

## Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750

### Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication & Exchange

The interconnection of the Eastern & Western hemispheres made possible by transoceanic voyaging marked a key transformation of this period. Technological innovations helped to make transoceanic connections possible. Changing patterns of long-distance trade included the global circulation of some commodities & the formation of new regional markets & financial centers. Increased transregional & global trade networks facilitated the spread of religion & other elements of culture as well as the migration of large numbers of people. Germs carried to the Americas ravaged the indigenous peoples, while the global exchange of crops & animals altered agriculture, diets, & populations around the planet.

- I. In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade networks that brought prosperity & economic disruption to the merchants & governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, & overland Eurasia.
- II. European technological developments in cartography & navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, & Asian worlds, & included the production of new tools (astrolabe, revised maps), innovations in ship designs (caravels), & an improved understanding of global wind & currents patterns — all of which made transoceanic travel & trade possible.
- III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.
  - A. Official Chinese maritime activity expanded into the Indian Ocean region with the naval voyages led by Ming Admiral Zheng He, which enhanced Chinese prestige.
  - B. Portuguese development of a school for navigation led to increased travel to & trade with West Africa, & resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.
  - C. Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian & subsequent voyages across the Atlantic & Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel & trade.
  - D. Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing & settlements continued & spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.
  - E. In Oceania & Polynesia, established exchange & communication networks were not dramatically affected because of infrequent European reconnaissance in the Pacific Ocean.
- IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices & new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.
  - A. European merchants' role in Asian trade was characterized mostly by transporting goods from one Asian country to another market in Asia or the Indian Ocean region.
  - B. Commercialization & the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of silver from the Americas.
  - C. Influenced by mercantilism, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic & colonial economies & by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.
  - D. The Atlantic system involved the movement of goods, wealth, & free & unfree laborers, & the mixing of African, American, & European cultures & peoples.
- V. The new connections between the Eastern & Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.
  - A. European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases — including smallpox, measles, & influenza — that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere among Amerindian populations & the unintentional transfer of vermin, including mosquitoes & rats.
  - B. American foods (potatoes, maize, manioc) became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, & Africa. Cash crops (sugar, tobacco) were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor & were exported mostly to Europe & the Middle East in this period.
  - C. Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, & domesticated animals (horses, pigs, cattle) were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves (okra, rice).
  - D. Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefited nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.
  - E. European colonization & the introduction of European agriculture & settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through deforestation & soil depletion.
- VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres & intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread & reform of existing religions & created syncretic belief systems & practices.
  - A. As Islam spread to new settings in Afro-Eurasia, believers adapted it to local cultural practices. The split between the Sunni & Shi'a traditions of Islam intensified, & Sufi practices became more widespread.
  - B. The practice of Christianity continued to spread throughout the world & was increasingly diversified by the process of diffusion & the Reformation.
  - C. Buddhism spread within Asia.
  - D. Syncretic & new forms of religion developed (Vodun, cult of saints in L. Am., Sikhism).

VII. As merchants' profits increased & governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual & performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased.

- A. Innovations in visual & performing arts (renaissance art, miniature paintings in the Middle east & S Asia, Japanese wood block prints) were seen all over the world.
- B. Literacy expanded & was accompanied by the proliferation of popular authors, literary forms, & works of literature in Afro-Eurasia (Shakespeare, Cervantes, Sundiata, Journey to the West, kabuki).

#### **Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization & Modes of Production**

Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agricultural production throughout this period, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems & locations of manufacturing, gender & social structures, & environmental processes. A surge in agricultural productivity resulted from new methods in crop & field rotation & the introduction of new crops. Economic growth also depended on new forms of manufacturing & new commercial patterns, especially in long-distance trade. Political & economic centers within regions shifted, & merchants' social status tended to rise in various states. Demographic growth — even in areas such as the Americas, where disease had ravaged the population — was restored by the eighteenth century & surged in many regions, especially with the introduction of American food crops throughout the Eastern Hemisphere. The Columbian Exchange led to new ways of humans interacting with their environments. New forms of coerced & semi-coerced labor emerged in Europe, Africa, & the Americas, & affected ethnic & racial classifications & gender roles.

I. Traditional peasant agriculture increased & changed, plantations expanded, & demand for labor increased. These changes both fed & responded to growing global demand for raw materials & finished products.

- A. Peasant labor intensified in many regions (Siberia Russia, Indian cotton textiles, Chinese silk textiles).
- B. Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households & the export of slaves to the Med & the Indian Ocean.
- C. The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas.
- D. Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor (chattel slavery, indentured servitude, encomienda & hacienda, Spanish adaptation of the mita).

II. As new social & political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial, & gender hierarchies.

A. Both imperial conquests & widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political & economic elites

(zamandars in Mughal India, European nobility, daimyo in Japan).

- B. The power of existing political & economic elites fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs & leaders.
- C. Some notable gender & family restructuring occurred (European men depending on S Asian women for trade, smaller size of European families), including the demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.
- D. The massive demographic changes in the Americas resulted in new ethnic & racial classifications (mestizo, mulatto, creole).

### Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation & Imperial Expansion

Empires expanded & conquered new peoples around the world, but they often had difficulties incorporating culturally, ethnically, & religiously diverse subjects, & administering widely dispersed territories. Agents of the European powers moved into existing trade networks around the world. In Africa & the greater Indian Ocean, nascent European empires consisted mainly of interconnected trading posts & enclaves. In the Americas, European empires moved more quickly to settlement & territorial control, responding to local demographic & commercial conditions. Moreover, the creation of European empires in the Americas quickly fostered a new Atlantic trade system that included the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Around the world, empires & states of varying sizes pursued strategies of centralization, including more efficient taxation systems that placed strains on peasant producers, sometimes prompting local rebellions. Rulers used public displays of art & architecture to legitimize state power. African states shared certain characteristics with larger Eurasian empires. Changes in African & global trading patterns strengthened some West & Central African states — especially on the coast; this led to the rise of new states & contributed to the decline of states on both the coast & in the interior.

#### I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize & consolidate their power.

- A. Rulers used the arts to display political power & to legitimize their rule (monumental architecture, urban design, courtly literature, visual arts).
- B. Rulers continued to use religious ideas to legitimize their rule (divine right, Safavid use of Shiism, Mexica use of human sacrifice, Songhai use of Islam, Chinese emperor's public performance of Confucian rituals)
- C. States treated different ethnic & religious groups in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state Ottoman treatment of non-Muslim subjects, Manchu policies toward Chinese, Spanish creation of a separate Republica de Indios).
- D. Recruitment & use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations & resources Ottoman devshirme, Chinese exam system, salaried samurai).
- E. Rulers used tribute collection & tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.

#### II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, & armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.

- A. Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa & Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers & merchants involved in new global trade networks, but these empires also affected the power of the states in interior West & Central Africa.
- B. Land empires expanded dramatically in size: Manchus, Mughals, Ottomans, Russians
- C. European states established new maritime empires in the Americas: Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, British

#### III. Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, & local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation & expansion.

## Case Study #1: Europe 1450-1750

### General comments:

- Christian unity starts to decline
- science became the centerpiece of Western intellectual life
- gov't. powers expand as nation-states start to evolve
- society remains predominately agricultural

### Chain of Events in Europe from 1450 to 1750

- 1450 - 1550      Renaissance leads into the Protestant Reformation; birth of the Church of England; Humanism over Scholasticism  
Age of Exploration begins; birth of mercantilism; opening of 5th trading network: the Atlantic; feudalism & manoralism out
- 1550 - 1600      Birth of the Scientific Revolution; Catholic Counter-Reformation; Age of Colonization; decline of mercantilism
- 1600 - 1750      Enlightenment; mercantilism out & capitalism in; Rise of Absolutism & Divine Right

### Background: power has been shifting from 600-1450

- WWW is starting to grow w/ more connections & faster changes
- reasons for change
  - social**: old feudal structure broke down except in Russia; urban areas grew; merchants started to appear; Jews moved into cities; most women still held down by the man & were excluded from many professions
  - political**: feudal structure dissolves & monarchs gain more power; were in a better position to emerge from the crisis of the 1300s than landlords who lost their source of power; 100 Years War between England & France strengthen the military
  - religious**: fragmentation within the Catholic Church opens the door to challenges both politically & religiously
  - intellectual**: Renaissance was a turning point in thinking that coincided w/ the decline of the power of the Church
  - technological**: Pax Mongolica had opened new trade routes to Asia bringing in new technology; printing press changes the world
  - economic**: movement out of feudalism; the 4th Crusade changes the balance of power in the Med.; Bubonic Plague & famines change everything; growth of cities as pull migration into cities took place; as trade took place between East & West, gold had to be sent to Asia to pay for goods; as trade expanded inward from the Med. & from the north (Hanseatic League of 70 cities) it moved into manufacturing cities, such as Flanders; creation of guilds

### The Renaissance...("rebirth") (1300 - 1600s)

- challenged medieval intellectual values & styles
- developed new ideas concerning political organization
- was largely an artistic movement that began in Italy
- was built on a more commercialized economy
- had 2 phases: a northern & southern

### The Renaissance impacted politics & commerce by...

- allowing merchants to improve banking techniques & become more capitalist
  - allowing city-states to introduce the regular exchange of ambassadors & the exercise of diplomacy
  - experimenting w/ new political forms that did not stress heredity or divine guidance
  - allowing leaders to justify their power based on what they could do to advance the general well-being
1. Started in northern Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Genoa, Venice)—in 14-15th c. due to trade connections established after the Crusades which brought in excess wealth; overtime it would spread northward
  2. This new wealth funded efforts to challenge the old ways--rediscovery of Greek & Roman civilizations that had been repressed by the Church shifting attention from religion (scholasticism) to everyday issues (humanism) & inspired people to great achievements in lit., arts, & sciences; scholasticism was an academic journey into the writings of others & points of interest or disagreement would be written down; started first in finding truths within Christianity then branched out from there
    - St. Thomas Aquinas was one of the famous scholastics & perhaps one of the Catholic Church's greatest theologians
  3. After French & Spanish monarchs invaded the Italian peninsula, the Renaissance moved northward; As it spread north the character of the Ren. changed—while it focused more on religion than the Italian Ren., it challenged the Cath. Church more leading to a challenge on the part of the monarchs to the pope which leads into the Reformation
    - funded by patrons of which the de Medici were the foremost
    - Church also funded projects including St. Peter's Basilica
      - located in modern-day Vatican City; can hold 60,000 people; tradition is that Peter was buried here; 91 popes are buried here as well as many others; marble came from the coliseum which had been partly financed w/ treasure from Jerusalem

4. Philosophy & Literature- rise of the Renaissance Man (someone who had talent, curiosity, & engaged in study of many areas)
  - a. Language changed from Latin to the vernacular; devoted to studying Greek & Roman writers changing focus of education
  - b. Humanism: 14th century Petrarch (1304-74) started Humanism which drew on the Greeks/Romans focusing on humankind as the center of intellectual & artistic endeavor:
    - Dante, *The Divine Comedy* (1321)—journey into Paradise, Purgatory, & Hell
    - Petrarch, (1304-74), best known for his poetry
    - Boccaccio, *Decameron*—series of stories set during the Black Death
  - c. Gutenberg Press (1450) permitted the vernacular movement—developed by Chinese 400 years earlier; had movable type & new inks allowed writing on paper
  - d. writers began to emphasize the vernacular
    - Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 1513--wanted a strong dictator to control people; end justifies the means; fear over love
    - William Shakespeare, emphasized the common man side to humans
    - Cervantes, *Don Quixote*
5. Art & architecture
  - a. Previous art periods were Romanesque (Roman-like; bigger w/ sculptural decorations) & the Gothic period (1100-1300)—cathedrals in the "Gothic Style" (came from Goth-like meaning crude. barbaric—high cathedrals pointed arches, ribbed vaults, flying buttresses (Notre Dame in Paris built between 1163-1250)
  - b. Realism & Naturalism—new paints & colors changed art
    - Giotto (1266-1337) first to start painting 3-D figures & more natural
    - Brunelleschi (1377-1446)--domes
    - Alberti (1404-1472)—cathedrals
    - Donatello (1386-1466) sculptor *David*
    - Bottecelli (1444-1510) painter *Birth of Venus*
    - Da Vinci (1452-1519) *Last Supper, Mona Lisa*
    - Ghiberti (1378-1455) sculpted cathedral doors
    - Raphael, *School of Athens*
    - Michelangelo, *David, Sistine Chapel*

- c. Northern Ren: Jan Van Eyck; Albrecht Durer—painters;
- d. Ren. art was followed by the Baroque ("degenerate")
  - Carravaggio, Rubens, Rembrandt
- 6. Science & Philosophy
  - a. Pre-Ren. - St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)—only through reason can we know the nature of God, moral laws, & the natural order
- 7. Gender/Social issues
  - a. Women—divorce available in certain conditions, more prostitution, marriages based more on romance, while legal age for women to marry was 12 & men was 14; "spinster" (spinning wheel duty in England) labeling took place if a woman was not married by 21; legal status declined, not really affected by the Ren.; increased infanticide; status of upper-class women will actually decline in Renaissance, while most women in Europe would not be affected
  - b. General—life expectancy was at 25 years old; bread is the main food, famines & disease still a regular part of life
  - c. 2 Hierarchies will develop:
    - urban w/ rise of merchants & artisans
    - rural stays the same based on feudal structure
    - advancement up social ladder through education; only upper classes could afford
  - d. in many ways this period was still the "Dark Ages" (ex. Pied Piper of Hamelin, 1484)
  - e. by 16th century socially, families were nuclear w/ the average age of marriage being 28-29; marriage was determined for most people by the access to real property

### **Exploration & the Commercial Age were hand in hand with Renaissance (for more details go to Exploration Notes)**

Causes: Crusades; growth of European merchants; Hanseatic League; desire to cut out the Arab middleman; Pax Mongolica; technological advances & the diffusion of technology; rise of nation-states encouraging economic rivalry; the Renaissance

Results: Europe filled the vacuum in the Indian Ocean; Europe started to make in-roads in China & India; establishment of regular trade routes; decline of land routes; rise of the Spanish & Portuguese then their decline; spread of disease; Columbian Exchange; influx of gold & silver into Europe then to Asia; rise of the merchant class; rise in inflation; birth of capitalism; rise of absolute monarchies; growth of slavery; vast demographic changes (pushes & pulls)

Age of Exploration led to an agricultural revolution w/ the Columbian Exchange

- To New: disease; rice, bananas, wheat, olives, grapes, coconuts, sugar cane, tobacco, bluegrass, dandelions, spinach, lettuce, carrots, onions, cattle, pigs, horses, goats, sheep, rats, rabbits, chives
- To Old: maize, potato, tomato, cassava, beans, squash, sweet potato, cocoa

## **Case Study #2: Europe 1450-1750**

### **The Protestant Reformation**

1. Background & Causes:
  - Individualism & nationalism
  - rise of national monarchies
  - decline of morals within the Catholic hierarchy
  - capitalists concerns & power
  - desire of local rulers in Germany to assert their power against Charles V of France, Spain, & the Holy Roman Empire
  - distance from Rome--the farther from Rome, the more open dissatisfaction
  - many common people supported the Prot. Reformation because it allowed money-making & other earthly pursuits, while the elite wanted more power against the emperor, to seize church land, & to control the church in their areas
2. Early threat to Catholicism: Avignon Papacy or the "Babylonian Captivity" (1309-77)
  - in 1303 Pope Boniface VIII had asserted power over French King Philip IV when the king attempted to tax the church
  - in return, the pope was imprisoned, released, but died shortly thereafter
  - the new pope (Clement V) takes over & moves seat of papacy to Avignon
  - led to different popes claiming supremacy & disagreement on where papacy should be located; discredits the Church
  - in 1278 Pope Gregory XI decides to return to Rome leading to the Great Schism w/ different popes being selected
  - finally settled in 1414 w/ the Council of Constance
3. Abuses:
  - simony (sale of church offices)

- dispensations (permission to do something against church law)
- indulgence (remission from punishment for a sin & less time in Purgatory for venial sins; extended this to those living to pay for a way out for those who had died)
- sale of relics—helped finance the building of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome

#### 4. Early Reformers

- John Wycliffe (1320-1384)—denied the supremacy of the pope & condemned Church practices; believed in predestination; translated the Vulgate into English; followers known as Lollards—they were driven underground—who believed that anyone who was righteous could perform the sacraments, not just priests
- Jan Huss (1369-1415)—follower of Wycliffe; called in for safe questioning; condemned & burned at the stake; supporters started the Hussite Wars (1419-34) which were a series of rebellions suppressed by the Holy Roman Empire

#### 5. The Big Reformer

- Martin Luther (1483-1546)—Catholic monk who rebelled against indulgences, etc...; came to believe that sinners could not earn salvation through good works but through grace/faith; 95 *Thesis* challenged the pope's authority; believed in the supremacy of the Bible over the Church; excommunicated by Pope Leo X in 1520; appeared before the Diet of Worms w/ 300 German princes (anti-pope) & the king of the Holy Roman Empire, Charles V (pro-pope); Luther was banned & went into hiding for a year, the prince's helped spread his ideas; peasants created the Protestant Church & the Peasant's Rebellion started; Peace of Augsburg (1555) stated that the princes could decide their religion

#### 6. Other movements:

- Zwingli (1448-1531)—rejected baptism & the Eucharist (transubstantiation) & advocated revolution; executed
- John Calvin (1509-1564)—HQ at Geneva; believed in predestination; one could find out if he were predestined by living a moral, religious life & of good things happened, then they were predestined; very authoritarian; Geneva became a theocratic dictatorship where 58 heretics were executed in 5 yrs); wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
- Anabaptists—rejected child baptism & said people had to be baptized again; defeated by Catholic & protestants in 1535; adopted pacifism & isolationism; led to Mennonites (founded by Menno Simmons), the Amish, & Unitarians—(Quakers are an offshoot of Puritans & Shakers are an offshoot of Quakers)

#### Comparison of Protestant & Catholic Beliefs

Catholic:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role of the Bible plus the pope</li> <li>role of the clergy is special &amp; they act as a middleman between God &amp; the people</li> <li>authority rests w/ the priests, then bishops, then pope</li> <li>believe in all seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, communion/Eucharist, ordination, confession, anointing of the sick, &amp; marriage ceremonies)</li> <li>salvation through good works</li> </ul>
Protestant:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role of the Bible over the pope</li> <li>all people equal before God w/o the intermediary of a priest</li> <li>authority rested w/ the King of England for Anglicans (Church of England) or w/ bishops for Lutherans or a group of elders for Calvinists or Presbyterians or w/ the congregation for the Anabaptists</li> <li>believed in some of the seven sacraments</li> <li>Lutherans believed in justification by faith &amp; that salvation cannot be earned while Calvinists believed in predestination where a good life proves salvation</li> </ul>

- In France Calvinism spread under the Huguenots but was bitterly repressed the 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre—20,000 Hug. killed; King Henry IV granted toleration of the Hug. in the Edict of Nantes (1598) but Louis XIV revoked the Edict in 1685 which led to a flight of 500,000 from France which crippled France; in 1787 their rights were restored
- In England Henry VIII (1491-1547) broke w/ the Catholic Church when Pope Clement VII refused to grant him a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, so that he could pursue Anne  
--1534 Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy creating the Anglican Church w/ the king as its leader

- Mary I, "Bloody Mary" returned England for a brief period to the Catholic Church
- Elizabeth I, the Queen of England, took over after Mary's death & returned England to Protestantism; she also had Mary, Queen of the Scots & a Catholic, executed after being confined for 18 years
- in response the Spanish sent the Armada & lost
- 1605 Gunpowder Plot (Guy Fawkes)—failed attempt by Catholics to kill Protestant leaders including the king

9. In Scotland, John Knox led the movement toward Calvinism creating the Church of Scotland which became the foundation of the Presbyterian Church

10. Results:

- affected other movements during this time
- led to the separation of church & state
- step toward democracy
- broke down power of Catholic Church & led to political absolutism
- wars of religion which led to limited acceptance of religious pluralism w/ Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Ireland, southern Germany, Austria, Poland & Hungary being Catholic, while Holland, England, Scotland, northern Germany, Switz., & Scandinavia became Prot.
- 30 Year's War (1618-48) between Cath. & Prot. which took place on the Holy Roman Empire & ended w/ the Treaty of Westphalia resulting in France becoming more powerful, devastated German territory, & established principle of territorial toleration
- Catholic Counter-Reformation & Inquisition to strengthen the Church
  - Poland, Southern Europe, Hungary, & Iberian successfully defended
  - new monastic orders (Society of Jesus or the Jesuits founded in 1540 by Ignatius Loyola)
  - Council of Trent (1545-1563) establish Catholic dogma for next 4 centuries
- Witchcraft - from 1470 to 1700, over 10,000 women were executed by burning or hanging in Europe



### Case Study #3: Europe (1450-1750)

#### The Scientific Revolution and the Beginnings of the Enlightenment

##### Scientific Revolution

- challenges to old way of thinking
- leads to Enlightenment, Agricultural Revolution, Industrial Revolution
  - came out of the medieval universities, the Renaissance, & navigational problems (led to the telescope, barometer, thermometer, microscope)
- replaces many of the old Aristotelian ideas of matter, the ideas of the Church (further evidence that the Church is fragmenting), & scholasticism which was where reason is used to determine truth & replaces it w/ the scientific method of observation, experimentation, etc...

Specific inventors/scientists—challenged the old Aristotelian geocentric view of the universe & upset the Church & Protestants  
Mikolaj Kopernik (ie. Copernicus) (1473-1543)—heliocentric instead of geocentric; went against Church teaching & the Roman Ptolemy; reached back to the teachings of Aristarchus who argued that the earth revolved around the sun; book banned until 1828

Kepler (1571-1630)—laws of planetary motion (elliptical revolutions)

Galileo (1564-1642)—telescope; law of inertia—objects will move until stopped by external force ( $s=gt^2$  formula); made to recant since his theory meant that planets, etc... did not need supernatural forces for their movement

Harvey (1578 - 1657)—blood circulation around the heart

Francis Bacon (1561-1650)—use inductive method w/ observation to reach conclusion (empiricism)

Descartes (1596-1650)—conclusion is reached by logic; *cognito ergo sum*

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1747)—*Principia*; gravitation; rely on laws not faith

Morgagni (1682-1771)—study the causes of diseases

Leonardo—also a scientist; dissected bodies & fell from favor of the Church; left-handed & wrote over 7,000 pages of notes were written in mirror script

Royal Society formed in 1662 to promote science

Results: science more widespread & the birth of the modern scientific movement; will eventually lead into the Industrial Revolution:

- inventions that led to the Industrial Revolution spinning jenny, steam engine, cotton gin, trans: canals, hard
  - surfaced roads, steam ships, railroads

**Enlightenment**—decline of the age of religion & start of the Age of Reason—came out of the Sc. Rev.; began in the 1700s

##### Theories

Deism—God created then stepped back; Thomas Paine's *Age of Reason* & Voltaire

Progress—improve society through natural laws; nothing accepted based on faith

Rationalists promoted the perfection of society; Descartes; Spinoza (1632-77) equated God & nature, an impersonal mechanized universe, & denied free will

Empiricists emphasized observation; Francis Bacon; John Locke (1632-1704) wrote 2 *Treatises on Civil Government* promoting natural law & supremacy of Parliament & *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) promoting the tabula rasa in which all human knowledge is result of sensory experience, so human progress is the result of education

Classical Liberalism—made Enlightenment ideas available for all; believed in individual rights over the rights of the government

--Edward Gibbon, *The Decline & fall of the Roman Empire* attacked Christianity

--Voltaire (1694-1778) wrote *Candide*; freedom of religion & right to fair trial

--Montesquieu (1689-1755) wrote the *Spirit of the Laws* advocating checks & balances

--Rousseau (1712-78) wrote the *Social Contract* advocating the general will of the people, warned against the tyranny of the majority, & embraced popular sovereignty

--John Locke—believed in natural rights

--Adam Smith—*Wealth of Nations*; wanted *laissez faire* economics

--David Hume (1711-76) human mind is made of impressions

--Immanuel Kant (1724-1794) wrote that science could describe natural phenomena but not determine morality

--Diderot--*Encyclopedia* (1751); 17 volumes; contained many articles

Women in the Enlightened time period:

women of the upper class gained greater access to higher education, while middle class women became more educated & assumed greater economic role; all women gained more control over personal rights (marriage, divorce, etc...)

--Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*

Results—enlightened despotism; American & French Revolutions; educational reform; laissez faire capitalism

## Case Study #4: Europe 1450-1750

### Political Changes/Continuities 1450-1750: The Rise of Absolutism

During this time period, Europe came out of feudalism & the monarchs consolidated their power above the Church & landlords

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ABSOLUTIST EMPIRE-

- A mystique of court power
- Stratified & complex administration
- Typically, some sort of parliament
- Mercantilist nations
- Distinctive culture
- Complex foreign policy
- Charismatic rulers w/ total power
- Revenue & taxes; created a huge tax base
- One king, one faith
- Professional Army used to expand
- Courts & legal system.

Absolutist rulers had no checks & balances but had power from God—similar to the Mandate of Heaven but w/ no requirement to rule justly as in China

The major exception to this absolute power was in England which developed a constitutional monarchy w/ a parliament which shared power although at times each sought to rule over the other

### Rise & Fall in the Balance of Power in Europe

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1450 - 1550 | Rise of Spain & Portugal (Habsburgs; Reconquista, exploration)<br>France is somewhat weak from the 100 Year's War<br>Russia—isolated; continues feudalism<br>start of the rise of England<br>rise of the Ottomans                             |
| 1550 - 1600 | rise of Bourbon Dynasty in France & Absolutism (Divine Right)<br>Russia enters "Time of Troubles"<br>England continues to rise<br>Spain & Portugal start to decline w/ defeat of Spanish Armada<br>Ottomans stabilize & then start to decline |
| 1600 - 1750 | England takes on major power status<br>France commits major mistakes that starts its decline<br>Romanovs in Russia rise to power & begin westernization policy<br>Spain & Portugal continue decline<br>Ottoman decline                        |

#### 1. Derived from the belief of the Divine Right of Kings; absence of any constitutional check on power; support of a strong military

##### a. Philosophical Debate on who has the power:

- Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)—*Leviathan*, belief in a state of nature & anarchy w/o a strong ruler VERSES...
- John Locke w/ natural rights (life, liberty, & property) in 2 *Treatises on Government* w/ equality of opportunity; counter-argued that power came from the people not a divine right monarch, who must be restrained by institutions; people had certain rights & freedoms & had the right to revolt under injustice—policy followed in Great Britain

#### 2. France:

- Absolutism started in Fr. w/ the Bourbon Dynasty
- Louis XIII (1610-1643) ruled during turbulent religious times & strengthened the empire
  - the Treaty of Westphalia left France the dominant power in Europe at the end of the 30 Year's War; area of Germany was devastated (8 million dead & huge destruction)
- Louis XIV (the "Sun King") - "I am the state."
  - made France the leading industrial & intellectual country but engaged in wars that would prove ruinous in the long run—used the patronage system to win over the support of the nobles
  - took the throne at age 5 during a turbulent time where he saw the need for a strong ruler
  - built Versailles Palace symbolic of the monarchy over the nobles while consuming  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual revenues; housed over 10,000 nobles
  - built up a strong bureaucracy w/ strong ministers to run the gov't., unified business practices, built roads & canals, & expanded colonies; streamlined the tax system that increased revenue
  - unfortunately he revoked the Edict of Nantes which caused many of the 2 million Protestants (Huguenots) to flee & w/ them lots of \$\$\$ & talent
- Louis XVI (1774-1792) would be beheaded in the French Revolution (end of absolutism)

### 3. Spain: Hapsburg Dynasty would rule both Spain & Austria

- started w/ Ferdinand & Isabella who reunited the Iberian Peninsula in the Reconquista
- loss of the Spanish Armada in 1588 during Phillip II's crusade against England was a signal of the decline of Spain
- Spanish Inquisition:
  - conversos* or *marranos* (Jews forced to convert; means "pigs")
  - all accused had property confiscated by the monarchy
  - loss of Jews & Moors in 1400's also a blow to Spanish power
- economic problems
- defeated in the 30 Year's War & lost most of its possessions in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713)

### 4. England:

- pre-Enlightenment Magna Carta in 1215 gave the nobles more power & in 1265 the first Parliament met
- ruled by the Tudors starting w/ Henry VII in 1489 & ending w/ Elizabeth I in 1603; the Stuarts took over w/ James I in 1603 to Anne in 1714
- early kings/queens felt they had divine right—a dispute between Parliament & James erupted over taxation
- James' son, Charles I (1625-1649) dissolves Parliament after recognizing its right to tax in the Petition of Right; in 1639 Charles had to return to Parliament to get funds to put down a rebellion in Scotland after he tried to force the Anglican Church onto the Scots; the English Civil War (1642-1649) broke out w/ the Cavaliers supporting the king & Roundheads supporting Parliament, ends w/ the restoration of Parl. that could tax & Charles beheaded; Oliver Cromwell took over as dictator until the Restoration under Charles II (1660-1685)
- James II, Charles II's brother & heir, was Catholic; he is overthrown in the Glorious Revolution when he seeks to impose Catholicism on England & William & Mary take over ruling from 1688-1702 granting religious freedom to all but Catholics, Jews, & Unitarians; William & Mary agreed that Parliament's power is placed above the king's w/ the English Bill of Rights passed that mandated that Parliament be called frequently & had to agree to changes in laws

### 5. Russia:

- Ivan III broke from the Mongols & established the czar who received his power from God & was the head of the Russian Orthodox Church (w/ the Ottomans taking Constantinople, Russia claimed to be the heir to the Orthodox Church, the "Third Rome")
- Ivan the Terrible, took the throne at age 3; sent troops against the boyars & reduced their power; Moscow became the capitol
- following Ivan & the "Time of Troubles", Michael Romanov came to power; Romanovs would rule until 1917
- Peter the Great (1682-1725) (6'8") changed Russia as revolutionary ideas began to enter into Russia -forced modernization & westernization; established St. Petersburg as the "window to the west"; institution of serfdom continued w/ serfs become indebted to landlords; in 1649 a law made serfdom hereditary (in Europe serfdom/feudalism has ended)
- military reform: all nobles had to serve for life; peasants drafted for life; instituted taxes to pay for his army (mainly paid by the peasants); the backbone of his army are the Cossacks (peasant army) which is rewarded w/ land created a Russian navy (attacked the Ottoman Empire several times in order to gain a warm water port on the Black Sea, but failed)
- replaced the Orthodox patriarch w/ a council or synod headed by a layperson
- overall the reforms would only mask an agrarian society

### Interaction w/ the West:

—mistrust toward Europeans; selective Westernization by Peter the Great; forced modernization & westernization; established St. Petersburg as the "window to the west"; institution of serfdom continued w/ serfs become indebted to landlords; in 1649 a law made serfdom hereditary (in Europe serfdom/feudalism has ended); military reform: all nobles had to serve for life; peasants drafted for life; instituted taxes to pay for his army (mainly paid by the peasants); the backbone of his army are the Cossacks (peasant army) which is rewarded w/ land created a Russian navy (attacked the Ottoman Empire several times in order to gain a warm water port on the Black Sea, but failed)

## Case Study #5: European empire building in the Americas (1450 - 1750)

Brainstorm the Americas up to this point:

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Thesis: Between 1450 & 1750, European empire building in the Americas & Asia took place at different times w/ different methods but all essentially involved creating others in the image of Europeans due to the hierarchical diffusion methods employed by Europeans. As Europe moves into new areas, they sow the seeds for a conflict w/ "westernization".

Exploration leads to growth in the WWW & a global economy

major motives: resources, convert the people, new trade routes

Birth of materialism? Average western peasant owned 5x the possessions as their SE European counterpart; those w/o access to wealth making became the workers or proletariat

Economic philosophy: Mercantilism

Portugal moved along Africa's coast establishing trading posts (Prince Henry; Order of Christ)

As time went on, Portugal couldn't sustain a growing trading post empire w/ such a small population & other countries started to fill the vacuum

English & Dutch created joint stock companies to fund explorations & trade

Gold & silver (Potosi mine in the Andes, 1545; used mercury refinement process; in 3 centuries over 70% of the workers died )

—3/4 of the silver would end up going to China; China fuels the world's economy

Role of sugar cane was substantial—led to many natives being wiped out & then the importation of Africans to work the plantations

Early exploration into the Atlantic was a failure:

Vivaldi Brothers: 1291; sailed into the Atlantic & were never heard from again

Zheng He's recall back to Ming China opened a vacuum in the Indian Ocean

Technological advancements: astrolabe, compass diffused into Europe; better maps, sextant

The takeover of the New World occurred both hierarchically & contagiously--w/o disease the takeover would have mirrored

Africa (the takeover but not complete annihilation of the people/culture)

--the New World settlement was fueled by economic gain & social mobility

The time frame from 1450-1750 can be divided into 2 halves:

1492-1570      Period of conquest & laying the foundation for govt.

1570-1750      Period when colonial institutions took on formal form; by 1570 there were over 190 Spanish cities in the New World

### The New World Divisions:

Old Spain      Ferdinand & Isabella had completed the Reconquista of Spain from the Moors w/ the last Muslim stronghold of Granada falling in 1492 & +200,000 Jews being forced to leave under the Inquisition  
Very important: the Spanish gov't. took the risk & the profits in funding the colonization; 1/5 of all booty went to the crown

New Spain      conquistadores (Spanish conquerors)  
viceroyalties -gov't. took a direct role, so if the colonies went down, so did the gov't.; the Spanish also imposed their own people on the natives & never allowed colonies to gain self-sufficiency; the Spanish also plundered the environment; Spanish also created resentment by creating an underclass; Spanish also imposed an out-dated economic system on the New World that was on its way out in the Old World

Bartolome de las Casas *Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies*  
(1542)—led the fight to treat the natives humanely

## Systems of Forced Labor (see also Russian serfdom)

Use of the *encomiendas* or grants of native laborers to work the estates

- the *encomendero* worked the people or taxed them

- overtime, this system would decline as land grants or *haciendas* took over w/ a decline in the work force

- the *repartimiento* system which limited the time natives could work & provided them w/ pay; in Peru it was called the *mita* system

- Slavery

- Middle Passage; triangular trade; effects on African societies & political structures was severe

## Cultural Diffusion:

the Spanish laid out cities in the grid patterns transferring the Spanish legal system & administrative offices; in addition, the Church, a vital part of life back in Old Spain, was also transferred over; trade was handled through a Board of Trade located in Seville where a guild or *consuldo* controlled all goods going to the New World; using large galleon ships the Spanish organized convoys across the ocean; later this would be part of the triangular trade between Europe, Africa, & the New World

The Spanish also brought their patriarchal society w/ them

- fathers had legal control over children until they were 25; women were subordinate; marriages were often arranged & accompanied w/ a dowry; women did have full inheritance rights

## Political & Religious Diffusion:

Expanded via the mission (Franciscan monks), forts, & settlements

All power rested w/ the Spanish crown

- the bureaucratic system was staffed mainly by *letrados* (university trained lawyers) who enforced the codified laws called the *Recopilacion*

- the king ruled through the Council of the Indies which then had viceroalties

- Viceroyalty of New Spain created in 1535—capitol at Mexico City

- Viceroyalty of Peru created in 1542—capital at Lima

- Viceroyalties of Brazil & La Plata (1776)

- the viceroalties were further subdivided into 10 judicial divisions controlled by superior courts called *audiencias*

- Casa de Contratacion—board of trade to supervise all economic matters; levied a 20% tax or *quinto* on all goods entering Spain; forbade Muslims & Jews from emigrating

- the Spanish brought the Inquisition against Protestants, Jews, & Muslims

The *adelantado* was the governor who undertook expansion at his own expense

La *quinta*—1/5 of all the booty was sent to Spain

Efforts in North America were mainly in Florida where St. Augustine was established in 1565

- by 1750 Spanish Florida was effectively defunct (in 1819 the US would take)

- in California settlements moved north in the late 1700s; the area of California & the SW would be in Spanish & then later Mexican hands until the mid-1800s

Exploration brought in the Commercial Age where trade & commerce increased w/ new markets & resources; this in turn fueled capitalism & investment opportunities

Governments often allowed trading monopolies in certain geographic areas

Economically, the New World went through a gold/silver phase then agriculture w/ tobacco & sugar cane

- once the native population died from disease or overwork, slaves were brought in

- Potosi was the great silver mine & Huancavelica the mercury mountain

## Portugal

Pedro Cabral (1500 Brazil); Jesuit missionaries arrive

crown established captaincies or large landed estates along the coast plantation monoculture—sugarcane; slaves arrive in 1518

- the Dutch & others would cut into Brazil's profit discovered gold in 1695—movement into the interior

- gold production reached a height from 1735-1760

- Portugal became an economic dependency on England from whom it bought manufactured goods

largest importer of slaves & did not outlaw it until 1888

will unite w/ Spain from 1581-1640 & in 1720 the Viceroyalty will be established

In the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the Spanish throne fell to the French Bourbons

- period of reforms began by strengthening tax collection, the navy, the creation of 2 new viceroalties, economic regulations were relaxed in some areas opening trade & development

## England

Spain's defeat in the Armada allows England to colonize at will

gov't. did not take a direct role & so it did not suffer the ups/downs of the colonies

- use of charter companies & joint stock companies giving the colonies less governmental control & more merchant-based investment (roots in Hanseatic League, etc...)

- more egalitarian in some respects but less tolerant in others; reflected the amalgamation of cultures brought over

- Great Awakening of the 1740s was the movement to return to strict Calvinistic roots & awaken the "fear of God"

more interested in the Caribbean initially; transferred their ideas of government w/ Enlightened ideas; native

conversion to Christianity was often synchronized w/ native belief rather than wholesale elimination of native beliefs

failure: Lost Colony of Roanoke (1587-90)

convicts: over 50,000 convicts were sent to the New World; later this would shift to Australia

use of indentured servants; if they survived the 4-7 years of hard labor, they got around 50 acres of land

## English political organization:

Virginia Company—many came as indentured servants; in 1660 Virginia sanctioned slavery into law making slavery hereditary & stated that baptism did not make one free

London Company—Jamestown, 1606—first successful colony financed by a joint stock company looking for Au; turned to tobacco as a cash crop; first used indentured servants & then slaves after Bacon's Rebellion in 1676; the colonial assembly shared power w/ a royally appointed governor

Mass. Bay Colony—established by the Puritans in 1629 w/ 400 settlers; they wanted to reform the Church of England by creating a new pure church in the New World; Royal Charter; 1630-42, the Great Migration to the New World when over 16,000 immigrated; was more mercantile economic based rather than solely agricultural

- founded the Congregational Church: only 40% of the people belonged as the elect or those that had been given salvation

- 1641: the Body of Liberties was created (a set of 100 common laws)

- 1684 the charter was annulled due to colonists ticking off the king; Sir Edmund Andros was made governor of the new Dominion of New England; in 1688 when the Glorious Revolution resulted in the English Bill of Rights that ensured the traditional powers of Parliament & ended divine right, the people of the colonies restored their colonial charters restoring religious liberty to all but Catholics

Plymouth Company—1620; theocracy; Pilgrims; Mayflower Compact gave the Pilgrims broad self-governing powers & established the Plymouth Colony which later merged w/ the Mass. Bay Colony

Roger Williams—was banished from the Mass. Bay Colony for preaching religious tolerance, separation of church & state; & a complete break from the Church of England; he established the colony of Rhode Island; joined by Anne Hutchinson who professed to get divine revelation straight from God

William Penn—Pennsylvania, 1681; Society of Friends (Quakers); attracted many immigrants due to Penn's policy of religious liberty & farmers could own land free & clear

England viewed the New World as a place for large scale permanent settlement

slavery & prisoners were sent to the New World

indentured servitude was mainly found in the northern colonies

## French Canada & Louisiana ("New France")

explorers ventured down the St. Lawrence River (Cartier, Champlain, etc...); established 5 colonies (Canada, Acadia, Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, & Louisiana) w/ each having its own gov't.

main priority was fur trade

lost most of its territory to the British in the 1700s

- Queen Anne's War (1701-1714)

- King George's War (1740-1748)

- French & Indian Wars or the Seven Year's War (1756-1763)

1763 Treaty of Paris Spain took Louisiana while Britain took Canada

plan was to have manor estates w/ carefully controlled lords (mirror of France) w/ a strong Catholic Church

Russia	<p>ventured down the Pacific coast as far south as California (Fort Ross)</p> <p>1730-40s Vitus Bering</p> <p>decimated the Aleutian &amp; Alaskan population</p> <p>fur trade; Russian-American Company in 1784</p> <p>sold Alaska to the US in 1867</p>
Dutch	<p>North America &amp; in the Caribbean</p> <p>1621 Dutch West India Company</p> <p>1624 New Amsterdam founded by Peter Minuit (later lost to the English &amp; it became New York) as part of New Netherland giving guns to the Native Americans; by the 1650s the Dutch were shipping over 35,000 pelts back to Europe each year</p> <p>1664 Surrender of New Amsterdam to the English becoming New York</p>



## Case Study #6: Empire Building in Africa (1450 - 1750)

Brainstorm African History up to this point:

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Prior to the Europeans arriving along the coast, the interior kingdoms of Africa gained power via control of the land trade routes, but just as the Ottomans & Safavids would lose out to maritime power, these land kingdoms would also decline

Mali to

Ashante (1701 - 1894)  
Dahomey (1650 - 1894)  
Oyo (1400 - 1895 CE)  
Songhai (1375 - 1591 CE)  
Kongo (1400 - 1880)

African Slavery had long existed in Africa; w/ the introduction of Islam, slavery becomes greater & more diffused; Islamic slavery was centered on improving the lot of the person & usually involved women & children

Prior to Europeans arriving Africans practiced slavery among themselves; armed w/ superior technology, the Europeans quickly exploited the existing trade networks & the desire by African rulers to trade slaves for European goods

Africa's geography provided obstacles to European penetration of Africa—the rivers had cataracts on them—while the immunity of Africans to diseases prevented the mass deaths seen in the Americas, instead, Africans remained numerous

Several kingdoms grew out of the slave trade: Songhai, Oyo, Benin, & Ashanti--the Kongo Kingdom began in the 13th c. along the Congo River where a social structure had clear male/female roles & government w/ a manikongo (king) being hereditary, w/ 12 electors next, followed by governors & then the common people. The king did not have absolute power but was able to declare war, open/close trade routes, & collect taxes the kingdom was a confederation of city states Kongo developed relations w/ the Portuguese traders & established a royal monopoly w/ Port Kongo had few resources to trade w/ Port., so slaves were traded  
--1526 Alfonso I, a Christian king, wrote to the king of Port. requesting the slave trade to stop due to kidnappings & the decline of the Kongo Kingdom; Christian missionaries had achieved great success in Africa as time passed Alfonso lost power as local leaders started to deal directly w/ Port. when trade was restricted to one port, Port. stopped the trade which led to a revolt in Kongo & fragment the kingdom

African slave trade started out small scale & was secondary to resources

In the 1480s Port. established "factories" (such as El Mina) along the African west coast w/ the consent of the African leaders; the forts permitted the Port. to penetrate the interior of the continent & missionaries were sent out

After colonization was in full force, the need for cheap labor kicked in & by the 1570s w/ the formation of the coastal trading post Luanda, the Port. dominated the African & Indian Ocean trade; at first they were interested in gold but later slaves; slaves were needed in sugar plantations in Old & New World

From 1450 - 1850 over 12 million Africans were shipped w/ a mortality of 20%; 80% were shipped between 1700-1800 as the Caribbean sugar plantations took its toll; only in the southern British colonies would the number of slaves increase over time; Brazil received 5 million slaves (42%); most slaves were men which took the strongest from African communities

The total number of slaves that were sent both east & west out of Africa probably numbered close to 16 million

The drive for African slaves was economic & rested on an ideology of superiority—an ideology that sought rationalizations within the age of the Enlightenment

The Dutch West India Company dominated the Brazilian trade in the 1660s the English chartered the Royal African Company to supply colonies in the Caribbean

France & Spain were minor players in the slave trade

Triangular trade: slaves from Africa to New World; sugar, tobacco, etc...taken to Europe; European cotton, guns to Africa

African Diaspora

--5% would die before even leaving the coast of Africa  
--up to 1/3 died in the Middle Passage; up to 700 crowded together in the ship's hull; starting in 1510 slaves were auctioned; Middle Passage could take between 6-10 weeks, many committed suicide  
--up to 30% would have died in that first year of seasoning (mainly in Latin Am)

#### New World Experiences:

- Social hierarchy of Brazil: white planter family, poor whites, mixed races, freed Indians & Africans, slaves
- Sugar plantations resulted in deforestation as fields declined
- Slaves in the New World worked 18 hours a day during harvest season all African culture was banned but still continued; life expectancy around 23-25;
- communities of runaway slaves developed w/ one war of resistance developing in places, such as Suriname

One notable exception to the religious rationalization that took place was among the Quakers who advocated the abolition of slavery

#### Exploration of Africa—early attempts to open up the interior; most significantly—laid groundwork for colonial claims

James Bruce—Scottish explorer who traced the origins of the Blue Nile

Mungo Park- drowned exploring the Niger River

Hindrances to Africa takeover: cataracts, disease, lack of manpower

Missionary work & explorers laid the foundation for takeover in the 1800s

Only later, when steamships were available, repeating rifles made up the difference in inferior numbers, & quinine was used to combat malaria would Europe move inland en masse

#### Dahomey

- located in the current location of Benin
- pre-European culture involved human sacrifice; +4000 were sacrificed in 1727; death occurred through beheading except for the king's wives who were buried alive
- a political system based on a king
- trade w/ the Europeans involved guns & booze
- later on Dahomey became a tributary state of Oyo

#### Ashanti

- came out the remains of the Ghana culture
- politically, Ashanti was ruled by clans w/ each having a chief
- the society was matrilineal

## Case Study #7: COT for Islam & India (1450 - 1750)

Brainstorm Middle Eastern History up to this point:

Ottoman Empire (1299 to 1922) founded by Osman I (1281-1326) as part of the Turkic migrations into the Byzantine Empire in 1415-16  
--one of the "gunpowder empires" (Russia, China, Safavid, India) as opposed to growing maritime powers (Western Europe)  
--strength of the Ottoman Empire was that it was at the crossroads in the overland trade routes; but when that was gone, so was the economic power of the empire which led to it becoming the "sick man of Europe" by the 1800s

Under Murad I (1362-89) the tributary system increased & more fiefs were granted to military commanders; creation of the Janissaries was during this time period

Under Bayezid I (1389-1402) the devshirme system was created; he defeated the Crusaders in 1396

Under Mehmed I (1413-21) the Turks defeated Venice & also defeated several Crusader armies in 1444 & in 1448 under Mehmed II Took Constantinople in 1453 (renamed Istanbul) after a siege of 54 days using 24 foot long cannons; Emperor Constantine dies & the Saint Sophia is turned into a mosque, Hagia Sophia

From 1453 to 1566 the Ottoman Empire grew & after 1566 started to stagnate; primary enemy was the Safavid Empire to the south; the Ottoman navy was also a force in the Med. during its early period which led to the Europeans seeking ways to circumvent the Ottoman chokehold on trade

Sultan/Caliph was the supreme ruler who also relied on a council of advisors

- the Divan or Council
- Grand Vizier was the most powerful advisor to the sultan
- the viziers ruled over provincial governors called "beys"

Military was composed of the Janissaries & cavalry along w/ a navy

Under a policy of tolerance, the Ottoman Empire flourished:

Millet System—refers to the separate legal courts in which minorities within the Ottoman Empire were allowed to rule themselves w/ each millet under the control of an Ethnarch or national leader

- Many Moors & Jews left Spain & moved to the Ottoman Empire welcomed by Sultan Bayezid II (1481-1512)
- Responsibilities of the millet included collecting taxes & setting laws (each had its own dress code, etc...)

Categories:

- Greek Orthodox under the Patriarch
- Jewish—led by the Grand Rabbi
- Armenian—led by the Catholicos
- Muslim—both Sunni & Shia; led by the Grand Mufti

- People of the Book had to still pay the jizya or religious tax

Janissaries—originated in the 1300s & abolished in 1826 by Sultan Mahmud II; by the time of the fall of Constantinople, they were a formidable force

- origins: Kapikulu--first Janissaries were war captives/slaves; then the use of the devshirme or tax system (aka "blood tax") (usually Christian boys but later expanded to other groups; devshirme was abolished in 1683); the troops were expected to convert to Islam & were trained to be tough & have no outside loyalties except to the sultan; forbidden to wear beards; at age 24 each one could become a full Janissary if they met the requirements
  - bashbozüks (berserkers) or akinji (raiders) were the next most able of the troops
  - yaya (infantry) or musellen (cavalry/sipahi) less able
- the regiment inherited the property of dead Janissaries (grew in power & wealth over time); overtime they also became involved in the government as the power of the sultan declined
- Organization: orta or regiment headed by a corbaci; sultan was supreme commander; the corps was divided into 3 sub-corps: cemaat (frontier troops); beuliks (Sultan's bodyguards); & sekban
- Revolts: first revolt took place in 1449 w/ the desire for higher pay; after that, the Janissaries would be a constant threat, so that by the 1800s they were the ones in charge

In 1499 at the Battle of Lepanto, the Turks defeat Venice & gain control over the eastern Med.

Under Selim the Grim (1512-20) the Turks take Egypt & Syria from the Mamluks & move into North Africa & the Arabian Peninsula & take

on the additional title of Caliph; his son Suleiman expands the empire

--laid siege to Vienna in 1529 & in 1683—both failures; first time due to coming winter & the second when last minute reinforcements arrived

First ten rulers practiced fratricide allowing the strongest to rule & tied the military into technology (artillery, grenadier, engineer, musketeer)

Suleiman the Magnificent (also the Lawgiver) was the 10th sultan & ruled from 1520 to 1566; under Suleiman the Ottoman Emp. reached its largest & most respected

--period of the golden age (culture flourishes; commerce flows; growth of bazaars; tobacco & coffeehouses introduced w/ products from the New World)

Suleiman reorganized Ottoman law; chose his subordinates based on merit not social status; declared a stop to Jewish persecution based on "blood libel"; under Suleiman, Jerusalem enjoyed a time of peace; court rituals also became elaborate w/ large harems & the Osmanli court language (combination of Turkish, Arabic, & Persian)

Suleiman broke w/ precedent & married Khourum (aka Roxelana)—wife of Suleiman & part of the harem (his favorite concubine); she was a former slave; she persuaded Suleiman to have his first son, Mustafa, & his mother sent away & then eventually strangled; made one of Roxelana's sons sultan (Selim the Sot who would die from a fall)

Suleiman's son, Selim the Sot marks the decline of the Ottoman Empire w/ the vizier gaining control; in the 2nd battle of Lepanto Venice is victorious

Under Mehmed II (1595-1603) strangles all his brothers & starts using the "cage" (Kafes) in life-long house arrest—a place of pleasure

Battle of Vienna (1683): 138,000 Ottoman troops against 70,000 troops in Vienna

--the battle would mark a turning point in the struggle between Europe & the Ottomans; the Ottomans lost the initiative when they decided to besiege the city instead of attacking when the forces inside were low; reinforcements were able to arrive; Vienna was besieged for 2 months; the first large scale battle using gunpowder—used tunnels & gunpowder to blow up the walls; most important attempt to blow up the wall failed when enemy troops inside, defused the bombs

--Turks lost 15,000 men, Vienna lost 4,000—commander of the Turks was executed; marks the decline of the Ottoman Empire; Treaty of Karlowitz the Ottomans gave a large chunk of territory to Austria & Poland

Between 1703-30 period of "tulipomania" in the Ottoman Empire took over

--Tulipomania refers to the period in the 17th century when tulip bulbs were the craze; tulip was introduced from the Ottoman Empire into Europe & grew in popularity in the Netherlands; tulips became as valuable as houses; most valuable tulip was the Semper Augustus which sold for 6000 florins (a ton of butter cost only 100 florins & the average income for the year was 150); in 1737 the tulip bubble burst

Other factors for the decline:

--Ottoman's response to westernization was to reject—tradition over innovation—fell behind; turned inward as the empire was too large to manage w/o effective leadership

--like Russia, China, & Japan, the Ottomans chose to fall behind

--did not see the writing on the wall regarding the shift from land to sea power

--like Russia, China, & Japan, the Ottoman Empire will try to reform itself in the 1800s but by then it will be too late

--Influx of silver into Europe had a ripple effect of devaluing the Ottoman currency & causing inflation

--Impact of the harem: ruled by the Valide Sultan ("Chief Lady"); at times the harem exerted powerful political power; mother of the sultan's first born son was next in power followed by 4 wives & then eight favorite concubines followed by others

--succession of bad sultans; the last powerful sultan was Murad IV after which the office of sultan declined & viziers & the Janissaries became stronger; sultans became reclusive to the problems

--1730 Janissary Revolt—overthrew Sultan Ahmed II

--economic problems brought on tax farming

## India—The Mughal Dynasty

Events leading up to the Mughal—

Persians then the Greeks under Alexander the Great (Hellenism)

Maurayan Dynasty (322-184 BCE) - reaction against the Greeks; Ashoka; Buddhism; Laws of Manu; Rock & Pillar Edicts

Gupta Dynasty (320 - 550 BCE) - reaction against Buddhism; status of women declines; Classical Age; Huns start pushing in  
Delhi Sultanate (1206 - 1526CE) - Islam; conflicts between Hindus & Muslims  
Mughal Dynasty was linked to the Mongols but was really more Turkish (1498-1805)

In 1526 Babur the Tiger defeats the Delhi Sultanate w/ only 12,000 men creating the Mughal Dynasty using gunpowder after establishing the Kingdom of Afghanistan in 1504

Akbar (1556 - 1605) took over at the age of 13 to become a badshah or imperial ruler  
--Akbar ruled w/ sulahkal (universal tolerance); abolishes the jizyah in 1564  
--he included all people within the government  
--boosts the economy/bureaucracy  
--he makes Persia the official language (until Britain would make it English in 1835)  
--pushes for a new law called the Divine Faith that equals Islamic law  
--the status of women would actually improve (sati was banned & market days for women were established)  
--although a Muslim, he marries a Hindu princess & celebrates Hindu holidays  
--established 4 equal ministries in the bureaucracy including the Bureau of Finance (diwan), a royal mint, & an efficient tax system  
--instead of using slaves, like the Ottoman Empire, he used the services of the royal princes (amirs or nobles) & the mansabars (warrior aristocrats)

Jahangir ("means Conqueror of the World")  
--father of Shah Jahan & son of Akbar  
--married 20 women; due to his constant drunkenness, Nur Jehan, his favorite wife was the real power  
--he revolted against his father's rule & took over ruling for 22 years  
--he had his own son imprisoned for plotting to overthrow him & later blinded (later Shah Jahan would have this brother murdered to eliminate threats to the throne)  
--"golden chain of justice" was used where anyone could pull on a chain w/ bells & could appear before Jahangir to plead his case  
--he also kept a highly centralized bureaucracy  
--he also gave the British East India Company permission to trade freely in the Mughal Empire

1622 Shah Jahan establishes his capitol at Delhi or Shahjahanabad & embarks on a massive building projects, including the Taj Mahal in Agra (the former capitol) (built for his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died at childbirth w/ their 15th child)

Shah Jahan is succeeded by his son Aurangzeb, the "Commodus of the Mughal Dynasty" (full title Al-Sultan al-Azam wal Khaqan al-Mukarram Abdul Muzaffar Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir I, Padshah Ghazi) who executed his oldest brother & imprisoned Shah Jahan  
--ruled northern India for 48 years & expanded the empire but at a cost of expensive wars  
--he is best known for his application of strict Shariah law over tolerance becoming the first Islamic ruler to do so  
--he had his father imprisoned & his brother the true successor executed  
--he banned sati, destroyed some Hindu temples, & reinstituted the jizya  
--he executed the 9th guru of Sikhism for refusing to convert to Islam  
--his harsh policies resulted in a number of rebellions  
--he taxes non-Muslims (jizyah) in 1679 creating hostility & reverses tolerance  
--1669 Aurangzeb persecutes Hindus & destroys temples  
--civil wars erupt w/ the Marathas, a militant Hindu group, Persians, & Afghanis in the mid-1700s  
--no one power could control India—Hindu & Muslims fight each other & gradually Britain & France step in to protect their economic interests

No incentive for overseas exploration  
--Reaction to intervention was not to worry since the economy was good

Foreign encroachment: "He who laughs last, laughs the loudest."  
Europeans start make inroads as Indian power weakens following Aurangzeb's death in 1707  
--Europeans arrive w/ De Gama in 1498  
--Portugal establishes Goa taking it from the Muslims in 1510  
--Dutch EIC was established in 1602 w/ a concentration in Indonesia  
--British EIC was also formed  
--England & France create 27 "factory forts" along the coast (Calcutta (Kolkata), Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai); Bombay was leased to Britain in 1668 & Calcutta to Portugal to 1690; Madras was also used as a trading fort  
--Dutch will by-pass India for the Spice Islands  
--England will use the EIC as a de facto government to make in-roads into India; both Britain & France would intervene in internal affairs due to trade & often played off tribal loyalties among the Indians

The trade was one way—little interest in Europe's manufactured goods

--Europe paid in silver

The French were the last to arrive in the 1670s w/ the French EIC & built an army of sepoy soldiers (Indian soldiers) which was later used by the British government

From 1740-63 both France & Britain were engaged in a global struggle in which France would lose India by not being able to get reinforcements to India, since Britain had control of the seas; Treaty of Paris, 1763

Mughal art & architecture is a blend of Islamic & India

**Development of Sikhism** (currently 23 million in the world; 90% live in India)

--Began in the 16th century in Northern India; comes from the word meaning "disciple"; started w/ Nanak who at age 30 started spread the new teachings

Major Beliefs:

--Monotheism in one god called Vahiguru

--salvation through disciplined, meditation (simran, sewa or selfless service

--practice truth, be kind to others, & opposition to the caste system

--belief in karma

--5 evils (ego, anger, greed, attachment, lust) block salvation

--all baptized Sikhs wear the 5 K's or articles of faith

kes or uncut hair

kangha or small comb

kara or metal bracelet

kirpan or ceremonial short sword

kaccha or special undergarment

10 Gurus starting w/ Nanak (1469 - 1539) & ending w/ Gobind Singh (1666 - 1708)

Holiest city is Ramdasapur, later Amritsar, where the Harimandir Sahib or Golden Temple is located built by the 5th guru, Arjun Dev

Sacred text: Guru Granth Sahib

Jahangir, the Mughal ruler, attacked & killed the 5th guru & thereafter Sikhs armed themselves

Eventually in the Anglo-Sikh Wars, the British would take over the Sikh heartland

**Safavid Dynasty (1501 - 1760(?))**

Persian Dynasty from 1501 - 1736 which established Shia Islam as the dominant form of Islam in what would become Iran

In a revolt against the Turks who had outlawed Shi'ism; the Shi'ites rose up in 1501 under the Qizilbash or "redheads"; they united under the leadership of Ismail I who declared himself the Shah of Iran; all Sunni Muslims were forced to convert or were executed

Under Shah Tahmasp I (1524-76) converted slaves were brought in; gradually gained power & challenged the Qizilbash

The third shah, Ismail II (1576-78) was pro-Sunni & was poisoned w/ the blessing of his sister; his successor, Muhammad Shah (1578-87), was dominated by his wife until she was assassinated—into this political turmoil the Ottomans came

The Safavids constantly fought the Ottomans who had superior firepower; they also fought the Europeans along the coast & established trade relations w/ the East India Company & opened up the Silk Road trade routes again

Shah Abbas (1588-1629) either blinded or put to death anyone who he considered a threat to his throne; he also drove back the Ottomans & reformed the government creating a central governing body

--instead of allowing the princes to govern provinces, he had them confined to the harem which led to a decline in the quality of the shahs

--introduced a slave army (ghulam) in order to lessen the dependency on the Qizilbash chiefs; to pay for the army he converted tribal lands into state lands & taxed

--Dutch also gained a trading monopoly w/ the Safavids

By the time of Shah Suleyman (1666-94) economic problems were the norm & the shah retreated to his harem & gave up ruling

--over time, non-Muslims were persecuted in Iran

In 1722 an invasion by the Afghans led to the defeat of the Safavids

Decline came w/ the shifting of the trade routes thus resulting in heavy taxation; there were also a lack of good rulers w/ one spending eight years in the harem & another drinking non-stop

## Case Study #8: COT for China & Japan (1450 - 1750)

### CHINA:

Brainstorm China to this point:

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China: Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644)

Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911)

Dominant themes: return to old ways prior to Mongols & a movement toward isolation

#### I. Ming Dynasty 明朝; (1368-1644)

- A. started off as a peasant revolt against the Mongols led by Taizu (Zhu Yuanzhang—a peasant who had suffered greatly under the Mongol); reinstated the exam system & created a large bureaucracy based on Confucian principles
  - wiped Mongol culture out: Mongol dress, names eradicated; paper money out; chased out Mongols; tight borders; executed over 100,000 to wipe out possible Mongol influences
  - established new imperial capitol at Nanjing
- B. sent out Zheng He from 1405 - 33, then turned inward & forbade trade
  1. promoted the tribute system with China as the center of the world
  2. leads to a power/economic vacuum in the Indian Ocean; India doesn't fill the vacuum since traders are coming to them; only the Europeans are left to fill it
- C. European encroachment
  1. Portugal into Malacca in 1511 & Macao in 1557
    - Europeans started engaging in illegal trade
    - legal trade started bringing silver into India & China/Japan
  2. Encroachment of Christianity & European trade; WWW expands greatly
    - missionaries=Jesuits (Matteo Ricci) used scholars to spread Christianity, rather than monks; few among the scholarly gentry converted but it provided a way for the West to get to know about China
    - Christianity was a tough sell in an area where the political & social structure was so intertwined with Confucianism, Buddhism, & Hinduism
    - most successful area was the Philippines where no world class religion existed; first converted leaders, then peasants; was both contagious & hierarchical; many natives held onto own beliefs & syncretized
    - Europeans allowed only at Macao & Canton coastal trading posts
    - lowly merchants reaped benefits of the trade

#### D. General characteristics of the Ming

1. created more layers to the bureaucracy & added to the exam system; most organized & efficient bureaucracy in the world; one of the best educated in the world; over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the gov't. had earned position via the exam system; exams were held in large enclosed areas where each candidate was assigned a cubicle & for 3 days completed the test
2. the military built upon the Yuan garrison model—over 1 million men; one of the most powerful land armies
3. exam had three layers (shengyuan=local; juren=province; jinshi=national)
  - exam had quotas & degree winners could wear special clothing
  - growth of Neo-Confucianism at the expense of Buddhism/Daoism
  - schools were in every district & the test given two years then a year off
4. population growth due to introduction of the sweet potato & maize; commerce grew substantially with Chinese products in great demand by an economically thriving Europe
5. established a new Law Code that gave better treatment to slaves; Neo-Confucianism meant renewed subjugation of women; foot-binding continued & many a young woman dreamed not of becoming a doctor or lawyer but a concubine to the emperor; students were also persecuted where problem students could be beheaded
6. limited the power of the scholar-gentry & began the policy of public beatings for corruption; determined that the emperor's wives should be of a lowly origin & limited the number of eunuchs
  - even though at the beginning the peasants were help, overtime the landlords grew in power
7. Neo-Confucianism continues: new emphasis on order; became state philosophy under the Ming & Qing; would also be adopted by the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan

#### 8. 6 Ministries: Bu's

--Ministries of Personnel, Revenue, Rites, Military, Criminal Justice, Public Works

E. Decline of the Ming: incompetence in government; corruption; growing isolation of weak rulers; & eunuchs start to dominate politics; for the people, infrastructure is not maintained, peasants suffer & some sell children & resort to cannibalism

1. with the coming of European maritime trade, China started looking inward & like the Ottomans chose tradition over innovation; metallurgy & shipbuilding suffered as Japan surpassed China in sword making
2. Japan attacked Korea in 1592 & under the tribute system, China had to come to their aid
3. in the mid-1500s, the Manchus attacked as a vacuum of power opens in China
4. the Mandate of Heaven is being taken away with wars, famines, exploitation of the peasants, rising inflation due to influx of silver—too much for the last emperor to take & he hangs himself along with his favorite concubine as bandits surrounded the capitol

## II. Qing Dynasty清朝; (1644 - 1911)

### A. Rule of the Manchus over the Chinese

1. why? Had control over areas outside the Great Wall to consolidate their power base & moved in to fill the vacuum left by the declining Ming—they were invited in to fight the bandits in 1644
2. required the queue for men; outlawed intermarriage of Manchu & Chinese; forbade Chinese from traveling to Manchuria & learning the language; Manchus took the top gov't. jobs; foot-binding initially banned & then only allowed for Chinese

### B. general characteristics

1. exam system continues—allow social mobility for more peasants
2. by 1750 the only port allowed for trade in Huangzhou (Canton) & was under strict government supervision
  - US will enter into trade with China in 1784
  - China is a center of trade but has little desire for foreign products outside of silver; exported tea, porcelain, silk
3. All in all, Qing China favored tradition over innovation & gradually fell further & further behind
  - banned Christianity in 1724 after Jesuits tried to force the end to the Confucian practice of ancestor worship
4. Pillow Edict solved succession crisis as emperor kept successor's name in an envelope & every night kept in his pillow book

## JAPAN

### Brainstorm Japan up to this point:

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**Japan:** Ashikaga Shogunate (1336 - 1568)

Warring States Period

Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 - 1868)

### ASHIKAGA SHOGUNATE (足利幕府) (aka Muromachi) (1392 - 1573)

#### I. established by Ashikaga Takauji who led a revolt of the bushi/daimyos (1336 - 1573)

1. N/S courts until 1392—first 60 years consists of a lot of fighting
2. peak of power is under the 3rd shogun who uses deception to get rid of the northern court
3. authority weakened in Onin War of 1467-77 which started the Warring States Period where various daimyos duked it out for power using gunpowder
  - the civil war weakened the landlords enabling the strong takeover by the Tokugawa
4. last Ashikaga shogun kicked out of Kyoto in 1573

#### II. Structure of the Ashikaga Bakufu (14th century)

1. jito is gone and military and civilian powers consolidated; shugo is the key figure (appointed by shogun to oversee a province)
2. shugo is now hereditary, can be shugo of more than one province, can confiscate & redistribute lands (ie reward followers)
3. weaknesses of the shugo—must live in Kyoto and could not govern in person, dependent on deputies to carry out administrative duties, & vulnerable to local power
4. about 50 shugo's at the time
  - take more land from nobility
  - in case of emergency hanzei (half payments) is legal
5. Ashikaga Yoshimitsu足利 義満 —3rd and most powerful shogun
  1. unifies northern and southern courts
  2. supports the arts, including Noh Theater
  3. builds the Palace of Flowers; Golden Pavilion (across from the Palace & twice the size)
  4. receives investiture from the Ming as "King of Japan"
6. Ashikaga Yoshimasa 足利 義政 —8th shogun during the Onin War 応仁の乱 ; retires from political life; builds the Silver Pavilion



### III. Sengoku Period 戦国時代 (Warring States) (1467-1573)

1. bakufu is very weak & the daimyo strive to assemble large domains
2. ultimately seek Kyoto to control shogun, emperor
3. samurai relationships are personal, conditional, and territorial
4. samurai fight for rewards
5. Europeans start to arrive during this time—a vacuum opens w/ the warring states & allows the outside power to enter
6. Feudal structure continues

### VI. TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE (徳川幕府) (1600 – 1868) (aka Edo Period)

Essential Question: How did political stability in the Tokugawa era create the foundation for profound social and economic changes? How does art record & reflect these changes?

#### POLITICAL CHANGES (yes, the emperor is still there throughout all of this)

- A. Out of the competition among warlords (daimyos) rose the Tokugawa which provided nearly 200 years of domestic peace following a civil war starting in 1467 in Kyoto in the provinces the warlords or daimyos are fighting for territory daimyos are independent autonomous states that developed during the conflict during this time period, society as a whole become militarized in order to protect themselves
- B. During this time period, Europeans start arriving and this only complicates the problems as warlords seek international contact/assistance
- C. The first of the three unifiers: Oda Nobunaga, amassed a large territory with brute strength against the 300 or so daimyo lords
  1. had 2/3 of Japan under his control by the time of his death with Kyoto as seat of power
    - first to use gunpowder—marked the end of the traditional samurai warrior
    - killed by rogue general
  2. second of the three unifiers was Toyotomi Hideyoshi 豊臣秀吉 who expands into the whole country (excluding Hokkaido which was populated by different people) by means of marriage, etc...
    - confiscated all swords from non-samurai in 1588
    - forbade changing jobs (samurai, peasant, artisan, merchant)
    - dreamed of expansion—attacked Korea in 1592 and 1597 but failed due to Chinese intervention (China was obligated to help Korea since Korea was a vassal of China)
  3. Third of the 3 unifiers was Tokugawa Ieyasu who emerged victorious at the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600
    - ruled from Edo (Tokyo) in a castle (the Imperial Palace)
    - remaining daimyo were reorganized & gradually lost more power
    - Japan underwent a minor economic boom with manufacturing families growing providing the foundation for later economic industrialization
    - emperor still had no power; shogun served by regional lords, each having their own castle, samurai, and military; daimyos would pledge their support to the shogun
    - adopted Neo-Confucianism as the state philosophy with an orderly bureaucracy that kept the peace; it was also because of Neo-Confucianism, that the Code of Bushido became formalized during the Tokugawa
  4. the Tokugawa then start working on consolidating power with itself as the center of power among the warlords powers by establishing a government or bakafu at Edo (Tokyo) with 1/5 of the country under Tokugawa control scattered about the islands with the rest of the land divided into daimyo domains that were largely autonomous ruled by warlords with their own taxation policies, their own samurai; under the Tokugawa the nature of the daimyo was transformed from independent to an administrative role (a vassalage) which took care of the land for the central Tokugawa government/ shogunate (centralized feudalism?)
    - alternate attendance or sankin kotai = all the daimyo were required to spend every other year in Edo; impoverished the daimyo; wives and children would remain in Edo when the daimyo returned
    - all marriages had to be approved by the shogun in order to prevent the creation of alliances
  5. the Tokugawa Shogunate sought to bolster the imperial government in Kyoto
    1. imperial government's role was only symbolic
    2. by propping the emperor up financially, the emperor gave his approval to the Tokugawa
- E. the first shogun was deified (shrine at Neko) in an attempt to boost its image and power
- F. the Tokugawa did cut itself off from most international countries—was not completely cut off but very limited; by gaining control of international contacts, the bakafu prevented daimyo from taking over; it cut off relations with European nations except for Holland (Dutch) at Nagasaki who agreed to the Tokugawa terms; showed to the rest of Japan that even the Europeans were humbling themselves to the shogun

1. Portuguese arrived in 1543—brought firearms & printing presses which revolutionized warfare
2. Spanish arrived in 1602 and Dutch in 1609
3. introduction of Christianity: 1549 St. Francis Xavier arrived; Nobunaga allowed missionaries to grow as a counterforce to Buddhist monks; converted many of the daimyos in the rural areas; after Nobunaga murdered, shogun looks down on Christianity which is in conflict with Japanese culture—orders Europeans out; Buddhists had also been in decline and was no longer a threat
  - persecution: 1597—3 Jesuits, 6 Franciscans, 17 Japanese Christians executed; actually crucified some
  - in 1614 Christianity is officially banned and the missionaries driven out; 1637-38 Shimbara Rebellion was the last stand by 37,000 Christians—nearly all killed
  - in 1616 traders confined to a few cities and in 1630 all Japanese ships forbidden to trade or sail overseas (death to those who did and all large ship building banned)
  - 1635 National Seclusion Policy passed
    - only Dutch & Chinese allowed in 1641 to trade at Nagasaki
    - ("Dutch Studies")
    - western books banned; foreigners had to live in certain areas—by 1650 Japan was in self-imposed isolated to stop the spread of western culture

## **SOCIETAL & CULTURAL CHANGES**

### **A. the Tokugawa also sought to structure society after the chaos**

1. four tiered society of samurai, peasant, artisan, merchant which came out of Confucian China
  - eta were hereditary outcasts dealing with prisoners and dead animals
  - not all the eta were poor—there was an internal hierarchy
  - religious groups were technically not within the four groups
2. in essence the warriors were more like administrators in castle towns
3. in reality, society was in a growing state of flux and within each group there were divisions and hierarchies
4. status was regulated (type of clothes worn, size of gate, type of food eaten, type of fabric, sword wearing, etc...) and generally immobile

### **B. Growth of castle towns**

1. Samurai were forced to move off the land and into castle towns which were the symbolic sites of the Tokugawa government
2. Kyoto (home of the emperor), Osaka (major trading center and hub for rice), and Edo (home of the Tokugawa and later called Tokyo & largest city in the world by 1700 with over 1 million) were the three major cities
3. the large cities created more demand for products and fueled internal migration into the cities

### **C. the growth of the commercial market**

1. peasants often moved some land out of food production and into growing for products
  - mulberry trees—leaves for silk worms
2. proto-industrialization begins with small scale factories; often family industries with the intent of selling the manufactured good on the commercial market
3. there is a growth in a monetary system—influx of silver via the New World; by late 1600s the samurai are becoming indebted to the merchant

### **D. Transportation and communication**

1. the growing commercial capacity depended on a better transportation and communication network
2. a "highway" system and sea routes develop to facilitate integration
3. pilgrimages and internal tourism among the wealthy begins

### **E. Education, literacy, and publishing industry**

1. Japan was more literate than many other countries
2. all wealthy peasants, samurai, and most commoners in the cities were literate
3. over 50,000 schools established during the Tokugawa period
4. with a literate population, hundreds of publishing houses developed
  - wood block printing was more preferred than moveable type
5. libraries also sprang up
  - traveling libraries (bookmobiles)

### **F. Cultural integration**

1. with the rise of literacy and publishing, cultural integration takes place where a body of shared information is created dominated by entertainment and culture—not political, since the Tokugawa restricted political speak

### **G. Tokugawa Art**

1. the warrior class still valued the trappings of the samurai culture and the samurai armor, etc...became more decorative and ostentatious
2. importance of calligraphy in art due to it being an expression of personality, such as portrait painting in Europe;

calligraphy is an extension of the arm and personality; all samurai valued calligraphy

3. Kabuki Theater—skits performed by men usually risque

#### H. Culture

1. Noh Theater—elaborate costumes with male actors; a dramatic poem concerned with events often an encounter between a supernatural being and hero; resolves inner conflict