



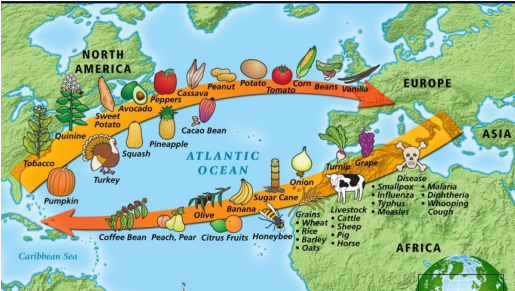


APWH UNIT 4 REFERENCE SHEET

TRANSOCEANIC INTERACTIONS c.1450-1750

OVERVIEW OF	Causes/Events	Technological Innovations/Developments	Columbian Exchange
<p>MARITIME DEVELOPMENTS</p>	<p><u>Causes of Expansion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wealth: more access to trade routes/goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -States fund explorations -Silver is super important -States using mercantilism to measure wealth -Rivalry: European states trying to expand first -Religion: European Christians looking to convert others <p><u>Where Do They Go?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Portugal: The Leader in Exploration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Goes to: Africa, India, South and Southeast Asia -Includes: Prince Henry the Navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco Da Gama -Impact: little on China, most impact on Persian Gulf with their trading post empire, expand trade and cultural exchange between India and Europe -Spain: The Ones Who Go Round the World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Goes to: Philippines, Americas -Includes: Ferdinand Magellan, Christopher Columbus, Galleon ships to carry lots of silver -Impact: led exploration and colonization of Americas (including decline of Aztec and Inca), established links between Americas and Asia across Pacific Ocean -France: The Fur-Real Explorers (I'm so sorry) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Goes to: north America looking for a link to Asia (called northwest passage). Take part of Canada for France. -Includes: Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain -Impact: they don't find a northwest passage or gold, but they find valuable fur and other 	<p><u>Important Innovations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Magnetic compass (China): see below  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Astrolabe (improved by Muslim navigators): see below  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Caravel (Portugal) -Cartography (mapmaking, ex. Astronomical chart) -New rudders (China) -Lateen sail (Arabic): see below  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -New ships (ex. Carrack, Caravel, Fluyt) 	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The trade of disease, foods, and animals between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres (AKA Old World and New World, AKA Europe and Americas)</p> <p><u>Trade Exchanged</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diseases like smallpox, measles, plague, influenza went to New World; less like syphilis went to Old World -Animals like horses, oxen, pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, rats, chicken went to New World; the glorious turkey, llamas, alpacas, and guinea pigs went to the Old World -Foods like sugar, wheat, barley, okra, rice, oranges, grapes, lettuce, coffee went to the New World; potatoes, maize, tobacco, cacao, peanuts went to the Old World <p><u>The Impact On:</u></p> <p>The Old World (Europe/the East)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Global economy: Spain's use of silver from the Americas created inflation in Spain, leading to their decline -Animals: brought new textiles and more diverse diet =Crops: brought better nutrition (so more people born), and those grown in the Americas as cash crops made them lots of money -Other: medicine like quinine for combatting malaria <p>The New World (Americas/the West)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Disease: Over 50% of the population of the indigenous in the Americas died due to diseases brought by conquistadores and their animals -Animals: created overgrazing and soil erosion, spread disease, and led to loss of buffalo due to use of horses to

	<p>resources. They rarely settled permanently and traded with the natives, typically fostering better relationships with them than other countries do.</p> <p>-Holland: They Technically Founded NYC -Goes to: the Dutch go to North America looking for the northwest passage -Includes: Henry Hudson -Impact: created New Amsterdam (eventually NYC), and established trade with Canada and Virginia</p> <p>-England: That Island About to Rule Most of the World -Goes to: (for now) North America to look for the nonexistent northwest passage, claiming land and surprisingly defeating and destroying 2/3 of the Spanish Armada in 1533 -Includes: John Cabot, Jamestown, parts of Canada -Impact: create quicker route across Atlantic, become the most powerful navy</p> <p>-China: Junk Ships are Junked -Goes to: India, Middle East, Africa to create new trade networks, impress key places of trade, spread Chinese culture -Includes: Zheng He and his fleet of Junk ships -Impact: due to refocus on Confucian ideals and domestic policy, decides not to explore anymore</p>	<p>Important People -Prince Henry the Navigator (Portugal) -Isaac Newton (gravity = knowledge of tides) -And yes, Christopher Columbus *eyeroll*</p>  <p>Result -Safety through navigation, better ships, and gunpowder -Rivalry (ex. Omani-European Rivalry) -Development of Maritime Empires -Spread of technology</p>	<p>hunt them</p> <p>-Crops: deforestation to make room for crops, soil depletion from growing the same crops over and over, cash crops grown to benefit Europe, not Americas, led to a system of forced labor and then to the transatlantic slave trade when most natives had perished</p> <p>-Society: will soon be based on race and ethnicity</p> <p>Other Major Impact -Due to the use of slaves when many natives died, African culture brought/created new diversity to the Americas, including: languages like creole, music that will influence gospel, blues, jazz, rock and roll, hip hop, etc.</p> 
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OVERVIEW OF	Establishing Empires	Economic/Labor Systems	Major Developments and Impacts: Economic, Political, Cultural, and Social
MARITIME EMPIRES	<p><i>After exploring, some countries will claim lands or begin colonizing for their empire.</i></p> <p>Africa -European trading posts set up on Africa's coasts -Starts with Portugal, Britain also sets up trading posts in West Africa -Europe exchanged guns/cannons for slaves -Dahomey: strong kingdom that profit from this trade -Asante Empire and Kingdom of Kongo also grow -Missionaries also had presence -Vasco da Gama invades Swahili City States</p>	<p><i>To get the most out of the lands they lay claim to, Europe begins changing the labor systems of these places. They're still using mercantilism in Europe, and colonies strengthen their wealth.</i></p> <p>Indian Ocean Trade -Portugal uses its military to take control of trade, makes strong trading posts along routes -Other than that, little disruption as merchants were used to paying taxes and continued to use reliable routes</p>	<p>Economic -Transformation to a trade-based economy using gold/silver (called Commercial Revolution) -Joint stock companies (ex. Dutch East India Co.) help develop empires as they set the groundwork for colonies -Triangular Trade develops between Europe, West Africa, and Americas -European rulers gain control of new monopolies (ex. over cash crops like tobacco) -Global trade increases -Some African societies, like Dahomey, become wealthier and more powerful due to trade with Europe for goods</p>

	<p>Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Restricts its trade with the outside world to protect itself -Bans Christian services, begins persecuting Christians, kicks out foreigners, bans foreign books, bans travel abroad -Trade limited mostly with Dutch and China <p>China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Zheng He's voyages cancelled -Ming Dynasty trying to restrict trade to protect China -Bans foreign trade, begins reconstructing Great Wall, reemphasize Confucianism and exam for scholar gentry <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Britain, Portugal, France fighting over India until Britain kicked France out of India (Seven Years' War) -Britain uses trading posts first on the coast (East India Company) -Then began to use religious rivalries (Muslims vs. Hindus) to gain political control until Britain controlled most of India (sepoys used) <p>Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Arrival of Spanish forces led to extensive death (Cortes w/ Aztecs, Pizarro w/ Inca) -New Spain: colony established in Mexico, built Mexico City on Aztec ruins -Spain begins conquering Americas east of Brazil, Portugal gets Brazil (Treaty of Tordesillas) -British and French move into North America <p>MAJOR RIVALRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Britain v. French (India, North America) -Notable wars/treaties: Seven Years' War, Treaty of Paris <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spain v. Portugal (Americas) -Notable wars/treaties: Treaty of Tordesillas 	<p>Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spain creates the encomienda system (1500s), which is basically European feudal system applied to race/ethnicity in Americas. Extremely brutal. They don't find gold but they find lots of silver. -In Peru they also use Inca's mita system to force men to work. -PROBLEM: many indigenous begin to die of disease/harsh working conditions, or escape. This leads to the Atlantic Slave Trade. <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Slavery existed in Africa before the Transatlantic Slave Trade: women used as domestic laborers, to showcase power. Indian Ocean Slave Trade also existed. -Europe, however, needs more laborers for mines and cash crops (ex. gold and silver mines, sugar cash crop) -Traded guns/gunpowder to kingdoms in exchange for slaves (usually taken from neighboring kingdoms) -Slaves were sent to Americas via Middle Passage -Led to African diaspora (outside of Africa) -Led to polygyny, also increased tension between societies (in Africa) 	<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spain uses viceroys and audiencias to govern Americas <p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A lot of early culture in Americas is lost -New social groups emerge (ex. Creoles in Americas) -Syncretism in beliefs in Americas due to slave trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Religions like Santeria, Vodun. Candomble mix traditions from Africa and parts of Americas -Islam brought to Americas because many Africans were also Muslim <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In Africa: less men means more women, so polygyny develops. This also allows women to do some jobs traditionally seen as 'male' -In Americas (via Spain): new social hierarchy based on race and ethnicity, called the Casta System, organized like so: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Peninsulares (Spanish/Portuguese born on Iberian Peninsula) -Criollos (born in Americas of European ancestry) -Castas (those of mixed races) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mestizo (European + indigenous) -Mulatto (European + African) -Zambo (Indigenous + African) -Then at the bottom were the indigenous peoples and enslaved Africans
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OVERVIEW OF	INTERNAL REBELLION	EXTERNAL REBELLION	SOCIAL HIERARCHIES MAINTAIN AND EVOLVE
<p>CHALLENGES TO POWER</p>	<p>RUSSIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Serfs in Russia treated terribly since the Mongols -More and more peasants lose land and are forced into serfdom -Pugachev Rebellion: peasant rebellion against Catherine the Great due to her giving nobles more power over serfs. Failed - led to increased oppression of peasants to prevent more revolts. 	<p>AFRICA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ana Nzinga (ruler of Ndongo) tired of slave trade and attacks against kingdom, makes alliance with Portugal but it fails, so she flees and takes over Matamba then creates rebellion in Ndongo to get people to join her and obtain their freedom. Succeeds: rules Matamba for decades. 	<p>GUNPOWDER EMPIRES</p> <p>Ottoman Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sultans begin to lose influence as janissaries rebel -Viziers (advisors) gain power but sultan still in charge -Religious tolerance continued toward Jews and Christians (ex. Mehmed II invites Jews exiled from Spain to settle in empire)

MUGHAL EMPIRE (South Asia)

- Government spread Islam, but most of population was Hindu.
- Hindu warrior group called Maratha fought Mughals ro, 1680-1707. Succeeded: they created the **Maratha Empire**, ending Mughal control in what is now India.

BRITAIN

- Glorious Revolution**: people did not like James II (he was Catholic and anti-Protestant), so nobles asked his nephew/son-in-law to invade. William of Orange agrees, he and his wife take over when James runs to France.
- Also called Bloodless Revolution
- Strengthened power of Parliament, begins Protestant rule of England

AMERICAS:

- Pueblo Revolt of 1680** against Spanish: Pueblo and Apache (indigenous groups) begin fighting colonizers and religious conversion. Success? Kill 400, drive out Spanish, reconquered in 1692.
- Maroon Wars**: slaves in British controlled Caribbean fought to be free, escaped owners, and created their own settlements.
- Gloucester County Rebellion**: slaves and indentured servants demanded freedom from governor. Failed: authorities found out, arrested them.
- Metacom's War**: final major movement of indigenous to drive Britain out of New England, led to destruction of 12 towns.

- Still could only live in specific areas, pay jizya tax, could not hold top political positions
- Women and concubines used harem politics to try to get their children to be heir to the throne
- Middle class is small, made up of merchants/artisans
- Lower class is made up of peasants
- Bottom class is made up of slaves from wherever the empire conquered

Mughal Empire

- Religiously tolerant still
- Ended jizya tax, gave land and money to Hindus and Muslims, supported Sikhism

CHINA

- Qing Dynasty
- Civil service exam and bureaucracy used
- Manchu rule over Han Chinese and other ethnic groups
- Led to conflict between minority Manchu leaders and majority Han Chinese

EUROPE

- Nobles still second in charge after royalty, but lose some power in France after failing in an uprising against Louis XIV

- Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment bring a bit less discrimination toward Jews in some parts of Europe (ex. Netherlands)

RUSSIA

- Royal tsar
- Noble landowners (boyars): many not trusted by tsar (ex. Ivan the Terrible kills many of them, forces them to live under surveillance in Moscow)
- Peasants (many will become serfs)
- Serfs

