

Period 4 Key Concepts 1450 to 1750

Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange	Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production	Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion
<p>I. 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.</p> <p>II. 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.</p> <p>III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.</p> <p>A. Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.</p> <p>B. Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.</p> <p>C. Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>I. 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.</p> <p>II. 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.</p> <p>A. Peasant labor intensified in many regions.</p> <p>B. Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>C. The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas.</p> <p>D. Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor.</p> <p>III. As social and political elites changed, they also restructured ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.</p> <p>A. Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.</p> <p>B. 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.</p> <p>C. Some notable gender and family restructuring</p>	<p>I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.</p> <p>A. Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.</p> <p>B. 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.</p> <p>C. 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.</p> <p>D. Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.</p> <p>II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.</p> <p>A. Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but these empires also affected the power of the states in interior West and Central Africa.</p> <p>B. Land empires — including the Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, and Russian — expanded dramatically in size.</p> <p>C. European states established new maritime empires in the Americas, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.</p> <p>III. Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and</p>

<p>Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>B. Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of silver from the Americas.</p> <p>C. Influenced by mercantilism, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.</p> <p>D. The Atlantic system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples.</p> <p>V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.</p> <p>A. 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 mosquitoes and rats.</p> <p>B. American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.</p> <p>C. Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.</p>	<p>occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.</p>	<p>expansion.</p>
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<p>D. Populations in Afro–Eurasia benefited nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.</p> <p>E. European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through deforestation and soil depletion.</p> <p>VI. 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.</p> <p>VII. 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.</p>		
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