

**Source:** 2020HIST201/KBHistoryMasterIndex.md

#flo #disorganized #incomplete

## 1 | Prompt

## 2 | Planning

- bullet, maybe a little bit of gelvin for ottoman silver
- gelvin talks about silver trade a little, 17th century collapse was because silver
- mann talks about silver on spain
- why did china react the way they did and how did it affect them?
- as you look at differing responses, might pull in how silver trade relates to creatinog of trade based vs territory based empires
  - or similarities and differences and those become the paragraphs
  - maybe everyone reacted differently and some were screwed less because silver but more blank (centralization, conservatism)
- ways different
  - differnt trade treaties
  - maybe silver made different impacts on their economic system
- next steps
  - think about how ottoman vs ming silver reaction differed

## 3 | Literally All the Things

### 3.1 | Ottomans

#### 3.1.1 | Ottoman military replaced cavalry with Janissaries to save money and be more effective, but it backfired

#source bullet - Ottoman military was originally made of cavalry and Janissaries - Cavalry were paid with land, while Janissaries were paid with money. Janissaries were also more effective under devshirme - to regain land, government squeezed out cavalry - Inflation from south american silver also caused fixed currency peoples to struggle - all this led to revolt (cavalry + suddenly poor people) - Janissaries took advantage to make "Janissication" hereditary and marry/start businesses - Revolts + Ended up costing more -> government struggling

#### 3.1.2 | Ottomans didn't produce their own metals, so it all got traded away

#source bullet - European silver created a wave of inflation, where european traders had more silver than ottoman internal merchants - Safavid Iran also needed precious metals so they traded with the ottomans for it, which meant the ottomans had even hard money - Some use of copper coins which were inflation resistant?

### 3.1.3 | “penetration of European merchant capital”

#source cleveland - ottoman merchants traded raw materials for european manufactured products - benefited merchants, hurt government revenues - lack of raw materials caused inflation - This meant government couldn't pay military

### 3.1.4 | Capitulations

#source cleveland - treaties originally meant to encourage international trade - later exploited by european merchants with stronger military to back them up

#### First Capitulation

- Signed with france in 1536
  - french merchants could trade with low taxes, etc in ottoman ports
  - merchants would be punished under french law
- See example: #source primary-franc-ottoman-treaty

### 3.1.5 | Government weakening

#source cleveland - Caused by inflation - government workers were on a fixed wage - when in inflation happened, they were not paid enough - were more likely to take bribes and “other forms of corruption” - lead to declining military -> embarrassing treaties -> Treaty of Küçük Kay-narja (1774) -> Russia meddling with ottoman politics - “technological advantage lost”

## 3.2 | Ming

### 3.2.1 | Smuggled Silver

#source mann homogenocene - The conflict - Spanish government wanted all silver in spain - trading silver and gold in china was more profitable than anywhere else - disagreement - Official sources say 25% silver was smuggled to china - Historians assumed no more 10% - New research argues that smuggling took maybe half of silver to china - implications - was the economy driven by european expansion or chinese demand? ### Money Troubles #source mann ming trade - unreliable state currency lead to merchants using hunks of silver - bronze coins too cheap and not enough to go around - paper money easily inflated - new emperors kept outlawing old coins and creating new ones that immediately destabilized - merchants started using small silver ingots

#### Silver as money

- Bowls 1-4 inches in diameter
- purity certified by “kanyinshi”
  - who regularly cheated all parties
- money not issued by government
  - privatized money
  - very not conservative
- basically all transactions + taxes silver by 1570

## Lack of Silver

- Chinese silver mines ran dry, needed source from other places
  - japan, kinda
  - wokou, traded a bit of silver for many goods (much silk and porcelain)
- wokou silver -> business people -> taxes -> government -> military -> attacks on wokou
  - “The ming government was at war with its own money supply”
- Thus, the government had to allow the Fujianese traders
  - they went around, and found boats of money in the Philippines

## 3.2.2 | silver trade primary sources

#source silver trade dbq - Doc2: lots of silver was traded through the Philippines - Doc3: silver is scarce (economic deflation) - Doc4: portuguese trade silver for goods in China, goods for silver in japan - Doc5: more strict economics with silver currency - Doc6: spanish silver production - **silver mine discovered in 1545** - by spanish records, 326000000 coins - **does not include smuggling!** - Doc7: ming official asks to repeal trade ban for much profit

## 3.3 | Kennedy Bashing on People

### 3.3.1 | Ming

- “sheer conservatism of the Confucian bureaucracy”
- “did not reassess” when people appeared off the coast
- “dislike of commerce and private capital”
- restricted technology (canals, clocks, printing)
- spent money on land and education instead of technology

### 3.3.2 | Ottomans

- “falter, to turn inward, and to lose the chance of world domination”
- strategical overextension
- many enemy states around (after crazy fast expansion)
- incompetent sultans in succession
  - “an idiot sultan could paralyze the ottoman empire in the way that a pope or holy roman emperor could never do for all europe”
- lack of expansion after 1550 caused Janissaries to turn to internal plunder
- merchants (many foreign) may be seized

### 3.3.3 | Similarities in Kennedy's eyes

- conservative
- stopped military expansion/exploration
- incompetent leaders
- doesn't like merchants

## 4 | Sources

- Bulliet Ottomans
  - Mann ming trade
  - Mann homogenocene
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