

# AP World Global Interactions Review 1450 - 1750



# The Big Picture

- Two hemispheres joined in sustained contact resulting in greatly enlarged world trade networks with fewer people remaining outside the influence
- Balance of power changed as Western European kingdoms claimed lands and gained control of older trade routes
- Land based empires expanded borders and conquered many nomadic groups (gunpowder)

# The Big Picture (continued)

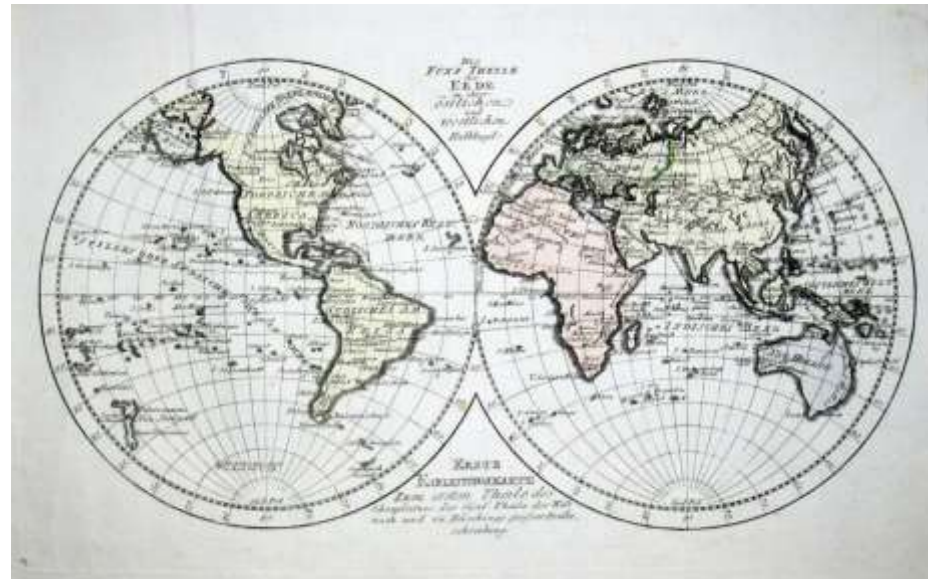
- Labor systems are transformed; slavery expanded and became more central to economic activities
- Natural environment drastically changed
  - Imported domestic animals trampled grasslands and altered native farming habits
  - New crops changed soil conditions
  - Land cleared for farming (including rain forests)
  - Population compositions changed as disease spread

# Overall

- Events shaped regional political units of today's world and influenced interrelationships among modern cultures
- Power centers **shifted away from the Middle East and Asia and towards Western Europe**
- Western Europe transformed from decentralized, quarreling kingdoms to powerful centralized states
- The world became smaller as international trade grew
- Technology made transportation faster and easier
- Middle East and Asia still played host to large, wealthy empires but the balance of power was shifting westward
- Joining of the two hemispheres in sustained interactions greatly altered the ever-shrinking world

# Hemispheres United

Focus on the relationships formed between the New World and the Old and the consequences of joining the hemispheres



# Across the water....

- People had traveled the rivers
  - Greeks, Phoenicians, Roman ships crossed Mediterranean
  - Chinese junks and dhows traversed the Indian Ocean
  - Trade patterns intensified
  - Polynesians explored and settled the islands
  - Scandinavians made their way to North America
- In the Americas, the Arawak were traveling the Caribbean
  - All of these ventures laid the basis for extensive sea travel and made it possible for sea-based states to gain preeminent power in the world



# Hemispheres United

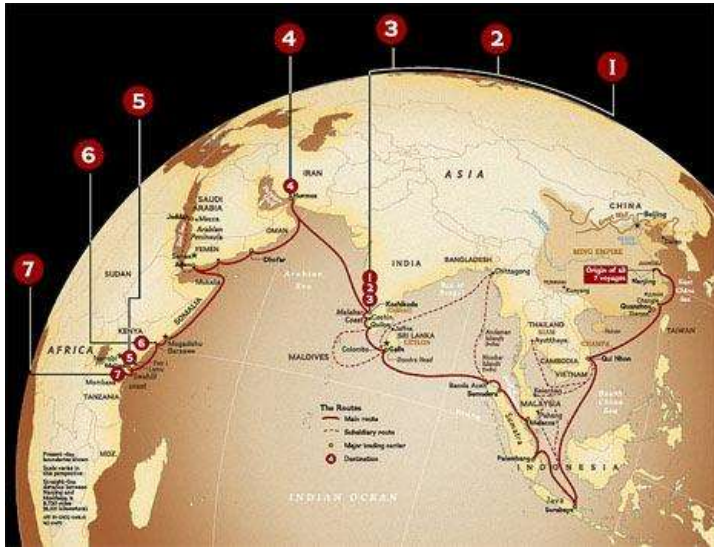
## Zheng He's Voyages

- Atlantic a giant barrier between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
- Chinese sailors went on incredible voyages led by Zheng He who was commissioned by Emperor Yongle (Ming dynasty)
  - Seven maritime expeditions
  - Fleets with as many as 317 vessels and 28,000 men
  - Reassert China's power after the Yuan Dynasty
  - Expensive gifts to give along the way
- Chinese vessels exacted tribute from those encountered
  - Impressed by size of the expeditions and the ships
- Zheng He brought back exotic plants and animals, including a giraffe, for the emperor



# Hemispheres United

## Zheng He's Voyages (cont)



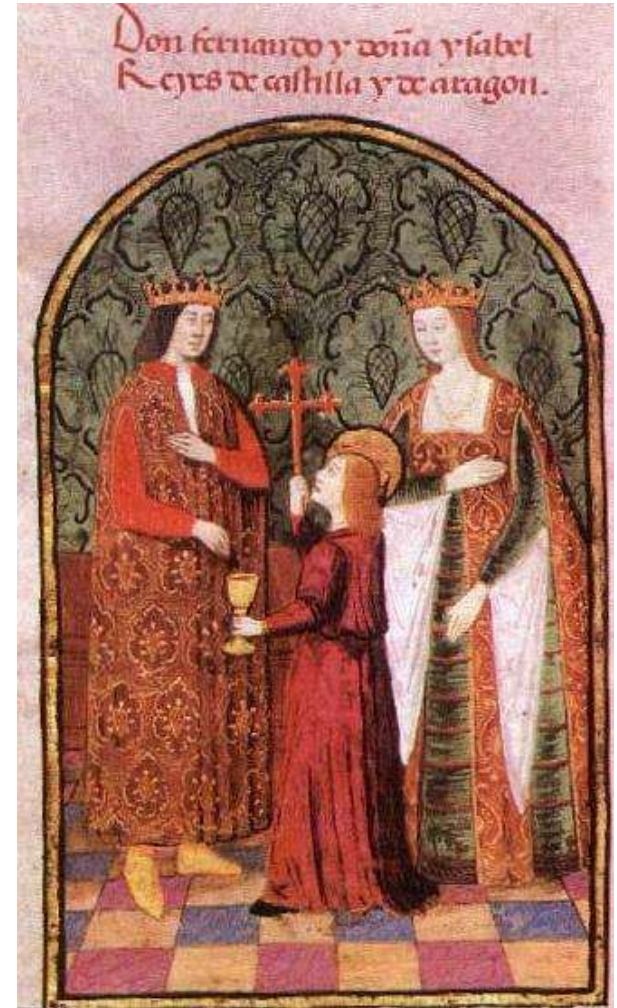
- Voyages ended with after the death of Emperor Yongle
- What if they'd continued? Would the Chinese have “discovered” the Americas? Timing about the same as the Europeans.
  - Some historians think Zheng He went to California but most disagree
- Either way, the Ming stopped the voyages which made sense given the dynasty's orientation to the world
- Yongle exceptional emperor
  - Not skeptical about contact with foreigners, as later Ming emperors tended to be
  - To start and stop voyages reflects China's on again off again attitude toward the world
- Trade was vital to China's greatness but it could also bring harm and destruction
  - On top of that, money was needed to contain attacks from the nomadic people to the north and west and the voyages were expensive



# Hemispheres United

## Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies

- Portuguese and Spanish led the way
  - Consolidated their governments; had built strong militaries
- On the Atlantic close to the Strait of Gibraltar
  - Venice and Genoa dominated Mediterranean which had forged trade alliances with Muslim states
- Spain and Portugal inspired by new cultural and economic forces transforming Europe; interested in finding converts
- Spain united under Ferdinand and Isabelle
  - Expelled Jews
  - Religious devotion coupled with centralized political power provided the incentive to spread Christianity



# Hemispheres United

## Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies (cont)



- Portuguese aware of caravans of gold and slaves moving across the Sahara – sail along the African coast in hopes of establishing trade contacts
- Henry the Navigator led the first ventures
  - Created a navigation school
  - Jewish cartographers
  - Studied and improved navigation technology
  - Magnetic compass and astrolabe
  - Advancements in designs for ships; the caravel
    - Smaller than a Chinese junk but size allowed exploration of shallow coastal areas and rivers
    - Strong enough to withstand storms
    - Two set of sails
      - Square to catch breezes for speed
      - Lateens for maneuverability
- Cannons made it a fighting ship



# Hemispheres United

## Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies (cont)

- Many thought southern waters boiling hot and full of monsters; took time to convince others
- Students of Henry, most notably Dias and da Gama, set out to find the tip of Africa and connect to the Indian Ocean
  - By the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> c their feat was accomplished - after years of experiments with wind and ocean currents and discovering the fastest and safest way to return home to Portugal
- Ventured away from the coast
  - Cabral (1500) sailed too far and reached South American coast claimed Brazil for Portugal



# Hemispheres United

## Portuguese and Spanish Voyages and Colonies (cont)

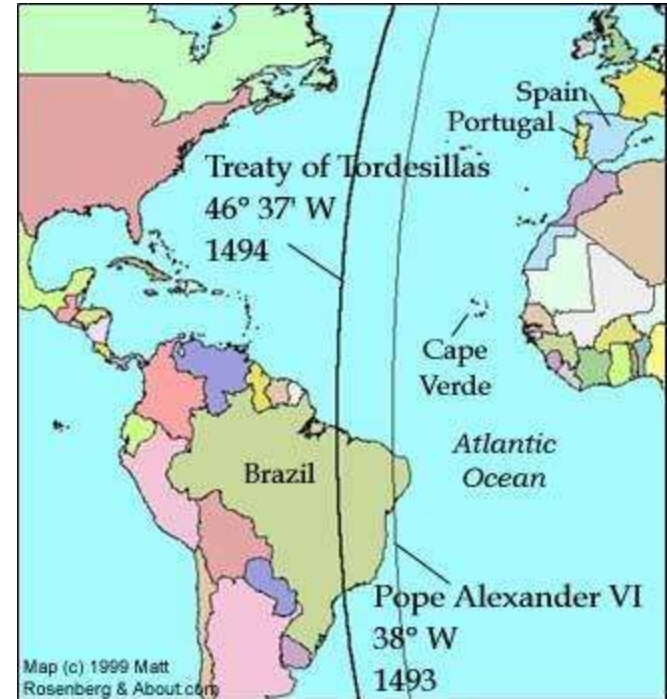


- Spanish exploration less gradual
- Columbus convinced Ferdinand and Isabelle to sponsor voyage
  - Used Ptolemy's calculations; underestimated the distance
  - Thought he'd reached East Indies
  - Three voyages; insisted he'd reached Asia
- New World named for Amerigo Vespucci, explorer sponsored by Portugal and Spain

# Hemispheres United

## The Treaty of Tordesillas

- Portugal and Spain disagree over control of Americas
  - Look to the Church for guidance
  - Agree on an imaginary line to divide the lands: Treaty of Tordesillas (line shifted)
- Eventually argue about lands around the Pacific also
- Magellan commissioned by Spain to find a way through the Americas, cross the Pacific, and return home to Spain
- Died en-route in the Philippines; one ship made it back



# Hemispheres United

## The Treaty of Tordesillas (cont)



- Treaty fateful agreement for both
  - Focused Spain on the Americas and Portugal on Africa and the Indian Ocean
- **Portuguese** encountered well established trade routes and ports controlled by many different people
  - Were able to dominate due to cannons on ships
  - Burned many Swahili city-states
  - Different ports connected the trading community, no one enemy to defeat
  - Portuguese had to be content with quick profits and seldom settled in ports they controlled
- Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus little interest in conversion
- **Spanish** discovered that after the conquest of two clear enemies, the Aztecs and the Inca, all would be theirs and began to transform the Americas

# Hemispheres United

## The Spanish Empire in the Americas

- Combination of religious fervor and desire for riches
- Conquistadores
  - Cortes
    - Aztec
    - Aided by Amerindian people
      - Malintzin
    - Montezuma welcomed Spaniards (Quetzalcoatl returning home)
      - Natives had never seen men with beards; descriptions given to Montezuma may have sounded like the feathered serpent
    - Spanish took over the city and imprisoned Montezuma; killed
    - How did 600 men take over a city protected by thousands?
      - Amerindians
      - Disease
      - Weapons
      - Spanish swords



# Hemispheres United

## The Spanish Empire in the Americas (cont)

### └ Pizarro

- Inca
- Atahualpa defeated his brother for the throne in a civil war; empire weakened
- Pizarro's soldiers seized Atahualpa and imprisoned him
- Atahualpa paid ransom
- Baptized Christian then strangled
- Massive native rebellion followed causing the Inca conquest to take longer than the Aztec

### └ With these two conquests the conquistadores marched through other parts of the Americas

- Claiming land as they went
- Converting natives to Christianity
- Searching for gold

### └ By the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> c they had built a massive colonial empire in the New World





# Hemispheres United

## Iberian Colonial Organization



Viceroyalties in Latin America about 1800  
Courtesy of Farrar & Rinehart, Inc.

- Spain and Portuguese took control of the lands conquistadores had claimed
- **Portuguese** preoccupied with interests in Africa and Asia
  - Viceroys appointed to administer Brazil
- The **Spanish** established two centers of authority
  - Mexico and Peru
  - Later divided into four viceroyalties and the Audiencia of Chile
  - Built Mexico City on old Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan
  - Built administrative buildings in old Inca centers in Cuzco
  - Capital in Lima along the coast

# Hemispheres United

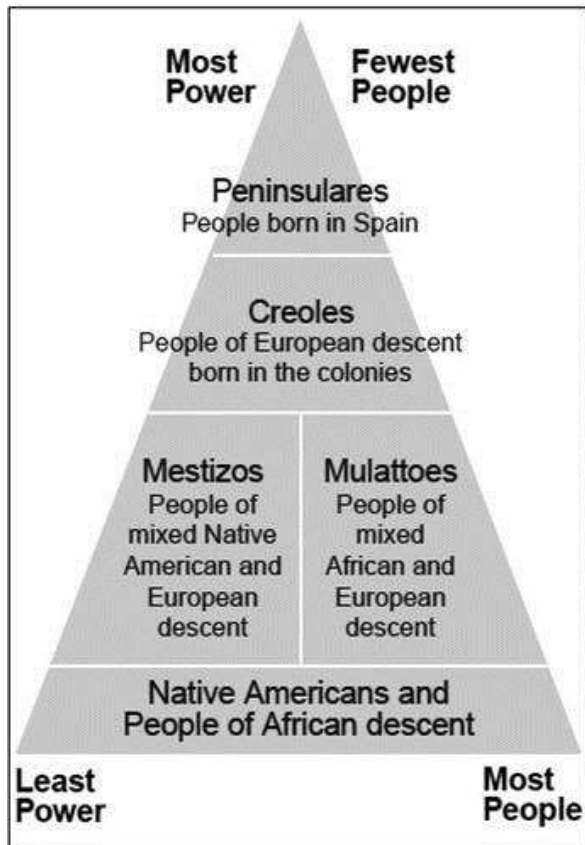
## Iberian Colonial Organization (cont)

- Viceroys were the king's representatives
  - King had audiencias, special courts
  - Communication difficult; viceroys operated fairly independently
  - Viceroys set up government in urban areas; members of bureaucracy lived nearby
  - Until 17<sup>th</sup> C most officials were born in Spain but over time posts given to some of the new generation
- Urban settlement patterns in Brazil were similar
  - Jesuits and priests arrived to convert natives
  - Set up residences and churches
  - Priests also saw to the spiritual needs of Europeans and established schools
  - Amerindians converted as a result of close contact with priests
- Eventually some priests protested Spanish exploitation



# Hemispheres United

## The Colonial Economy in Latin America



- ┌ Greatest societal division between Europeans and Amerindians
  - Political administrators, military leaders and soldiers, plantation and mine owners were European
  - Workers were Amerindian
  - Aztec and Inca class divisions wiped out; treated the same by Europeans
- ┌ Social Structure
  - Children of Spanish and Portuguese (the peninsulares) were creoles (over time gained more power)
  - Few women from the Old World, took native wives/mistresses. Children mestizos
  - When slaves arrived, children of Europeans and Africans were mulattoes
  - Mulattoes and mestizos composed castas, middle level status
- ┌ Patriarchal society
  - Father authority over children
  - Women couldn't hold political positions, run a plantation or mines
  - Women did control dowry and ran business after husbands died
  - Women had full rights to inheritance



# Hemispheres United

## The Exploration and Settlement of North America

- The **Netherlands** developed as center of trade in the Middle Ages
- Motivated by the Protestant work ethic
  - Encouraged individuals to work towards gaining wealth
- Took over the Indian Ocean trade from Portuguese in 17<sup>th</sup> C
  - Muslim traders preferred the Protestants; didn't try to convert to Christianity
  - Used cannons to back up business deals
  - Joint-stock company: East India large and powerful
  - Specialized in the spice and luxury trade
- Shifted attention in late 17<sup>th</sup> c to the trans-Atlantic slave trade
  - 1624 the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland; capital on Manhattan Island



# Hemispheres United

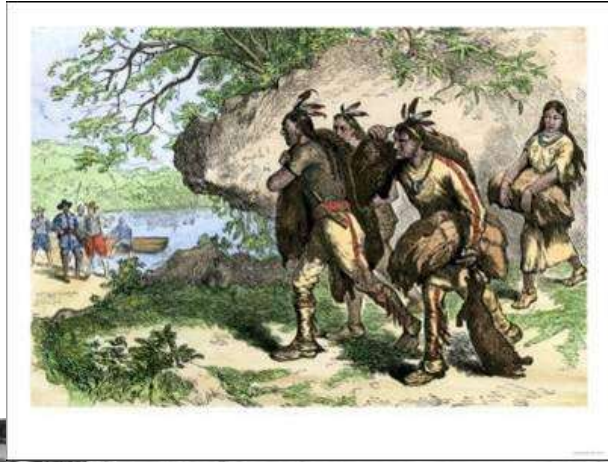
## The Exploration and Settlement of North America (cont)



- **British** colonization started later due to internal power struggles
  - War of the Roses
    - Drained resources
  - Also struggles between Catholics and Anglicans
- Elizabeth's defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) demonstrated British naval power
  - First venture Roanoke (lost colony) a disappointment
- Britain formed joint-stock companies to begin settlement and established diverse colonies on the east coast
  - Jamestown 1607
  - Puritans in Massachusetts
  - Quakers in Pennsylvania
  - Catholics in Maryland
- Joint-stock companies intended to make profits; economic goals
- 1644 English seized New Netherlands and renamed New York
  - English solidified their control of the Atlantic coast
- World's leading naval power by the late 17<sup>th</sup> C

# Hemispheres United

## The Exploration and Settlement of North America (cont)

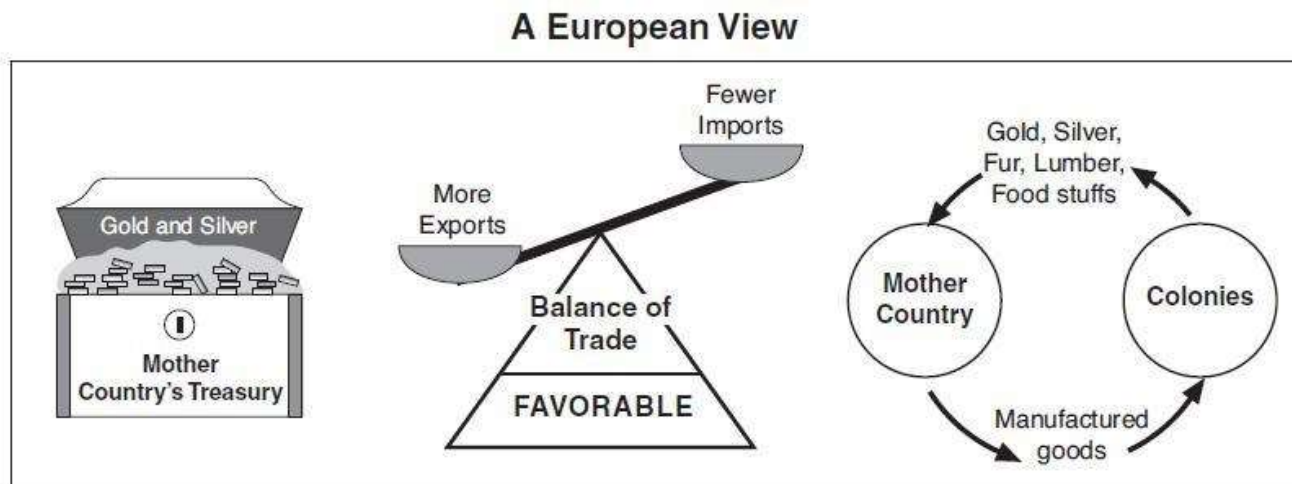


- **French** also entered the race for colonies late
  - Explored waterways of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence rivers
  - Colonies at Port Royal (Nova Scotia) and Quebec
  - Convert natives to Catholicism
    - Jesuits
  - Interested in fur market
  - Traded guns, textiles, alcohol for furs
    - Led to overhunting and guns for Amerindians
- French colonies grew slowly; cold Canadian colonies held little appeal
  - France didn't allow Protestant Huguenots to settle
  - Trader lifestyle, constantly on the move to follow traps, not conducive to family life
  - Contrast: English colonies often settled by families to farm and provide work for joint stock companies

# Hemispheres United

## The Exploration and Settlement of North America (cont)

- English and Dutch tried to control economies through mercantilism
  - Goal of economic gain to benefit mother country
  - Goods and services that originated in mother country to colonies and colonial goods to mother country
- Overall, New World endeavors expanded the mother country's (France, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, England) economy far beyond the borders, helping to tilt the balance of power in the world toward Europe



# Hemispheres United

## Governments in North America



- Dutch and English colonies privately financed; more independence than Latin American colonies
- Charters spelled out rights and responsibilities
- Governments not all the same
  - Maryland was a proprietary colony (granted to Lord Baltimore)
  - King assumed control over Virginia
- English colonies had assemblies with two houses
  - Colonists came to think they should share the right to determine rules and regulations
- No powerful authoritarian viceroys and no large urban areas comparable to Mexico City or Lima until much later



# Hemispheres United

## Relations with Amerindians

- Amerindian populations smaller in North America (compared to Aztec/Inca)
  - Slash/burn agriculture or nomadic; easier to displace
- Susceptible to disease; population further reduced
- Pushed westward; adapted to new environments by hunting
  - Horses made it possible
- Some migrated to lands other natives claimed
  - territorial wars



# Hemispheres United

## Relations with Amerindians (cont)

- Less rigid social classes; Europeans and Amerindians led separate lives in the early days
  - Europeans populated colonies
  - As settlers pressed westward more intermingling
- Southern colonies developed strict social classes between blacks and whites (mixed race considered black)
  - Believed blacks to be inferior
- Social classes that developed within the middle and northern colonies mainly among Europeans and more fluid than Latin America
- French took native wives and relationship generally more cooperative

# Hemispheres United

## Relations with Amerindians (cont)



- Forced labor systems different than Latin America (mit'a and encomienda)
- English colonists came to settle
  - Farm or trade
- Slaves not practical in areas with small farms in New England
- Middle colonies – indentured servitude
  - Same as free settler but bound by contract for four to seven years
  - End of contract -small piece of land, tools, and clothing

# Hemispheres United: Comparative Colonies in the Americas

## □ Latin America

- Encomienda, Mit'a, Slave labor
- Single men soldiers; married native women
- Authoritarian govt, viceroys, no assemblies, elaborate bureaucracies
- Amerindians forced into labor
- Hierarchal social structures; several classes based on ethnicity

## □ North America

- Slavery and indentured servants
- Families came, less intermarriage until movement west
- Govt more independent, assemblies with less elaborate bureaucracies
- Amerindians pushed aside, not generally used for labor
- Hierarchal social classes in the south, less hierarchal and rigid in the North

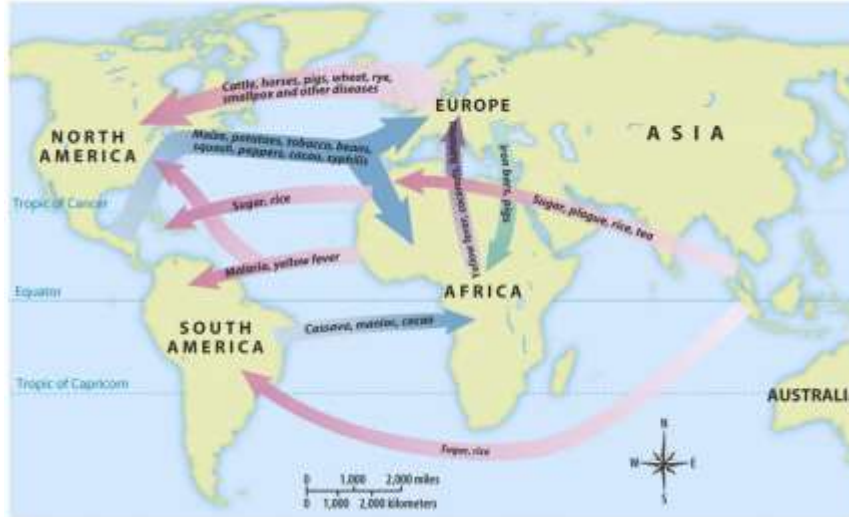
# Hemispheres United Global Exchanges



- Sustained contact had profound implications for almost all areas of the world
  - Biological
    - Plants, food, animals, human beings, and disease
  - Commercial
    - Manufactured goods, non-biological raw materials and money
- Both types of exchanges combined to establish global networks of trade and communications such as had not been seen before in world history

# Hemispheres United

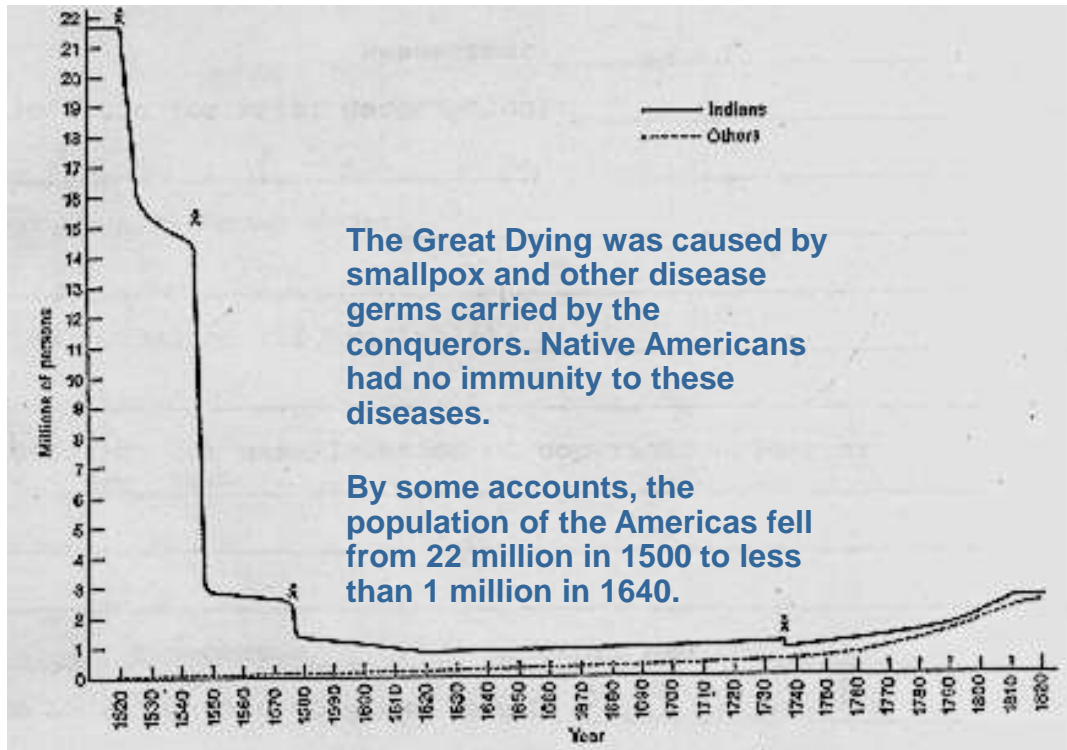
## The Columbian Exchange



- Global diffusion of crops, other plants, human beings, animals, and disease
  - Previously flora and fauna developed separately
- When the worlds were brought together vast changes occurred in natural environments, health, and demographic patterns

# Hemispheres United

## The Columbian Exchange (cont)



- High death rates in the New World; no immunities to diseases
  - Smallpox deadliest but often combined with other disease to increase mortality rates
- Highest in densely populated areas (Aztec and Inca)
  - Only limited historical proof that diseases were spread intentionally
- European immigrants to the Caribbean dying of malaria
- Disease also impacted death rates in Oceania



# Hemispheres United

## The Columbian Exchange (cont)

- Increased world population overall
- Supplies of food increased
  - Variety of available food
  - Caloric intake increased
- Livestock altered environment
  - Cattle, pigs, horse, and sheep multiplied rapidly
  - Destroyed natural vegetation
  - Supplied meat, milk, hides and wool
- Horse probably single most important
  - Natives travel further
  - Hunt more efficiently
  - Wage a different type of warfare





# Hemispheres United

## The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy



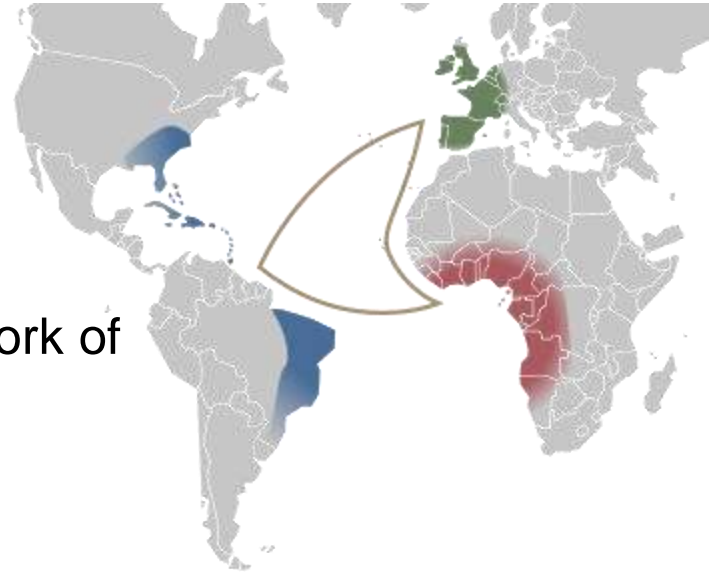
**Sugar Plantation Mill Yard  
Island of Antigua  
Caribbean, 1823.**

- Capitalism and mercantilism applied to exchanges across the Atlantic
- Investors sought profits in the production and export of cash crops
- Some crops from New World to Old (tobacco)
- Brazil and the Caribbean principal sources of sugar (from Eastern Hemisphere)
  - Needed to be raised on large plantations
  - Raw sugar cane could not survive the ocean journeys
    - Processed before it was shipped
  - Producer needed growing fields and a processing plant
    - Large investment; small farmers couldn't survive
  - Slave labor

# Hemispheres United

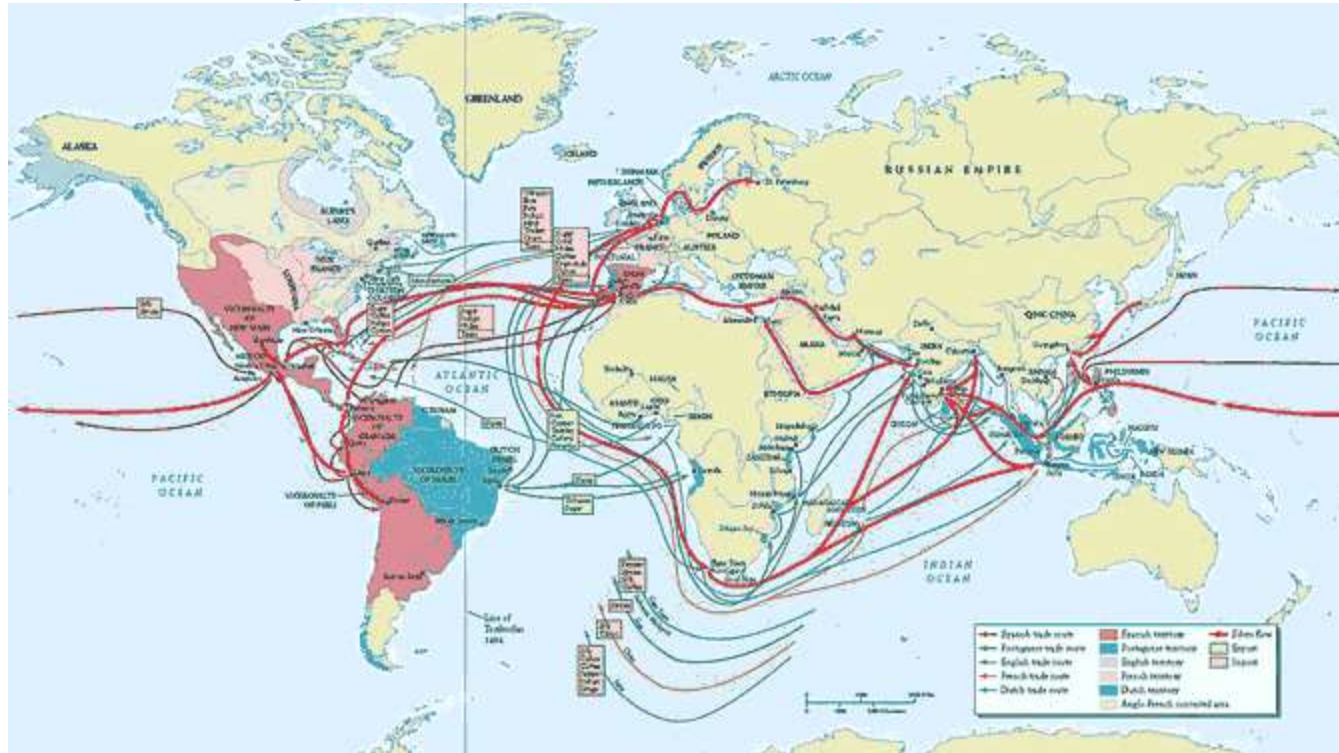
## The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy (cont)

- **Great Circuit**
  - New products
  - Experimentation with labor systems
  - New methods of transportation
  - New lands
  - Capitalistic enterprise
- All combined to create a clockwise network of sea routes
- **Europe to Arica**
  - Guns, textiles, manufactured goods
- **Middle Passage; Africa to Americas**
  - Slaves to the Americas (brought foods such as okra and rice; contributed to diversity of foods)
- **New World to Europe**
  - Goods produced in the new world included sugar, tobacco, gold, silver, food
- Ships also crossed Pacific
  - Manila galleons
    - Traded silver for up Asian luxury goods



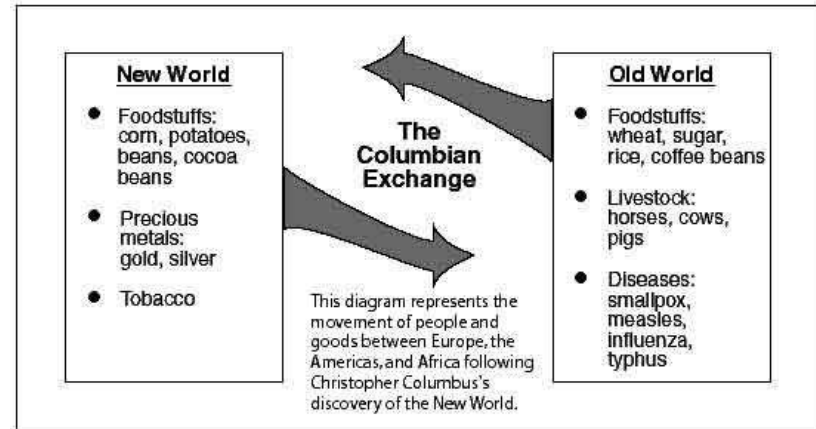
# Hemispheres United

## The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy (cont)



- By 16<sup>th</sup> C many ports of the world are connected (except Australia and much of Oceania)
  - Trade patterns established continued into later times
- Those who profited the most gained economic power in addition to political and social control (generally Europeans)**

# Hemispheres United Overall



- This period brought tremendous change to the Americas
  - Western Hemisphere had developed in relative isolation
  - The Americas now became an integral part of the world trade network
  - The first truly global economy developed
- Changes in one part of the world potentially impacted others
  - Aztec and Inca replaced by Spanish and Portuguese
  - Natives in North America pushed inland
  - French trappers traded with natives along interior waterways
- Environmental and demographic changes
  - Newly introduced plants and animals changed diets and lifestyles and altered the natural environment
- Population increases in Europe spurred interest in the New World
  - New business and transportation innovations allowed migrations to the Americas
- Native population decreased
  - Populations later rebound as nutritional and economic benefits of the Columbian exchange began to take effect