

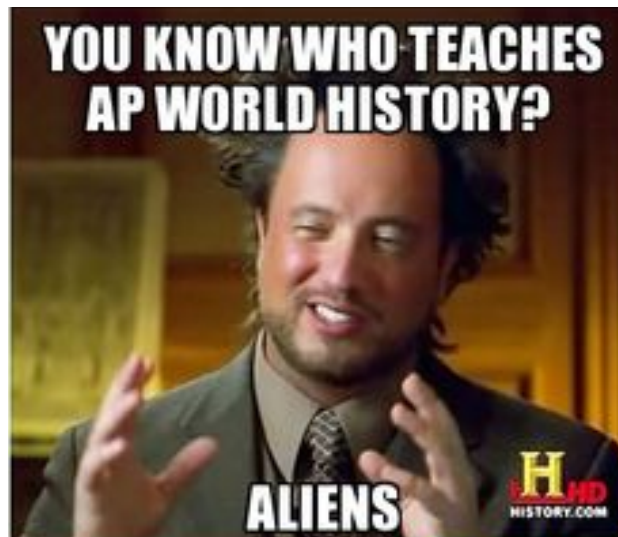
# AP World History

## Unit 4

1450-1750 CE

---

Student name



# Unit IV

Global Interactions (1450 CE to 1750 CE)

## Key Concepts

- 4.1 - Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange
- 4.2 - New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production
- 4.3 - State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

Where is \_\_\_\_\_?



Label	
Land Based Empires	Manchus/Mughals/Ottomans/Safavids/Russians/Songhai/Inca/Aztec
Maritime Empires	British/Dutch/Spanish/French/Portuguese
Trade Routes	Eurasian Silk Roads/Trans-Saharan caravan routes/Indian Ocean sea lanes/Mediterranean Sea
Spread of Religions	Buddhism/Hinduism/Christianity /// Vodun/Cult of Saints/Sikhism (Syncretic Religions)
Trade Cities	London/Beijing/Edo (Tokyo)/Nagasaki/ Jakarta/New York City/Isfahan/Mumbai/Seville/Potosi/Manila/St. Petersburg

## Thematic Questions

1. How did the new connection of hemispheres impact the environment? How were people starting to use the environment more to their advantage? How did the exchange of plants & animals alter the environment?
2. How did religions spread over this time period? When spreading how were religions able to remain the same? How were they forced to change? How did the increased interaction of cultures have an impact in other areas of life – technology/religion/social structure/etc?
3. How did rulers use a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power – comp/contrast? What tools & technologies did empires use to expand – why were some more successful at this than others?
4. How did the connection of hemispheres alter the economic exchanges both could engage in? How did the new goods that were exchanged impact both the buyer/seller of these goods? How did governments set up new agencies to better deal with these new exchanges? Why were some able to dominate these economic exchanges? Comp/contrast the use of labor systems throughout the world at this time.
5. How did the interactions of new peoples force the creation of new definitions of social structures? Who benefited from these new structures and why? Why do we continue to see the same social groups winding up on top & bottom of these new structures?

## Major Developments

1. Questions of periodization
  - A. Continuities and breaks, causes of changes from the previous period and within this period
2. Changes in trade, technology, and global interactions
3. Knowledge of major empires and other political units and social systems
  - . Ottoman, China, Portugal, Spain, Russia, France, England, Tokugawa, Mughal, characteristics of African empires in general but knowing one (Kongo, Benin, Oyo, or Songhay) as illustrative
    - A. Gender and empire (including the role of women in households and in politics)
4. Slave systems and slave trade
5. Demographic and environmental changes: diseases, animals, new crops, and comparative population trends
6. Cultural and intellectual developments
  - . Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment
    - A. Comparative global causes and impacts of cultural change
    - B. Changes and continuities in Confucianism
    - C. Major developments and exchanges in the arts (e.g., Mughal)
7. Diverse interpretations
  - . What are the debates about the timing and extent of European predominance in the world economy?
    - A. How does the world economic system of this period compare with the world economic network of the previous period?

## Major Comparisons and Snapshots

- Imperial systems: European monarchy compared with a land-based Asian empire
- Coercive labor systems: slavery and other coercive labor systems in the Americas
- Comparative knowledge of empire (i.e., general empire building in Asia, Africa, and Europe)
- Compare Russia's interaction with the West with the interaction of one of the following (Ottoman Empire, China, Tokugawa Japan, Mughal India) with the West

## Examples of What You Need to Know

Below are examples of the types of information you are expected to know contrasted with examples of those things you are not expected to know for the multiple-choice section.

- Neoconfucianism, but not specific Neoconfucianists
- Importance of European exploration, but not individual explorers
- Characteristics of European absolutism, but not specific rulers
- Reformation, but not Anabaptism or Huguenots
- Ottoman conquest of Constantinople, but not the Safavid Empire
- Siege of Vienna (1688–89), but not the Thirty Years' War
- Slave plantation systems, but not Jamaica's specific slave system
- Institution of the harem, but not Hurrem Sultan

## **Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750**

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

1. Describe the degree of global 'interconnection' after 1500 CE compared to before 1500.
2. What were the overall effects of this change in global interconnectedness?
3. How did the global trade network after 1500 CE affect the pre-existing regional trade networks? (Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, trans-Saharan, Silk Routes)
4. What technical developments made transoceanic European travel & trade possible, and where did they originate?
5. What were the major notable transoceanic voyages between 1450-1750 CE?
6. Where did Zheng He and the Chinese Treasure Fleets travel?
7. Why did Portugal begin longer maritime voyages ca. 1430 CE?
8. What effect did Columbus' travels have on Europeans?
9. What originally motivated Europeans to travel across the northern Atlantic?

10. How did the new global connections affect the peoples of Oceania and Polynesia?
11. What new financial and monetary means made new scale(s) of trade possible?
12. What previously established scale(s) of trade continued?
13. Describe European merchants overall trade role c. 1450-1750.
14. What role did silver play in facilitating a truly global scale of trade?
15. What new mercantilist financial means developed to facilitate global trade?
16. What were the economic and social effects of the Atlantic trading system?
17. What were the unintentional biological effects of the Columbian Exchange?
18. What foods were transferred to new geographic regions as part of the Columbian Exchange, and what were labor systems made this transfer possible?
19. What plants/animals were deliberately transferred across the Atlantic as part of the Columbian Exchange?
20. What effects did American food crops have on the diet of Afro-Eurasians?

21. How did settlers' action affect the Americas environmentally?

22. How did the Columbian Exchange affect the spread of religions?

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

24. How did the Columbian Exchange affect religion(s)?

25. How did the arts fare during this period?

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

**Key Concept 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production**

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

28. What pre-requisite conditions made these changes possible?

29. How did labor systems develop between 1450 -1750?

30. How was peasant labor affected between 1450 -1750?

31. How did slavery within Africa compare to the pre-1450 era?
32. How did the Atlantic slave trade affect both African societies and the economy of the Americas?
33. How did labor systems develop in the colonial Americas?
34. How did the post-1450 economic order affect the social, economic, and political elites?
35. How did pre-existing political and economic elites react to these changes?
36. How were gender and family structures affected to these changes?
37. How did societies in the Americas reflect the post-1450 economic order?

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

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

39. How did the role of Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe develop in this new world-wide political order?
40. How did the people of various empires react to their government's methods?
41. How did political rulers legitimize and consolidate their rule?
42. What role did religion play in legitimizing political rule?
43. How were ethnic and religious minorities treated in various empires?
44. How did rulers make sure that their governmental were well run?
45. How did rulers finance their territorial expansion?
46. What was the relationship between imperialism and military technology?
47. How did Europeans go about creating new global empires and trade networks?
48. How did pre-existing land-based empires and new empires during this era compare to previous era's empires?
49. What obstacles to empire-building did empires confront, and how did they respond to these challenges?

**Must Know People**

Vasco de Gama:	Bartolmeu Dias:
Hernan Cortes:	Christopher Columbus:
Francisco Pizarro:	Ferdinand Magellan:
Emperor Atahualpa:	Queen Elizabeth I:
Emperor Moctezuma II:	King Louis XIV:
Emperor Akbar:	Emperor Peter the Great:
Emperor Shah Jan:	Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent:
Emperor Aurangzeb:	King Nzinga/Afonso I:
Tokugawa Ieyasu:	Shah Ismail:
Emperor Kangxi:	

**Must Know Societies**

Maritime empires (know colonies in Caribbean, N and S America, Africa economy, and ocean routes)

Countries	Colony locations, economy, exports	Ocean Routes
Portuguese		
Spanish		
French		
Dutch		

## Land Empires

Qing China/Manchus

Russian

\*Mughals

\*Ottomans

\*Safavid

Shogunate Japan

Mexico/Aztec

Inka

Songhai

Kongo

## Must know Dates:

**1453:** Ottomans capture Constantinople, rename Istanbul

**1486:** Aztec Empire at height

**1488:** Dias rounds Cape of Good Hope

**1492:** Columbus sailed to Hispaniola/completion of Spanish Reconquista (Granada with Alhambra)

**1494:** Treaty of Tordesillas divides world between Spain and Portugal down the N. Atlantic

**1502:** first African slaves transported to Caribbean

**1517:** Martin Luther/95 Theses/Protestant Reformation, followed by Council of Trent, Catholic/Counter Reformation

**1521:** Cortez conquered the Aztecs

**1533:** Pizarro conquered the Inka

**1545:** silver discovered in Potosi, South America (MD Bolivia)

**1571:** Battle of Lepanto: naval defeat of Ottomans by Christians over expansion

**1588:** Defeat of the Spanish Armada (Phillip II) by the English (Elizabeth I)

**16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries:** Scientific Revolution: focuses on earth elements, natural laws

**1600:** Battle of Sekigahara: beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate

**1607:** Founding of Jamestown, first slaves there in 1619

**1618-1648:** Thirty Years War between Protestant and Catholic Europeans in the HRE

**1644:** End of the Ming dynasty—rise of the Qing

**1652:** Establishment of Cape Town Colony

**1683:** unsuccessful Ottoman siege of Vienna

**1688/9:** Glorious Revolution/Bill of Rights

**18<sup>th</sup> Century:** Enlightenment starts in 1650, continues to 1800 (constitutional rights, secularism)

**15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> centuries:** Columbian Exchange (Americans send potatoes, tobacco to Europe, Europe sends coffee/sugar)

**16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries:** Triangular Trade (Europe sends guns, cloth, rum, goods to Africa for gold/ivory, Africa sends slaves and spices to Americas and Americas send tobacco, rice, sugar, lumber)

What is it?

Palace of Versailles

What society is it from and where is it located?

What does it represent?

When was it created?



What is it?
Taj Mahal
What society is it from and where is it located?
What does it represent?
When was it created?

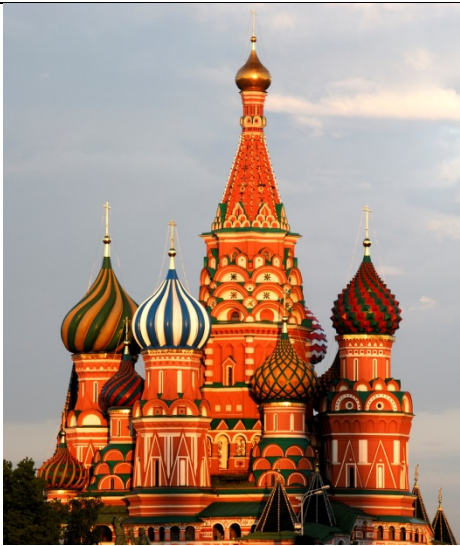


What is it?
Social Class system, Latin American colonies
What society is it from and where is it located?
What does it represent?
When was it created?



What is it?
School of Athens, Raphael
What society is it from and where is it located?
What does it represent?
When was it created?



What is it?	
St. Basil's Cathedral	
What society is it from and where is it located?	
What does it represent?	
When was it created?	

PERSIA Model: Political, Economic, Religious, Social, Intellectual, Area						
<u>NATION-STATE</u>	<u>Political:</u>	<u>Economic:</u>	<u>Religious:</u>	<u>Social:</u>	<u>Intellectual/ Arts:</u>	<u>Area/Geographic</u>
Qing China (Manchus)						
Shogunate Japan						

NATION-STATE	Political:	Economic:	Religious:	Social:	Intellectual/ Arts:	Area/Geographic
Kongo						
Songhai						
Russia (Peter the Great era)						
Aztec/ Mexico						

Inka (Inca)						
Muhgals						
Ottoman						
Safavid						

## A Review of Religions

Eastern Orthodox	Topic	Roman Catholic
Eastern Europe, Constantinople	Location	Western Europe, Rome
Greek	Language	Latin
Easter	Holidays	Christmas
Caesaropapism (priests can also marry)	Leader	Pope (priests may not marry)
Iconoclasm (the rejection or destruction of religious images as heretical)	Icons	Use icons in services

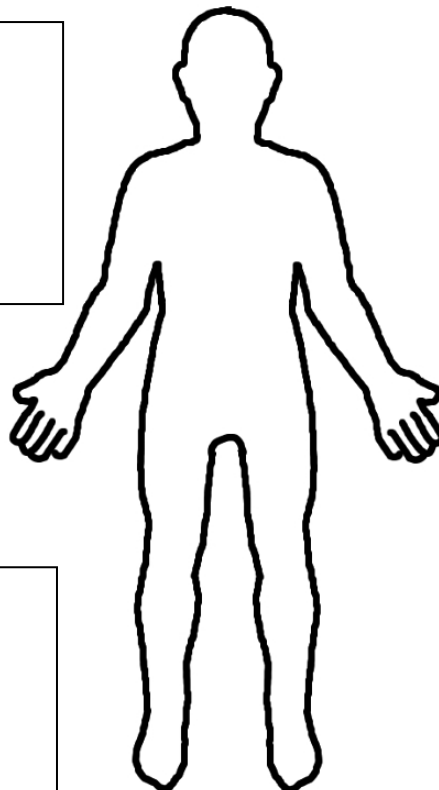
Sunni	Topic	Shia or Shi'ite
85-90 percent of Muslims, 1.275-1.35 billion	Current adherents	10-15 percent of Muslims, 150-225 million
No	Did Muhammad designate a successor?	Yes
Abu Bakr, father of Muhammad's wife, A'isha	True successor of the Prophet	<u>Ali</u> ibn Abi Talib, husband of Fatimah, Muhammad's daughter
Tribe of the Prophet; later, any qualified ruler	Qualifications for leader of the faith	Family of the Prophet
Imam is a prayer leader; no clerical hierarchy (secular position)	Leadership	Imam is exalted position; Ayatollah is title for highest imams (non-secular)
Qur'an applies to entire life; individuals approach God directly	Approach to Islam	More orthodox; Qur'an and laws interpreted by clerics

## Autopsy of an Empire\_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms of illness

Final Cause of Death

Time of Death:



Areas Impacted

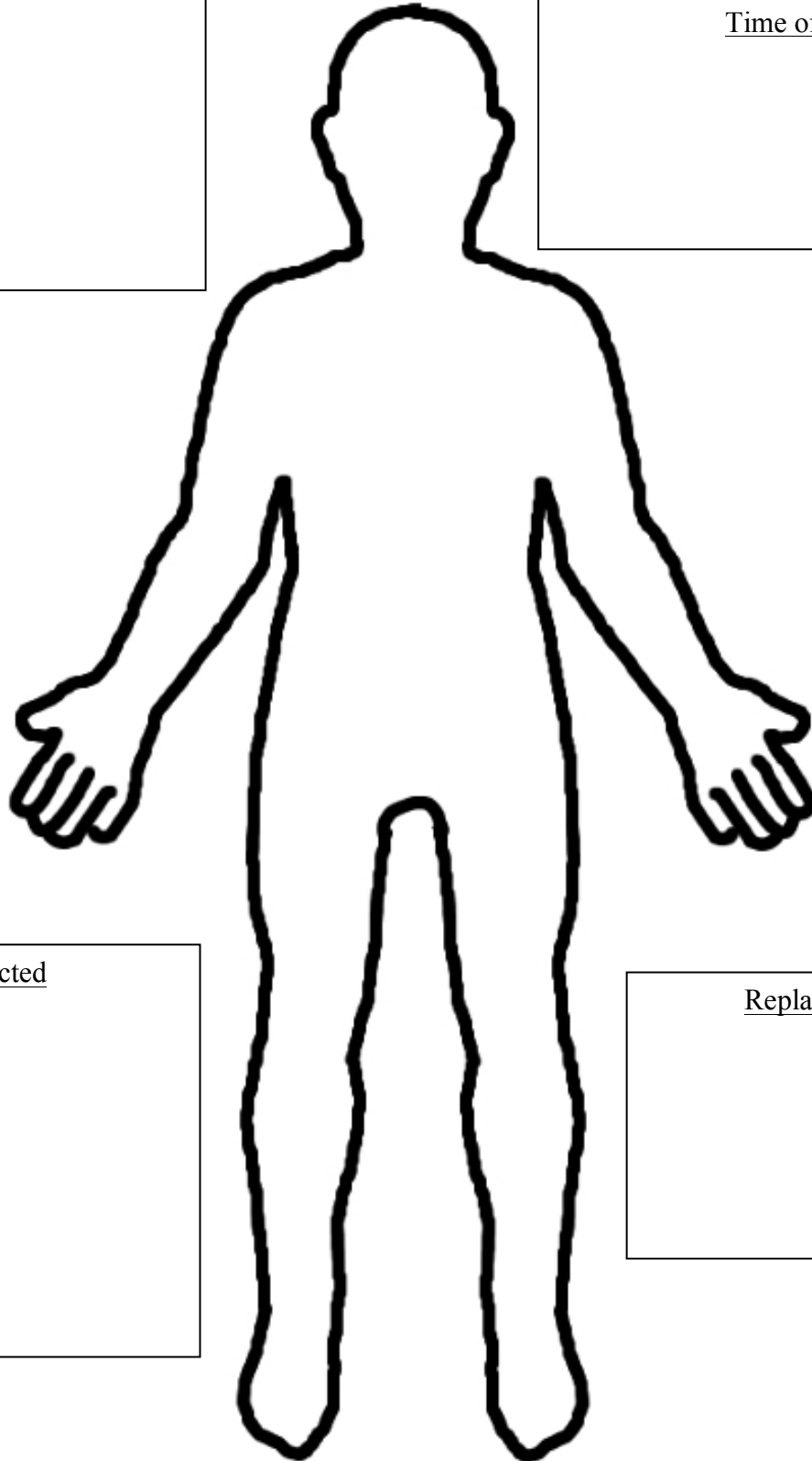
Replacements

# Autopsy of an Empire \_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms of Illness

Final Cause of Death

Time of Death:



Areas Impacted

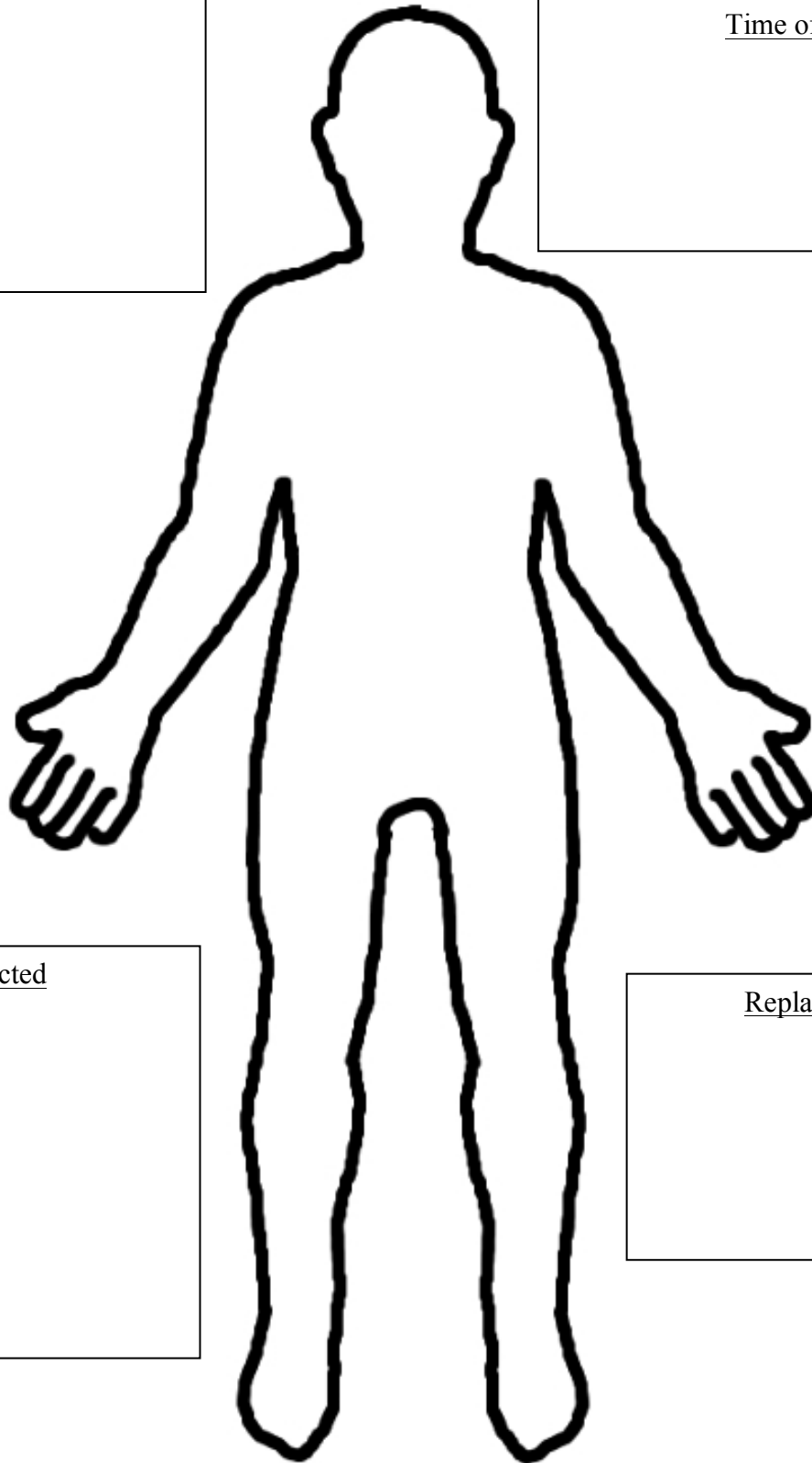
Replacements

# Autopsy of an Empire\_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms of Illness

Final Cause of Death

Time of Death:



Areas Impacted

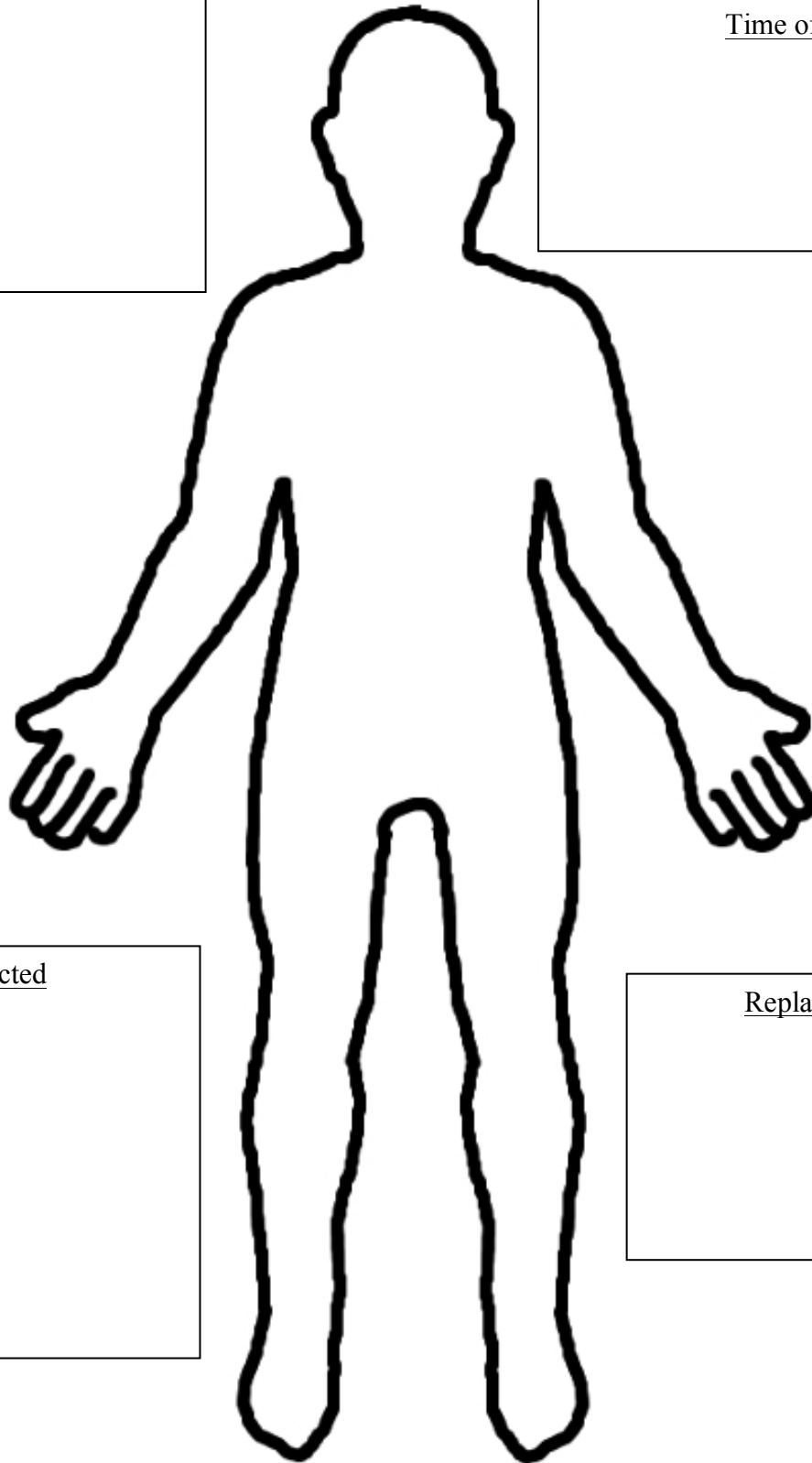
Replacements

# Autopsy of an Empire\_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms of Illness

Final Cause of Death

Time of Death:



Areas Impacted

Replacements

## **Crash Course: Climate Change, Chaos, and The Little Ice Age**

1. How did people in the Netherlands adapt to climate change? Why?
2. What were the political instabilities of the 17th century?
3. What happens to the people who make the "other stuff"?
4. How did weather affect dynasties?
5. Bad weather and poor harvests also prompted migration. List examples.

## **Crash Course World History #218 Luther and the Protestant Reformation**

1. How did the Reformation change people's way of looking at themselves and the world?
2. What disturbed Luther in 1505, when he was sent to Rome on a diplomatic mission?
3. What are indulgences and why was Friar Tetzel selling them? How much would an indulgence cost?
4. What arguments did Luther make concerning the Church?
5. Why did Luther translate the Bible into German?
6. Who else started reading and interrupting the Bible, causing further schisms in the Christian Church?

## Charles V and the Holy Roman Empire: Crash Course World History #219

1. What did Charles actively seek to end?
2. Why was the Holy Roman Empire doomed to fail?
3. What was one of the tactics used by the Habsburgs?
4. Germanic merchants had come to think of themselves as guaranteed the right to what?
5. Why wasn't the Holy Roman Empire an empire?

### Crash Course World History: Columbus, de Gama, and Zheng He! 15th Century Mariners.

#### 1. 15<sup>th</sup> Century Mariners World Cup

Contestants	Time Period	Details of Voyages	Purpose of voyage	Specific Questions
Zheng He				Why did his voyages end?
Vasco Da Gama				Why was the impact of the Portuguese role in the Indian Ocean?
Christopher Columbus				What is the legacy of Columbus' voyages?

## Crash Course World History: #23 The Columbian Exchange.

Exchange	Examples	Effects of the exchange (and side effects).
Disease		
Animals		
Plants		
People		

## Crash Course World History #229: Capitalism and the Dutch East India Company

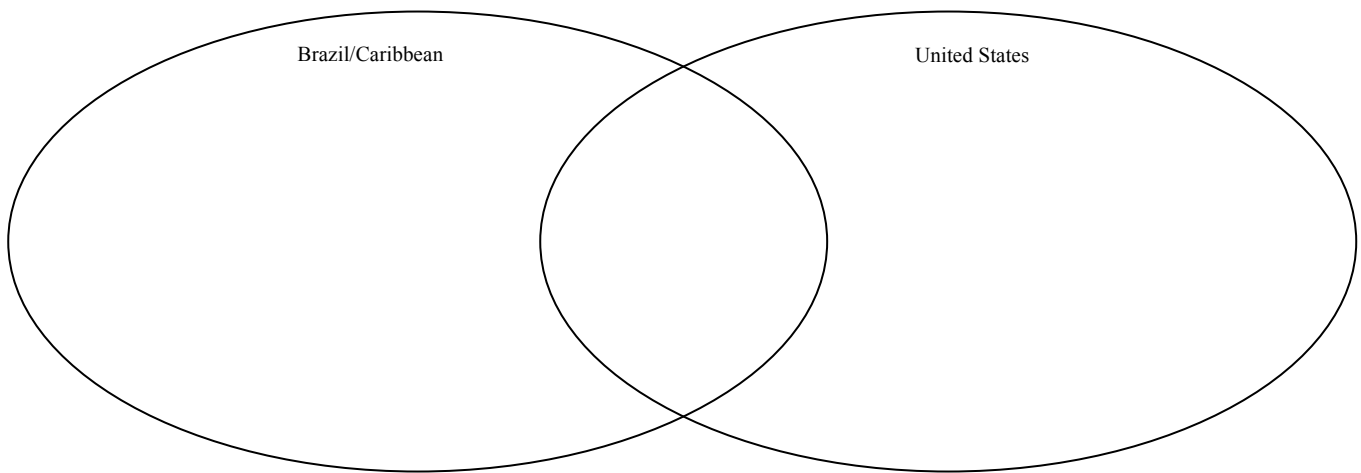
1. What attracted the Europeans to Southeast Asia in the 16<sup>th</sup> century?
2. From whom did the Dutch have to wrestle the trade from?
3. What spices in particular did the VOC gain control over?
4. How did the VOC come into existence?
5. How was the VOC funded and what made it much more successful than other joint-stock/charter companies?
6. How did the VOC create a monopoly of the world's spice trade?
7. What other region did the VOC have a monopoly of trade with?

## **Crash Course #25: Spanish Empire, Silver and Runaway Inflation**

1. Describe the political and social structure of the Aztec empire
2. What areas did the Aztec influence expand over?
3. What were some of the main accomplishments of the Aztecs?
4. Despite their geographic challenges how were the Incas able to unify their empire?
5. How did the Spanish change the previous “mita” system to their benefit?
6. Despite the influx of silver making Spain the wealthiest nation in Europe, why did their economy begin to decline?
7. Why did the Chinese have a large demand for silver?
8. What is the connection between the demand for silver and the production of silk?
9. What similarities do the Chinese and Spanish share in regards to the impact of silver on their economy?
10. In what ways did the discovery of silver in the Americas have a negative impact on societies?

## Crash Course World History #24: The Atlantic Slave Trade

1. How many slaves were forcibly moved from Africa to the Americas from 1500-1880 CE?
2. What two areas received the most slaves from Africa? Which area received the fewest?? Explain why this is so.
3. What are the three main agricultural products grown by the institution of slavery? (Use map to display)
4. What three products did European usually trade with Africa to obtain slaves to take to the Americas?
5. Compare slavery in North America (US) to that in Brazil and the Caribbean.



6. How did slavery in the Atlantic compare to previous forms of slavery? Explain.

## **Crash Course World History: The Mughal Empire and Historical Reputation**

1. Who founded the Mughal Empire? Who were his ancestors? How long did the Empire last?
2. Why is the Mughal Empire important in India's cultural history?
3. What techniques were used by the Mughals to build and maintain their empire?
4. Who were the Zamindars and what was their role in the Mughal Empire?
5. Contrast Akbar and Aurangzeb.
6. When did the British East India Company gain control over India?
7. What is Shah Jahan's claim to fame?
8. What factors played into the decline of the Mughal Empire?

North America/Mesoamerica

Europe/ Mediterranean

Middle East

N/C/W Asia

South/Latin America

N/W Africa

S/E/C Africa

S/SE Asia

East Asia

Fill in the boxes with major events, trends, patterns, or ideas. Think about the connections! Draw a line from the box to the location

