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

**Textbook Part IV: The Early Modern Period, 1450-1750: The World Shrinks**

**Chapter 16: The World Economy**

I. Period 4 Introduction – covers 1450-1750

 A. Time characterized by

 1. Rise of new empires – really marks beginning of early modern period and end of postclassical

 a. led by Ottomans, W. Europeans

2. Changes in trade routes (especially by sea to circumvent Islamic land control)

3. New maritime technology

4. New military weapons

 a. used a lot w/ conquest and trade routes

 b. Chinese gunpowder use by W. Eur. in weapons, armed sailing vessels; also in gunpowder

 empires of the Middle East

 B. 3 Broad Changes of the time period

 1. creation of global economy – book calls it world economy

 a. brought in Americas for 1st time

 b. led to more people working to get more money

* Commercialism leaves many in poverty
* Child labor becomes a problem
* Slaves, esp. to Americas another big issue

 2. “Columbian exchange” of food, animals, people, goods, diseases etc.

 a. led to devastation for some populations but booms for others (outnumbered the deaths)

 3. creation of large empires based on weapons

 a. created continued need for more revenue

 C. Continuity

 1. cultural stability for the most part – no new sweeping world religions

 a. some old places did embrace some old ones, though (exp: Japan and Confucianism)

 2. no major gender relations changes

 3 no major breakthroughs in technology until after 1750 (no life-changer like the wheel)

II. Introduction to Ch. 16

1. Silver and the World Economy – a means of cultural interaction
	1. Needed by Eurs. for Asian products b/c Eur. goods inferior to trade
	2. Mainly mined by the Spanish in S. America
		1. Reinstated Inca mita system of conscripted labor
		2. Spain kept 1/5 of all silver mined
	3. China and India got most of silver in trade
		1. Started replacing paper money and was used to buy all goods/food, etc.
		2. Worried some that it would create greater gap between rich and poor (and it did)

II. The West’s First Outreach: Maritime Power

 A. Introduction

 1. Western nations displayed unprecedented mastery of oceans

a. Spain, Portugal 1st, then Britain, Holland, France

 2. Who pushes trade? Princes, clergy, merchants

 3. What were Europe’s disadvantages?

 a. Ignorant of world – earth flat? – NO! Book is wrong – but there were misconceptions

* Namely, no Eur. knowledge of N/S America (only Vikings had contact)

 b. Fear of Ottoman Empire

 c. Lack of gold to fund

 d. Limited distance of small, oar-propelled ships

 B. New Technology

 1. What were the key technological innovations that helped with trade? – Ch. 15 re-cap

 a. deep ships able to carry a lot of armaments/weapons

 b. compass, astrolabe

 c. mapmaking

 d. explosives adapted to gunnery – a specialty of Europeans

 2. all of this gives Europe unprecedented advantage on sea

 C. Portugal and Spain Lead the Pack

 1. Portugal 1st: Why?

 a. Western geographic location

 b. Rulers combined desire to harm Muslim world w/ goals to get rich

 c. Henry the Navigator – 1434 – explored the African Coast

 d. 1488 – Around Cape of Good Hope (Dias)

 e. 1498 – Vasco de Gama

 1. Threatened by Spain – Columbus 1492

 2. Four ships + Hindi pilot from Africa helped him reach India

 3. Brought iron pots (very crude), gold (the saving factor) for spices

 4. Ships threatened, killed Indian merchants – basically bullied their way in

 f. Portuguese then hit Brazil, Africa, India, China, Japan

 2. Spain Next: Why? – This is new – not from Ch. 15

 a. Recently freed from Muslim rule so had missionary zeal

 b. Desire for riches

 c. 1492 – Columbus – wanted to go to India/Indies

 1. Mistaken Americas for “Indians”

 d. Amerigo Vespucci – realized New World and it was named for him

 e. 1521 Magellan rounds Southern tip South America– heads to Indonesia

* Spain claims Philippines and circumnavigates world from this voyage

 f. Spain became dominant in South America and American Mid and Southwest

 g. Line of Demarcation set by Pope (Treaty of Tordesillas) to ÷ world btwn Spain/Portugal

 D. Northern European Expeditions

 1. End of 16th century – Holland, France (to lesser extent), England join game – why?

 a. Developed into strong, wealthy monarchies

 b. Zealous Protestants want to rival Catholics (Prot. Ref. in Ch. 17)

 c. Spain/Portugal become complacent w/ past success

d. N. Europe lighter, faster ships

* 1588 Spanish Armada defeated – shift in power

e. N. Europeans focused on N. America

 2. Interest in Americas

 a. Market for English woolens among natives there

 b. Fish – esp. cod

 c. French trappers– claim Canada (St. Lawrence area) and expand down Miss. River

 d. Northwest passage hunt – Hudson explored Hudson Bay company region (see map)

 3. Dutch freed from Spain – fully recognized 1648 (remember Treaty of Westphalia?)

a. Holland begins exploring after this

 a. Pushed Portuguese from Indonesia

 b. S. Africa claimed as a relay station

 4. Creation of trading companies

 a. Dutch East India Company/British East India Company

 b. actually raised armies/coined money

 c. Essentially more powerful than independent governments

 1. Dutch ruled Taiwan

 2. British ruled India

III. Toward a World Economy

 A. The “Columbian Exchange” of Disease and Food

 1. Spread of disease one of biggest impacts

 a. Native Americans – no natural immunities to smallpox/measles

 1. 50-80% casualties over 150 years

 2. Wiped out earlier civilizations

 3. Made possible for heavy European colonization

 2. Crops

 a. Corn/sweet potatoes to China had big impact on population

 1. + new agricultural technology > population increases

 2. By 17th century has population pressure (not just a recent issue)

 b. Africa embraced corn, sweet potatoes too

 c. 18th century – Europe has major population change (also due to Agric. Rev.)

 1. also b/c they were more superstitious about certain crops

 3. Animal husbandry (practice of breeding, raising livestock) introduced

 a. Horses and cattle brought to New World – start of Great Plains Indians and horses

 B. The West’s Commercial Outreach

 1. What was European effect on existing traders?

 a. Did not totally displace

 1. Muslims still controlled E. Africa (Swahili coast)

 b. Replaced some interregional traders

 1. especially in Indian Ocean

 2. also, severely limited Ottomans in Mediterranean defeat at Battle of Lepanto

 c. Europeans controlled part of port cities when they couldn’t set up a whole colony

 1. Allowed for contacts with overland traders

 2. Also, access to inland goods

 3. Western merchants get special rights and allowed freedom in foreign cities

* + Nagasaki, St. Petersburg, Constantinople for example

 4. Also supplemented regional economies so were usually welcomed

 C. Imbalances in World Trade

 1. Most active competition occurred between Eur. countries – see any global context – wars to come?

 2. Spain failed – bad banking system, poor leadership after Philipp II

 3. England, France, Holland – merchants already strong – become core nations for trade

a. these were mostly Eur. nations who controlled banking, commerce, shipping and profits from new world economy; exported manufactured goods for raw materials

 b. What was the effect on these countries?

 1. Pushed manufacturing and so needed new markets for goods

 2. Created mercantilism – colony must only trade with core nation

 a. wealth based on stores of gold/silver

b. Stiff tariffs (aka import tax) policies discouraged colonial mfg

c. created economic dependency, subservience from colonial holdings

 3. What goods did these colonies offer?

 a. Low cost goods – metals, cash crops – sugar, spice, tobacco, cotton

 b. Human labor – sub-Saharan Africa supplies slaves

 c. Exchanged for manufactured goods > guns, alcohol – Triangle Trade

 D. A System of International Inequality

 1. Global context – dependent nations then are often still the dependent nations today

 a. Don’t exaggerate core-dependent system, though b/c it didn’t affect everyone

 1. Some regional princes/local leaders got rich also (involved in slave trade)

 2. Some not involved – local peasants aren’t touched by global econ.; still local/regional

 b. But…what were the negatives?

 1. Significant minorities fueling system – whether slaves or just lower classes

* + Mestizos and mulattos kept out of upper classes

 2. Latin/African merchants don’t control rules of trade

 3. Wealth doesn’t stimulate local economies – manufacturing not encouraged

 a. Forced to rely on imports, don’t become self-sufficient

 4. Coercive labor systems spread

 a. System only survives with cheap labor

 b. Importation of African slaves to Americas

 c. Encomiendas system – estate agriculture – forces peasants

 E. How Much World in the World Economy?

 1. Those not in global economy don’t grow as fast – why?

 a. Don’t have the huge profits of European core nations

 b. Technologies don’t change as rapidly

 2. China – benefited, but participated on small scale

 a. Refused to embrace all of Europe’s new technologies – firearms mostly

 b. Limited trade through Macao – a Portuguese port city in southern China

 c. So…bad, didn’t develop as fast, but good…didn’t become subservient

 d. Chinese did manufacture luxury goods enough to keep pace

1. “Made in China” becomes a love affair for Westerners early!

 2. Europeans loved Chinese goods – porcelain plates became known as “china”

More in Ch. 22

 3. Japan – initially open to Western missionaries/gunnery/shipping

 a. Ongoing feudal wars made them interested in guns

 b. But…Westerners eventually kicked out

 1. Threat on samurai military dominance

 2. Warring lords thought balance of power would be destroyed

 3. Started making guns locally then…

 c. Totally cut off trade, isolated for 17th to 19th century – until Meiji Restoration

 d. Only Nagasaki still traded – Dutch port – kind of like Macao

 4. India – Mughal Empire – 16th century

 a. Encouraged small port colonies from Europeans

 b. This is why it got most of Eur. silver along with China

More in Ch. 21

 c. But…India still focused mostly internally

 d. Allowance of W. port cities comes back to haunt them as westerns start to take over

 5. Ottoman/Safavid Empires

 a. Focused internally

 b. Few European enclaves in key cities – esp. after Ottoman defeat at Lepanto

More in Ch. 18

 6. Russia

 a. Remains largely agricultural

 b. Trades with nomadic peoples

More in Ch. 20

 7. Africa

 a. Aside from sub-Saharan slave regions, mostly ignored

 F. The Expansionist Trend

 1. 1st phase of dependent countries (16th cent.) – Mex-S. America, W. Indies (Carr.), N. Am., W. Africa

 2. 2nd phase (17th century) – Southeast Asia (like Indonesia, Malaysia)

 3. 3rd phase (18th century) – India, Mughal Empire

 a. British/French East India Companies controlled more and more of economy/admin

 b. British passed high tariffs, stopped import of Indian cotton

 1. Goal – India market for British goods

 2. Source of gold income

 c. India’s position gradually worsened

 4. 3rd phase continued (also 18th century) – Eastern Europe

 a. Growing western cities needed Eastern grain

 b. Serfdom continues to grow on large Polish, Prussian, Russian estates

IV. Colonial Expansion

 A. The Americas: Loosely Controlled Colonies

1. Why was colonization of Americas possible?

 a. Superior horses, guns, iron weapons

 b. Population losses of Indians

 c. Political disorder of Aztecs, Incas previous to Spanish arrival

 2. What type of men led expeditions?

 a. Adventurous, violent, treacherous, unscrupulous, money hungry – God, Gold, & Glory

 b. Vasco de Balboa – first colony on mainland – explored Panama, 1st European to see Pacific

 c. Hernan Cortez – defeated Aztecs

 d. Francisco Pizarro – defeated Incas

 3. What were the characteristics of colonies?

 a. gold-hungry founders

 b. loosely controlled by colonial gov’ts back in Europe

 c. Initially, natives allowed to exist, if they paid tribute

 d. Administration/rule became more formalized over time

* Increased direct control from Spain
* Expanse of agriculture, especially with development of encomiendas system
* Missionary efforts continued and Cath. Church established throughout New Spain

 B. British and French North America: Backwater Colonies

 1. Types of early British colonies in North America

 a. Religious Calvinist and Puritan refugees – New England (Prot. Reformation in Ch. 17)

 b. Huge land grants to people of influence – William Penn in PA, Anthony Ashley Cooper in SC

 c. Took over Dutch colonies (exp: New York in 1664)

 2. French colonies in Canada

 a. explorers focused on St. Lawrence River, Miss. River valleys early on

b. Original colonies launched under Louis XIV were to be manorial estates

 c. Birthrates high, though, and New France established – forms basis for Quebec’s heritage

 1. Strong role of Catholic Church here as well

 d. British take control of Canada in 1764 after Seven Years War & Treaty of Paris of 1763

 3. N. Am. not as valuable as W. Indies, Asian colonies, Lat. Am. in terms of goods produced (furs, timber)

 a. Important – this allowed US manufacturing, merchant activity to develop on own b/c ignored

 b. US South looked like L. America – big estates + slaves

 1. Wealthy planter class wants European luxury goods

 2. South more important in early days b/c had better goods – tobacco, sugar, cotton

3. This was still not enough to make a huge world impact so Am. colonies largely unimportant for a long time

4. Leads to salutary neglect – basically ignoring colonies while focusing on Eur. matters

 c. Foundation of self-government in New England

 1. Ran own assemblies –can’t rely on Parliament 1000s miles away to solve problems

 2. Churches as center of organization, power often times

 3. Colonies were consumers of Enlightenment ideas – John Locke (more in Ch. 17)

 d. Economy also prospered under salutary neglect

 1. Merchant class develops in shipping and imports w/ partners as far away as China

 2. Become very annoyed at tax hikes meant to pay for Seven Years War

 3. Enlightenment ideology + ever-increasing taxes = rebellion

 e. Ease of displacing Indians

 1. No large empires left to challenge colonists

 2. Not agriculture based in N. America so easy to displace

 3. Disease makes it easy too

 4. Colonists didn’t intermarry w/ natives like in Latin Am. – no large Mestizo populations

 f. African Slaves – much more important than Natives to economy/society, esp. in South

1. by 18th century, 23% of English colonies slave which is big difference from Europe

 C. North America and Western Civilization

 1. To what extent was European culture reproduced in America?

 a. Family patterns similar, but…

 1. Married younger, had larger families to work more land

 2. More of a focus on nuclear family rather than extended family – still today

 3. Child-centeredness of American families – need their labor to survive

4. Still, Eur. settlers’ treatment of children appalled Native populations (harsh punishments, strict discipline)

 D. Africa and Asia: Coastal Trading Stations

 1. Europe not yet colonizing Africa in 15th-18th centuries, content to have fortresses on coast

 a. Why not colonize? Climate, disease, non-navigable rivers, war with internal African kingdoms

 2. European impact on various locations:

 a. most of the time, settled for coastal establishments

* Angola an exception – Portuguese go inland for slaves, disrupts society

 b. Cape Colony – S. Africa – 1st settled as a Dutch stopping point on way to Indian Ocean trade

 1. Boers (Dutch farmers) spread out, migrate inward

2. After 1770, battle became for who would control southern Africa – Boers or Indigenous peoples (namely Zulu)

* + Later, Boer Wars fought against British when they arrive to usurp the Dutch

 c. Philippines – taken by Spain – had missionary zeal as a big motive

 d. Indonesia, Taiwan – colonized by the Dutch East India Company

 1. Dutch replace Portugal as main Eur. influence in 1600s Indian Ocean trade network

 3. Fall of India

 a. Mughal Empire weakening 17th century (more in Ch. 21)

 b. British/French forts all over coasts

 c. Centralized gov’t fails, move to regional leaders

 d. Why does Britain beat France for control of India?

 1. British have a station at Calcutta – base for income gathering from wealth of Ganges

 2. British gov’t listens closely to British East India Trading Company

 3. Superior navy – leads to better communication as well

 4. Less focused on missionary work – more tolerant of Hindu customs

 e. Seven Years War – British/French allied themselves with regional leaders, same as in Americas

 1. Led to 120 deaths of English prisoners (Black Hole of Calcutta)

 2. However, also led to an end of the French as a presence in India

 f. British controlled much, but Mughal Empire still existed in a weakened form for a while

 4. Pattern established as colonial administrations push for economic advantage

 a. Open country to international markets for trade, using local raw materials as trade goods

 b. Restrict colonized peoples from buying own goods and force them to buy manufactured

 goods from the home country – big part of mercantilism

 E. Impact on Western Europe

 1. Economically – pushed an industrial revolution

 a. Colonies brought in wealth, capital to be reinvested

 b. Reduced dependence on agriculture w/in Europe

 c. Additional tax revenues for governments from colonial subjects

 d. Militaries grew with larger tax revenues

 2. Political – colonial rivalries create national conflict in Europe

 a. Seven Years’ War good example – British/France in Europe, India, N. America

 1. First world war as colonial holdings were involved

 3. Food – Columbian Exchange of great importance

a. Sugar now consumed by lower classes as well

 b. Set precedent for Europeans – quick satisfaction, easy pleasure

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F. Impact of a New World Order

 1. Unfree labor systems (Slavery, serfdom) affected Eastern Europe, Latin America, West Africa

 2. New foods so now societies could survive, prosper better than before

 3. Individual merchants, landowners’ status improved in Western culture

 4. China prospered from silver income, lost from population rise

V. Global Connections

 A. Europe’s economy, military, government changed

 B. Reactions to Europe’s rise

 1. Some consciously isolate self (Korea, Japan)

 2. Some participated in a controlled manner (China)

3. Some retained vibrant political systems and internal economies (Middle East, North Africa)

 4. Blended European ideas with local customs (religion in Latin America, customs in India)

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