



**1450 – 1750 CE**

**THE EARLY MODERN ERA:**

***THE FIRST GLOBAL AGE***

***THE AGE OF RECONNAISSANCE***

***THE REFORMATION***

***AGE OF GUNPOWDER EMPIRES***

# CAUSES OF PERIODIZATION

- **1450**
  - **End of the Middle Ages in Europe**
  - **Beginning of the Northern Renaissance in Europe**
  - **Globalization of Trade**
    - **Contacts had expanded between Europe, Africa**
    - **Increased trade contacts in the Indian Ocean**
  - **Conquest of the Byzantines**
  - **Rise of Gunpowder Empires**
    - **Ottoman Empire, Ming China, Mughal India**
    - **Rise of Russia (Moscow)**
    - **Portugal, Spain, France**
  - **Revolution in Technology**
    - **Printing Press in Europe**
    - **Navigation and military technologies**
- **Sub-Periods**
  - **1450 – 1600 Balance of Power between Spain, Portugal, Ottomans, Mughals, Ming, Qing**
  - **1600 – 1750 Tilting the Balance of Power: England, France, Netherlands, Russia**

# WAYS TO VISUALIZE THIS PERIOD

- **Great Man or Woman Theory**
  - One man or woman who is a visionary, influences age
  - Henry the Navigator, Da Vinci, Luther, Louis XIV, Peter the Great, Elizabeth
  - Akbar the Great, Abbas the Great, Tokugawa Iyeasu, Suleiman the Magnificent
- **Culture is Import to Expansion**
  - The Influence of the Renaissance
- **Economics drives the period**
  - Capitalism and mercantilism made the states wealthy
- **Political Theory**
  - European state structure made their dominance possible
- **International Trade**
  - Global Trade was dominated by the Europeans linking distance markets

# GUNPOWDER EMPIRES

- **Gunpowder Empires**
  - Modern states supported by professional armies, navies
  - Knowledge forced technological, industrial changes to traditional states
  - Most states developed elite units around guns
- **Mongols had spread knowledge to SW Asia, South Asia, Europe**
  - Successor states had used weapons to offset Mongol advantage in cavalry
  - More important states all used modern armies to create, maintain states
- **Examples**
  - Differentiate between land and maritime variants
  - Europe: Portugal, Spain, England, France, Netherlands, Prussia, Russia
  - Asia: Ottomans, Mughals, Safavids, Tokugawa, Ming and Qing China
  - Africa: West African Forest Kingdoms, Mameluk Egypt, Morocco

# EMPIRE BUILDING

- **Motivation**
  - Increased power, wealth motivated Europeans, Asians, Africans
  - Europeans, Muslims often wanted to expand their faith
  - Prestige for a ruler or a dynasty was also important
- **Means**
  - Gunpowder, coercion
  - The benefits accorded by stability, tradition: China
- **Impediments**
  - Europe had little land to conquer, had to seek elsewhere
  - Africans, Asians often lacked state structures to conquer
  - All had to deal with other state structures in Afro-Eurasia
- **Advantages**
  - European weaponry and maritime technologies
  - Chinese could offer protection, stability to neighboring elites

# DYNASTIC POLITICS

- **Dynastic Rule**
  - Predominant form of almost all states
  - Inheritance of head of state passed within one family
  - In Europe, Asia male primogeniture typical
  - In Africa matrilineal male inheritance common
- **Rivalries**
  - Marriage important to maintain image, retain land/property in family
  - Marriages to increase prestige
  - Seek to marry up, never down
  - Women become pawns in marriage game = produce heir
- **Dynastic Wars especially in Europe**

# EUROPEAN STATE STRUCTURES

- **Divine Right Monarchies**

- Most use religion to justify their rule
  - Divine Right Monarchy is not the same as Absolute Monarchies
    - Constant struggle between monarchs and aristocracy for power
    - Nobles, Church did not easily surrender their rights to monarchs
  - Many checks, balances on most European monarchs
- Use of a bureaucracy
  - Bureaucrats loyal to the ruler
  - Professionally trained as opposed to nobility
- Use of the new power of guns
- Use of new powers of taxation
  - Often associated with the rise of new cities, new classes
- Use of proto-nationalism to rally nation

- **Constitutional Monarchies**

- Parliaments represent different classes in society, check each other
- Constitutions passed by Parliaments restrict powers of rulers

- **Colonial Empires**

- Distance from mother country created defacto decentralization, feudalism

# ASIAN STATE STRUCTURES

- **Absolutism**
  - Often called **Oriental Monarchies**
  - **Few real checks on a rulers' power**
  - **Assisted by bureaucracies, elite military units, elaborate ceremonies, hierarchies**
- **Feudalism**
  - **Decentralized**
    - **Europe, Southwest Asia, South Asia, Pre-Columbian Americas**
    - **Notable Examples**
      - **Old Shang, Zhou China were decentralized feudal monarchies**
      - **In Western Europe – dying out due to monarchs (France, Germany)**
      - **In Eastern Europe – newly introduced by monarchs (Poland, Russia)**
    - **Vassals owed allegiance but autonomous in their own lands; nobles helped run state**
    - **South Asia: Muslim landed elite, Hindu land owners controlled their own lands**
    - **Southeast Asia: at center was monarch, vassals on periphery owed allegiance, tribute**
  - **Centralized = East Asia**
    - **Centralized state controlled distribution, inheritance of land**
    - **Aristocracy was not used as bureaucracy – bureaucrats often from a different class**
    - **Land owned by emperor, shogun: distributed to nobles, land is not hereditary**
- **All varieties threatened by commerce, monetary economy, towns, middle classes**



# NEO-CONFUCIANISM

- **Origins**
  - **Blends Confucianism, Daoism, Buddhism**
    - Men are good, but need education to improve themselves
    - Even rulers need advice of well-educated advisors
  - **Led to class division in China**
    - Social hierarchy critical – elites are always Confucians
    - Hardening of the Five Relationships: Rank and Gender Distinctions
  - **Originated during Song, out of favor during Yuan Dynasty, revived by Ming**
- **Ming Dynasty**
  - **Re-emergence of Scholar-Gentry as important in government**
    - Institutionalizing of the exam system, civil service examination, large/idle bureaucracy
    - Military weakened at expense of scholar-gentry
  - **Restrictions on merchants and commerce**
  - **Insistence on Tradition**
- **Anti-Western Attitudes**
  - **Resented West – saw them as barbarians or infidels**
  - **Cut themselves off from modern science, technological advances**

# MUSLIM STATES

- **All were examples of gunpowder empires**
- **Multi-National States**
  - **With large non-Muslim populations**
  - **Muslim elites ruling non-Muslim populations**
  - **Generally – initially – tolerant to non-Muslim peoples**
- **Ottoman Empire**
  - **Rise nearly ended by Tamerlane**
  - **Turks, Sunni Muslim ruling Sunni, Shia Arabs, Christian Europeans**
  - **Overruns SW Asia, battles Mameluk Egyptians, Safavid Persians**
  - **Pushed to gates of Vienna, threatened Mediterranean**
- **Safavid Persians**
  - **Persian, Shia**
  - **Turkish Shia conquer Persia, begin conversions to Shia Islam**
- **Mughal India**
  - **Originally Mongolic peoples from Central Asia**
  - **Used gunpowder and elite troops to overcome large Hindu armies**
  - **Came to embrace whole peninsula**

# EUROPEAN NATION-STATES

- **Nation-State**
  - A specific ethnic group (nation or people)
  - Is the majority group within a state (it has boundaries)
  - Dominates the government (state apparatus)
  - Puts an ethnic stamp on state institutions
  - Increasingly elite, common people shared a common culture, outlook
- **Outgrowth of 14<sup>th</sup> century and 100 Years War**
  - English, French rivalry became increasingly nationalist
  - Spain, Portugal arose as a result of Reconquista against Muslims
  - Scotland defined itself in wars against England
  - Dutch defined themselves religious, culturally against Spanish
- **Reformation, Christian Sects strengthened nationalism**
  - Nation, State began to replace faith, God as center of allegiance

# WESTERN EUROPE

- **Iberia: Portugal and Spain**
  - **Dynastic States, Divine Right Monarchy**
  - **Feudal structures still strong, nobles quite influential**
  - **Manorialism strong, mercantilism minimal, no middle class**
- **France**
  - **Centralized government, Divine Right Monarchy**
  - **Legislative Body marginalized, nobles weakened**
  - **Monarch surrounded by bureaucrats from middle class**
  - **Economic System tended towards mercantilism**
- **England**
  - **Constitutional monarch limited by law, advised by cabinet**
  - **Strong Parliament, majority party rule**
  - **Mercantilism and capitalism alternate, strong middle class**

# EASTERN EUROPE

- All States were multi-national dominated by one ethnic group
- Southeastern Europe
  - 1453: Constantinople falls to Ottomans
  - Ottomans conquer Balkans, region up to Austrian border
  - Development retarded by Ottoman controls
- Eastern Europe
  - Poland
    - Aristocratic Republic with Elected King: king absolutely weak
    - Nobles control land, serfdom increased as agriculture rose in value
  - Russia
    - Moscovy was most powerful principality in beginning
    - Had to shake off Mongol rule first, then devoured rivals
    - Struggle between Tsar, boyars for control; 1618 – New Dynasty

# THE INDIAN OCEAN

- **India**
  - **North**
    - **Muslim Sultanate of Delhi Collapsed; Rise of Mughal Empire on Indus-Ganges**
    - **Gradually pushed south conquering Hindu states**
    - **Muslim minority had to learn to live with Hindu majority**
  - **South**
    - **Hindu Brahmin, Kshatriyan commercial states**
- **Southeast Asia**
  - **Vietnam: Rise of Sinified State pushing down coast**
  - **Khmer Empire replaced by rising Tai-Shan (Siamese, Thai) state**
  - **Srivijayan Empire replaced by Majapahit, Malacca**
  - **Strong switch of religions**
    - **Theravada replaces Mahayana Buddhism in Thailand, Indo-China**
    - **Islam replaces Buddhism, Hinduism in Malaysia, Indonesia**
- **Europeans**
  - **Portuguese, English, French, Dutch establish control over trade after 1500**

# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- **Sahel States**
  - Tributary State and Islamic Jihad cooperate to create states
  - Mali replaced by Songhai by Kanem-Bornu
  - Guns of Morocco disrupt region
- **West African Forest States**
  - Arose based on commerce, slave trade
  - Greatly strengthened by arrival of Portugal, weapons
  - Rose, eventually destroyed by increase of slave trade
- **Zimbabwe and Swahili States**
  - Tribute states, commercial states destroyed by Portuguese
- **Ethiopia saved by arrival of Portuguese**

# ASIA

- **China**
  - Ming, Qing Dynasty
  - Emperor isolated in Imperial (Forbidden) City
  - Assisted by Confucian bureaucracy, isolated by eunuchs
  - Rigid hierarchy, civil service different from landed elite
  - Outlying regions, rival warlords, peasants dispute center
  - Restricts western trade to Canton to limit influence
- **Tokugawa Shogunate of Japan**
  - Kamakura Shogunate gives way to civil war between daimyo
  - Tokugawa clan emerges victorious, establishes new shogunate
  - Breaks power of clergy including Catholic priests
  - Isolates country from western influence
- **Hermit Kingdom of Korea: Independent, tributary to China**



# THE AGE OF RECONNAISSANCE

- **Crusades and wealth of Muslims, East influenced age**
  - Crusading spirit strong in Iberia
  - Merchants of Italy, Hansa want new trade routes
- **Knowledge learned during Renaissance influenced age**
  - Astrolabe, compass
  - New geographic knowledge
  - New Ship Designs
  - Rise of Nation-States encouraged competition
  - Renaissance created curiosity, adventure

# IMPACT OF EXPLORATIONS

- **In China, India; West Africa, SW Asia**
  - European influence limited by large populations, states
  - In Africa, diseases made European colonization impossible
  - Europeans able to earn trade concessions
  - Established regular trade routes
- **In Americas**
  - Europeans established colonial empires
  - Subjugated local states, peoples
  - Looted their wealth, exploited their land and labor
- **On Europeans**
  - Price Revolution, e.g. Inflation
  - Shifted Economic Power from Iberia, Mediterranean to North Sea states
  - Rise of Capitalism and bourgeoisie
  - Loss of power of feudalism, feudal aristocracy; rise of absolute monarchs
  - Introduction of new food stuffs, spread of diseases

# EUROPEAN COLONIAL EMPIRES

- **Settler Colonies**
  - Europeans immigrate, settle lands, try to recreate “mini-Europes”
  - European immigrants, Europeans born in Americas dominate hierarchy
  - Large Indian populations in much of Latin America
- **Empires**
  - Portugal: Brazil
  - Spain: Mexico, Central America, Andean America, American West, Florida, Cuba
  - France: St. Lawrence River Valley, Mississippi River Valley, Caribbean islands (Haiti)
  - England: Hudson Bay, Atlantic Seaboard, Jamaica, Caribbean islands
- **New Social Structures**
  - Class system peculiar to colonies
  - Europeans (peninsulares) dominate colonial government
  - Local Born Europeans (creoles) dominate commerce, land
  - Latin America: Mixed Populations (Indian, European)
  - Latin America: Mulatto (Indian/Black, European/Black)
  - Both Americas: Native Americans but marginalized
  - Both Americas: Slaves but marginalized

# CHANGE & CONTINUITY

- **Trade and Commerce**

- Europeans entered trade as major players for first time
- But China, India, Muslims did not lose control to Europe

- **Americas**

- Spain destroyed states, societies of Amerindian civilizations
- Spain created a new caste society with different elites
- But Spain transplanted its feudal institutions to run empire

- **Social**

- Patriarchy continues, European women accorded some gains
- Aristocracy still around but weakened by rising bourgeoisie
- Feudal nobles weakened as centralized monarchy emerges

# WESTERNIZATION OR MODERNIZATION

- **Westernization**
  - Imitating the west, its institutions
  - Usually meant Europeanizing your culture
- **Modernization**
  - Modernizing your state, its institutions to compete
  - Technological improvement, military
  - Avoid culturally copying, mimicking the Europeans
  - European culture conflicted with local traditions
- **The two are not the same and should not be confused!**

# PETER THE GREAT'S RUSSIA

- **Russia**
  - Isolated due to Mongols, Ottomans, Poland, Sweden
  - Cut off from contacts with the west
  - Tsar's powers limited by Church, boyars (nobles)
- **Modernization meant Westernization**
  - European your culture, calendar, society
  - Make nobles dress, act, speak like European nobles
  - Model your state apparatus after Europeans
  - Move capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg
  - Limit power of boyars, church: absolute monarchy
- **Build Western Industry, Western-like military**
  - Create navy (Dutch, English); create army (Germans)
  - Attract trade from western nations: Dutch, English
- **Create an Empire by attacking Poland, Turks, Swedes**

# OTTOMAN EMPIRE: TURKEY

- **Create an empire through the military**
  - Modern weapons
  - Elite military units: Janissaries
    - Recruited through the boy tax (devishirme) on Christians
    - Boys raised as Muslims for military, bureaucracy
  - Army supported by feudal cavalry levies
  - Built fleet manned by Europeans (Greeks)
- **Conquered diverse lands**
  - Southeastern Europe up to Vienna
  - Southwest Asia and North Africa
- **No urgency to Westernize or Modernize**
  - Ignored trade, commerce, elites, tax structures
  - Allowed minorities (Greeks, Armenians, Jews) great influence

# MUGHAL INDIA

- **Semi-Nomadic Conquerors of India**
  - Related to the Mongols, hence the name
  - Sunni Muslims from Central Asia
- **Tribute Empire**
  - Left local decisions in hands of local elites
    - Muslim elite in the north
    - Hindu elites throughout the empire but middle, south
    - Simply wanted their taxes paid on time, prestige
  - Welcomed foreign merchants ideas
    - Allowed Europeans to trade throughout land
    - Europeans meddled, seized control of trade
- **Never saw Europeans as threat until too late**



# MING/QING CHINA

- **Neo-Confucianism**
  - Air of False Superiority
  - Xenophobia about contacts with, foreign items, ideas
  - Mindset made it difficult to reform, change
- **Treaty Ports**
  - Limited Europeans to trade at one port: Canton
- **Seclusion**
  - Limited contacts between Chinese, Westerners
  - Their military made it too difficult for Europeans to control
- **Japan similar under Tokugawa Shoguns**
  - Japan limited contacts to one ship, one port (Nagasaki)

# ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

- **Traditional**
  - Favors agriculture, little to no innovation, use of old labor intensive formats
  - Profit was small to non-existent, traditional elites did it the way they had always done it
  - Very little to no trade, subsistence production, low on capital, technology
  - Autarky was goal, self-sufficiency
- **Command Economy**
  - Centralized system dictates production, sets prices, regulates all aspects of economy
- **Feudalism is a blend of traditional and command economy**
  - Maintain status quo, role, rights of aristocracy, nobility
  - Serfdom, slavery, encomiendas, mita all parts of tradition
  - Competition restricted, middle classes discouraged
  - Very decentralized functions, state had little influence over most local economic decisions
- **Free Market Economy**
  - An Example - Capitalism: States which developed great trade, industry
  - New development during period: in England, Netherlands
  - State's sole roles were to make market safe, protect individuals earnings
  - State had limited, restricted role in interfering in markets
  - Middle classes, successful individuals rewarded under system
- **Most states were a mixed variation**

# MERCANTILISM

- **Mercantilism: Most Major States Supported This Form**
  - State regulates trade with taxes, tariffs
  - State supports enterprises which benefit nation
  - Regulates trade to maintain monopolies, avoid competition
  - State active participant in commerce
  - Make profits, maintain positive balance of trade: Gold, Silver, luxuries most important
  - Want to produce finished goods and sell them to less developed nations
  - All European colonies functioned under this system
- **Limited Liability Companies, Charter Companies**
  - The East India Companies of the English, Dutch, French
  - Chartered by state who took a percentage of the profits
  - Most profits went to those who bought stock, took risks, invested
- **China: Looks down upon merchants, regulates trade, trade through Canton only**
- **Japan: Ditto through Nagasaki**
- **India: trade regulated under licenses but great competition, rivalry**
- **Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Americas: Dominated by mercantilism**
- **Southeast Asia: trade regulated under licenses but great competition, rivalry**
- **Muslim lands: trade often in a minorities' hands, few native merchants**

# ROLES OF WOMEN

- **Status of Women**
  - **Higher up the Social Status of Women**
    - More freedom to engage in arts, education
    - Servants did work for elite women
    - More social mores and restrictions common: women protected
    - More likely to be secluded in many cultures
  - **Lower the Social Status of Women**
    - Women had to work in fields AND house raising family
    - Lower class women more valued, freer as their contribution critical to life
- **Cities and Commerce Change Status**
  - Both opened up opportunities to learn crafts, run a business
  - Especially true in England, France, Netherlands, Germany
- **North American English, French, Dutch colonies**
  - Women had great freedom as old country society did not transplant

# ROLES OF WOMEN

- **In China, Korea, Japan**
  - **Confucianism governed family relationship**
    - Neo-Confucianism very misogynistic: Obey fathers, husbands, sons: always subservience
    - Chinese employed foot-binding to restrict freedom
  - Japanese women painted faces
- **In Arab and Persian Muslim Societies**
  - Harem - women separated from rest of house, world
  - Veiling - to cover face when in public; later had to cover all exposed flesh
- **In South Asia**
  - Muslim restrictions learned from South Asia
  - Child Marriage: young girls married to older men
  - Widow Burning: suttee
- **European Women**
  - Subject to Change Due to Commercial Revolution, Renaissance, Enlightenment
  - Reformation both helped and hindered women's progress
- **African Women**
  - Sub-Saharan women often ignored Muslim restrictions
  - Women had to assume new roles in societies once slaving occurs (“take over from men”)

# EARLY SLAVERY

- **Slavery**
  - **Not a new concept: all societies had had it**
    - **Often prisoners of war, payment for debts, criminals**
    - **Race was not part of the original conditions**
  - **African Slave Trade**
    - **To Mediterranean from West Africa**
    - **To SW Asia from East Africa**
      - **Originally controlled by the Swahili until Portuguese took control**
      - **After fall of the Portuguese, Swahili and Sultan of Oman controlled trade**
  - **Mameluks (Turks, Mongols) used slaves as soldiers**
  - **Two most common uses for slaves**
    - **Domestic Slaves: in house**
    - **Field or Mine Slaves: laborers, workers in the fields, mines**
- **Arrival of Portuguese**
  - **Redirected trade to Atlantic islands, Europe**
  - **Controlled trade on the seas for profit**

# TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

- **Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade originated in 16th century**
  - Spanish, Portuguese grew sugar in **Canaries, Azores: used African slaves**
  - Sugar eventually transplanted to Caribbean along with need for slaves
  - Spanish originally used Indians until supply ran out; tapped African supply
  - Need for slaves to do Labor-Intensive work
    - Plantations
    - Mining
- **Locations of Plantations**
  - Grew Cash-Crops for export in hot, low-land areas of Caribbean
  - Caribbean: Grew Sugar
  - North American (Southern Colonies) Colonies: Rice, Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco
    - First slaves arrived in Virginia in 1619 CE
    - Treated as indentured servants at first but need for slaves changed system
  - Brazil: First Sugar, cocoa, coffee



# TRIANGULAR TRADES

- **Triangular Trade**
  - Europe produced finished goods for trade, profit
  - European colonies produced cash crops, materials for export, but needed slaves
  - West Africa had a surplus of slaves but wanted finished goods
- **The Passage of Slaves Across the Atlantic called “Middle Passage ”**
  - African kings, states caught, collected slaves to sell to Europeans
  - Europeans (Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, English) transport Africans to Americas
  - 20 million Africans transported to Americas but up to 50% died from port to port
- **Institutionalized Slavery**
  - Europeans needed cheap supply of labor of male laborers
  - They came to view Africans as uncivilized, less than Europeans
  - Mortality of Africans in Caribbean, Brazil was extremely high
  - Only North America had a self-perpetuating African population
    - Slavery on plantations not as dangerous
    - American colonies also included women in slave trade for domestic help
- **American Slaves and “Rights”**
  - Slaves had no rights, privileges; could be sold away at will of owner; could not teach to read, to write
  - Marriages were not recognized, children born of slaves were slaves
  - Slaves could not own property, they were property (Chattel slavery); no protections from owners



# CONSEQUENCES OF TRADE

- **Consequences of Trade for Africa**
  - **Some areas were depopulated in effort to acquire slaves**
    - **Healthiest Africans captured leaving old, infirm to care for self**
    - **Slave raids captured whole cross-sections of society including leaders**
    - **Failure of Arts, Technology to develop as best, brightest included in trade**
  - **Other types of trade declined as slaves became most lucrative trade commodity**
  - **Sudanic States lost importance as commerce shifted to African forest states**
  - **Growth of African forest states in power**
    - **Spread of guns in exchange for slaves**
    - **Need for guns perpetuated slave trade, slave raiding, warfare**
  - **Racism developed to justify trade**
- **Other forms of unfree labor in Americas**
  - **Common in Latin America**
    - **Encomienda, Mita: Forced labor like European corvee**
    - **Peonage: Service until debt is paid off**
  - **Common in Southern United States after Slavery abolished**
    - **Tenant Farming, Sharecropping: farm other peoples' lands, pay in produce**

# ABOLITION

- **Connections to 1750 - 1914**
  - Enlightenment included abolition of slavery
  - Methodism founded in early 18th century strongly opposed to Slavery
- **A Product of Revolutions**
  - Danes, Dutch, French abolish slavery between 1790s and 1810s
  - British abolish slave trade in 1807 and slavery in 1833
  - US abolishes external slave trade in 1808
  - Haitian Revolution (1794 - 1804) abolishes slavery
  - Latin American independence revolutions usually ended by abolishing slavery
  - US Civil War ends slavery
    - In 1863 (Emancipation Proclamation)
    - In 13th - 15th Amendments to Constitution
  - Brazil ends slavery in 1888 and slave owners abolish empire in 1889
  - UN Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 condemns slavery
  - Only a few Muslim lands still tolerate slavery (Quran permits) today

# EXCHANGES, MOVEMENTS

- **Columbian Exchanges**
  - **Peoples, plants, animals, microbes, ideas, technologies**
  - **Began with discovery of Americas, trade with Africa, Asia**
  - **Exchanges as part of movement, commerce**
  - **Exchanges both global and reciprocal: no region not involved**
- **Urbanization is a rural to urban movement**
- **Trade or Commerce is always an example of exchange**
  - **This era is the first global age especially of trade**
- **African Slave Trades are examples of exchanges, movements**
- **European colonization of Americas is an exchange, movement**
- **Russian colonization of Siberia by Cossacks, farmers, criminals**
- **Chinese settlement, opening of marginal lands**

# DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

- **A Result of Columbian Exchanges, Empire Building in Americas**
- **China - population doubled from 1400 to 1800 (80 to 160 million)**
  - Brought more land under cultivation
  - Introduced new crops (rice), new world crops
  - Japan: improved farming techniques, increased yields
- **Western Europe**
  - 1700: 100 million to 1800: 190 million
  - Introduction of new techniques, new crops including potatoes
- **Africa had a demographic stagnation due to Slave Trade: no natural increase**
- **Urbanization: Especially in Western Europe, China, Japan**
  - Drew ambitious people from countryside
  - Center of commerce, trade
  - Internal movement to cities during famines, enclosures
- **Demographic Shift**
  - A massive change in structure, nature of population (first since Neolithic Revolutions)
  - In Americas due to disease: dropped from 250 million in 1500 to 10 million in 1650  
Europeans, mixed populations, livestock replaced Indians

# REFORMATIONS

- **Reformations**

- **Protestant Reformation**

- Disputes were
      - Secular (hierarchy, politics, marriage, land ownership)
      - Religious (doctrines, celibacy, quality of priests, sacraments)
    - Major Players: Luther, Calvin, Knox, Henry VIII
    - Three Common Protestant principles
      - Bible is absolutely true as written
      - Priesthood of all believers (do not need popes, priests)
      - Salvation by faith alone (no part played by tradition, indulgences)

- **Catholic Reformation**

- Began earlier than Luther with Imperial reforms, people such as Erasmus of Rotterdam
    - Gained strength during Protestant Reformation as need to counter their issues
    - Culminated in the Council of Trent Reforms

- **Results**

- Bible translated into vernacular helped spread literacy
  - Supported princes in many lands fueling nationalism
  - Divided church, nations, caused many wars, civil wars
  - Church stripped of land, authority in many states
  - Fueled anti-clericalism in some states
  - Stimulated rise of middle class, which supported many of the Protestants

# THINKING REVOLUTIONS

- **Renaissance expanded from Italy: 1450 - 1610**
  - Northern Renaissance in England, France, Germanies
    - Emphasized science, math, Old Testament, Hebrew more
    - Christian Humanism was stronger
    - Impacted arts too but art more religious than secular
    - Erasmus, King James Bible, Shakespeare, Rabelais
  - Scientific Revolution: 1500s to 1700s
    - Part of the Renaissance but went beyond its foundations
      - Natural Science, Scientific Method of Observation
      - Moved away from Medieval understandings
      - Relied less on supernatural explanations of earthly phenomena
    - Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Newton
      - Brought many into conflict with Catholic Church
- **Enlightenment: Science, Natural law, Human Reason govern human nature**
  - Began in early 1700s with insistence on rationalism, human progress
  - More than a social, intellectual, political critique, reform of society
  - Concerned with applying science, learning to better society
  - Called for an end to injustice, superstition, inequality, reform of institutions
- **Or Not?**
  - Asia, Muslims reject Western learning preferring own forms, traditions
  - South Asia, Russia, Eastern Europe only regions to adopt some European traditions

# AND THE ARTS?

- **European Art**
  - **Medieval:** Based on Faith, God with little attention to individuality
  - **Renaissance**
    - Attention to secular, wealthy, mythology, everyday life, human figure, individuality became important
    - Realism, perspective as opposed to idealism, religion emphasized
  - **Baroque, Rococo Followed**
    - Both dealt with embellishment, power, authority, wealth: Versailles, St. Petersburg represent this ideal
- **China and Japan**
  - **Building of the Forbidden City:** Ming Dynasty emphasized old styles, denied innovation
  - Kabuki (musical drama), Haiku (syllabary poetry), Bunraku (puppet plays)
  - All represent non-elite entertainments spread to all classes
- **India**
  - Merger of Muslim, Persian, Indian styles; Taj Mahal, miniature painting
- **Russia**
  - Introduction of Italian, West European styles to Russia: fusion, synthesis
- **West Africa**
  - Lost-wax casting method brought bronzes to height of perfection
  - Contacts with Portuguese introduced European motives to African art
- **Latin America: Spanish tradition began to synthesize with Indian motifs**



**Compare and contrast state structures of one  
European and one Afro-Asiatic empire;**

**France**

**Portugal**

**Spain**

**England**

**Holland**

**Russia**

**Austria**

**Ottoman Empire**

**Safavid Empire**

**Mughal Empire**

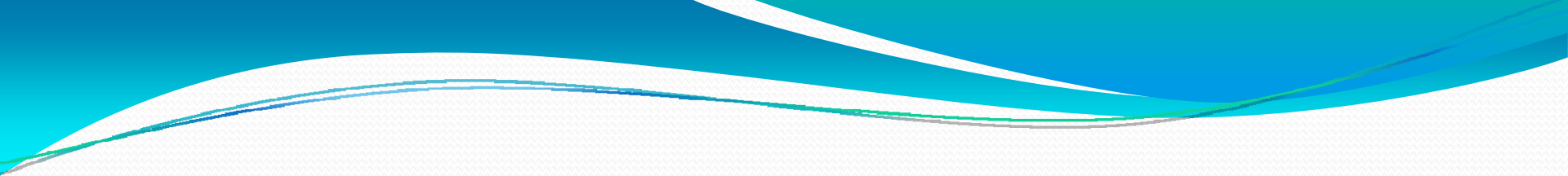
**Ming Chinese Empire**

**West African Forest State**

**West African Sahel State**

**Japanese Shogunate**





**Compare Russia's interactions with the West with the interaction of any one of these with the Europeans: Ottoman Empire, Mughal India, Ming/Ching China, and Tokugawa Japan.**

**Compare and contrast systems of gender and social inequalities in the Early Modern Age in any two countries, one European or European colonial empire and one non-European state.**

**Compare economic systems and commerce of any two nations, one European and one non-European during the Early Modern Age.**



**Compare the process of empire-building of one European and one Afro-Asiatic empire (gun-powder empire);**

**France**

**Portugal**

**Spain**

**England**

**Holland**

**Russia**

**Austria or Prussia**

**Ottoman Empire**

**Safavid Empire**

**Mughal Empire**

**Ming Chinese Empire**

**West African Forest State**

**West African Sahel State**

**Japanese Shogunate**



**Compare and contrast any two coercive systems of labor**

**Caribbean Slavery**

**Slavery in the English North American colonies**

**Slavery in Brazil**

**Spanish Mita system in South America**

**West African slavery**

**Muslim slavery in S. W. Asia**

**India Hindu castes**

**East European serfdom**