

**Period 4 – Global Interactions, 1450-1750, Bulliet, chapters 17-22 & STRAYER (online), chapters 13-15, (6 weeks, 20% of AP Exam)**

• **Key Concept 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange**

The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres made possible by transoceanic voyaging marked a key transformation of this period. Technological innovations helped 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 interregional 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. **The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.**

I. Existing regional patterns of trade intensified in the context of the new global circulation of goods.

A. The **intensification of trade** brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading region of the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Sahara, and overland Eurasia

II. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds.

A. The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, INNOVATIONS IN SHIP DESIGN:

- Caravel
- Carrack
- Fluyt

III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.

A. Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.

B. Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.

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

IV. 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. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro- Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.

A. 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.

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

C. Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories, and joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist

principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and compete against one another in global trade.

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

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

A. 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 disease vectors, including mosquitoes and rats.

B. 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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, AMERICAN FOODS:

- Potatoes
- Maize
- Manioc

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, CASH CROPS:

- Sugar
- Tobacco

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

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DOMESTICATED ANIMALS:

- Horses
- Pigs
- Cattle

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, FOODS BROUGHT BY AFRICAN SLAVES:

- Okra
- Rice

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

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

VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and contributed to both religious conflicts and the creation of syncretic belief systems and practices.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, REFORM OF EXISTING RELIGIONS AND CREATION OF SYNCRETIC BELIEF SYSTEMS AND PRACTICES:

- The importance of Sufism for the further spread of Islam in Afro– Eurasia.
- The intensification of **Sunni-Shi'a split** by the political rivalries between the Ottoman and the Safavid empires.
- The role of the **Protestant and Catholic Reformations** in spreading Christianity outside of Europe.
- The development of **Vodun** and other syncretic religions in the Americas as a result of interactions between Christianity and African religions.
- The development of **Sikhism** in the context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam.
- The development and spread of new Buddhist schools and practices in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

VII. As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy and increased focus on innovation and scientific inquiry.

• **Key Concept 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and 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. Adapting to the Little Ice Age, farmers increased agricultural productivity by introducing new crops and using new methods in crop-and-field rotation. 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 18th 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. **Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.**

I. Beginning in the 14th century, there was a decrease in mean temperatures, often referred to as the **Little Ice Age**, around the world that lasted until the 19th century, contributing to changes in agricultural practices and the contraction of settlement in parts of the Northern Hemisphere.

II. 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.

A. Peasant labor intensified in many regions.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, INTENSIFICATION OF PEASANT LABOR:

- The development of frontier settlements in Russian Siberia
- Cotton textile production in India
- Silk textile production in China

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

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

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

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, COERCED LABOR:

- Chattel slavery
- Indentured servitude
- *Encomienda* and *hacienda* systems
- The Spanish adaptation of the Inca *mit'a*

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

A. Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, NEW ELITES:

- The Manchus in China

- Creole elites in Spanish America
- European gentry
- Urban commercial entrepreneurs in all major port cities in the world

B. 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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, EXISTING ELITES:

- The *zamindars* in the Mughal Empire
- The nobility in Europe
- The *daimyo* in Japan

C. Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including the demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, GENDER AND FAMILY RESTRUCTURING:

- The dependence of European men on Southeast Asian women for conducting trade in that region
- The smaller size of European families

### • Key Concept 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

Empires expanded and conquered 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 exchange network that included the transatlantic slave trade and transpacific exchange network. 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. **Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.**

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

A. Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, RELIGIOUS IDEAS:

- European notions of divine right
- Safavid use of Shiism
- Mexica or Aztec practice of human sacrifice
- Songhay promotion of Islam
- Chinese emperors' public performance of Confucian rituals

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, ART AND MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE:

- Ottoman miniature painting
- Qing imperial portraits
- Mughal mausolea and mosques, such as the Taj Mahal
- European palaces, such as Versailles

B. Many states adopted practices to accommodate the different ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS:

- Spanish creation of a separate *República de Indios*
- Spanish and Portuguese creation of new racial classifications in the Americas including *mestizo*, *mulatto*, *creole*

C. Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, BUREAUCRATIC ELITES OR MILITARY PROFESSIONALS:

- Ottoman *devshirme*
- Chinese examination system
- Salaried samurai

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

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

A. 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 the impact of these empires was limited by the authority of local states including the Ashanti and Mughal empires.

B. **Land empires** – including the **Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, and Russian** – expanded

C European states established new **maritime empires** in the Americas, including the **Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British**

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

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, COMPETITION OVER TRADE ROUTES:

- Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean
- Piracy in the Caribbean

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, STATE RIVALRIES:

- Thirty Years War
- Ottoman-Safavid conflict

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, LOCAL RESISTANCE:

- Food riots
- Samurai revolts
- Peasant uprisings