

# Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections

## 1450-1750

### 4.1: Tech. Innovations 1450-1750 t

- During the time, **maritime empires** didn't grow necessarily b/c of gunpowder, but because of other factors
- Europeans had long benefited from trade on **Silk Road** and **Indian Ocean**
  - However, many of those lands were muslim controlled
  - Europeans wanted another way to Asia to establish trade on their own terms
  - Needed new technology from ships to do so
    - Learned about sailing from **Greeks, Asians, Muslims**
- Technologies inherited
  - Charts of **wind patterns** and **astronomy** for direction
    - Became more complex and detailed than ancient ones
  - **Astrolabe** and **magnetic compass** to find more direction
    - Astrolabe determined latitude
  - **Lateen sail**
    - Allowed sailors to **tack** into the wind
    - Ships with square and lateen sails could travel further and expand trade routes
- Maritime trade technologies from **Portuguese** and **Dutch**
  - Portuguese created a new ship called the **Caravel**
    - Smaller, more navigable ship
    - Fast ships because of combo of square and lateen sails
    - Could also carry large amounts of cargo for trade despite speed
  - Dutch created a ship called the **Fluyt**
    - Was revolutionary because at the time, most merchant ships were built for conversion to military which meant they were expensive and had large crews
    - Fluyts were built exclusively for trade meaning they were cheaper to build and needed less labor
      - Could also carry more cargo
  - Just b/c they were not land based did not mean they used gunpowder
    - Used cannons on ships to take land and establish new empires

## 4.2: Exploration: Causes and Events 1450-1750 a

- Motives for 15th/16th century Europeans
  - Wealth
    - Gold, silver, resources
    - Establish trade routes to increase own country's wealth
  - Power
    - Expansion of empires
    - Colonies
  - Spreading Christianity
- **Mercantilism**: increase power and wealth of the state
  - Policies
    - Restrict import of certain goods to protect domestic industries
    - Subsidize exports to make them more competitive
    - Establish colonies
    - Regulate trade (ex. tariffs)
    - Encourage the accumulation of gold and silver
- Results
  - Portugal
    - Mapping the world
      - Discovered **Cape of Good Hope** in South Africa
    - 1497-98 Sea route to India: **Vasco da Gama**
      - Around South Africa
    - Exploration of African coast
      - Established trading posts and colonies
      - **Gold, ivory, slave trade**
  - Spain
    - Conquest of the Americas
      - **Christopher Columbus** in 1492: first European to explore Americas
      - Colonies in Central and South America
    - Circumnavigation of the globe
      - 1519 **Ferdinand Magellan**
        - Demonstrate power of Spanish empire
        - Colonized the **Philippines**
  - Britain
    - Exploration of North America
      - **John Cabot** exploration→ claimed east coast of Canada
        - **Newfoundland**: first British settlement
      - 1607: **Jamestown, Virginia**

- Exploration of Pacific
    - Late 1700s: **James Cook**
      - Geography, climate, peoples
      - Explored **Australia**
- France
  - North America
    - Canada, U.S., Caribbean
    - **Fur and timber** trade
  - Arctic exploration
    - 1534: **Jacques Cartier**
    - Developed technologies to explore Arctic
  - Africa
    - Explored & claimed territory
- Dutch
  - **East Indies**
    - Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore
    - **Dutch East India Company (VOC): 1602-1799**
    - Spice, gold trade
  - Arctic Exploration
    - Whaling stations: used whale oil for fuel and lamp

## 4.3: Columbian Exchange 1450-1750 t

- **Columbian Exchange** was the meeting of Europe and Americas
  - Meant disaster for natives of Americas and profitability for Europeans
  - Introduced new ways of life and death through mutual sharing of the east and west
  - Definition: the transfer of animals, plants, and diseases from the East to the West and vice versa
  - Named after **Columbus** who sailed to **Hispaniola** in **1492**
- Diseases
  - Natives in Americas had no **immunities** to new diseases as they had been separated for a long time
    - **Smallpox** was the most devastating disease, an airborne disease
    - Responsible for large scale death in Americas, killed 50% of all native population in the Americas
    - More Europeans brought malaria, measles, flu, etc.
- Animals and Food
  - Sharing of animals and food went both ways
  - New foods and animals had massive effects

- Europeans introduction:
  - Europeans introduced **pigs, cows, wheat, and grapes** to the Americas
    - Became staples of the American diet
  - Introduced horses which were very beneficial to the natives in the plains region who could now use them to hunt buffalo with greater efficiency
    - Horses also provided advantage against other tribes
- Western introduction:
  - **Mesoamericans** introduced very important food items to Europeans
    - Cacao, Maize, Potatoes
    - Expanded European diet and population growth
- Agriculture and Labor
  - Explorers were there looking for gold and silver originally, but found that their colonies could get rich through farming
  - Needed labor to create large scale farms
    - At first they enslaved natives but they were able to escape as they knew the land well
    - Portuguese in Brazil found massive success doing this with sugarcane
    - Began to import enslaved laborers from Africa, especially from **Kongo Kingdom**
  - As demand for sugarcane and tobacco spiked, so did the demand for slaves.
    - Millions of africans were forced from their homes into the **trans-Atlantic slave trade**
    - Despite the large amount of slaves being exported, African population saw an overall growth from the amount of new foods being introduced
      - Yams and manioc introduced to Africa from places like brazil
- Environmental impact
  - At first the natives had been farming for centuries and had created a way to live sustainably
  - European colonists began to **overharvest** and use the land more aggressively
  - Large scale **deforestation** and depletion of the soil
  - Strained water supply and introduced pollution

## 4.4: Maritime Empires Established 1450-1750 a

- Portuguese established trading post empires in Africa
  - By setting up ports of trade at strategic locations along the African coast, they grew rich by controlling trade
  - Trading posts usually established in cooperation with African leaders
  - Traded gunpowder weapons for enslaved people
  - Once African leaders had guns, they had an advantage over neighboring people

- Some African people were open to influence from the Europeans
  - Some african states grew very wealthy by trading enslaved people
  - Also saw cultural borrowing from Europeans
    - Kingdom of Kongo, King Alfonso I converted to Christianity
    - Christian influence in Koongo art
  - African states also raided other states to enslave the prisoners of war
- Japan was closed off from outside European influence
  - Originally, when dutch and portuguese arrived with merchants and missionaries, the Japanese were open to them
  - As the japanese noticed the growing European and Christian influence influence, they closed off all trade with europeans and tried to stop all foreign influence
- British in India
  - British drove French out of India during the 7 Years' War gaining significant influence in India
  - **British East India Company** joint stock company that gained influence in India
    - At first was pretty restricted by Mughal leaders
    - Gained influence by pitting hindus and muslims against each other in their rivalry and consolidated power for themselves
    - With help of **sepoys**, indian soldiers, the British moved inland and controlled much of India
- Europeans in America
  - Columbus brought diseases to the Americas
  - With disease and advanced weapons, they toppled the **Aztec and Incan Empires**
    - **1521 New Spain** established on **Aztec** land
    - **1572** conquered **Incas**
  - Rivalries between spanish and portuguese
    - Both wanted to have control over America
      - **Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494**
      - Split Americas along a **meridian (vertical line)**
        - Portuguese had everything east of it (Brazil)
  - Other Europeans in americas
    - Dutch, British in North america; French, British in Canada
- **Indian Ocean Trade**
  - More europeans involved, but **Indian Trade Network** continued with these changes as normal
  - Trade used to be maintained by **ethnic** and **religious** ties
  - Portuguese' military might changed trade to be favorable for themselves
- **Coerced Labor**: supported expansion
  - Several forms of coerced labor:

- **Hacienda** system: Spanish government grants **haciendas** (land holdings) to **conquistadors** who could farm, lease, or control land
  - Once people started working for the lords, it was likely they wouldn't stop b/c they accumulated debt to the owners
  - Sugarcane and labor made owners very wealthy
- **Encomienda** system: system of labor where the beneficiary of the encomienda system was granted responsibility for a certain number of natives
  - Nobles gave protection and christian education to the natives in return for tribute (often labor)
  - Similar to feudal europe: natives weren't slaves but weren't free
- **Mit'a** system: Existing system of labor in Incan empire where people had to work on public projects for a given number of days per year
  - Spanish came to Americas in search of gold and silver
  - Found lots of labor from Incas and exploited mit'a system to force the Incans to work as slaves in silver mines
- **Chattel Slavery**: where people are owned as property
  - Africa had already sold slaves in Indian Ocean Trade, but Atlantic Slave Trade devastated Africa because it exported slaves at a massive scale
  - Many slaves were African because Natives were defeated by european diseases or could escape easily because they knew the land well
- **Indentured Servitude**: attempted by British colonists in North America
  - People would work for a set amount of time and then set free
  - However, labor was temporary because of the contract so Chattel Slavery was favored
- Brutal **Middle Passage**
  - Packed into ships made specifically to hold slaves across the Atlantic
    - So tightly packed that most of the slaves died from disease or suffocation before even arriving
  - Many slaves formed communities among the displaced

## 4.5: Maritime Empires Maintained & Developed 1450-1750 t

- Economic Strategies to increase power
  - Dominant economic system of the European colonizing states was **mercantilism**
    - **Mercantilism**: fixed amount of wealth in the world

- Main principles:
  - Gaining wealth means someone else loses wealth
  - Wealth is measured in gold and silver
  - State's main economic goal was to create a favorable balance of trade
    - Want more exports than imports
  - **Colonies** exist to enrich the mother country
    - Especially with raw materials
- **Joint-Stock companies**
  - New companies formed based on this principle
    - Exploration was funded by private investors who pooled money together instead of government
    - Shared profits and losses
  - Two important examples
    - **British East India Company**
    - **Dutch East India Company**
  - In Spain and Portugal, kings and queens funded exploration
- Infusion of gold and silver into world economies from the Americas had a profound effect
  - Called **commercial revolution**
  - Now goods were being traded for gold and silver rather than other goods
  - Chinese made silver their currency resulting in a high demand for silver
    - Traded luxury goods for silver
    - Didn't have any silver mines themselves so all silver came from the Americas or foreign trade
- **Triangular Trade**
  - New massive system of trade in Atlantic Ocean
    - Manufactured goods traded from Europe to West Africa
    - Enslaved people transported from West Africa to Americas
    - Raw materials from Americas traded to Europe
- **Indian Ocean Trade** routes were still going strong
  - States vied for dominance over these routes
    - Big rivalry developed between Europeans and Muslims
    - **1509** Portuguese defeated Muslim forces in a battle over trade rights
      - Defeated naval battle due to advanced ships but lost against Moroccan Muslims on land
- **Monopolies**
  - When one entity has total domination over a particular market
    - More specifically, companies with exclusive trading rights at given ports
    - Spanish had a monopoly over tobacco growth in the Americas

- Continuity of traditional regional markets with trade
  - Trade of peasant and artisan goods flourished too
    - Silk from China, cotton from India, wool and linen from Europe
- How development of these empires affected the political, economic, and religious cultural dynamics in the places where they existed
  - African Slave trade
    - Some areas were very weakened: Kingdom of the Kongo
    - Trade was so profitable that the trade continued
    - Most of the slaves were men so many more women than men
      - Led to rise of **polygyny**
    - Saw a decline in population, but the introduction of new foods from the Americas like maize and manioc resulted in an overall growth in population size
  - Belief systems of conquered people
    - Rulers had to decide what people believed
    - Some were tolerable: Mongols and Akbar allowed tolerance of all religions
    - Most europeans were the opposite
      - **Christianity was proselytizing**
      - Many of the native cultural and social systems in Americas were wiped clean with the many diseases from the Europeans
      - Even those who survived had their culture destroyed
      - **Hernan Cortes** burned all native people's books and moved Spanish culture into those places
  - As religion spread into new territories, two responses
    - 1. **Syncretism**
      - Blending of two beliefs into one
      - Many africans melded their traditional religions with European Christianity
      - Many indigenous people in americas took christian beliefs and combined with celebration of their own holy days
    - 2. **Conflict**
      - Sunni/Shia divide
        - Intensified by **Ottoman** and **Safavid** (see un 3)
      - **Protestant reformation**
        - Split in Christian church that separated Roman Catholics from the newly formed Protestants
        - Split occurred for many reasons
          - Most important was different interpretation of the doctrine of salvation



- Also selling of indulgences
- Led by Martin Luther who nailed 95 theses highlighting faults of the catholic church

## 4.6: Internal and External Challenges to State Power 1450-1750 a

- State expansion → resistance and rebellion
  - Both internal (in home country) and external (colony)
  - Portugal
    - 17th century: **Queen Nzinga** ruled over Ndongo and Matamba (present day Angola/ Central Africa)
      - Leadership, diplomacy, military powers
    - Slave raids by Portugal
    - Nzinga Allied initially with Portugal to protect import of guns
    - As Portuguese hostility and expansionism increased, Nzinga turned to the Dutch
      - Defeated Portugal in 1647
      - Dutch retreated forces after a year
    - Nzinga personally led troops into battle
    - After her death, Portuguese controlled region until 1975
  - France
    - **Fronde** civil disturbances (1648-1653) attempted to curb royal power
      - Internal
  - Russia
    - **Serfdom** oppression increased by 15th century
      - Tied to land despite abolition in other European countries
      - Free peasants forced into serfdom with debt
    - **Cossacks**: escaped serfs organized as free peasants in the steppes
      - Rebelled against **Catherine the Great (Pugachev rebellion)**
        - Empress from 1762 to 1796
        - Military expansion, modernization, supported arts
      - Suppressed by the gov't and increased oppression to prevent another conflict
  - South Asia
    - **Mughals** (Muslim) ruled region in 17th century
      - **Maratha rebellion** 1680-1707
        - Hindu warriors fearful of minority rule

- Killed Mughal leader and established **Maratha Empire** until 1818
- Maratha Empire
  - Powerful cavalry and infantry
  - Declined in 19th century by losing war against British East India Company
- Spanish Empire
  - 1680: **Pueblo Revolt**
    - Indigenous warriors resisting to forced labor, cultural suppression, and religious persecution
    - Drove Spanish out of present day New Mexico for over a decade
- British Empire
  - **Maroons** in Jamaica
    - British took control over Spanish in 1655
    - Spanish slave owners fled → slaves escaped and formed settlements (Maroons)
    - Revolts some successful but suppressed
  - 1663: **Gloucester County Rebellion**
    - Virginia
    - African slaves and white indentured servants allied to demand freedom
    - Created racist policies to prevent commingling
    - Some rights to white servants
  - 1675: **Metacom's War**
    - Native tribes tried to drive British off New England
    - 14 months of bloody rebellion; Natives lost
  - Internal: **Glorious Revolution**
    - England was majority Protestant
    - 1685: Catholic King James II rose to power and implemented anti-Protestant policies
    - William and Mary II pressured him into exile and took throne without bloodshed
      - Accepted joint powers with parliament and signed **English Bill of Rights**

## 4.7: Changing Social Hierarchies 1450-1750 t

- Major effects of the expansion of sea-based (and land) empires was the changing of social hierarchies
- **Ottoman Empire**

- Social structure built around a **warrior aristocracy**
- They competed for power with the **ulama**, islamic scholars who held power
- **Janissary corps** also wanted power themselves
  - Staged coups to overthrow the sultan
  - Unrest from string of incapable sultans
    - Power shift in sultanate
    - **Viziers**, advisors to the sultanate, consolidated lots of power for themselves
- Women and minorities
  - Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492 during the **Spanish Inquisition**, found sanctuary in the Ottoman empire, especially in Istanbul
    - Still had to pay **jizya** and confined to certain parts of the city
  - Women had little direct power but many of the sultan's wives and concubines vied to promote their own sons to positions of power
    - **Harem politics**
      - Particular group of women had lots of power
- **Qing Dynasty**
  - Established in 1644 by Manchu people
    - Manchus maintained a few distinctively Chinese Institutions
      - Civil service exam, bureaucracy
      - Partly to legitimize power in eyes of the Chinese
      - Majority of chinese population was Han chinese
      - However, Manchus were against Han culture
      - Government officials had to wear their hair in the braided queues of the Manchurians
        - Would be executed if they did not which resulted in the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Han chinese who resisted their rule
- Europe
  - Social hierarchy: royalty, then nobility
    - They began to struggle for power
    - **Louis XIV** won the struggle by removing nobility's power and making them live at **Palace at Versailles**
  - Russia social hierarchy: **Tsar**, then **boyars** (landed aristocracy), then **merchants**, then **peasants**
    - Many of the **peasants** fell into poverty and became **serfs**
    - Conflict between boyars and tsar
      - Boyars opposed expansionist policies of **Tsar Ivan the IV**
      - Tsar entered armed conflict against the boyars and won

- Ivan confiscated their power and made them move to **Moscow** (capital) to oversee them (similar to Japan and France)
- Americas
  - Formation of completely new social hierarchy with intro of europeans
    - Social hierarchy was based on ancestry and race called **casta system**
    - Order is as follows: **Peninsulares** (those born on Iberian peninsula), **criolles/creoles** (europeans born in americas), **castas** (mixed ancestry)
      - Order within castas:
      - **Mestizos**: mixed native and european ancestry
      - **Mulattos**: mixed african and european ancestry
      - **Zambos**: mixed african and native ancestry
      - **Indigenous people**
      - **African people**
    - **Casta system** similar to hindu caste system
      - Wherever you were born you stayed in and it was based on ancestry
      - However, those in casta system could marry up a class but that was rare

## 4.8: Continuity and Change 1450-1750 a

- Global trade
  - Factors that made it possible
    - Economical
      - Western Europe had growing desires for expansion of trade
    - Political
      - Europe wanted colonies to spread influence and get resources
    - Technological
      - New: astrolabe, compass
      - Improved safety and accuracy
  - Exchanges
    - Goods
    - **Columbian Exchange**
      - Afro-Eurasia and Americas
      - Diffusion of people, religions, culture, science, and technology
      - Plants, animals
        - Beans, corn, potatoes, tobacco into Afro-Eurasia

- Sugar, coffee, rice, cattle into Americas
- Diseases
  - Indigenous had to fight new diseases
    - **Smallpox, malaria, measles, yellow fever**
    - Lack of immunity and medical advancements created high mortality rates
  - Europeans brought back and spread **STDs**
- **Agriculture**
  - Continuity: importance
    - Important for financial sustainment
    - Primary source of employment within rural areas
  - Changes
    - Technology/techniques
      - **Crop rotation, heavy plow**
      - Increased productivity and output
      - Shift from **subsistence agriculture to commercial**
        - Farmers made food for commercial instead of only for themselves
    - Increased demand for labor
      - Raw materials and finished products became more popular
      - **Atlantic Slave Trade** utilized in colonies
        - Brutal and inhumane conditions
  - Impact of changes
    - Social structure
      - Class
        - **Middle class** increased in Europe
          - Landowners raised wealth
          - Economic power → political influence
        - Landless laborers faced worsen conditions (globally)
          - Rise in commercial agriculture displaced rural communities
          - Lost communal land
          - Traditional social structures eroded
    - Gender
      - Commercial agriculture changed gender roles
        - Men: cash crops
        - Women: domestic tasks and household maintenance
      - Africa: demographic crisis from Atlantic slave trade

- Men sold to work overseas
    - Women and children had to take on male roles
    - Single parent and polygamy
  - Environmental
    - Deforestation
    - Decreased biodiversity
    - Cash crops required water management
      - Negative impact on aquatic ecosystems
- Empires
  - Expansion
    - Colonization
      - Spanish and Portugal started with Aztec and Inca
      - French, Dutch, English in Americas
        - English: Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 first
      - European powers established trading posts in Africa coasts
      - British colonies in India
      - Dutch trading posts in Indonesia
    - Mercantilism
      - Nation's wealth and power were directly linked to the amount of gold and silver
      - Wealth is increased by increasing exports and decreasing imports
      - Europe extracted colonies for resources and used their market for exporting goods
      - Paved way for capitalism
    - Conflicts
      - **French and Indian War (1754-1763)**
        - British and French colonies fought for **Ohio River Valley**
          - Native tribes allied
        - British victory
      - **Seven Years' War (1756-1763)**
        - British vs. French and respective allies
        - Fought in **Europe, N.America, India**
        - British victory
          - Gained French colonies in **Canada, India, and Caribbean**
      - **Dutch-Portuguese War (1602-1654)**
        - Fought for trade routes in Asia, Africa, America
        - Ended with **Treaty of the Hague**
          - Dutch control of East Indies

- Portuguese control of Brazil
- **Anglo-Mughal Wars (1686-1757)**
  - British East India Company vs. Mughal and Maratha Empire
  - British gained control of parts of India

<div> <div>fiveable</div> <div>Effects of the Columbian Exchange</div> </div>			
	Americas	Africa	Europe
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encomienda</li> <li>Cash crops</li> <li>Silver trade (Potosi)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slave Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$\$\$</li> </ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fall of Aztec / Inca</li> <li>Colonies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonial administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extension of empires</li> </ul>
Demographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pop decrease</li> <li>disease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pop increase</li> <li>Gender imbalan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pop increase</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sugar, coffee, bananas, horses, rice, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corn, tomato, potato, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tobacco, tomato, potato, etc</li> </ul>
Social/Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castas</li> <li>Syncretic religions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syncretic rel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spread of Christianity</li> </ul>