



# Change Analysis Chart Era 3

1450 C.E. – 1750 C.E.

# Human Environment Interaction

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- ▶ **Beginning of the period: 1450 C.E.**
    - ▶ Worldwide: mostly agriculture, same crops as before
    - ▶ Americas: few diseases b/c of isolation, no large animals besides llamas
    - ▶ Far north Eurasia: fur trapping, forestry
  - ▶ **End of the period: 1750 C.E.**
    - ▶ Agriculture main food source
    - ▶ **Columbian Exchange: 1492** the Americas and Europe exchanged plants, animals, and crops
      - ▶ **Biggest animal change in Americas:** horse-increased hunting efficiency and military capacity of indigenous population; with no natural predators, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep multiplied like crazy
      - ▶ **Crops:** Europe gained potato, tomato, maize, chocolate; Americas gained citrus fruits, salad greens, onions, sugar plantations in Brazil & Caribbean
      - ▶ **Disease exchange—90%** of Amerindians died of smallpox and other diseases; malaria came with African slaves
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# Human Environment Interaction

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## ▶ Key Continuities

- ▶ Agriculture is main form of food production
  - ▶ R: efficient, some improvements in farming (better plows, new crops revolutionized farming)
- ▶ Northern Eurasia still mostly fur trapping and forestry
  - ▶ R: did not participate in the Columbian Exchange—nothing changed
- ▶ Africa did not change much in agriculture, still heavily involved in slave trade



# Human Environment Interaction

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## ▶ Key Changes

- ▶ Agriculture changed dramatically with the Columbian Exchange
  - ▶ R: Americas and Old World experimented with new crops and animals
- ▶ Diseases became worldwide epidemics and killed thousands
  - ▶ R: Columbian Exchange—Americas had been isolated and now exposed to diseases
  - ▶ R: African slaves were exposed on the Atlantic slave trade and many died as a result of this and bad working conditions in Americas



# Culture

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- ▶ **Beginning of the period: 1450 C.E.**
    - ▶ Religion: Catholicism—split into Orthodox and Latin; Tension between church and state; money from donations and indulgences used for large building projects
    - ▶ Art: pre-Renaissance, no perspective, almost entirely religious
    - ▶ Architecture: Cathedrals and churches; [St. Peter's Basilica](#); Isfahan (Iran's capital)
    - ▶ Ottoman Empire: cosmopolitan, Muslim;
    - ▶ Safavids in Iran spoke Turkish in matters of poetry and lit, Persian for religious matters; practiced Shiite Islam (Ismail forced conversion); Sufi brotherhood-mystical version of Islam
    - ▶ Mughals (India) Hindu majority, Muslim minority (persecuted); Suleiman the Magnificent created some harmony for awhile but it did not last; Introduction of Sikhism changed religious life—created a religion that used Hindu/Muslim imagery and no caste
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# Culture

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## ▶ End of the period: 1750 C.E.

### ▶ Religion

- ▶ Europe: Protestant Reformation; tension among states choosing religion-”wars of religion”; Less tension between church and state as monarchs chose religion and politics separated
  - Catholic counterreformation
  - More widespread reading of the Bible
- ▶ Renaissance: “rebirth” of Roman art plus perspective, new religious themes

### ▶ Asia

- ▶ Japan remained homogenous, China diverse (accepted Jesuit missionaries), Russia encouraged conversion of Siberians but otherwise remained Russian

### ▶ New World

- ▶ Catholicism main religion, joined with indigenous rituals
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# Culture

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- ▶ **Key Continuities**
  - ▶ Religion remained important to monarchies
    - ▶ Monarchs in Europe chose religion for state, enforced it
    - ▶ New World retained some indigenous religious rituals
    - ▶ Islam in Mid East, tension in India
  - ▶ Religious Art
  - ▶ Architecture for religion prominent



# Culture

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## ▶ Key Changes

### ▶ Religion: Protestantism

- ▶ R: Martin Luther criticized the Catholic church's sale of indulgences and hiding the Bible from the masses
- ▶ R: Printing Press—made the Bible more accessible to people (though still low literacy) and in the vernacular

### ▶ Humanism: Focused on the Here and Now

- ▶ R: After Black Death and the Renaissance, less worried about afterlife, more worried about happiness here

### ▶ Art: Renaissance: combined religious and humanist elements

- ▶ R: art was made and then sponsored by rich Italian families (Medicis). Michelangelo, etc; realism in art (human body accurately), artists from palaces began decorating the churches

### ▶ Scientific Revolution: All can (and should) be proved and explained

- ▶ Sun is center (Copernicus), universe is big, gravity plays a role, rotation of earth (Galileo)
  - ▶ Scientific Method—inductive vs. deductive reasoning
  - ▶ Controversy with church—deism (God as watchmaker) and atheism grow
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# Politics

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- ▶ **Beginning of the period: 1450 C.E.**
    - ▶ Exploration largely limited to land travel
    - ▶ Europe: monarchies, largely influenced (or run) by the church
    - ▶ Americas: indigenous tribal governance, Aztecs
    - ▶ Africa: some large empires, most lived in small groups
      - ▶ Songhai Empire: Muslim, economic ties to Muslim world through trans-Saharan trade of salt and gold; large city Timbuktu
      - ▶ West Coast—Portuguese influence—Kongo and Portugal worked together for some time, then the acquisition of slaves eventually undermined Kongo kings and it wore down
      - ▶ Angola—south of Kongo, led by Queen Nzinga fought off Portugal for 40 years
    - ▶ Asia: Isolated
      - ▶ China—Ming dynasty until 1644; built strong centralized gov't based on Confucian principles, removed Mongol influence; sent Zheng He;
      - ▶ India: Mughals until 1800s (Babur defeated the Delhi Sultanate, created empire; grandson Akbar unified much of India under policy of religious toleration; his grandson Shah Jahan—Taj Mahal built
      - ▶ Ottoman Empire: made Istanbul capital, -turned cathedrals like Hagia Sophia into mosques, Turkish, ended Byzantine Empire
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# Politics

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## ▶ End of the period: 1750 C.E.

- ▶ The Enlightenment had changed the Social Contract: government serves the people by providing for their social and economic needs (Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau)
  - ▶ Result: some Enlightened Monarchs—practiced ideals of tolerance, justice: Joseph II of Austria, Frederick II of Prussia
- ▶ European Exploration: eager to eliminate the Muslim middle man in reaching the east, they went the other direction...
- ▶ Created the Americas-by 1750 Spanish had taken over much of South America, Portugal in Brazil, France in Caribbean, Britain in North America-about to fight for independence
- ▶ China: Qing took over after Ming, until 1912 (the Manchus) not ethnically Chinese; 1757 trade with west banned
- ▶ Japan: Tokugawa Shogunate (or, Edo Period from 1600-1868) centralized, Four class system: warrior, farmer, artisan, merchant
- ▶ Islamic “gunpowder empires”
  - ▶ Ottoman:



# Politics

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## ▶ Key Continuities

- ▶ Monarchies still main form of government in Europe
  - ▶ R: divine right predominated, enlightenment politics still spreading
- ▶ Many empires stayed the same

## ▶ Key Changes

- ▶ Americas
- ▶ Some Enlightened Despots—change on the horizon
- ▶ Colonization at its height; nations using faraway lands for raw materials
  - ▶ R: Industrial Revolution is coming...



# Economics

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- ▶ **Beginning of the period: 1450 C.E.**
  - ▶ Slave Trade (Portuguese on West coast of Africa, then plantations in New World demanded them)
  - ▶ Beginning the Columbian Exchange
- ▶ **End of the period: 1750 C.E.**
  - ▶ European Exploration changed the economy by bringing in new crops, plants, animals, slaves between New and Old Worlds
  - ▶ Commercial Revolution—banking became respectable (loans, interest, financial backing of exploration), joint-stock companies formed—Dutch East India Co., etc
  - ▶ Mercantilism-actively trading but not over-importing (like China!) a favorable balance of trade—colonization was key



# Economics

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## ▶ Key Continuities

- ▶ Trade is important—acquire goods you don't produce well naturally

## ▶ Key Changes

- ▶ Global trade exploded—through the Age of Exploration, the ensuing colonization of the New World, and the acquisition of raw materials, nations became interdependent
- ▶ Slave trade was booming with New World cotton, tobacco, and sugar production



# Social

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## ▶ Beginning of the period: 1450 C.E.

- ▶ Mostly upper (nobility) and lower (farmer) classes
- ▶ Africa—slaves and slave owners also
- ▶ Serfs in Russia

## ▶ End of the period: 1750 C.E.

- ▶ Merchant class formed with Age of Exploration
  - ▶ Middle class beginning to form
  - ▶ Women: Not much changed—a few influential women had been in power, most sharing power with husband
    - ▶ Biggest change came from the mixing of cultures-offspring as mestizo
    - ▶ Forced migration of males in Africa caused gender imbalance
    - ▶ Africa and Native America—older women are wise and uncontrollable
    - ▶ Confucianism—roles of women very strict & within home
    - ▶ Europe: Enlightenment began to challenge gender role ideas, but nothing much changed yet—less hierarchical Protestantism still held women as mostly mothers and wives
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# Social

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- ▶ Key Continuities

- ▶ Men and women still play work/family roles

- ▶ R: Women still have the babies and are still the more nurturing gender. As economics changed, women still needed to be around the house and fell into an antiquated role in modern circumstances



# Social

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## ▶ Key Changes

- ▶ Social classes became more complex with new cultures
  - ▶ New World—mestizos, mulattoes, creoles, Europeans living in colony and their children
  - ▶ Merchant class/middle class forming
    - R: Cities growing with migration from farms, beginnings of Industrial Revolution and urbanization

