

## C/C the new economic systems and resulting labor systems/social hierarchies. (T-4, 5)

### Economic systems: What were the pos & neg effects?

<b>Mercantilism</b>	encouraged colonial rivalry; assumed resources would continue at a constant level Principle: don't import more than export; push for colonies (all resources to mother country, not considered imports because col was part of empire & col had to buy from the mother); huge tariffs on imports—in essence, a European tributary system criticized by later capitalists (Adam Smith) who argued for free trade
<b>Joint Stock Companies</b>	roots of capitalism: Hanseatic League; est. monopolies & de facto govts (especially for England in India); part of the Commercial Revolution; monarchs issued royal charters for terr or trade routes (Br. created the Muscovy Company) Spread risk; started by Dutch (VOC, 1602; by 1660s had 257 ships; nutmeg & clove "wars" in Spice Is Opposite of Spain (est viceroyalties) & Portugal (est captaincies or large landed estates) Examples: Virginia; London (founded Jamestown); Mass Bay (Puritans); Plymouth (Pilgrims; theocracy; Mayflower Compact)—sowed the seeds of independence In Asia: Britain and France would dominate India; Port & Dutch in SE Asia; Spain in Philippines In Africa: Dutch, Port, British would dominate In Safavid the Dutch would dominate Use of coastal "factory forts" (Af; Luanda, El mina) India (27 incl. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta) In India, French would hire sepoys

### What was the overall point of the labor systems?

<b>Indentured Servitude</b>	mainly in northern colonies after "dying" out in Caribbean; time period of fixed labor (usually 3-7 yrs); two way reasoning—difficult to hire workers when few existed & high cost of travel; led to abuses—many died; Irish, Scots, Brits, and Germans; could not marry w/o consent of "owners", could be punished, & owners had the support of the courts; owners could sell the labor of a person but the person not be an actual slave; declined with more slaves arriving in 1700s (more cost effective)
<b>Slavery</b>	over 12 million; mortality of 20%; most to South and Central Am (Brazil 42%); Royal African Co. est by Br. Diaspora; Middle passage; seasoning (30%); mainly healthy strong men; life exp. at 25 Social hierarchy in Brazil: wealthy planter, poor whites, mixed, natives, slaves Social hierarchy in New Spain: peninsular, creoles, mestizo, etc... Safavid used the ghulam or slave army for which were paid for by converting tribal lands into state lands
<b>Serfdom</b>	Russia: even w/ Peter the Great's selective westernization; in 1649 a law made serfdom hereditary; paid taxes; \$ went to wars & for elite Cossacks who were rewarded land; boyars; Europe—Black Death had helped end serfing peasants
<b>Forced labor in New Spain</b>	<i>encomiendas</i> meant people had to work (grants of native laborers; "American feudalism"); over time haciendas (large estates) would take over; <i>repartimiento</i> system (sim to mita) Diffusion of religion & sync of religion (Vodun)
<b>Japan</b>	traditional hierarchy; challenged by global trade; wokou; Tokugawa forbade people from switching jobs; daimyo lost power; growth of samurai; eta were hereditary outcasts; status was regulated—period of Pax Tokugawa; growth of merchant (samurai becoming indebted to merchants)
<b>China</b>	traditional Conf hierarchy; challenged by global trade; social structure still Neo-Conf & hierarchical (foot binding continues); under Ming sch-gentry power was limited even with renewed exam system; w/ Qing laws of separation (sim to Yuan)
<b>Ottoman</b>	devshirme system (abolished in 1683); led to janissaries (became one at age 24 if qualified); first were war captives (Kapikula); became a force with hereditary titles & property; led to revolts jizya in effect Millet system w/ each under control of an <i>ethnarch</i> ; collected taxes, settled disputes; Armenian, Jewish, Greek, Muslim
<b>Mughul</b>	caste system provided labor; under Akbar policy of <i>sulahkal</i> or universal tolerance, end to jizya, & new Divine Faith (would create backlash under Jahanger and Aurangzeb; constant tension b/t Muslim and Hindu

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