

4.1 Technological Innovations

- Various inventions like the magnetic compass, the astrolabe, the carabel, and cartography allowed people to travel vast distances across the ocean.

Developments of Transoceanic Travel and Trade

- Europe was not isolated from asia because of the indian ocean trade routes, and land routes from china
- 16th century, more europeans became active in indian ocean trade but faces competition from middle eastern traders
- Omani-european rivalry fueled christopher columbus's search for a new route to india
- Goods: americas: sugar, tobacco, rum; africa: enslaved people; asia: silk, spices, rhubarb

Classical, Islamic, and Asian Technology

- Western european countries combined knowledge of greek sailing and new ideas from islamic/asian sailors to develop their sailing technology

Advances in Ideas

- newton's discovery of gravity led to increased knowledge on tides
- Updated Astronomical charts allowed sailors to determine their location and navigate better

Advances in Equipment

- New rudder made ships faster
- Astrolabe allowed sailors to determine how north or south they were
- Compass allowed them to steer the ship in the right direction
- Lateen sail could catch wind on either side of the ship, allowing it to travel in different directions. The lateen sail along with the square sail allowed sailors to be able to travel into even larger bodies of water, expanding ocean trade

Long-Term Results

- The long term result of combining navigational techniques from europe and the rest of the world was rapid expansion in exploration and global trade
- Gunpowder, introduced by china, aided european conquest
- Islam spread because of the activities of muslim merchants
- Navigational techniques spread, allowing people to build up strong military and naval power

4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events

- Italian cities with ports on the mediterranean had a monopoly on european trade with asia, because of this they controlled the flow of asian imports, and searches for new routes to asia

The Role of States in Maritime Exploration

- Conquest brought wealth to europe, many also believe it was their christian duty to seek out people from other lands and convert them
- Because of these reasons, states were involved in maritime exploration, without the state journeys like this would have been too expensive for an explorer/voyager to handle
- Europeans measured the wealth of a country by the amount of gold/silver it had accumulated, so they tried to sell as much as possible to other countries and buy as little as possible from other countries this theory is known as mercantilism

Expansion of European Maritime Exploration

Portuguese in Africa and India

- Prince Henry the Navigator was the first European monarch to sponsor seafaring expeditions
- Bartholomew Diaz sailed around the southern tip of Africa
- Vasco Da Gama sailed far east, landing in India where he claimed territory for Portugal

Portuguese in Southeast and East Asia

- Portuguese admiral won a battle with Arabs and set up a port in Malacca
- 1514, portuguese went to china, they took control of african and indian coasts but their ventures had little impact on chinese society

Trading Post Empire

- Portuguese constructed forts throughout western India to establish a monopoly over spice trade

Portuguese Vulnerability

- Because portuguese was a small nation, they did not have the ships and workers necessary to sustain a large trade empire, the dutch and english started challenging the portuguese, 1620-dutch captured fort at malacca
- Portuguese started travelling to japan to trade but this stopped in the 1600 cuz japan outlawed missionaries

Spanish in the Phillippines

- Vasco de gama went around tip of africa and reached india
- Ferdinand magellan was the first to circumnavigate the globe
- Manila became a commercial center, especially for spanish silver trade

The Lure of Riches

- People tried to find gold/silver/other resources in americas but were discouraged and stopped after not finding anything, however when the spanish came into contact with the aztecs and incas they realized that they had a lot of gold and silver
- They realized that by enslaving native americans, and later africans, they could grow wealthy through cash crops like sugar, tobacco, etc

Trade Across the Pacific

- China loved silver, ships went from manila to china, chinese soon started using silver as its main form of currency, 17th century it was a dominant force in the global economic system
- Everybody was looking for a northwest passage, that would go through or around north america and lead to east asia

French Exploration

- Jacques Cartier sailed from Atlantic Ocean into today's northern US border and claimed part of canada for france
- Samuel de Champlain also did not find a route to Asia but realized that there were valuable goods and resources in america so there was no need to go to asia
- Instead of finding gold like the spanish, the french found furs and 1608 established a trading post called quebec
- People searched for furs and priests tried to convert native americans to christians
- Instead of demanding land like english, the french traded with the native americans and therefore had better relations with the natives than the spanish or english

English Exploration

- 1497, english king sent john cabot to look for a northwest passage, but the english did not have enough sea power to defend against the spanish, however in 1588 they surprisingly defeated all but one third of the spanish armada
- Same time as france's quebec, english established colony in virginia
- They established jamestown, england's first successful colony in america
- First colonies in present day united states were spanish settlements in florida and new mexico

Dutch Exploration

- Dutch sent Henry Hudson to explore coast of North America, he didn't find a Northwest Passage however because of his voyages the Dutch claimed the Hudson River valley and styles a community called New Amsterdam, now New York

-

4.3 Columbian Exchange

- Conquest and colonization of the Americas was disastrous for the natives
- However the links created from indigenous Americans, European and African, and the linking of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere became known as the Columbian Exchange

DISEASES AND POPULATION CATASTROPHES

- Because people from West and East had been completely isolated, the Americans had no exposure to germs/diseases from Europeans. European horses, gunpowder, and metal weapons helped them conquer but most of the deaths were due to disease
- Spanish conquistadors brought smallpox
- Colonists also brought insects, rats, other disease-carrying animals which brought measles, influenza, and malaria into America
- Populations fell by more than 50%, some American lands lost up to 90% of their original populations

ANIMALS AND FOODS

- New crops and livestock were shared through both directions of the Columbian Exchange, people of Mexico knew nothing about pigs and cows before Europeans introduced them
- The horse was also brought to the Americas, which made it easier for Indians to hunt buffalo
- European explorers took back maize, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peppers, and cacao to their countries and these new goods caused tremendous population growth

CASH CROPS AND FORCED LABOR

- Enslaved Africans brought to America also brought changes and Africans brought okra and rice. Tobacco and cacao produced on plantations were sold to consumers everywhere
- Even though millions of Africans were taken from their homelands because of slave trade, population actually grew in Africa because of the foods that were introduced such as yams and manioc

The Lure of Sugar

- Spain was focused on silver, while the Portuguese focused on agriculture, Brazil at the heart of Portuguese/American empire was perfect for sugarcane cultivation
- However there were not enough laborers, so the Portuguese started importing enslaved people from Africa, specifically from the Swahili coast

Slavery

- Sugar's profit in European markets greatly increased African slave trade through the transatlantic slave trade, African laborers were so many in Brazil that their descendants became the majority population
- Plantation owners lost from 5-10% of their labor force each year because of the horrible conditions that the slaves had to work in

Growing Cash Crops

- Spanish noticed Portuguese success with plantation agriculture and returned to the Caribbean to start cultivating sugar and tobacco
- Sugar took over silver as the main moneymaker for European empires

AFRICAN PRESENCE IN THE AMERICAS

- Enslaved Africans, despite the diaspora managed to retain some aspects of their cultures

Language

- Africans were not able to transplant their languages to the Americas, since they were taken from myriad African cultural groups they did not share a common language. Because of this most Africans lost their language after a generation, however West Africans managed to combine languages like English, Spanish, French or Portuguese with parts of West Africans languages and grammar to create new languages known as Creole
- Because the Caribbean islands had such a large concentration of Africans, Creole languages dominate there even today

Music

- African rhythms influenced gospel, blues, jazz, rock and roll, hip-hop, rap, samba, reggae, and country
- They maintained music because it was used as a means of survival to help them through long workdays

Food

- They brought rice, okra, and knowledge of how to prepare food like gumbo

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT

- Contact between Afro-Eurasia and the Americas brought dramatic changes to both, most resulting from the Columbian exchange
- Europeans used agricultural land much more intensively than natives and this resulted in deforestation and soil depletion,
- Europeans also lived in much more densely populated communities than Indians, straining water resources and creating more concentrated areas of pollution

4.4 Maritime Empires Link Regions

- European nations established new maritime empires and trading posts in Asia, Africa and the Americas
- Asian trade exchanged silver/gold for luxury goods like silk and spices while newly developed colonies depended on agriculture
- Plantations relied on existing labor systems while also introducing new systems like indentured servitude where servants were contracted to work for a given period of time
- Chattel slavery was a system where individuals were considered property to be bought and sold

STATE BUILDING AND EMPIRE EXPANSION

Trading Posts in Africa and Asia

- Regions of West and East Africa were targets of European conquest during late 15th century, Prince Henry, who was interested in navigational technology, financed expeditions along Africa's Atlantic coast.
- Portuguese and other European traders set up trading posts along Africa's coast with the cooperation of local rulers, these rulers traded slaves to the Europeans in exchange for gunpowder and cannons, giving them a military advantage.
- The Kingdom of Dahomey raided other villages to get slaves to trade to European merchants

African States

- Portuguese explorers/traders/missionaries went into Kongo and Benin kingdoms and European culture began to sneak its way into this area and other cultural influences
- The expansion of maritime trade networks supported growth of some African states, their participation in trade leading to an increase in influence
- 1482, Vasco de Gama invaded Swahili city-states and took over trade, throwing the region into a devastating decline

Japan

- Japan continued to restrict its networks after tolerating Portuguese and Dutch traders/missionaries in the mid 16th century
- Thousands of Japanese converted to Christianity and some destroyed Buddhist shrines

- In response 1587 the Japanese government banned Christian worship services and limited foreign influence. By 1630 the government had expelled nearly all foreigners except for some Dutch merchants living on a small island in Nagasaki harbor
- Europeans and Americans would return in the mid 19th century

China

- After Zheng He's voyage in 15th century, Ming dynasty tried to limit foreign influence by restricting trade
- They destroyed dockyards and limited the size that ships could be built, and began reconstructing the Great Wall. The Ming reemphasized Confucianism, bringing back the civil service exam
- Eventually most of the limits on trade were reversed and China resumed its role in global trade

EUROPEAN RIVALRIES ON FIVE CONTINENTS

- British East India Company began a commercial relationship with the Mughal Empire in the 17th century
- Portugal controlled a coastal trading post in the southwestern state of Goa
- France controlled Pondicherry, a city in the southeastern state of Tamil Nadu
- France and Great Britain competed for power on all five continents during the 7 Years War, the British won in 1763 and drove the French out of India. The Portuguese remained until they were driven out in the mid 20th century

British in India

- British trading posts were typical of those elsewhere
- East India Trading Company established forts on the coast, focused on making a profit through trade
- They were limited by India's power because the EIC controlled so little territory, they began to expand and took advantage of the tensions between Muslims and Hindus to increase its political power. EIC began moving inland until ultimately Britain intervened in India politically and militarily controlling most of the subcontinent

The British Global Network

- British also set up trading posts in Africa, paving the way for globalizations, posts became a node/intersection of multiple points serving as a trade center for goods from many parts of the world

EUROPEANS IN THE AMERICAS

- Spread of European diseases caused Aztec and Inca populations to plummet
- Cortes overthrew Aztec in 1521, establishing New Spain
- Francisco Pizarro attacked the Inca, capturing their ruler Atahualpa and ransoming him once the Inca filled a room with gold. The Inca did this but then the Spanish killed Atahualpa anyway, 1572, Spanish took over Inca empire

Spain Versus Portugal

- Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494, Spain and Portugal divided the Americas between them, Spain reserved the lands west of a meridian and Portugal took the lands to the east. This put Brazil under Portugal's rule while Spain claimed the rest of the Americas

France Versus Britain

- France and Britain continued to vie for dominance in North America, British settlers moved into former Dutch territory and began to form ties with the Iroquois who had been in conflict with the French for decades
- The British hoped to work with the Iroquois to defeat the French but the Iroquois realized that the British were a bigger threat and sided with the French signing the Great Peace of Montreal treaty in 1701
- In the same war where British drove French out of India, they drove them out of Canada, North American portion is called the French and Indian War

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

- Intensification of trade brought some disruption to indian ocean trade but the system quickly absorbed the changes and continues
- Merchants in indian ocean were used to paying taxes and fees to states controlling sea lanes and operated through religious ties
- They didn't sue arms and if the fees were too high they could move elsewhere

Europeans in the Indian Ocean Trade

- The portuguese had superior naval forces and a determination to make profit they continued trading spices, silk ect.
- Despite trading networks being controlled by european powers, merchants in the indian ocean continued as before

Spain and Gold in the Americas

- Western european search for profit began with columbus who was convinced that gold was in the caribbean. He didn't find gold he columbus did kidnap and enslave the Tainos indigenous peoples and took them to spain
- 1500's the spanish established the encomienda system where landowners compelled indigenous people to work for them in exchange for food and shelter, like the serfs in european manorial system. This coercive labor system was harsh and notorious for its brutality and harsh living conditions
- The spanish crown gifted land to conquistadores as a reward, the hacienda system arose the landowners developed agriculture on their lands

Silver

- Discovery of silver in mexico and peru revived economic fortunes for individual explorers and spain, cities of zacatecas and potosi in mexico and andes mtns became thriving centers of silver mining as silver trade expanded
- They needed labor, which the indigenous population would do and spanish authorities reused the Incan mita system where young men were required to do a certain amount of labor. This was a coerced labor system, villages sent a percentage of their men for a while

Silver and Mercantilism

- Silver trade made individual prospectors wealthy and also strengthened economy. European powers were adopting mercantilism and silver production helped this greatly

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN LABOR SYSTEMS

- Europeans sought inexpensive labor in americas
- Portugal was ahead of other european states in naval technology allowing portuguese trading fleets the way to kingdom of kongo seeking slaves
- Europeans were not the first to seek african labor, arab merchants bought enslaved peoples during their travels, however atlantic slave trade wreaked most havoc on african societies

Why Africans?

- Africa became a target for slave raids by europeans after 1450, there was plenty of land but no labor
- Europeans initially forced indigenous people to do the work but diseases wiped most of them out and often escaped from the europeans because they were more familiar with the territory

Labor for Plantations

- Plantation owners recruited european indentured servants however these people were not used to working in backbreaking agricultural conditions and also they were only required to work for 7 years. Because of this they didn't think if indigenous or indentured servants as ideal workers

Capture and Shipment of Slaves to the Americas

- When african leaders realized their kingdoms could economically benefit from slave trade they invaded neighboring kindgoms to get slaves to trade to europeans. They also handed out there own lower class eople
- King Afonso of Kongo knew that slave raids were not easily controllable so while he initially allowed slave trading he had no intention of giving up his society's elit to slavery. However his authority was unermine because his subjects were able to trade slaves without his involvements. Before europeans came, he was able to control all trade in his domain

The Horrors of the Journey

- Slaves were taken to holding pens and then crammed into cargo sections of a ship with little water and room. The journey across the atlantic was called the middle passage, many captured africans attempted rebellions at sea but most uprisings were crushed
- During the 6 weeks of travel about half of the captives would die, over the years of the atlantic slave trade about 10-15% of african captives perished before reaching the americas

Demographic, Social, and Cultural Changes

- Growth of plantation economy and expansion of slavery in americas led to significant changes in history
- Iomacted demographics of africans homes and countries of their captivity
- Caused a century long decline in population in africa
- \set up social classes that remain influential today
- Disrupted family organization, because more men were taken ,polygamy became more common
- African roots helped shape culture
- Mixing of ethnic groups led to new groups of multiracial people

The Indian Ocean Slave Trade

- Most africans who were enslaved came from west and central africa, there was a long-running slave trade on the east side
- By routes in the indian ocean, slaves from east africa were sold to buyers in north africa, middle east, and india
- Slaves in the indian ocean were more likely to work in seaoirts as laborers and as household servants. They had some opportunity to develop communities and work alongside free laborers, slaves in islamic communities also had the right to marry

4.5 Maritime Empires Develop

- Maritime empires, transformed commerce from local, small scale trading to large international scale trade with gold and silver
- This fostered new economic models like joint stock companies, where investors bought shares in corporations like the East India Trading company
- Silver, sugar, and slavery were the keys to the developements of these mercantilist empires

ECONOMIC STRATEGIES

- Europeans measured a country's wealth in the amount of gold and silver it had, to achieve this, countries tried to sell as many goods as they could to other countries while minimizing what they bought from other countries
- This accumulation of capital(material wealth) grew as western european entrepreneurs entered long distance markets
- Cash went from entrepreneurs to laborers giving them a better chance to become consumers, and investors, despite restrictions from the church, lending money became commonplace and actual wealth also increased with gold/silver from western hemisphere

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

- Transformation to a trade-based economy using gold/silver is known as commercial revolution.
- Resulted from 4 key factors, development of European overseas colonies, opening of new ocean trade routes, population growth, inflation
- The high rate of inflation in 16th and 17th century is called Price Revolution
- Joint stock companies owned by investors who bought stock/shares in them, people who invested shared the profits and liabilities offering limited liabilities, the principle that an investor was not responsible for the company's debt
- European middle class had capital to invest and money to purchase imported luxuries, joint stock companies included the British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company
- In Spain and Portugal the government did most of the investing itself

Commerce and Finance

- The Dutch had long been the middleman of Europe, having set up and maintained trade routes, Dutch ships were also faster and lighter. Dutch East India Company was very successful making enormous profits in the Spice Islands
- The Dutch had a stock exchange as early as 1602, 1609 it traded currency internationally
- In 18th century both France and England fell to financial schemes called financial bubbles where investors who were promised a certain return of their investments, a frenzy of buying drove up stock prices and then the bubble burst and investors lost huge amounts of money

Triangular Trade

- Enslaved Africans became part of complex Atlantic trading system, triangular trade because voyages had 3 segments. Example: ship carries European goods to West Africa, then enslaved Africans to Americas, and take sugar/tobacco from America back to Europe
- Sugar was the most profitable food and rum

Rivalries for the Indian Ocean Trade

- States continued to vie for control of Indian Ocean trade routes, Portuguese defeated Muslim and Venetian forces however Moroccan forces defeated the Portuguese
- After their victory Morocco looked inward to the Songhai kingdom and they travelled for months to reach Songhai. 1590, in battle near Gao, Songhai were defeated and Spanish and Portuguese overtook the territory

CHANGE AND CONTINUITIES IN TRADE NETWORKS

New Monopolies

- Spanish government established monopoly on tobacco, income from tobacco in Spain made up 1/3 of total revenue

Ongoing Regional Markets

- Traditional regional markets flourished in Afro-Eurasia, improved shipping offered merchants opportunity to increase their product, the increasing output of labor exchanged hands in port cities with global connections

EFFECTS OF THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

- Slavery weakened several West-African kingdoms like Kongo. This slowed population growth, led to violence in African societies, made African slave-raiding kingdoms dependent on goods from Europe. This set stage for European conquest and imperialism of the late 19th century
- African societies that conducted slave raids became richer, and had political effects because they now had guns

Slavery and Gender

- Peoples that were most affected were people in present day Ghana and Benin, gender distribution here became very imbalanced because more than 2/3 of people taken were men, this prompted a rise in polygyny

Impact of New Foods

- Atlantic trading system also spurred population growth as the Columbian exchange introduced new crops to the continent like maize and peanuts

POLITICAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- Earlier land-based empires all had to deal with how to deal with conquered peoples' traditions and cultures, they either allowed them to keep their traditions or tried to force their traditions onto the conquered people
- European empires in America were very different from this. Spanish and Portuguese empires erased the basis of social structures and cultural traditions of indigenous Americans within a century

Political Changes: Colonial Administration

- Indigenous political structures were replaced by Spanish/Portuguese colonial administrations, Spanish appointed viceroys and established audiencias (royal courts) to make sure the viceroys didn't go against the crown. Spanish settlers could appeal viceroys' decisions/policies however slow transportation/communications made it difficult for Spanish crown to exercise control over New Spain

Cultural Changes

- Indigenous lost a lot of their culture due to conquistadors like Cortes in Mexico who ordered the burning of native books
- Scarcity of firsthand accounts from indigenous shaped how historians view the period, because Spanish burned nearly all Aztec documents most of our info comes from the Spanish which has a lot of bias
- Spanish and Portuguese put their own language and religions into the Americas, Spanish and Portuguese dominated South America, Creole as well

EFFECTS OF BELIEF SYSTEMS

Syncretic Belief Systems in the Americas

- Syncretism is combining different religious beliefs/practices
- Santería, African faith that traveled throughout Latin America and North America
- Vodun, originated in Kongo
- Candomblé, parts come from all different parts of Africa, developed in Brazil
- Enslaved Africans laid roots for African American church, blend of Christianity and African spiritual traditions

Islam

- 1/10 of enslaved Africans practiced Islam

Religion in Latin America

- Catholic religious orders in Europe sent missionaries to Latin America, this was so successful that most Latin Americans are Roman Catholic Christians
- Lots of religious syncretism originated in Spanish colonies

Global Interactions and Religious Conflicts

- Syncretic religions also developed in Afro-Eurasia, like Sufism
- Religion played a role in global conflicts like Sunni/Shi'a split affecting Ottoman/Safavids
- Split between Catholicism and Protestantism

4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power

- Fronde civil disturbances in France attempted to curb growing royal power, Metacom's War was a result of English colonists using underhanded tactics to control Native American lands

RESISTANCE TO PORTUGAL IN AFRICA

- 17th century, dutch and english pushed portuguese out of south asisa, and portuguese looked to africa,
- Nzinga became ruler of present day Angola in 1624 and in exchange for protection, nzinga became an ally of portugal however this alliance broke down as Nzainga and her people fled west. She incited a rebellion in Ndongo and allied with the Dutch offering runaway slaves freedom, she ruled for decases and brought Matamba into an economically strong state.

LOCAL RESISTANCE IN RUSSIA

- Pressures on state power came from inside russia instead of outside like with the portuguese. Serfs' conditions in russia had not improved and wars during 14th 15th centrug weakened central government and decreased nobility power
- Demand for grain led to worse treatment of serfs and as more paesants lost their lands, they were forced into serfdom

Serfdom, Power, and Control

- Serfdom benefitted governemtns because it kept peasants under control and provided free labor
- As russia exxpanded west, serfdom expanded with it, Elizabeth I freed the last remaining serfs in 1574

Coassacks and Peasant Rebellions

- Near Black Sea, peasants lived on the steppes, there were runaway serfs, influenced by the ways of the mongols. These Cossack warriors were at odds with central government of tsars and were important to Russia's expansion into the Ural Mtns
- One Cossack began a peasant revelllion against Catherine the Great however the russian army captures and executed him. The Pugachev Rebellion caused Catherine to increase her opression of peasants

REBELLION IN SOUTH ASIA

- Mughal empires centralized government and spread culture, however most of the population remained Hindu, the Maratha, a hindu warrior group, fought the Mughals in 1680-1707, creating the Maratha Empire which lasted until 1818 but ended Mughal rule

REVOLTS IN THE SPANISH INDIA

- Spain also experienced rebellions, the Pueblo Revolt in 1680 started the the Pueblo and Apache fought colonizers and drove them out, however the spanish reconquered the area in 1692

STRUGGLES FOR POWER IN ENGLAND AND ITS COLONIES

- Spain colonized the caribbean but englands power there grew stronger, slaves fought to gain freedom in the Maroon wars
- Maroons were descendants of runaway african slaves, Queen Nanny, united all these marroons
- SLave revolts were common in americas, first recorded revolt was the Gloucester County Rebelllion in VA where enslaved africans and white indentured servants lplotted together to demand freedom
- Metacom's War, was the final major effor of the indigens to drive the British from New England,
- Struggles for power also took place in england when James III became king, his anti-protestant measures enraged many english peoples and william and Mary II were also protestant, meaning that the english throne stayed in protestant hands after that
- The Glorious Revolution strengthened the parliament which passed a law forbidding catholics to rule

4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies

- Social hierarchies emerged. In Europe, non-majority ethnic groups, such as Jews, treated differently.
- Jews expelled from England, France, Spain. Ottoman provided safe haven
- Civilizations developed social hierarchies leaving peaseants/serfs/the poor struggling to stay alive
- Many states had policies that discriminated against groups based on religion/ethnicnity/social class, such as french protestants being persecuted in the predominantly catholic france

SOCIAL CLASSES AND MINORITIES IN GUNPOWDER EMPIRES

- Tension between military elite and absolutist rulers existed in 3 islamic empires, (ottoman, safavids, mughal)

Ottoman Society

- Ottoman social system built around warrior aristocracy competing for positions in bureaucracy with ulama (scholars/experts in Islamic law)
- The janissaries wanted to gain power and tried to mount coups against the sultans, as sultans became incapable, strong advisors called viziers gained power where they spoke for the sultan
- However the sultan still had power, like timar (system where sultan granted land or tax revenues) the sultan used this to reward soldiers and make them loyal

Treatment of Religious Minorities

- Ottoman empire had relative tolerance to jews and christians and after spanish monarch exiled jews from his kingdom, sultan Mehmed II invited them to Istanbul
- However, jews did not have full equality as they could only live in certain areas of the cities, they had to pay jizya, they could not hold top positions in the empire

Religious Toleration in the Mughal Empire

- Mughal empire began in 1526, greatest emperor was Akbar who had great military success, to keep this huge empire together he was also very religiously tolerant, he ended the jizya and gave land and money to hindus and muslims

Women in the Ottoman Empire

- Many wives of the sultan tried to promote their own children as the heir to the throne
- One woman, Roxelana, who was sold into slavery to the ottoman empire was forced to convert to islam and enter the harem of Suleiman the Magnificent. He married Roxelana and she went from a slave to commissioning public works projects
- Her son succeeded Suleiman and Roxelana's rise showed it was possible for people to attain a different social class

Other Social Classes

- Merchants and artisans were the middle class
- Below them were the peasants and below them the slaves

MANCHU POWER AND CONFLICTS IN THE QING DYNASTY

- Qing dynasty was from 1644 to 1912, manchu people ruled over the Han chinese and were not very tolerant of other cultures
- The qing put their own people in top positions and maintained some continuity with transitional practices like the civil service exam and bureaucracy

Conflicts with the Han

- The han ethnic people had the most intolerance from the qing, while they were allowed to wear their traditional clothing, their hair had to fit the manchu style
- The qing used han chinese defectors to carry out massacres against the Han who refused to assimilate to qing practices

EUROPEAN HIERARCHIES

- Top level was royalty, then nobility or aristocracy, who owned most of the land despite making up a small percentage of the population

The Nobility Makes Gains

- In Netherlands and England the nobility helped power and took active part in government

The Nobility Faces Losses

- Nobles struggled for power with royalty and a failed uprising in France convinced Louis XIV to keep power from the common people and nobility

Power of Royalty over Nobility

- Technological advancements like gunpowder, cannons, allowed rulers to destroy nobles fortresses and many rulers believed they deserved absolute power

Growing Acceptance of Jews

- 17th century jews began to have a larger role in many countries, their expulsion from spain is very significant because many jews were living there
- After the scientific revolution and the Enlightenment, prejudices against jews declined and they began to move more freely in europe becoming especially important in banking and commerce
- The netherlands were especially toeratn and the jewish minority faced much less discrimination there

RUSSIAN SOCIAL CLASSES

- The noble landowning class of boyars was at the top, followed by the merchants, the the peasants who gradually became serfs as they settled into more debt
- The boyar class had similar tensions with their rulers as in western europe

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ELITES IN THE AMERICAS

- Social structures in the americas changed because of the combination of european settlers, imported africans, and conquered indigenous peoples. It led to a social hierarchy based on race and ancestry, with racial and ethnic background defining social status

The Casta System in Latin America

- In latin america the top class were the peninsulares(born on the iberian peninsula) then there were the criollos(those of european ancestry born in the americas) below these were the castas(people of mixed race) out of the castas the top were mestizoz(mixed european and indigenous), then mulattoes(mized european and african) then zambos(mixed indigenous and enslaved africans)
- People were assigned levels at baptism and couldn't move up except through marriage
- People in bottom layers had to pay higher taxes anad tributes eevn though they were the ones with the least money

4.8 Continuity and Change from c. 1450 to c. 1750

- By 1750 most of the world was integrated, better tech, more trade, cultural spreading, syncretism, coercive labor, economics and political connections

TRANSOCEANIC TRAVEL AND TRADE

- tech: astronomical charts, astrolaba, compass, magnetic compass, lateen sail, carrack, caravel, fluuyt
- Coulumbian exchange: a biological exchange of crops andimals perope and diseases between east and west

The Atlantic System

- Columbian exchange caused the developement of the transoceanic atlantic system inolving the movement of goods and people, unleashed deadly diseases, foods, led to massive migrations of perople, religion spread

ECONOMIC CHANGES

- European transocean voyages connected them with the global trading network, maritime trading empires emerged, trading ports and cities were established, brought conflict between euuropeans and existing merchant networks
- Consequence is that europeans dominated global trade at expense of arab, indian, chinese merchants

Colonies in the Americas

- Spain, portugal, england, france, netherlands all created colonies in the americas

- Silver helped integrate Europe into the economy especially with Asian markets

Mercantilism and Capitalism

- European rulers began to participate in wealth accumulation from trade, adopting mercantilist practices
- However it gave way to capitalism as joint-stock companies and global trade became more capitalistic

EFFECTS OF THE NEW GLOBAL ECONOMY

- New flow of wealth expanded the middle class, led to the industrial revolution
- Amount of gold and silver flowing into Spain and China caused an increase in quantity of money and therefore inflation
- Regional markets in Europe/Asia/Africa continued to flourish and funding for the arts increased

DEMAND FOR LABOR INTENSIFIES

- Columbian exchange and Atlantic system caused a huge demographic shift as millions of African men were sold, caused gender imbalances and African population declined however picked up as new foods were introduced
- Forced labor systems like serfdom continued and new ones were developed like chattel slavery, indentured servants, the encomienda and hacienda systems, and the mit'a system

New Social Structures

- Social structure in the Americas changed being based on racial/ethnic identity