

EARLY MODERN

Period II Review Packet [1450-1750]

Name: _____ Block: _____

Trans-Oceanic Connections

4.1 TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

TECHNOLOGY: I can explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of technology and facilitated changes in patterns of trade and travel from 1450 to 1750.

- I. In the space below, provide THREE examples of European technological developments in **cartography** and **navigation** that built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds.

	Region of Previous Knowledge	Purpose of Technology
<u>Tech 1:</u>		
<u>Tech 2:</u>		
<u>Tech 3:</u>		

- II. In the space below, provide THREE examples of new **tools**, innovations in **ship designs**, and an improved understanding of regional **wind and current patterns** which made transoceanic travel and trade necessary.

	Region of Previous Knowledge	Purpose of Technology
<u>Example 1:</u>		
<u>Example 2:</u>		
<u>Example 3:</u>		

4.2 EXPLORATION: CAUSES AND EVENTS

POLITICAL: I can describe the role of states in the expansion of maritime exploration from 1450-1750.

New **state-supported** transoceanic maritime exploration occurred in this period. Name FIVE European states that developed overseas empires in this period:

ECONOMIC: I can explain the economic causes and effects of maritime exploration by the various European states.

I. Explain the importance that travel to and trade with Africa and Asia played in the formation of Portugal’s global trading-post empire. **Name specific trading posts and explorers.**

II. Explain why the Spanish sponsorship of the voyages of Columbus and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade. **Name explorers, places explored, motivations for exploration, goods brought back to Europe.**

III. Explain why Northern Atlantic crossings were undertaken under English, French, and Dutch sponsorship, often with the goal of finding alternative sailing routes to Asia. **Name explorers, places explored, motivations for exploration.**

4.3 COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

INTERACTION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT: I can explain the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effects on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.

I. For each of the diseases or vermin listed below, explain how their transfer to the Americans as part of European colonization impacted Amerindian populations.

Vector	Impact on Amerindian Populations
Mosquitos	
Rats	
Influenza	
Smallpox	
Measles	

II. In the space below, provide examples of staple food crops and cash crops that originated in the Americas but transferred to Europe, Asia, and Africa as part of the colonial exchange. Additionally, for each crop listed, discuss its impact on Afro-Eurasia.

	Impact on Afro-Eurasia
<u>Staple Crop 1:</u>	

<u>Staple Crop 2:</u>	
<u>Cash Crop 1:</u>	
<u>Cash Crop 2:</u>	

Explain the role that coerced labor played in plantation economies that produced cash crops for Afro-Eurasia.

III. In the space below, provide examples of Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals that were brought by Europeans to the Americas. For each example, explain its impact on the Americas.

	Impact on the Americas
<u>Fruit Tree:</u>	
<u>Grain:</u>	
<u>Sugar:</u>	
<u>Domesticated Animal 1:</u>	
<u>Domesticated Animal 2:</u>	

In the space below, provide ONE example of food brought to the Americas by African slaves.

<u>Food Introduced by African Slaves:</u>	<u>Impact on the Americas:</u>

IV. What impact did the diversity of American food crops have on Afro-Eurasian peoples?

V. In the space below, provide TWO examples of how European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlement practices in the Americas affected the physical environment.

<u>European Practice 1:</u>	<u>Environmental Impact:</u>

<u>European Practice 2:</u>	<u>Environmental Impact:</u>

4.4 MARITIME EMPIRES ESTABLISHED

POLITICAL: I can explain the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.

Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.

- I. Why did the European establishment of trading post empires in Africa and Asia, prove to be so profitable for the merchants and rulers involved in new global trade networks?

How did some Asian states seek to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade?

Asian State	Restrictive or Isolationist Trade Policy the State Used

- II. Describe the **political, religious, and economic rivalries** that motivated European states to establish new maritime empires.

	Regions Colonized	Political Rivalries	Religious Rivalries	Economic Rivalries
Portuguese				
Spanish				
Dutch				
French				
British				

--	--	--	--	--

III. The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa. How did the following African states **participate in trading networks** and thereby increase their influence?

Asante	
Kingdom of the Kongo	

ECONOMIC: I can explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750.

I. Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.

Label the home ports for the following Indian Ocean Asian merchants on the map:

- Swahili Arabs Omanis Gujaratis Javanese



II. In the space provided, identify and explain THREE different types of coerced labor used by colonial economies in the Americas.

<u>Coerced Labor 1:</u>	<u>Explanation</u>

Coerced Labor 2:	Explanation
Coerced Labor 3:	Explanation

SOCIAL: I can explain continuities and changes in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.

I. Explain how the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean represents a **continuity** for Africa.

III. Why did the growth of the plantation economy coincide with an increased demand for slaves in the Americas?

4.5 MARITIME EMPIRES MAINTAINED AND DEVELOPED
ECONOMIC: I can explain the continuities and changes in networks of exchange from 1450 to 1750.

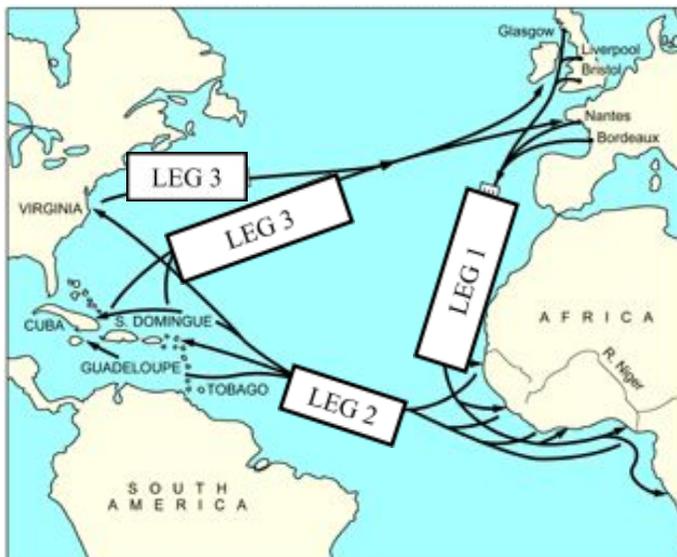
Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using **established commercial practices** and new transoceanic and regional shipping services developed by European merchants. Name FOUR existing regional trade patterns (**routes**) that continued to be used from 1450-1750.

I. The new **Atlantic System** involved the movement of goods, wealth, and labor, including slaves. Label the system in the diagram below with the **type of items** that were traded along each leg of the system.

LEG 1: _____

LEG 2: _____

LEG 3: _____



II. 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 Asian goods for the Atlantic markets. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.

A. In the space below, provide TWO examples of how the role of European merchants in Asian trade was characterized mostly by transporting goods from one Asian country to another market in Asia or the Indian Ocean region.

	Asian Source Nation	Good Traded	Asian/Indian Ocean Recipient
<u>Europe 1:</u>			
<u>Europe 2:</u>			

B. Explain how the new global circulation of silver from the Americas was intimately tied to commercialization and the creation of a global economy.

C. In the space below, explain the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers as part of the Atlantic system

	Source Location	Receiving Location	Significance
<u>Good:</u>			
<u>Wealth:</u>			
<u>Free Laborers:</u>			
<u>Unfree Laborers:</u>			

III. 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.

In the space below, provide TWO examples of the intensification of peasant labor.

Region	Cause of Labor Intensification	Products Produced

POLITICAL: I can explain how rulers employed economic strategies to consolidate and maintain power throughout the period from 1450 to 1750.

I. Define mercantilism: _____

In the space below, provide TWO examples of how joint-stock companies were used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies.

	European Home Nation	Methods of Domestic/Colonial Control
<u>Joint Stock Company 1:</u>		
<u>Joint Stock Company 2:</u>		

In the space below, provide TWO examples of how joint-stock companies were used by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.

	Means of Global Trade Competition
<u>Joint Stock Company 1:</u>	
<u>Joint Stock Company 2:</u>	

I. Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflicts between states.

	Challenge to State Consolidation & Expansion
<u>Competition over trade routes:</u>	
<u>State rivalries:</u>	

--	--

SOCIAL: I can explain how political, economic, and cultural factors affected society from 1450 to 1750.

I. In the space below, identify and explain notable gender and family restructuring that occurred during the time period.

Demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trade	<u>Explanation:</u>
<u>Gender Restructuring:</u>	<u>Explanation:</u>
<u>Family Restructuring:</u>	<u>Explanation:</u>

II. In the space below, provide TWO examples of the mixing of African, American, and European cultures as part of the Atlantic system

	Relationship to the Atlantic system
<u>Cultural Mixing 1:</u>	
<u>Cultural Mixing 2:</u>	

CULTURAL: I can explain the similarities and differences in how various belief systems affected societies from 1450 to 1750.

In the space below, provide TWO examples of how the increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of **existing religions**.

Existing Religion	Description of Change	Cause of Change

In the space below, provide TWO examples of **syncretic belief systems and practices** that resulted from the increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres.

Syncretic Religion	Religious Influences/Combinations	Cause of Syncretism

4.6 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CHALLENGES TO STATE POWER

SOCIAL: I can explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or have changed over time.

I. **State expansion and centralization** led to **resistance** from an array of social, political, and economic groups on a local level. Name and describe THREE examples of **local resistance to state expansion** from 1450-1750.

Local Resistance Movement	What was the act of resistance and who/what was it reacting to?
<u>Resistance 1:</u>	
<u>Resistance 2:</u>	
<u>Resistance 3:</u>	

II. Provide TWO examples of **slave resistance** that challenges **existing authorities in the Americas**.

Slave Resistance	What was the act of resistance and who/what was it reacting to?
<u>Resistance 1:</u>	
<u>Resistance 2:</u>	

4.7 CHANGING SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

SOCIAL: I can explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or have changed over time.

- I. Many states, such as the Mughal and Ottoman empires, adopted practices to accommodate the ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups.

In the space below, provide TWO examples of how 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.

Empire	Ethnic/Religious Minority	Policies to limit challenges to authority

- II. In the space below, provide TWO examples of how imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.

<u>New Elites 1:</u>	<u>Cause of their rise:</u>
<u>New Elites 2:</u>	<u>Cause of their rise:</u>

- III. In the space below, identify TWO existing political and economic elites whose power fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.

<u>Existing Elites 1:</u>	<u>Challenges to their power:</u>
<u>Existing Elites 2:</u>	<u>Challenges to their power:</u>

Land-Based Empires

3.1 EMPIRES EXPAND

I can explain how and why various land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750.

I-II. For each of the empires listed below, describe the process and outcome as each expanded dramatically in size.

	Process of Expansion (What technology and strategies were used?)	Outcome of Expansion

		(What region/territory did the empire expand to include?)
Manchu		
Mughal		
Ottoman		
Safavid		
Russian		

3.2 EMPIRES: ADMINISTRATION

I can explain how rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450 to 1750.

- I. In the space below, provide TWO examples of how rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources used the recruitment of bureaucratic elites and the development of military professionals.

Empire	Elite / Military Professional	Role in Society/Government

- II. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power

- A. In the space below, identify and explain THREE examples of how rulers used religious ideas to legitimize their rule.

Religious Ideas	Associated Empire/Ruler	Explanation

--	--	--

B. In the space below, identify each example of art and monumental architecture, its associated empire, and how it was used to legitimize a ruler's power.

<u>Identify</u>	
<u>Associated Empire</u>	
<u>How was it used to legitimize a ruler's power?</u>	

<u>Identify</u>	
<u>Associated Empire</u>	
<u>How was it used to legitimize a ruler's power?</u>	

<u>Identify</u>	
<u>Associated Empire</u>	
<u>How was it used to legitimize a ruler's power?</u>	

- III. Explain the role of **tribute collection, tax farming, and innovative tax-collection systems** in the generation of revenue for state **power** and territorial **expansion**.

State	Tax Collection System	How did it work?
Mughal		
Ottoman		
Mexica		
Ming		

3.3 EMPIRES: BELIEF SYSTEMS

I can explain continuity and change within the various belief systems from 1450 to 1750.

Religion	Change	Continuity
I. Christianity	How did the Protestant Reformation mark a break with existing Christian traditions?	How did the Protestant and Catholic reformations contribute to the growth of Christianity ?
II. Islam	How did political rivalries between the Ottoman and Safavid empires intensify the split within Islam between the Sunni and Shi'a ?	
III. Sikhism	Define Sikhism:	How was the early development of Sikhism influenced by interactions between Hinduism and Islam?