

Unit 4: Global Interactions

c.1450 to c.1750



Based on the following key concepts
(and the dates) make predictions on
what we will see in the unit.

Unit 4

c.1450 to c.1750

4.1 Globalizing Networks of Comm. & Exchange

- The interconnections of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social and demographic impact on the world.

4.2 Social Organization & Production

- Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.

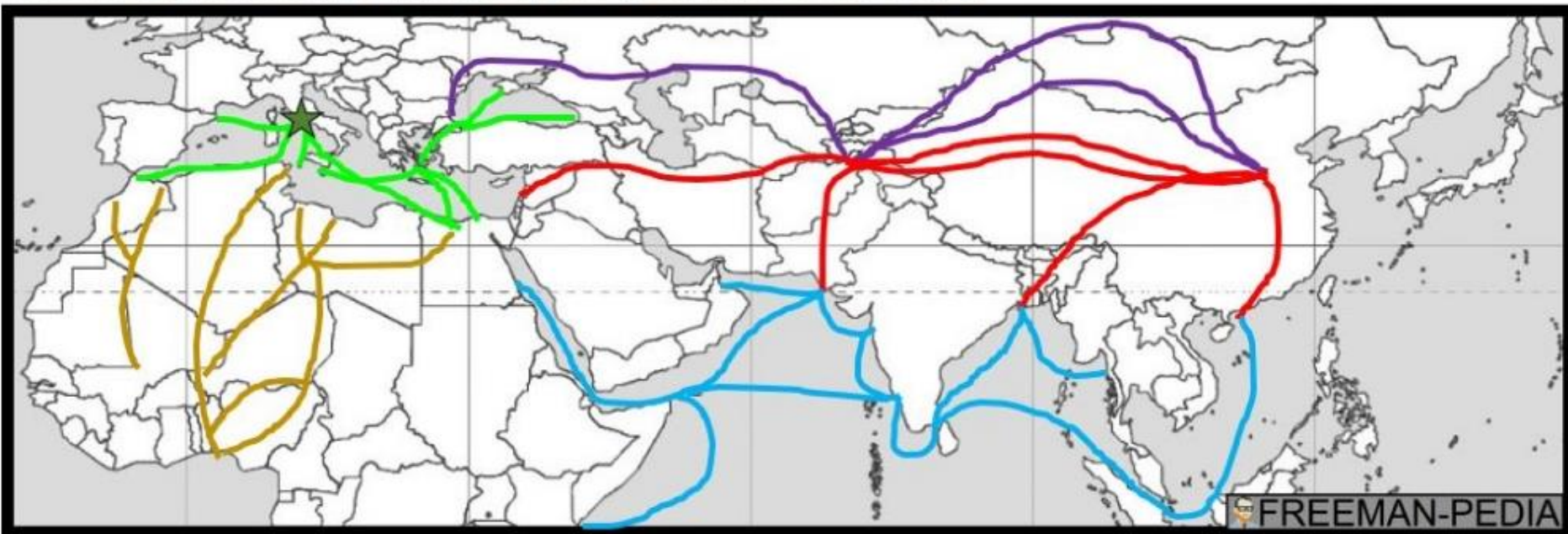
4.3 State Consolidation & Empires

- Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.

4.1 Globalizing Networks of Comm. & Exchange: The interconnections of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social and demographic impact on the world.

- I. Existing regional patterns of trade intensified in the context of the new global circulation of goods.**

1. IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF GOODS, THERE WAS AN INTENSIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING REGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS THAT BROUGHT PROSPERITY & ECONOMIC DISRUPTION TO THE MERCHANTS & GOVERNMENTS IN THE TRADING REGIONS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN, MEDITERRANEAN, SAHARA, & OVERLAND EURASIA.



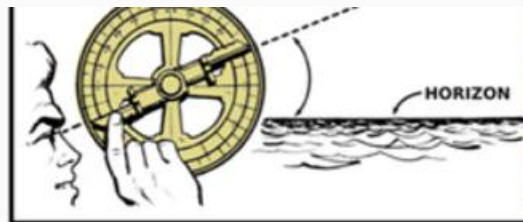
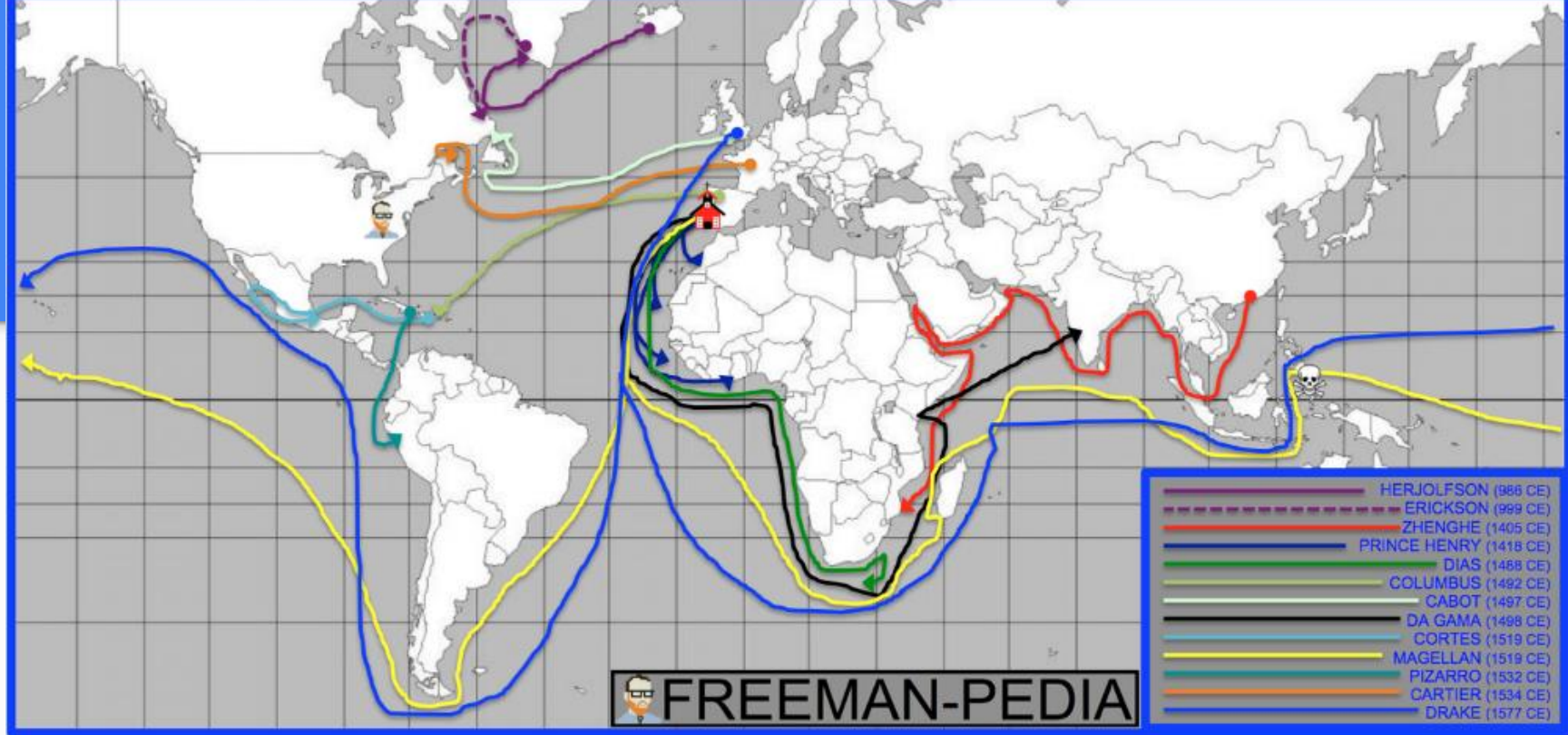
■ EURASIAN
■ INDIAN OCEAN

■ SILK ROADS
■ MEDITERRANEAN SEA

■ TRANS-SAHARAN

4.1 Globalizing Networks of Comm. & Exchange: The interconnections of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social and demographic impact on the world.

II. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds.



4.1 Globalizing Networks of Comm. & Exchange: The interconnections of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social and demographic impact on the world.

III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.

"Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia."

"Portuguese (Prince Henry) development of a school of navigation led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa, and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire."

"Official Chinese maritime activity expanded into the Indian Ocean region with the naval voyages led by Ming Admiral Zheng He, which enhanced Chinese prestige." (Ended in 1433)

Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade"

"In Oceania and Polynesia, established exchange and communication networks were not dramatically affected because of infrequent European reconnaissance in the Pacific Ocean."

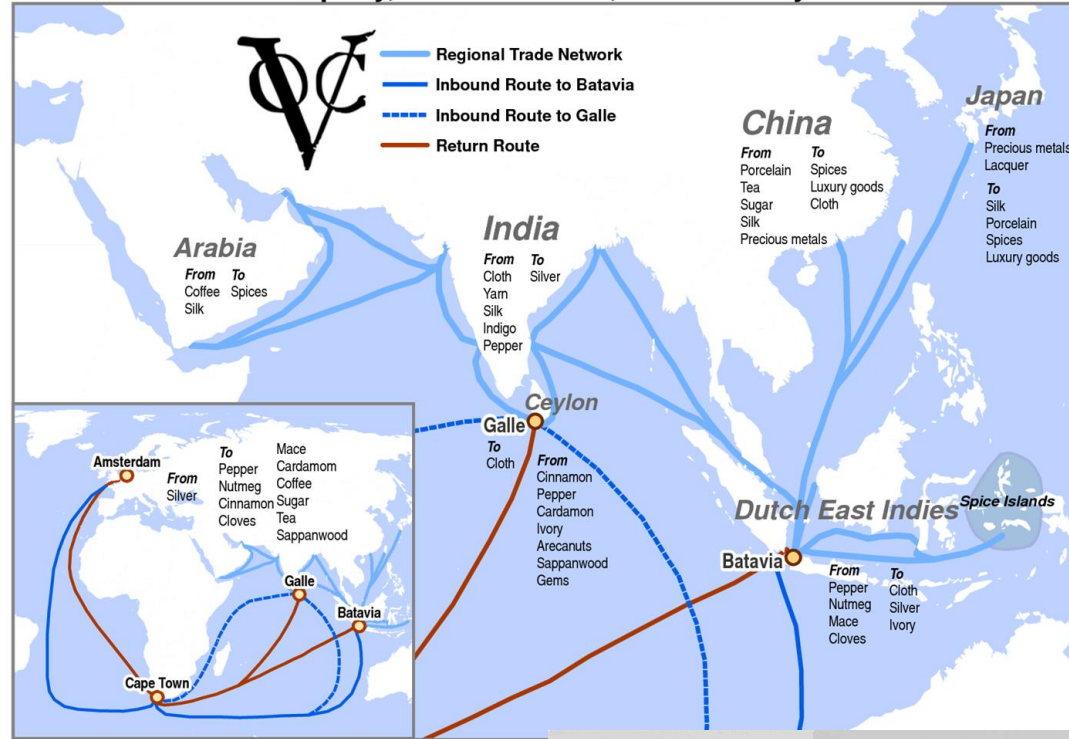
- ZHENGHE (1405 CE)
- PRINCE HENRY (1418 CE)
- DIAS (1488 CE)
- COLUMBUS (1492 CE)
- CABOT (1497 CE)
- DA GAMA (1498 CE)
- CORTES (1519 CE)
- MAGELLAN (1519 CE)
- PIZARRO (1532 CE)
- CARTIER (1534 CE)

3. REMARKABLE NEW TRANSOCEANIC MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE OCCURRED IN THIS PERIOD.

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IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies and the flow of silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.

Dutch East India Company, Trade Network, 17th Century

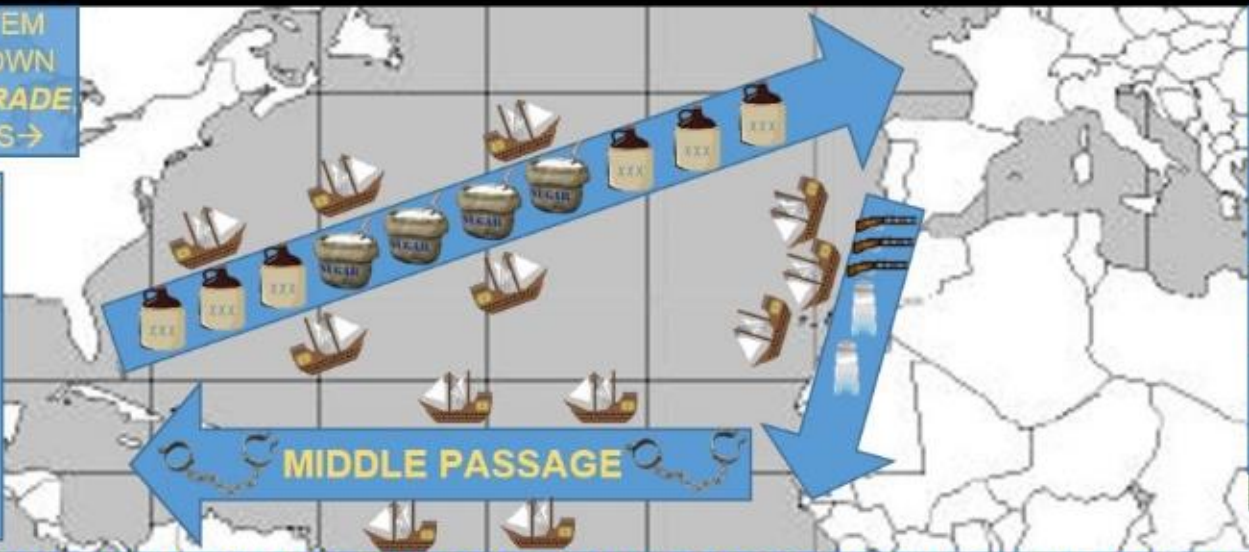


4.1 Globalizing Networks of Comm. & Exchange: The interconnections of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social and demographic impact on the world.

V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange

"THE ATLANTIC SYSTEM WAS FORMERLY KNOWN AS *THE TRIANGLE TRADE* DUE TO THE OBVIOUS →

THE *MIDDLE PASSAGE* SAW THE TRANSPORTATION OF MILLIONS OF SLAVES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.



KEY

FIREARMS=

SALT=

RUM=

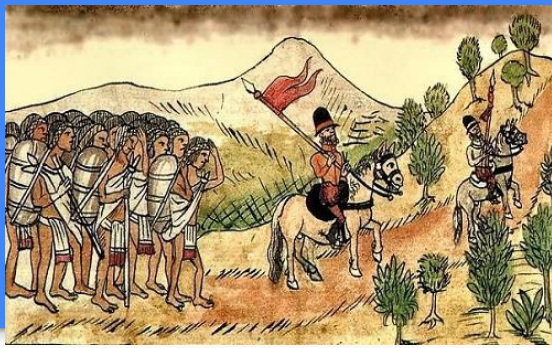
SLAVES=

SUGAR=

FREEMANPEDIA

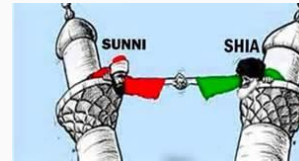
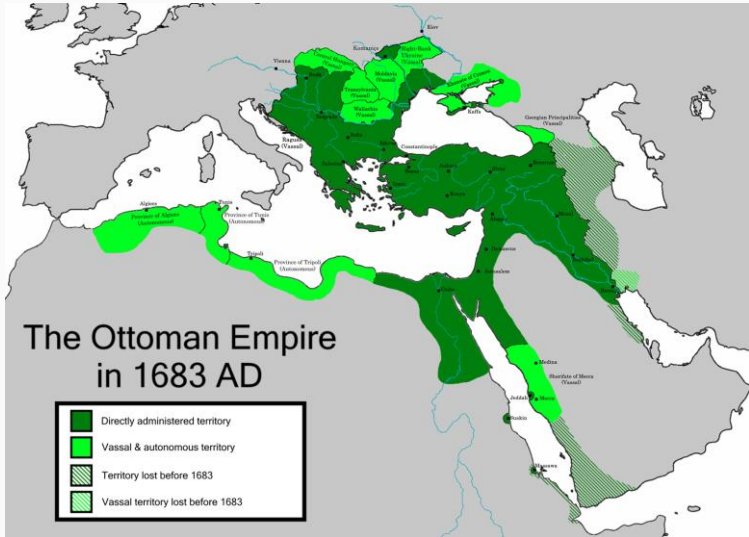
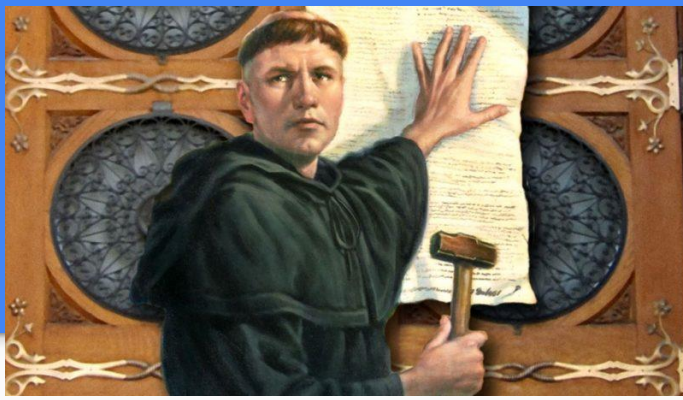
THE ATLANTIC SYSTEM INVOLVED THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS, WEALTH, AND FREE & UNFREE LABORERS, AND THE MIXING OF AFRICAN, AMERICAN, & EUROPEAN CULTURES AND PEOPLES.





4.1 Globalizing Networks of Comm. & Exchange: The interconnections of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social and demographic impact on the world.

VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and contributed to both religious conflicts and the creation of syncretic belief systems and practices



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VII. As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy and increased focus on innovation and scientific inquiry.

VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS:

VISUAL ARTS



RENAISSANCE

MINIATURES

WOODBLOCK

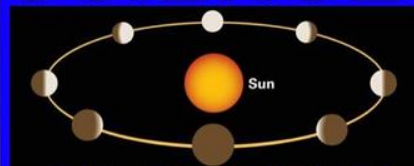
PERFORMING



SHAKESPEARE

KABUKI

SCIENCE



HELIOCENTRIC THEORY



BLOOD CIRCULATION



LAWS OF MOTION



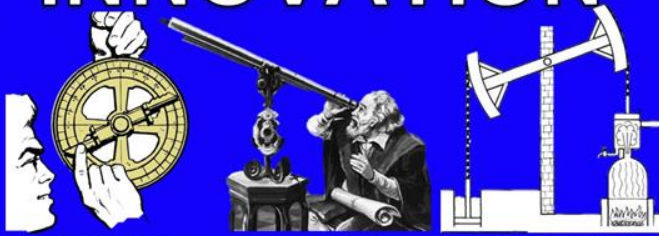
LITERACY



CERVANTES

SUNDIATA JOURNEY TO THE WEST

INNOVATION



ASTROLABE

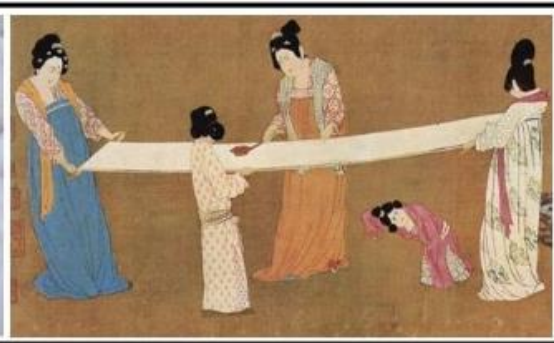
TELESCOPE

STEAM ENGINE

4.2 Social Organization & Production:

Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.

- I. Beginning in the 14th century, there was a decrease in mean temperatures, often referred to as the Little Ice Age, around the world that lasted until the 19th century, contributing to changes in agricultural practices and the contraction of settlement in parts of the Northern Hemisphere.
- II. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.

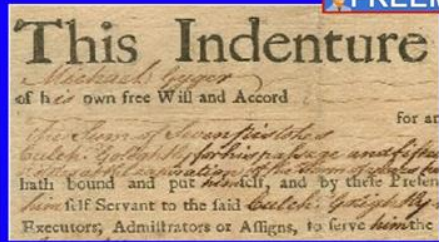


THE RANGE OF COERCED LABOR

FREEMAN-PEDIA



CHattel SLAVERY



INDENTURED SERVITUDE



ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM



(SPANISH) INCAN MIT'A

WHEN YOU THINK OF SLAVERY, YOU'RE ACTUALLY THINKING OF CHattel (PERSONAL PROPERTY) SLAVERY, WHERE PEOPLE ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD AS THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNER.

PEOPLE ENTER INTO A CONTRACT WITH SOMEONE TO SERVE AS LABOR TO AN EMPLOYER FOR A FIXED AMOUNT OF TIME. 1/2 OF ALL EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO US PRIOR TO 1776 WERE I.S.

KING OF SPAIN GRANTED ANY PERSON GOING TO NEW WORLD A SET NUMBER OF NATIVE AMERICANS FOR LABOR. IN RETURN, THEY WERE CHRISTIANIZED, AND PROTECTED FROM NEIGHBORS

SPANISH ARRIVALS COERCED THE INCAN MIT'A SYSTEM BY FORCING INCAS TO PROVIDE 1/7 OF LABOR TO SPAIN. INCAN MITA WAS FOR THE COMMON GOOD, WHEREAS SPANISH MITA WAS FOR CASH CROPS.

4.2 Social Organization & Production: Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.

III. As social and political elites changed, they also restructured ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.

NEW POLITICAL/ECONOMIC ELITES

FREEMAN-PEDIA



GENTRY
KNOWN AS THE 2ND
ESTATE, THE GENTRY
ARE NOBLES OF HIGH
SOCIAL STANDING.



CREOLES
ELITES OF EURO
DECENT WHO GET
OVERLOOKED FOR
TOP POSITIONS
FOR PENINULARES
& POST-1750, LEAD
REVOLUTIONS.



**SPANISH
EMPIRE**

**URBAN COMMERCIAL
ENTREPRENEURS**



GLOBALLY, IN
ALL PORT
CITIES,
ENTREPR. WIELD
GREAT SOCIAL
STATUS/POWER.



**MANCHU
EMPIRE**

MANCHUS

AFTER DEFEATING
THE MING (1644),
MANCHUS WERE
SUPERIOR TO THE
CHINESE WHILE
TRYING TO RULE
DYARCHICALLY.



4.3 State Consolidation & Empires: Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.

I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS TO LEGITIMIZE RULE:



DIVINE RIGHT

EUROPEAN MONARCHS USED THIS DOCTRINE TO LEGITIMIZE RULE. THEY ANSWER TO GOD, NOT PARLIAMENT, NOBLES, ETC.



SAFAVID SHI'ISM

LARGEST SHI'A STATE IN HISTORY, THE SHAH FORCED CONVERSION TO SHI'A AND RULED AS DIVINELY APPOINTED POLIT/RELIG. LEADER.



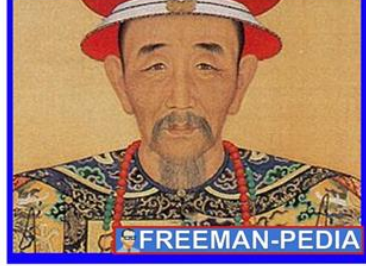
AZTEC SACRIFICE

VASSAL STATES HAD TO PAY TRIBUTE (PEOPLE). LEADING VASSALS TO FIGHT ONE ANOTHER FOR CAPTIVES, INSTEAD OF REBELLING VS. AZTECS.



SONGHAY ISLAM

SONGHAY UPPER CLASS USED ISLAM TO PROMOTE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE, LEARNING (TIMBUKTU), AND TAUGHT OBEDIENCE TO THE KING.



CONFUCIAN RITUAL

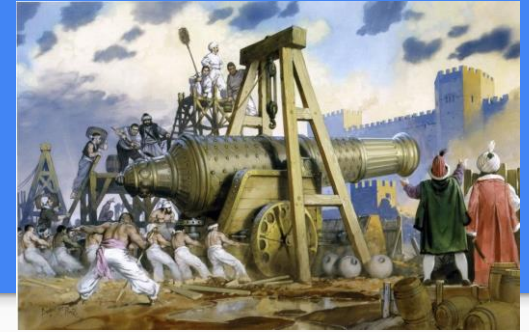
MANCHU LEADERS OF THE QING USED CONFUCIAN PRINCIPLES TO RULE CHINA AND ENCOURAGE ACCEPTANCE BY THE REST OF CHINA.



4.3 State Consolidation & Empires: Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.

II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.

From 1300 to 1700, three “gunpowder empires” dominated parts of Europe, Africa, & Asia



4.3 State Consolidation & Empires: Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.

III. Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.



LAND EMPIRES



MARITIME EMPIRES



COMPETITION OVER TRADE ROUTES



THE ATLANTIC SYSTEM



FREEMAN-PEDIA