Period 2 Mega Slideshow

1450-1750
LAND-BASED EMPIRES
"Gunpowder Empires" emerged in the Middle East and Asia
Empires based power on "gunpowder"

Still suffered from the old issues:
  ○ defense of borders
  ○ communication within the empire
  ○ maintenance of an army adequate to defend the large territory

By the end of the era, many were less powerful than the new sea-based kingdoms of Europe.
The world became truly global
The western hemisphere came into continued contact with the eastern hemisphere.

Altered World Trade Patterns:
- Technological innovations
- Strengthened political organization
- Economic prosperity
Maritime trade dominated the world
Maritime Trade

- Technological advancements (Scientific Revolution)
- Political leaders invest in maritime innovation (Prince Henry the Navigator)
- As a result, land-based empires will begin to lose relative power to the new sea-based powers by the end of the period.
ASTROLABE
CREATED BY THE GREEKS AND MASTERED BY THE ISLAMIC WORLD, IT MEASURES THE INCLINE POSITION OF CELESTIAL BODIES TO DETERMINE LOCATION.

WIND PATTERNS
EUROPEAN MARINERS BEGAN TO UNDERSTAND THE CIRCULAR GYRE OF TRADE WINDS. EX: PORTUGUESE SHIPS WOULD SAIL WEST TO REACH INDIA (BEFORE ROUNDING AFRICA) TO AVOID SAILING INTO THE WINDS.

CARAVEL
15TH CENTURY PORTUGUESE SHIP USED TO EXPLORE THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA. LATEEN SAIL ALLOWED IT TO SAIL INTO THE WIND. MOST FAMOUS EXAMPLE: COLUMBUS’ NINA AND THE PINTA

CARRACK
15TH CENTURY OCEAN GOING CARAVELS WITH 3-4 MASTS. USED TO TRADE ALONG AFRICAN COAST, ASIA, & AMERICA. MOST FAMOUS EXAMPLE: COLUMBUS’ SANTA MARIA

FLUYT
16TH CENTURY DUTCH CARGO SHIP THAT COULD CARRY 2X THE CARGO FOR 1/2 THE PRICE WITH 1/2 THE CREW. IN 1670, FLUYTS CARRIED 1/2 OF ALL EUROPEAN SEA TRADE.
European kingdoms gained world power.

The relative power and prosperity of Europe increased dramatically during this time in comparison to empires in the longer-established civilization areas.
Nomads began to become a thing of the past
DECLINING PASTORIALISM

Nomads continued to play an important role in trade and cultural diffusion, and they continued to threaten the borders of the large land-based empires. However, their power dwindled as travel and trade by water became more important.
Labor systems were transformed
The acquisition of colonies in North and South America led to major changes in labor systems. After many Amerindians died from disease transmitted by contact with Europeans, a vigorous slave trade from Africa began and continued throughout most of the era. Slave labor became very important all over the Americas. Other labor systems, such as the mita and encomienda in South America, were adapted from previous native traditions by the Spanish and Portuguese.
### TYPES OF LABOR SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slave Systems: Coercive or Forced Labor</th>
<th>Locations and Characteristics</th>
<th>Forced Labor's Impact on Demographic Changes</th>
<th>Treatment of Slaves</th>
<th>Status of Slaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slave trade (Trans Saharan and East Africa)</td>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>mostly woman</td>
<td>part of kindship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plantation slavery (Atlantic Slave System)</td>
<td>Caribbean North America South America</td>
<td>15 to 25 million slaves transported to the Americas</td>
<td>middle passage silver mining plantations</td>
<td>maroons/work stoppages not much social mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mamluks/Janissaries</td>
<td>Abbasid (Mamluks) Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>military service</td>
<td>mobility</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>serfs</td>
<td>Eastern Europe Russia</td>
<td>becomes &quot;virtual slavery&quot;</td>
<td>some mobility</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Cultural and Intellectual Developments
## INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOVEMENT</th>
<th>IMPORTANT PEOPLE</th>
<th>IDEOLOGY</th>
<th>DIFFUSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neo-Confucianism</td>
<td>Zhu Xi</td>
<td>combine elements of Buddhism and Daoism to make Confucianism more accessible for less literate Chinese</td>
<td>China, Korea, Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renaissance</td>
<td>Da Vinci, Petrarch, Michelangelo</td>
<td>Humanism; celebration of beauty; focus on individual pursuits and achievement</td>
<td>Europe and its colonies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reformation</td>
<td>Martin Luther, Zwingli</td>
<td>Religious and political challenge to the Roman Catholic Church and papal authority</td>
<td>Europe, Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Revolution</td>
<td>Copernicus, Galileo, Francis Bacon, Harvey</td>
<td>World could be explained through natural laws; heliocentric theory; Scientific Method; Questions church</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Enlightenment</td>
<td>John Locke, Rousseau, Thomas Hobbes, Voltaire</td>
<td>Natural Rights – life, liberty and property; Right of people to revolt and overthrow government; Freedom of speech, press, and religion</td>
<td>Europe, Americas, South Asia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>