

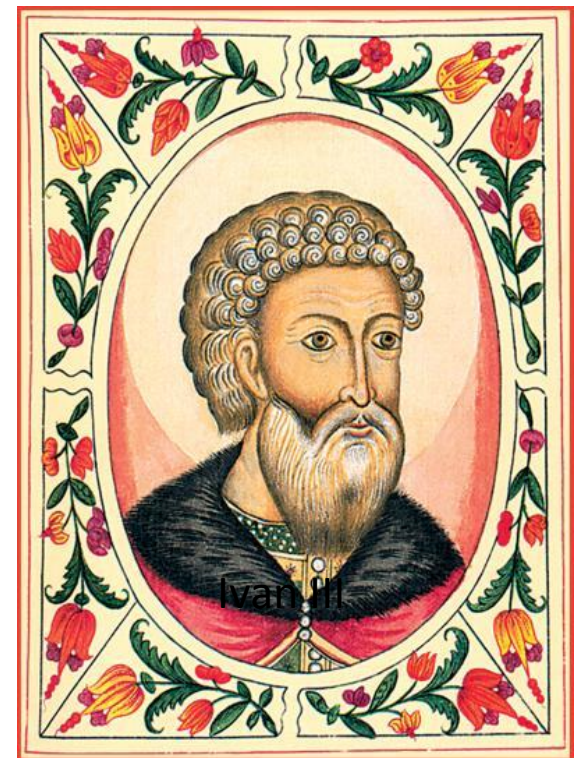
Bell work

- Take out ONE crash course (your choice). It will be spot checked.
- Work on the vocabulary exercise w/ your study group of 4 (you don't need to move your desks).
- Chapter 14 HW is due on Thursday.

THE RISE OF RUSSIA

A Newly Independent Russia

- 1480: Russia won independence from Mongols.
 - Led by Duchy of Moscow and Ivan III
- Russia weak and isolated from Western Europe.
- Economic life was slow.
 - Trade was down, limited manufacturing
 - Purely an agricultural economy reliant on peasant labor



Emergence as a New Power

- Ivan III (Ivan the Great) (reign 1462-1505)
 - Led effort to defeat Mongols
 - Gained territory for Moscow
 - Asserted control over all Orthodox churches
- Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) (reign 1547–1584)
 - Continued territorial expansion into Siberia
 - Killed supposed opposition through the Oprichniki (police group)
 - Establishes absolute monarchy while weakening authority of *boyars*
 - Dies without an heir



Expansion Under the Ivans

- Territorial expansion pushed Mongols back.
 - Recruited Cossacks (Russian peasant pioneers/military) to aid expansion.
 - Took over sparsely populated regions
 - Expansion leads to addition of Muslims in Central Asia to Russian territory
- Expansion offered rewards; Tsars gave nobles and bureaucrats estates on new land.
- Tsars had some contacts with Western Europe.



Russian Expansion Under the Early Tsars



From its base in the Moscow region, Russia expanded in three directions (N; W; S); the move into Siberia under Ivan the Terrible involved pioneering new settlements, as the government encouraged Russians to push eastward.

Quick Review Question

1. Why, and how, did Russia expand under the Ivans?
2. How did the Ivans legitimize their rule?
3. Who are the Cossacks and how did they affect Russian history?

Romanov Dynasty

- Time of Troubles
 - Ivan IV died without an heir.
 - New claims to power by *boyars*.
 - Weakness leads to attacks from Sweden and Poland.
- Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917 CE)
 - Mikhail Romanov (1st Romanov) reestablished internal order.
 - Drove out invaders.
 - Expanded borders up to Ottoman Empire
 - Alexis Romanov (2nd Romanov)
 - Put state in control of Russian Orthodox Church.

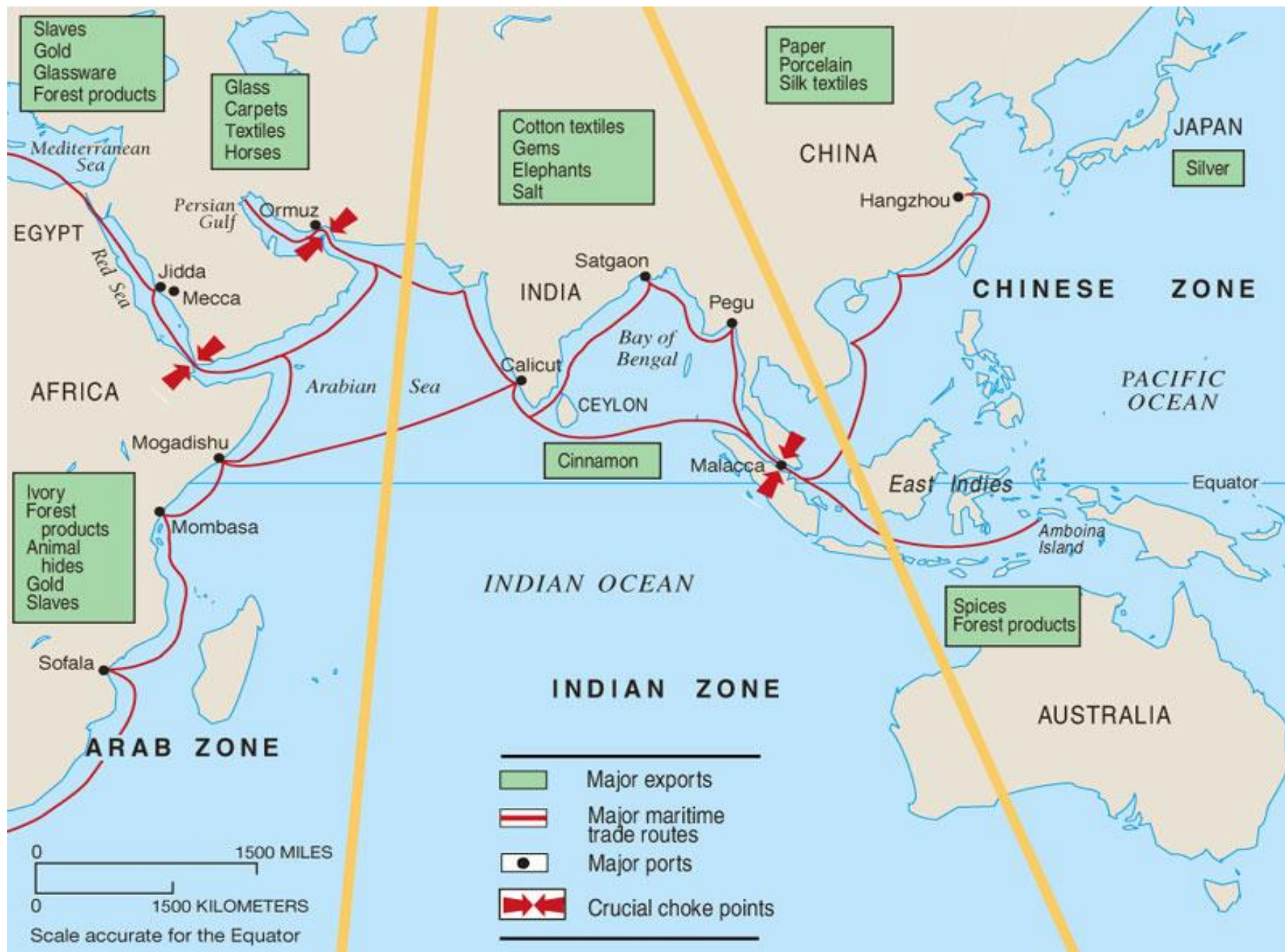


Next week we will study more
important events in Russia.

Now we'll get into East Asia

Review: Asia/Indian Ocean Trade Before Europeans

- Trade was peaceful
- Trade tended to be independent of state/government control.
- Luxury goods dominated, but there were larger items, too.
 - Arab and East Africa: carpets, slaves, gold, ivory, lumber
 - India: cotton textiles, gems, spices
 - China: spices, paper, porcelain, silk
- Most trading was done along safe coastal routes.
- Europeans became involved at the end of the 15th century seeking Asian luxury goods.
- Seek a sea link to wealthy Asian civilizations.
 - Big changes
 - State sponsored influence
 - Guns = violence and intimidation.



The Portuguese Trading Empire

- Portuguese first Europeans in Asian/Indian Ocean network.
- European products not in demand.
 - So Portuguese use guns!
 - Remember, almost no military force in trade network before Europeans.
 - Only able to exert influence along coasts.
 - Trading Posts
 - Focused on strategic points eg. Malacca.
- Portuguese became active trading participants within existing network, unable to dominate.



The Rise of the Dutch and English Trading Empires

- Portuguese lost power and influence.
 - Corrupt traders, lack of unity, power-struggles in Europe.
- Dutch (Holland) and British emerged as new European maritime powers c. mid-1600's.
 - Especially the Dutch
 - State sponsored, yet mostly private, joint-stock companies.
 - East India Company.
- 1620: The Dutch overtook Malacca and began dominating Southeast Asian Spice trade.
 - Dutch used peaceful means to enter the East Asian market.



European Tribute Systems in Asia

- Europeans controlled sea networks and coasts, but not inland.
 - Asian armies large, could defeat Europeans..
- Trade between Asians and Europeans.
 - With permission of Asian leaders
 - Asian peoples along the coasts technically ruled by own peoples, but forced to work and pay tribute to Europeans.



Missionary Efforts in South and Southeast Asia

- Catholic Portuguese and Spanish tried to convert parts of Asia.
 - Mostly Unsuccessful
 - China = Few converts, traditions too strong, xenophobia limited European access.
 - Japan = Initially some converts India = Hinduism too established.
- Philippines
 - Filipinos in north only widespread Christian converts.
 - Traditional beliefs maintained and blended



Ming China (1368-1644)

- Ming Dynasty was founded by Ju Yuanzhang, a military commander of peasant origins.

- His armies overthrew the Mongols and took back most of China.

- 1368 = Ming Dynasty

- Returned China to Chinese imperial traditions.

- Needed competent administrators

- Scholar-gentry civil service exams come back, big time.

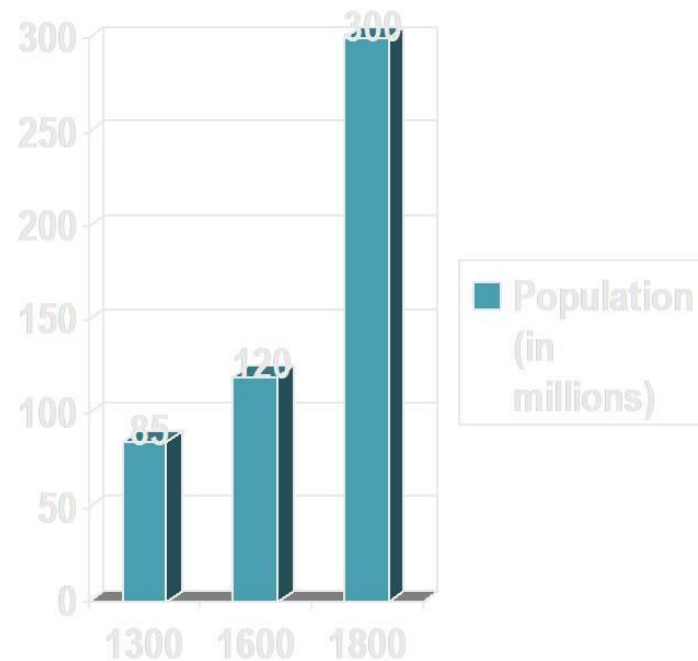


MING CHINA (1368-1644)



Ming Dynasty An Age of Growth:

- Massive population increase (almost doubled)
 - Result of new Columbian Exchange foods and enhanced agricultural technology.
- Chinese luxury products heavily demanded (silk, porcelain).
 - Zheng He's expeditions brought Chinese goods across Indian Ocean.
 - Chinese silver dramatically increases.
 - The Ming government hoarded silver.
- Fine arts flourished: painters; literature (availability of books with woodblock printing)



Ming China crop importation is key to huge population growth

Arrival of the Europeans

- Policy of Isolation and Neo-Confucians

- 1433: end of Zheng He's expeditions and navy declines: Why?

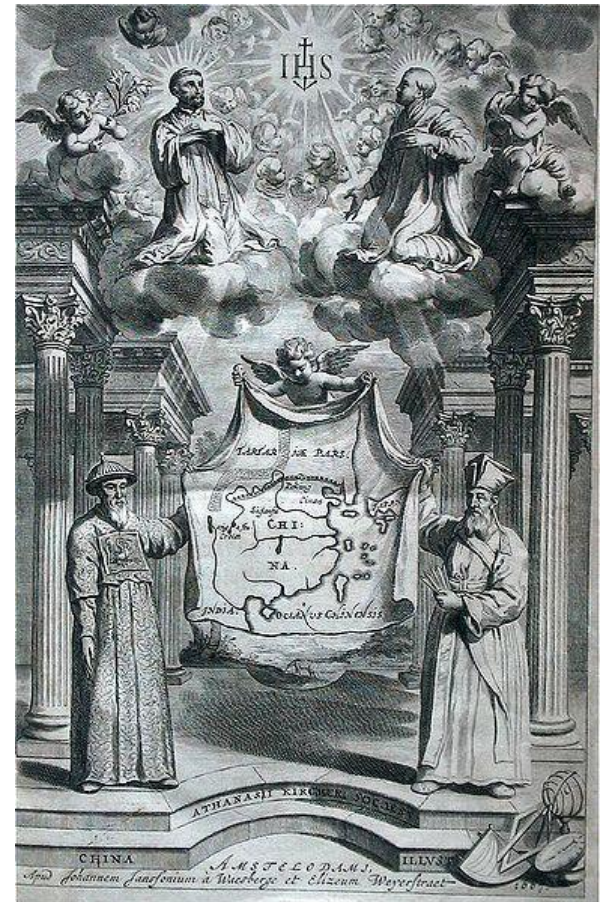
- Power play by scholar-gentry
 - Voyages expensive. Focus resources elsewhere (Great Wall)
 - Little of value for the Chinese to import (China produced everything it needed).

- Europeans drawn to what they think is a weakened China = 1500's.

- Few Christian Converts

- Europeans mainly moved goods in Asian network from one market to another.

- Silver greased the emerging global markets.



Ming Decline

- By late 1500s, Ming dynasty was in decline.
 - Mediocre and incompetent rulers
 - Inferior and corrupt bureaucrats
 - Failing public works projects that caused starvation and rebellions amongst peasants
 - Peasants abused by landlords
 - Plague
- Ends in 1644 when northern nomads (Manchus) invade
 - Last Ming emperor, Chongzhen, hangs himself
 - Leader of Manchus, Nurhaci, established Qing Dynasty



The Manchus

- 1644 = Qing Dynasty (China's last Dynasty).
 - Formed by Manchus/Jurchens
 - Foreigners from Manchuria.
 - Semi-nomadic. Originally “contracted” to help the declining Ming Dynasty stay in power.
 - The Manchus ended up defeating the Ming, other rivals, and creating a new dynasty (The Qing).
 - Made up 2% of the population.



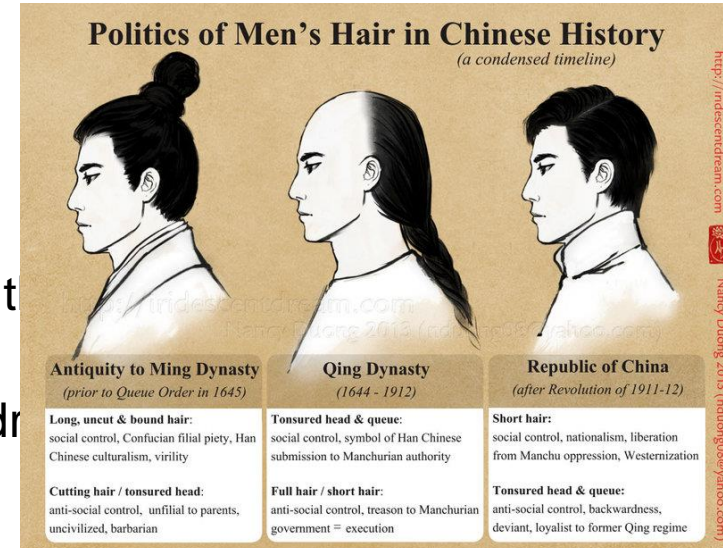
The Basics of the Qing Dynasty

–Manchus Became the elites

- Legally distinct from other Chinese (higher class)
- Owners of largest holdings of land.
- Occupied top bureaucratic positions
- (civil service test for Manchus was easier than for other Chinese ethnicities).
- Forced ethnic Chinese to adopt Manchu dress and hair style.
 - Sign of subjugation.

• Otherwise they kept basic political, cultural, social traditions intact.

–Chinese incorporated into the imperial administration as bureaucrats.



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What are the three European nations who involved themselves in Asian Sea Trade in the Early-Modern period? What were their motivations?
2. What changed in the Asian trade networks as a result of European entry?
3. To what extent did Europeans dominate trade in Asia in the Early Modern Period?
4. To what extent did Asian peoples adopt Christianity?
5. What role did the scholar-gentry in the Ming Dynasty play? Was this more like the Tang/Song era or the Yuan era?
6. How were women treated in China during the Ming Dynasty?
7. Why was there a massive population increase in China during the Ming Dynasty?
8. What effects did Europeans have on the culture and economy in Ming China?
9. Why did the Ming decline?
10. Who were the Manchus? What dynasty did they create?
11. How did the Manchus make themselves “new elites” in China?

Japan's Reunification

- Regional, warring Japan in first part of Early-Modern Period.

Period of Unification = 1573- 1603

- Three powerful daimyos, in succession, bring greater unity to Japan (end regionalism and warfare)

- 1573 Nobunaga (forces use guns diffused from Europeans)

- by 1590 Toyotomi Hideyoshi

- 1603 Tokugawa Ieyasu

- Leads to Tokugawa Shogunate

