

Big Picture Review ~ Time Period 4: The Early Modern Era

Directions: Using the content from the chart and what you have learned through classwork and reading the textbook, categorize specific historical content as it fits under each theme and objective.

Key Concept 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange	
<p>Existing regional patterns of trade intensified in the context of the new global circulation of goods. The intensification of trade brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, and overland Eurasia. <i>(Key Concept 4.1.I)</i></p>	
<p>European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds, and included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible. <i>(Key Concept 4.1.II)</i></p>	
<p>Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period. <i>(Key Concept 4.1.III)</i></p>	

<p>The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by chartered European monopoly companies and the flow of 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. <i>(Key Concept 4.1. IV)</i></p>	
<p>The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange. <i>(Key Concept 4.1. V)</i></p>	
<p>The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemisphere expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices. <i>(Key Concept 4.1. VI)</i></p>	
<p>As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy and increased focus on innovation and scientific inquiry. <i>(Key Concept 4.1. VII)</i></p>	

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

Beginning in the 14th century, there was a decrease in mean temperatures, often referred to as the Little Ice Age, around the world that lasted until the 19th century, contributing to changes in agricultural practices and the contraction of settlement in parts of the Northern hemisphere. *(Key Concept 4.2.I)*

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. *(Key Concept 4.2.II)*

As social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies. *(Key Concept 4.2.III)*

Key Concept 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.
(Key Concept 4.3.I)

Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.
(Key Concept 4.3.II)

Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.
(Key Concept 4.3.III)