

3.1 European, East-Asian, and Gunpowder Empires Expand

Europe

- In 1450, the medieval period in Europe ended after the Hundred Years War and the invention of the printing press.
- After the Middle Ages, several countries became more powerful, including the Tudors in England, Valois in France, and Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand in Spain.

Russia

- Russia was in a pivotal position for trade and remain tightly linked to Europe however it was also influenced by Asian culture
- Ivan the IV, called the terrible, expanded the Russian border and took control of the continents of Kazan ostracon and Siberia.

Control of the Volga

- Ivan allowed the stroganoff's Russian landowners to hire peasant Warriors down as the Cossacks to fight local tribes which gave them control of the Volga River which flew directly into the Caspian Sea.
- This allowed Moscow to trade directly with Persian in the Ottoman Empire without having to deal with the Crimean Tatars.

To The Pacific

- Russia continued moving East to Siberia and missionaries followed converting money to Eastern Orthodox by 1639 the Russians had Advanced as far as the Pacific Ocean,
- 1714 - 1814 they continued down the coast of North America to California.

East Asia

- Yuan Dynasty founded by Kublai Khan was overthrown by the Ming in 1368
- Ming rulers ruled for nearly 300 years but in 1644 the Manchu seized power and established the Qing Dynasty
- The Ming expanded the size of China at the manga Army's defeated Ming forces in reaction to this power China's leaders look to the Great Wall of China for protection the wall was not maintained under Mongol rule but under the Ming Dynasty it was restored and expanded to keep out Invaders from the north

Emperors

- Kangxi ruled 1661 to 1722 with a period of stability and expansion in the Qing Dynasty he sent forces to Taiwan Mongolia and Central Asia incorporating those areas into the empire
- Emperor Qianlong sent armies to bed Napoli's which were successful however campaigns against Burma and Vietnam were unsuccessful

Conflicts with the West

- the Qing Dynasty sold trading privileges to European powers but the British were not satisfied with this Emperor came along Old King George III saying that the Chinese had no need for British products under his Reign
- the Chinese bureaucracy became correct with high taxes on the people with a desire to restore the Ming Dynasty a group of peasants organized the White Lotus Rebellion but the king government suppressed the uprising brutally killing around 100,000 peasants

Rise of the Islamic Gunpowder Empires

- The Ottoman safavid and mobile Empire shared many of the same traits such as being descended from turkic Nomads speaking languages and taking advantage of power vacuums left by the Mongol colonies also they relied on gunpowder weapons

The Rule of Tamerlane

- Tamerlane led a group of nomadic Invaders from the steppes of Eurasia to Samarkand and Persia and India
- these steps were the birthplace of the ghiaci ideal which is a moderate for warrior life which blends the values of nomadic culture and the willingness to serve as a fighter for Islam
- Tamerlane's Conquest resulted in the new dynasties Ottoman safavids and Muggles
- the Empire he created fell apart because of the lack of governance however his invasions were a testament to the significance of gunpowder

The Ottoman Empire

- By the 15th century the Ottoman Empire already expanded into modern-day Europe and the Balkan areas Europe and North Africa and Southeast Asia it was the largest Islamic empire of its time

Mehmed II

- method II established the capital in Constantinople and proceeded to seize Lame around the western edge of the Black Sea then moving into the Balkan States you threaten the ottoman Navy and attacked various cities in Italy and although did not conquer Venice he forced the city to pay a yearly tax
- in the early 16th century the Ottomans added to their empire Syria Israel Egypt and Algeria when the mamluk Dynasty powered client is simple became a center for Islam

Suleiman I

- Ottoman Empire reached his Peak under soleiman whose armies conquered Hungary and in 1522 their Navy captured the island of Rhodes and they took control of Tripoli in North Africa
- a period of Reform would follow by the 18th century and challenges in defending territory against foreign Invasion but to ottoman defeat in 1922

The Safavids

- Decisive Dynasty established in Northern Azerbaijan and the early hero Ismail conquered most of Persia and went to Iraq
- there were two main problems first being on the Arabian Sea the empire did not have a real Navy and the south of its lacked natural defenses
- Shah Abbas I Christian he imported Weaponry from Europe and built control with religion as well as politics
- he used Shi'a Islam to support his rule and but it caused frequent hostilities with Ottoman Empire
- in 1541 safavid forces were stopped by the ottomans at a city in Persia and hostility between the two groups continues to live on between a rock and a rock
- that is a woman were permitted to participate in their societies and while they were veiled and restricted in movements they had access to rights provided by Islamic law for inheritance and divorce

Mughal India

- babar, a descendant of Timur founded a 300-year dynasty under the local Lane akbar's grandson which she achieved Grand religious and political goals the local empire under a far was one of the best governed states in the world and the richest oversee trades flourished

- Goods included textiles tropical fruit spices and precious stones
- the caste system continued to be placed in the local Empire
- Louisville India flourished and existent architectural accomplishments are Testaments to the wealth and sophistication of the empire

Decline of the Gunpowder Empires

- The three Islamic Empires declined as Western Europe grew economically and militarily particularly with C power
- Russia reorganized its Army however the Islamic Empires did not modernize and so Russia remain powerful enough to survive but the other gunpowder Empires felt

Decline of the Ottoman Empire

- after selling Monsta a European force made up of Spaniards and Venecianss defeated the Ottomans and Naval conflict called The Battle of Lepanto

Safavid Decline

- lavish Lifestyles resulted in a weekend economy and in 1722 South of it forces were not able to follow Rebellion by Sunni pashtuns
- These forces sacked Isfahan and their leader, Mahmud became Shah of PERSIA\
- all the stuff of it Dynasty remained in control the resulting chaos allowed the Ottomans and the Russians to seize territories leading to decline until it was replaced by the z a n dynasty in 1760

Mughal Decline

- charge Johan's son inherited an Empire weakened by corruption however he hoped to increase the size of the empire And bring all of India under Muslim rule
- in expanding the Empire he drained the treasury and was unable to put down peasant uprisings there were revolts as well among Hindu and Islamic practices and the empire grew increasingly unstable after his death allowing the British and French to gain more and more economic power in India
- in the 19th century the British take full political power away

3.2 Empires: Administrations

- By the 16th century Centralization of Power by controlling taxes the Army and religion became a system of government that led to a powerful monarchy in England and absolute monarchy in France
- different methods were used to solidify authorities such as building temples with the Inca paying the military like in Japan forcibly establishing governmental bureaucracy with the ottoman devshirme system

Centralizing Control in Europe

- King James the first believed in the divine right of kings climb from the Middle Ages that the right to rule was given by God similar to the Mandate of Heaven the King was political and religious Authority England's Gentry Officials
- The Tudors relied on justices of the peace which are officials selected by the Linda Gentry to maintain peace in England and carry out the monarchs laws
- their responsibilities increase through the years and they became the most important people in the Kingdom
- Under the Tudor rule feudal Lords weekend and Parliament began checking the Monarch's power

- in 1689 England's ruler signed the English Bill of Rights which assured civil liberties like legal processes before someone was arrested and protection against tyranny of the monarchy

Absolutism in France

- The French government was directed at one source of power, the king.
- Cardinal Richelieu finally moved to a greater centralization of authority with intendants. Intendants were royal officials placed in each province to carry out the orders of the government, of course they also collected taxes.

Reigning in Control of the Russian Empire

- Social hierarchy in Moscow was the same with the noble class (boyars) at the top, then merchants, then peasants.
- Serfdom was big in Russia (when peasants received a plot of land and protection from a noble)

The Efforts of Ivan IV

- Ivan IV wanted to keep a close eye on the nobility so they couldn't plot against him, much like Louis XIV
- He created the oprichnina class which was loyal to him, this led to the developments of Russian secret police

Peter the Great

- The Romanov Dynasty took control of Russia after Ivan's death and under their control tension between the church, the boyars, and the tsar's royal family
- Peter's rise demonstrates these conflicts with what he had to do to get his power, including killing his sister, consolidated boyar power and forming a convent
- Peter defeated Orthodox Christianity however he lost the support of the Russian clergy at his reform
- He created provinces in Russia

Centralizing Control in the Ottoman Empire

- Ottoman sultans used the devshirme system to staff their military. This system was forcefully recruiting Christian boys to serve in the government. Technically it was slavery, however, many boys rose through the ranks and got to very high positions in the empire with their training of politics, the arts, and military and education

Centralizing Control in East and South Asia

- The Ming dynasty wanted to erase Mongol control so they brought back the civil service exam, and re-established the bureaucracy
- During the Qing dynasty, the government became corrupt and levied high taxes on the people

Consolidating Power in Japan

- Military leaders called shoguns led Japan however conflict between the daimyo (landholding aristocrats) left Japan in disarray
- The daimyo had an army of samurai to seize more land, and as gunpowder weapons arose, they helped 3 daimyo to unify Japan
- These 3 were Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Oda's successor, and Tokugawa Ieyasu who continued after them centralizing power at Edo (Tokyo).
- This started the Period of Great Peace in Japan where the Tokugawa shogunate reorganized the governance

Consolidating Mughal Power in South Asia

- Akbar expanded the empire southward and westward from 1556 to 1605 and established an efficient government
- His fame helped him create a strong centralized government with government officials called zamindars

Legitimizing Power through Religion and Art

Peter and St. Petersburg

- When Peter the Great seized lands in the Baltic he moved the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg to keep an eye on the boyars working there
- He built an amazing capital city there with the famous Winter Palace designed in a European style, rather than Byzantine to show Peter's admiration of Europe

Askia the Great of Songhai

- Askia claimed that his predecessor Sunni Ali was not a faithful Muslim and promoted Islam making an elaborate pilgrimage to Mecca like Mansa Musa
- He made Islam the official religion and legitimize his rule through promotion of Islam

Shah Jahan

- He built the Taj Mahal for his wife which showed the power of Mughal India and its rulers

Ottoman Architectural and Artistic Achievements

- Coffeehouses, although banned continued to thrive
- Istanbul grew more beautiful and expanded and remained a center of arts and learning
- Topkapi Palace was constructed and buildings of Constantinople such as the cathedral of Saint Sophia were restored.

French Architecture

- The Palace at Versailles became a political instrument for Louis XIV to entertain nobles and this helped legitimize his power

Financing Empires

Taxation in Russia

- Peter established new industries like shipyards and iron mines, also metal, woodwork, gunpowder, leather, paper and mines
- When industrialization failed, Peter raised taxes and changed the tax on land to a tax on heads, this caused peasants to become more oppressed than ever

Ottoman and Mughal Taxation

- Ottomans levied taxes on farmers and local officials and private tax collectors grew wealthy; villages were burdened with the upkeep of officers and troops
- The burden of taxes and military eventually contributed to the economic decline of the empire

Tax Collection in the Ming Dynasty

- Tax collection was the responsibility of the wealthy families and land taxes made up the bulk of it
- Taxes were also collected in the form of grain and silver, and other taxes were on salt and wine
- At about 1580, wars, extravagant spending, and the repression of rebellions left the dynasty bankrupt

Tributes

- Empires including China, collected tributes from other states as a recognition of their power
- The Mexica also had extensive tributary arrangements
- So did the Songhai empire which Askia the Great assigned officials to reside over

3.3 Empires: Belief Systems

- Religion devised and unified, christianity split into several factions, ottoman/safavid, sunni/shi'a, sikhism combined hindu and sufi muslim beliefs

Protestant Reformation

- The roman catholic church faced a split from feudalism to centralized governments, church was subject to corruption
- John wycliffe and the Lollards in england argued that priests were unnecessary and wycliffe was seen as a villain for translating the bible into english to make it more accessible to people who didn't speak latin
- The Hussites, were also declared evil more their similar beliefs
- Huldrych Zwingli wanted a religion that would follow the exact teachings of scriptures
- The power of the church suffered during the Babylonian Captivity when the papacy was located in France instead of Rome

Lutheranism

- The monk Martin Luther thought that some traditional church practices violated biblical teachings
- He challenged the church and in response the church and pope leo X excommunicated luther
- Some german political leaders sided with luther and this minor academic debate became a split in the Roman Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire
- Luther thought that women should also have access to the bible and god but because protestants didn't organize convents, protestant women did not have the same opportunity to become leaders that roman catholic women did

Calvinism

- French theologian John Calvin broke with the catholic church a few years before he wrote The Institutes of the Christian Religion and helped reform the religious community in Geneva
- Calvin's followers were called Huguenots and several other branches of calvinism formed like the Reformed Church of Scotland and the Puritans
- Calvinists were encouraged to work hard and reinvest their profits, showing that God favored their obedience and hard work. They viewed their work ethic and righteous living and their various reform efforts as known as the Protestant Reformation

Anglicanism

- The last 3 major figures of the reformation were Henry VIII(england's king) who wanted a male heir so after his wife only gave birth to daughters he asked the Pope to annul his marriage so he could marry another. The pope refused because he was worried about how Charles V (holy roman empire emperor) would react
- So Henry, with the approval of the English Parliament set himself up as the head of the new Church of England or Anglican Church that would be free of control by the Roman pope.

The Orthodox Church and Reforms in Russia

- Charles V spent most of his reign defending the integrity of the Holy Roman Empire from the Protestant Reformation
- Like Charles V, Peter the Great of Russia asserted his authority by going against the Orthodox church, by abolishing the position of patriarch(head of church) and incorporated the church into government
- He established the Holy Synod who answered to the tsar and raised the minimum age for a monk to 50, his reforms were not welcomed by many peasants and Old Believers(sect that opposed earlier reforms)

Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation

- Roman Catholic Church launched a Counter-Reformation to fight the Protestants, they use a 3 pronged strategy
- Increased use of Inquisition, to punish non-believers
- The Jesuits (society of Jesus) also opposed spread of Protestantism and took missionary activity throughout Spanish empire and in Japan and India
- The Council of Trent corrected some of the worst Church's abuses and reaffirmed the rituals and sacraments in the Bible, they also published a list of prohibited books, including Protestant versions of the Bible and the writings of Copernicus
- The counter-reformation was successful in that Catholicism remained dominant, and colonies of European power mostly also became Catholic
- Charles V (ruler of Holy Roman Empire) was discouraged by his inability to stop Lutheranism and left Spain to his son Phillip II and the Holy Roman Empire to his brother Ferdinand
- Phillip II took the Catholic crusade to the Netherlands and later tried to conquer and convert England but in 1588 his Spanish Armada was defeated by English naval power

Wars of Religion

- Europe's religious divisions often led to wars: Charles V vs German Lutheran Schmalkaldic League, Lutherans vs Holy Roman Empire led to the 1555 Peace of Augsburg where each German state chose whether the ruler was Catholic or Lutheran, people were forced to practice their ruler's religion but could move to a different state if they wanted

France

- Catholics and Huguenots (Calvinism) fought for half a century but in 1593, Henry IV tried to unify the country by becoming a Catholic (he had been a Protestant).
- 5 years later he issued the Edict of Nantes allowing the Huguenots to practice their faith, this provided religious tolerance for almost 90 years but in 1685 Louis XIV issued the revocation of the Edict of Nantes
- One consequence was that many skilled craftsmen left France, taking knowledge of important industry techniques with them

Thirty Years' War

- Religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants culminated in the 30 years war, from 1618- 1648
- Was originally a result of a religious conflict within the Holy Roman Empire but delved outward involving all of the European powers
- The war resulted in much destruction, famine, starvation, and disease
- It culminated in the Peace of Westphalia, which allowed each area of the Holy Roman Empire to select either Roman Catholicism, Lutheranism, or Calvinism
- France, Spain, and Italy were Catholic, Northern Europe were either Lutheran or Calvinist, England was Protestant with a state church
- Allowing rulers to choose had important political effects, it gave countries more autonomy and the states of Germany and Austria began to assert themselves though they still belonged to the Holy Roman Empire

Islamic Religious Schisms

Ottoman Empire

- Until 1453, most of the area had been controlled by the Byzantine empire and followed the Eastern Orthodox religion, after the siege of Constantinople, the area became Ottoman and the religion became Islam
- A sultan replaced the emperor, and Justinian law was replaced with sharia

The Safavids

- Shah Ismail used Shi'a Islam as a uniting force to support his rule and deny legitimacy to Sunnis, their strict adherence to Shi'a Islam caused a lot of hostility with the Ottoman empire

Mughal Toleration and Prosperity

- Akbar tolerated all religions and even gave land/money to Hindus and Muslims and gave money for a Catholic church, he provided land for Sikhism
- He tried to ease tensions between Hindus and Muslims and gave them positions in the government and married Hindu wives, he exempted Hindus from poll taxes paid by non-Muslims and
- He invited Catholic priests to Delhi to explain Christianity to him
- He encouraged learning, art, architecture, and literature, tried to prohibit child marriage, and sati (widows killing themselves)
- He died without converting Hindu and Islamic subjects to Din-i Ilahi, or divine faith which he promoted to reconcile Hinduism and Islam

Scientific Revolution

- In the early 1600's scientific thinking gained popularity and within a period of religious schisms, scientific thought brought on a thinking based on reason rather than faith
- 1620, English scientist/philosopher Francis Bacon developed empiricism, which insisted on data being used to back up a hypothesis, he challenged ideas that had been accepted for centuries and replaced them with ones that could be demonstrated with evidence
- Scientific thinking advanced even through religious wars, Isaac Newton combined Galileo's laws and Johannes Kepler's laws and published a work on gravitational forces called Principia
- Many intellectuals thought science showed that the world was ordered and rational and that natural laws applied to the rational and orderly progress of government and society. This thinking was crucial to the Enlightenment

3.4 Comparison in Land-Based Empires

- Empires grow as they incorporate conquered land, however sometimes the conquered cannot assimilate, like the gunpowder empires that declined not being able to compete with European trading companies
- weak/corrupt leadership, developments in military tech, financial burdens, and religious conflicts also weakened the gunpowder empire
- A religious split between Muslims and Hindus in Mughal India, and a schism dividing Sunni Ottomans and Shi'a Safavids set the stage for today's conflicts within Iraq and Iran

Military Might

- Armies of land-based empires were well trained, well organized, well equipped, and well led
- They used the newest technology innovations such as gunpowder, cannons and traditional cavalry and infantry units

Soldiers

- Some empires developed an elite group of soldiers to solidify control over their territories
- The ottoman and safavid used slave soldiers, the system of taking slaves as a blood tax (devshirme system) was also used
- Aztecs also required slaves as part of the tribute offered by conquered states

Warfare

- Ottoman and safavid were at war a lot, religions played a role in this with the Sunni Shi'a split
- However the root of this war was control over resources and trade routes in present day Afghanistan
- When morocco invaded the songhai in 1591 two muslim powers conflicted however morocco was unable to hold onto songhai territory

Centralized Bureaucracy

- in ming and manchu dynasties of china, the civil service exam was used
- In the ottoman, the devshirme system provided civil servants
- In the safavid, the shah would enlist bureaucrats from the persian population
- In the songhai, the sultan (mansa) employed bureaucrats from the scholarly class
- The inca did not use a scholarly class, instead using a federal system of provinces headed by nobles
- The aztec empire was less centralized as they were mostly a tributary empire and had little control over the region, they kept control through force, fear and intimidation rather than bureaucracy

Taxation

- Mughal zamindar tax collection (officials (zamindars) collected taxes from peasants)
- Ottoman tax farming (instead of tax collectors, tax farmers paid a sum of money to the government and received it back from the residents of that area, the janissaries (tax farmers) salaries were paid through this instead of an official government salary)
- Aztec tribute lists (yearly offerings from people that the Aztecs conquered)
- Ming collection of "hard currency" (taxes were paid in rice or silver coins rather than in paper money)

Striving for Legitimacy

- Rulers used religion, art, and architecture to legitimize their rule and power.