Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750

*Chapters 19, 20, 21, 22*

Terms to Know: (define)

Cash crop

Middle Passage

Staple crop

Columbian Exchange

Gunpowder Empire

Potosi

Syncretism

Lateen Sail

Vodun

Galleons

Encomienda

Devshirme

Chattel Slavery

Janissaries

Indentured Servitude

Treaty of Tordesillas

Mit’a

Robert Di Nobili

Babur

Mestizo

Mulatto

Creole

Peninsulares

Bartolomeo de Las Casas

Mercantilism

Bullion

Zheng He

Macao and Canton

**Key Concept 4.1: Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange**

1. List any changes that occurred that marked 1450 as the beginning of a new period in world history
2. What technology allowed for an intensification of **existing** trade networks?
3. Describe the motivations and significance of the following countries activity in transoceanic exploration throughout the time period. (also, note any similarities that existed)
	1. Portugal
	2. China
	3. Spain
	4. N. Europe (Holland, France, England)
4. Identify and explain why certain regions of the world were generally left out of global interactions
5. What role did European merchants play in the Asian trade network?
6. Describe the creation of the global economy (include key players and currencies)
7. What were the negative impacts of the introduction of new currency?
8. How did European rulers control their domestic and colonial economies?
9. Describe negatives consequences of the Columbian Exchange on the Amerindians
10. Identify American **staple crops** and the significant effects on regions they were introduced to such as China and Europe.
11. List the significant **cash crops** that became the basis for the plantation economy in the Americas
12. Describe how the following religions diversified and were adapted
	1. Islam
	2. Christianity
13. Explain why civilizations in East Asia chose to isolate themselves from the global trade network. (State reasons for both China and Japan)

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

1. In which areas was peasant labor still a thriving economic system? (In each area identify the product that required an intensification of labor)
2. The establishment of colonial empires encouraged the development or adaptation of coerced labor systems. Identify and describe the systems that existed in the colonies.
3. Describe the role Portugal played in the development of new labor systems.
4. Describe the role Africans played in the Atlantic slave trade.
5. Explain the demographic effects of the American slave trade on the Atlantic world (America, Europe, and Africa).
6. What differences existed between the established system of slavery in Trans-Saharan Africa and the newly introduced system in the Americas?
7. Describe the new classification system established in the Americas as a result of miscegenation. How was one’s position in the hierarchy determined?

**Key Concept 4.3: State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion**

1. How was art used to display political power in? List specific examples
2. Religious ideas were often used to legitimize political power. Describe how the following civilizations did this:
	1. Aztec
	2. Safavid
	3. Absolute Rulers
	4. China
3. Identify the territory for the following **land empires**
4. Manchus (Qing)
5. Mughals
6. Ottoman
7. How were the Ottoman able to conquer and expand so rapidly?
8. What do the Ottoman and Chinese government structures have in common?
9. In what ways did the expansion and political organization of the Ottoman and Mughal compare?
10. What other similarities did the Ottoman and Mughal share?
11. A **state rivalry** existed between the Ottoman and Safavid empires for what reasons? What were the results of this rivalry?
12. Describe the slow-process of decline for the Ottoman empire

**There will also be Review Questions from Last semester covering all of the following:**

*(Make sure you know basic information about each- but you do not have to define these terms)*

Neolithic Revolution

Classical empires: Rome, Han China, Gupta India, Persian

Post-Classical empires: Sui/Tang/Song China, Byzantines, Umayyad/Abbasids, Aztecs/Incas, Mongols

Renaissance

Protestant Reformation

Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment

Absolute monarchy: Divine right rule

Early Modern Russia: Peter the Great and Catherine the Great

Religions: Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism

Trade networks/locations/goods exchanged: Silk Roads, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean trade, Trans-Saharan trade