



## **1450 C.E. - 1750 C.E.: Notes**

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### **Timeline**

**1453:** Fall of eastern Roman Empire

**1464 - 1591:** The Empire of Songhay

**1492:** The Reconquest (Spain)

Christopher Columbus' First Voyage to the Americas

**1494:** Treaty of Tordesillas

**1497 - 1498:** Vasco da Gama's First Voyage to India

**1517:** The Beginning of the Protestant Reformation

**1519 - 1521:** Spanish Conquest of Mexico

**1526 - 1858:** Mughal Dynasty (India)

**1532 - 1540:** Spanish Conquest of Peru

**1545 - 1563:** Council of Trent

**1588:** Spanish Armada are Defeated

**1603 - 1867:** Tokugawa Shogunate (Japan)

**1613:** Beginning of Romanov Dynasty (Russia)

**1643 - 1715:** The Reign of King Louis XIV of France

**1644 - 1911:** Qing Dynasty (China)

## **Important Comparisons**

### Monarchs

- Asia vs. Europe
- China vs. India
- Western Europe vs. Africa
- France vs. England

### Empires

- Africa vs. Asia
- Asia vs. Europe
- Africa vs. Europe

### Economic systems

- Europe vs. Asia
- China vs. Western Europe

### Western Influence Reactions

- China vs. Japan
- South Asia vs. Southeast Asia
- East Asia vs. South Asia

### Labor Systems

- Slavery vs. Serfdom

### Trade

- Mughal India vs. Ming China
- Gunpowder Empires vs. Western Europe
- Europe vs. Asia
- Trans-Atlantic vs. Indian Ocean

### Interaction with Western Europe

- Ottoman Empire vs. Russia
- Gunpowder Empires vs. East Asia
- China vs. Japan

### Gender Roles:

- Western Europe vs. Ming China

## **Political**

- Spain
  - Started arriving in the Americas
  - Took over the Aztecs and the Incas
- Portugal
  - Mostly arrived in South America
  - Started colonizing Brazil
- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - World split up between Spain and Portugal
- Absolute Monarchy
  - One patriarch has full power
  - Biggest example was King Louis XIV of France
- Parliamentary Monarchy
  - In addition to the monarch, a group of people, or parliament has power to make decisions
  - Biggest example was in England
  - Started the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution
- Nation states
  - Mostly in Europe
  - What people would call “countries” today
- North America
  - Colonized mostly by England and France
- Indian Ocean/Indonesia
  - Colonized mostly by the Dutch and Portuguese
- Trading Companies
  - British East India Company
  - Dutch East India Company
  - Created new elites
  - Men found new job opportunities to gain wealth and prestige
- Bureaucrats
  - Job was to administer provinces
  - Examples include:
    - Zamindars
    - Viceroy
    - Samurai
- Competition for trading cities
  - Colonies fought for control over certain trading cities



- Example:
  - Portuguese and Ottoman Empires fighting for Oman
- Ottoman Empire
  - Took over Byzantium
  - Replaced Constantinople with Istanbul
  - Replaced the Hagia Sophia (a church) with a Mosque
  - Had Janissaries which were Christian boys captured and enslaved as soldiers (Devshirme system)
  - Practiced Sunni Islam
- Safavid Empire
  - One of the gunpowder empires (along with the Ottoman and Mughal India)
  - Practiced Shi'a Islam
  - Had a rivalry against the Ottomans because of differing religions
- Mughal India
  - Did not practice any specific religion, mostly Hinduism and Islam
  - Greatest leader they had was Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar
    - Created din-i-Ilahi which was a syncretic religion of Hinduism and Islam
    - Outlawed Sati (The burning of a widow along with her husband on his funeral pyre)
  - Shah Jahan
    - Built the Taj Mahal as a shrine for his wife Mumtaz Mahal
- Russian Empire
  - Leaders...
    - Ivan III (Ivan the Great)
      - Helped expand the empire
    - Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible)
      - Helped expand the empire
      - Sent secret police out to public
      - Killed his son
    - Peter the Great
      - Helped Westernize Russia
      - New economic policies
      - New military
      - New dressing style
    - Catherine the Great
      - Westernized like Peter the Great
      - Western Art
      - Western Education



- Ming China/Qing China
  - Ming China was taken over by Qing China (People of Manchuria)
  - Both tried to stay isolated from Western Europe
    - Didn't want western cultures to affect their own cultures
- Tokugawa Shogunate (Japan)
  - Isolated like China
  - Wanted to integrate western learning in their own education system
    - Dutch learning
  - Still traded significantly with European nations at their port in Nagasaki
  - Daimyo: landlords, nobles of estates



## **Economic**

- Encomienda/Mit'a System
  - Labor system in Central and South America
  - People worked in landlord property in exchange for protection benefits
  - Jobs included agricultural work, mining (silver mines in Potosi, Bolivia)
- Capitalism
  - Economic system
  - Allows private ownership of property and jobs without government interference
- Columbian Exchange
  - Shortly after Columbus discovered the Americas, trade between the New World (Americas) and the Old World (Europe) began
  - The New World gave agricultural products and raw materials to the Old World
    - Tomatoes, Pumpkin, Corn, Beans
  - The Old World gave livestock, some agriculture, and disease to the New World
    - Olives, Bananas, Horses, Sheep, Grains, Measles, Smallpox
- Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
  - Started in Africa
  - African nations such as Asante and Kongo traded Africans to Europeans to bring to the Americas
- Triangular Trade
  - Trade between Africa, the Americas, and Europe
  - Guns and manufactured goods from Europe to Africa
  - Slaves from Africa to the Americas
    - Middle Passage
      - 20-25% of slaves died because of starvation, shock or disease from traveling to the Americas from Africa.
  - Raw materials from the Americas to Europe
- Impressment, Indentured Servitude
  - A form of labor
  - A person works for a certain amount of years, and once the years have all gone by they are free
- Mercantilism
  - A principle of trade
  - Trade generates wealth, which = power
  - Controlled by the government

## Cultural

- Sociedad de Castas
  - Caste system of the Americas
  - Peninsulares (Top Caste)
    - Europeans born in Europe
  - Creoles
    - Europeans born in the Americas
  - Mestizos
    - Half-european, half-native
  - Mulattos
    - Half-european, half-african
  - Native people
    - Born in the Americas, fully native
  - Africans (Bottom Caste)
    - Fully African regardless of place of birth
- Protestant Reformation
  - When Martin Luther, a German monk, released the 95 Theses of why the Church is not a good place
  - At that time, there were indulgences offered by the Pope, people would pay money for forgiveness of their sins
  - This started new protestant religions
    - Lutheran church
    - Anglican church
      - Started by King Henry VIII of England because he wanted to get a divorce from his wife and the Roman Catholic church denied it.
    - Calvinism
- Scientific Revolution
  - The idea that the world functions according to science
  - People started using scientific reasoning rather than fantasy and magic
  - Galileo Galilei
    - Heliocentric theory - The sun is the center of the solar system, not the earth
  - William Harvey
    - Circulatory system - The heart pumps out blood through your whole body
  - Issac Newton
    - Laws of motion - Gravity, etc.
- Enlightenment



- Human reason to improve society
- John Locke
  - Every person deserves life, liberty, and property.
  - His philosophy was later used by Thomas Jefferson when the Declaration of Independence
- Adam Smith
  - Laissez Faire economics - the government should not interfere in economics
- Mary Wollstonecraft
  - Women's rights activist