

Terms, Geographical and Historical Identifications (arranged by AP World time-period and key concept)

Period 4: Global Interactions, c.1450 to c.1750

4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange

TERMS

transoceanic voyaging	global circulation of commodities	regional market
global trade network	cartography	maritime reconnaissance
commercialization	global economy	mercantilism
joint-stock companies	colonial economy	endemic disease
cash crops	domesticated animals	syncretic belief systems
intensification of connections within hemispheres		

GEOGRAPHICAL

Western Hemisphere

Northern Atlantic

HISTORICAL

caravels	Zheng He	“school for navigation”	Atlantic system
global circulation of silver		Columbian Exchange	Amerindian populations
maize	manioc	okra	Sunni
Reformation	vodun	Sikhism in South Asia	Shi’a
Shakespeare	Cervantes	Sundiata	Sufi
		kabuki	Renaissance art
			wood-block prints

4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production

TERMS

plantation economy coerced labor chattel slavery indentured servitude
racial hierarchy commercial entrepreneurs family restructuring
ethnic and racial classifications

GEOGRAPHICAL

Russian Siberia Spanish America Mughal Empire

HISTORICAL

European gentry zamindars daimyo mestizo mulatto
Creole ecomienda system hacienda system Spanish version of the Inca it'a
Manchus Creole elites

4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

TERMS

state consolidation enclave monumental architecture courtly literature
legitimize divine right military professionals
trading-post empires maritime empires state rivalries piracy

GEOGRAPHICAL

Central Africa Songhay Ottoman Empire

HISTORICAL

trans-Atlantic slave trade
devshirme samurai
tax farming Mughals
Thirty Years War

Safavid Republica de Indios
Chinese examination system
Omani-European Indian Ocean rivalry
Ottoman-Safavid conflict

1450-1750

~1450 Snapshot

Ming defeat of Mongols (Yuan Dynasty) -
Russian resistance to Mongols
Portugese voyages of discovery (maritime revolution)
Ottoman Turks take Constantinople - destruction of Byzantine Emp
European Renaissance
early European - African slave trade
continued Arab and African slave trade within Africa
decline of Great Zimbabwe
unified Ashikaga Shogunate - Japan
Aztecs and Incas - Americas

Key Events and Patterns

European maritime revolution and sea explorations
mercantilism and early capitalism
land based, gunpowder empires as counter balance
to European imperial expansion
Russia, Ottoman, Ming and Qing dynasties,
Mughal India, Safavid (Persia)
Columbian Exchange
European settlement
Islamic expansion to Sub Sahara Africa
contraction (Spain) and fragmentation
rise of Ottoman Empire
Chinese population and military power growth
Ming and Qing dynasties
Japan - unified Ashikaga and Tokugawa shogunates
economic and artistic development
isolationism
European interaction with Polynesia, Australia, Oceania

Continuities

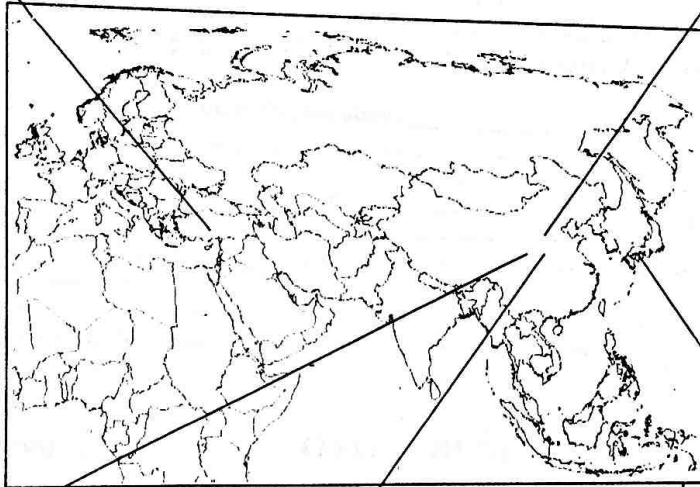
little change in gender status and relationships
Chinese and Japanese ethnocentrism and xenophobia
Arab and African slave trade within Africa
Indian Ocean trade
mixture of African agricultural, nomadic, and urban cultures
Japanese isolationism
minimal interactions w/ China, Korea, Dutch

Changes

early European commercial empires, increased Eur. power
gunpowder and other military technology
Russian monarchy and expansion
Protestant Reformation and Catholic Counter Reformation
Scientific Revolution - Europe
Enlightenment - Europe
great environmental change - plant and animal diffusion
temperate regions deforestation
decline in Silk Roads trade
Atlantic Ocean trade increased dramatically
long distance contacts increased
forced African slave migrations to Americas, Caribbean Islands
80-90% indigenous death rate in Americas after Eur. settlements
enlarged European kingdoms and rise of absolutism (monarchs)
increased trade within Europe (Hanseatic League)
decline in Arab political power and cultural dynamism
Arab caliphate replaced by Ottoman Empire
Chinese experiment w/ long distance trade, exploration (Zheng He)
diffusion of Chinese and Arab maritime and other technology, math
to Europeans
long distance purchase or acquisition of natural resources by Eur.
decline in nomadic empires (Mongol and Turkic)

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COMPARING ASIAN EMPIRES BETWEEN 1450-1750



OTTOMAN

LOCATION: Spread from Asian Turkey to include Balkan peninsula and what are today Greece, parts of Austria, Poland, Hungary, Georgia, Armenia, and southern Russia, north Africa, and a large area of Arabian peninsula.

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Sultan as ruler of dynasties, 1300s-1923; initially sultan secular ruler, over time claiming title of caliph; **grand vizier**, second most powerful person; civil service, standing army

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture, little local manufacturing, Commerce, trade, manufacturing considered not a worthy occupation, therefore controlled by foreigners

SIGNIFICANCE: Muslim empire of Turks; rights established give Europeans many more rights; toleration of other religions; end of Byzantine Empire in 1453 with capture of Constantinople; siege of Vienna failed, end of threatened invasion of Europe; many military defeats in 1700s and 1800s, slow decline

MONGOL (MUGHAL)

Invasion from what is today Afghanistan, took all but southern tip of India

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Emperor of a dynastic empire, 1526-1803; fall of Delhi to **British East India Company**; 1803-1857, British allow "king" to rule Delhi; centralized government, civil service; empire divided into 12 provinces

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: agriculture, trade

SIGNIFICANCE: Muslim dynasty of Turks and Mongols; introduction of Urdu, Persian language as official language; initial toleration of Hindu majority but eventual erosion of relations between two religious groups with rise of **Marathas**; attempts to limit Portuguese influence; British takeover as Mughals became corrupt

MING

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Dynastic empire, **1368-1644**; civil service examinations, based on Confucian thoughts; established tribute system with dependent states

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture
SIGNIFICANCE: Had turned inward during **Song Dynasty**; explored as far as Africa and Persian gulf in 1400s but failed to establish external trading network; contact with Europe established in 1500s, trading privileges to Portuguese in limited areas; few Christian converts; numerous peasant rebellions; overrun by Manchu, north of Great Wall

QING (MANCHU)

Pastoral nomadic moved into China; area expanded to include Manchuria, Taiwan, Tibet, Mongolia, Turkistan

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Dynastic empire, 1644-1912; civil service examination, based on Confucian thought

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture, introduction of sweet potatoes and corn from Americas; introduction of peanuts from Africa; export of porcelain, silk, tea; money economy

SIGNIFICANCE: Segregation of Manchu from Chinese, all others considered "barbarian"; limited access to Europeans and Americans, insisted on trading for silver; British substitute silver for opium, causing 19th century strain of relations

TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

(JAPAN)

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Centralized feudalism, 1603-1868; **daimyos** to live in capital of **Edo**, rise of **samurai** administrators

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture, almost no foreign trade, local manufacturing, rise of urban merchant class, evolve from barter to money economy

SIGNIFICANCE: adopted a policy of isolation and seclusion, 1633-1853, broken by **Commodore Perry**; no large-scale trade; no travel abroad by Japanese; Christianity banned; Japan imports no western science or technology but also spared consequences of western interference and colonial exploitation