

# Period 2 Overview and Historical Developments

## 1450-1750

### **Terms:**

#### **Bentley Chapter 22—Origin of Global Interdependence**

Vasco da Gama	Astrolabe	Trading-Post Empires	Southeast Asia conquest
Motives for exploration	“return through the sea”	Portuguese “safe-conduct passes”	Java
Prince Henry the Navigator	Bartolomeu Dias	Joint-stock companies	Siberia
Lateen sails	Christopher Columbus	East India Company	Columbian Exchange galleons
Magnetic compass	Ferdinand Magellan		

#### **Bentley Chapter 23: Transformation of Europe**

Martin Luther	Spanish Inquisition	Peter the Great	Russian serfdom
Protestant Reformation	English Civil War	Catherine the Great	Ptolemaic ideas
Indulgences	Glorious Revolution	Pugachev Rebellion	Nicolaus Copernicus
Johannes Gutenberg	Absolutism	Balance of Power	Scientific Revolution
John Calvin	King Louis XIV	Capitalism	Galileo Galilei
Anglicans	Versailles	Joint-Stock Companies	Isaac Newton
Catholic Reformation	Romanovs	Putting-out system	Emily du Chatelt
Society of Jesus			

#### **p. 463-465—Renaissance**

Renaissance	Renaissance art	Michelangelo Buonarroti	Petrarch
	Leonardo da Vinci	Humanists	

#### **Bentley Chapter 24: New Worlds: The Americas and Oceania**

Taino (Akawaks)	Atahualpa	Mestizo	Hacienda
Columbus	New Spain	Peninsulares	Sugar plantations
Encomienda	Viceroy	Criollos	Slave labor
Smallpox	Brazil	Sliver mines	Indentured labor
Francisco Pizarro	Pedro de Cabral	Mita system	Virgin of Guadalupe
Hernan Cortes	North American colonies	Galleons	James Cook
Moteczuma II			

#### **Bentley Chapter 25: Africa and the Atlantic World**

Ghana	Swahili citi-states	Atlantic Slave Trade	Plantations
Mali Empire	Kongo	Islamic Slave Trade	Cash crops
Songhay	King Nzinga Mbemba	Triangular Trade	Haiti
Sunni Ali	Slave raids	Middle Passage	Olauda Equiano
Timbuktu & Jenne	Portuguese in Africa	African diaspora	

#### **Bentley 26: Tradition and Change in East Asia**

Qing Dyansty	Analects of Confucius	New American crops	Shogun
Eunuch	Civil Service Exams	Zheng He	Daimyo
Great Wall	Filial piety	Qianlong	Kabuki theater
Manchu	Foot binding	Neo-Confucianism	Francis Xavier
Qing Dynasty	Tokugawa Shogunate	Matteo Ricci	Dutch Learning
Son of Heaven			

#### **p. 459-461**

Ming Dynasty

#### **p. 466-467**

Zheng He

#### **Bentley Chapter 27: The Islamic Empires**

Ottoman Empire	Safavid Empire	Babur	Dhimmi
Ghazi	Ismail	Akbar	Millet
Devshirme	Twelver Shiism	Aurangzeb	Istanbul
Janissaries	Battle of Chaldiran (year)	Sufis	Suleymaniye
Mehmed the Conqueror	Shah Abbas the Great	Akbar’s new religion =	Isfahan
Suleyman the Magnificent	Mughal Empire	(Din-i-Ilahi)	Taj Mahal

# Historical Developments

## 3.1 Empires Expand

- I can describe the methods used by empires for expansion
  - Gunpowder & cannons, Armed trade
- I can identify and apply methods of expansion to the following land-based empires
  - Ming (East Asia), Manchu (Central & East Asia), Mughal (Central & South Asia), Ottoman (S. Europe, M. East, N. Africa), Safavids (Middle East), Russian (Eastern Europe)
- I can describe political and religious disputes leading to state rivalries & conflicts
  - Safavid/Mughal Conflict, Safavid/Ottoman Conflict

## 3.2 Mongols & the Modern World

- I can explain how rulers maintained & centralized control through bureaucratic elites and military professionals
  - Ottoman Devshirme, Chinese Eunuchs
- I can explain how rulers used religion, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule
  - Mandate of Heaven, Twelver Shiism, European notion of divine right, Taj Mahal, St. Basil's Cathedral, Forbidden City
- I can explain how rulers tributes and taxes to generate revenue
  - Ottoman Tax Farming, Mughal Zamindar Tax collection

## 3.3 Empires: Belief Systems

- I can analyze how the Protestant Reformation and challenged the Catholic church, creating 2 branches that contributed to the growth of Christianity
- I can explain how the Ottomans and Safavids intensified the Sunni & Shi'a split
- I can analyze the development of Sikhism

## 3.4 Land-Based Empire Comparisons

- For the Manchus, Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals I can do the following comparisons
  - Reliance on gunpowder, cannons, Reliance on armed trade, Use of religion to support imperial authority, Use of art & monumental architecture to support imperial authority, Rivalries between states

## 4.1 Technological Innovations

- I can analyze how several regions facilitated European technological advancements & innovation (lateen sail, compass, astrolabe)
- I can describe how newer innovations made that made transoceanic travel possible (Cavel, improved knowledge of wind patterns)

## 4.2 Exploration: Causes & Events

- I can analyze the results of Portuguese maritime technology and navigational skills
- I can analyze how Spanish sponsorship of the Columbian and subsequent voyages led to increased European travel & trade
- I can explain how the English, French and Dutch engaged in the Northern Atlantic crossings finding routes for Asia

## 4.3 Columbian Exchange

- I can describe several exchanges resulting from the connection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres
- I can describe how indigenous population were impacted by the spread of disease
- I can evaluate the effects of American food crops as they were introduced to various parts of Europe, Asia & Africa (reliance on plantations & coerced labor)
- I can describe how Europeans brought new crops and domesticate animals to the Americas
- I can describe how African slaves brought okra & rice to the Americas
- I can explain the impact on Afro-Eurasian populations because of the adoption of American food crops

## 4.4 Maritime Empires Established

- I can explain how Europeans established trading posts in Africa & Asia.
- I can explain how Ming China & Tokugawa Japan used restrictive or isolationist trade policies
- I can explain motives that led the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British to establish new maritime empires (political, religious, and economic)
- I can explain how states in Africa such as the Asante and Kingdom of the Kongo grew from trade participation
- I can describe the continuity of intra-Asian trade and merchants (Omanis & Javaense) in the Indian Ocean trading network despite the disruption caused by the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch merchants.
- I can explain how newly developed American colonial economies depended on the following
  - Incan mita, Chattel slavery, Indentured servitude, Encomienda and hacienda systems

- I can explain continued slavery traditions in Africa such as the use of household slaves and slave trade in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean regions
- I can describe how the growth of the plantation economy increased demand for slaves and cause demographic, social and cultural changes.

#### 4.5 Maritime Empires Maintained & Developed

- I can describe how Europeans used Joint-Stock Companies and mercantilism to expand and control their economies
- I can describe economic conflicts & rivalries such as Muslims & Europeans Indian Ocean
- I can analyze the interaction of goods, wealth, and labor (including slaves) from the Atlantic trading system
- I can analyze elements of the new global circulation of goods
  - Chartered European monopoly companies, flow of silver (Spanish colonies), European purchase of Asian goods (silver), Asia goods brought to the Atlantic market, Chinese demand for silver
- I can explain how the demand for food and consumer goods expanded along with peasant and artisan labor (cotton, silk)
- I can analyze how the slave trade impacted demographic changes, gender & family restructuring.
- I can analyze the Atlantic trading system in regard to the following
  - Labor (slaves included), Mixing of African, American & European cultures
- I can explain how the increase of interactions between the hemispheres expanded the reach of existing religions, led to religious conflicts, and created syncretic belief systems & practices

#### 4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power

- I can describe resistance movements in response to state expansion and centralization such as Metacom's War (1<sup>st</sup> Indian War)
- I can describe slave resistance movements in the Americas such as Maroon societies

#### 4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies

- I can describe how states such as the Mughal and Ottoman empires accommodate their diverse religious and ethnic subjects in order to exploit potential economic, political and military contributions.
- I can describe how states suppressed diversity such as the expulsion of Jews from Spain & Portugal.
- I can explain how conquest and global economic opportunities from new elite groups (Qing, castas)
- I can explain how existing elites (European nobility) were challenged by the increasing power of monarchs.

#### 4.8 Continuity and Change from 1450-1750

- I can analyze how the following developments were made possible by the connection of the hemispheres and transoceanic voyaging
  - Spread of knowledge leading to European technological developments and knowledge gains in regard to ship designs, wind patterns, etc.
  - Changes to agricultural systems, manufacturing, social structures and environmental processes
  - Growing demand for plantation labor leading to expansion of Atlantic slave trade
  - Empires increased influence around the world- shaping and being shaped by diverse populations
  - Economic disputes led to rivalries between states

#### SNAPSHOT 1450-1750

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|--|---|
| ● Ming and early Qing China                    | ● Russian Empires                       |
| ● European Exploration                         | ● African Kingdoms                      |
| ● French and English in North America          | ● Slave Trade                           |
| ● Columbian Exchange                           | ● Labor system in the Americas          |
| ● Absolutism vs. Constitutionalism             | ● Renaissance and Reformation in Europe |
| ● American Colonies                            | ● Scientific Revolution                 |
| ● Gunpowder Empires                            | ● Enlightenment                         |
| ● Muslim Empires: Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal | ● European Printing Press               |
| ● Tokugawa Japan                               |   |

#### Essential Questions

1. How did colonization impact the environment and demographics of both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?
2. How did new empires expand differently than previous periods?
3. How does globalization impact the development of new social classes and forms of labor?

#### Enduring Understanding/Big Ideas

1. The emergence of the Atlantic trade circuit has a negative impact on the population of the Americas and Africa through the spread of disease and the slave trade; however, the movement of new animals and crops will dramatically improve the lives of many in the Americas and Europe.

2. New empires expanded through trade and conquest, using new navigational technology and new military technology with the emergence of gunpowder.
3. The development of new economic systems and trade contribute to the emergence of new political and economic elites, as well as new hierarchies based on ethnicity and race.

### **CHANGES**

- New empires came into being & replaced the smaller political units of the postclassical period.
- Ottoman Empire
- Russian Empire
- Mughal Empire in India
- European exploration created oceangoing trade routes across the Pacific and Atlantic They became increasingly important (although Indian Ocean still significant) and for the first time Americas and Oceania were a part of global exchanges
- New naval and military technologies
- Compass
- Better sailing ships-caravel
- Guns, gunpowder, cannon

#### **These developments led to 3 broad changes:**

- A new global economy
- Proto-globalization (preliminary stage of globalization which involves intense and varied interactions among regions that help shape human lives. This process was begun during this period)
- How was it different from post-classical period trade network?
- Commerce was global and included all parts of the world, not just Afro-Eurasia
- Intensity of contacts increased—trade and production for trade involved more people, more effort, and began to help shape political and social systems as well as commercial ones
- Forced migrations were also new
- New consumer tastes developed that depended on goods imported from distant areas
- Still not full-fledged globalization b/c the technologies that would revolutionize travel and communication had not yet been developed. Also there were no internationally shared standards
- New biological exchanges of food, animals, and people
- New foods resulted in population increases
- Diseases decimated Americas and Pacific islands
- Population loss encouraged new migrations, esp. from Europe and Africa to the Americas
- New animals altered life in the Americas
- New importance of large political units and their diplomatic and military interactions
- Gunpowder empires formed large political units
- Building and maintaining these empires required huge energies and huge expenses
- Also formed multinational units, embracing different cultural and ethnic groups
- These 3 developments involved considerable shifts in world power
- The major continuity of the period—No sweeping global cultural change occurred
- Also no major changes in gender relationships
- Also no technological breakthroughs until after 1750, other than the new military developments.