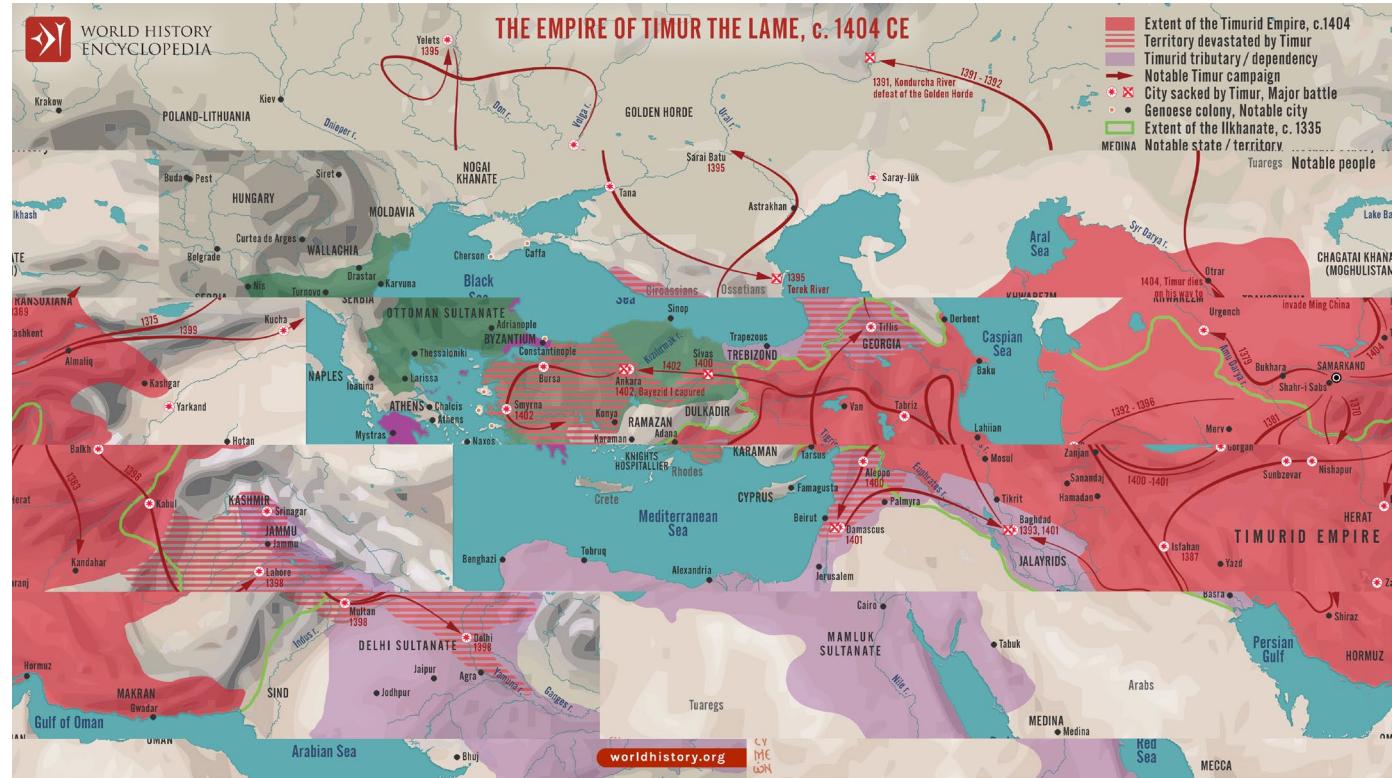


A photograph of a grand staircase made of light-colored marble, featuring numerous wide steps. The staircase is flanked by large, fluted white marble columns. The background shows more of the building's architecture, including a doorway and additional columns.

Renaissance, Recovery, Reform 1450-1650

- Dr Phacha Phanomvan
- Development of International Systems
- Department of International Relations, Chulalongkorn University

Ashes of the Mongolian and Destabilisation of the Eurasian Belt



Estimated Impact of Mongolian Conquest

Region	Population Loss*	Economic Impact	Long-Term Recovery
North China	Tens of millions (30–50%)	Collapsed agriculture, cities ruined	Took a century or more
Persia/Central Asia	Up to 90% (contested)	Artisans, cities, irrigation destroyed	Centuries for some areas
Eastern Europe	Unknown, locally severe	Urban centres, tribute extraction	One to two centuries
Silk Road trade	Brief collapse, then restoration	Urban/market networks reset	Pax Mongolica phase, later maritime shift

Recap

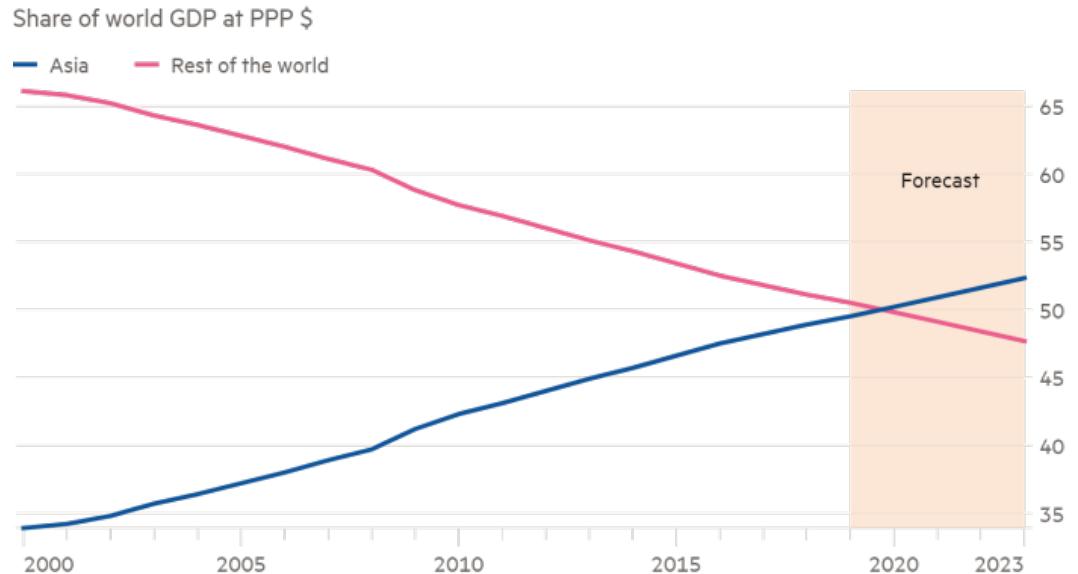
Age of Empires of the Eurasia

- Foundations of Bureaucracy, Laissez-Faire Trade, Technology, and Cultural States
- Fragmentation and Destruction: Mongolian Period

Consolidation and formation of Current Western European Powers:

- Christendom as a foundation for Western Institutions
 - Universalism versus Realism

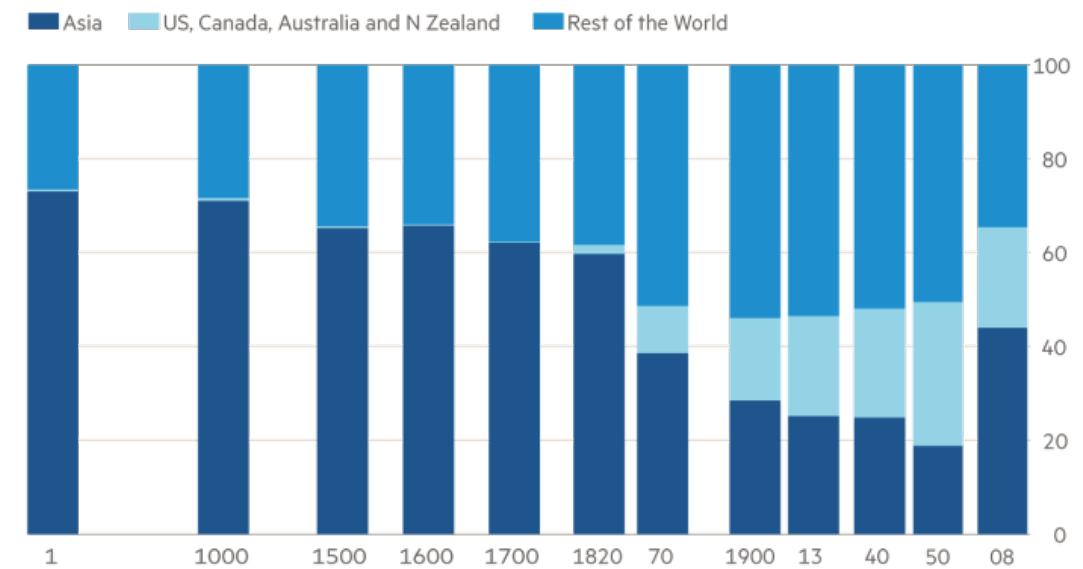
The Asian century is about to begin



Uncited definition of Asia
Sources: IMF, @valentinaromei
© FT

Historical role of Asia

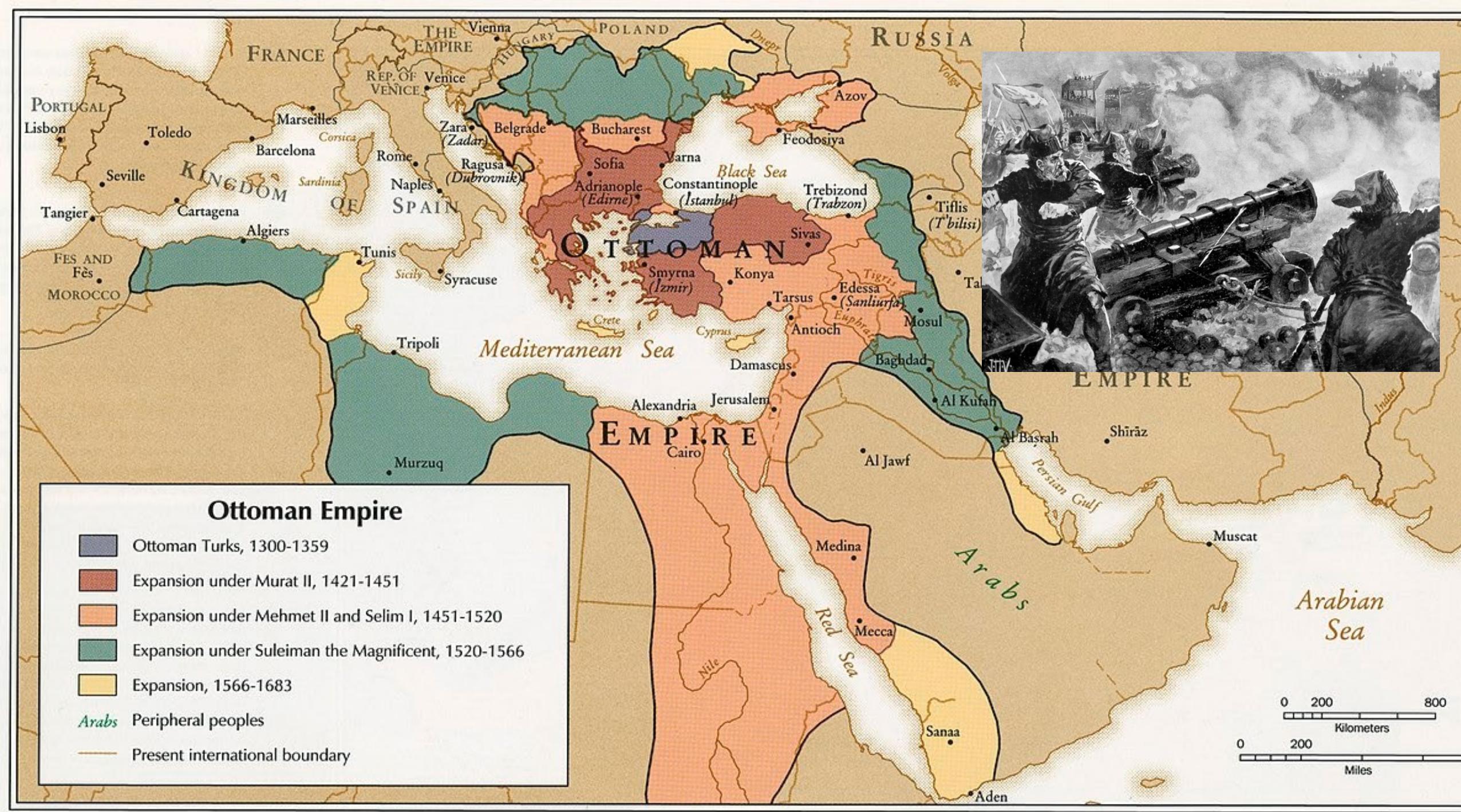
Share of world GDP at purchasing power parity



Source: Angus Maddison
© FT

The last days of
“Romans”, siege of
Constantinople 1453







EXPANSION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

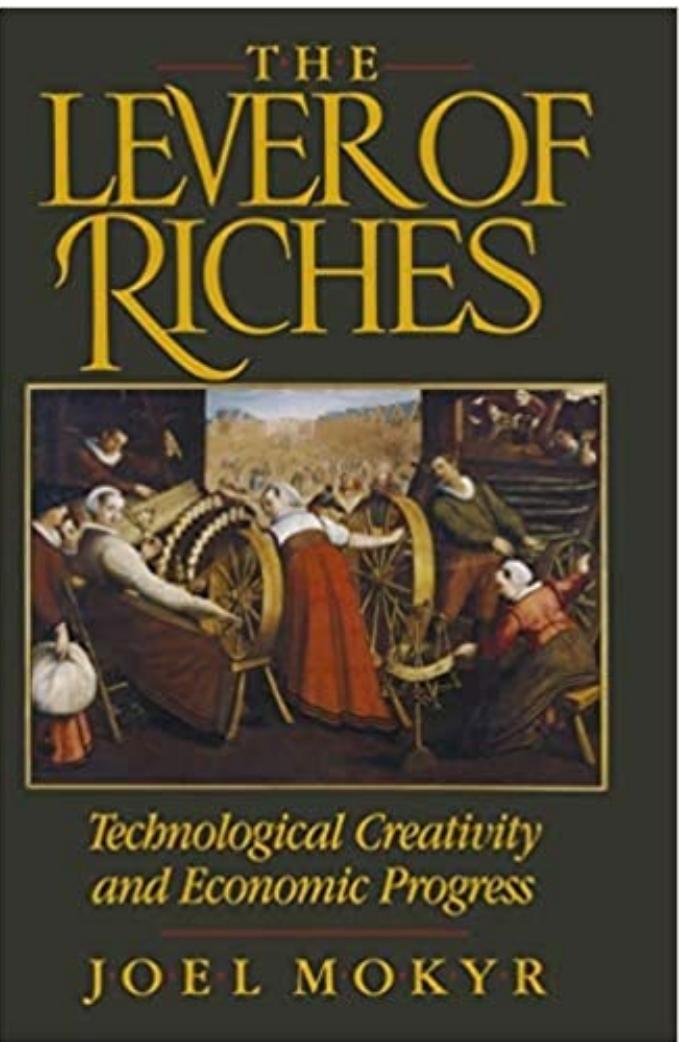
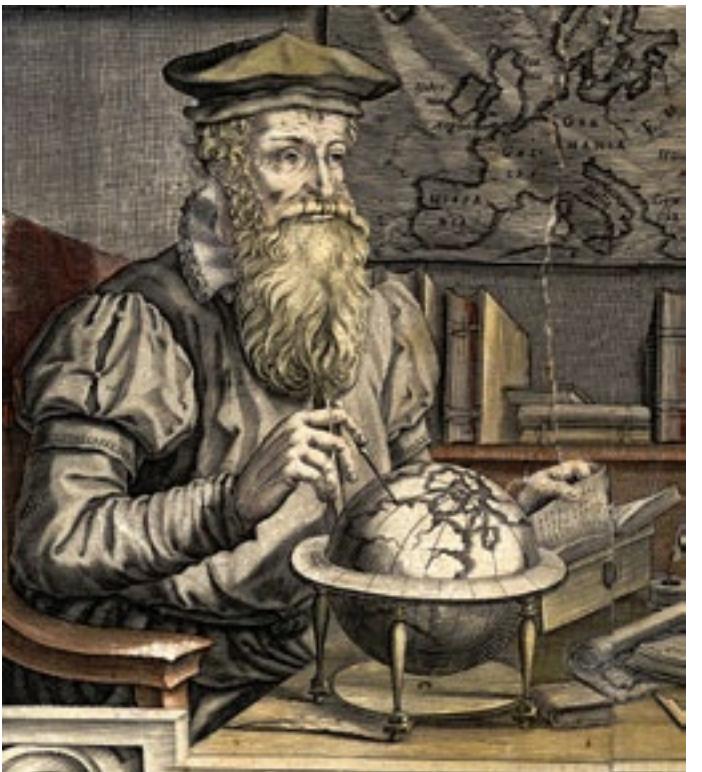
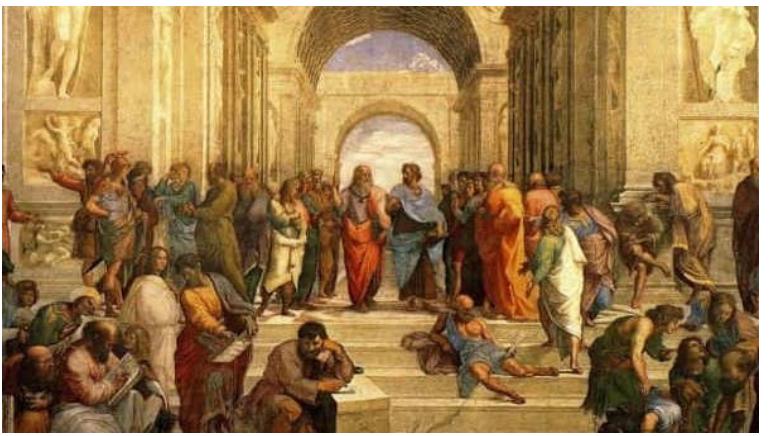
Ottoman Turks, 1300

Acquisitions, 1300–59

Acquisitions, 1359–1451

Acquisitions, 1451–81 (Mehmed II)

Dimension	Ottoman Influence (c. 1300–1700)	Lasting Consequences
Geopolitics	Expansion into Balkans, Hungary, and Greece; key turning points at Vienna, Lepanto	Shifted balance of power; alliances, modernisation
Military	Battles with Habsburgs, Venice, and others; prompted European military innovation	Western military advancement, eventual Ottoman retreat
Economy/Trade	Controlled key trade routes; imposed tariffs; prompted search for new oceanic routes	Sparked Age of Exploration, altered global trades
Society/Religion	Millet system for religious minorities; shaped Christian-Muslim co-existence and division	Cultural hybridisation, preservation of distinct identities
Culture	Artistic, intellectual, and material exchange (fashion, coffee, art, diplomatic rituals)	Lasting fascination and incorporation into European culture
Diplomacy	European "Eastern Question"; Ottoman rivals and partners in statecraft	New forms of power balancing, international law

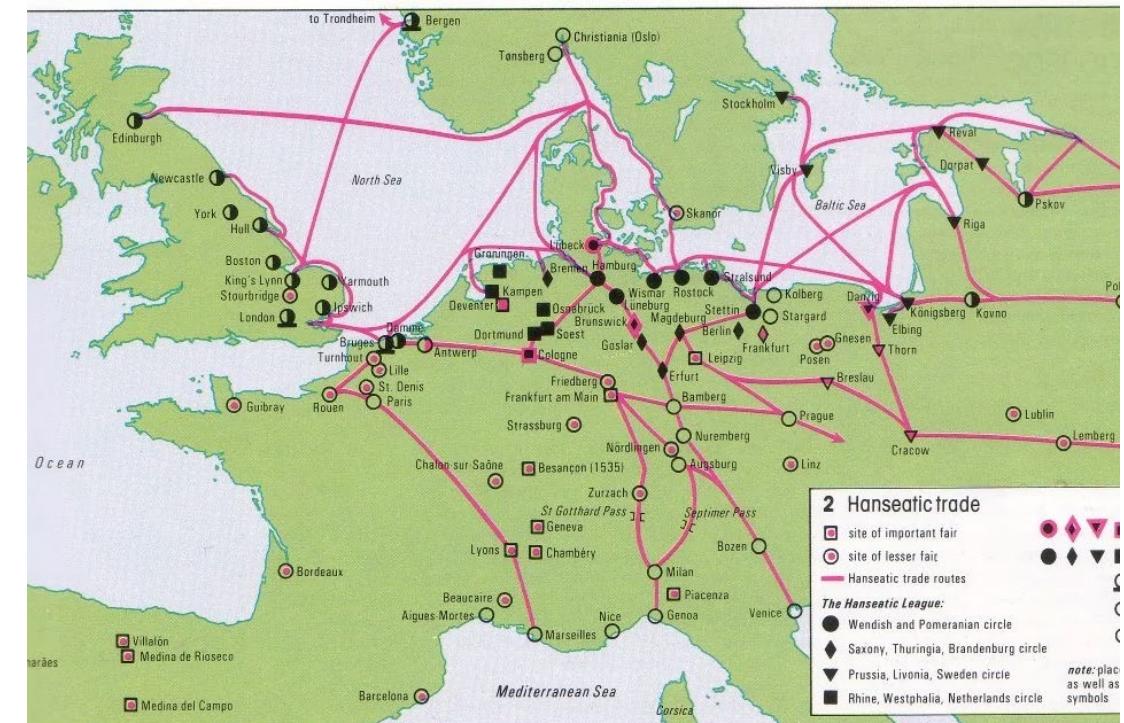
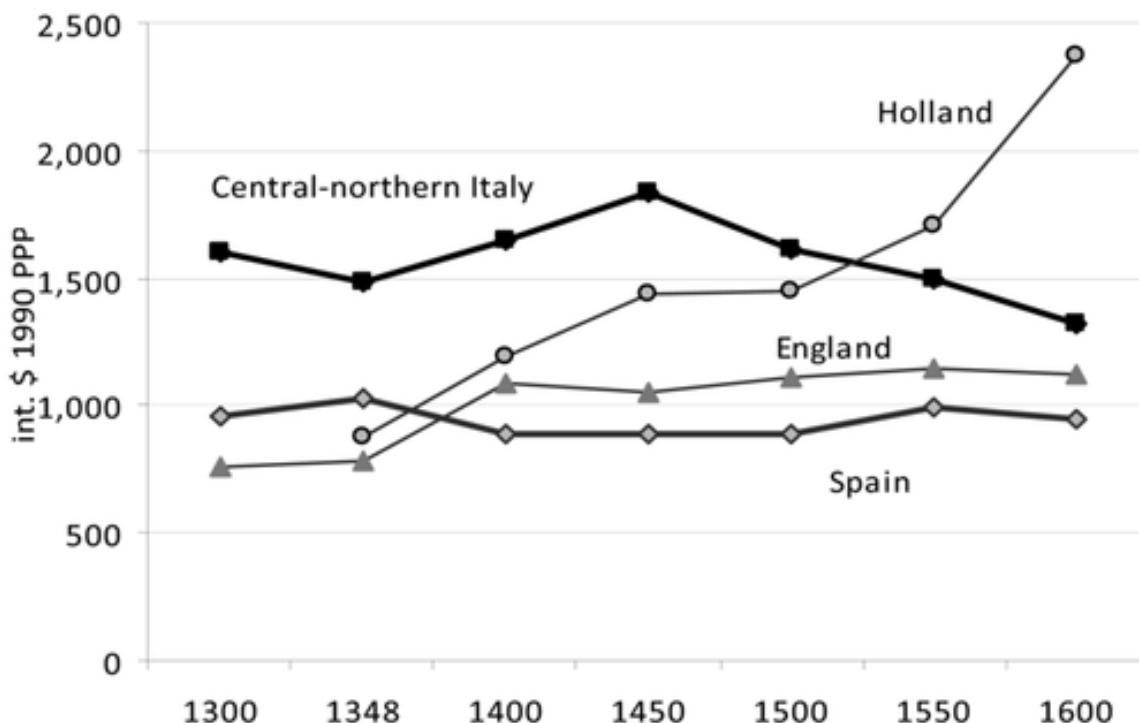


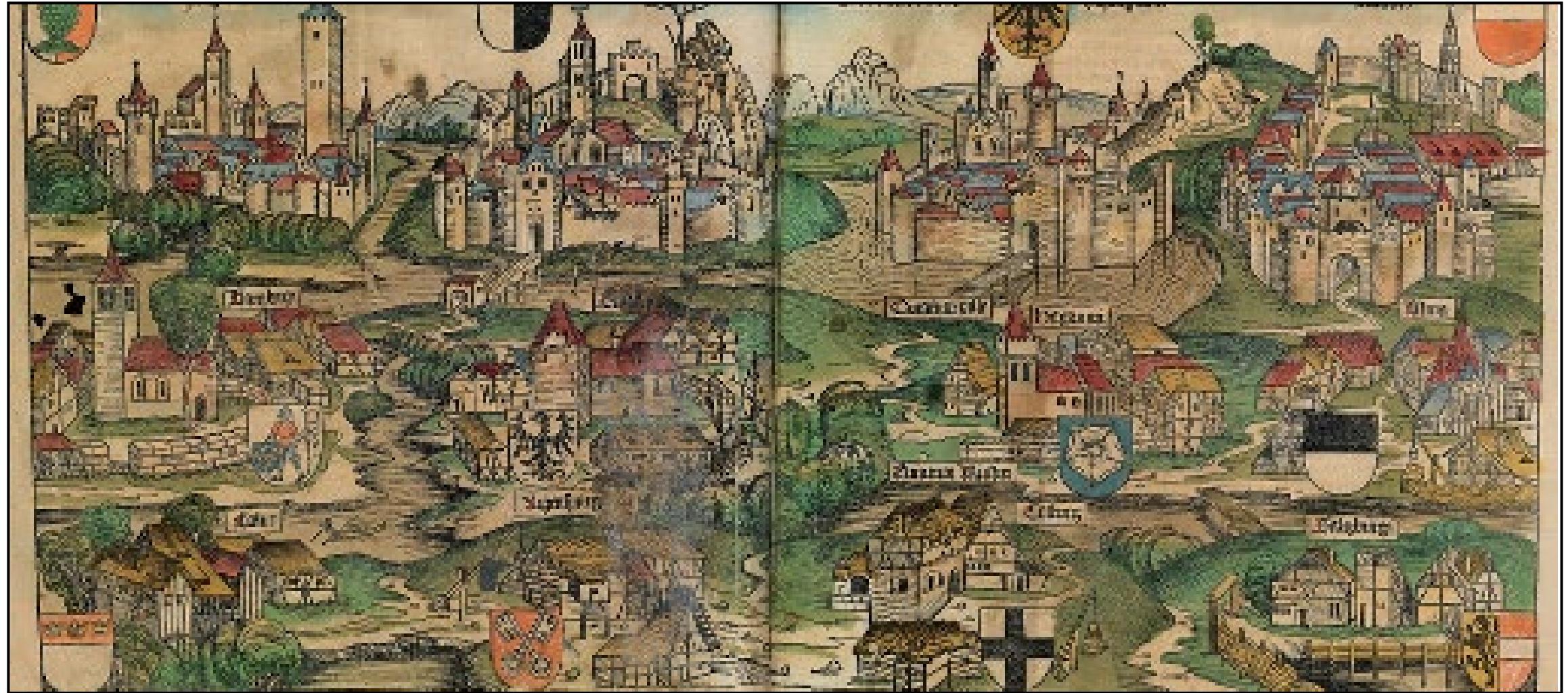
“...technological creativity has been the key lever—or force—behind the expansion of wealth and the rise of modern economies.”



The European Picture

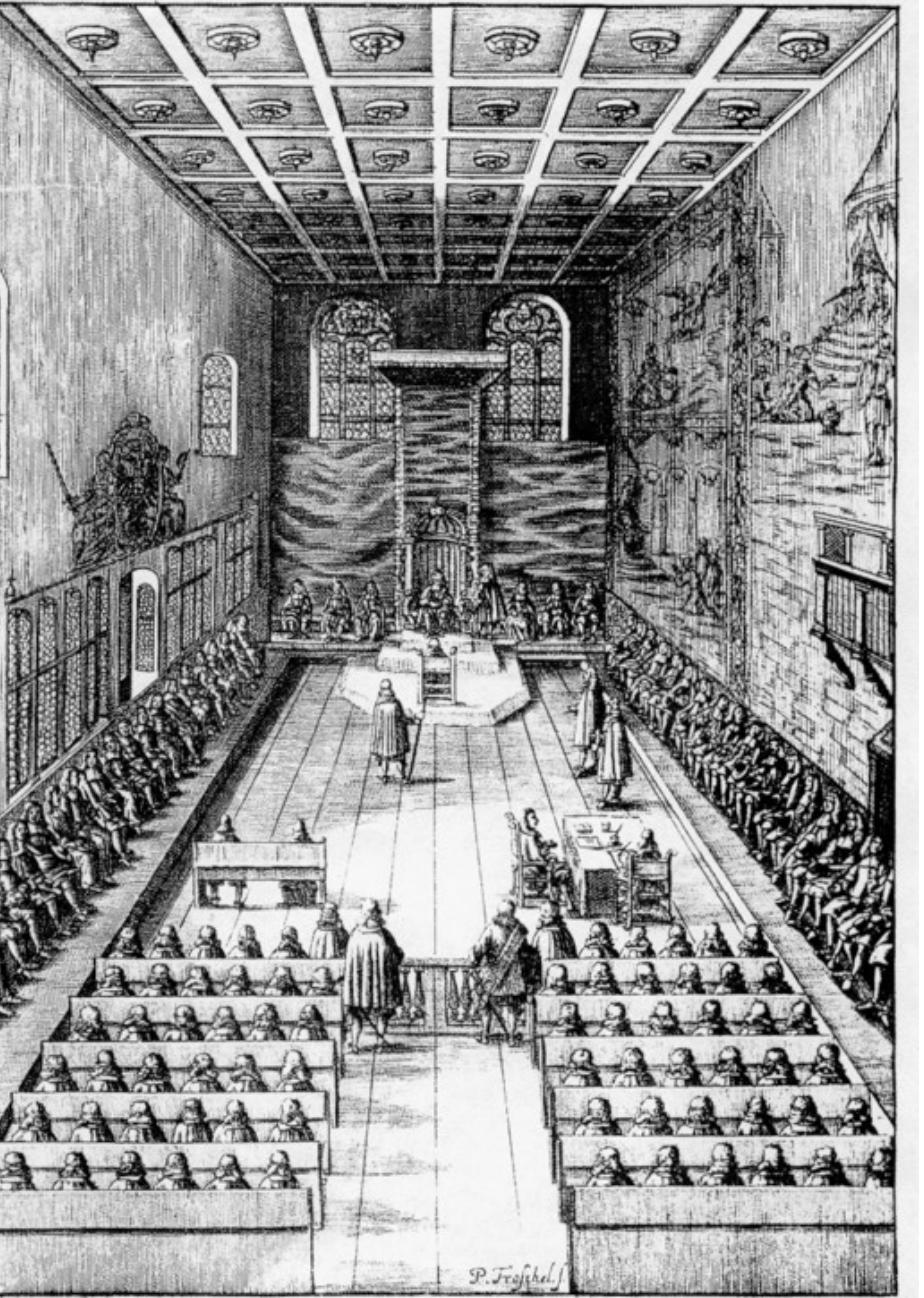
- By the mid 15th century, the dynamics within Europe began to shift. Northern European growth sets the ground for more dynamic transformations and new power structure.....





Free Imperial Cities

Abriß der Solennität, wie es auff Reichs-Tagen bey
Ablesung der Kaiserlichen Proposition gehalten wird.



The Imperial Diet

- Council of 8 Electors
 - King of Bohemia (Arch-cupbearer of the Holy Roman Empire)
 - House of Hapsburg-Lotheringen
 - Archbishop of Mainz (Arch-chancellor of Germany)
 - Archbishop of Trier (Arch-chancellor of Burgundy)
 - Archbishop of Cologne (Arch-chancellor of Italy)
 - Count Palatine of the Rhine (Arch-Steward of the Holy Roman Empire)
 - House of Pfal-Sulzbach
 - Kurfurst of Saxony (Arch-Marshall of the Holy Roman Empire, Head of the Diet Protestant Body)
 - House of Wettin
 - Kurfurst of Brandenburg (Arch-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire)/Prussian Rulers
 - House of Hohenzollern
 - Kurfurst of Brunswick-Luneburg (Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire)
 - House of Hanover*
 - George III, King of the United Kingdom and Ireland voted
- Council of Princes
 - Archduke of Austria
 - Duke of Burgundy
- 33 Ecclesiastical Bench of Princes
- 73 Secular Bench + 4 Single votes (Swabia, Weeterau, Franconia, Westphalia)
- The Council of Cities

An age of Great Reforms

- 1500
 - Personal Monarchy – Curia Regis (King's Court) → precursor of paliaments
 - Advisory council + Judicial Function
 - Late medieval Catholicism
- 1600
 - Weak literacy
- 1700 –Rise of Constitutional Monarchy
 - United Territories
 - Rise of Protestantism → Religion Toleration (late 17th century)
 - Literacy was widespread



Dynamics of European History

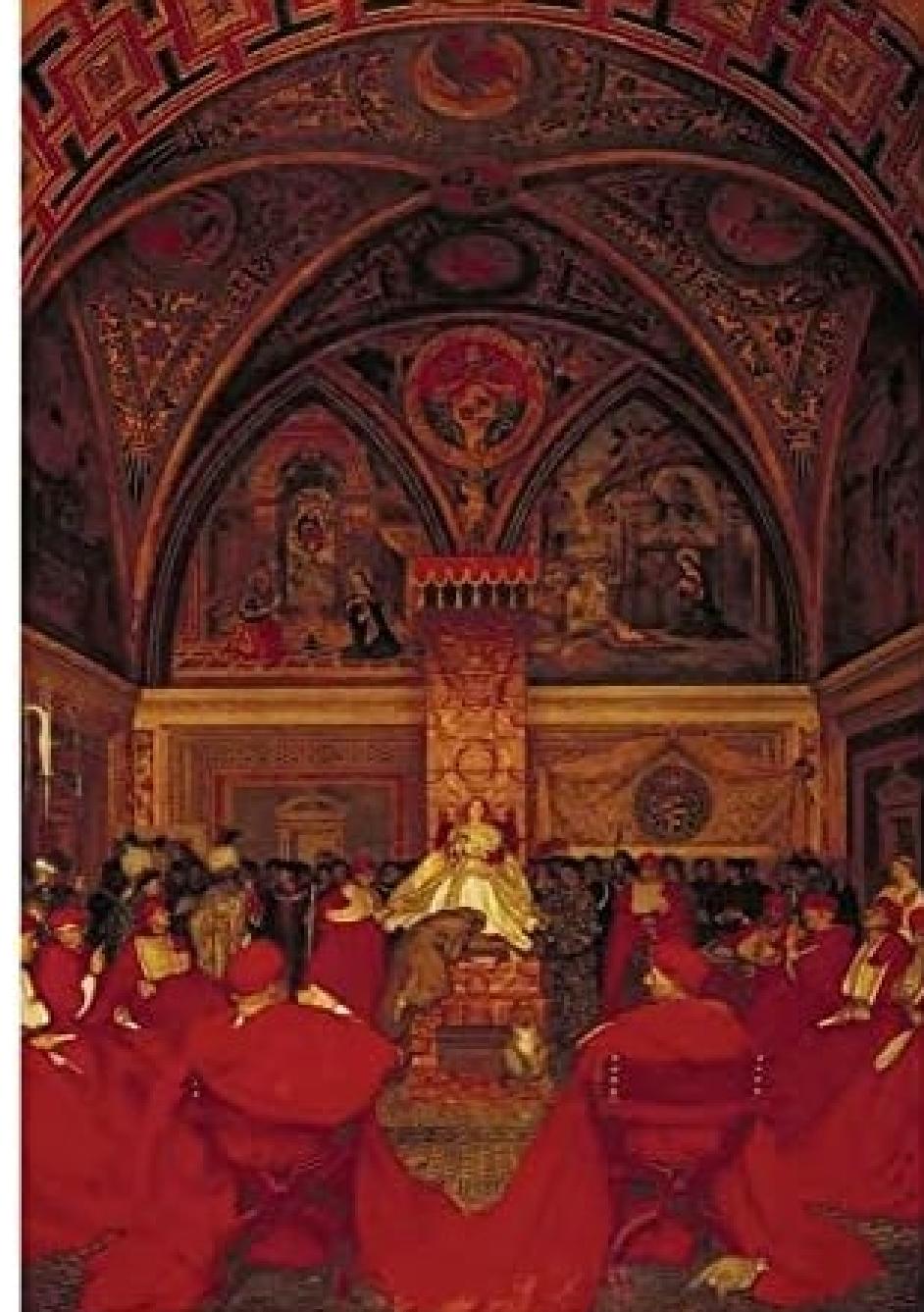
1. Demographic catastrophe followed by continued growth
2. Manufacturing expanded in larger units after the 1700s
3. Growth in authority of central government → state building process
4. Protestant Reformations shattered the unity of medieval Christendom
5. Slow transition from society made up of communities to one consisting of individuals.
6. Relative decline of status of women.
7. Transformation of Europe's relationship to the world.
8. Introduction of decisive new technologies such as printing press and gunpowder, mechanization process in manufacturing
9. Innovative patterns of development

Trouble in Christendom: The Beginning of Changes



The Rise of the Borgias (their predecessors), the Church and Corruption

- Indulgences- selling forgiveness of sin.
- Simony- selling church positions.
 - Rich people could control the church.
- Nepotism- giving church positions to family members
-> second sons
- Relics- Fake objects that could “cure illnesses” and
“bestow blessings.”



Lucrezia presiding over the College of Cardinals
(painting by Frank Cadogan Cowper)

DILIGO TE
NC VNA FIDES
O PETRE



Protestant Reformation and the Inquisition



PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS IN EUROPE mid-16th century

Dominant religion

- Roman Catholic
- Lutheran
- Calvinist
- Church of England
- Eastern Orthodox
- Muslim
- Mixed Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist

Minority religion

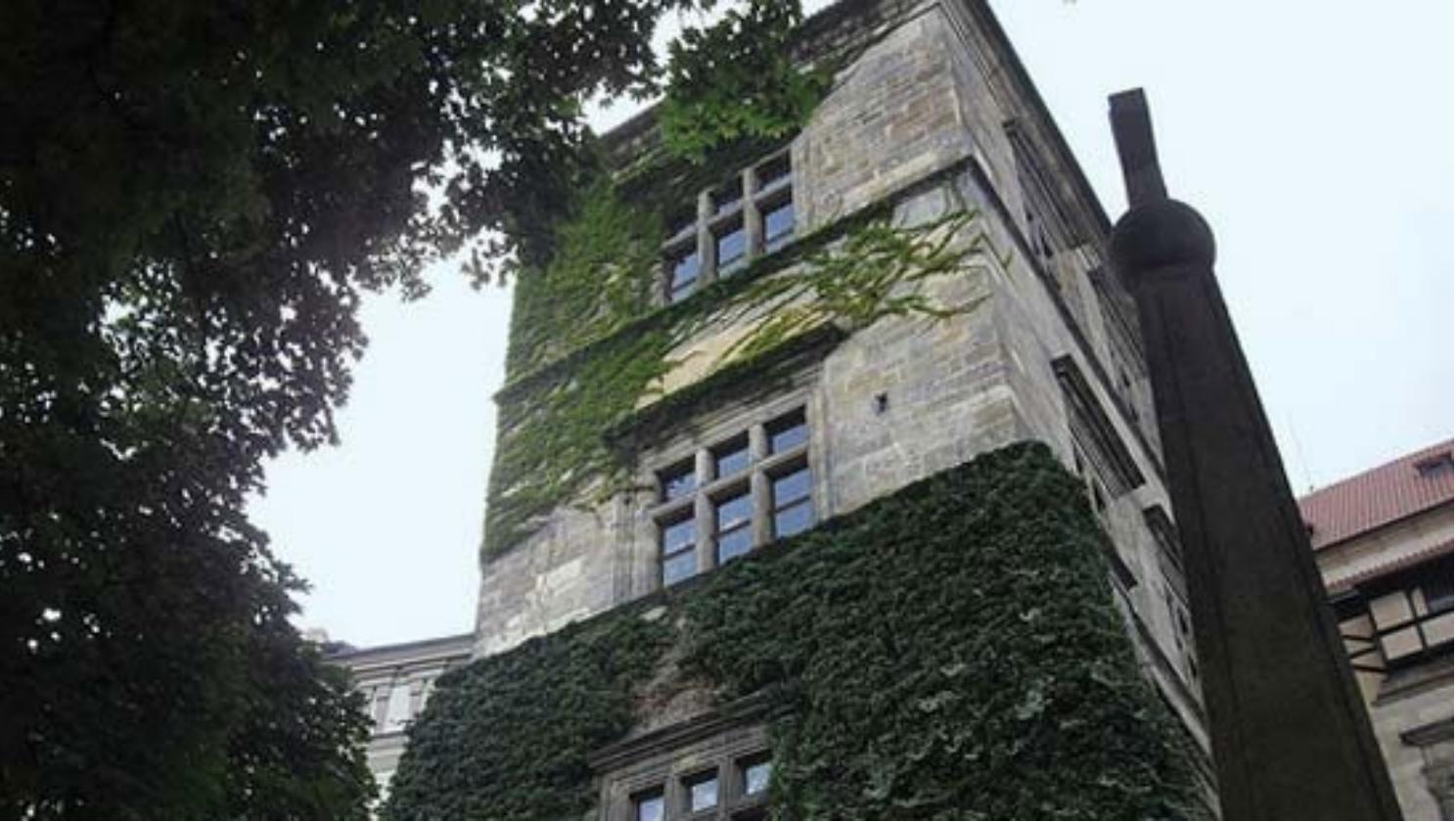
- Calvinist
- Muslim





As for England....





The Thirty Years War (1618-48) 1

- Series of Conflict between Protestant-Catholic rivalries in German constituency that dragged in most of Europe
- 1618 Protestant Bohemian revolt against future emperor Ferdinand II
- 1621 Dutch Revolt
- 1635-48 Franco-Hapsburg confrontation



1648 –A Beginning of a Myth

- The end of the Thirty Years' War
 - 24 October 1648: Treaty of Osnabrück and Treaty of Münster
 - “marked the formal recognition of states as sovereign and independent political units” (Rhyne, 1971)
- The Myth: Peace of Westphalia
 - “With the consecration of state sovereignty, a new international model came in to being” (Beaulac, 2001)
- Westphalia DID NOT
 - Put an end to multi-layered authority in Europe, but simply redistributed power within the Holy Roman Empire



Treaty of Munster, Article 70

- For the greater Firmness of all and everyone of these Articles, this present Transaction shall serve for a perpetual Law and establishes Sanction of the Empire, to be inserted like other fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the Empire in the Acts of the next Diet of the Empire, and the Imperial Capitulation; binding no less the absent than the present, the Ecclesiastics than Seculars, whether they be the States of the Empire or not: insomuch as that it shall be prescribed Rule, perpetually to be followed, as well by the Imperial Counsellors and Officers, as those of other Lords, and all Judges and Officers of Courts of Justice

Religion Tolerance

- The façade: A termination of the Imperial transcendental domination in Europe
- Actual: Not the end of the Empire in favor of the German distinct separate polities
- Beginning of a change towards religion and state
 - The treaties did not abandon the principle that the monarch could determine the religion of the land but provided some safeguards.
 - Provisions to circumscribe and curtail the Princes absolute authority over the religious sphere. (Article 5, paragraph 11, Treaty of Osnabrück)
 - Separate ruler from subject's religion
 - It protected the freedom of conscience for Catholics living in Protestant areas and vice versa → worship practices, education, and political participation

The Beginning of Nation State?? Territorial Settlement



Treaty making power...maybe not

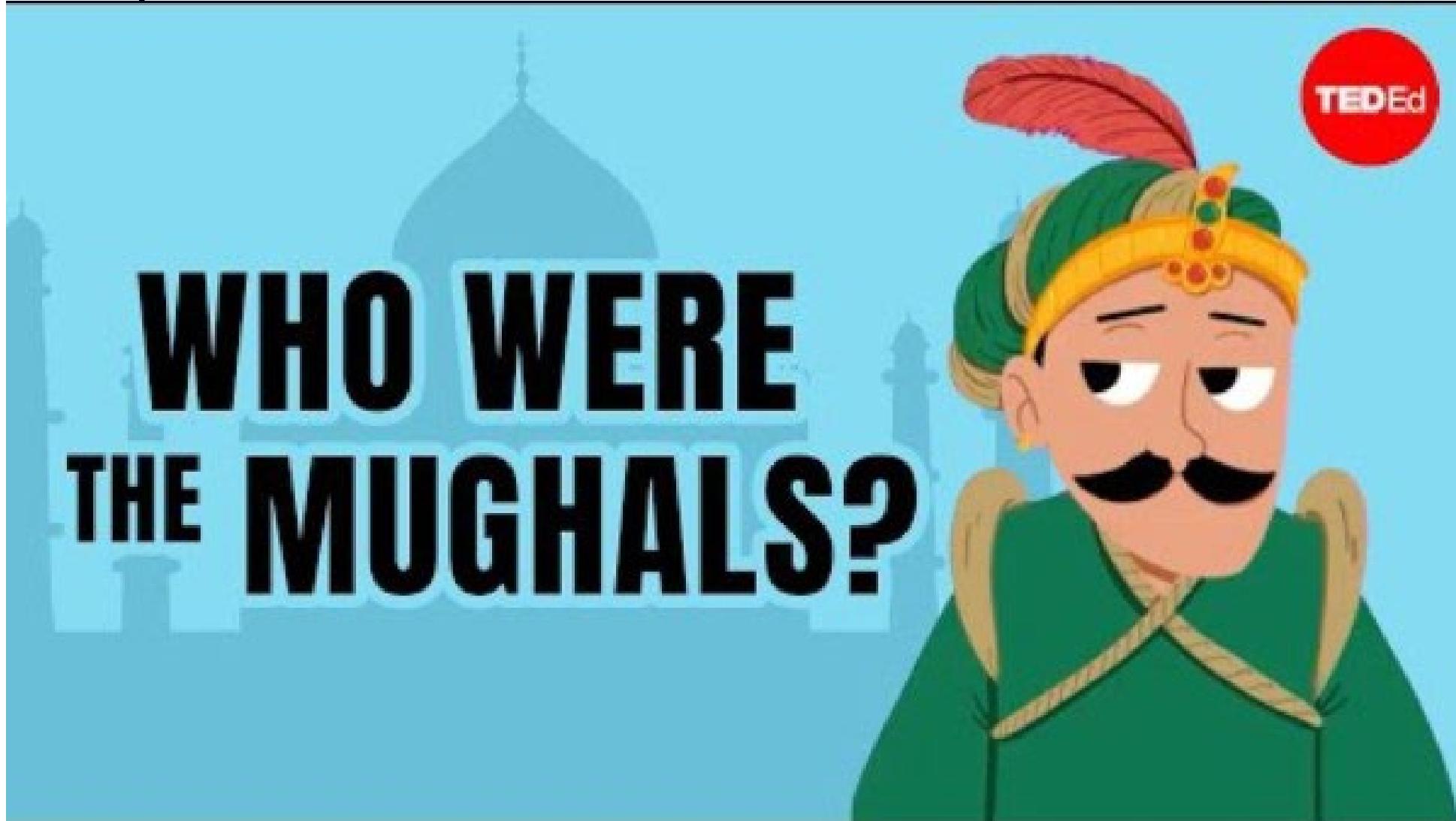
- Was there a break from the ancient regime as historians believed?
- Not really, the political entities making up the empire was given the power to independently make agreements between themselves and with foreign countries. (article 8, paragraph 1, Treaty of Osnabrück)
 - This is something that has always been there....
 - German princes were conducting their own foreign policy long before the Westphalia



Summary

- New Europe:
 - France, Netherlands, England, Spain, Scandinavia
 - Continental: Austro-Hungarian and German Empire
- Beginning of Southern European relative decline to Northern European economies
 - Urban Expansion
 - Invention of Mercantilism and Capital Markets

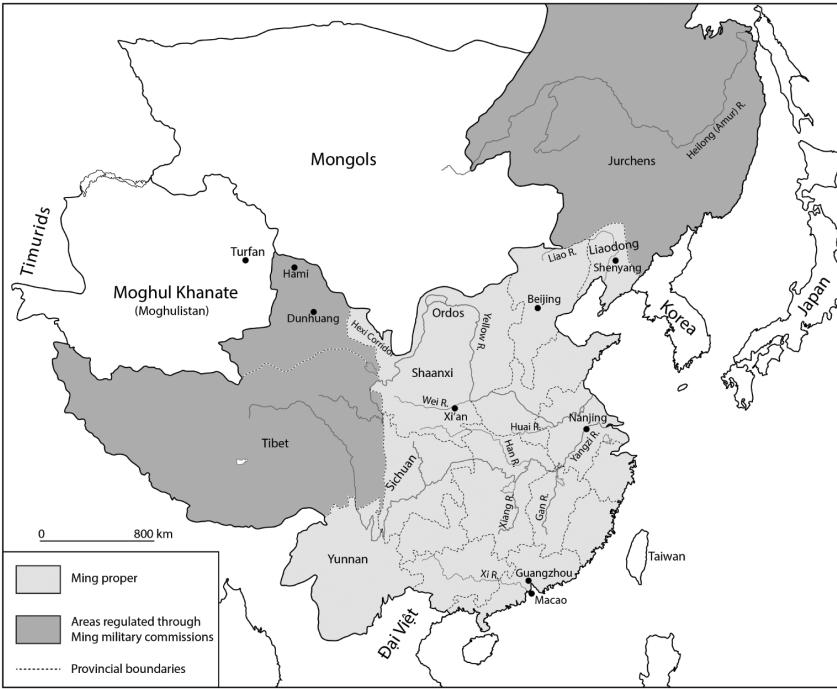
A story we need to know....



Dual-Dynamics: South Asia in Two Empires

- The Mughal Empire
 - Cultural accommodation: Akbar's policy of religious/pluralistic synthesis, Persian as lingua franca, and sponsored translations fuel pluralist statecraft.
 - Urban and courtly life: Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri as cosmopolitan imperial cities.
 - State finance and integration with world markets: Major force in global textile and bullion trade.
 - Gradual decline after 1650, partly due to shifts in policy under Aurangzeb and centrifugal forces.
- Vijayanagara Empire
 - Cosmopolitan urbanism: South Indian capital with Hindu-Muslim architectural synthesis. Nayaka administrative system: Delegated regional governors manage local order and foster Tamil–Deccan integration.
 - Intense trade networks: Spice and luxury commodity export drive interregional links.
 - Succeeded by the Marathas





- Centralised Bureaucracy:
 - Strong imperial state; Confucian exam system shaped elite & policy.
- Commercial & Urban Expansion:
 - Major cities (Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou) thrived; trade and markets boomed.
- Global Trade & Silver Economy:
 - Early maritime outreach (Zheng He), then trade bans; persistent demand for Ming silks, porcelain, lacquerware.
 - By 16th c., Ming China became the *world's main silver sink*: vast inflows from Japan, Latin America via Manila linked China, Europe & Americas.
- State & Social Structure:
 - Gentry-landlord elite, cash-crop agriculture, artisans, merchants; vibrant internal commerce.
- Global Impact:
 - Created world's first global economy: Chinese demand for silver and goods structured Eurasian–American exchanges.
 - Export industries (ceramics, silk) reshaped world luxury consumption.
 - Silver dependency left Ming vulnerable to global price shocks; contributed to later crisis.



Ming China

Another Collapse! 1644



Qing Dynasty...

- Inflexible Political and Institutional Structures
- Economic Policy and Self-Isolation
- Bureaucratic Corruption and Knowledge Limits
- Military and Technology Stagnation
- Socio-Economic Stresses and Demographic Crisis
- Failure to Engage with Modernity





Next time...
colonisation,
the game
changer
