



Unit 4

**TRANSOCEANIC INTERCONNECTIONS
FROM C. 1450 TO C. 1750**

4.1 Technological Innovation

- ▶ **EQ:** How did cross-cultural interactions spread technology and facilitate changes in trade and travel from 1450 to 1750?
- ▶ **Big Picture:** Although land-based empires were important during this period, **various inventions allowed Europeans to venture long distances on the ocean.** The magnetic compass, astrolabe, the caravel, and cartography play a role. As European populations grew, primogeniture laws (which gave all of an estate to the eldest son) as well as other **demographic pressures push Europeans to explore and trade.** **The age of exploration is fueled by Glory, Gold, and God.**

Reasons for European Exploration- God, Gold, and Glory ~ The 3 G's

- ▶ Demographic pressures like primogeniture laws (eldest son gets the land)
- ▶ Europeans were looking for work, food, land
- ▶ Some were looking for adventure and glory, to settle new areas.
- ▶ Some were looking for religious tolerance.
- ▶ Europeans became active in the Indian Ocean, with hopes of finding wealth and new converts.



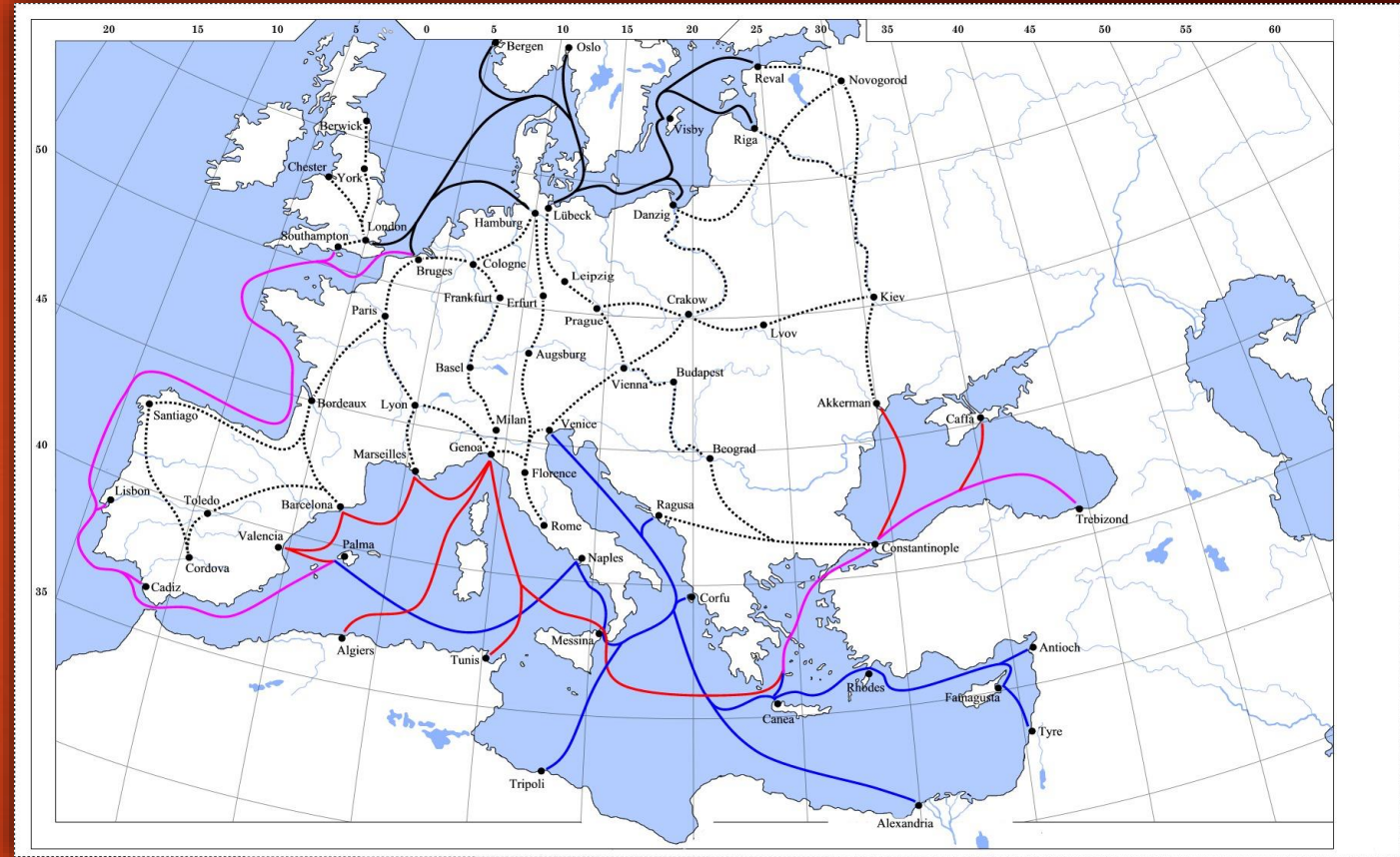
Developments of Transoceanic Travel and Trade

- ▶ Europeans faced competition from Middle Eastern traders based in kingdoms such as Oman.
- ▶ The Portuguese set up forts in Oman but were repeatedly challenged by attempts to remove them.
- ▶ The Omani-European rivalry was one reason Christopher Columbus's search for a new route.



Maritime Empires

- ▶ The extensive trade transformed Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France, and Holland.
- ▶ From the Americas, they obtained sugar, tobacco, and rum.
- ▶ From Africa, they obtained enslaved people.
- ▶ From Asia, they obtained silk, spices, and rhubarb.



Classical, Islamic, and Asian Technology

- Advances in European ship design
 - Technology gained from trade also a benefit
 - Caravel
 - Compass
 - Navigation charts
 - Astronomical charts
 - Astrolabe
 - Rudders & sails



Ship technology

- ▶ **New types of ships improved trade.** By adjusting the ratio of length to width of a ship, adding or reducing the number of masts, and using different types of sails, builders could adapt ships to improve their efficiency.



Three Types of Ships

Ship	Typical Length	Sails and Masts	Purpose	Primary Users	Centuries of Peak Use
Carrack	150 feet	Square and lateen on 3-4 masts	Trade	Portugal	14th to 17th
Caravel	75 feet	Lateen sails on 2 or 3 masts	Long voyages at great speed	Portuguese and Spanish	15th to 17th
Fluyt	80 feet	Square on 2 or 3 masts	Trade	Dutch	16th to 17th

The caravel was a small, highly maneuverable sailing ship developed in the 15th century by the Portuguese to explore along the West African coast and into the Atlantic Ocean. The lateen sails gave it speed and the capacity for sailing windward.

Long-term Results

- ▶ Rapid expansion of exploration and global trade
- ▶ Introduction of gunpowder aids Europeans in their conquests.
- ▶ Sea pirates also used the gunpowder, particularly the Dutch known as Sea Beggars.
- ▶ In North Africa, Islam spread rapidly as a result of the growth of the Abbasid Empire.
- ▶ Russia's Tsar Peter the Great visits Western Europe in 1679 to observe military and naval technology. His interest in European technology led him to hire technicians from Germany and elsewhere to help build Russia's military and naval power.



Artist Name: Franz Hogenberg

Painting Title: Naval Combat between the Beggars of the Sea and the Spanish in 1573

4.2 Exploration causes and events

- ▶ **EQ:** What were the causes and effects of the state-sponsored expansion of maritime exploration?
- ▶ **Big Picture:** The **Italians had a monopoly on European trade with Asia, this drove** Spain and Portugal, and later France, England, and the Netherlands to **search for new routs to Asia.** **New and improved navigation techniques,** explorers hoped to find riches overseas, especially gold and silver. Explorers were also **interested in converting others to Christianity.** Technological breakthrough in sailing and navigation made bold new voyages possible. Fostering the **motivation factors to exploration: Glory, Gold, and God**

The Role of States in Maritime Exploration- God, Glory and Gold

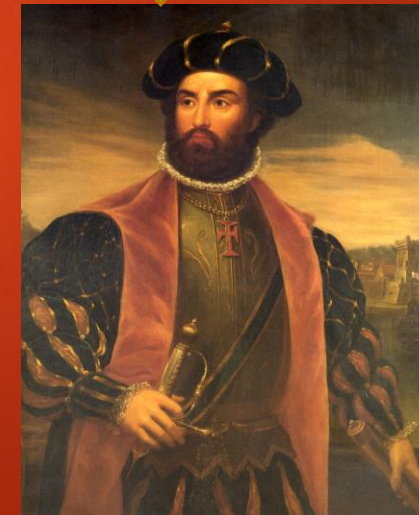
- ▶ Conquests brought new wealth to states through the collection of taxes and through new trading opportunities.
- ▶ Voyages were expensive most merchants could not afford it, BUT since religion was tightly woven into the government for most European states, the state sponsored the exploration.
- ▶ Europeans measured their wealth by how much gold and silver they had accumulated and they wanted more.
- ▶ Countries set policies designed to sell as many good as they could to other countries-and buy as few as possible from other countries- to maximize their gold and silver profits. This is known as mercantilism.



Expansion of European Maritime Exploration

Portuguese in Africa and India

- ◆ Helped on by Prince Henry the Navigator, became the first European royalty to sponsor seafaring expeditions, to search for an all-water route to the east as well as for African gold. Under him, Portugal began importing enslaved Africans by sea, replacing the overland slave trade.
- ◆ Helped Bartholomew Diaz sail around the tip of Africa
- ◆ Vasco De Gama sailed further than Diaz, landing in India in 1498.



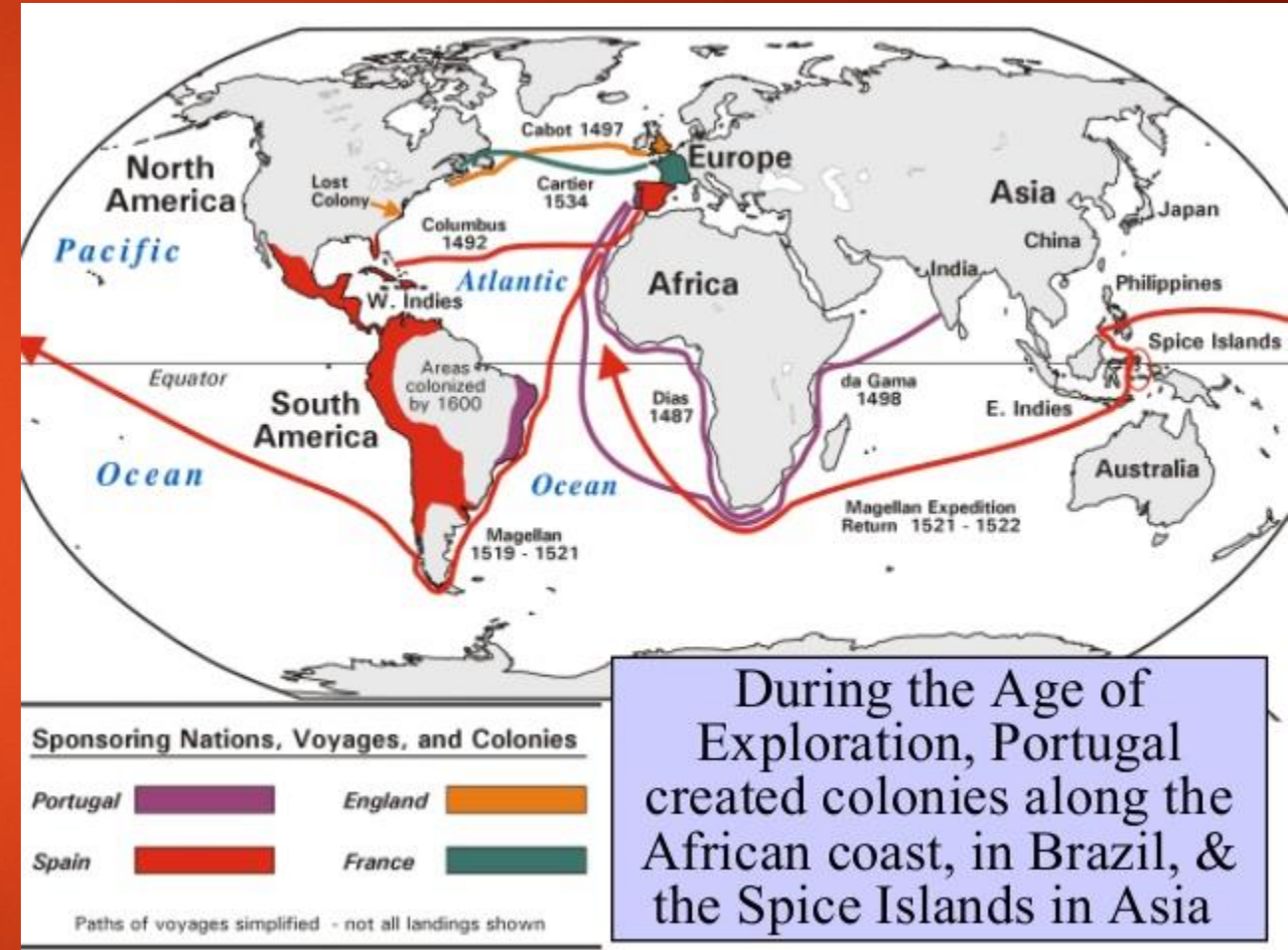
Portuguese in Southeast and East Asia

- ◆ In 1514 Portugal was unmatched, they had superior ships and weapons.
- ◆ As a result of the advantage, the Portuguese had already won control of both the African and Indian coasts.
- ◆ Initial Portuguese visits had little impact on Chinese society. But they were followed by Roman Catholic missionaries, who worked to convert Chinese people.



Trading Post Empires

- ◆ To ensure control of trade, the **Portuguese had constructed a series of forts** stretching from Hurmuz on the Persian Gulf to Goa in western India to Malacca on the Malay Peninsula.
- ◆ The aims of **the forts were to establish a monopoly over the spice trade in the area and license all vessels trading between Malacca and Hormuz** and restricted those who were not willing to buy permits.
- ◆ **The forts gave Portugal a global trading post empire**, one based on small outposts, rather than control of large territories



Portuguese Vulnerability

- ◆ Portugal was a small nation, lacking the workers and the ships necessary for the enforcement of a large trade empire.
- ◆ Many merchants ignored the government and traded independently.
- ◆ There was corruption in the government.
- ◆ The Dutch take over Malacca and the Portuguese are pushed out of South Asia.
- ◆ 16th century Portuguese travel to Japan followed by missionaries that set up large Catholic settlements, Japan outlaws Catholicism and kicks everyone out.



Spanish in the Philippines

- ◆ Ferdinand Magellan- 1st to circumnavigate the globe.
- ◆ He dies on the way to the Philippine Islands, his fleet makes it there.
- ◆ **Manila became a Spanish commercial center.**



The Lure of Riches- The Silver Trade

- ◆ Columbus and other European explorers were searching for new routes to Asia and they were looking for gold and silver
- ◆ Spain did not find anything and considered stopping exploration.
- ◆ BUT.....then they come into contact with the Aztecs and the Incas.
- ◆ Silver makes its way from Latin America across the Pacific to East Asia in heavily armed Spanish ships known as galleons.
- ◆ At the trading post in Manila, Europeans exchanged silver for luxury goods such as silk and spices.
- ◆ China began using silver as its main form of currency.
- ◆ By the 17th century, silver had become a dominant force in the global economic system.



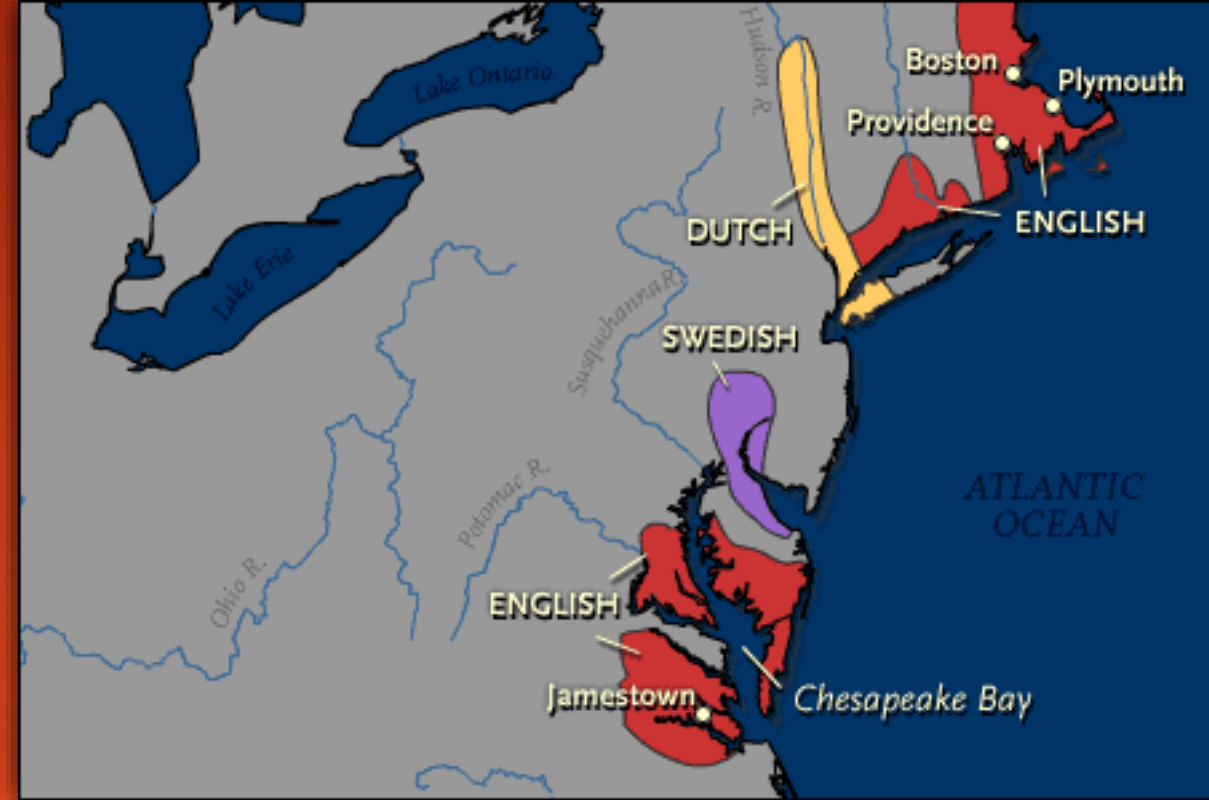
French Explorers

- ◆ The **Search for the Northwest Passage**- Jacques Cartier- Sails from the Atlantic Ocean into the St. Lawrence River.
- ◆ Samuel de Champlain- **realized that there were valuable goods and rich resources available in the Americas** and that there was no need to go beyond Asia.
- ◆ **Quebec is established as a trading center for French traders and fur trappers.** Missionaries spread across the continent and sometimes set up schools among the indigenous.
- ◆ **The French rarely settled permanently**, instead of demanding land, they traded for the furs trapped by Native Americans.
- ◆ **The French had better relations with natives than the Spanish and English colonists.**

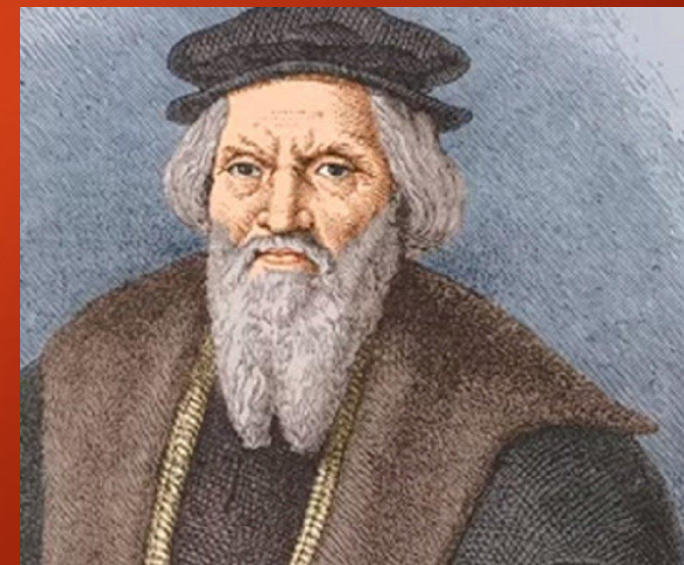


English Exploration

- ◆ John Cabot was sent by the English King to America to look for the northwest passage.
- ◆ Cabot claimed lands from Newfoundland south to the Chesapeake Bay.
- ◆ One of the biggest military upsets of all time- In 1588 the English defeated and destroyed all but one third of the Spanish Armada.
- ◆ England then declares itself a major naval power and began competing for lands and resources in the Americas.
- ◆ Puritans settle in New England- Want to Purify the Church of England- Religiously intolerant.

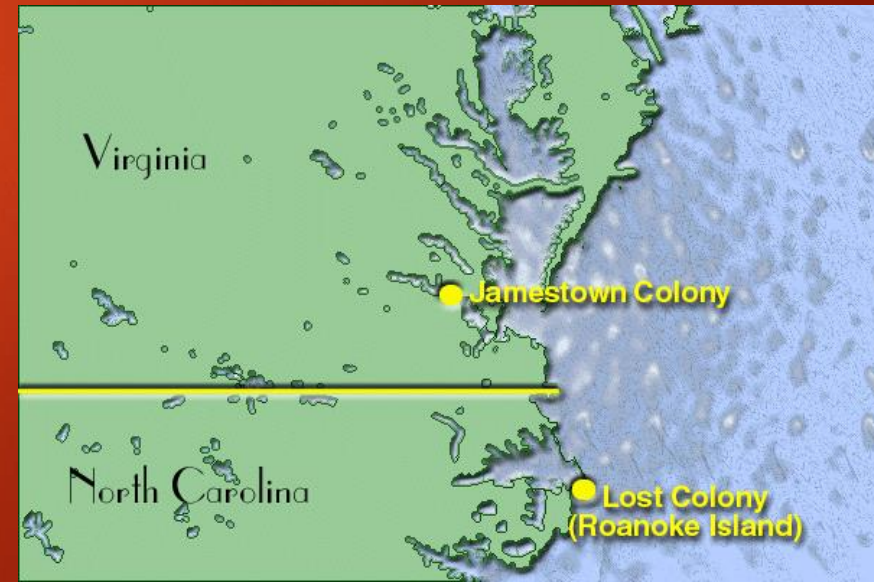


John Cabot



Jamestown

- ▶ 1607- English colonists settle at Jamestown- It becomes the first permanent and successful settlement in the Americas.
- ▶ The settlement and the river (the James River) were named for the ruling monarch, James I.
- ▶ The London Company, an joint-stock company owned Jamestown, but was not profitable at first, so as people died in the colony, the company offered free voyage to settle there.
- ▶ Instituted indentured servitude, a LABOR SYSTEM, contracted to work for a number of years in exchange for passage to America, more common in the north.



John Smith emerged as Jamestown's only strong leader. He explored the area around the colony and began to trade with the local Indians.



He made a valuable rule for the colony:

**If you don't work
you don't eat!**

In late 1609, John Smith had to return to England. At about the same time 400 new settlers arrived from England. This combination caused a crisis.

- Not enough food
- No strong leadership
- Colonists stole from Indians → Indians attacked

→
“Starving Time”



“Starving Time”

Winter 1609-10: only 60 settlers of 504 were left. They set off in the spring to go back to England, but were met by a supply ship in the Chesapeake Bay and returned.





There is evidence that at least some of the colonists at Jamestown resorted to cannibalism in a desperate effort to survive a little over 400 years ago.

The evidence comes by way of the discovery of the partial skeleton of a 14-year-old girl who scientists now believe was eaten by starving colonists— after she had died and been buried but later unearthed to get to any flesh or eatable parts her decaying body might have offered.



Researchers said evidence shows that the girl was dead when her temporal bone was pried off to reach her brain. Other evidence shows the girl's tibia bone was broken with a single blow to take it and likely any flesh left on the leg.

Historians have long believed based on the accounts of survivors that what has become known in history as the "Starving Time" in the winter of 1609-10 forced colonists to resort to acts of cannibalism in order to survive.

John Rolfe-

Experimented with tobacco

1614- 2,600 lbs. exported

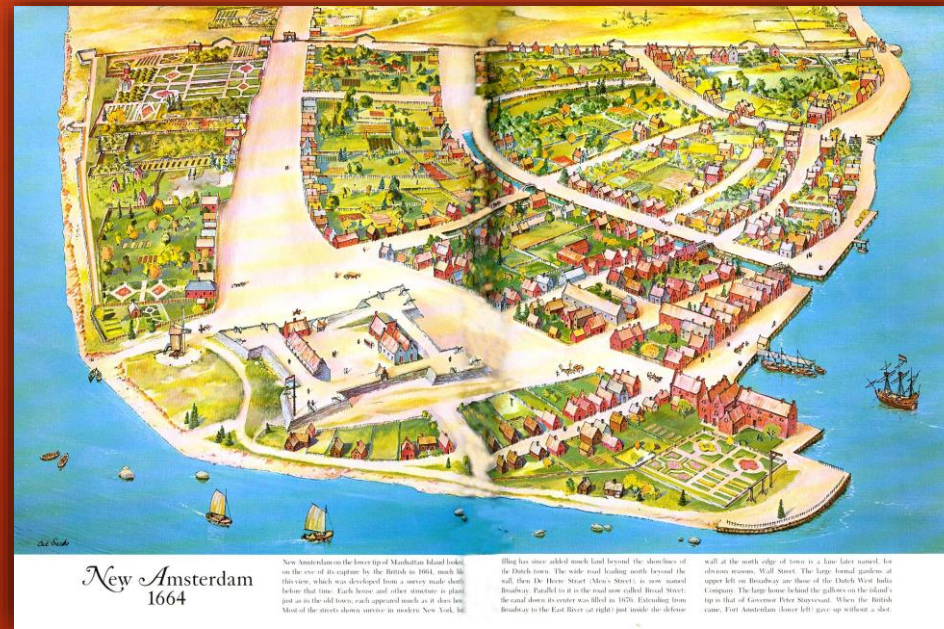
1620-119,000 lbs. Exported

Married Pocahontas- made peace with
the Indians



Dutch Exploration

- ◆ 1609, the Dutch send Henry Hudson to explore the East Coast of North America.
- ◆ He sails up what becomes known as the Hudson River.
- ◆ While he did not find a northwest passage, he claims the Hudson River Valley and the island of Manhattan.
- ◆ The Dutch settle on the end of the island and it is called New Amsterdam.
- ◆ Just like today-the reason they prospered is because they are located on a major river that flows into the ocean.
- ◆ The English Military eventually forced them to turn it over to the English in 1664



New Amsterdam
1664

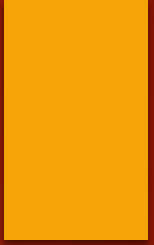
New Amsterdam on the lower tip of Manhattan Island looks on the eve of its capture by the British in 1664, much like this view, which was developed from a survey made shortly before that time. Each house and other structure is placed just as in the old town, each appearing much as it does here. Most of the streets shown survive in modern New York, but

they have since added much land beyond the boundaries of the Dutch town. The wide road leading north beyond the wall there is the House Street (shown in red) named Broadway. Parallel to it is the road now called Beuel Street; the canal shown in center was filled in 1676. Extending from Broadway to the East River on right just inside the defense

wall at the north edge of town is a line later named, for obvious reasons, Wall Street. The large formal garden at upper left on Broadway are those of the Dutch West India Company. The large house behind the gateway on the island is that of Lieutenant Peter Stuyvesant. When the British came, Fort Amsterdam (shown left) gave up without a shot.

4.3 Colombian Exchange

- ▶ EQ: What were the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effects on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?
- ▶ Big Picture: The colonization of the Americas proved disastrous for the native people. They were overpowered by (Guns, Germs, and Steel) superior weapons and decimated by disease, many native populations declined, dissipated, or were forced to submit to new rulers and a new religion. New ways of life develop and the Eastern and Western Hemispheres became linked in sharing disease, foods, and animals in what would become known as the Columbian Exchange. It had far reaching effects in population and biodiversity and contributed to changing the global economy.



We are crushed to the ground: we lie in ruins.
There is nothing but grief and suffering in
Mexico and Tlatelolco, where once we saw
beauty and valor.

-from "Flowers and Songs of Sorrow," anonymous Aztec poet,
(c. 1521-1540)

What was happening in the world at the time of Columbus?



The world's population was redistributed by early European exploration and Colonization.

Where did civilization originate?

Where was the majority of the world population located prior to 1500?

What was the population of the Americas Prior to 1500?



Exploration and colonization initiated worldwide commercial expansion as agricultural products were exchanged between the Americas and Europe



Why is Columbus important?

A technically brilliant navigator and explorer.

Brought eastern and western hemisphere together permanently

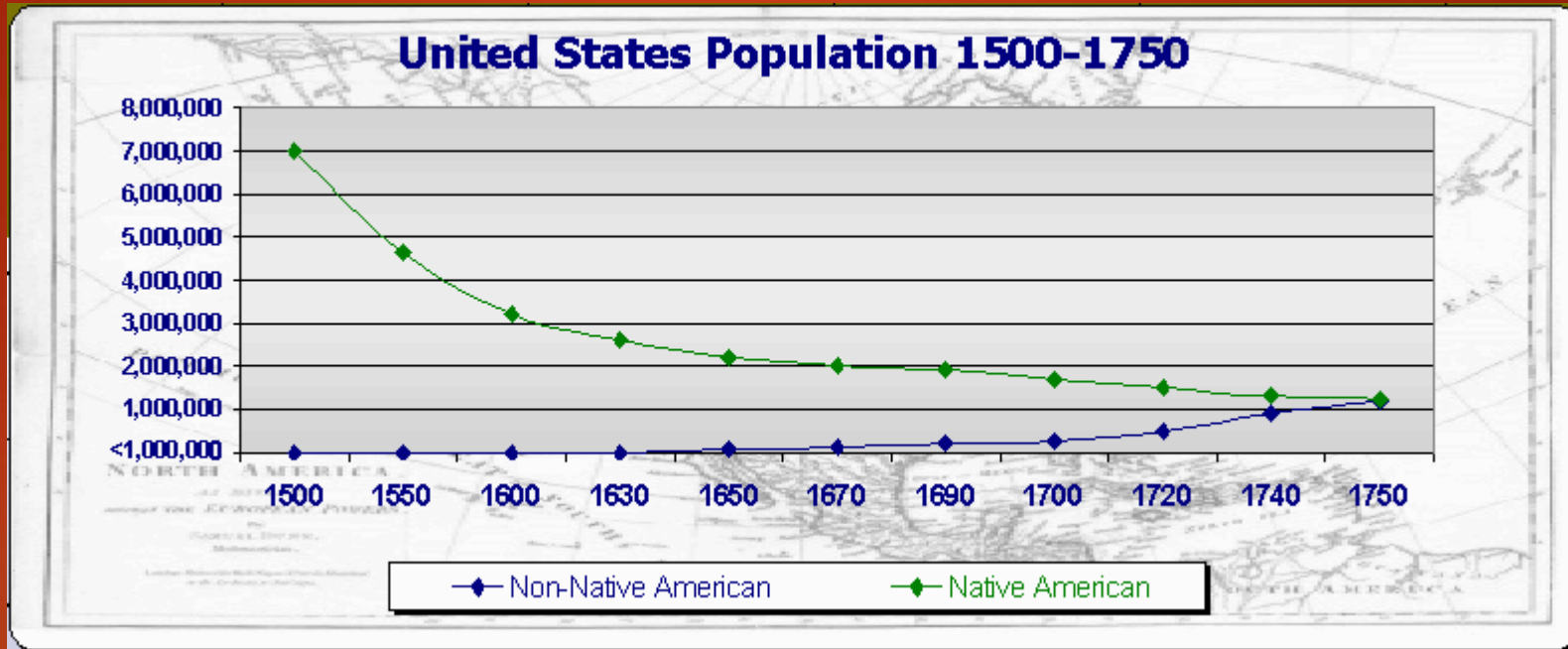
Fostered the Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange



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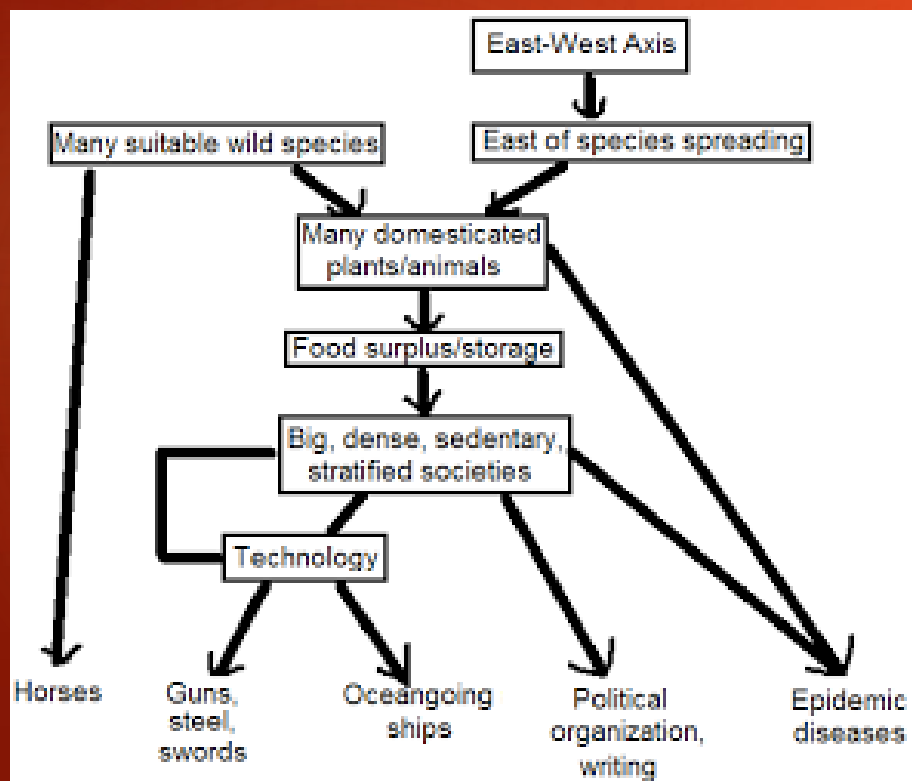
The Columbian Exchange: The transfer of plants, Animals like horses, pigs, and cattle, Ideas and Technology, and Diseases like smallpox.



What does the trend in the graph suggest?

Why were the conquistadors successful?

- ▶ Guns
- ▶ Germs (like smallpox)
- ▶ Steel



Major Effects of the Columbian Exchange

- Caused the greatest human destruction since the 14th century Black Death
 - Small pox, eradicated whole villages
 - Arawak People of the Caribbean 100%
 - Estimated 90% of the Native American Population
- New World foods become staples in the Old World diets.



SLAVE TRADE

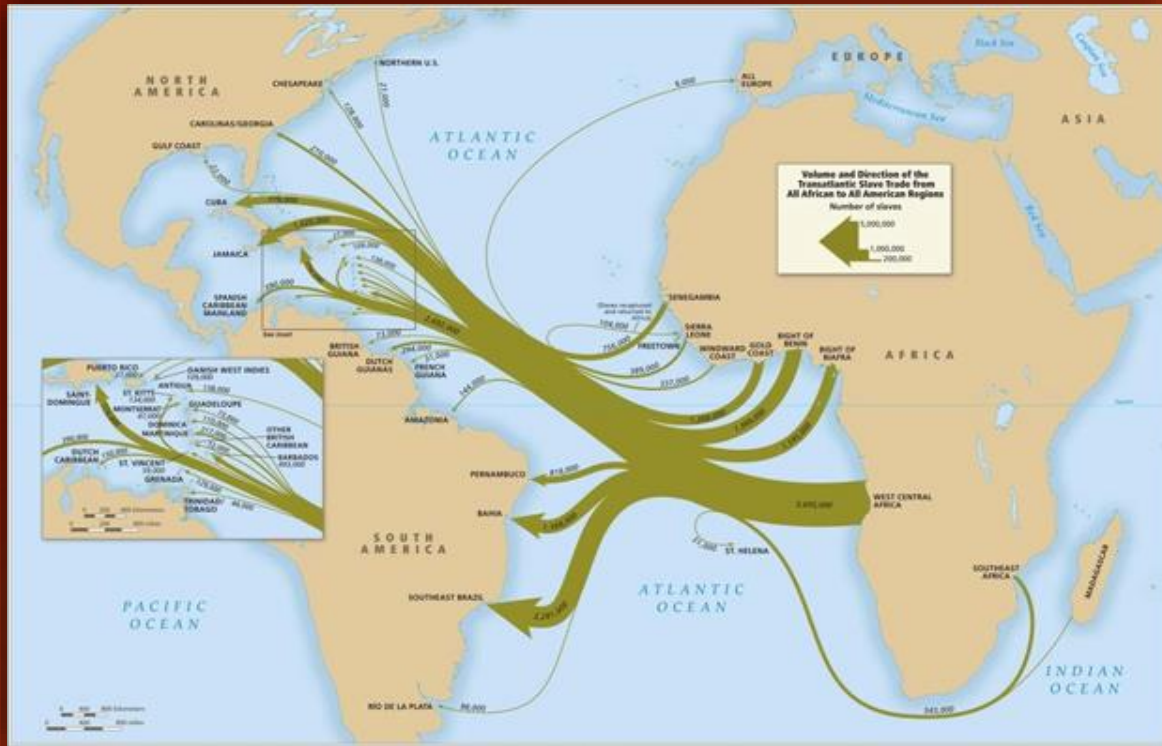
FROM AFRICA TO THE AMERICAS

1650-1860



Between 1650 and 1860, approximately 10 to 15 million enslaved people were transported from western Africa to the Americas. Most were shipped to the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

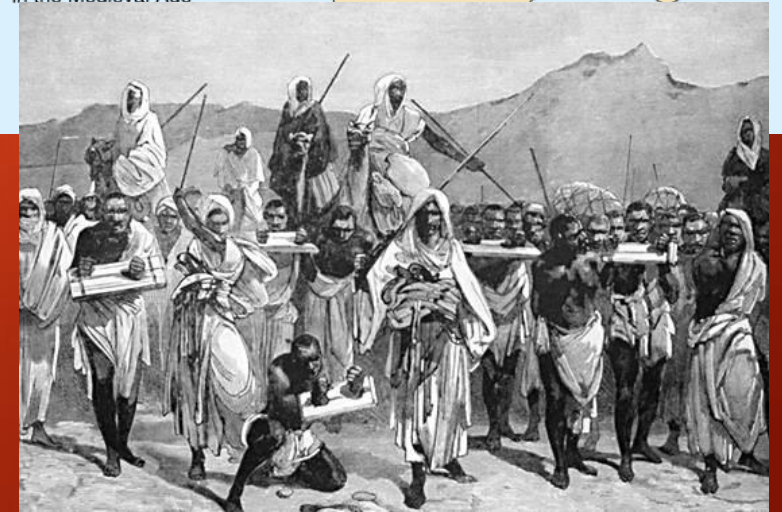
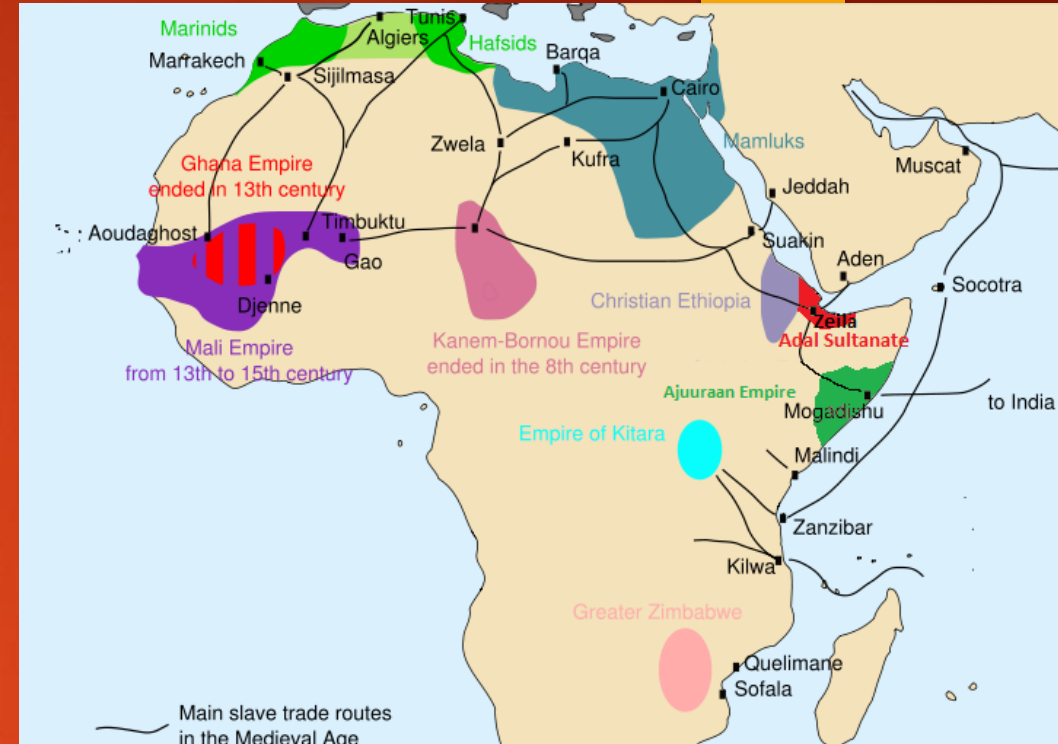
The Lure of Sugar

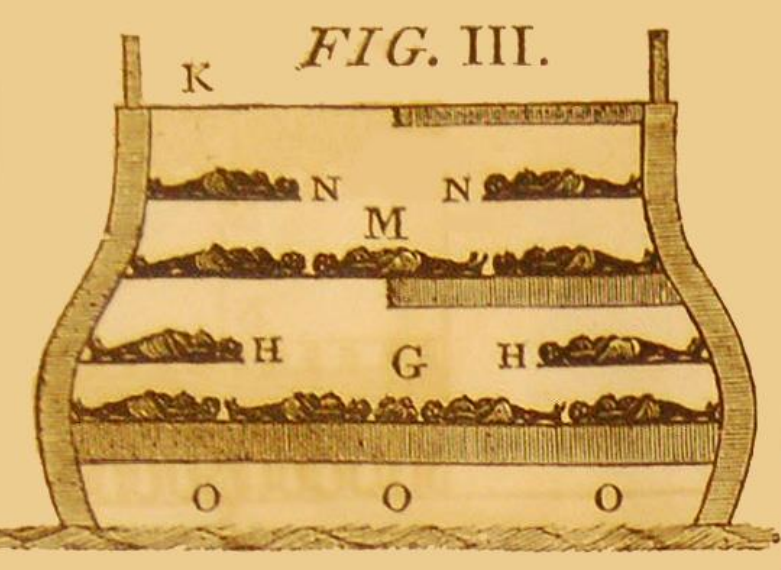


- ▶ All about sugarcane cultivation, so they needed lots of workers... from Africa
- ▶ This led to the *Transatlantic Slave Trade*
- ▶ Sugar plantations processed so much sugar that they were referred to as engenhos, which means “engines” in Portuguese.
- ▶ Slaves often died from backbreaking working conditions, poor nutrition lack of adequate shelter, and tropical heat and the diseases that accompanied the heat.
- ▶ Because of horrible working conditions, 5-10% of the labor force died per year and they needed replenishing.

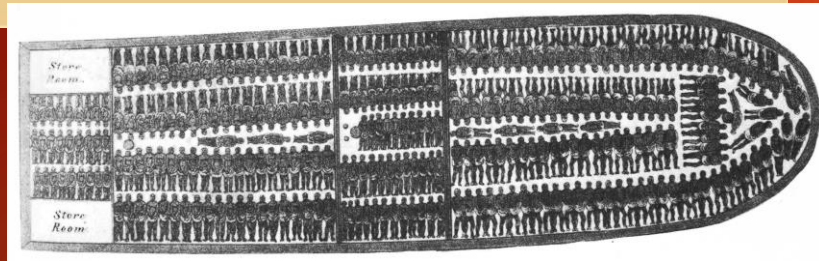
Africans and the Atlantic Slave Trade

- ◆ Slavery was around before the Europeans, just ask the Muslim traders in the north and on the Indian Ocean, but why Africa?
- ◆ Native Americans kept dying and Europeans didn't want to work the fields, so Africans fit the bill
- ◆ Also, slave labor was for life unlike indentured servants





Capture and Shipment of Slaves to the Americas



- ◆ African leaders along the coast invaded neighboring societies to take slaves to the coast

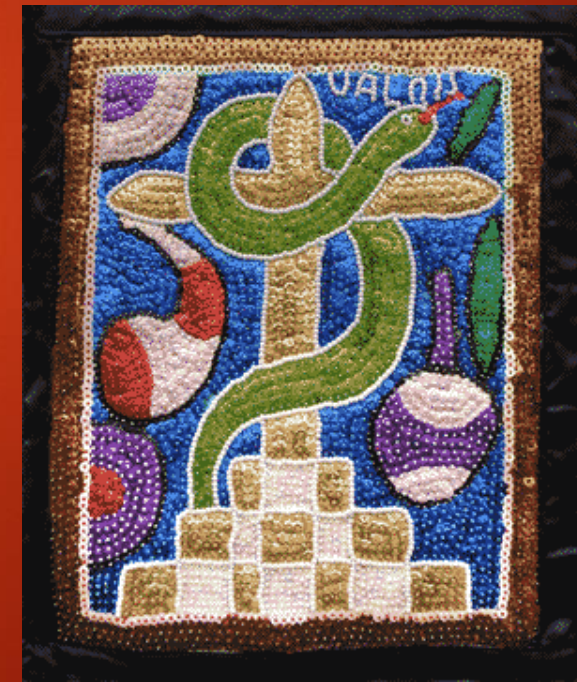
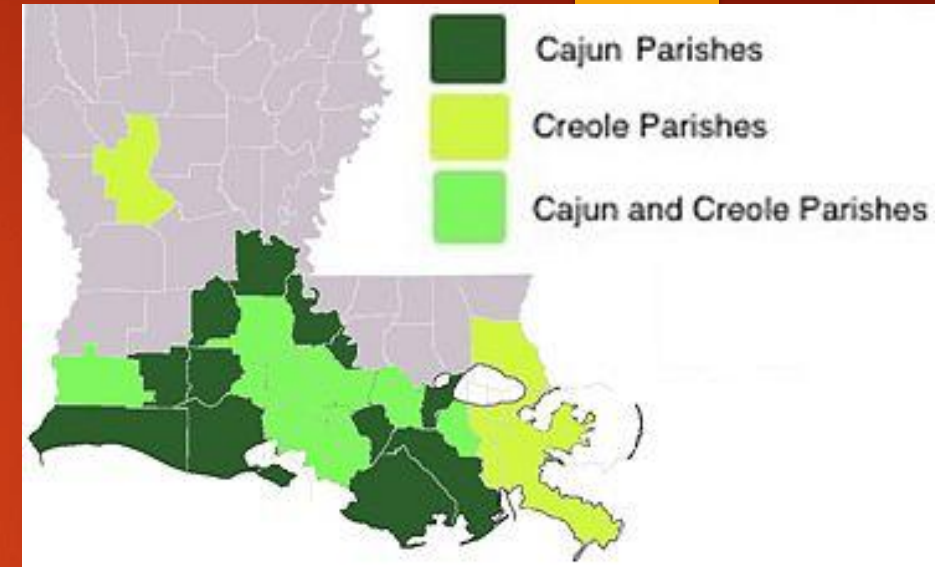
- ◆ Transferred to holding pens in West Africa known as barraoons, or Slave Castles such as the "House of Slave" on Goree Island

- ◆ From there they took them across the Middle Passage on slave ships where 25% of all slaves died on the trip, and slave ships planned for this



African Presence in the Americas

- ◆ With few exceptions Africans were not able to transplant their languages to the Americas
- ◆ Most lost their languages after a generation since Europeans refused to speak it
- ◆ Religious syncretism, happened between the different African religions and Christianity



African Music and Food in the Americas



- ◆ Jazz, gospel, blues rock-n-roll, hip-hop, samba, reggae, and country music are all influenced by African music
- ◆ Blended Christian music with their own religious songs to sing to get through the day
- ◆ **Brought rice and okra to the Americas,** and the dish known as Gumbo, popular in the southern US traces it's roots to Africa



Environmental Impact

- ▶ Europeans used agricultural land more intensively than the American Indians
- ▶ Colonist cut down trees to plant crops and large fields to be cultivated year after year.
- ▶ **Deforestation and soil depletion** became problems in the Americas.
- ▶ **Increased population lead to the strain on water resources** and created more concentrated areas of pollution.



Demographic Impact

- Most migrated voluntarily but Africans forcibly
 - Some European forcibly as indentured servants
 - Penal colonies
- Spanish males
 - Very few females
 - Miscegenation
- Vast Sugar Plantations
 - Encomienda
 - Decimation of native population led to importation of African slaves

Demographic Impact

- Portugal first to tap into already existing slave trade in Africa
 - Shipped them to plantations in Brazil
- Spain follows by buying from “factories” on the “Slave Coast” on the West African Coast
 - “Middle Passage”
 - To the Caribbean

4.4 Maritime Empires are Established

- ▶ **EQ:** How were the empires of European states established between 1450 to 1750, and what economic and labor systems fueled them?
- ▶ **Big Picture: New trading posts** in Asia, Africa, and the colonies in the Americas established trade of luxury goods. The newly developed colonial **economies in the Americas depended on agriculture.** American plantation relied on existing labor systems and also **introduced new labor systems.** **Indentured servitude and chattel slavery contributed to the growth of the plantation economy in the Americas.** As the plantation economy grew, so did the **increased demand for slaves, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.**

Trading Posts in Africa

- ▶ The Expansion of maritime trading networks supported the growth of some African states.
- ▶ The Asante Empire and the Kingdom of Kongo grew during this time.
- ▶ With cooperation of local rulers, first Portuguese and other European traders set up trading posts along Africa's coasts, some rulers traded slaves for gunpowder
- ▶ Their participation in trade led to an increase in their influence.
- ▶ In 1498, Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama invaded the Swahili city-states of East Africa.
- ▶ The Portuguese took over trade in Kilwa, Mombassa, and other city-states by sending heavily armed ships and building fortresses.
- ▶ The takeover threw the region into decline.



Trading Posts in Asia

- ▶ Japan was also expanding their trade networks.
- ▶ At first they tolerated the Portuguese and Dutch traders, then after thousands of Japanese converted to Christianity, the Japanese government banned Christian worship services in 1587.
- ▶ By the 1630's the Japanese had expelled nearly all foreigners, banned most foreign books, and prohibited Japanese people from traveling abroad.
- ▶ Ming China also prohibited private foreign trade, destroyed some dockyards, limited the size of ships that could be built, and began reconstructing the Great Wall.
- ▶ Both Japan and China adopted restrictive or isolationist trade policies.

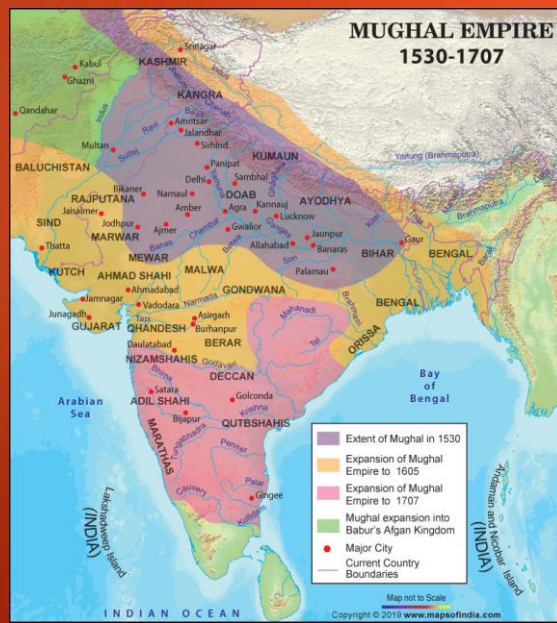
EUROPEAN TRADING POSTS IN AFRICA AND ASIA, ABOUT 1700



European Rivalries on Five Continents

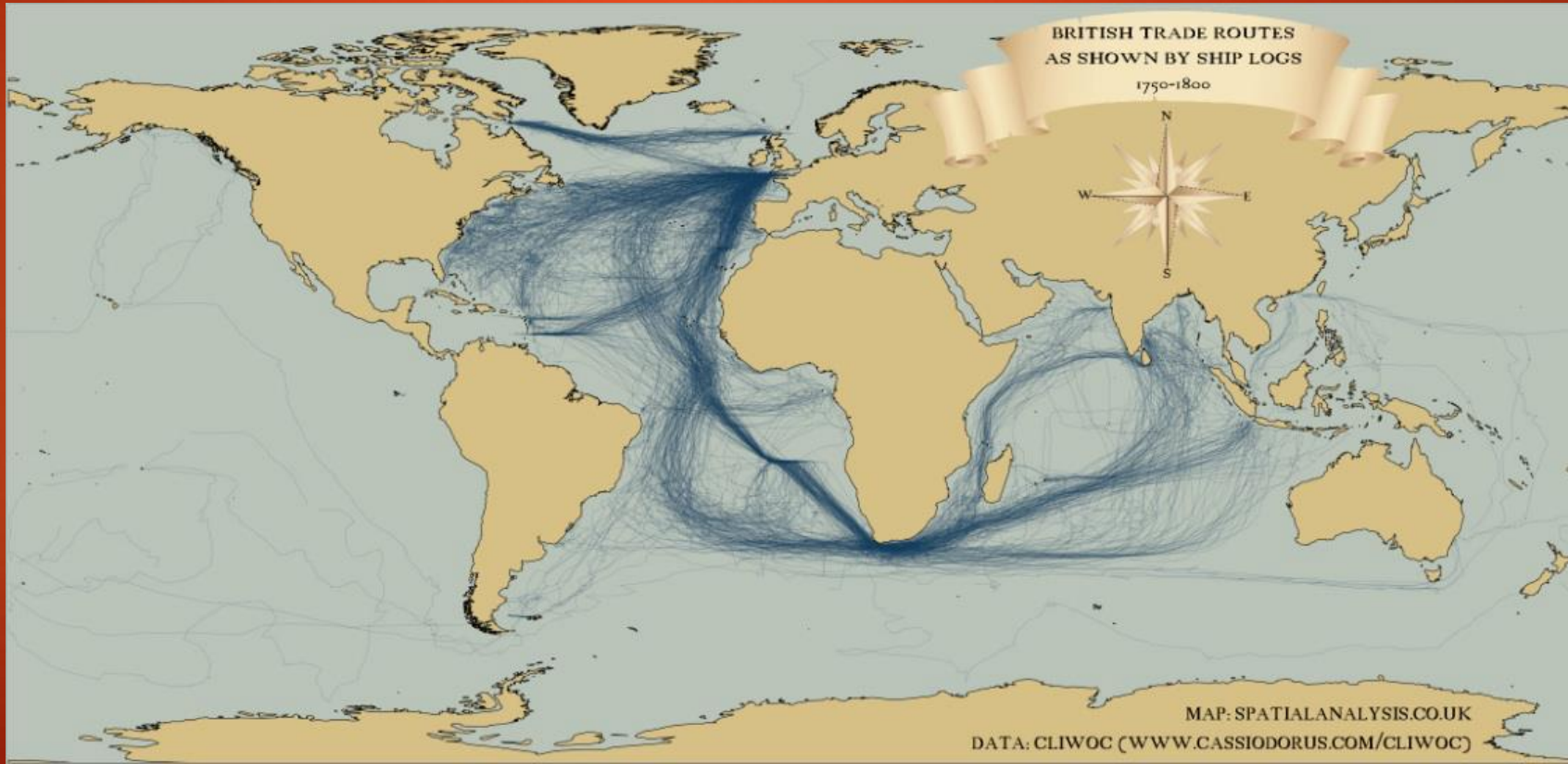
▶ European rivalries fueled by political, economic, and religious motives shaped the expansion of empires. Several powers established trading posts in India:

- ▶ The British East India Company had begun a commercial relationship with the Mughal Empire in the 17th century.
- ▶ Portugal controlled a coastal trading post in the southwestern state of Goa.
- ▶ France controlled Pondicherry, a city in the southeaster state of Tamil Nadu.



Joint-Stock Companies

- ◆ Investors who invested by purchasing stocks in companies so they would share in the profits and failures in exploration and trading ventures. This provided for limited liability and made investing in exploration cheaper.
- ◆ An example of this is the British East India Company



The East India Company

- ▶ The British established small forts on the coasts that focused solely on making a profit through trade.
- ▶ They were limited by India's Mughal Empire, but then they began to expand. They took advantage of the tensions between Muslims and Hindus in India and began to increase their power through treaties with local rulers.
- ▶ With the help of the European-trained Indian private forces called **sepoys**, the East India Company moved inland, spreading its influence.
- ▶ Ultimately, Britain intervened in India so politically and militarily that it controlled much of the subcontinent.



Sepoy

The Fall of the Aztec Empire

- ▶ South America included 10 to 15 million people. Disease spread quickly.
- ▶ Fell to Hernan Cortez in 1521 and established the colony of New Spain.
- ▶ He got the Tribute states to fight on his side, and weakened them with diseases
- ▶ Also the amount of gold they had made Cortez want to conquer them even more
- ▶ Then destroyed Tenochtitlan and build Mexico City on it's ruins



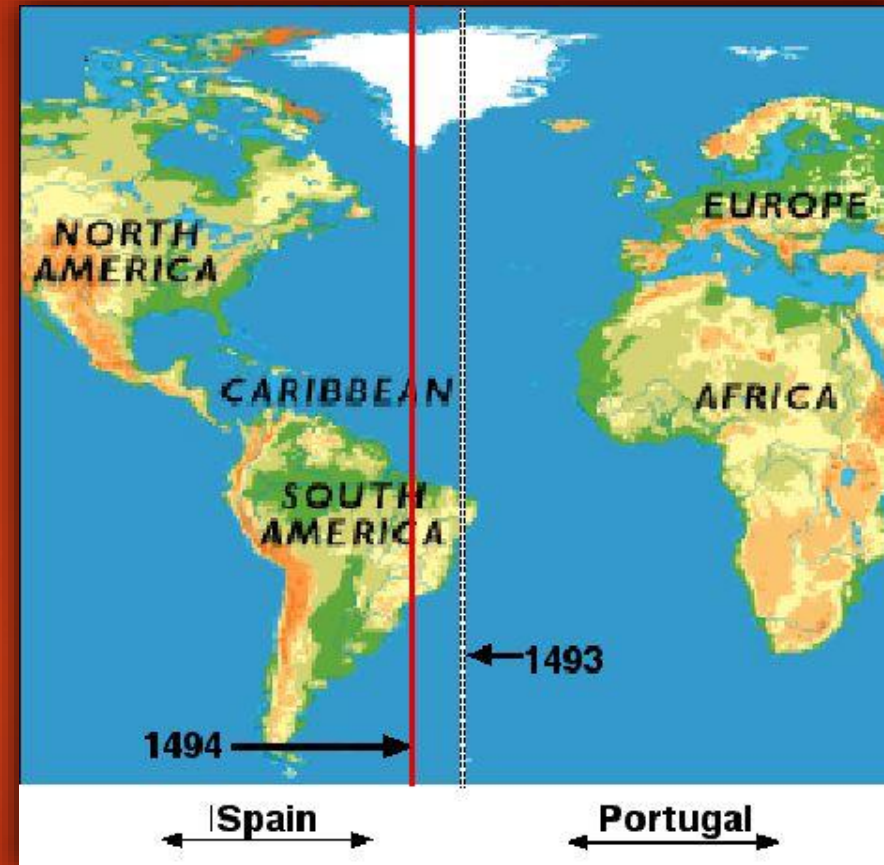
Fall of the Incan Empire



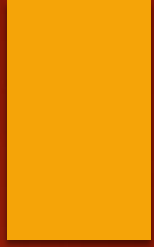
- ▶ Conquered by Francisco Pizarro in 1532.
- ▶ Used same tactics as Cortez did with the Aztecs.
- ▶ Promised the release of their ruler, Athualpa, if they filed a large room with gold, after they did, they killed him anyways.
- ▶ By 1572, the Spaniards had completed their conquest of the Inca Empire, they established a capital at Lima.

Treaty of Tordesillas

- ▶ Spain and Portugal were battling over who would get more land, and the church stepped in to prevent war.
- ▶ Spain reserved all lands to the west of a meridian that went through eastern South America.
- ▶ Portugal reserved all lands east of the line.
- ▶ First created by Pope Alexander VI called the Line of Demarcation in 1493.
- ▶ Then later on, the line was moved at the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494.



Economic Changes...Encomienda



- ▶ Travel from Europe was motivated by profit and slaves
- ▶ **Spain established the *encomienda system*, this is a LABOR SYSTEM! A coercive labor system compelling indigenous people to work for them in exchange for food and shelter**, very brutal but in some ways similar to the Manor system
- ▶ Early 1500's the Spanish establish the encomienda system to gain access to gold and other resources in the Americas.
- ▶ **Spain often granted land to conquistadores as a reward** for their efforts.
- ▶ **The hacienda system arose when landowners developed agriculture on their lands-** wheat, fruit, vegetables, and sugar- **coerced labor was used.**
- ▶ **The Casta System in Latin America assigned people their levels at baptism and could not move up except by intermarriage.** People in the bottom layers of the hierarchy had to pay higher taxes and tributes, even though they could often afford them.



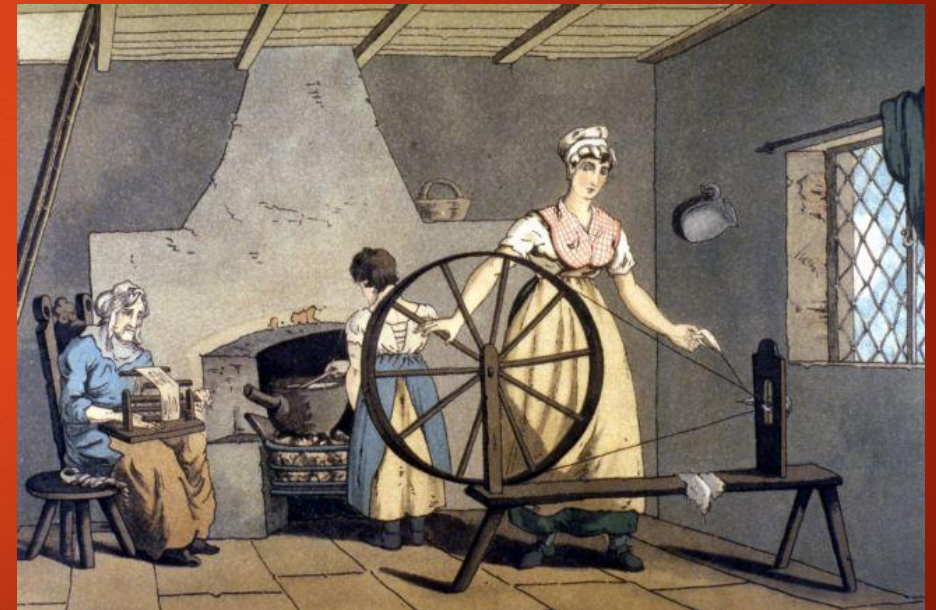
Silver

- ▶ Discovered silver in Peru and Mexico really upped how much Spain cared about South America by adopting Mercantilism, and establishing colonies.
- ▶ Spain traded lots of silver with China, using Manilla as their main port across the Pacific Ocean sailing on Galleons
- ▶ Galleons were large, multi-decked sailing ships first used by the Spanish as armed cargo carriers

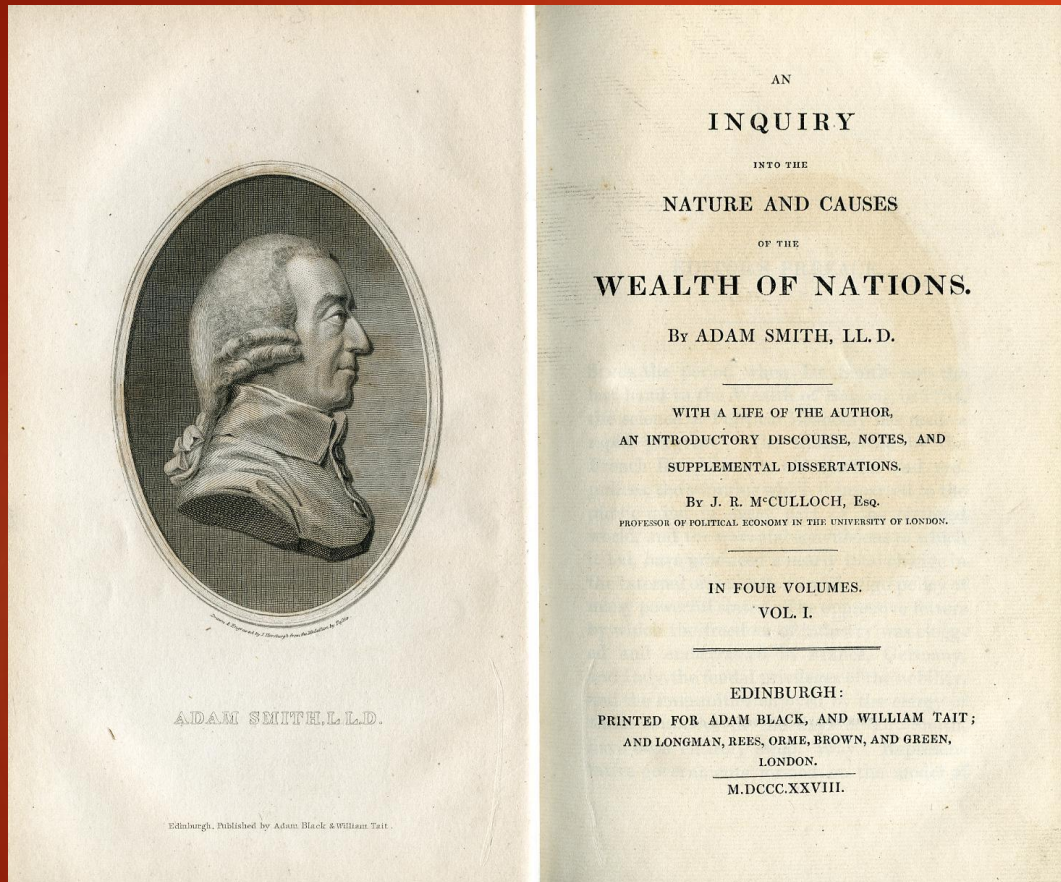


Mercantilism

- ◆ In the 17th century, power was measured by how much gold or silver countries had
- ◆ Mercantilism called for heavy government involvement in the economy, for the accumulation of capital, aka material wealth available to produce more wealth
- ◆ This led to the formation of the cottage industry.



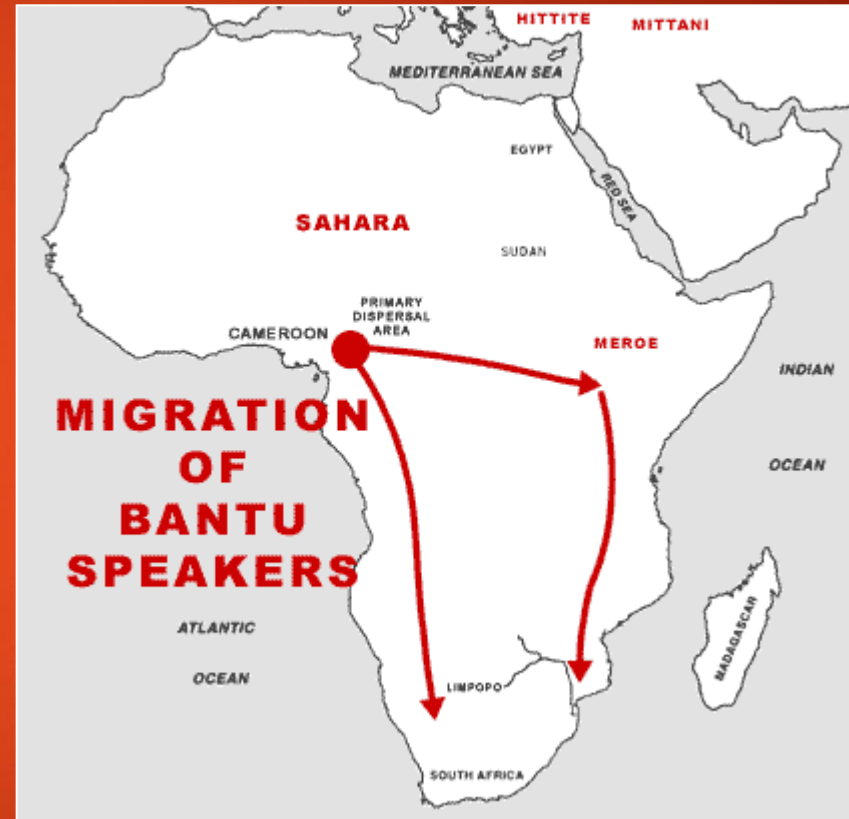
Adam Smith



- ◆ Turned against mercantilism and produced The Wealth of Nations
- ◆ He believed in the idea of free trade and to rely on the laws of supply and demand which will make everyone wealthier in the long run
- ◆ Believed the market would regulate itself

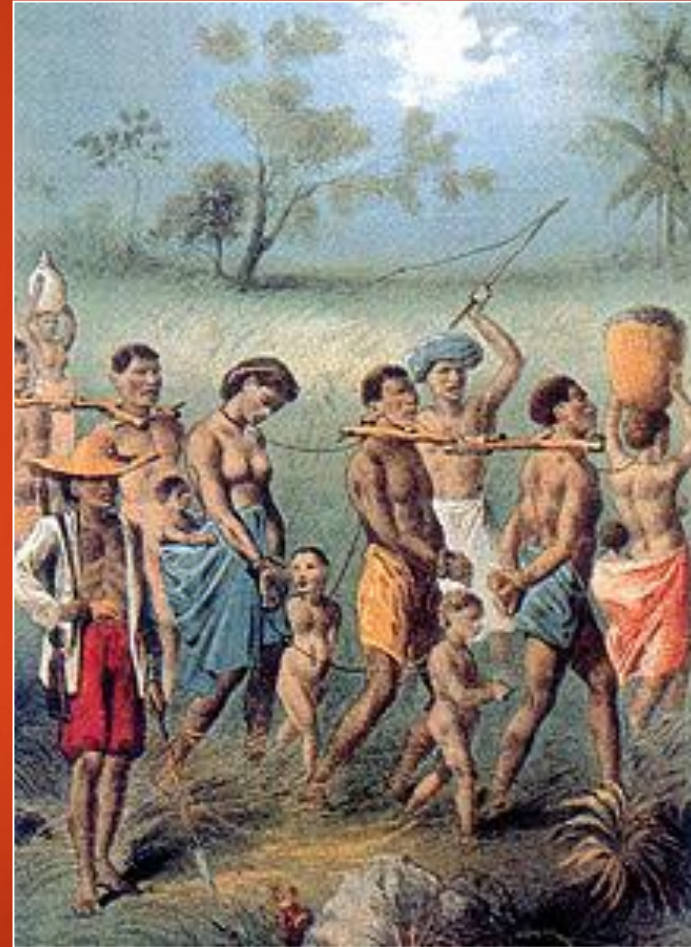
History of African Slavery

- ▶ Slavery has existed since antiquity
- ▶ It became common in Africa after the Bantu migrations spread agriculture to all parts of the continent



History of African Slavery

- ▶ Most slaves in Africa were war captives
- ▶ Once enslaved, an individual had no personal or civil rights
- ▶ Owners could order slaves to do any kind of work, punish them, and sell them as chattel
- ▶ Most slaves worked as cultivators

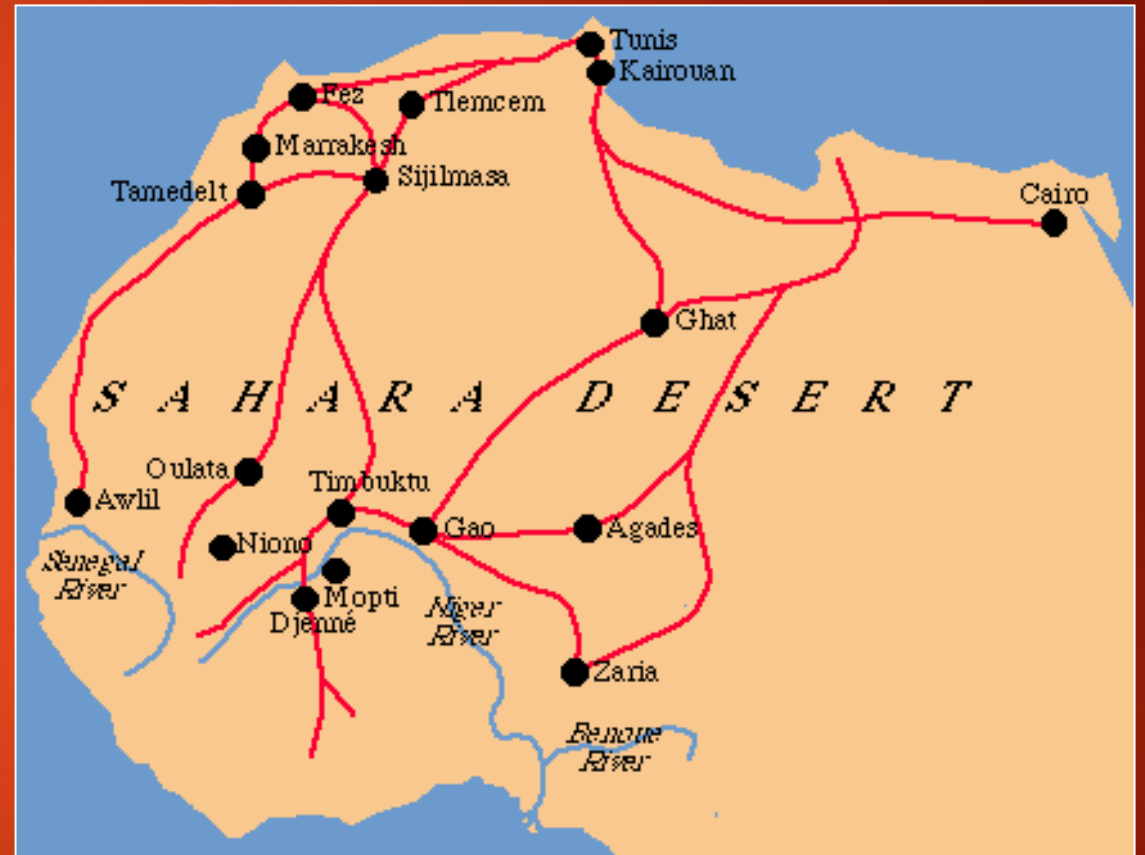


History of African Slavery

- ▶ African law did not recognize individual land ownership so wealth and power in Africa came from not owning land but by controlling the human labor that made it productive
- ▶ Slaves were a form of investment and a sign of wealth

Islamic Slave Trade

- ▶ After the 8th Century, Muslim merchants from north Africa, Arabia, and Persia sought African slaves for trade in the Mediterranean basin, southwest Asia, India, and as far away as southeast Asia and China
- ▶ The Islamic slave trade lasted into the 20th Century and resulted in the deportation of as many as 10 million Africans

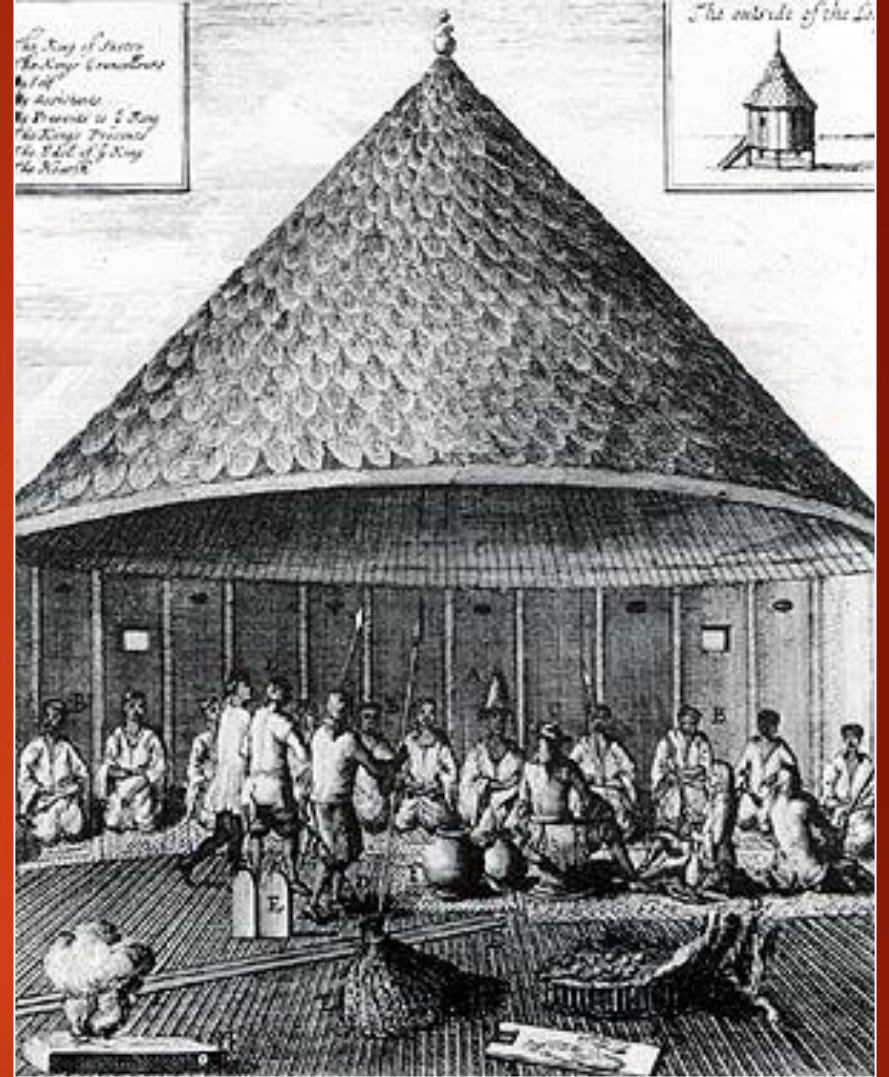


European Slave Trade

- ▶ By the time Europeans arrived in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 15th and 16th Centuries, the slave trade was a well-established feature in African society
- ▶ A detailed system for capturing, selling, and distributing slaves had been in place for over 500 years
- ▶ With the arrival of the Europeans and the demand for slaves in the Americas, the slave trade expanded dramatically

Portuguese Slave Traders

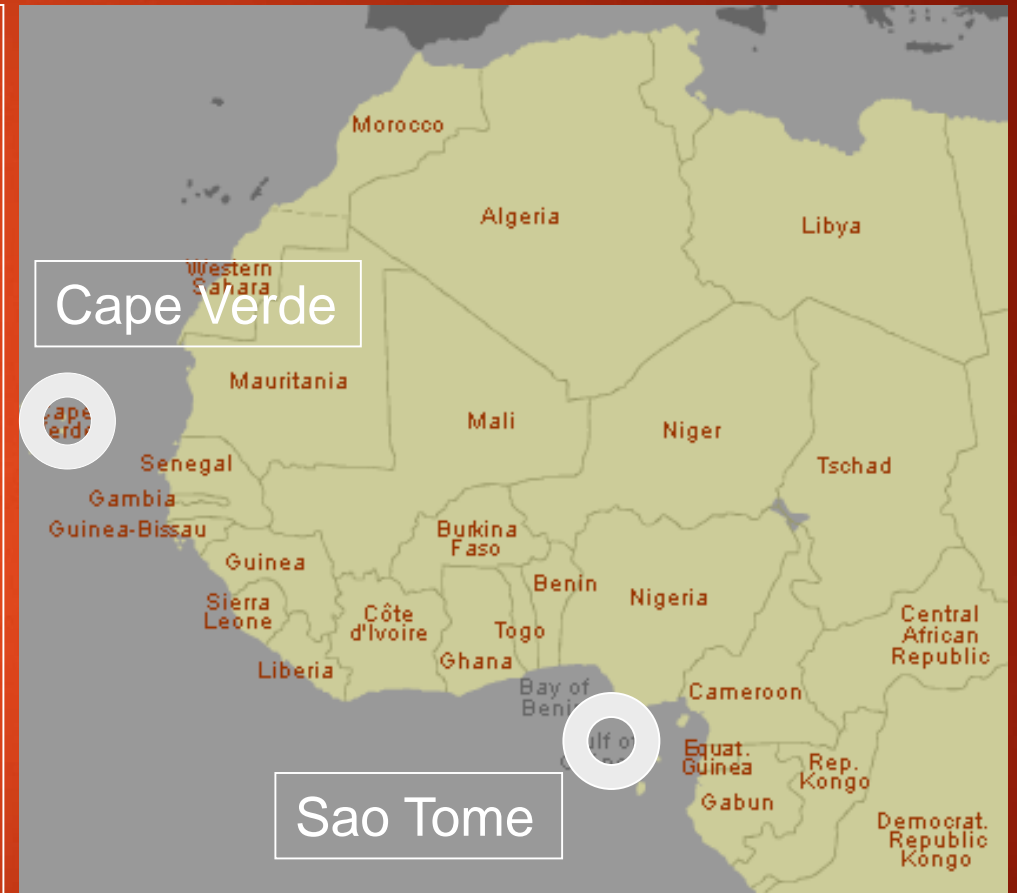
- ▶ Portuguese began capturing slaves in Africa in the 15th Century, but quickly learned it was easier to buy them
- ▶ In Europe, slaves usually worked as miners, porters, or domestic servants since free peasants and serfs cultivated the land



Europeans and Africans
Meet to Trade

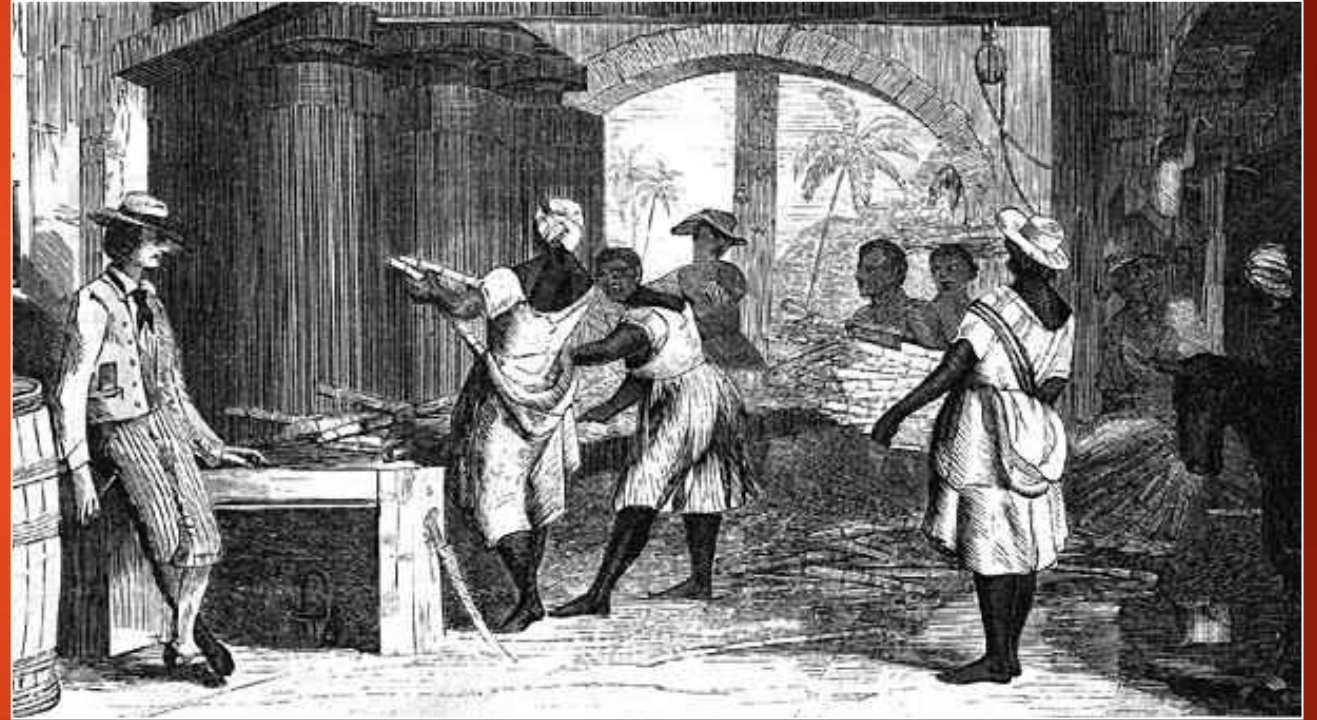
Portuguese Slave Trade

- ▶ When the Portuguese discovered the Azores, Madeiras, Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome in the 15th Century they were all uninhabited
- ▶ The Portuguese population was too small to provide a large number of colonists
- ▶ The sugar plantations required a large labor force, Slaves filled this demand



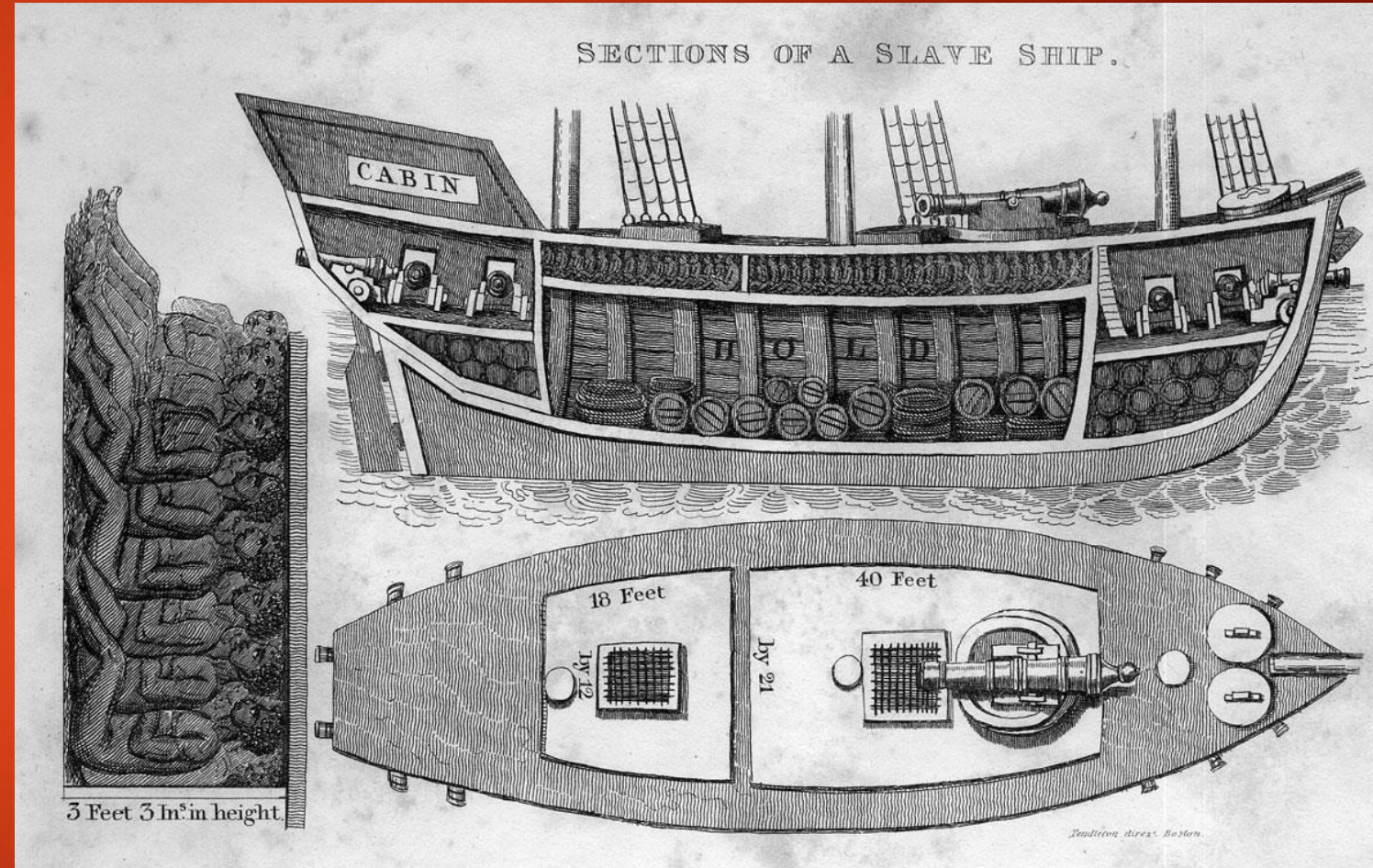
Slave Trade and Sugar

- ▶ By the 1520s some 2,000 slaves per year were shipped to Sao Tome
- ▶ Some thereafter, Portuguese entrepreneurs extended the use of slave labor to South America
- ▶ Eventually Brazil would become the wealthiest of the sugar-producing lands in the western hemisphere



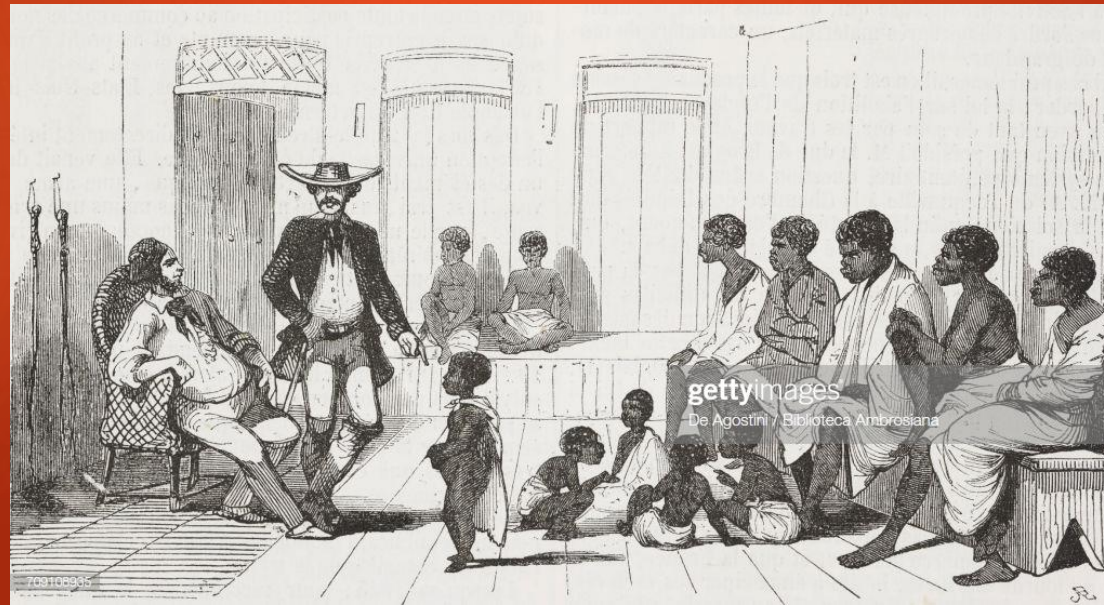
Slavery Expands

- ▶ As disease reduced the native populations in Spanish conquered territories, the Spanish began relying on imported slaves from Africa
- ▶ In 1518, the first shipment of slaves went directly from west Africa to the Caribbean where the slaves worked on sugar plantations
- ▶ By the 1520s, the Spanish had introduced slaves to Mexico, Peru, and Central America where they worked as cultivators and miners
- ▶ By the early 17th Century, the British had introduced slaves to North America



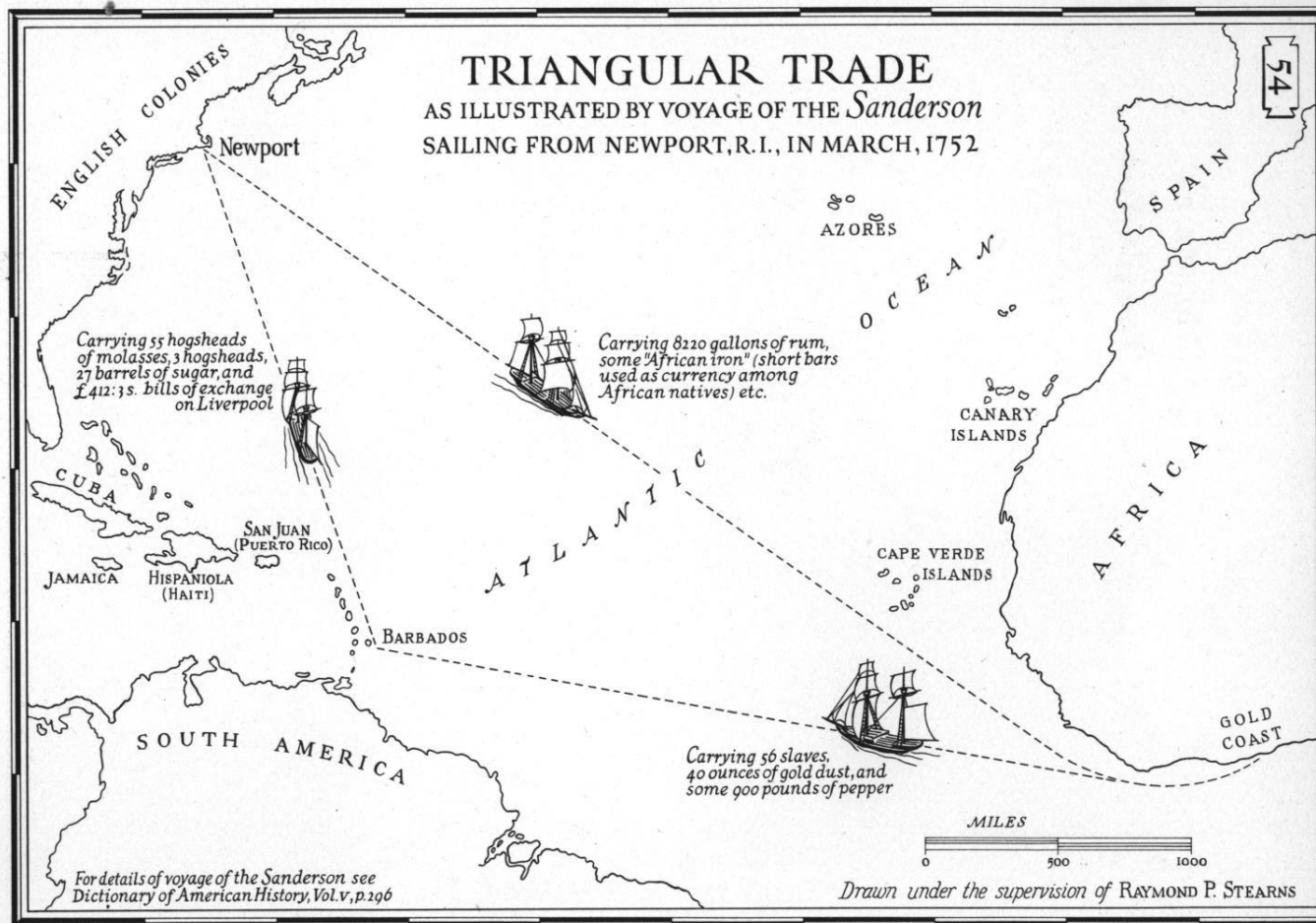
Triangular Trade

- ▶ The demand for labor in the western hemisphere stimulated a profitable three-legged trading pattern
 - ▶ European manufactured goods, namely cloth and metal wares, especially firearms, went to Africa where they were exchanged for slaves
 - ▶ The slaves were then shipped to the Caribbean and Americas where they were sold for cash or sometimes bartered for sugar or molasses
 - ▶ Then the ships returned to Europe loaded with American products





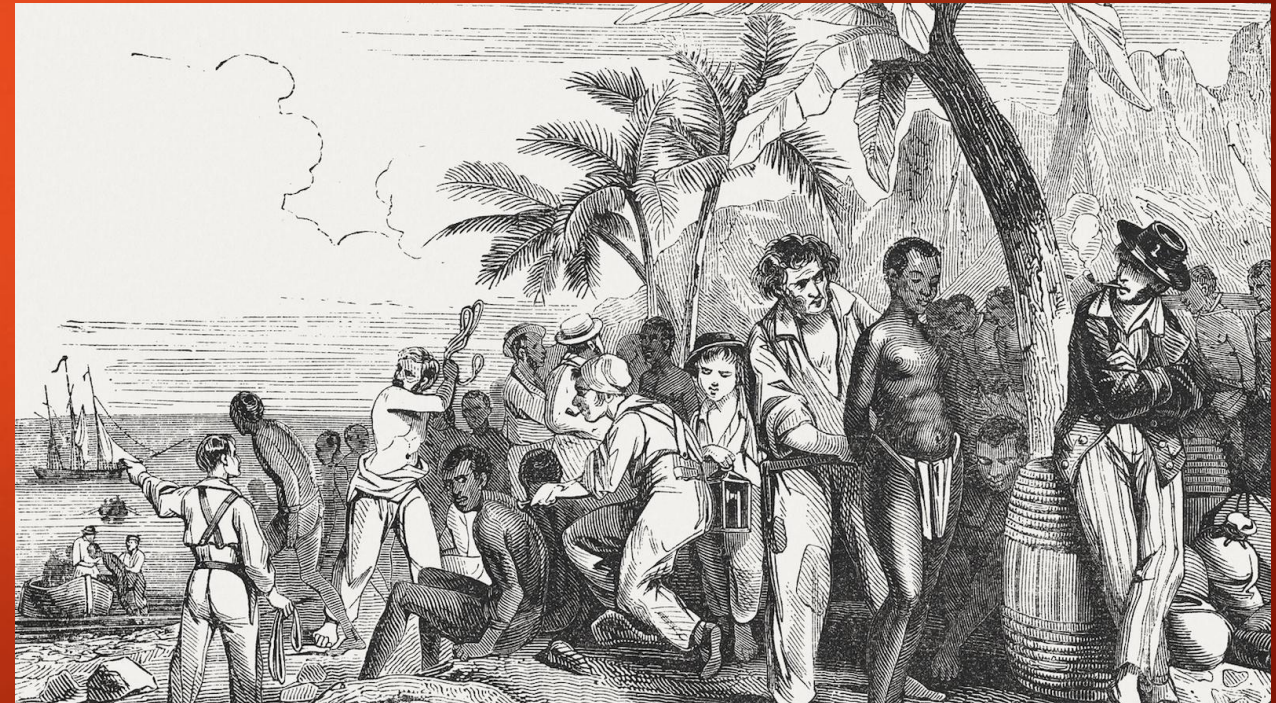
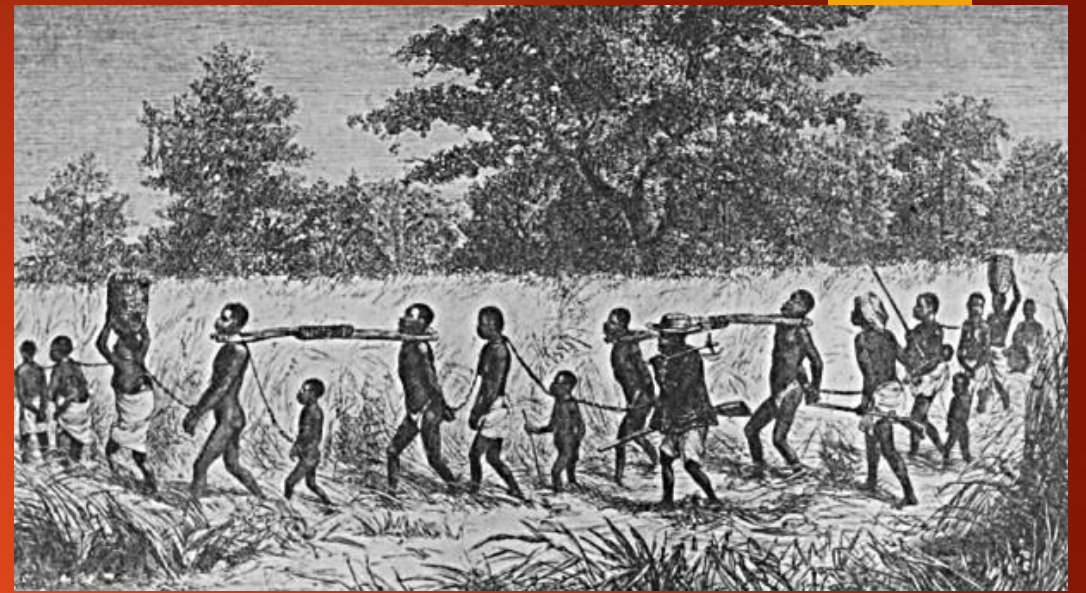
Typical Triangular Trade Route



“Molasses to rum to slaves
 Who sail the ships back to Boston
 Ladened with gold, see it gleam
 Whose fortunes are made in the triangle trade
 Hail slavery, the New England dream!”
 – Song from the play 1776

Capture

- ▶ The original capture of slaves was almost always violent
- ▶ As European demand grew, African chieftains organized raiding parties to seize individuals from neighboring societies
- ▶ Others launched wars specifically for the purpose of capturing slaves

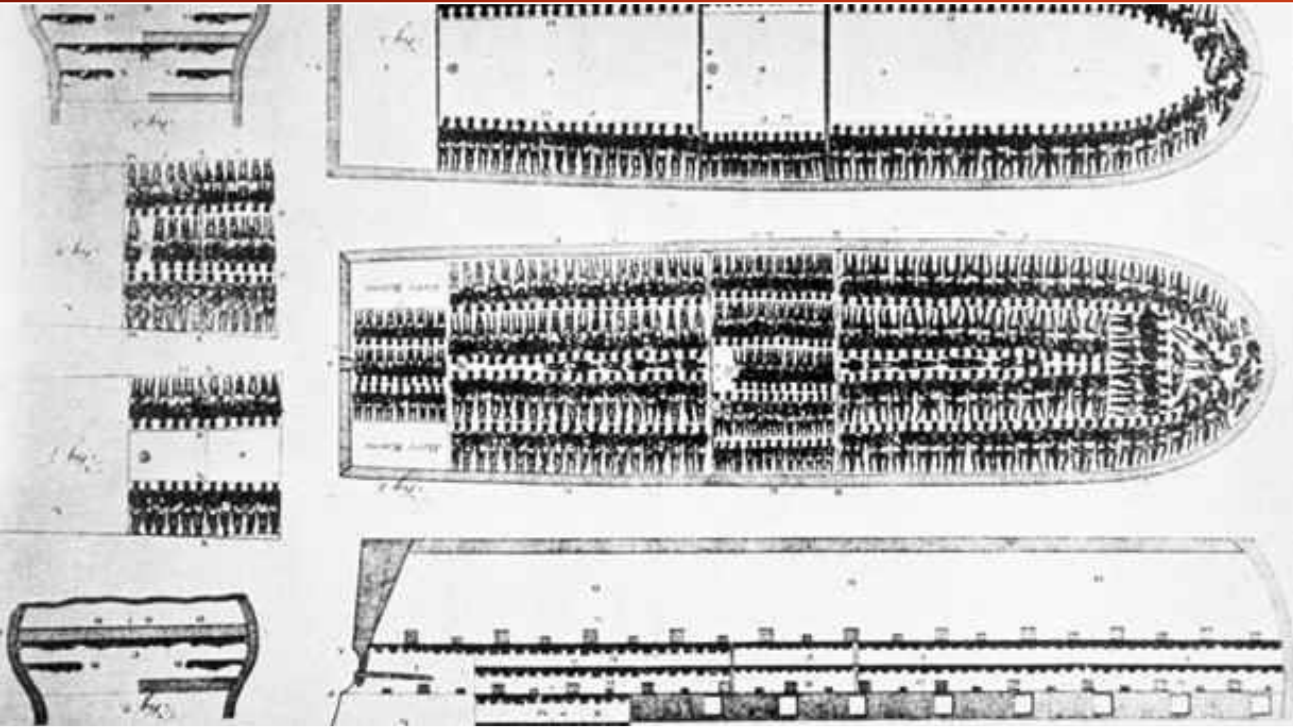


Middle Passage

- ▶ Following capture, slaves were force- marched to holding pens before being loaded on ships
- ▶ The trans-Atlantic journey was called the “Middle Passage”
- ▶ The ships were filthy, hot, and crowded



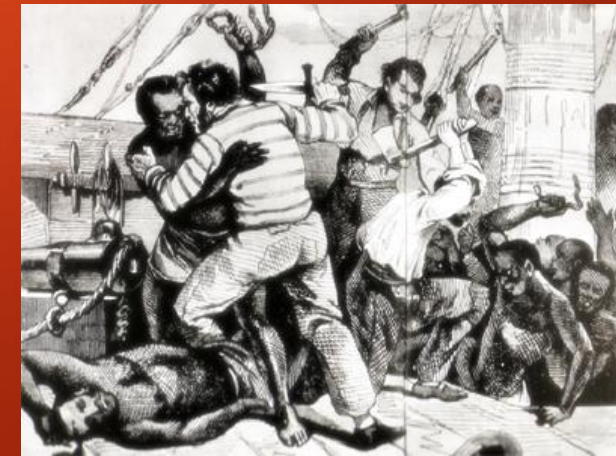
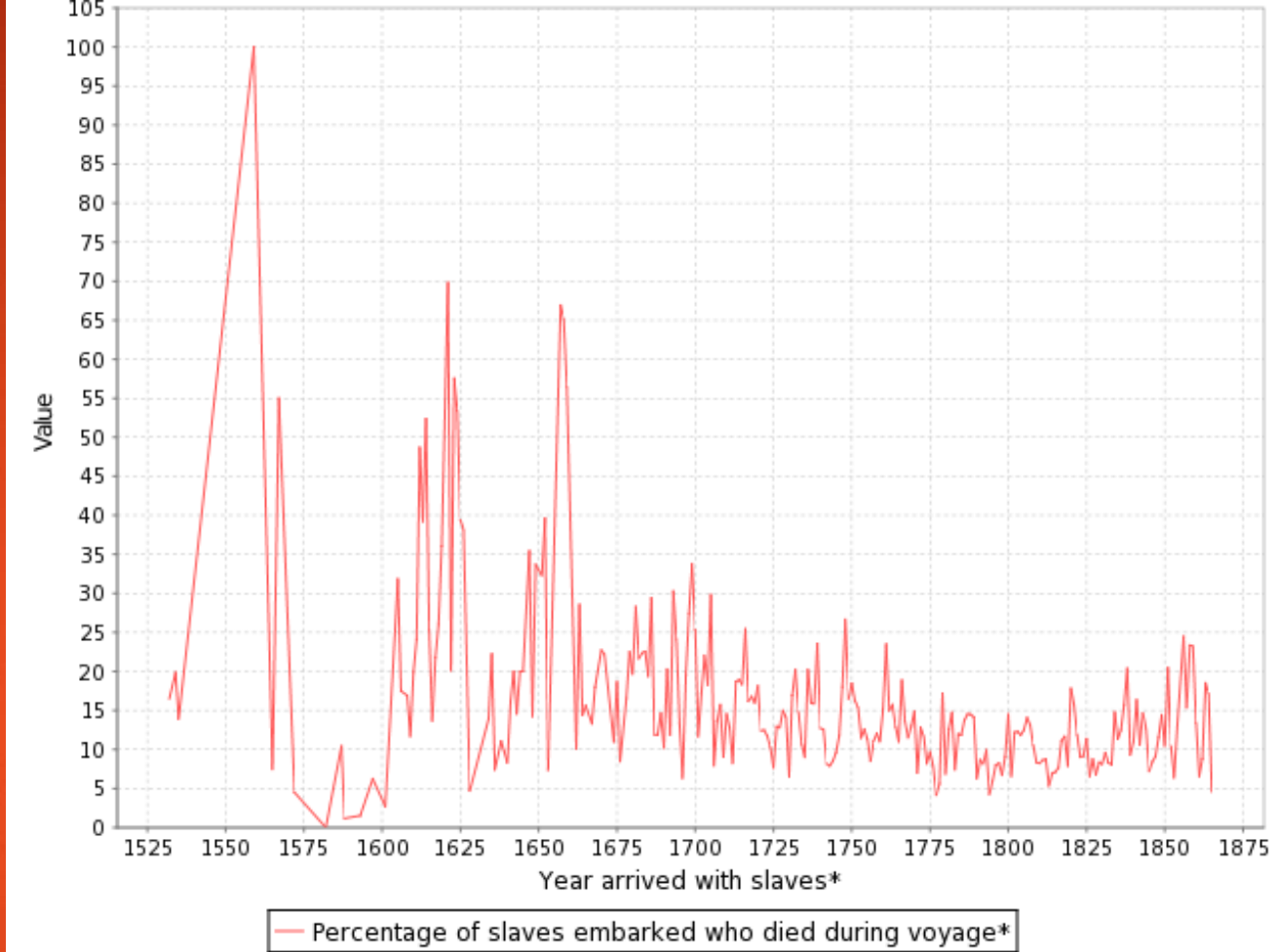
Middle Passage



- ▶ Most ships provided slaves with enough room to sit upright, but not enough to stand
- ▶ Others forced slaves to lie in chains with barely 20 inches space between them

Middle Passage

- ▶ Crews attempted to keep as many slaves alive as possible to maximize profits, but treatment was extremely cruel
 - ▶ Some slaves refused to eat and crew members used tools to pry open their mouths and force-feed them
 - ▶ Sick slaves were cast overboard to prevent infection from spreading
- ▶ During the early days of the slave trade, mortality rates were as high as 50%
- ▶ As the volume of trade increased and conditions improved (bigger ships, more water, better nourishment and facilities), mortality eventually declined to about 5%



Middle Passage

- ▶ The time a ship took to make the Middle Passage depended upon several factors including its point of origin in Africa, the destination in the Americas, and conditions at sea such as winds, currents, and storms.
- ▶ With good conditions and few delays, a 17th Century Portuguese slave ship typically took 30 to 50 days to sail from Angola to Brazil.
- ▶ British, French, and Dutch ships transporting slaves between Guinea and their Caribbean island possessions took 60 to 90 days.
- ▶ As larger merchant ships were introduced, these times reduced somewhat



Arrival

- ▶ When the slave ship docked, the slaves would be taken off the ship and placed in a pen
- ▶ There they would be washed and their skin covered with grease, or sometimes tar, to make them look healthy (and therefore more valuable)
- ▶ They would also be branded with a hot iron to identify them as slaves



Auctions

- ▶ Slaves were sold at auctions
- ▶ Buyers physically inspected the slaves, to include their teeth as an indication of the slave's age
- ▶ Auctioneers had slaves perform various acts to demonstrate their physical abilities



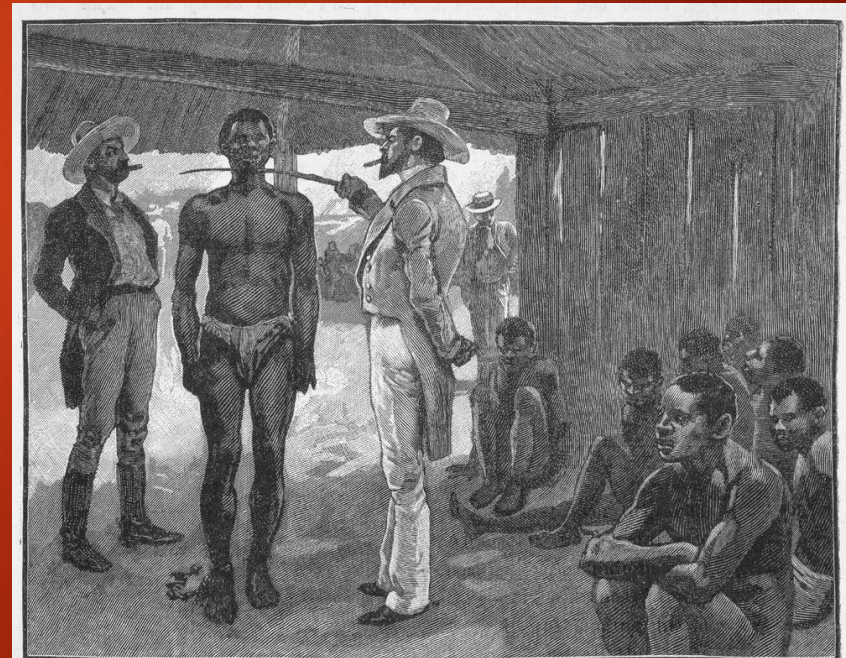
Auctions

▶ “We were not many days in the merchant’s custody, before we were sold after their usual manner... On a signal given, (as the beat of a drum), buyers rush at once into the yard where the slaves are confined, and make a choice of that parcel they like best. The noise and clamor with which this is attended, and the eagerness visible in the countenances of the buyers, serve not a little to increase the apprehension of terrified Africans... In this manner, without scruple, are relations and friends separated, most of them never to see each other again. I remember in the vessel in which I was brought over... there were several brothers who, in the sale, were sold in different lots; and it was very moving on this occasion, to see and hear their cries in parting.”

▶ Olaudah Equiano, *The Interesting Narrative of Olaudah Equiano*

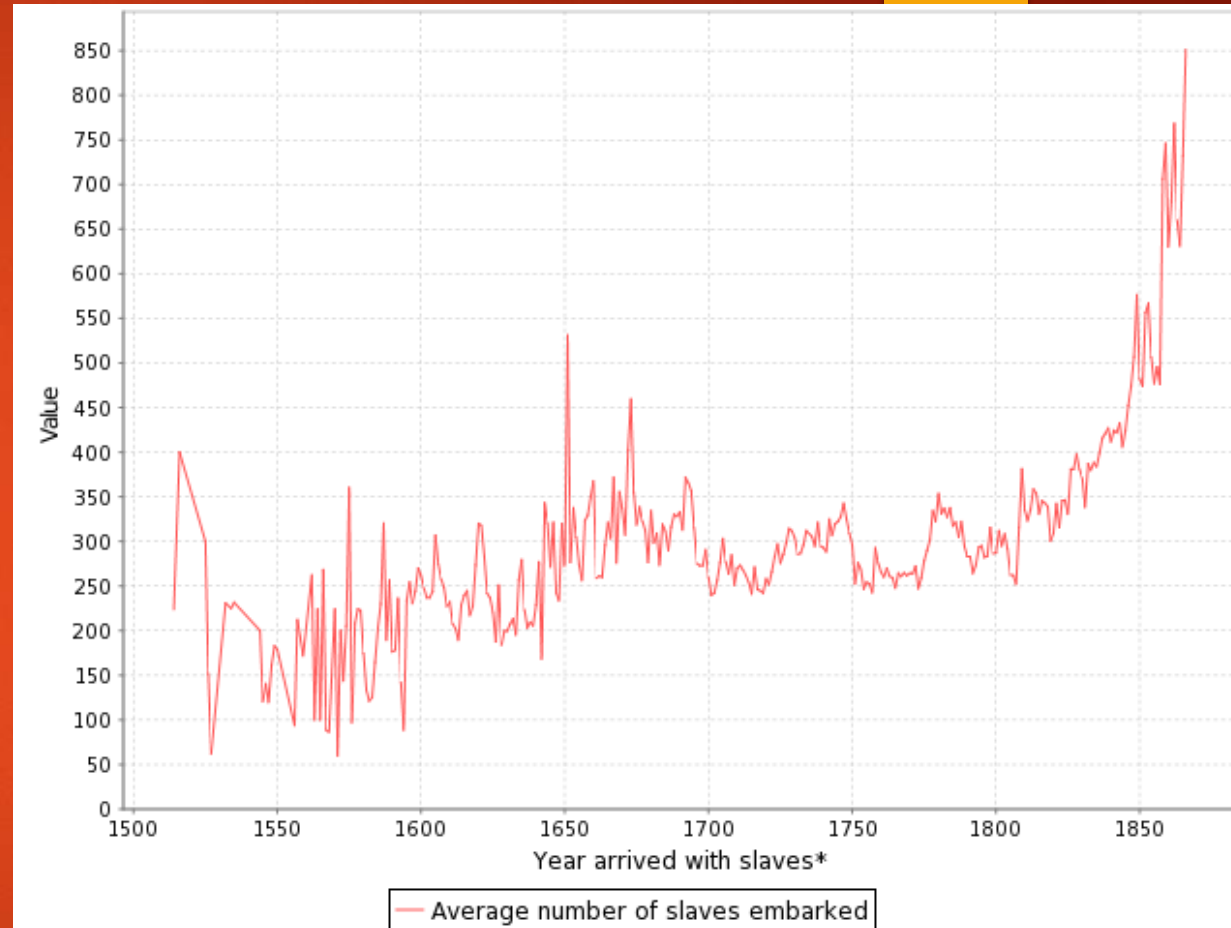


Husbands, Wives, and Families sold indiscriminately to different purchasers, are violently separated—probably never to meet again.



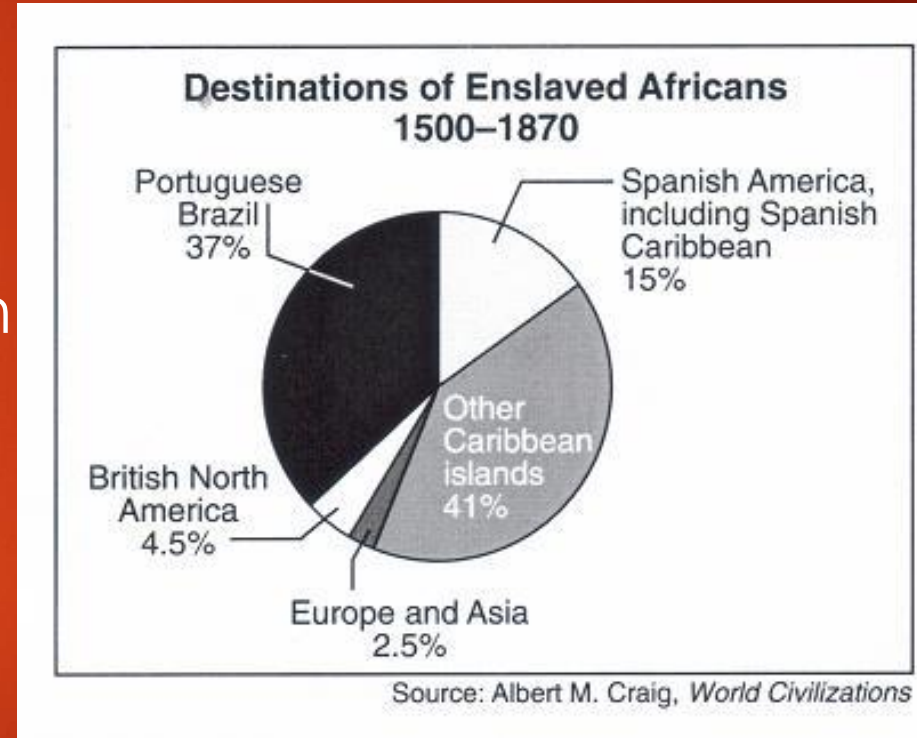
Volume of the Slave Trade

- ▶ Late 15th and 16th Century... 2,000 Africans exported each year
- ▶ 17th Century... 20,000 per year
- ▶ 18th Century... 55,000 per year
 - ▶ **1780s... 88,000 per year**
- ▶ All told, some 12 million Africans were transported to the western hemisphere via the Atlantic Slave Trade
- ▶ Another 4 million died resisting capture or during captivity before arriving at their destination



Slavery in the Caribbean and South America

- ▶ Disease, brutal working conditions, and poor sanitation and nutrition resulted in high mortality rates
- ▶ Owners imported mainly male slaves and allowed few to establish families which resulted in low reproduction
- ▶ To keep up the needed numbers, plantation owners imported a steady stream of slaves
 - ▶ Of all slaves delivered to the western hemisphere, about 50% went to Caribbean destinations
 - ▶ About 33% went to Brazil
 - ▶ Smaller numbers went elsewhere in South and Central America



Slavery in North America

- ▶ Diseases took less of a toll in North America and living conditions were usually less brutal
- ▶ Plantation owners imported large numbers of female slaves and encouraged their slaves to form families and bear children
 - ▶ Only about 5% of slaves delivered to the western hemisphere went to North America

Forms of Resistance

- ▶ Work slowly
- ▶ Sabotage
- ▶ Runaway
 - ▶ “Maroons” gathered together and built self-governing communities
- ▶ Revolt
 - ▶ Slaves outnumbered the owners and supervisors so revolt was always a threat
 - ▶ While causing much destruction, revolts were usually able to be suppressed because the owners had access to arms, horses, and military forces

Effects of the Slave Trade on Africa

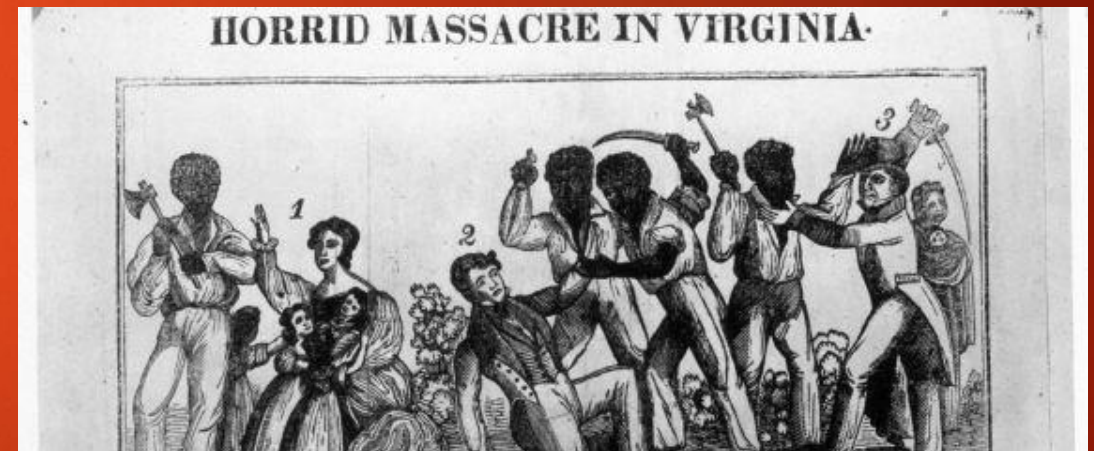
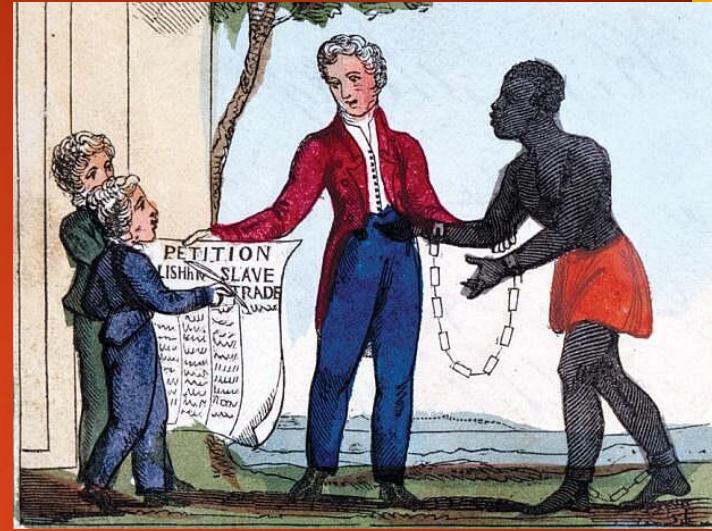
- ◆ Gender distributions in Ghana and Benin became imbalanced since two-thirds taken were men, leading to the practice of polygyny
- ◆ Economically those with firearms became wealthy and led to more fighting between the tribes
- ◆ Slowed the development of societies in Africa
- ◆ It did, however spur population growth and improve their diet through the Columbian Exchange



Trans-Atlantic Imports by Region 1450-1900		
Region	Number of slaves accounted for	%
Brazil	4,000,000	35.4
Spanish Empire	2,500,000	22.1
British West Indies	2,000,000	17.7
French West Indies	1,600,000	14.1
British North America and United States	500,000	4.4
Dutch West Indies	500,000	4.4
Danish West Indies	28,000	0.2
Europe (and Islands)	200,000	1.8
Total	11,328,000	100

The End of the Atlantic Slave Trade

- ◆ Over time, the drive for abolition of the slave trade thanks to the Enlightenment philosophers led to the end of the slave trade
- ◆ Slave revolts began to be common such as the French colony of Saint Domingue by Toussaint L'Ouverture
- ◆ By 1888, slavery in the Americas was abolished, in Haiti and the US by full-scale war



4.5 Maritime Empires are Maintained and Developed

- ▶ **EQ:** What economic strategies did maritime empires use to increase their power, and how did the developing empires affect political, economic, religious, and cultural dynamics?
- ▶ **Big Picture: Maritime empires transformed commerce from local, small scale trading, mostly based on barter, to large-scale international trade using gold and silver.** These empires used new economic models, such as joint-stock companies. The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of labor- including slaves- and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples. **Silver, sugar, and slavery were the keys to the development of these mercantilist empires.**

Commercial Revolution

◆ The change from small-scale barter trade, to international-scale gold/ silver trade. Which affected the world in 4 key areas...

◆ Development of European colonies

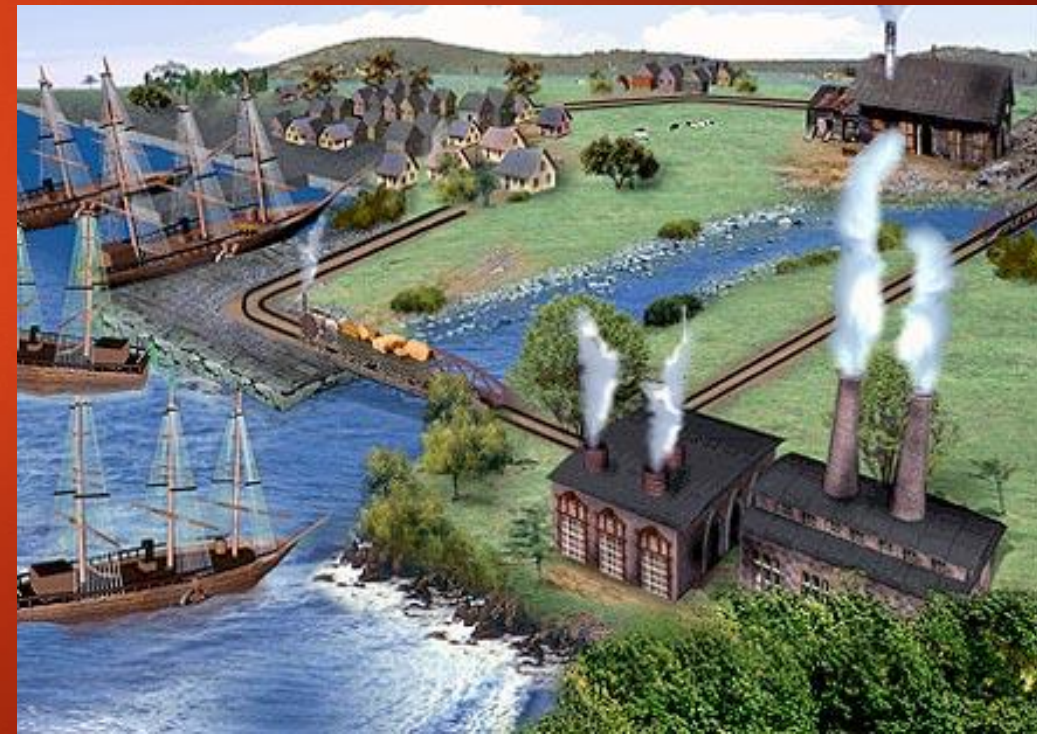
◆ Opening of new ocean trade routes

◆ Population Growth

◆ Inflation

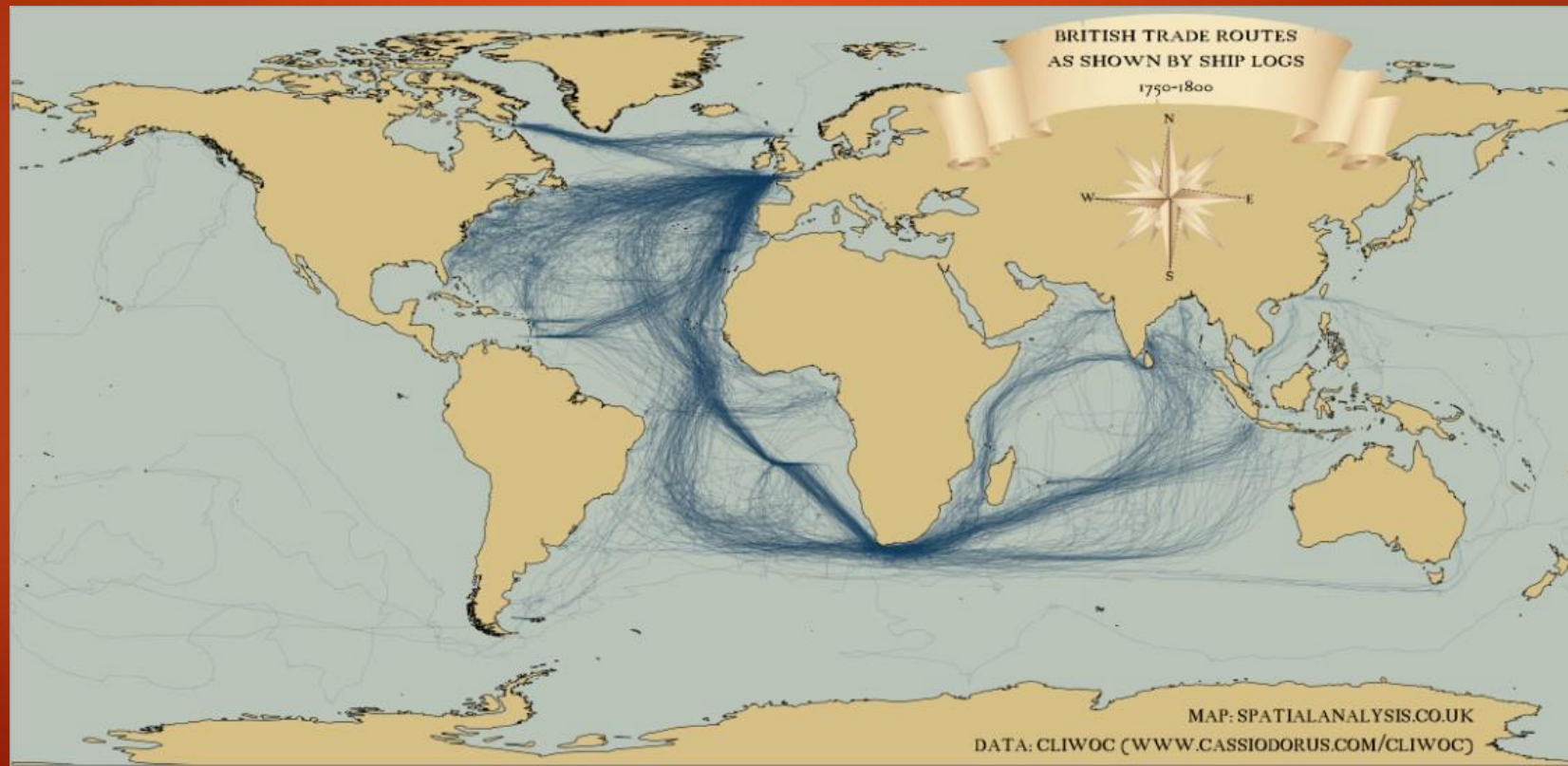
◆ Increased peasant and artisan labor:

- ◆ Western Europe— wool and linen
- ◆ India—cotton
- ◆ China—silk



Joint-Stock Companies

- ◆ Investors who invested by purchasing stocks in companies so they would share in the profits and failures in exploration and trading ventures
- ◆ the principle that an investor was not responsible for a company's debt it offered limited liability, or other liabilities beyond the amount of an investment, making investing safer.



Joint-Stock Companies

- ◆ The Dutch, English, and French all developed joint-stock companies in the 17th century.
- ◆ The British East India Company in 1600 and the Dutch East India Company in 1602 establish joint-stock companies.
- ◆ Joint-stock companies were a driving force behind the development of maritime empires.
- ◆ They allowed continued exploration with ventures to colonize and develop with limited risk to investors



Colonial Administration



- ▶ Spanish appointed viceroys to act as administrators and reps of the Spanish Crown
- ▶ Established audiencias, or royal courts so Spanish settlers could appeal the viceroys' decisions
- ▶ Also people born in America of Spanish decent were called creoles, who enjoyed political dominance in New Spain

Syncretic Belief Systems in the Americas

- ▶ Santeria- means “the way of the saints.” Originally an African faith, it became popular in Cuba and then traveled throughout Latin America and to North America
- ▶ Vodun- means “spirit” or “deity.” This belief system originated with African peoples of Dahomey, Kongo, and Yoruba who were enslaved and living in Saint-Domingue, which is now Haiti.
- ▶ Candomblé’ means “dance to honor the gods.” It is a combination of Yoruba, Fon, and Bantu beliefs from different parts of Africa. It developed in Brazil.
- ▶ Islam- 1 in 10 of the enslaved Africans practiced Islam.

4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power

- ▶ **EQ:** How did the development of state power result in external and internal challenges in the period between 1450 and 1750?
- ▶ **Big Picture:** As empires changed, **groups resisted state expansion through a variety of challenges to state power.** Some of these **revolts occurred in the home of the empire.** Several powers sought to create empires in the 16th and 17th centuries. **They fought with one another and with indigenous people.**

Resistance to Portugal in Africa

- ▶ In 1624, Ana Nzinga became ruler of Ndongo in south-central Africa (present-day Angola).
- ▶ Nzinga became an ally of Portugal. She was baptized as a Christian.
- ▶ However, the alliance broke down and Nzinga and her people fled west to Matamba and offered runaway slaves freedom.
- ▶ Matamba grew into an economically strong state.



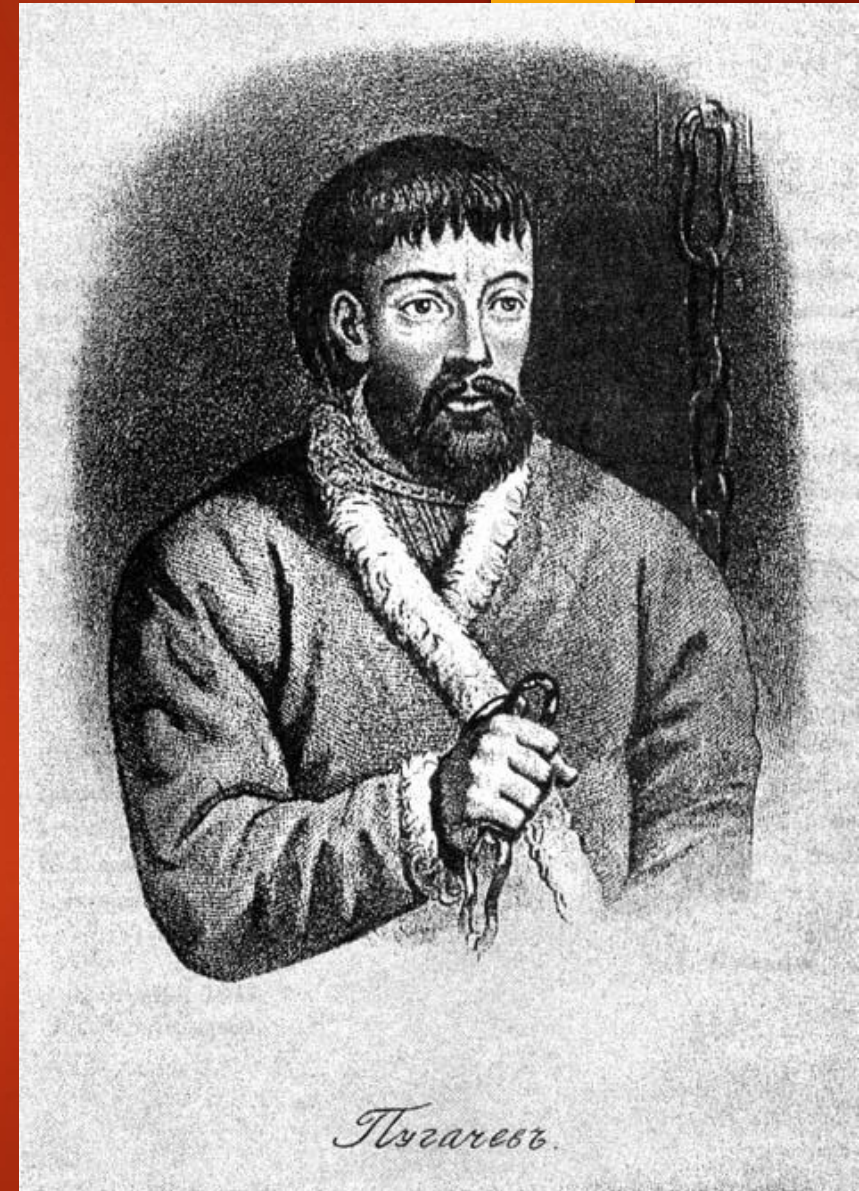
ANN ZINGHA,
Queen of Matamba.

*The original of this picture, painted on parchment, is to be found in Portugal
in a convent of Coimbra.*

London published by R. & D. Curzon, at Bell's, St. James's Square.

Resistance in Russia

- ▶ Conditions for serfs had improved in Western Europe by the 14th century, this was not true for Russia. It also continued even after the last serfs were freed in England in 1574 under Elizabeth I.
- ▶ As Russian territory expanded west to the Baltic and east to Siberia, the institution of serfdom expanded with it.
- ▶ Cossacks and Peasant Rebellions
 - ▶ The Coassack's (runaway serfs who lived in southwest Mosco, near the Black Sea) were a fiercely independent warrior group
 - ▶ There were hired as mercenaries to defend "Mother Russia"
 - ▶ Yemelyan Pugachev began a rebellion against Catherine the Great in 1774 for giving nobility power over the serfs in exchange for political loyalty.
 - ▶ The Pugachev Rebellion caused Catherine to increase her oppression of the peasants in return for the support of the nobles to help her avoid future revolts.



Yemelyan Pugachev

Rebellion in South Asia

- ▶ The Maratha- a Hindu warrior group- fought the Mughals in a series of battles from 1680-1707. They created the Maratha Empire.
- ▶ The empire lasted until 1818, effectively ending the Mughal rule of India



Revolts in the Spanish Empire

- ▶ 1680, The Pueblo Revolt- the Pueblo and Apache, two indigenous groups, fought colonizers who were trying to force religious conversions.
- ▶ The indigenous killed about 400 Spaniards, drove the rest out of the area, and destroyed churches.
- ▶ BUT....in 1692 the Spanish reconquer the area.



Struggle for Power in England and its Colonies

- ▶ Maroon wars, Gloucester County Rebellion, Metacom's War were all examples of efforts of indigenous people to drive the British from the Americas.
- ▶ 1688-189 The Glorious Revolution (Bloodless Revolution) in England took place without much violence. It strengthened the power of Parliament, which passed a law forbidding Catholics to rule England. Religious tensions continued in England and throughout much of the world.



4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies

- ▶ **EQ:** How were social categories, roles, and practices maintained or changed from 1450 to 1750?
- ▶ **Big Picture:** As societies faced rebellions from outside and within, **social hierarchies began to develop and transform.** Throughout the world, civilization develop distinctive social hierarchies in which **people sought power and influence, while other struggled to stay alive.** Many **states created policies that discriminated against some groups** based on religion, ethnicity, or social class. Some **states also supported the formation of elite classes,** they both supported ruling power and challenged it.

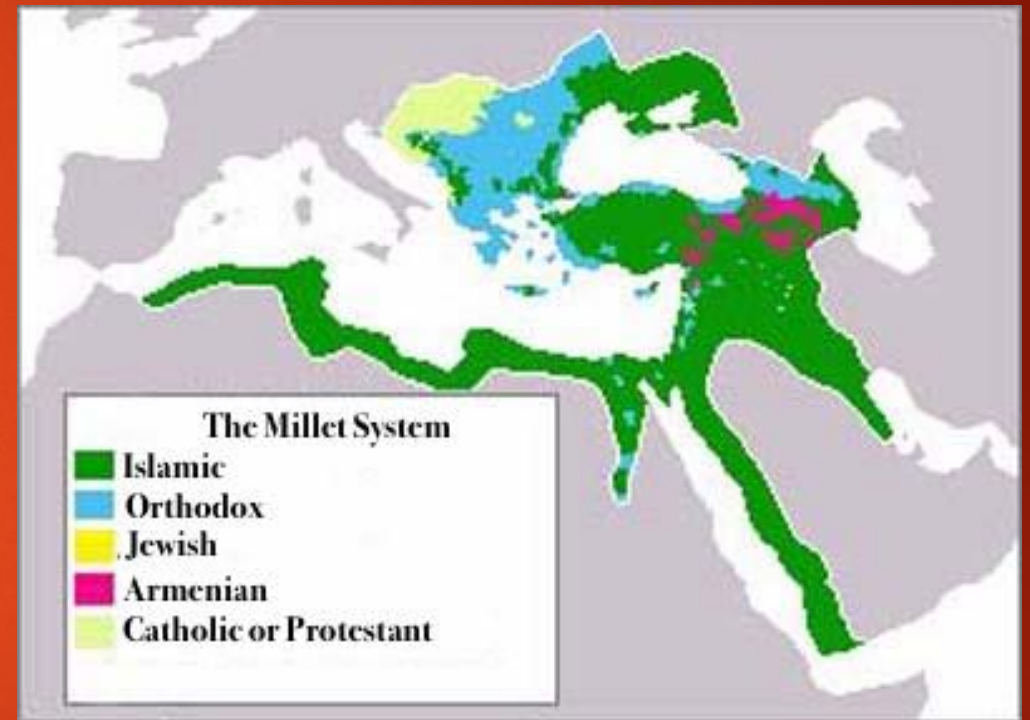
Social Classes in Gunpowder Empires



- ◆ Built around a warrior aristocracy, which competed with the *ulama* (scholars and experts in Islamic Law) for positions in the government.
- ◆ The Janissaries gained power and prestige.
- ◆ Sultans were at the top with *viziers* or strong advisors having more influence.
- ◆ Merchants and artisans formed a small middle class with peasants below, and finally slaves.
- ◆ Tension between the military elite and absolutist rulers became characteristic of all three Islamic Gunpowder Empires.
- ◆ Barbary pirates captured European slaves in the Mediterranean and then sold them to the sultan or other high ranking officials.
- ◆ Some people were impressed, or forced into service in the navy or other places... possibly more than a million between the 1500's and 1800's.

Treatment of Religious Minorities

- ◆ The empire was tolerant towards Jews and Christians, to deal with increasing diversity Mehmet II, introduced the millet system. Each millet was permitted to chose its own leader, practice its own religion, and live by its own religious orders or rules; Sharia law did not have effect within a non-Muslim millet.



Women in the Ottoman Empire

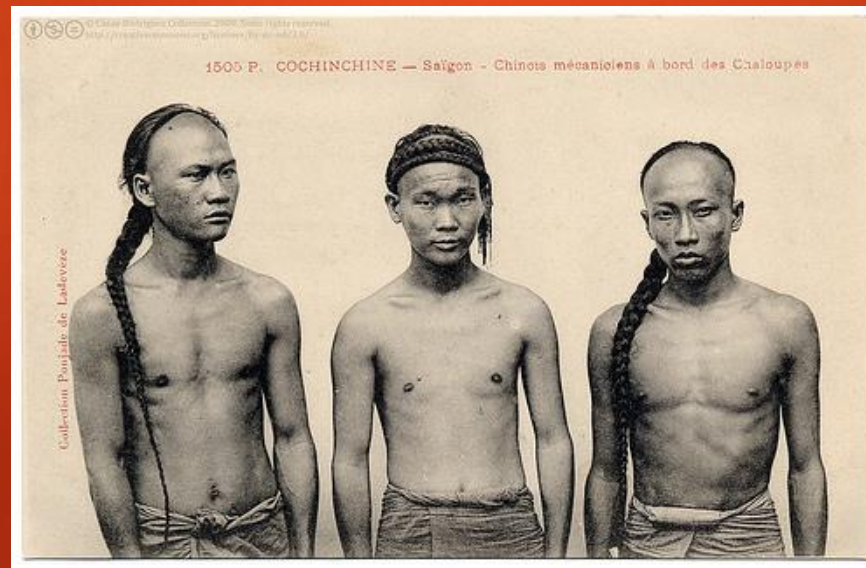
- ◆ Women played a social and political roles at court and many wives and concubines of the sultan tried to promote their own children as likely heirs to the throne, giving rise to “harem politics” a reference to the harem, a residence where a man’s wives and concubines lived.



- ◆ One woman became unusually powerful in the Ottoman Empire, her name was Roxelana. She was sold into slavery and forced to convert to Islam and entered the harem of Suleiman the Magnificent. He married her which was highly unusual.
- ◆ She went from being a slave to commissioning ambitious public works projects. While rare, it should that it was possible to obtain different social classes.

Manchu Power and Conflicts in the Qing Dynasty

- ◆ China's Qing Dynasty lasted from 1644 until 1912. Under this dynasty, the Manchu people from Manchuria ruled over the majority of Han Chinese and other ethnic groups.
- ◆ The Han ethnicity in China experienced Qing intolerance most severely.
- ◆ They were less tolerant than Mongol leaders, and wanted to make their culture dominant in China. Example, men were obligated to dress in the Manchu style, wearing queues (braided pigtails) and those who refused were executed.
- ◆ The Qing used Han Chinese defectors to carry out massacres against Han who refused to assimilate to Qing practices.
- ◆ Li Chengdong, orchestrated three separate massacres, later defector Liu Liangzuo massacred the entire population of Jiangyin, killing between 74,000 and 100,000 people.



Social Hierarchies

- ◆ Nobility in the Netherland and England continued to make gains.
- ◆ Nobility in France faces losses and the emerging middle class of merchants and skilled workers, the priestly class, and the common people, make gains.
- ◆ In France, Louis XIV is famous for saying, “I am the state.” However, Fredrick of Prussia saw things differently. He declared, “I am the first servant of the state.”
- ◆ Russian Boyars under Ivan Iv “Ivan the Terrible” were forced to move to Mosco, where he could keep them under surveillance.
- ◆ The Casta System in Latin America assigned people their levels at baptism and could not move up except by intermarriage. People in the bottom layers of the hierarchy had to pay higher taxes and tributes, even though they could often afford them.



Louis XIV

4.8 Continuity and Change from 1450 to 1750

- ▶ **EQ:** How did economic developments from 1450 to 1750 affect social structures over time?
- ▶ **Big Picture: By 1750 most of the world was integrated within a system of economic, political, and cultural connections.** Better technology enabled the Eastern and Western hemispheres to connect. Religions and cultural practices continued to spread as a result of these interactions, but they also transformed. Coercive labor systems continued to exist in this newly connected world. New economic systems also sought to exploit natural resources and generate wealth for Western European nations.

Continuity and Change from 1450 to 1750

- ▶ The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and had a significant social impact on the world.
- ▶ Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation.
- ▶ The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.
- ▶ Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.
- ▶ The demand for labor intensified as a result of the growing global demand for raw materials and finished products. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed in nature, plantations expanded, and the Atlantic slave trade developed and intensified.
- ▶ Empires achieved increased scope and influence around the world, shaping and being shaped by the diverse populations they incorporated.
- ▶ Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.

Continuities in Religion

- Islam continues its spread across Sub-Saharan Africa and into East and Southeast Asia (Indonesia and Philippines)
- Buddhism moves across SE Asia and into parts of Central Asia
- Hinduism is core in India

Continuities in Trade

- Indian Ocean trade continued to thrive
- European merchants could only join if they cooperated with the local rulers of the port cities because they couldn't dominate this long-established organization
- Atlantic trade volume eventually surpassed the Indian Ocean trade

Continuities in Agriculture

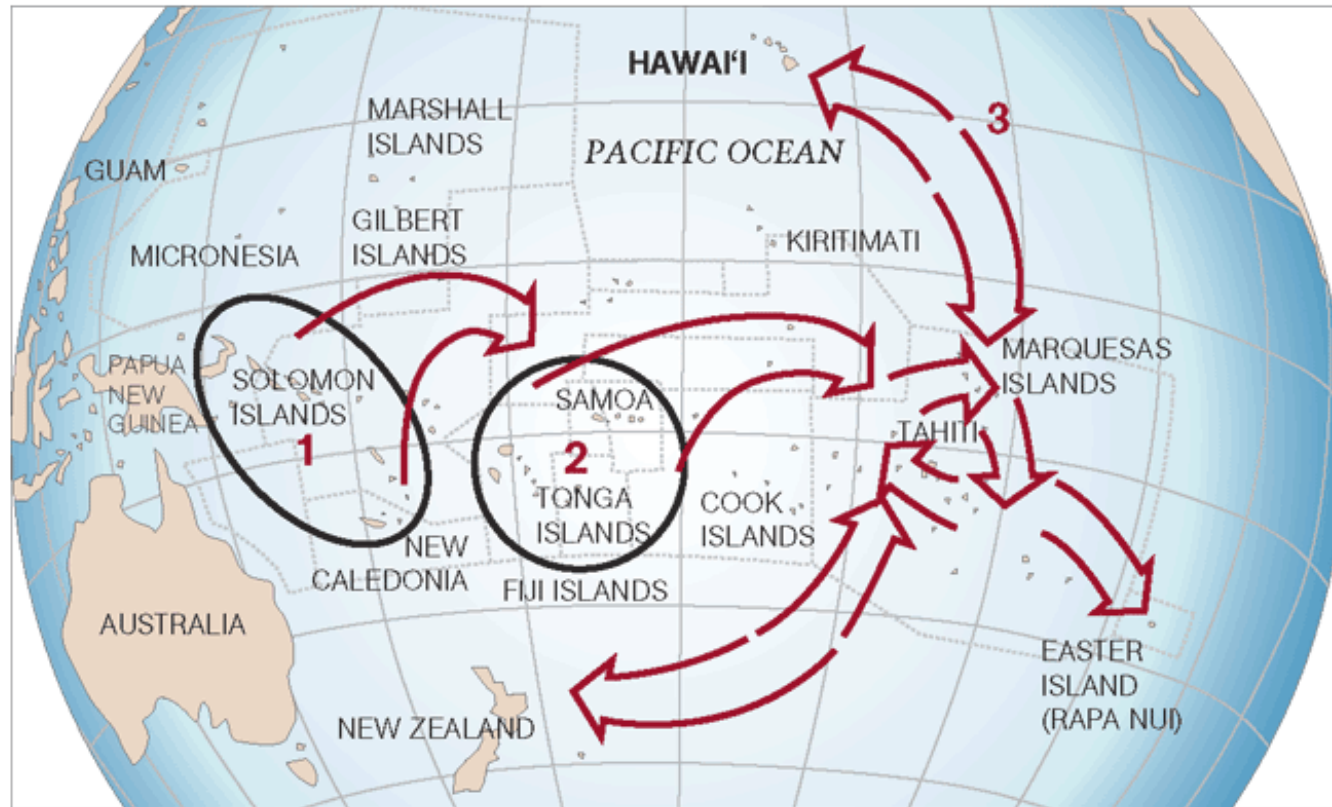
- Most people in the world were STILL farmers – most growing just enough for their families to live on with a little left over to sell
- Others grew a single crop to be exported for food (initial commercial farming)
- Changes occurred because of the flood of new foods from the Americas

Continuities in Migrations

- Just before 1492 most mass migrations had ended
 - Hawaii inhabited by 900
 - Tahiti by c 1300
 - Bantu Migration near end – built Great Zimbabwe

Carbon dating and other techniques are leading archaeologists to a new view of the settlement of eastern Polynesia – supported by Polynesian cultural tradition – which suggests a comparatively recent settlement of eastern Polynesia and the existence of a vibrant voyaging and trading culture.

- 1** Voyagers left the region of New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia about 3,000 years ago, in 1000 to 800 B.C.
- 2** They arrived in the Fiji-Tonga-Samoa region, where they spent as much as 1,500 years before sailing out of Samoa, perhaps no earlier than 500 A.D.
- 3** While orthodox theory suggests a central east Polynesia jumping-off area in the Marquesas-Society Islands area, new archaeological work suggests the voyagers kept moving and quickly established a regional homeland – a multi-archipelago Polynesian homeland connected by active canoe voyaging, a single language and culture. Hawai'i was among the early settlements in 800 to 1000 A.D., perhaps established about the same time voyagers found the Marquesas, Tahiti and other islands. Outliers like Aotearoa (New Zealand) and Rapa Nui (Easter Island) may have been settled as late as 1200 A.D.



Developments in Literature

Works	Country	Dates	Significance
Collected works of William Shakespeare	England	1564-1616	Set the precedent for European style in prose, poetry, and drama
Don Quixote by Cervantes	Spain	1547-1616	Was the first great novel in European Literature
Epic of Sundiata	Mali Empire in West Africa	1210-1260	Spread the story orally of the founder of the Mali Empire for generations before being written down
Journey to the West	China	1592	Used Buddhist, Taoist, and Confucian symbolism in the format of a novel
Kabuki Theater	Japan	17th Century	Dramatized love stories, conflicts, and other aspects of Japanese culture in a highly stylized and flashy form