<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Major Events in Europe</th>
<th>Structure of Colonies</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| **Spain** | Reconquista: pushed Muslim influence out of Spain by reconquering Spain from the Muslims  
- Unification of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella; strengthening of centralization and authority of the monarchy  
- Exploration: Christopher Columbus; Ferdinand Magellan  
- Inquisition: persecution of non-Catholics in Spain  
Economy: rise in wealth with acquisition of colonies; inflation from gold and silver brought into Spain by Spanish conquistadors; eventual decline in wealth as Spanish monarchs and nobles don’t invest money in Spain, but rather spend it on luxury goods | Caribbean: first land claims; Columbus  
- Mexico: Cortez conquers Aztecs with help from: superior weapons; diseases carried by his soldiers; the conquered peoples paying tribute to the Aztecs; legend of Quetzalcoatl  
- Andes: Pizarro conquers Incas with help from: superior weapons; civil disorder already in place; diseases carried by his soldiers  
- Other land conquests: Southwest USA; Chile, Argentina, Peru,  
- Religion: missionaries often followed conquistadors to convert the native peoples; established Churches and schools to educated and Christianize the natives  
- Treaty of Tordesillas: Spain gets west of the line  
- Political Structure: Council of Indies governs colonies (sanctioned by the monarchy); viceroyalties = provinces, with a viceroy to govern each; grew into a large bureaucracy  
- Economic Structure: encomienda = large land grants with natives to work the lands granted to Spanish settlers in the colonies; basically like slavery; agriculture and mining for precious metals followed by the requirement.  
- Social Structure: peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, mulattos  
- Patriarchy with traditional roles for women |
| **Portugal** | State sponsored university for navigation and shipping techniques  
- Exploration: voyages along coast of Africa; across Indian Ocean to India and Spice Islands  
- Established colonies in the Americas and trade cities in Africa and Asia  
- Centralization and strengthening of the monarchy | Treaty of Tordesillas: Portugal gets lands east of line (includes Brazil)  
- Brazil: plantation economy; slave labor first by natives, then by Africans  
- Social Structure: Portuguese on top, followed by natives, followed by Africans  
- Religion: Jesuit missionaries established to convert natives |
# Age of Exploration: Europe and Its Colonies (continued)

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Major Events in Europe</th>
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| **England** | - Parliamentary Monarchy after Civil War and Glorious Revolution  
- England rose to power in Europe, especially after the Spanish Armada  
- Naval dominance of Oceans  
- Entered wars to support the rights of Protestant monarchs  
Religion: strict sects of Protestantism (Puritans) arose and were persecuted by more liberal nobles and monarch; Puritans sought religious freedoms in the colonies | - joint stock companies established to fund voyages and colonial settlements  
- Jamestown: first permanent British settlement in North America; established to find gold and silver, eventually produced profits through plantation cash crops like tobacco  
- Plymouth: Puritan settlement attempting to establish a religious community  
- Political Structure: colonies allowed a degree of independence; formed their own councils to make decisions (town hall meetings, House of Burgesses)  
- Economic Structure: broad range of economic activity including plantations, trapping, lumber harvesting, fishing, trade, etc.  
- Social Structure: no nobility established, but natives and Africans had inferior status; Patriarchy |
| **France** | - Absolute monarchy, elimination (failure to convene) the parliament (Estates-General); rule by divine right  
- Strong standing military for expansion purposes  
- High taxes to support military campaigns  
- Louis XIV: palace of Versailles, moves court out of Paris, limits power of nobles, works to centralize government  
- Economy: mercantilism = maintain favorable balance of trade by taking in as much gold/silver as possible and trying not to buy foreign goods  
- Social structure: nobles of the robe and the sword; peasants; clergy | - Established colonies in North America and the Caribbean: Canada, Haiti, etc.  
- Established trading posts in India  
- Social Structure: not as defined as Spanish and Portuguese; mostly male settlers to conduct business; not a large French population living in colonies  
- Economic Structure: mostly trading and gaining natural resources such as fish and lumber; in Haiti a plantation system did develop with use of slave labor |
The Ottoman Empire

1) The Rise of the Ottomans
   a) Mongol invasions in 13th century led to collapse of Abbasids and Seljuk Turks
   b) Ottomans migrated into Anatolia, established an Empire there and began to expand into Balkans and Southwest Asia
   c) Conquered Constantinople, converted Hagia Sophia into a mosque
   d) Conquered Syria, Egypt, North Africa

2) The Height of Ottoman power
   a) Dominant naval force until 16th century
   b) Threat to Europe (Austria) in 17th century
   c) Military structure: janissaries = Christian boys captured by Ottomans and trained as soldiers
   d) Patriarchy: women subordinate to men, had to wear veil, and elite women were increasingly secluded

3) Stagnation
   a) Too big to rule effectively= Heavy taxes resented by peasant class
   b) Inflation (a result of inflation in Europe)
   c) Declined in technological advances
   d) Failure to adopt Western techniques in recognition of their superiority

Early Modern Asia

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Interactions with Europe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>1526: Babur founds Mughal Empire with use of gunpowder power</td>
<td>As Mughal rule failed to control the southern parts of India; the British, French, and Portuguese established port cities and trading posts along the coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>16th century: Jesuits allowed to enter China</td>
<td>Mughal rulers allowed the development of these trade posts because and formed alliances with European traders in exchange for the Europeans helping the Mughals maintain control over India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Akbar brings most of India under Mughal control, tried to outlaw Hindu practice of sati and end purdah (confinement to the home for women)</td>
<td>Europe attempts to trade with China, but China does not express interest in European goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Increasing centralization</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Early Mughal leaders urge cooperation between Hindu and Muslim; later leaders tended to try to suppress Hinduism</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Culture: art/architecture a blend of Muslim and Hindu; Taj Mahal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Centralization broke down as later Mughal rulers misused money and failed to foster good relations between Muslims and Hindu</td>
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<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>1368-1644: Ming Dynasty</td>
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<td>Neo-Confucianism gains popularity and exerts influence over government</td>
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<td>Patriarchy continues</td>
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<td>Mughal India</td>
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<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Later Ming rulers were incompetent and failed to repair irrigation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal India</td>
<td>Fell to Manchu invaders who formed the Qing dynasty (1644)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1368-1644: Ming Dynasty</td>
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### Unit IV: Early Modern Era, 1450 CE – 1750 CE

#### Study Guide

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</table>
| Japan   | - 1603: Tokugawa Shogunate; centralized authority returns  
- Western technology transforms warfare in the country  
- Tokugawa’s attempt to revive traditional Japanese culture by outlawing many Western practices (Christianity, use of guns, etc.) | - 1543: Portuguese sailors wash ashore  
- Portuguese and Dutch continue to send ships into Japan  
- Christian missionaries began to arrive; allowed at first, but later seen as a threat to Tokugawa authority  
- 1630: Japanese prohibited from sailing abroad; foreign trade only allowed in certain cities  
- Dutch trade continued in Nagasaki, Dutch learning has significant impact on Japanese scholars |

#### The Rise of Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of Mongol Rule</th>
<th>Russia under the Romanovs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 1480: Mongols expelled</td>
<td>a) Peter the Great: Westernization campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Beginnings of absolute monarchy (Ivan III, Ivan IV)</td>
<td>i) War with Sweden for more territory on the Baltic Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rise of Russia</strong></td>
<td>ii) Forced changes among nobles to be more like the West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Expansion into Eastern Europe (Poland, Ukraine, Kiev) and Central Asia (Siberia)</td>
<td>iii) Construction of St. Petersburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Cossacks (Kossacks) sent to settle new lands</td>
<td>iv) Political Structure: absolute monarchy, secret police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Large minorities: nomadic remnants, Muslims</td>
<td>v) Economic structure: agriculture based on serf labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Romanov dynasty comes to power with support of boyars (Russian nobles)</td>
<td>b) Catherine the Great: continued to Westernize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) State control of Orthodox Church</td>
<td>i) Serfs lost status and freedoms under Catherine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Encouraged Enlightenment ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Realigned courts and laws to be more like West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Expansion into Crimea (Balkans)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Patterns of Trade in the Early Modern Era

1) Trading companies
   a) Often government-sponsored
   b) British East India Company, Dutch East India Company
   c) Successful companies brought back exotic products in bulk quickly and inexpensively
      i) Consumerism: link between the start of trading companies and the increase in purchase of goods from the "Indies" and the Americas
         (1) Coffee, tea, silk, porcelain, sugar
      ii) Capitalism: link between the start of trading companies and capitalism = economic system based on the private ownership of property and investment for profit

2) European Explorations
   a) New inventions and knowledge about the world fostered longer/farther voyages
   b) Europeans began to trade in the Indian Ocean, eventually overcoming Muslim domination
   c) Trend of dominations: Portugal, Spain, England (shared with Dutch in Indian Ocean) vs. France
   d) Competition often led to outbreak of fighting (India, Caribbean, North America)

3) Columbian Exchange
   a) Major exchange of goods, ideas, and diseases between the Western and Eastern Hemisphere
      i) Tobacco, potatoes, corn, smallpox, coffee, sugar, rice, bananas, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, influenza
   b) Consequences: lots of new products = better quality of life; diseases killed as much as 90% of native population

4) Expanse of European trade networks
   a) Europeans had plugged into all major trade networks of the time and had created their own new networks
   b) Trading cities/outposts in Africa and Asia

5) Regions not connected to global trade
   a) China: not interested in European products
   b) Japan: only limited trade opportunities (Dutch only, one city, twice a year)
   c) Russia: remained outside for a long time (Romanovs bring Russia into networks)
   d) Ottoman Empire: not interested
   e) Mughal: focus on maintaining control over India rather than trading with Europe
**Systems of Slavery**
The use of slave labor was the basis of many economies during the Early Modern Era and beyond. You need to know where and how slavery was used throughout the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>European Colonies</strong></th>
<th><strong>Africa</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Portugal the first country to initiate slave trade</td>
<td>- existed in Africa for a long time before the Portuguese started the slave trade to the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Portuguese sugar plantations on the Canary Islands off the coast of Africa were the first destinations of slaves</td>
<td>- female slaves valued as house servants and members of harem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Demand for African slaves after death of natives in the Americas; particularly for West African agricultural peoples (familiar with farming techniques required on the plantations)</td>
<td>- slaves were prisoners of war, captives from slave raids, those in debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Triangle trade: manufactured goods from Europe to Africa in exchange for slaves; slaves to Americas (Middle Passage) in exchange for raw materials/resources; raw materials to Europe in exchange for manufactured goods</td>
<td>- Eastern African cities traded with the interior of Africa for slaves to send to the Middle East and increasingly slaves on European plantations in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Many Africans died during the Middle Passage; conditions on ships were extremely unsanitary</td>
<td>- Dutch colony in South Africa: dependent on slave labor (used Asian slaves first, then African slaves)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consequences of Slave Systems**
- shifts in population as slaves made numbers in the colonies rise quickly
  - blending of cultures and cultural influences
- dependence on slave labor for large plantations causes huge profits, but stagnation of economic expansion/progress
  - death of billions of people worldwide
- European interference and increasingly pressing demand for slaves caused tribal conflicts and political instability in Africa
  - Slavery existed worldwide
  - Rise of importance of trans-Atlantic trade
- Dependence on trade with Europeans for many African nations
The Renaissance: Cultural and Intellectual Developments in Europe

Because Western Europe rose to the position of dominant world region in this time period, AP students are required to know the characteristics of the cultural and intellectual developments that also had an impact on the places Europe dominated.

1) The Protestant Reformation
   a) Martin Luther: questioned Church practices and broke with the Catholic Church, founded Lutheranism
   b) Calvinism
   c) Counter-Reformation: Catholic response to the Reformation
      i) Council of Trent
      ii) Index of Forbidden Books
      iii) Jesuits: organization of priests focused on the spread of Catholicism through education and politics
   d) Reformation popular because it meant no more submission to Pope
   e) Many saw the corruption in the Church at the local level and turned to Protestantism to fulfill their spiritual needs
   f) Printing press: both sides were able to publish works to promote their cause
   g) Protestants tended to favor commerce more than Catholics did
   h) Especially popular in the Northern European countries: England, Sweden, Germany

2) Scientific Revolution
   a) New discoveries through the use of Scientific method
   b) Heliocentric universe model; increased/improved knowledge about the human body
   c) Discoveries in physics and engineering allow improvements in technology
   d) Discoveries in chemistry and biology foster inventions and better health/sanitation
   e) Significance: a new way of thinking, the questioning of traditionally accepted values and ideas; many new inventions, beginnings of Industrial Revolution

3) Enlightenment
   a) Started with the questioning of traditional values about politics, religion, social structure
   b) Enlightenment thinkers called philosophes
   c) Enlightenment goals: increased toleration for religions, limitations on government
   d) New political and economic ideas: democracy, capitalism, free-market economy
   e) Women work in vain to gain rights and social status, but Enlightenment did not generally lead to an improvement in the status of women