

## Period #4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 C.E. - 1750 C.E.

### Key Concepts - Study Guide

*Note: the question “numbers” are my own customization, and do NOT reflect official College Board designation.*

Key Concept 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
4.1 Describe the degree of global ‘inter-connection’ after 1500 CE compared to before 1500. What were the <u>overall effects</u> of this change in global interconnectedness?	<p>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</p> <p>Changing patterns of long-distance trade included the <u>global</u> circulation of some commodities and the formation of new regional markets and financial centers. Increased transregional and global trade networks facilitated the <u>spread of religion</u> and other elements of <u>culture</u> as well as the <u>migration</u> of large numbers of people. <u>Germs</u> carried to the Americas ravaged the indigenous peoples, while the global <u>exchange of crops and animals</u> altered <u>agriculture</u>, <u>diets</u> and <u>populations</u> around the planet.</p>	
<p>4.1.I How did the global trade network after 1500 CE affect the <u>pre-existing</u> regional trade networks? (Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, trans-Saharan, Silk Routes)</p> <p>4.1.II.A What <u>technical developments</u> made transoceanic European travel &amp; trade possible?</p> <p>4.1.II.B <u>Where</u> did those developments <u>originate</u>?</p>	<p>In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade networks that brought prosperity and <u>economic disruption to the merchants and governments</u> in the trading regions of the <u>Indian Ocean</u>, <u>Mediterranean</u>, <u>Sahara</u>, and <u>overland Eurasia</u>.</p> <p>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. (such as <u>astrolabe</u> or <u>revised maps</u>), innovations in ship designs. (such as <u>caravels</u>) and an improved understanding of <u>global wind and currents patterns</u>, all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.</p>	volto do mar

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<p>4.1.III What were the <u>major notable trans-oceanic voyages</u> between 1450-1750 CE?</p> <p>4.1.III.A Where did <u>Zheng He</u> and the Chinese Treasure Fleets travel?</p> <p>4.1.III.B Why did <u>Portugal</u> begin longer maritime voyages ca. 1430 CE?</p> <p>4.1.III.C What effect did Columbus' travels have on <u>Europeans</u>?</p> <p>4.1.III.D What <u>originally motivated Europeans</u> to travel across the northern Atlantic?</p> <p>4.1.III.E How did the new global connections affect the peoples of <u>Oceania and Polynesia</u>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Zheng He</u>: Official Chinese maritime activity expanded into the Indian Ocean region with the naval voyages led by Ming Admiral Zheng He which enhanced Chinese prestige.</li> <li>• <u>Portugal</u>: Portuguese development of a school for navigation led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.</li> <li>• <u>Spain</u>: Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.</li> <li>• <u>European</u>, general: Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.</li> <li>• <u>Oceania</u>: In Oceania and Polynesia, established exchange and communication networks were not dramatically affected because of infrequent European reconnaissance in the Pacific Ocean.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.1.IV What <u>new</u> financial and monetary means made new scale(s) of trade possible? What <u>previously</u> established scale(s) of trade continued?</p> <p>4.1.IV.A Describe <u>European merchants overall trade role</u> c. 1450-1750.</p> <p>4.1.IV.B What role did <u>silver</u> play in facilitating a truly global scale of trade?</p> <p>4.1.IV.C What new <u>mercantilist</u> financial means developed to facilitate global trade?</p> <p>4.1.IV.D What were the <u>economic and social effects</u> of the <u>Atlantic trading system</u>?</p>	<p>The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by <u>royal chartered</u> European monopoly companies who 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 using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Commercialization</u> and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of <u>silver</u> from the Americas.</p> <p>Influenced by <u>mercantilism</u>, <u>joint-stock companies</u> were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against each other in global trade.</p> <p>The <u>Atlantic system</u> involved the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers, and the mixing of African, American and European cultures and peoples.</p>	<p>Potosi</p> <p>EIC VOC</p> <p>Trans-Atlantic slavery</p>

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<p>4.1.V What were <u>effects of the Columbian Exchange</u>?</p> <p>4.1.V.A What were <u>unintentional biological effects</u> of the Columbian Exchange?</p> <p>4.1.V.B What <u>foods were transferred</u> to new geographic regions as part of the Columbian Exchange, and what <u>labor systems</u> made this transfer possible?</p> <p>4.1.V.C What plants/animals were <u>deliberately</u> transferred across the Atlantic as part of the Columbian Exchange?</p> <p>4.1.V.D What effects did American <u>food crops</u> have on the <u>diet</u> of Afro-Eurasians?</p> <p>4.1.V.E How did settlers' action affect the Americas <u>environmentally</u>?</p>	<p>European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere. (such as <u>smallpox</u>, <u>measles</u> or <u>influenza</u>) among Amerindian populations and the unintentional transfer of pests. (such as <u>mosquitoes</u> or <u>rats</u>)</p> <p>American foods (such as <u>potatoes</u>, <u>maize</u> or <u>manioc</u>) became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa while cash crops. (such as <u>cacao</u> or <u>tobacco</u>) were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.</p> <p>Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, <u>sugar</u>, and <u>domesticated animals</u>. (such as <u>horses</u>, <u>pigs</u> or <u>cattle</u>) were deliberately brought by Europeans to the Americas while other foods. (such as <u>okra</u>) were brought by African slaves.</p> <p>Populations in Afro-Eurasia <u>benefitted nutritionally</u> from the increased diversity of American food crops.</p> <p>European colonization and introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through <u>deforestation</u> and <u>soil depletion</u>.</p>	<p>smallpox, measles,</p> <p>potatoes, maize, tobacco, pumpkin, horses, cows, pigs, turkeys, guinea pigs,</p>
<p>4.1.VI How did the Columbian Exchange affect the <u>spread of religions</u>?</p> <p>4.1.VI.A <u>Where</u> did the “universal” religions of Buddhism, Christianity &amp; Islam <u>spread</u>?</p> <p>4.1.VI.B How did the Columbian Exchange affect <u>religion(s)</u>?</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The practice of Islam continued to spread into diverse cultural settings in Asia and Africa.</li> <li>● The practice of Christianity was increasingly diversified by the Reformation.</li> <li>● Buddhism spread within Asia.</li> <li>● Syncretic forms of religion developed. (such as African influences in Latin America, interactions between Amerindians and Catholic missionaries, or <u>Sikhism</u> between Muslims and Hindus in India and Southeast Asia)</li> </ul>	<p>Christian missions, syncretism, Vodun,</p> <p>Protestant Reformation</p> <p>Vodun Sikhism</p>

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<p>4.1.VII How did the <u>arts</u> fare during this period?</p> <p>4.1.VII.A How did <u>public literacy</u> as well as <u>literary and artistic forms</u> of expression develop during this period?</p>	<p>As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased.</p> <p>Innovations in visual and performing arts were seen all over the world. (such as <u>Renaissance</u> art in Europe, miniature paintings in the Middle East and South Asia, <u>woodblock prints</u> in Japan or post-Conquest <u>codices</u> in Mesoamerica) Literacy expanded accompanied by the proliferation of popular literary forms in Europe and Asia. (such as <u>Shakespeare</u>, <u>Cervantes</u>, <u>Sundiata</u>, <u>Journey to the West</u> or <u>kabuki</u>)</p>	
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<p><b>Key Concept 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Answer</b> Concepts &amp; Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u></p>	<p align="center"><b>“Factoids”</b></p>
<p>4.2 How did <u>agriculture's role</u> change between 1450-1750? What <u>pre-requisite conditions</u> made these changes possible?</p>	<p>While 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 location 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.</p>	

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<p>4.2.I How did <u>labor systems</u> develop between 1450-1750?</p> <p>4.2.I.A How was peasant labor affected between 1450-1750?</p> <p>4.2.I.B How did slavery within Africa compare to the pre-1450 era?</p> <p>4.2.I.C How did the Atlantic slave trade affect both African societies and the economy of the Americas?</p> <p>4.2.I.D How did labor systems develop in the colonial Americas?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Peasant labor intensified in many regions. (such as the development of frontier settlements in Russian Siberia, <u>cotton</u> textile production in India or <u>silk</u> textile production in China)</p> <p>Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean.</p> <p>The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas. Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor (such as <u>chattel slavery</u>, <u>indentured servitude</u>, <u>encomienda</u> and <u>hacienda</u> systems, or the Spanish adaptation of the Inca <u>mit'a</u>).</p>	<p>slavery continued, spread to Americas</p>
<p>4.2.II How did the post-1450 economic order affect the social, economic, and political elites?</p> <p>4.2.II.B How did pre-existing political and economic elites react to these changes?</p> <p>4.2.II.C How were gender and family structures affected to these changes?</p> <p>4.2.II.D How did societies in the Americas reflect the post-1450 economic order?</p>	<p>As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies. Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites. (such as the Manchus in China, Creole elites in Spanish America, European gentry or urban commercial entrepreneurs in all major port cities in the world)</p> <p>The power of existing political and economic elites. (such as the <u>zamindars</u> in the Mughal Empire, <u>nobility</u> in Europe or <u>daimyo</u> in Japan) fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.</p> <p>Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred including the demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades (as well as dependence of European men on Southeast Asian women for conducting trade in that region or the smaller size of European families)</p> <p>The massive demographic changes in the Americas resulted in new <u>ethnic</u> and <u>racial classifications</u>. (such as <u>mestizo</u>, <u>mulatto</u> or <u>creole</u>)</p>	

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<b>Key Concept 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion</b>	<b>Answer</b> Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	<b>“Factoids”</b>
<p>4.3 How did empires attempt to administer the new widespread nature of their territories? How did the role of Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe develop in this new world-wide political order? How did the people of various empires react to their government’s methods?</p>	<p>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 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. Euro- pean empires in the Americas 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, led to the rise of new states and contributed to the decline of states on both the coast and in the interior.</p>	

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<p>4.3.I How did <u>political rulers legitimize and consolidate</u> their rule?</p> <p>4.3.I.B What role did <u>religion</u> play in <u>legitimizing</u> political rule?</p> <p>4.3.I.C How were ethnic and religious minorities treated in various empires?</p> <p>4.3.I.D How did rulers make sure that their governmental were well run?</p> <p>4.3.I.E How did rulers finance their territorial expansion?</p>	<p><u>Visual</u> displays of political power. (such as monumental architecture, urban plans, courtly literature or visual arts) helped legitimize and support rulers.</p> <p>Rulers used religious ideas to legitimize their rule. (such as European notions of <u>divine right</u>, the <u>Safavid</u> use of Shiism, the Mexica or Aztec practice of <u>human sacrifice</u>, the Songhay promotion of Islam or the Chinese emperors' public performance of Confucian rituals)</p> <p>States treated different ethnic and religious groups in ways that both utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state. (such as the Ottoman treatment of non-Muslim subjects, Manchu policies toward Chinese or the Spanish creation of a separate "<u>República de Indios</u>")</p> <p>Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals. (such as the Ottoman <u>devshirme</u>, <u>Chinese examination system</u> or salaried <u>samurai</u>), became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.</p> <p>Rulers used <u>tribute collection</u> and <u>tax farming</u> to generate revenue for territorial expansion.</p>	
<p>4.3.II What was the <u>relationship between imperialism and military technology</u>?</p> <p>4.3.II.A How did Europeans go about <u>creating new global empires</u> and trade networks?</p> <p>4.3.II.B How did pre-existing land-based empires and new empires during this era <u>compare to previous era's</u> empires?</p>	<p>Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of <u>gunpowder</u>, <u>cannons</u> and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.</p> <p>Europeans established new <u>trading post empires</u> in Africa and Asia which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but also affected the power of states in interior West and Central Africa. European states, including Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France and Britain, established new maritime empires in the Americas.</p> <p>Land empires expanded dramatically in size, including the Manchus, Mughals, Ottomans and Russians.</p>	

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<p>4.3.III What <u>obstacles</u> to empire-building did empires confront, and how did they respond to these challenges?</p>	<p>Competition over trade routes. (such as Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean and piracy in the Caribbean), state rivalries. (such as the Thirty Years War or the Ottoman-Safavid conflict), and local resistance. (such as bread riots) all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.</p>	
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