis XIV: <https://youtu.be/W5Njjd6R6d0>



## KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

3. *Competition over trade routes* (*Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean*, *Piracy in the Caribbean*), *state rivalries* (*Thirty Years War*, *Ottoman-Safavid conflict*), and *local resistance* (*food riots*, *samurai revolts*, *peasant uprisings*) all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.

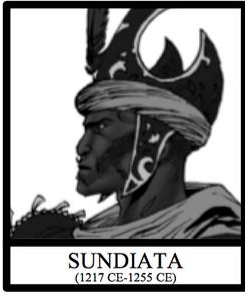




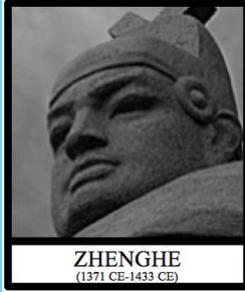
# KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION | In Review

**KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION**  
**THIS SECTION FOCUSES ON ONE THING: POWER**

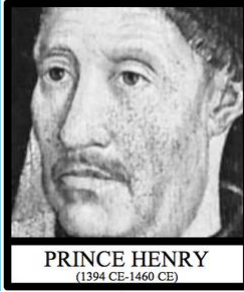
<p><b>MAINTAINING POWER</b>                  THE PEOPLE IN CHARGE USED MANY DIFFERENT WAYS TO MAINTAIN THAT POWER:</p> <p><b>ARTs</b>                  ARCHITECTURE COURT LITERAT</p> <p><b>RELIGION</b>                  DIVINE RIGHT (EUR) HUMAN SACRIFICE</p> <p><b>TREATMENT of SUBJECTS</b>                  OTTOMAN DHIMMI MANCHUS in CHINA</p> <p><b>BUREAUCRACY</b>                  OTTOM. DEVSHIRME CHI. CIV. SER. EXAM</p>	<p><b>WHO HAS THE POWER</b></p> <p><b>LAND EMPIRES</b>                  MANCHUS                  MUGHALS                  OTTOMANS                  RUSSIANS</p> <p><b>MARITIME EMPIRES</b>                  PORTUGUESE                  SPANISH                  DUTCH                  FRENCH                  BRITISH</p> <p><b>FREEMAN-PEDIA</b></p>	<p><b>COMPETING FOR POWER</b></p> <p><b>FOR TRADE ROUTES</b>                  OTTOMAN v. EURO PIRACY (Carib)</p> <p><b>STATE-RIVALRIES</b>                  30 YEARS WAR (EUROPE) OTTOM vs. SAFAV. (MIDDLE EAST)</p> <p><b>LOCAL RESISTANCE</b>                  PEASANT UPRISINGS (EUROPE) SAMURAI REVOLTS (JAPAN)</p>
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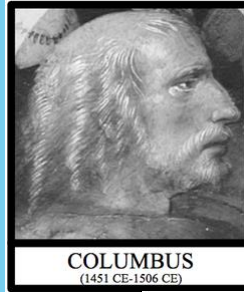
**SUNDIATA**  
(1217 CE-1255 CE)



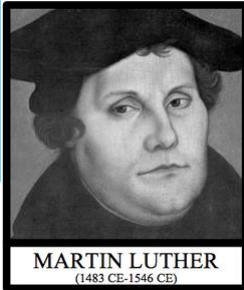
**ZHENGHE**  
(1371 CE-1433 CE)



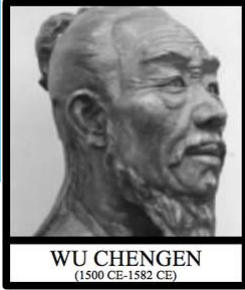
**PRINCE HENRY**  
(1394 CE-1460 CE)



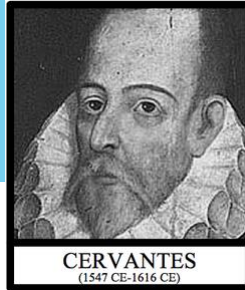
**COLUMBUS**  
(1451 CE-1506 CE)



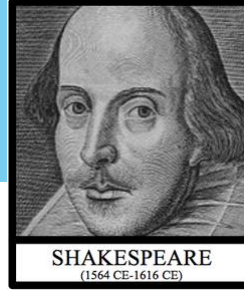
**MARTIN LUTHER**  
(1483 CE-1546 CE)



**WU CHENGEN**  
(1500 CE-1582 CE)



**CERVANTES**  
(1547 CE-1616 CE)

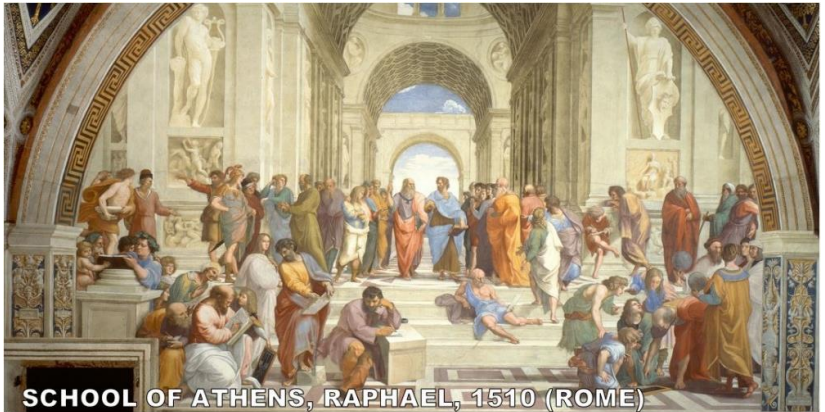


**SHAKESPEARE**  
(1564 CE-1616 CE)

## PEOPLE TO KNOW

These people are either explicitly mentioned or implied by the AP Standards

There is nothing more renaissance than Raphael's school of Athens. This is a painting of Classical era figures painted by an Italian during the Renaissance. It's almost redundant. [Here's](#) a key to who is who in this painting. The central figures are Plato and Aristotle. My favorite part? Raphael painted himself into the painting! He's in the red robe in the upper right.



**SCHOOL OF ATHENS, RAPHAEL, 1510 (ROME)**

# 5 ART PIECES TO KNOW

This colorful building looks completely out of place in Moscow, Russia (not exactly Disneyland). Plus, this beautiful building was ordered to be built by a guy named Ivan the Terrible! So, the background may not be what you think. The most common question about this cathedral is, "Didn't they blind the dude that built this so that he could never recreate its beauty?" No one knows for sure but the architect kept designing and building for another 10 years. So, if they did blind him; they did a terrible job.

St. BASIL's CATHEDRAL, 1561 (MOSCOW)



## 5 ART PIECES TO KNOW

Maybe the most famous building on earth not named the Pyramids. Built by Shah Jahan as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Mumtaz Mahal died giving birth to her 14th child. It took over 21 years to complete and remains one of the true marvels of architecture on the planet.



TAJ MAHAL, 1650 (INDIA)

## 5 ART PIECES TO KNOW

Castas (Castes) were paintings that were used in Latin America to delineate between the new groups of people that were being born when Europeans, Africans, and Americans intermarried. The whiter you were, the higher your class in society.



## 5 ART PIECES TO KNOW

Versailles was originally the hunting lodge for Louis XIII. It was located roughly 12 miles outside of Paris and served as an home away from home for the king. Louis XIV, the absolutist Absolute Monarch ever, decided to build an entire city around it. This was the home of the king for around 100 years until the French Revolution.



## 5 ART PIECES TO KNOW

## 5 DOCUMENTS TO KNOW

GUTENBERG BIBLE, 1450, Johannes Gutenberg (GERMANY)

EPIC OF SUNDIATA, c. 1450 (MALI)

95 THESES, 1517, Martin Luther (GERMANY)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WEST INDIES, 1542, Bartolome de las Casas (SPANISH AMERICA)

SLAVE TRADER, 1700, WILLIAM BOSMAN (AFRICAN COAST)

## TL;DR

TOO LONG; DIDN'T READ

1. STARTING WITH PRINCE HENRY, EUROPEANS ARE GOING TO TRAVEL THE WORLD AND BE IN EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS.
2. THIS IS GOING TO MAKE THEM INCREDIBLY WEALTHY AND BUILD THEM HUGE EMPIRES.
3. ALONG WITH THIS, COMES DISEASE, SLAVERY, and HORRIBLE CONDITIONS FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.
4. THERE ARE ALSO HUGE LAND EMPIRES FROM THE OTTOMANS AND RUSSIANS OVER TO THE CHINESE.
5. THE COLOMBIAN EXCHANGE IS ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT THING EVER. THE AP LOVES IT. THEY ASK ABOUT IT ALL THE TIME. THERE WILL BE SOMETHING ON THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE ON THE AP TEST... I GUARANTEE IT.