

First Globalization

→ a new (and genuine) globalization
 -1450/1500- 1750/1800→ period of the first globalization (Early Modern Era)
 *CC's accidental discovery→ world-changing consequences
 -Columbian exchange refers to the transfer of people,plants,animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds
 Plants
 OW→ NW
 -Wheat, Grapes,Barley, Rice, Oranges, Watermelon,Bananas, Sugarcane,Coffee,Oats,Rye
 NW→ OW
 -Tobacco, Maize (Corn), Beans,Chili Peppers,Cocoa, Peanuts, Tomatoes, White/Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins
 Animals
 OW→ NW
 -Horses, Cows,Pigs,Chicken,Sheep,Goats
 NW→ OW
 Turkey
 *Atlantic Slave trade→ Middle Passage→ 1450-1867
 Represented the second side of a larger triangular trade
 1st side-consisted of transport of European and Asian goods to the west-central coast of Africa

First Globalization (cont)

At the European trading posts,called "factories,European factors exchanged European/Asian goods for captive Africans
 3rd side completed when European slavers exchanged their human cargoes for the New World raw materials, which were sold throughout the Old World.
 → 1450-1867
 → 18th C.= high point, more captive Africans crossed the Atlantic than during all the other centuries of the A.S.T combined.
 10 billion captive Africans imported by the Americas
 12.4 million captive Africans exported from the African continent.
 -What region of the Americas imported the most captive Africans?
 Subtropical/tropical areas
 sugarcane("white gold")
 80% of fueled the captive Africa's A.S.T ended up on sugarcane plantations.

Mongols

→ the Mongol Moment→ the great Mongol empire (13th + 14th c's)
 How deadly?
 Populations plummeted by

Mongols (cont)

In china 33 %
 In Europe 30-60%
 Temujin 1206 → Genghis Khan
 The campaign conquest beginning in 1209
 → the consequences of 50 yrs of Eurasian World War
 PAX Mongolica → brought a smaller, more interconnected world
 → Mongol rulers intentionally protected and promoted long-distance exchanges
 HOW? - to facilitate long-distance communication: → created transcontinental postal system
 Consisted of 10,000 postal relay stations & 300,000 horses
 guarded trade routes <-- -to facilitate long-distance commercial/cultural exchanges: - issued passports
 Smaller, more interconnected Eurasian world <-- Marco Polo

Mongols (cont)

1275-1292= resided in East Asia, China= the jewel of the Mongol Empire
 1275- The travels of Marco Polo--
 -served the Great Khan, Khubilai Khan, as a diplomat (ca. 1300)
 1275- wrote about mighty Mongol Warriors and a magnificent chinese empire
 Pox Mongolica / / /
 Bubonic Black Death Great Morality- germs could/did travel the same routes as humans
 Plague
14th century
 -Great Mongol Empire transformed a regional epidemic into a transcontinental pandemic
 Black Death
 Originated in SW China in the 1320s, reached W Europe by the late 1340s
 transmission/ spread



Mongols (cont)

Rats - carriers of the plague
 bacteria - the wagon trains of
 invading Mongol rulers also
 contributed to the westward
 spread of the Bubonic Plague
 /
 fleas
 /
 Humans
 Black Death
 /

ottoman turks and stuff

* Cortes and the Spanish conquest
 of the Aztec Empire
 *1519-1521 → Cortes and a private
 army of 600 men initiated a
 conquistador mission against a
 vast and populous Aztec Empire.
 Numbered in the millions-
 tenochtitlan= 200-3,000
 inhabitants
 *the "hows"
 → Spanish military technology →
 steel weaponry vs. stone/modern
 weapons
 gunpowder
 weaponry, muskets, cannons, horses
 Swords, pikes, crossbows
 axes, swords, clubs
 Attack dogs
 PHYSICALLY TERRIFYING

ottoman turks and stuff (cont)

-the Spanish method of warfare →
 steel-clad Spanish conquistadors
 vs. Aztec warriors who wore
 quilted-cotton costumes that
 summoned animal spirits
 Spanish fought to kill, more
 practical/Aztec fought to capture
 more ceremonial
 -the Native American allies of the
 spanish → subjugated people's
 non- Aztec people's-provided
 crucial military support
 25,000-50,000
 Native interpreters cultural
 intermediance allowed Cortes to
 navigate a foreign terrain and enter
 into much-needed alliance →
 Malinche/Dona Marina, initially
 Corte's concubine birthed him a
 son (Martin) Mestizo
 -the germs of the Spanish →
 invisible alien microbes which bred
 highly contagious diseases,
 significantly weakened Aztec
 resistance.
 -outbreak of smallpox in 1521
 reduced Tenochtitlan populations
 by half. → Finally allowing Cortes
 and his men to fully vanquish the
 Aztec Empire.

ottoman turks and stuff (cont)

How many people's inhabited the
 Americas before 1492? →
 demographic
 catastrophe/population collapse →
 Great Dying after only a century of
 contact Amerindian population
 drastically declined 75 -90 %
 -European → 70 to 90 million
 -African → 50 to 70 million
 -American → 50 million
 Amerindians lacked immunities to
 Old World diseases

China/ Ming dynasty

*the East Asian world
 1368 Zhu Yuanzhang → founder of
 the Ming dynastic empire in China.
 /
 1644- under his
 leadership, China peasant rebel
 ousted the Mongol Khan from East
 Asia
 " Red Turbans"
 First captured Nanjing later
 captured Beijing
 Early Modern era (1450/1500-
 1750/1800)

China/ Ming dynasty (cont)

Period of the first globalization
 Sought to create a
 vast military power
 Zhu Yuanzhang → " Hongwu"
 Emperor
 → he and other early Ming rulers
 sought to make China externally
 secure, internally stable
 Construction of defensive
 fortifications
 Nanjing great wall
 Great wall of China
 24 < -----
 Miles long----->
 4,000
 40 < --
 Feet in height →
 25
 25 < -
 -Feet wide at the top →
 20



China/ Ming dynasty (cont)

15th/16th centuries-- Ming China is mightiest and wealthiest global empire.

why/how?

Military terms→ possessed a 1-million-man army, equipped with cannons and gunpowder grades

Commercial terms---> produced highly valuable and sought after trading, guns, silks, cotton,

iron/copper tools,

Human resources→ China

possessed an exploding population 1390→ 10/80 millions

During the 16th Cen.. → 150

Million

Middle of the 17th Cen.. 250

million

Contained densely populated areas

Metropolitan populations of 1

million more

Imperial splendor

Emperor Yongle relocated the

Chinese capital to Beijing.

He rebuilt the imperial compound of the Mongol Khans.

Some 1 million laborers, 100,000

artisans helped to renovate the

new Ming capital. / consisted of 3

separate walled, enclosures

-innermost = forbidden City

Ming means bright and brilliant

Spain and CC

By 1498, Vasco da Gama accomplished what Henry the Navigator had envisioned since the early 1400s→ the discovery of the alternative sea lane to Asia; direct Portugese access to the trading goods/markets of the Indian Ocean and South China Sea → The Portuguese would assemble an extensive seaborne, hot necessarily built for colonization, but for commerce.

Portuguese- sponsored voyages → opened up a known world to European

Spanish-funded conditions

→ opened up a new world to European

Bartolomeu Dias, in 1489, informed his monarch that the navigational was within reach→ Dias reached/partially rounded the

southern tip of Africa

Christopher Columbus→

Enterprise of the Indies

His plan revolved about a

Westwards sea lane from Western

Europe to East Asia

Frequently emt with rejection:

Spain and CC (cont)

- King

Joao II (Portugal)

-

Merchants/banking communities in italy

-King

Henry VII (England)

-Ferdinand

and Isabella (Spain)

- King

Louis XI (France)

Why did CC struggle to find a sponsor?

→ CC's geographical/ nautical miscalculations

-he underestimated the length of the globe and the Atlantic Ocean

miles separating the for ends of Eurasia

Actual globe vs cc's globe

actual

A.O. Miles

C.C.'s estimate

Spain and CC (cont)

-25,000 miles

-18,750 miles

-10-12,000

-about 3,000 miles

Why did the Spanish monarch ultimately back CC's enterprise?

→ material and spiritual considerations

An important event preceded and arguably made possible CC's

voyage→ completion of the

Reconquista in Spain→ Christian military and religious campaign to

oust Muslim rulers from their positions of power in Iberia.

Reconquista ended, in Spain, in 1492

-final battle of Conquest→ Granada

-early 1492→ Christian armies

besieged, assaulted, then took

control of the final Islamic/ Moorish

stronghold in Spain.

CC's appeal- direct Spanish access

to Asian markets would enrich

Ferdinand and Isabella, allowing

them:

-to pay off Reconquista debts

-to extend the Reconquista to

Jerusalem



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Eurasia info

The Eurasian World before the Early Modern Era Part 1
 *Eurasia--> vast landmass "world island"
 / /
 Inner outer- consists of 6 unitsS.
 Asia SW Asia SE Asia E. Asia
 EuropeMediterranean basin
 /
 Ecological characteristics
 ---> drier → limited rainfall → farming historically difficult
 ---> flatter → greater extremes of temperatures → harsh winters/ hot summers
 ---> more northerly in location → colder/ longer winters → less sunlight, shorter growing seasons
 Dryness--
 Flatness -- settled agricultural developed later throughout
 Eurasia-- Dense Urban populations
 Northern--
 developed
 inner Eurasia
 Latitudes --

Eurasia info (cont)

Three the of the largest land-based empires in Inner Eurasia
 Mongolian Empire -
 Russian Empire - Soviet Union
 (emerged in the 15th century)
 (took shape after 1500)
 (emerged after the collapse of the Russian empire)
 The Mongols-- who were they?
 → nomadic pastoralist --> less populous and economically productive than settled agricultural communities
 → members of mobile society, engaged in herding and hunting
 1206 → a massive Mongol tribal assembly elected Temujin as "Genghis Khan"

Eurasia info (cont)

Universal ruler
 1209 → Mongol warriors, under Genghis Khan, embarked on a campaign of conquest.
 What followed → 50 years of Eurasia world war
 1209--the sons and grandsons of Genghis extended his ---> the work of empire building continued after the 1227 death of Genghis

Spain and CC and the voyage with other key people

1492 → Columbus's accidental discovery established initial and sustained contact between old & New World people's.
 Lisbon; Portugal's capital city, during the 1500s, it was one of the foremost cities of Europe, as well as commercial emporium.
 Why did Portugal-with a population of 1 million- lead the European way in maritime exploration/ commercial expansion?
 *Portugal's internal political situation HEAD START

Spain and CC and the voyage with other key people (cont)

-Joao 1 (John 1) created a centralized monarchy earlier than any other European state builder.
 - he defeated an invading army from northern Spain, and reduced the power of local nobility
 * Portugal's geographical location ocean -facing Portugal occupied the SW corner of Europe
 Farther away from the center of Ottoman imperial power
 *Portugal's religious sense of mission (crusading zeal) by the middle of the 15th century
 Of the two principal iberian kingdoms Portugal completed the Reconquista first refers to a christian military religious campaign to expel Islamic rulers from iberian.
 → the Moors → North African moderns controlled large parts of the iberian peninsula since the 5th century.
 *Portuguese economic & religious motivations as they sought to uncover an alternative sea lane to Asia.
 → bypass the Ottoman merchant middleman and possible hinder the future growth /power of the Ottoman Empire



Spain and CC and the voyage with other key people (cont)

If the Portuguese emerged as the principal carriers of Asian goods to Europe←
→ spread the word of the Christian God to unbelievers.
* Portugal's royal patronage Prince Enrique→ " Henry the Navigator"
(1394-1460)
→ helped to transform Portugal into a leading European center of navigational training/research.
-Sagres naval academy, Portugal's royal family sponsored ship designers, members, voyages of discover. → carauel- smaller more slender, faster, more maneuverable triangular sail allowed
-for the against-the-wind navigation.

Ottoman empire

*1453→ a turning-point year in world history?
-the demise of the centuries-old Byzantine empire/ Eastern Roman Empire
*Who were the Ottoman Turks? → Turkic-speaking peoples originally from Central Asia, they migrated Westwards during the 9th,10th, and 11th
/
Osmanli 1 (1259-1326)

Ottoman empire (cont)

-founder of the Ottoman dynasty
→ ended up in the northwestern corner of the Anatolia Peninsula
-his reign marked the beginning of the 250 years of Ottoman imperial expansionism.
Mehmed II → r. 1451-1481

(the conqueror)
-Ottoman sultans

emperors

Monarchs
-“Shadow of God”

“models of heaven”

- “divine right to rule”
*offer-worldly justification for the world rule
*Ottoman-imperial titles
- “Shadows of God”
-Podista (persian) also “God's deputy on earth”
“Great king”
-Caliph

Ottoman empire (cont)

“Successor of messenger of God”
Spiritually-centered expansionism
How did the Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople? → superior numbers-80,000 besiegers vs 7,000 City defenders trusted in the city's defensive walls.
O.T. possessed 3 advantages → superior weaponry(gunpowder technology)
-26 foot long cannons, that could fire stone balls weighing upwards 1,200 pounds
→ superior positioning
-by 1453, Constantinople was all that was remained of a once migrated Byzantine Empire
Ottoman Turks completely surrounded the Byzantines.

