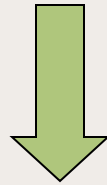


UNIT III: World Circa 1450-1750



Periodization

Age of Exploration



Start of Political Revolutions

Overall Themes

- ❖ Absolutism – centralized government
- ❖ Global Trade
- ❖ Consumerism (3 S's)
- ❖ Rise of Europe
- ❖ Coercive Labor
- ❖ Religious Rivalry
- ❖ Decline of Nomads

Circa 1300

- Population Decline and growth
- Black Plague (@1348)
- Feudalism in Japan (Kamakura) and Europe
- Yuan dynasty in China, Kievan Rus under Mongol rule
- Rise of the Inca and Aztec empires
- Mali at its height

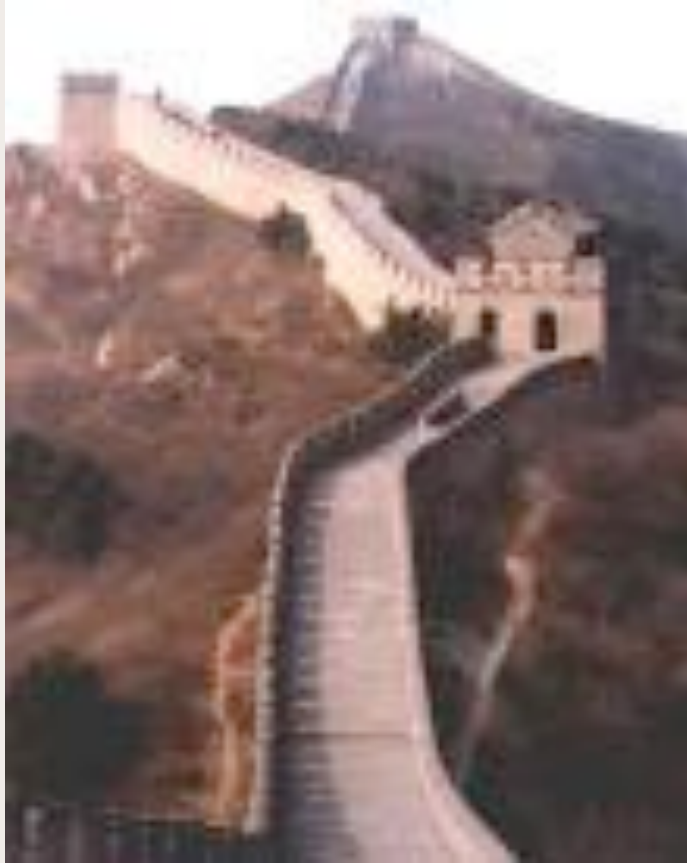
Circa 1300

- Delhi Sultanate in South Asia – rise of Islam, decline of Buddhism, competing power bases.
- Founding of Ottoman Dynasty (1281)
- Continued decline of Byzantium
- Trade circuits in Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, South China Sea, Trans-Saharan and across the Eurasian steppe.

Think about it...

- Predict what trends will change and which will stay the same.
- As the world continues to become more integrated circa 1300, predict which societies are in the best position to take advantage of new technologies and new discoveries. Think about virgin soils, location and luck.

Empires: Ming China 1368-1644 Manchu Qing Dynasty 1644 - 1912



Portrait on Silk of Emperor Kangxi in Court Robe

Early 18th Century. Ink and color on silk.

Collection of The Palace Museum, Beijing.



MING CHINA



- Yuan (Mongols) out – Ming Dynasty proclaimed.
- Revival of Chinese culture
- Neo-Confucianism (strict social structure)
 - Emperor - scholar-gentry - farmers - artisans - merchants
- Population Explosion
 - agriculture (champa rice)
 - public works (reforestation, irrigation)
- Chinese goods like paper, porcelain, and silks were in demand throughout Asia and Europe. Europeans were allowed to come to Macao and Canton to do business.
- Active traders in Indian Ocean (major ports were Hangzhou, Quanzhou, and Guangzhou). Traded for silver with Europe and Japan.



Ming China and Absolutism

- Hongwu removed chief minister position
- Established a bureaucracy
- Developed Imperial City and the Forbidden City
- Killed rivals, ruled through terror (public beatings)
- Civil service exam (stopped family connections)
- Chose imperial wives from humble families
- Limited number of eunuchs
- Censored writings
- Continued subordination of youth to elders and women to men



Exploration and Decline



Emperor Yongle – eunuch Zheng He

- 7 voyages between 1405-1433, collect tribute
- Stopped: too costly, internal factionalism, domestic concerns.

Decline –

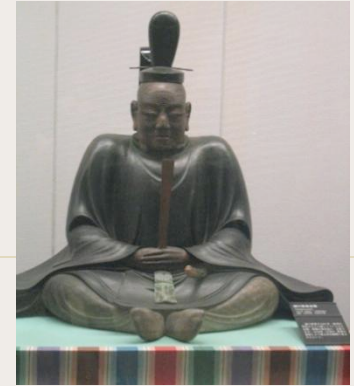
poor leaders,
corrupt government,
public works fail,
foreign threats (Japanese 'pirates' and Manchus from North)
* Conquered by Manchus

Empires: Japan





Tokugawa Japan



Oda Nobunaga – started unification

Toyotomi Hideyoshi – continued and launched attacks on Korea

Tokugawa Ieyasu – 1600 – consolidated power, unified Japan, became shogun

“Ieyasu ate the pie that Nobunaga made and Hideyoshi baked.”

Tokugawa Japan



- Ieyasu created new capital at Edo.
- Did not continue Hideyoshi's overseas expansion plans (Korea), but concentrated internally.
- Led bureaucracy and controlled daimyo
- Ensured Tokugawa succession
- Agriculture increased - improved farming techniques.
- Welcomed trade at first – muskets, gunpowder for Japan's silver
- Closed Country Edicts - Restricted foreign trade
 - feared foreign conquest
 - Banned Christianity (*threatened loyalty to the shogun*)
 - Banned Western books
 - Only Dutch and Chinese could trade at Nagasaki
- Ensured rigid class structure (Neo-Confucianism)

ISOLATION for the next 250 years.

Empires: Ottoman 1281-1914

- 1350's – Initial Ottoman Invasion of Europe (Osman)
- Janissary Corps raised to be loyal to Sultan
- 1453 – Ottoman capture of Constantinople (Sultan Mehmid II)
- Suleiman the Magnificent advances to Hungary and Austria
- 1683 – Failed Ottoman siege of Vienna



Ottoman Empire

Led by Sultan

- absolute monarch, political and religious authority

Bureaucracy – vizier (real power), granted on merit

Janissary protected Christians and Jews (diverse empire)

Gunpowder civilization

Land empire

DECLINE –

Sultans neglect power

Vague process of succession

Empire too large

Corrupt officials

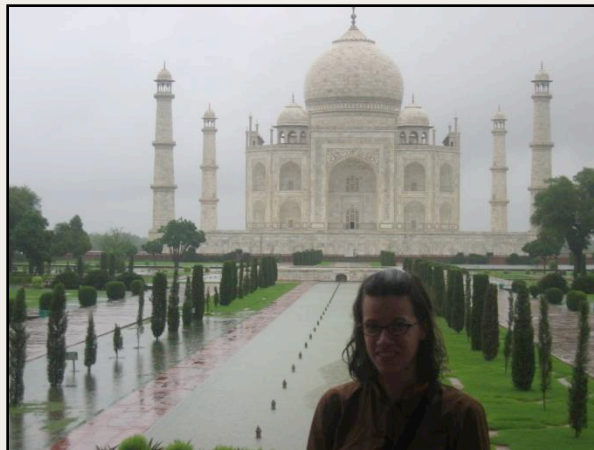
Lack of change in military technology



Empires: Mughal India

1526-1739

- Babur invaded and conquered Northern India
- Empire based on military strength
- Akbar – Religious tolerance. Attempt to combine beliefs into new religion to unite Hindu and Muslim subjects: Din-I-Ilahi
- Indian textile trade – value to Europeans
- Patronage to the arts (Shah Jahan)
- Aurangzeb – No religious tolerance



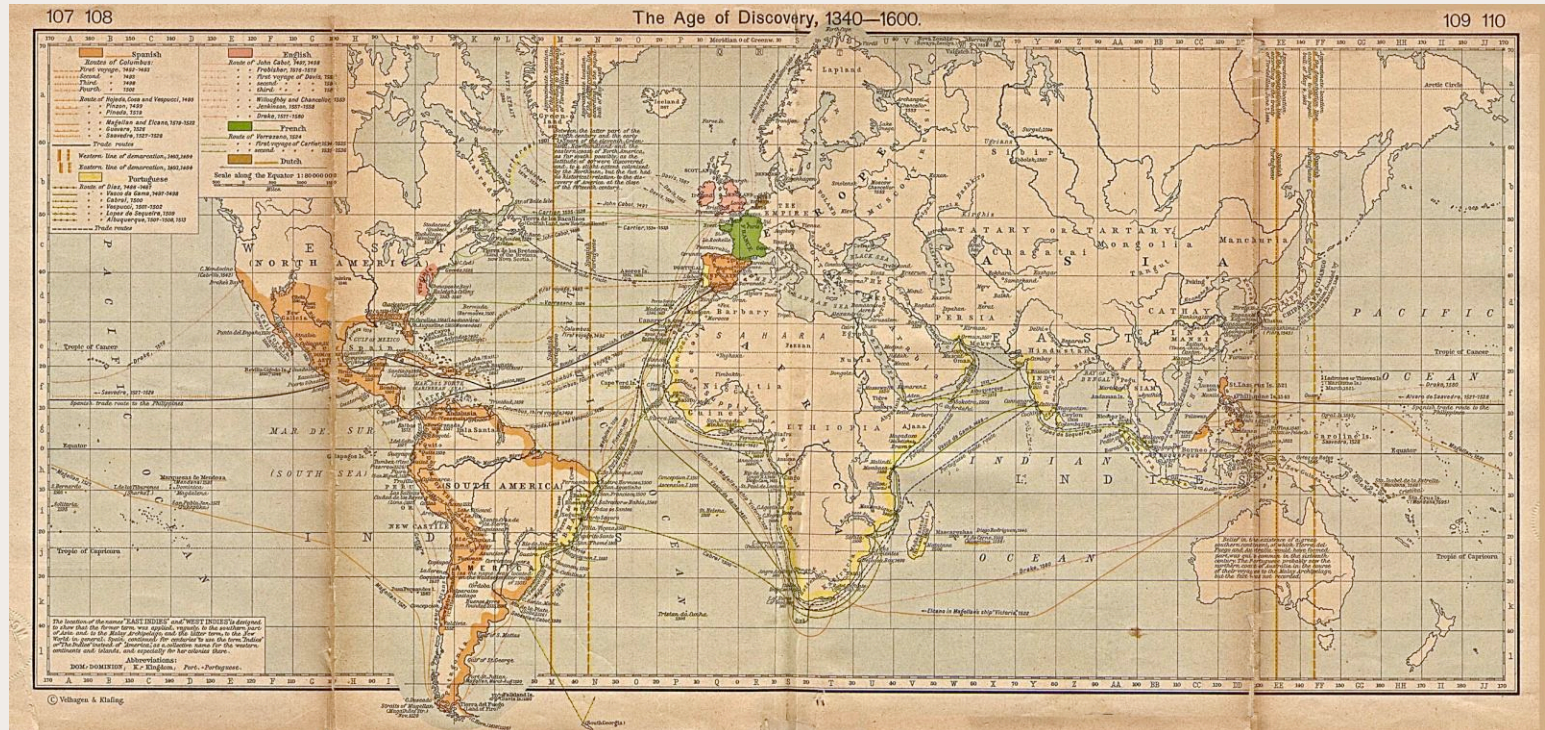
Decline of Mughal Empire

- Corruption/neglect
- Army behind the times
- High taxes
- Lack of tolerance
- Peasant uprisings
- Foreign invaders



Rise of the West

Turned initial disadvantages into advantages



Age of Exploration

- European exploration
 - Why then?
 - Why?
 - Who and where?
- End of Ming Treasure / Tribute Voyages / Zheng He



Portugal



Empires: Portugal

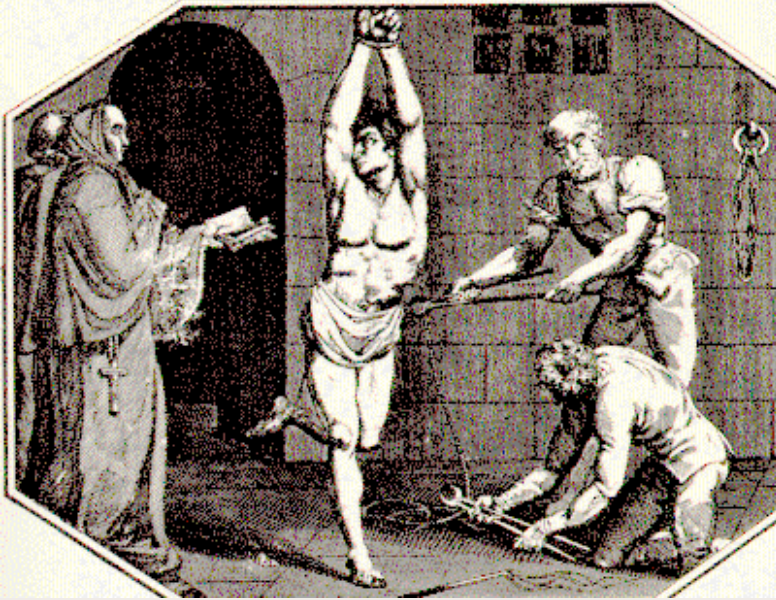
- Search for Maritime route to Asia
- Advanced naval technology: caravels, carracks, astrolabe and compass
- Established fortresses along the Gold Coast – sugar plantations and African slave labor
- Indian Ocean trade and Da Gama: Malindi, Sofala and Kilwa, Calicut and Goa, and later Macao
- Atlantic trade with conquest of Brazil – sugar plantation

Brazil: Plantation colony

- Portuguese due to Treaty of Tordesillas 1494
- African slave labor used to support the plantation complex (sugar)
- Largest producer of sugar in world first half of 17th C.



Spain



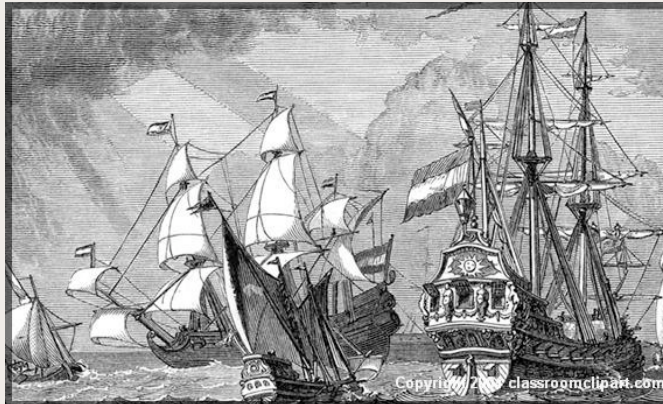
Empires: Spain

- Reconquista ended with the fall of Granada
- Columbus' voyage
- Arrival of Cortez in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru
- Took over existing tributary empires: labor (mita), silver, gold, and foodstuffs
- Demographic impact: disease, death, and mestizos



Empires: Dutch

- Dutch East India Company – In 1660, employed 12,000 people and had 257 ships. Sought monopolies and large profits.
- North America (fur trade along the Hudson river, New Amsterdam)
- Caribbean islands for plantation settlements
- Capetown South Africa – way station
- Southeast Asia – spice trade (*nutmeg in Banda islands, cloves in Melaka and pepper in Banten*)



Empires: France

- Absolute Monarchy - King Louis XIV
“ I am the State”
Palace of Versailles
- Mercantilism
- Territorial expansion in Europe and fur-trading colonies in Saint Domingue (Haiti) and New France (Quebec)



Empires: England



- Limited Monarchy and the emergence of Constitutional Monarchy
- Civil Wars: Commonwealth-Charles II – James II and the Glorious Revolution – Bill of Rights
- Enlightenment Ideas
- Colonies in Americas

Iberian Peninsula vs. Northern Europe

- Catholic
- Agricultural
- For crown

- Protestant
- Manufacturing
- For trading companies

Americas 1450-1750

- Conquest – arrival of Spanish in western hemisphere
- Population impacts: disease, racial intermingling (Castas system)
 - *Peninsulare, Creole, Mestizo, Mulatto, African, Native American and Zambos*
- Columbian exchange
- Colonial societies
- Encomienda System



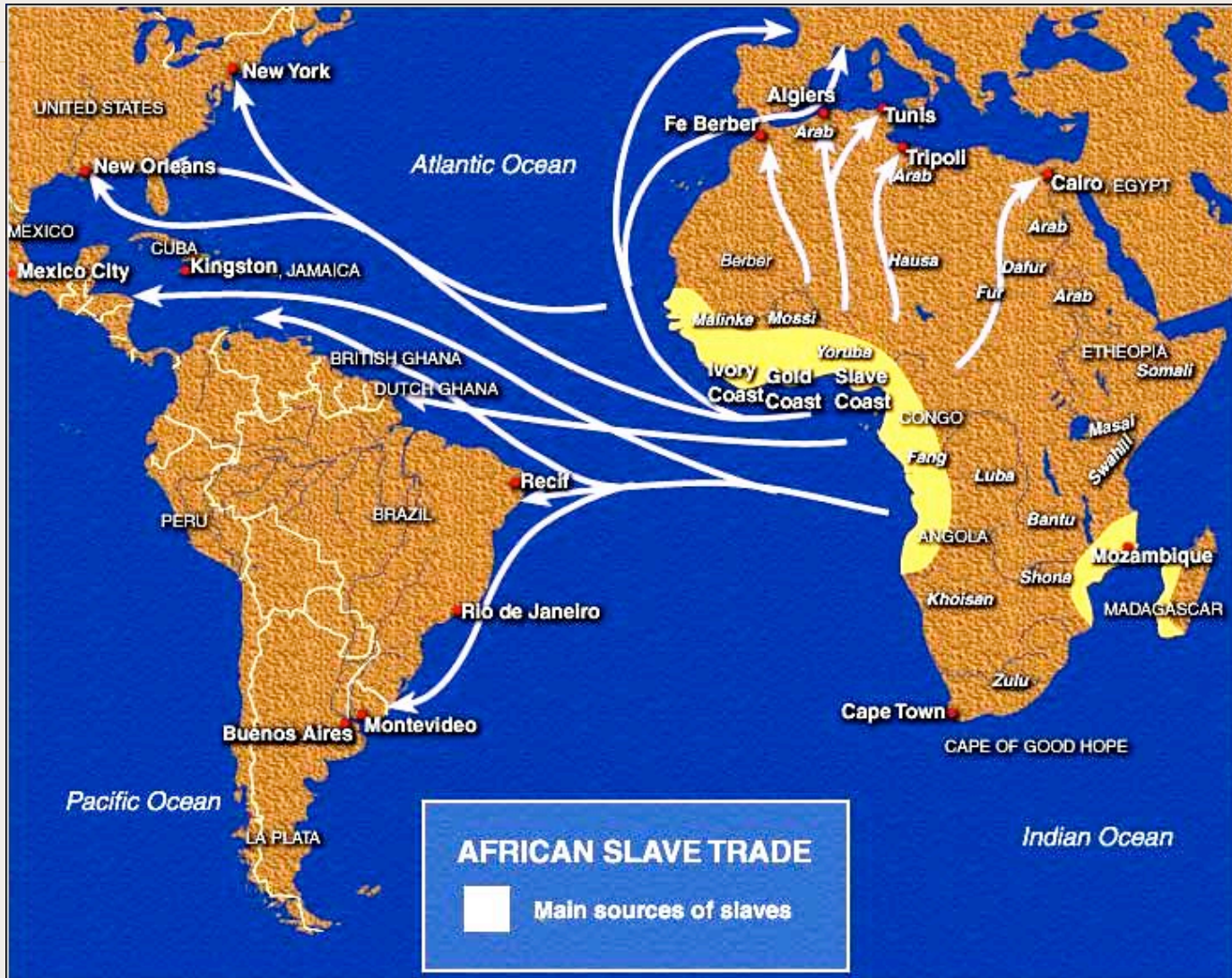
Changes in Trade, Technology and Global Interactions

- Exploration
- Gold, Glory and God?
- Empire Building
- Cartography
- Commodities

Commodities: Sugar, Silver and Slaves



Commodities



Commodities

- Coffee beans used first in Yemen and then later in Europe and the Americas
- European using chocolate technology from the Aztecs 17th Century



Cartographic Changes



Empires: African

- Characteristics of:

Stateless societies - organized around kinship, often larger than states, forms of government

Large centralized states – increased unity came from linguistic base – Bantu, Christianity and Islam, as well as indigenous beliefs

Trade – markets, international commerce, taxed trade of unprocessed goods.

African Empires

Slave Trade – Europeans on coast with African middlemen
Slaves in exchange for firearms

- **Benin** – Eware the Great
- **Kongo** – King Afonso
- **Asante** – Osei Tutu (Asantehene)



* *Centralized kingdoms*

East Africa – Indian Ocean Trade

- Swahili trading cities
- Zanzibar – clove plantations
- Trade with Ottomans – ivory, gold, silver, people

Empires: Russia



- Mongol occupation stalled Russian unification and development
- Increasing absolutist rule and territorial expansion by 16th Century – Ivan the Terrible
- Multicultural Empire
- Boyars, Cossacks, serfs
- Role of Russian Orthodox Church
- Peter the Great accelerated westernization process

Changing Beliefs

- Protestant Reformation
- Neo-Confucianism
- Missionaries: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism

Cultural and Intellectual Development

- Scientific Revolution
- Enlightenment
- Patronage of the Arts

Comparisons

Be able to compare the following:

- Imperial systems: European monarchy vs. a land-based Asian empire
- Coercive labor systems
- Empire building in Asia, Africa and Europe
- Russia's interaction with the west compared to others

Conclusions

- What are the major themes that seem apparent?
- What global processes are in action?

Do You Know Your Stuff?

Using the regions below, explain how each exemplifies the 'Big Picture' themes of the time period.

*Ming China - Tokugawa Japan - Ottoman Empire -
Mughal Empire - Western Europe - Africa -
Americas - Russia*

- ❖ Absolutism
- ❖ Global Trade
- ❖ Consumerism (3 S's)
- ❖ Rise of Europe
- ❖ Coercive Labor
- ❖ Religious Rivalry
- ❖ Decline of Nomads