

### Key Concept 4.1

Portuguese created school for navigation-  
>increased trade w/West Africa

European cartography->better navigation-  
>easier transoceanic trading

European royal chartered monopoly companies  
(British East India+Dutch East India Company  
which were joint stock companies)were used  
by rulers to control+for merchants to compete in  
global trade

Christianity became more diverse during  
Reformation(Wycliffe and the Lollards, Jan Hus  
and the Hussites, Luther(95 Theses) and  
Lutheranism, Calvin and Calvinism(Protestant  
work ethic), Henry VIII and Anglicanism(so he  
can remarry) b/c Church corrupt so certain  
groups felt that it needed to reform

Trade->made European country's economy  
better->funding for the arts (Shakespeare,  
Renaissance arts)

The Tolerance Acts of 1680 granted freedom of  
worship to Non-Anglicans.

African religion in the Americas-religious  
syncretism

African Diaspora(displacement of Africans)-new  
languages, religions, music

The conquest into the Baltic sea gave Russia a  
warm water port (St Peterson) was used for  
trade

Ottoman Empire:Mehmed ruled Istanbul which  
prospered due to location of the Bosphorus  
Strait

Zheng He: purpose to display wealth of  
Dynasty and receive tribute; win prestige for  
the Chinese government -Opened new markets  
for Chinese goods + brought understanding of  
the world beyond China -Confucian scholars  
worried that interactions and trade w/ others  
threatened China's social order

### Key Concept 4.2

Bureaucracies increased and the power of the  
middle class grew at the expense of the lords  
and the church's

Indentured servitude- Encomienda, mit'a  
system, and slavery

Social change-new social pyramid-  
>peninsulares, creoles, castas, mestizos,  
mulattoes, zambos

Atlantic slave trade->demographic change  
w/greater number of women

At the top of the social class were the boyars  
who were the landowning nobles

Conflict for gov't positions between ulama and  
warrior aristocracy

Sultans became less capable-advisers (called  
viziers) needed

Akbar created bureaucratic gov't with gov't  
officials called zamindars

Silk textile industry grew thru trade in Japan

Japan not feudal system ->daimyo power  
decreased->samurai w/o masters called ronin

### Know This Too!

Korea-very isolated; close links w/China

### Key Concept 4.3

European rulers used divine right to legitimize  
rule (Jean Bodin)

Thirty Years War ->economic  
catastrophe->challenge to state consolidation

The French government became more absolute  
which allowed for an ever greater  
centralization of government and the  
development of the system of intendants (tax  
farmers).

European shift from feudalism to nationalism

Certain regions of East and West Africa were  
targets of european imperialism during the late  
15th century

### Key Concept 4.3 (cont)

West and Central African states mostly on the  
coast strengthened from trade->decline of other  
states

Tsars(Russian rulers) established the Russian  
orthodox church as a way to unite the people  
and they claimed divine right

Russia greatly grew in size

Serfs were overtaxed which resulted in  
rebellion->made it harder to state  
consolidation

Ottomans used devshirme- Christian boys  
became Janissaries

Ottomans and Safavid conflict: Sunni v. Shia  
and overland trade routes

Mughal India:Akbar tolerant of all religions, very  
good ruler

Li Zicheng conquered Beijing, the Manchu saw  
this opportunity to seize power, founded Qin  
Dyn.

Manchus wanted to make their culture  
dominant in China (men obligated to dress in  
the Manchu style)

Tokugawa Shogunate set on centralizing  
Japan