Unit 4 Packet

1450 – 1750

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note: Keep this packet until the end of the year so you can study it!

Timeline

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dates** | **Event** | **Location(s)** |
| 1440s | * Printing Press invented | Europe |
| 1450s | * Portuguese expand trade in Benin, Kongo | West Africa |
| 1453 | * Ottomans overtake Constantinople, ending Byzantine Empire | Modern-day Turkey |
| 1480s | * Height of Aztec Empire | Modern-day Mexico, Belize, Honduras |
| 1483 | * Babur conquered northern India, founded Mughal Empire | India |
| 1492 | * Reconquista completed, Columbus claimed Americas for Spain | Spain, New World |
| 1498 | * Vasco da Gama attacked Calicut | India |
| 1502 | * First African slaves to Americas | Middle Passage |
| 1517 | * Martin Luther posted 95 Theses | Germany |
| 1521 | * Hernan Cortez conquered Aztecs | Modern-day Mexico |
| 1533 | * Francisco Pizarro conquered Inca | South America |
| 1543 | * Copernican proof of heliocentrism published | Europe |
| 1545 | * Discovery of silver at Potosi | Modern-day Bolivia |
| 1570s | * Europeans join spice trade in Asia | Indian Ocean |
| 1588 | * English defeat of Spanish Armada | Off the coast of France |
| 1600 | * Battle of Sekigahara | Japan |
| 1600s | * Charters to British, Dutch, French East India Companies * Serfdom in Eastern Europe and Russia increases | Europe – Asia  Eastern Europe, Russia |
| 1636 | * Tokugawa Japan’s Act of Seclusion | Japan |
| 1644 | * End of Ming Dynasty/start of Qing Dynasty | China |
| 1683 | * Unsuccessful Ottoman siege of Vienna | Europe |
| 1689 | * Glorious Revolution, English Bill of Rights | England |

Chapter 16: The World Economy

Chapter 17: The Transformation of the West, 1450 – 1750

Chapter 18: The Rise of Russia

Chapter 19: Early Latin America

Chapter 20: Africa and the Africans in the Age of the Atlantic Slave Trade

Chapter 21: The Muslim Empires

Chapter 22: Asian Transitions in an Age of Global Change

Key Concept 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange

1. **In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional patterns of trade that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, and overland Eurasia.**
2. **European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds. All of the following made transoceanic travel possible: production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and improved understanding of wind/current patterns.**

Define cartography: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| --- | --- |
|  | **How did this improve travel?** |
| Astrolabe |  |
| Caravel |  |

1. **Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.**
2. Why was Portugal the first European country to embark on an exploration program?

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What were 2 reasons that motivated Prince Henry to travel to western Africa?

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What did the Portuguese do in order to try to create a trading-post empire?

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(Hint: Use the website “History Haven” to answer the questions above and below! Read the sections under Key Concept 4.1)

1. What country sponsored the voyages of Christopher Columbus? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why were Columbus’ travels so important for the world at the time? (What did they start?)

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1. Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple trade routes to Asia
2. **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. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.**
3. 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.

Why were Europeans able to accomplish this role in Asia and the Indian Ocean? (What did they have that was superior?) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The circulation of what precious metal from the Americas was intimately tied to commercialization and the creation of a global economy? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Define mercantilism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

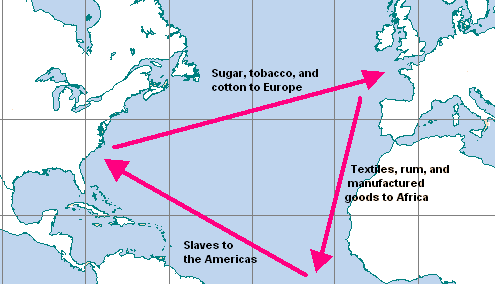
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Joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control economies and complete in global trade.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **How did they control domestic and colonial economies and/or compete in global trade?** |
| Dutch East India Company |  |
| British East India Company |  |

1. On the map below, label the following locations to show the movement of goods, wealth, free and unfree laborers as part of the Atlantic system: Africa, Americas, Europe.



2

1

3

Define ‘indentured servitude’: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.**
2. European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases – including smallpox, measles, and influenza – that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere among Amerindian populations and the unintentional transfer of vermin, including mosquitos and rats. Explain how the transfer of diseases and vermin to the Americans from Europeans impacted Amerindian populations:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In the space below, provide examples of staple food crops and cash crops that originated in the Americas but transferred to Europe, Asia, and Africa as part of the colonial exchange. Additionally, for each crop listed, discuss its impact on Afro-Eurasia.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Impact on Afro-Eurasia** |
| **Maize** |  |
| **Sugar** |  |

What’s the difference between staple crops and cash crops? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves. In the space below, explain its impact on the Americas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Impact on the Americas** |
| Horses |  |
| Sugar |  |
| Cattle |  |

1. Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.
2. European colonization affected the physical environment of the Americas. Explain how European agriculture and settlements caused deforestation and soil depletion in the Americas: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.**

Define syncretism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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In the space below, describe TWO examples of syncretic belief systems and practices that resulted from the increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres: (Look at History Haven!)

Define Sikhism and how it developed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

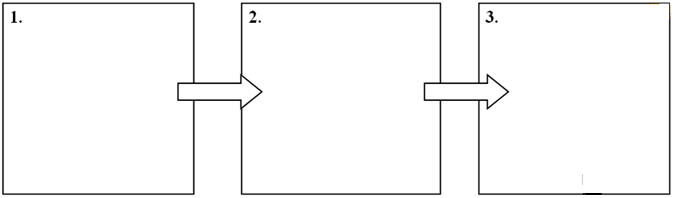
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Define Sufi and describe its importance to the spread of Islam: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Put the following chain of events in order: Expansion of literacy, merchants’ profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for visual and performing arts increased.



How did expanding literacy impact lower classes?

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For each of the pieces of literature listed below, identify its name, author, and historical significance:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What playwright is depicted? | http://www.wbjc.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/william-shakespeare.jpg |
| Explain his historical significance |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title of the Book | http://dcc.newberry.org/system/artifacts/760/original/Cervantes_Don-Quixote-1731-v1-title-page.jpg |
| Who was the author? |
| Explain its historical significance |

Key Concept 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production

1. What was the Little Ice Age? How long did it last? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What impact did the Little Ice Age have on agricultural practices and settlement in the Northern Hemisphere?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.**
2. In the space below, describe TWO examples of the intensification of peasant labor: (Use History Haven!)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Why did peasant labor intensify/increase?** | **Products Produced** |
| Russian Siberia |  | Fur, grain |
| Mughal India |  |  |

1. Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean.

1. Why did the growth of the plantation economy increase demand for slaves in the Americas?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor. Define the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chattel Slavery |  |
| Indentured Servitude |  |
| Encomienda and Hacienda Systems |  |

1. As social and political elites changed, they also restructured ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.
2. Imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.

Describe how/why Manchus rose to power in China: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.

Describe the challenges to the authority of the Daimyo in Japan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Notable gender and family restructuring that occurred during the time period.

How did the Atlantic Slave Trade affect the demographics of Africa? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Describe the practice of “temporary marriage” between European men and Southeast Asian women. How did it benefit both groups? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Key Concept 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

1. **Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.**

Define legitimize: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Define consolidate: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In the space below, explain THREE examples of how rulers used religious ideas to legitimize their rule.

(Options: Europe, Safavid, Aztec)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Religious Ideas** | **Associated Empire/Region** | **Explanation (how does it legitimize power?)** |
| Practice of human sacrifice |  |  |
| Notions of divine right |  |  |
| Use of Shiism |  |  |

In the space below, identify each example of art and monumental architecture, its associated empire, and how it was used to legitimize a ruler’s power. (Options: European, Mughal, Qing)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Identify | http://images.nationalgeographic.com/wpf/media-live/photos/000/930/overrides/taj-mahal-india-agra-reflection_93080_600x450.jpg |
| Associated Empire |
| How was it used to legitimize a ruler’s power? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Identify | http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/21f.027/garden_perfect_brightness/image/3_emperors.gif |
| Associated Empire |
| How was it used to legitimize a ruler’s power? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Identify | http://i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/00683/palace-versailles-4_683790c.jpg |
| Associated Empire |
| How was it used to legitimize a ruler’s power? |

1. States treated different ethnic and religious groups in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state. Define the following terms that were created by the Spanish and Portuguese:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mestizo** |  |
| **Mulatto** |  |
| **Creole** |  |

1. Recruitment and 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 and resources.

(Options: samurai, examination

system, devshirme)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Empire** | **Elite / Military Professional** | **Describe how this helped the ruler maintain centralized control:** |
| Ottoman |  |  |
| China |  |  |
| Japan |  |  |

1. Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.

Define tribute: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.**
2. How did the European establishment of new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia affect the power of states in the interior of West and Central Africa? (Freemanpedia is a great source for this!)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Land empires expanded dramatically in size.
2. European states established new maritime empires in the Americas.

Define maritime: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sort the following empires into “Land Empire” or “Maritime Empire”: British, Dutch, French, Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Land Empires** (4) | **Maritime Empires** (5) |
|  |  |

1. **Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion. Explain how each factor listed below provided a significant challenge to state consolidation and expansion:**  (Look at the Freemanpedia for these!)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **How did this challenge to state consolidation & expansion?** |
| Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean |  |
| Ottoman-Safavid conflict |  |
| Peasant revolts |  |

**Key Vocabulary**

Atlantic system Mughal Empire Mercantilism Oceania

Aztec Empire New World Monetization Palace of Versailles

Colonies Protestant Reformation Muscovy Peninsulars

Columbian Exchange Absolute monarchy Qing dynasty Taj Mahal

Conquistadors Bullion Seven years’ War Topkapi Palace

Counter-Reformation Canton system Thirty Years’ War

Holy Roman Empire Chartered companies Tokugawa Shogunate

Inca Empire Enclosure Great Plaza of Isfahan

Jesuits Mamluks Creoles

Mestizos Manchu Forbidden City