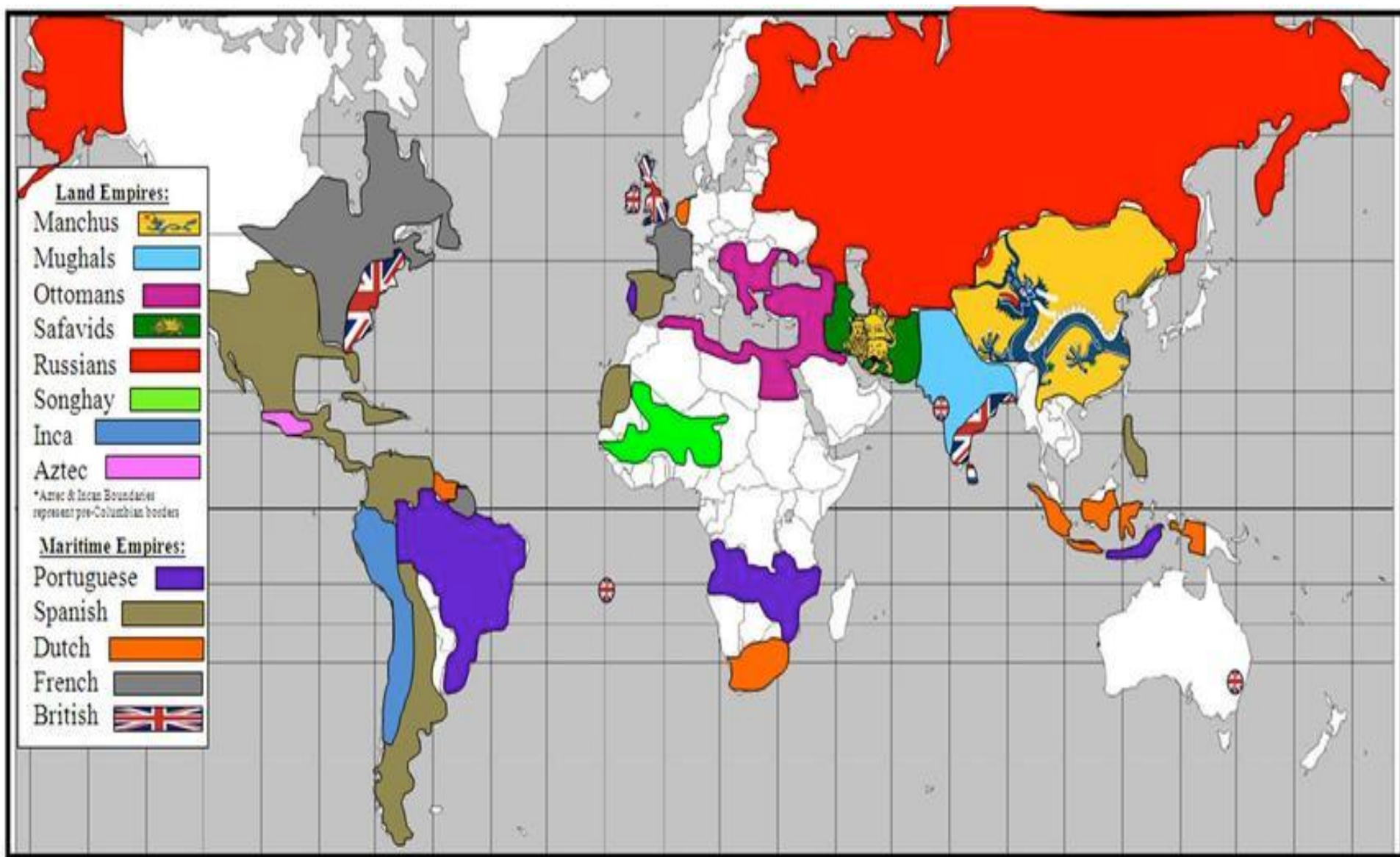


Period 4 Review

Global Interactions

1450CE-1750CE

(Early Modern)



Describe the degree of global 'inter-connection' after 1500 CE compared to before 1500. What were the overall effects of this change in global interconnectedness?

- **Globalization of**

- **Food**
- **Disease**
- **Religion**
- **Diets**
- **Culture**

- **Migration**

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

The seams of Pangaea were closing, drawn together by the sailmaker's needle. Chickens met kiwis, cattle met kangaroos, Irish met potatoes, Comanches met horses, Incas met smallpox—all for the first time."

- Alfred W. Crosby, historian and author of *The Columbian Exchange*

How did the global trade network after 1500 CE affect the pre-existing regional trade networks? (Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, trans-Saharan, Silk Routes)

Growth of existing trade patterns brought on by introduction of new goods increased both wealth and economic disruption for both governments and merchants along the trade routes of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Saharan, and Overland Eurasia



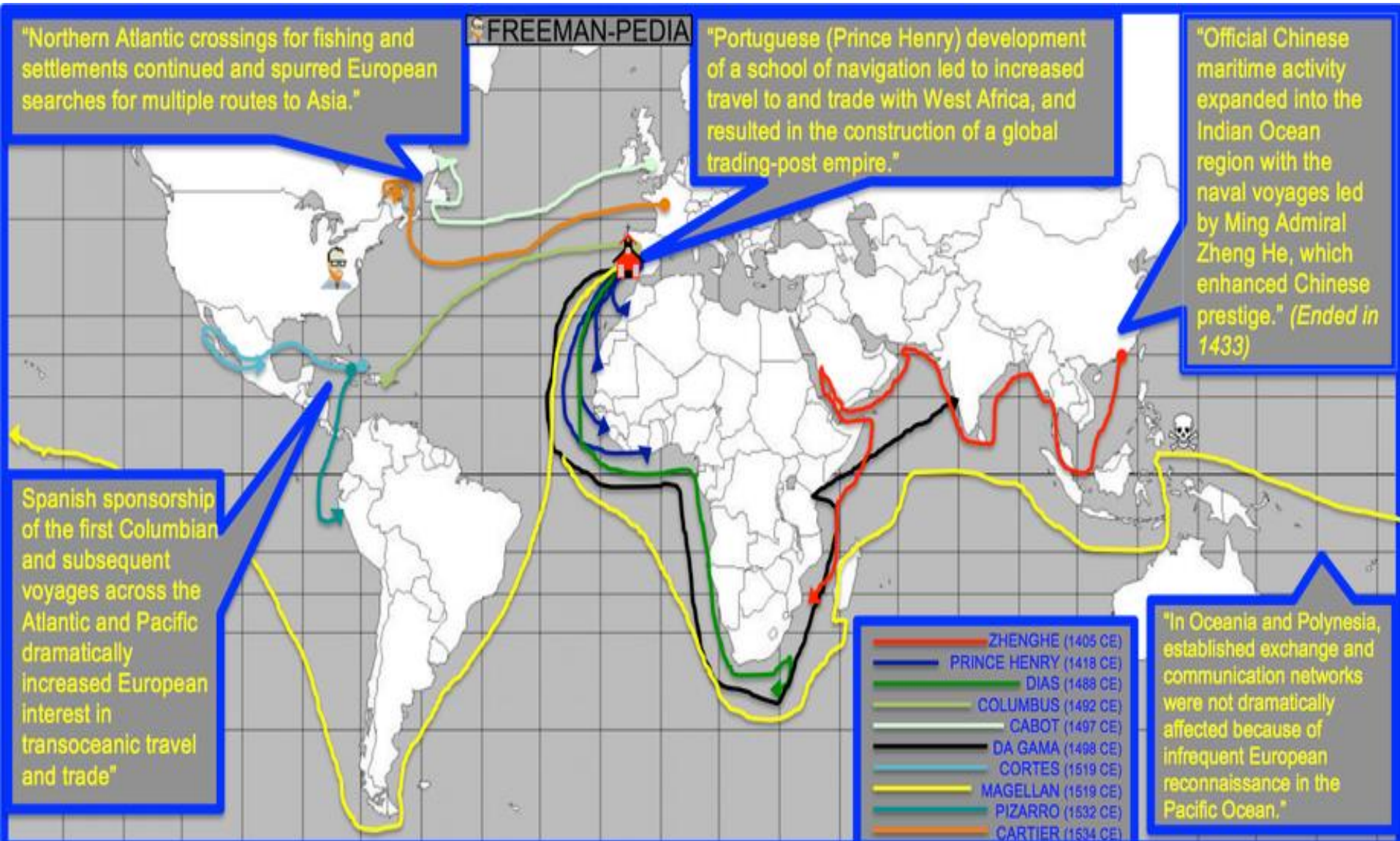
What technical developments made transoceanic European travel & trade possible?

- **Caraval**
- **Astrolabe**
- **New Maps**
- **Monsoon winds knowledge**
- **Volto do mar**
- **Wind Wheels**

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 and innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns — all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.

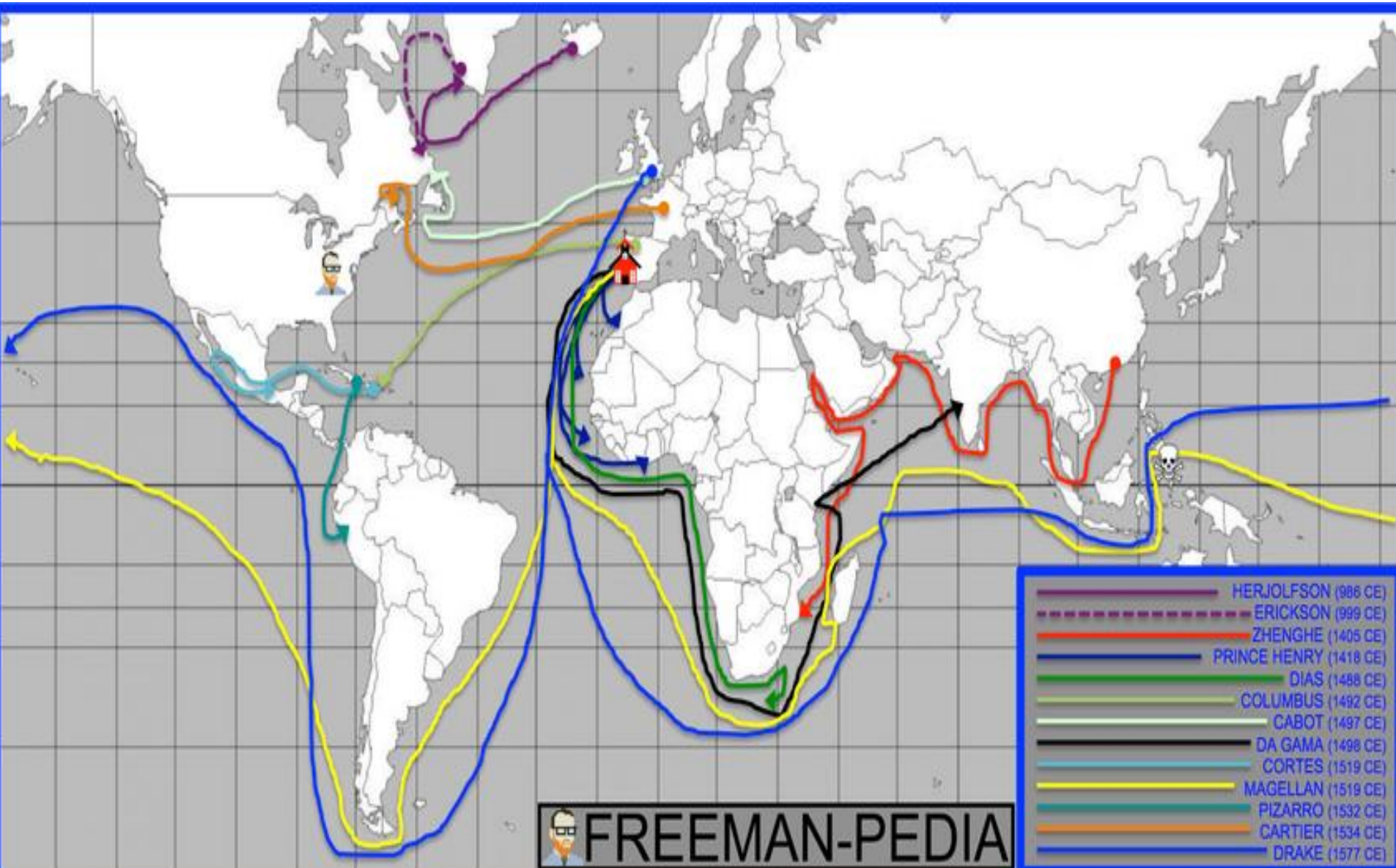


Where did technical developments that made transoceanic European travel & trade possible originate?



3. REMARKABLE NEW TRANSOCEANIC MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE OCCURRED IN THIS PERIOD.

What were the major notable trans-oceanic voyages between 1450-1750 CE?



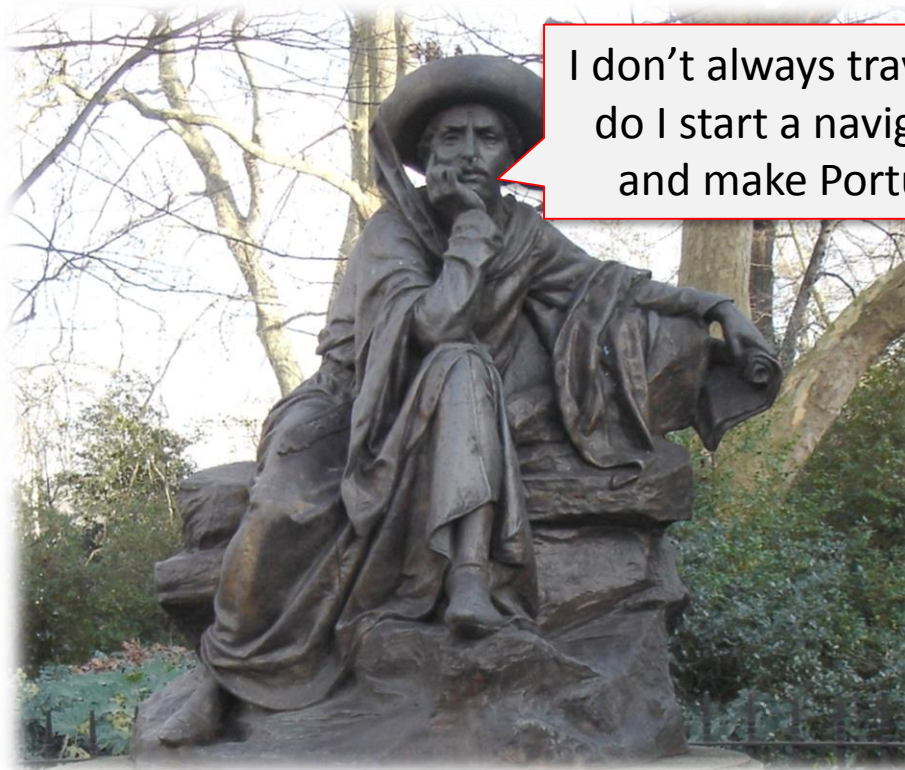
Where did Zheng He and the Chinese Treasure Fleets travel?



Why did Portugal begin longer maritime voyages ca. 1430 CE?

- Prince Henry the Navigator

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.

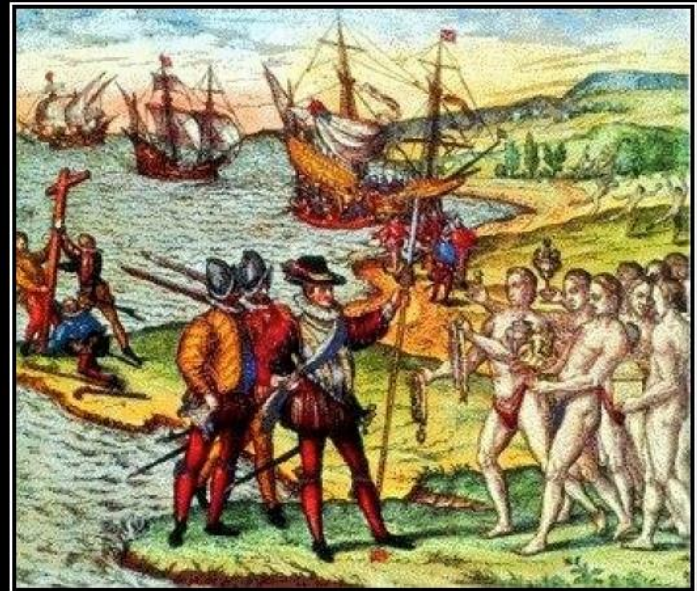


I don't always travel but when I do I start a navigation school and make Portugal RICH!

What effect did Columbus' travels have on Europeans?

- Atlantic slave trade
- Conquistadors
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Isabella and Ferdinand

Increased European interest in **exploration, financing colonial activities**, and exploitation of **precious metals**.



IDENTIFICATION FAIL

you are not in india

What originally motivated Europeans to travel across the northern Atlantic?

- John Cabot
- Northwest passage
- Jacques Cartier
St. Lawrence River



Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.

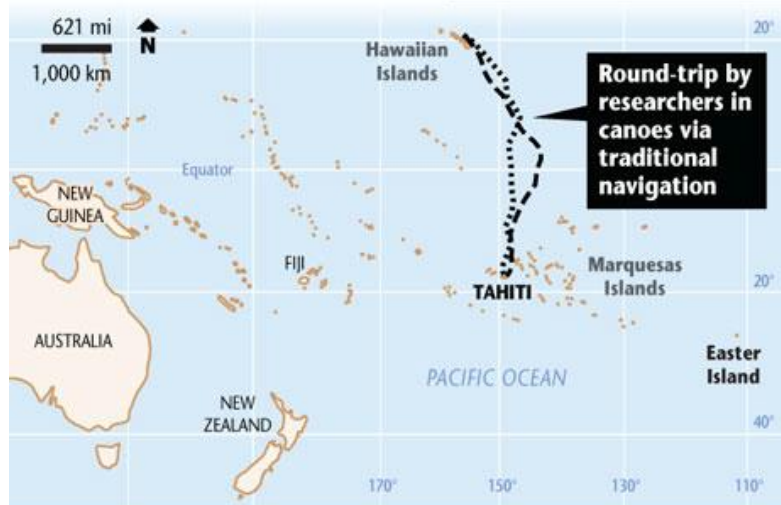


How did the new global connections affect the peoples of Oceania and Polynesia?

Found on a Pacific atoll, a tool like this has been linked to Hawaii, boosting the theory that Polynesians had vast maritime trade networks as early as a thousand years ago.



Image courtesy
Jane Willcock, Anthropology
Museum, University of Queensland



SOURCE: Science

Miranda Mulligan for NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NEWS

In Oceania and Polynesia, established exchange and communication networks were not dramatically affected because of infrequent European reconnaissance in the Pacific Ocean.

What new financial and monetary means made new scale(s) of trade possible? What previously established scale(s) of trade continued?



The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by **royal chartered 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.

Describe European merchants overall trade role c. 1450-1750.

- VOC
- British East India Company
- Caravels

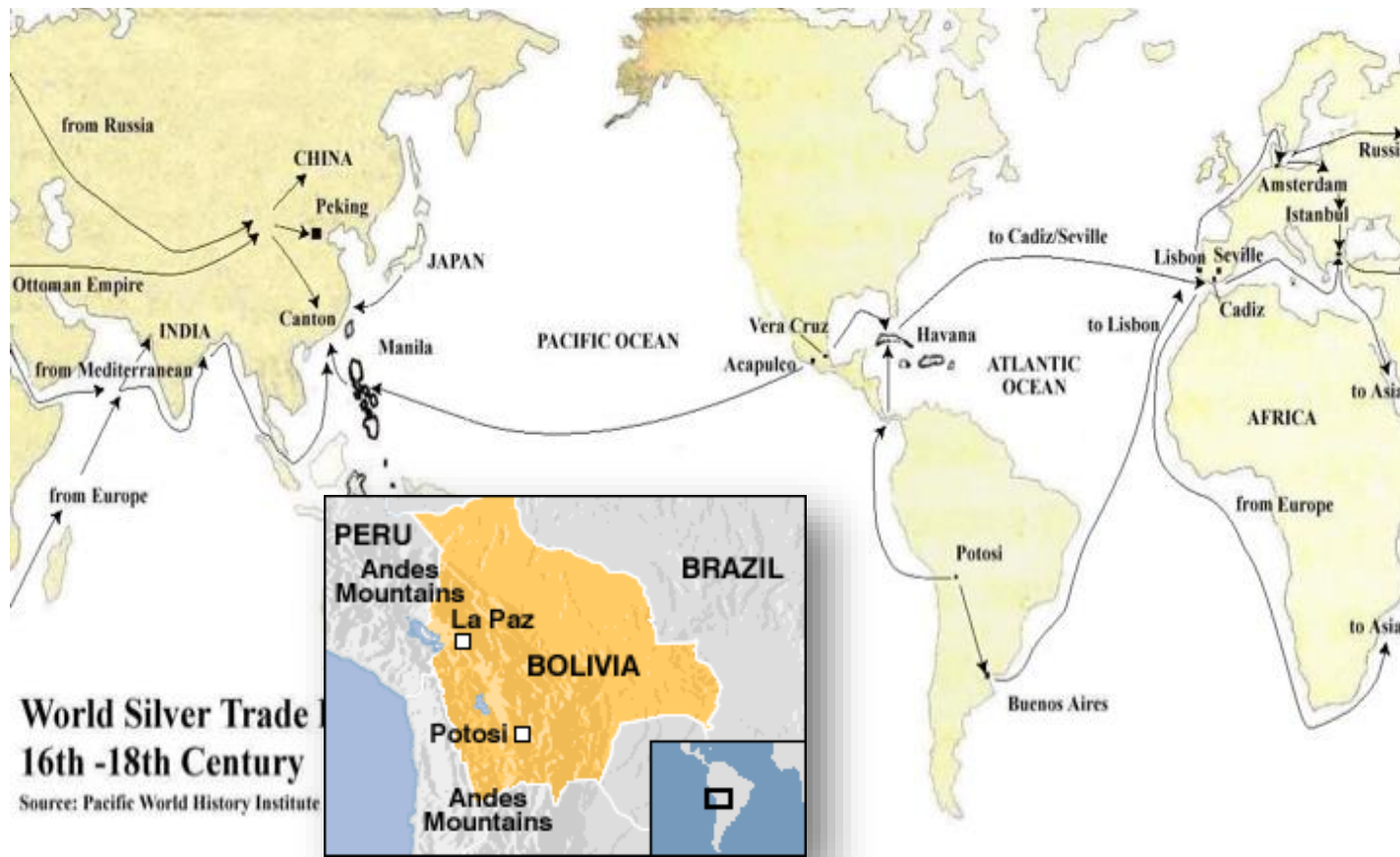
European merchants' role in Asian trade was characterized mostly by **transporting goods** from **one Asian country** to **another market** in **Asia** or the **Indian Ocean region**.



What role did silver play in facilitating a truly global scale of trade?

- Potosi in Peru
- Silver

Commercialization and the creation of a **global economy** were intimately connected to new **global circulation** of silver from the Americas



“Global trade emerged when all important populated continents began to exchange products continuously—both with each other directly and indirectly via other continents—and in values sufficient to generate crucial impacts on all the trading partners. It is true that there was an important intercontinental trade before 1571, but there was no direct trade link between America and Asia, so the world market was not yet fully coherent or complete. To understand the global significance of the direct Pacific trade between America and Asia—international trade history’s “missing link”—it is useful first to discuss the underlying economic forces that motivated profitable world trade in the early modern period. The singular product most responsible for the birth of world trade was silver. “

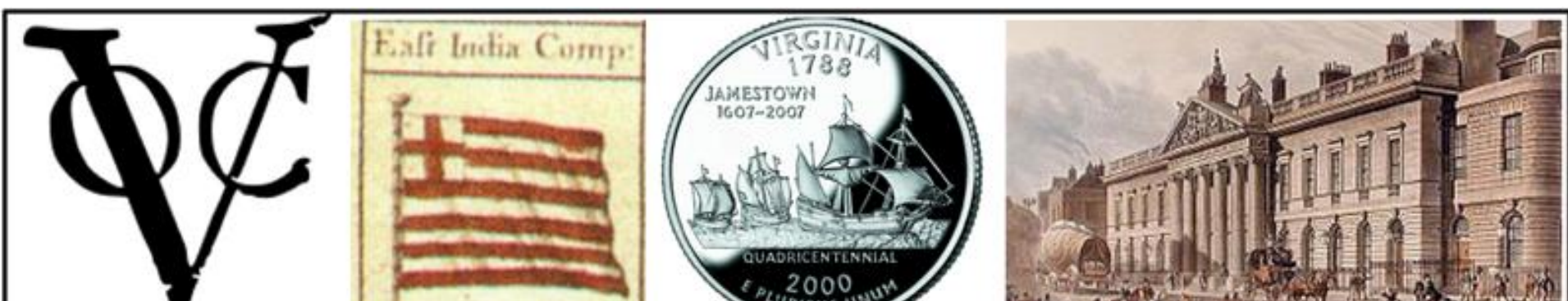
Born with a “Silver Spoon”: The Origin of
World Trade in 1571

Dennis O. Flynn and Arturo Giráldez,
University of the Pacific

What new mercantilist financial means developed to facilitate global trade?

- East India Company
- VOC
- Joint Stock Companies
- Triangular Trade

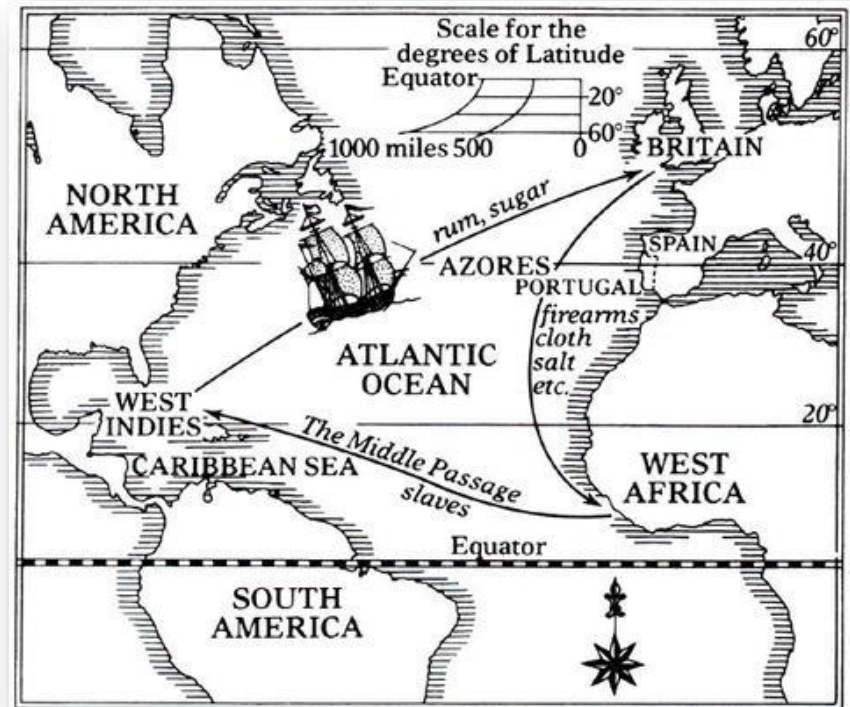
Influenced by **mercantilism**, **joint-stock companies** were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.



What were the economic and social effects of the Atlantic trading system?

- England
 - MANUFACTURED GOODS AND GUNS **for** RUM, SILVER, COTTON, TOBACCO, SLAVES
- AMERICAS
 - COTTON, RUM, SUGAR **for** SLAVES and MANUFACTURED GOODS
- AFRICA
 - SLAVES and GOLD **for**
 - GUNS, SALT and MANUFACTURED GOODS

The **Atlantic system** involved the movement of **goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers**, and the **mixing** of African, American, and European **cultures and peoples**.



What were effects of the Columbian Exchange?



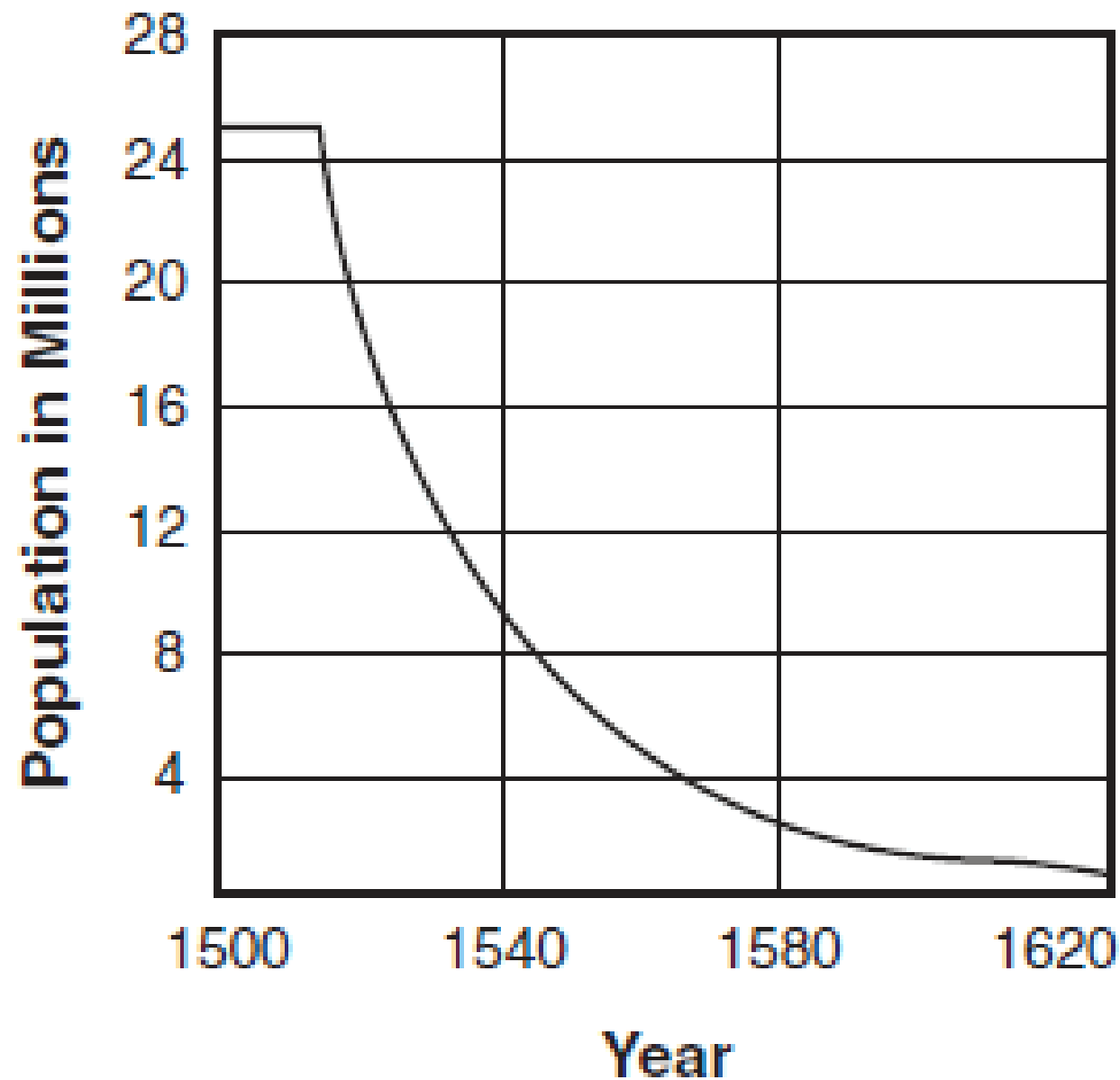
What were unintentional biological effects of the Columbian Exchange?

- Smallpox
- Measles
- Influenza
- Malaria
- Diphtheria

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



Decline of Estimated Native Population of Central Mexico



What foods were transferred to new geographic regions as part of the Columbian Exchange, and what labor systems made this transfer possible?

- Potatoes
- Maize
- Manioc
- Sugar
- Tobacco
- Chattel Slavery

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



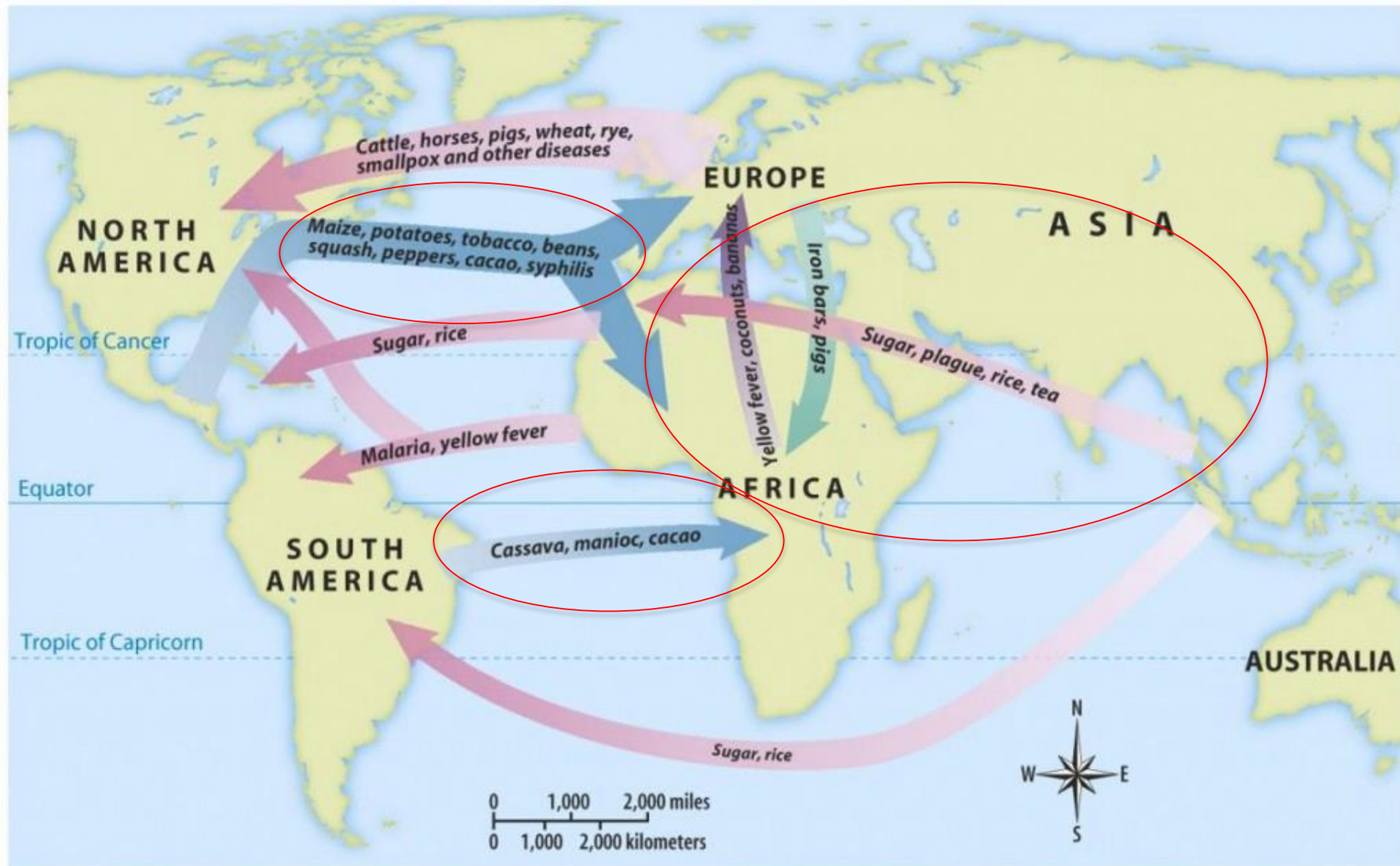
What plants/animals were deliberately transferred across the Atlantic as part of the Columbian Exchange?

- Horses
- Cattle
- Pigs
- Okra
- Rice

Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, **while other foods were brought by African slaves**

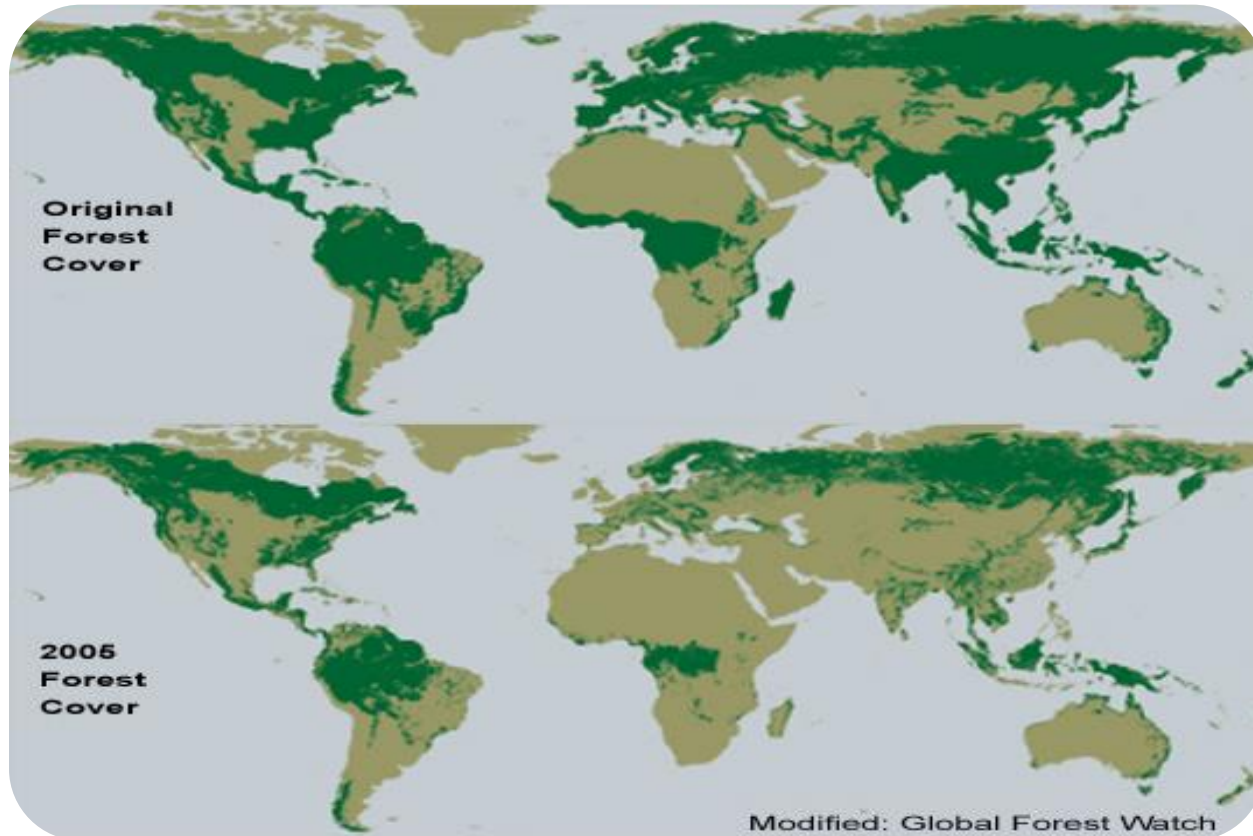


What effects did American food crops have on the diet of Afro-Eurasians?



How did settlers' action affect the Americas environmentally?

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



How did the Columbian Exchange affect the spread of religions?



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.

Where did the universal religions of Buddhism, Christianity & Islam spread?

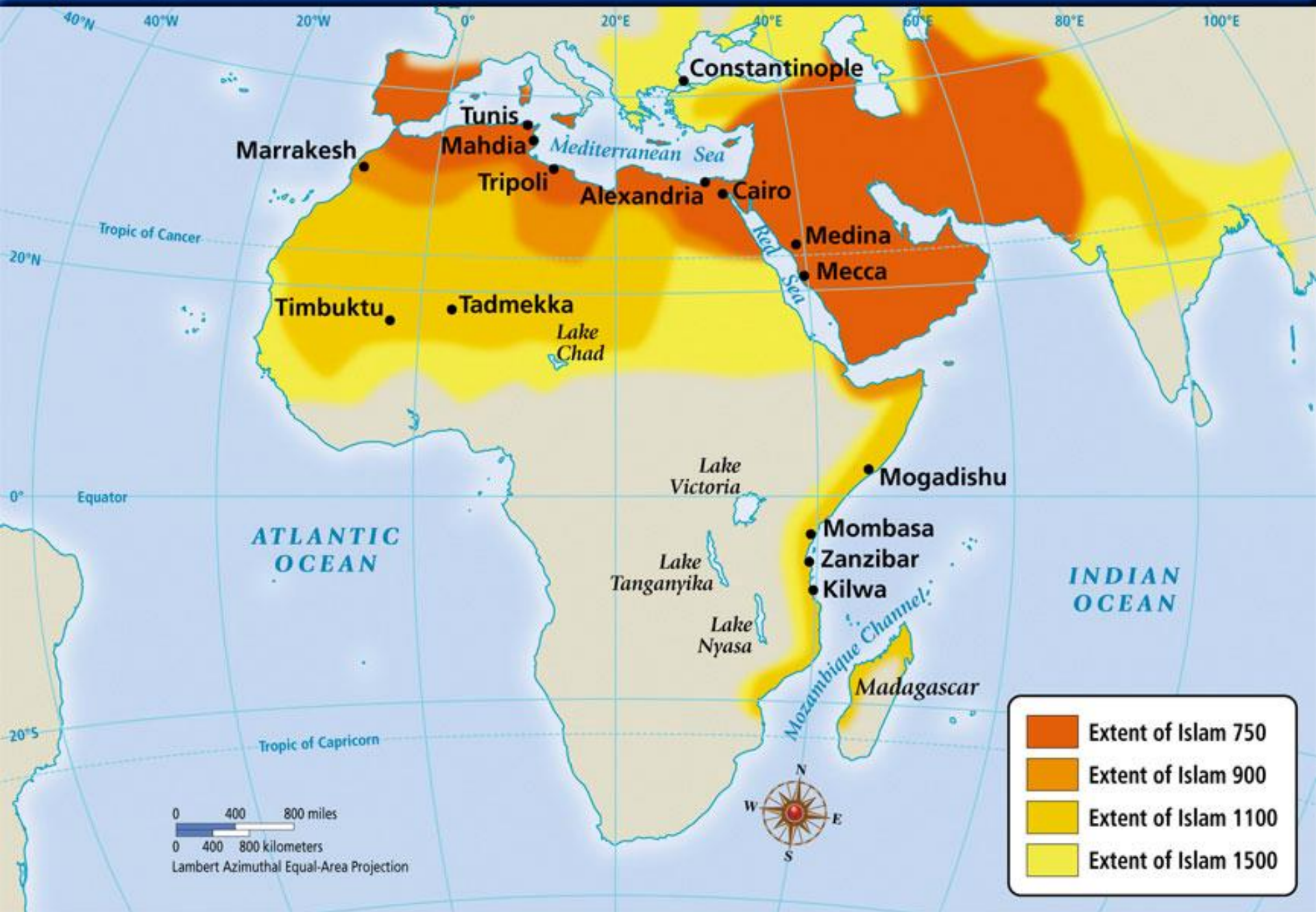


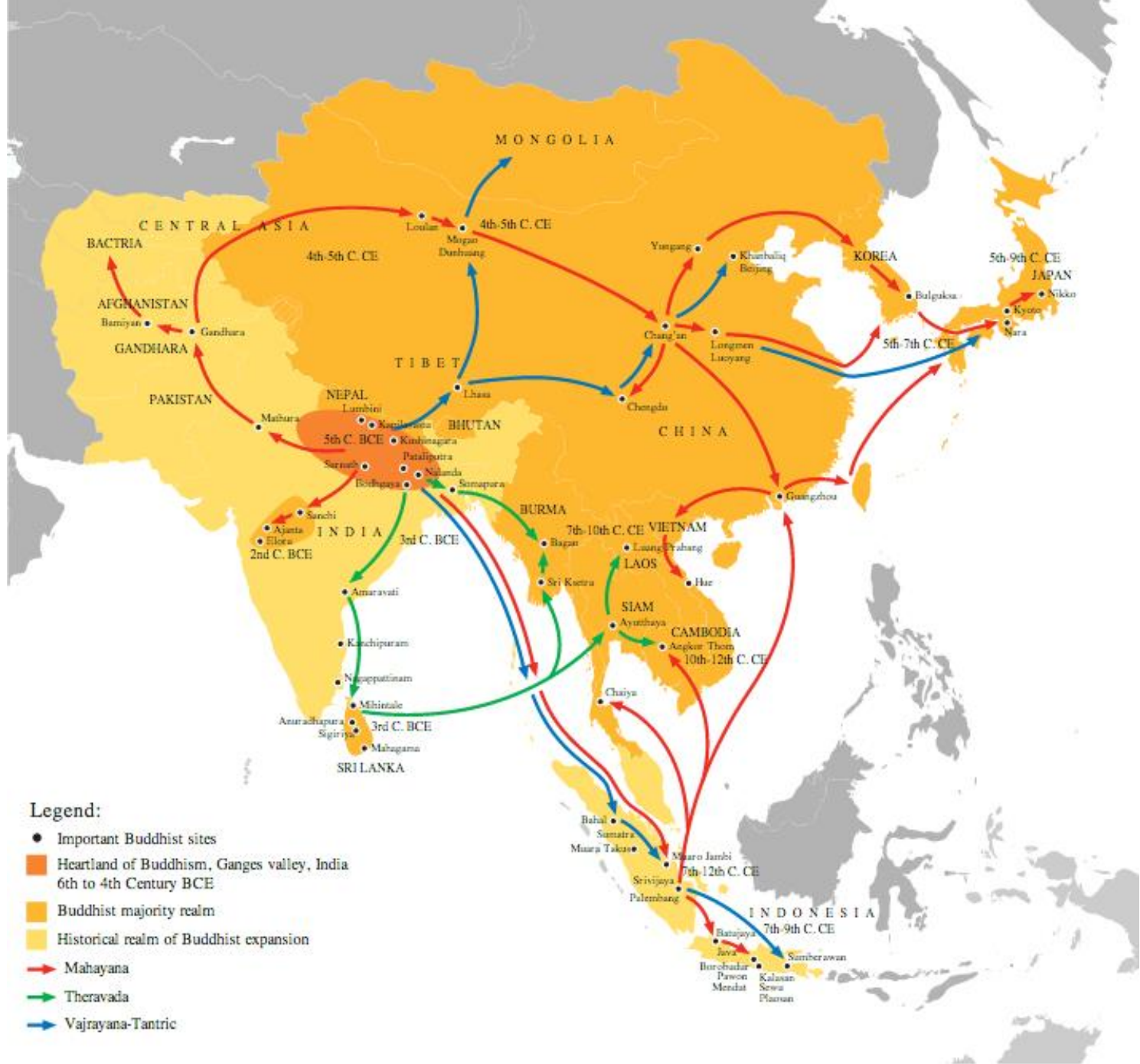
As **Islam** spread to new settings in **Afro-Eurasia**, believers adapted it to local cultural practices. The **split** between the **Sunni** and **Shi'a** traditions of Islam intensified, and **Sufi** practices became more widespread.

Buddhism spread within Asia.



Expansion of Islam 750–1500





How did the Columbian Exchange affect religion(s)?

- Vodun
- Cults of Saints
- Sikhism

Syncretic and new forms of religion developed.



How did the arts fare during this period?

- Renaissance
 - Northern
 - Italian
- TMNT
- MEDICI

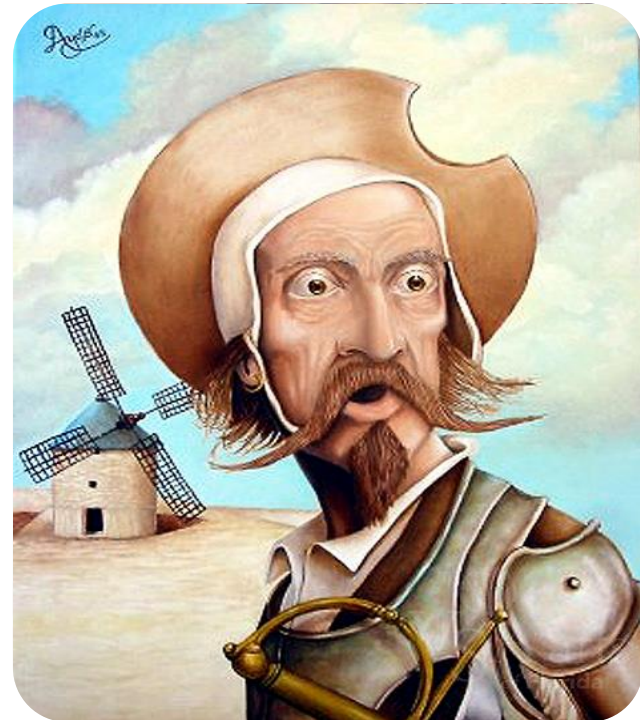
As merchants' profits increased and governments **collected more taxes**, funding for the **visual** and **performing arts**, even for popular audiences, increased.



How did public literacy as well as literary and artistic forms of expression develop during this period?

- Shakespeare
- Cervantes
- Sundiata
- Journey to the West
- Kabuki

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)



How did agriculture's role change between 1450-1750?

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**.

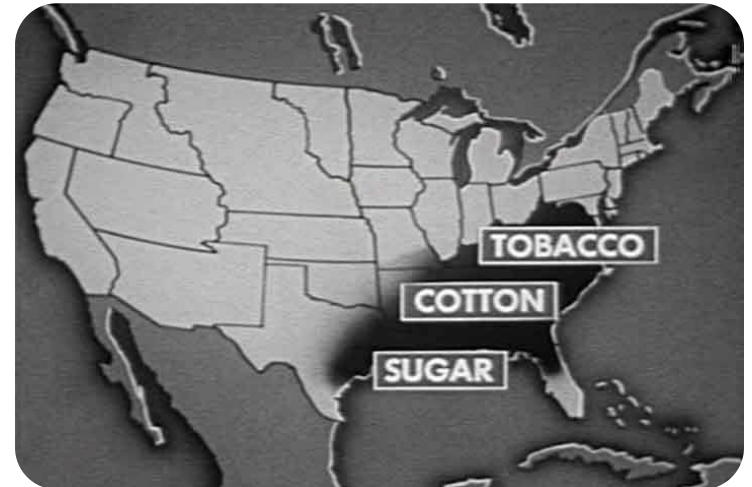
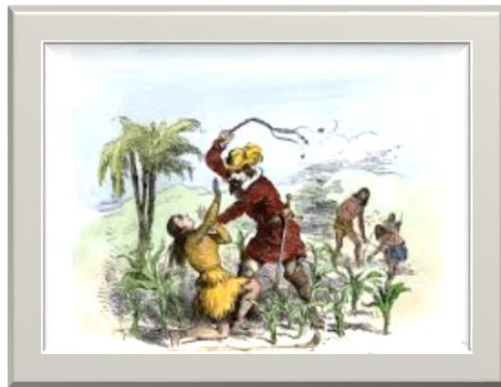
The Columbian Exchange led to new ways of **humans interacting** with their **environments**.

New forms of **coerced** and **semi-coerced** labor emerged in **Europe, Africa** and the **Americas** and affected **ethnic** and **racial classifications** and **gender roles**.

What pre-requisite conditions made these changes possible?

- Compass
- Ships
- Sails
- Plantation system
- Slaves, indentured servants
- Cotton
- Sugar

- Advancements in maritime technology
- Discovery of the New World
- Initial monetary investments in plantations/exploration
- Source of labor
- Initiative to attain more raw materials through expansion



How did labor systems develop between 1450-1750?

- Middle Passage
- Olaudah Equiano

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**.



How was peasant labor affected between 1450-1750?

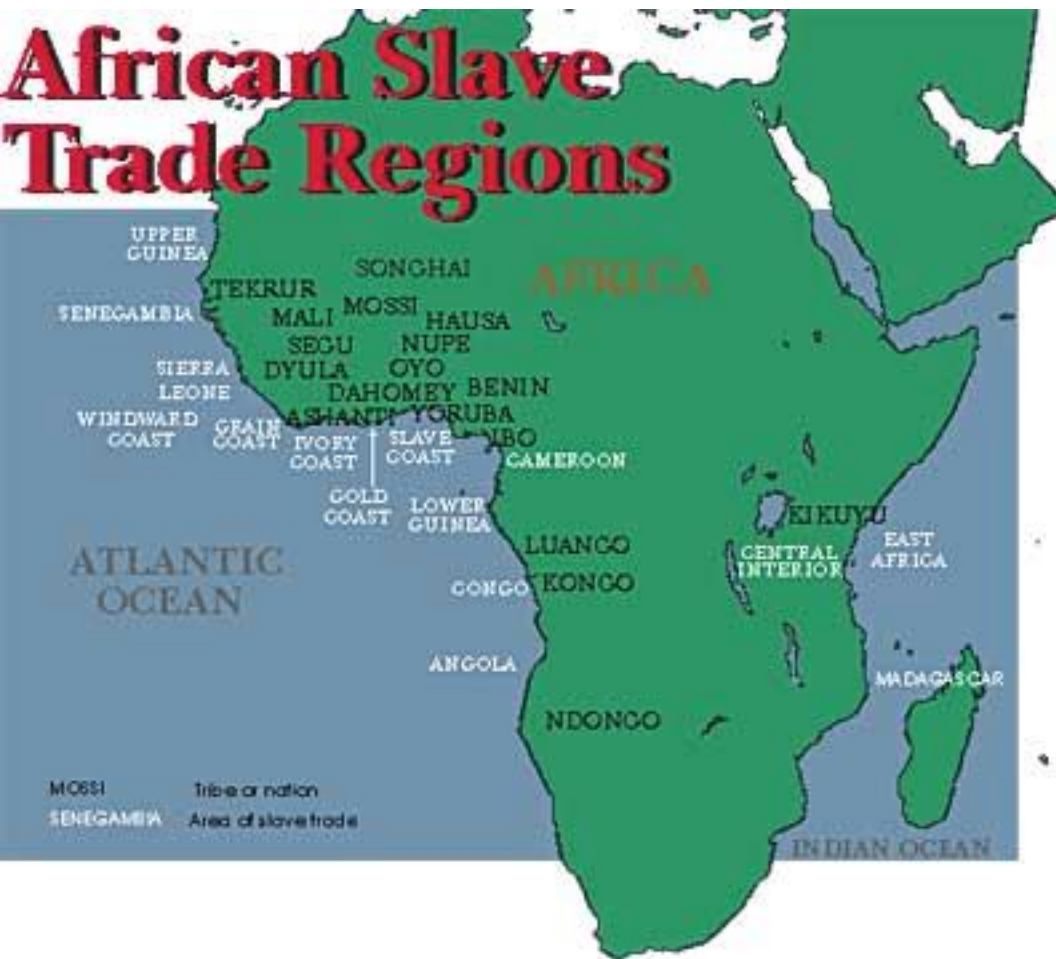
- Siberia Russia
- Cotton textiles in India
- Silk production in china

Peasant labor intensified in many regions (Frontier settlements in,, Silk production in China)



"This small animal that was scarcely larger than a house cat became the magnet that pulled the Russians across the entire Eurasian continent before 1650," Dr. Lincoln "The Conquest of a Continent"

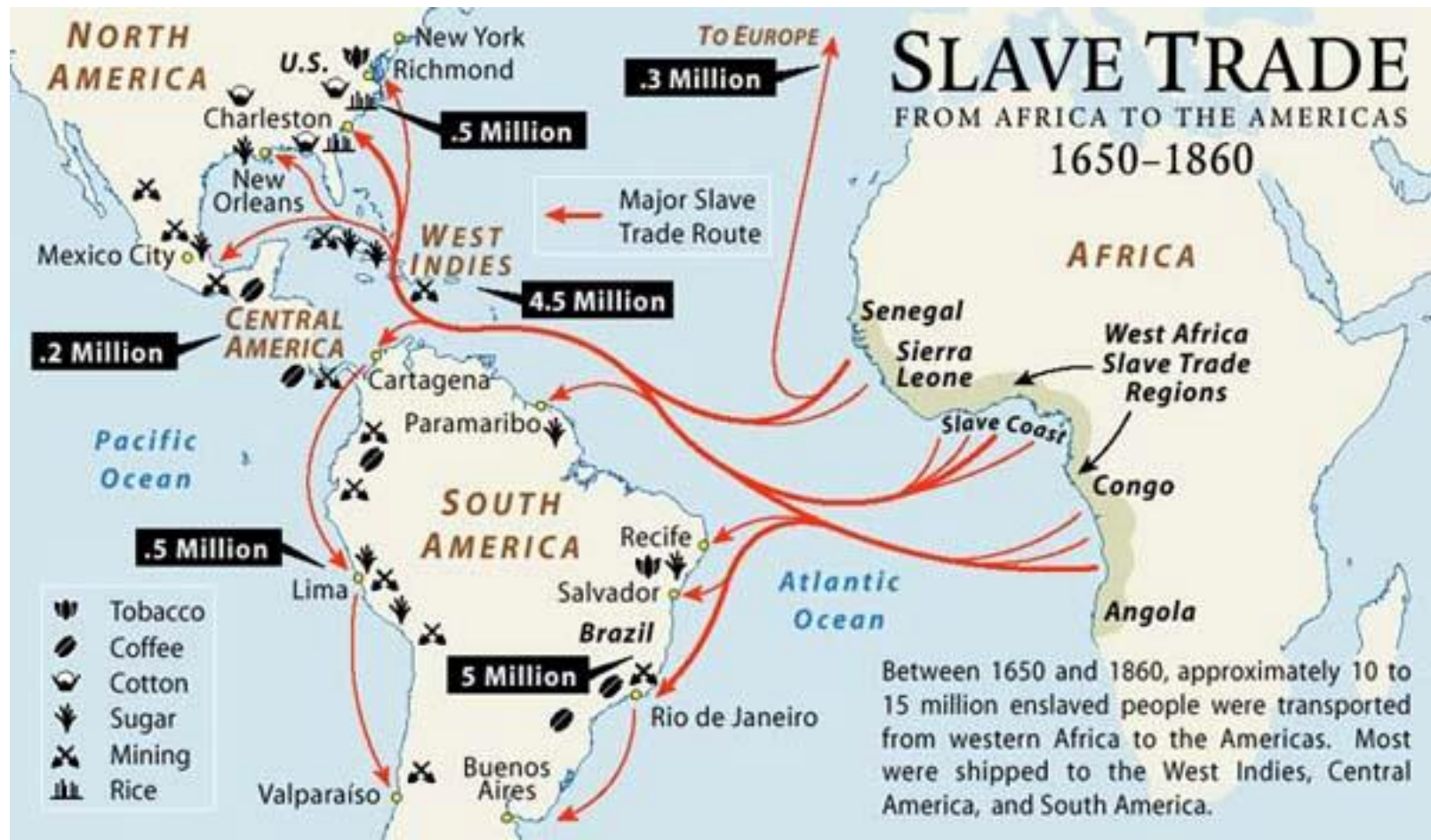
How did slavery within Africa compare to the pre-1450 era?



Slavery within Africa **increased** to match **demands** of the **slave trade**. **Cities** also grew along the **eastern** border of **Africa**. These towns became **hubs** of the slave trade. Slavery enabled **towns** to grow in Africa. Slavery became a **source** of income for **African towns**.

How did the Atlantic slave trade affect both African societies and the economy of the Americas?

The **Americas** benefited from the slave trade because the **increase** in **labor** allowed for an **increase** in **productivity**. This also helped the **economies** of European **nations** because they **reaped** the benefits of the **American colonies**.



How did labor systems develop in the colonial Americas?

- Chattel Slavery
- Indentured servitude
- Encomienda
- Hacienda systems
- Spanish Incan Mita

Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor.

- Indentured Servants: 50 years for 7 years of labor



How did the post-1450 economic order affect the social, economic, and political elites?

- Manchus in China(QING)
- Creole elites in Spanish America
- European Gentry
- Commercial revolution

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

It **directly** benefited the **merchant class** due to the increase in trade. The **gap** between the powerful elite (**plantation owners**) and the **indentured servants** and **slaves increased** as well as the **rich became richer** but the **lower class did not change** in economic status



How did pre-existing political and economic elites react to these changes in post 1450 economic order?

- Zamindars in Mughal Empire
- Nobility in Europe
- Daimyo in Japan

The **power** of existing **political** and **economic elites fluctuated** as they confronted new challenges to their ability to **affect** the **policies** of the **increasingly powerful monarchs** and **leaders**.

Due to the **rise** of **aristocracy**, **power shifted** from the important **members of social groups** to **smaller family units** who were wealthy and well-connected. Therefore, these important **members lost** their **social status**.



How were gender and family structures affected to these changes?

- Mary Queen of Scots
- Catherine de' Medici
- Isabella
- Elizabeth I
- Nzinga
- Catherine the Great

There was an **increase** in **women rulers** during the 16th century, For **example Mary Queen of Scots** of **Catherine de' Medici**, Regent of France. These women were often more respected as rulers during these times; however, **women** were **still** seen as their **husbands property**. Since aristocracy became increasingly favored by society, the **family unit** became **more prevalent**.



How did societies in the Americas reflect the post-1450 economic order?

- Mestizo
- Mulatto
- Creole
- Peninsulares
- Zambos

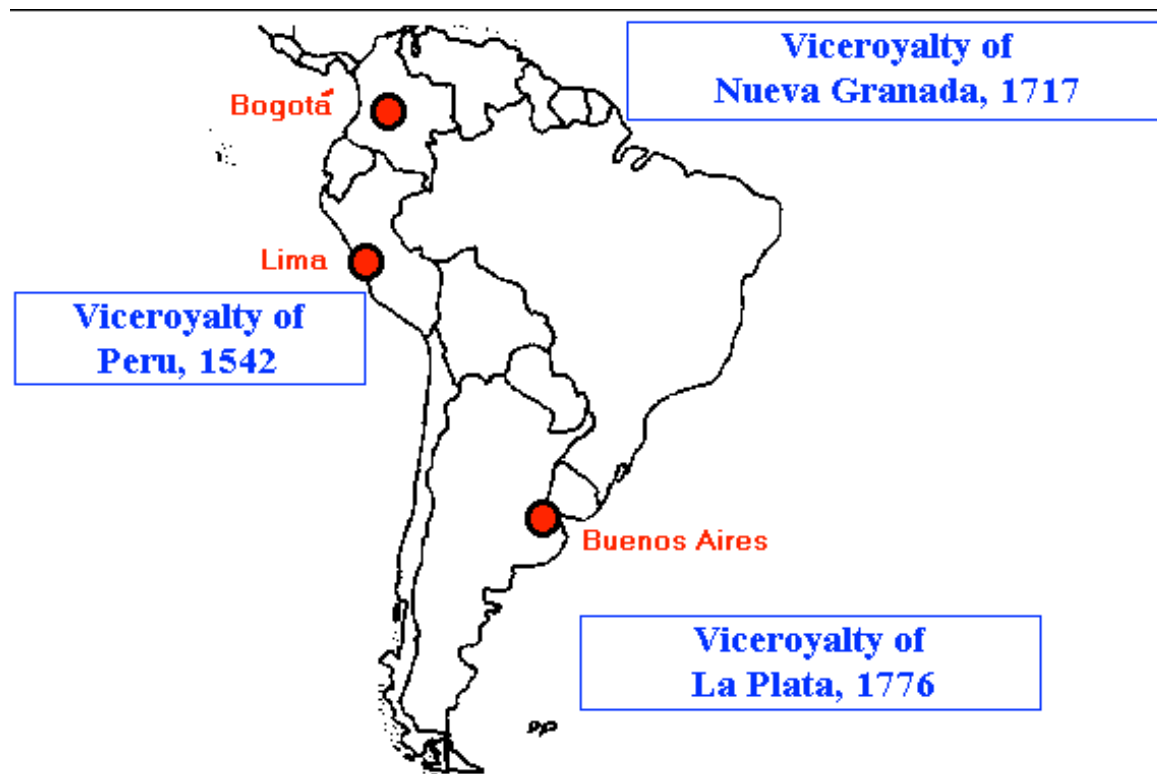
Due to the **insurgence** of **slaves** and **immigrants**, **new** societies and **social standings** developed in the Americas according to **race**. **Amerindian societies withered** as **European elites** continued to **conquer** their land and **exploit** their natural **resources**. At the same time, **European** conquest enabled **new leaders** to arise in the **Americas**, such as powerful Native Americans.



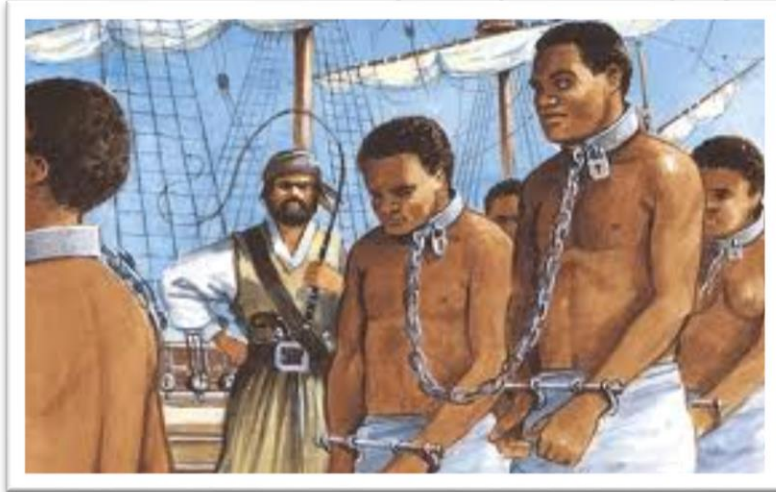
How did empires attempt to administer the new widespread nature of their territories?

- Peninsulares
- Viceroy

European powers tended to **install officials** in the areas that they **ruled** who were of **European descent**. For example the Spanish appointed **creoles** to political offices in Latin **America** and some parts of South **America**



How did the role of Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe develop in this new world-wide political order?

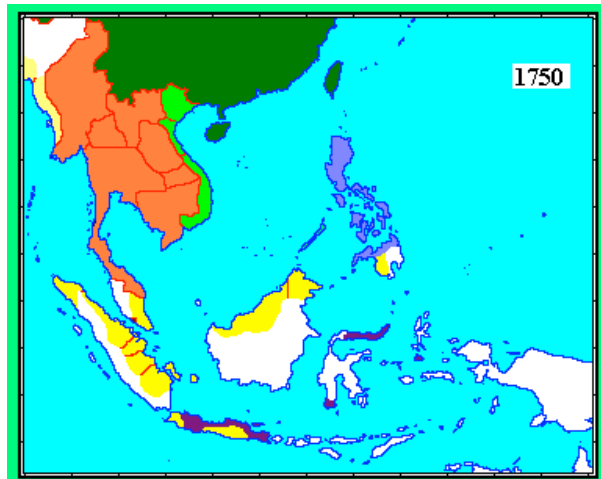


-**Africa** supplied the labor force (**slaves**) for empires in some colonies

-the **Americas** became the **site** of new **colonies** of the Spanish and British Empires

-**Asia**-In the seventeenth century **Chinese** and **Japanese** citizens participated in the **growing** opportunities as **colonists**. Site of **European trading empires**.

-**Europe**- **Great Britain** and **Spanish** civilizations had empires. **Portugal** and the **Netherlands** had more of a **trading empire** in Southeast Asia.



- Dutch Colonies
- Spanish Colonies
- Qing China
- Sinitized States
- Buddhist States
- Muslim States, Malay
- Muslim States, Other

For the identification of the various states, click on the map to enlarge.

This map classifies selected political entities by official religion.

How did the people of various empires react to their government's methods?

- Slave revolts
- Internal uprising
- King Philip's War
- English Revolution

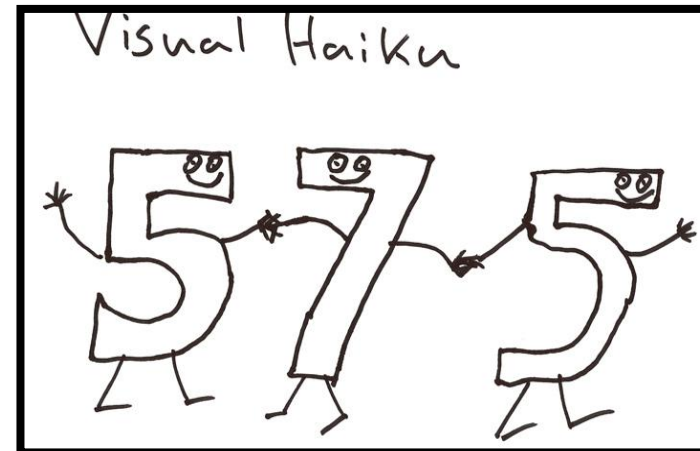
Around the world, empires and states of varying sizes pursued strategies of centralization, including more efficient taxation systems that placed strains on peasant producers, **sometimes prompting local rebellions.**



How did political rulers legitimize and consolidate their rule?

- Monumental architecture
- urban plans
- courtly literature
- visual arts

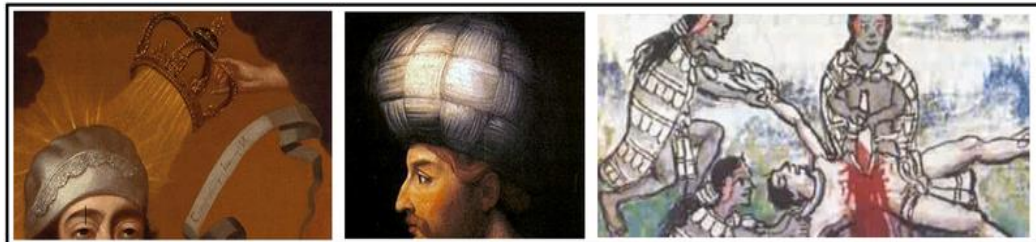
They appointed **officials** that were of their **own descent**, hired **translators** in order to negotiate with the **locals**, and attempted to **assimilate** the **locals** into **their culture and religion**.



What role did religion play in legitimizing political rule?

- Divine Right
- Safavid twelver Shiism
- Aztec Human Sacrifice
- Songhay Islam
- Chinese Public performance of Confucian rituals

Religion became a way for **empires** to justify their **actions**. These powers believed it was their **duty** to **civilize** and **spread** their religion to those they deemed “**uncivilized**”. Religion was part of a **greater scheme** of **cultural assimilation** of the natives. For example, converting the Native Americans into Christians **alleviated** the **tension** between **them** and the **British** Empire, allowing for **easier trade** between them.



How were ethnic and religious minorities treated in various empires?

- Ottoman treatment of Non-muslims subjects
- Manchu policies towards Chinese
- Spanish creation of a separate Republic de Indios

-**Blacks** were considered **inferior** in the **Americas** as they were **slaves**. This means that they were **exploited** as a labor force and had less rights.

-**Native Americans** were considered to be **savages** by the **Europeans**, which led to **conflicts** between the two.

-**Cults** in Mexico **convulsed** the **Church**. Missionaries attempted to convert the **cults** through **peaceful** and **violent methods**

How did rulers make sure that their governmental were well run?

- Ottoman devshirme
- Chinese examination system
- Salaried samurai

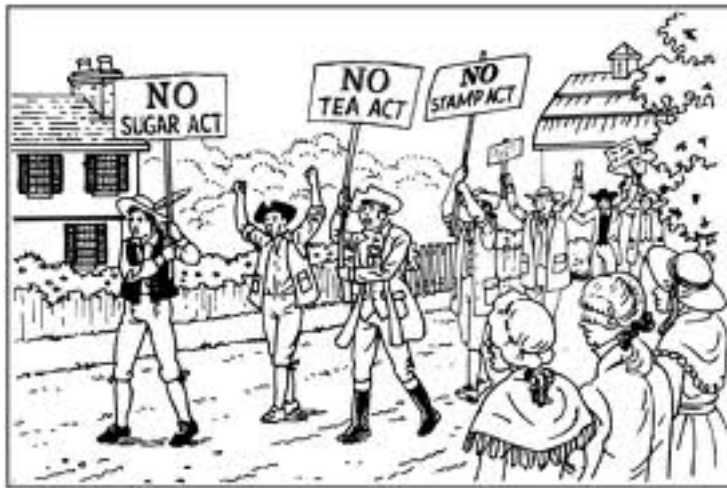
Empires appointed rulers of their **own descent** to **run** the **colonies**. When empires felt that their power was in jeopardy of being overthrown they used **violence** to **decimate** the **opponents**. For example, in the **Americas** the local government **destroyed** the **rebellious indentured** servants in their fight for power, known as **Bacon's rebellion**.



How did rulers finance their territorial expansion?

- Boston Tea party
- Currency Tax
- 7 years war
- Stamp Act

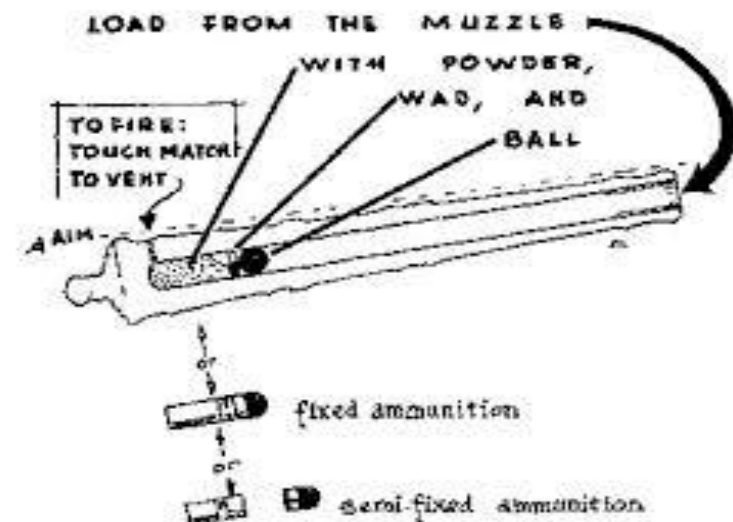
Rulers used **tribute** collection and **tax farming** to generate **revenue** for territorial **expansion**.



What was the relationship between imperialism and military technology?

- Guns
- Cannons

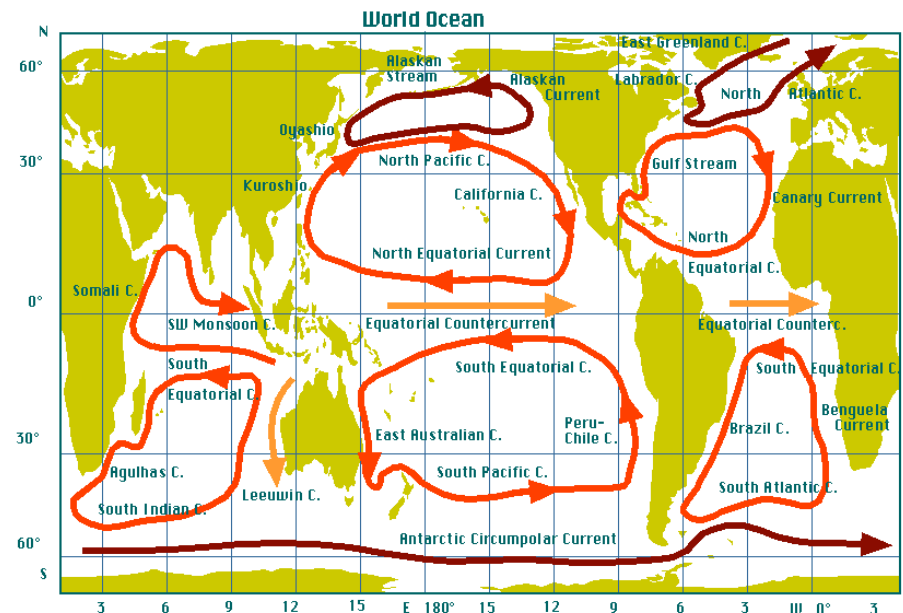
As military technology increased imperialism as a result increased and also vice-versa. For example machine guns and rapid-firing rifles made imperialism possible.



How did Europeans go about creating new global empires and trade networks?

- Maritime trade routes
 - (i.e. the discovery of the easterly winds that connect the New World to Asia)
- advancements in technology
 - (i.e. better streamlined ship design)
- Joint-stock companies
 - Used to finance exploration

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.



How did pre-existing land-based empires and new empires during this era compare to previous era's empires?

- Machus
- Mughals
- Ottomans
- Russians

New land **empires** became **arenas** of **global trade**. There was a **greater** connection **between empires**. **Technology, culture, religion, art, and political ideas** were easily spread and **shared** across great **distances**. There also was more **diversity** in **animal** and **plant life** across the globe because of the new **connections** made during **imperialism**.



Maritime Empires



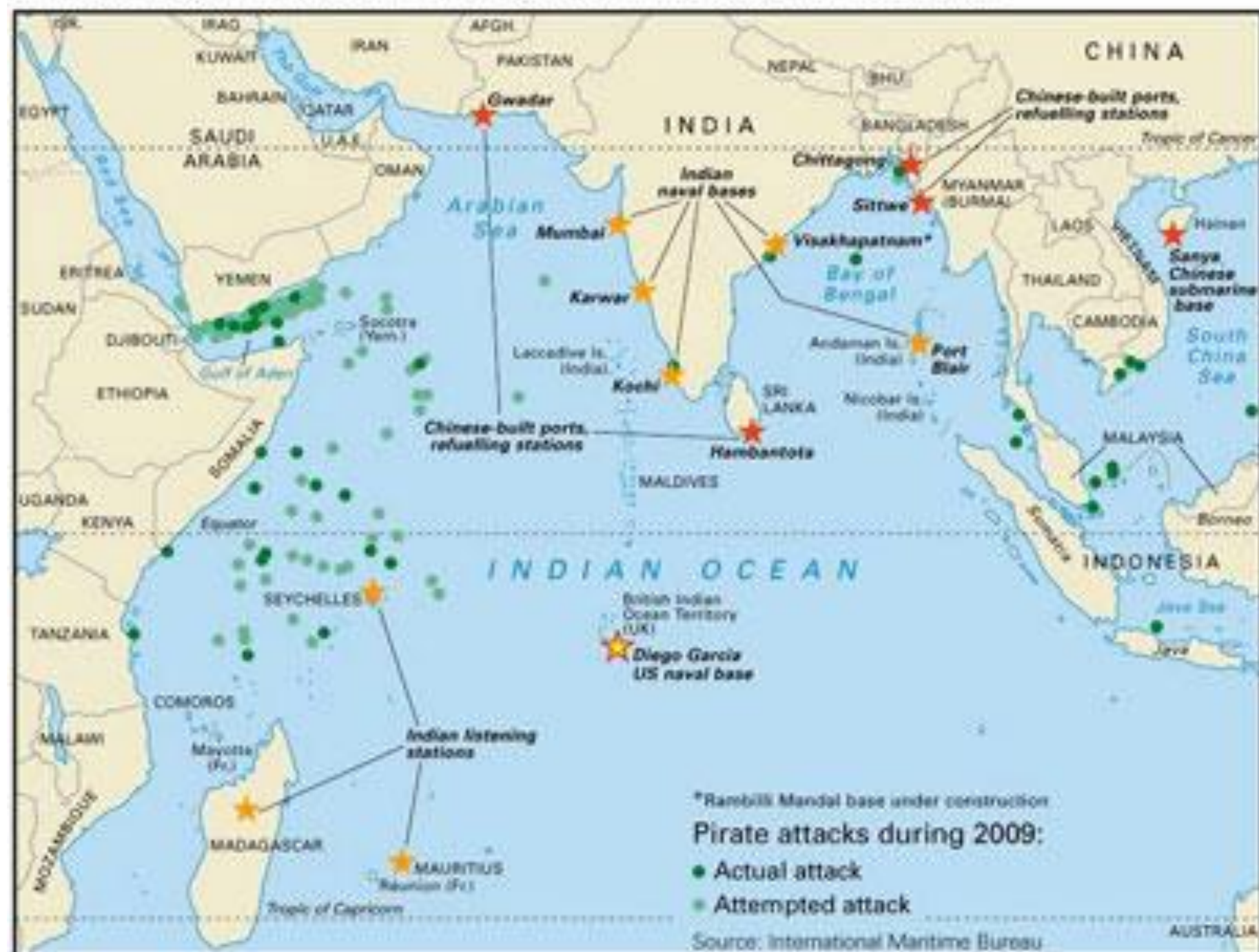
What obstacles to empire-building did empires confront, and how did they respond to these challenges?

- Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean
- Piracy in the Caribbean
- Thirty Years War
- Ottoman-Safavid conflict
- food riots
- samurai revolts
- Peasant uprisings

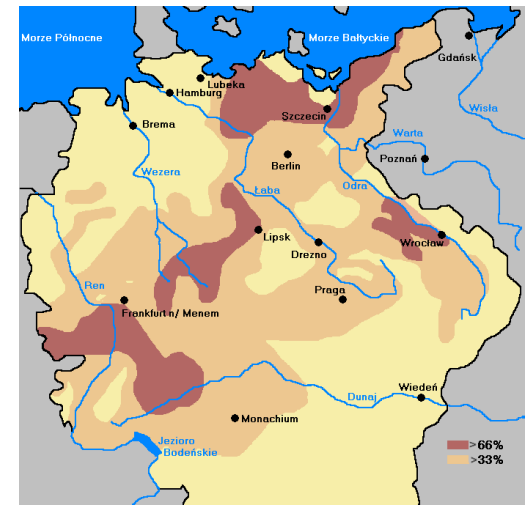
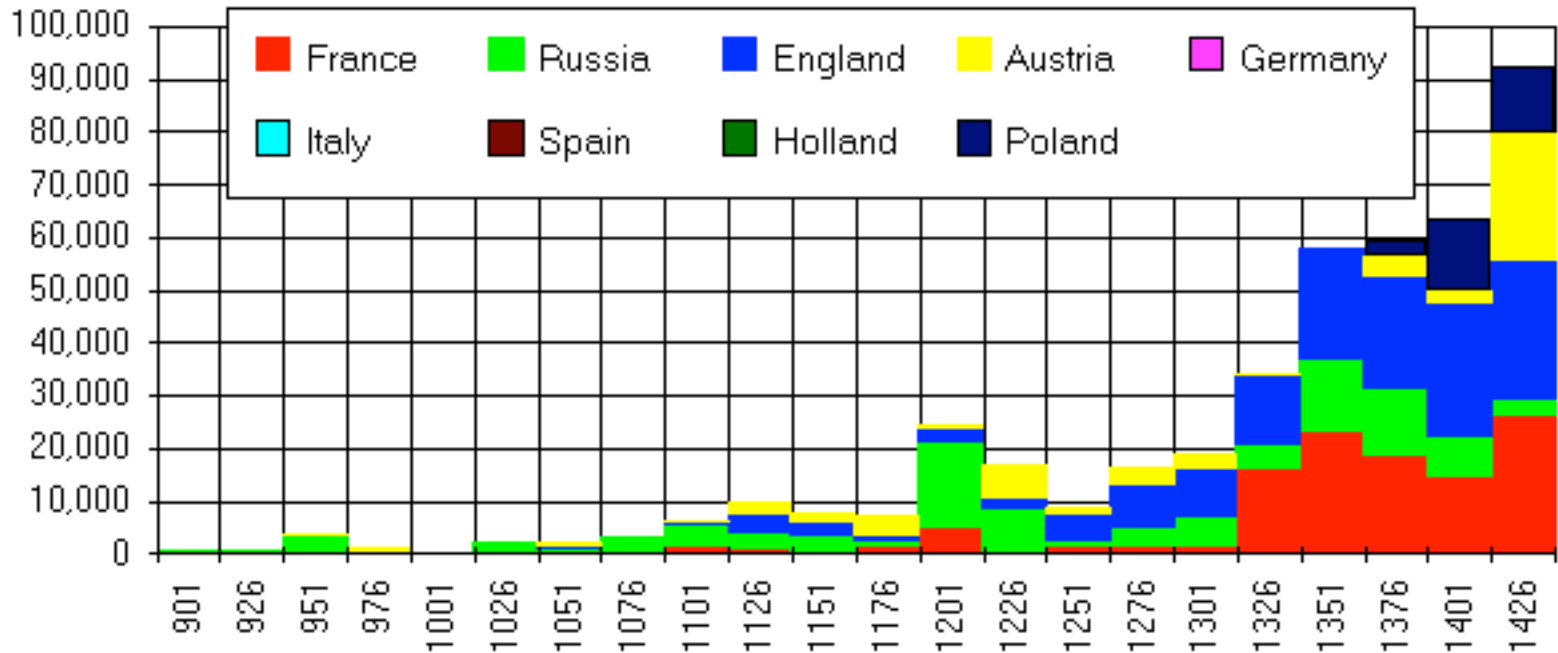
Competition over **trade** routes, state rivalries, and **local resistance** all provided **significant challenges** to state **consolidation** and **expansion**.

- hostile natives**- usually dealt with by force
- changing climates**
- disease**-natural selection
- competing empires**-attempted to find more natural resources and grow more cash crops

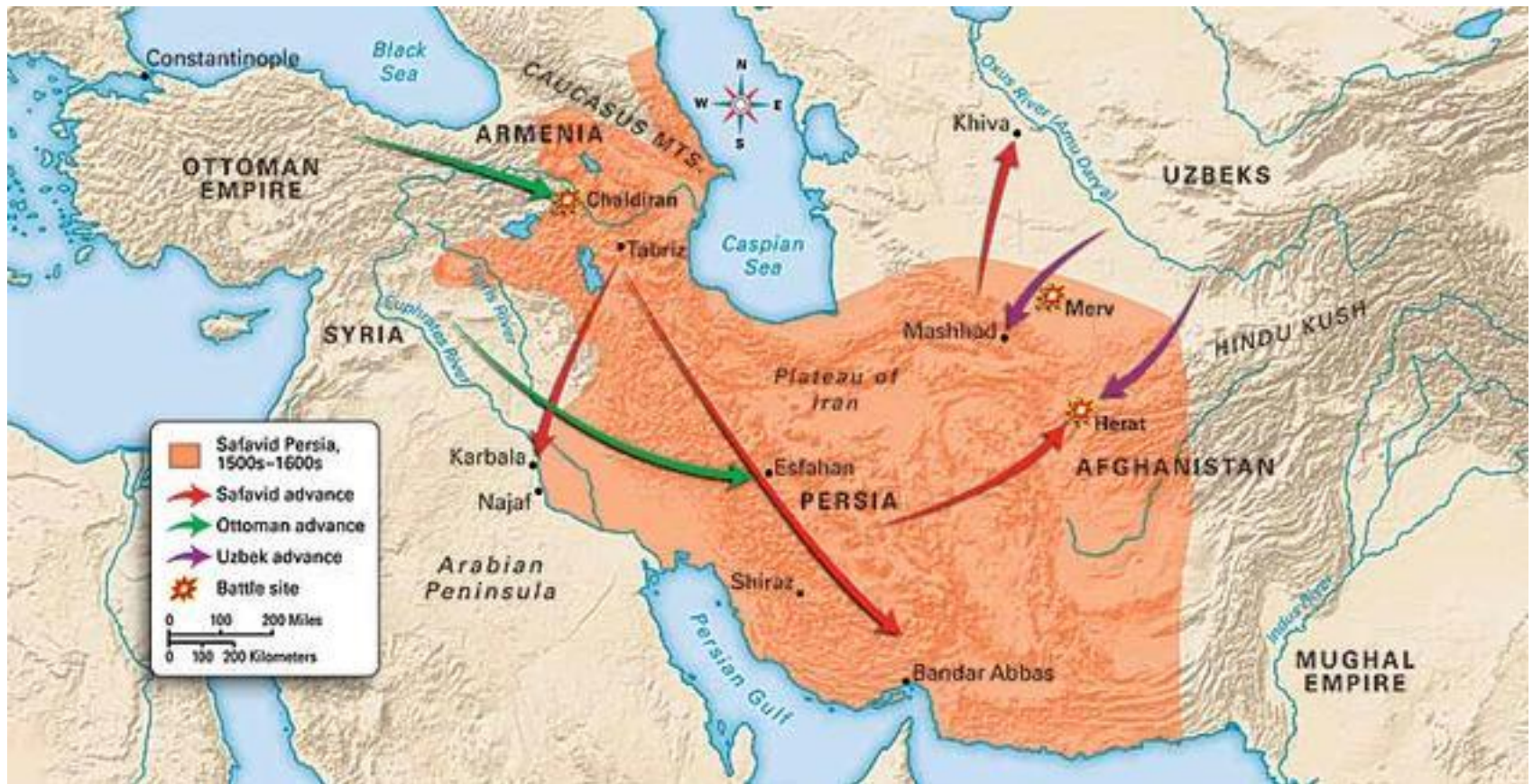
GREAT POWER COMPETITION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN



30 years war casualties



Ottoman- Safavid Conflict



Samurai Revolts

- Satsuma Rebellion

