

AP Super Saturday Review Session
Early Modern Period 1450 – 1750 CE

- I. The Age of Gunpowder Empires 1450 - 1600 CE
 - a. Guns heralded the rise of centralizing state structures and new styles of rulers. New institutions including commerce, intellectual pursuits, and religion also arose. It also represented the appearance of Europeans on the world stage, which however at this time they could not dominate.
 - b. Major events:
 - Fall of Constantinople and rise of the Ottoman Empire (Suleiman the Magnificent)
 - Safavids
 - Mughals (Akbar)

- II. The Beginning of European Dominance 1600 - 1750 CE
 - a. European technology and institutions gradually began to give European states a predominant influence including in their commercial operations. Within Europe changes in state structures and institutions heralded many future revolutions.
 - b. Major events:
 - Renaissance (rebirth arts and literature; humanism; printing press)
 - Reformation (Luther; Calvin; Henry VIII; Jesuits)
 - Scientific Revolution (Copernicus; Galileo; scientific method)
 - Enlightenment (questioning divine right; Hobbes; Locke; Rousseau; social contract; Montesquieu)
 - Exploration (Portugal vs. Spain; Treaty of Tordesillas; motivations for exploration; new technologies; Columbian Exchange; Encomienda system; slave trade; mercantalism)

- III. Isolated Asia 1450 – 1750 CE
 - a. China (Zheng He; Portuguese; Manchus and Qing; interaction with Europe - Qianlong)
 - b. Japan (Tokugawa shogunate; National Seclusion Policy)

- IV. Major Themes:
 - a. Rebalancing of major societies/power positions – West rises – military and economy
 - b. New contacts – rise of the Americas
 - c. Rise of Gunpowder Empires
 - d. Redefinition of world trade

- V. Big Picture questions:
 - a. Why did Europe become a dominant power during this time period? Was it because European nations vied for world dominance while other civilizations didn't, or because of technological superiority? Was it for

some other reason? Why did some of the European nation-states develop vast empires while others did not?

- b. What were some of the differences among the ways in which non-European cultures interacted with Europe? What influences contributed to these differences? What were the consequences?
- c. How did the global economy change during this time period? What was the impact on the world's civilizations?
- d. What were the impacts of global interaction on the environment? Conversely, what were the impacts of the environment on human societies? What ideas, diseases, plants, animals traveled the globe along with human settlement?

INTERACTIONS DURING THE EARLY MODERN ERA 1450 – 1750 CE

14 th – 16 th c. CE	European commercial revolution: rise of middle classes, cities to prominence, banks, joint stock companies, private investment European Renaissance in art, religion, philosophy, science, math, technology, geography, borrowing of Muslim learning
15 th – 16 th c. CE	Muslim merchants, Sufi missionaries spread Islam in West Africa, East Africa, South Asia, SE Asia
1425 CE	Ming emperor ends naval expeditions, restores Confucians, reduces importance of Buddhists, Muslims, eunuchs, merchants
1439 CE, 1441 CE	Portugal settles the Azores, increases expeditions into Atlantic, along coasts of West Africa; first slaves exported to Europe
1450s – 1550 CE	Indian commerce to SE Asia leads to spread of Islam, decline of Buddhism, Hinduism; rise of SE Asian Muslim states
1453 CE	Ottomans capture Constantinople, use devshirme (boy tax) on Christians to raise elite soldiers, bureaucrats
1469 CE, 1492 CE	Union of Castile, Aragon produce Spain, a major Mediterranean power, Spain conquers Granada, last Muslim state in Iberia
1469 – 1539 CE	Sikhism founded in India: blends Hindu devotions, philosophy, with Muslim monotheism, egalitarianism
1462 – 1505 CE	Ivan III the Great becomes Tsar of Russia, throws off Mongol rule, absorbs smaller Russian states, seeks contacts to West
1469 – 1490 CE	Ethiopia expands into Muslim Eritrea, Somali areas; resumes religious contacts with Rome; diplomatic relations with Portugal
1482 CE, 1484 CE	Portuguese open La Mina in West Africa, trade for gold, ivory, pepper, slaves; sugar production begins in Canaries, Azores
1492 – 1497 CE	Columbus' expeditions to Americas begin Columbian Exchanges of peoples, animals, plants, diseases, technologies, ideas
1498, 1500s CE	Portuguese reach India; trade directly with India: monopolize spice trade in Indian Ocean, slave trade out of East Africa
1500s CE	Chinese, Indian internal economies, markets boom; local production, land taxes greater than wealth from external trade
1500s – 1510s CE	Horses, cattle, sheep arrive, slaves imported into Spanish colonies; sugar cane planted in Caribbean, small pox in Caribbean
1501 – 1510 CE	Safavid Persian state established by Shia Turks, spread of Shia Islam within Persia, Afghanistan, Western India
1510 – 1511 CE	Portugal conquers Goa (India), Malacca (Malaya), use warships, force foreign merchants to pay tribute in order to trade
1514 CE, 1517 CE	Ottoman Empire defeats Persia using artillery, conquers SW Asia, Egypt, begins push to control North Africa, Upper Nile
1517 – 1541 CE	Luther initiates Protestant Reformation in Germany, spreads throughout Northern Europe; wars, civil wars with Catholics
1519 – 1521 CE	Spanish fleet under Magellan circumnavigates globe for first time, encourages European fascination with foreign lands, ideas
1519 – 1524 CE	Spain conquers Aztec Empire, disease spreads amongst Indians; encomiendas assigned to Spanish, wheat planted in Mexico
1520 – 1566 CE	Ottoman Empire at height, minority Turks rule Arabs, Christians; Ottoman culture tolerant, permitting interaction of peoples
1520s – 1530s CE	Catholicism spreads amongst American Indians, Church as Indian protector; arrival of Spanish colonists, intermarriage rises
1522 CE	Russia expands into Siberia, monopolizes fur trade; serfs settle as free peasants in East, diseases spread to North Asian natives
1526 CE	Afghan Mongols under Babur establishes Mughal Empire, Muslim minority rules through Hindu elite, tolerance of Hinduism
1533 CE, 1548 CE	Spain conquers Peru, uses many Incan institutions, elite to collect taxes, manage labor; Portuguese settle Brazil
1540s – 1570s CE	Catholic priests make mass conversions in India, SE Asia; Catholics compete with Muslims for dominance in Philippines
1545 CE, 17 th c. CE	Spanish discover silver in Peru, Mexico: drives markets in China, Japan, funds wars in Europe; world wide price revolution
1556 – 1605 CE	Mughals expand in India, centralize empire under Akbar; rulers tolerates religious plurality, support arts, cultural exchanges
1550s – 1560s CE	First corn, sweet potatoes planted in China; potatoes introduced into India
1565 – 1575 CE	Spain conquers Philippines, builds Manila as major trade port for Asia, Americas; establishes tribute system with local elite
1570s CE	Portugal conquers Kongo, becomes colony of Angola; Brazil is a major exporter of sugar, major importer of African slaves
1571 CE, 1588 CE	Spanish, Venetians defeat Ottoman navy at Lepanto; English destroy Spanish Armada, assuring Dutch, English independence
1590s CE	Potatoes planted in Ireland, Northern Spain, West France supporting European population increase, increased urbanization
1590s CE	Japan unified after long civil war, Portuguese merchants trade with Japan, Catholic priests introduce faith into Kyushu
1591 CE	Fall of Songhay in Sahel Africa, decline of Trans-Saharan trade as slavery, trade out of coastal West Africa rises in importance
17 th – 18 th c. CE	Large scale Chinese immigration to Sichuan, Sinkjiang, Taiwan spreads agriculture, terrace farming, Chinese institutions Jihad of the Sword takes on greater importance in spread of Islam in Africa, Muslims seek to purify faith of syncretic blending West African slave states proliferate as rulers exchange guns for slaves; rise of slaving wars to support demand for slaves European Scientific Revolutions, Enlightenment establish west's dominance in science, applied technology Japanese commercial revolution, merchant class in castle towns manages rice trade, commodities, surpasses samurai in wealth
1600 – 1602 CE	English, Dutch East Indies Companies founded: trade for spices, raise own armies, navies, make treaties, make war, issue coins
1600 – 1610 CE	Indian Mughals transplant farmers, spread of intensive farming; Chinese, Japanese merchants, samurai migrate to SE Asia
1603 CE, 1640 CE	Tokugawa establish shogunate in Japan; closes country to west, expels priests, bans Catholicism, allows yearly visit by Dutch
1608 CE, 1609 CE	English begin trading in India; English found colony of Virginia: English colonists begin to settle in New England, Virginia
1618 – 1648 CE	30 Years War: last of Europe's wars of religion, balance of power, diplomacy as institution; ascendancy of France
1640s CE	Strain of empire, attacks by English, Dutch, French begins decline of Spanish power; Dutch ascendancy on seas, in trade
1643 – 1715 CE	Louis XIV of France: wars for lands spill over into colonial wars, wars for rule of Spanish empire; at end, Britain ascendant
1644 CE	Manchu (Asian nomads) overthrow Ming, establish Qing Dynasty in China; continue Ming restriction of trade to only Canton
1650s CE	English, Dutch settlers migrate to seaboard of North America; French explore, settle St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia area
1652 CE, 1658 CE	Dutch colony in South Africa; Dutch expel Portuguese from Indian Ocean, seize control of Sri Lanka, Java, Malacca
1658 – 1707 CE	Mughal emperor Aurangzeb unifies Indian peninsula; persecutes Hindus, Hinduism; Sikhs turn militant; decline begins
1661 – 1722 CE	Catholic Jesuits tutor Chinese emperor, introduce European clocks, astronomy, science to China
1689 – 1699 CE	Defeat of Turks at Vienna; Austrians drive Turks from Hungary
1689 – 1725 CE	Peter the Great westernizes, modernizes Russia; defeats Swedes, Ottomans to establish powerful Russian Empire
1689 CE	Russians reach Amur River, Pacific; treaty between Russia, Qing China halts Russian push into Chinese Asia, Mongolia
1690s CE	Dutch transplanted coffee to Java, establish tribute from native princes to be paid in rice, spices, coffee Gold, diamonds replace sugar as Brazil's main source of foreign revenue
18 th century CE	Europeans settle South American pampas, Brazilian interior, North American piedmont, Mississippi, Ohio river valleys Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals undergo prolonged declines, revolts by provincial governors; China is fastest growing empire
1720s CE	Chinese translations of Western books especially science, technology, education, philosophy allowed to circulate in Japan
1740 – 1765 CE	Wars of Austrian Succession: rise of Prussia as great power, ascendancy of England in India, expulsion of France from India
By 1750 CE	Slaves shipped to English North America – 400k; Spanish colonies – 1 million; Caribbean – 1 million; Brazil – 3 million