

Period: 1450-1750	Major Developments: Expansion of land-based empires (Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, Safavid) Global circulation of goods (due to Columbian Exchange), Columbian Exchange led to decreased Amerindian populations and African slavery, establishment of European trade monopoly companies, Reformation, Atlantic slave trade, imperial expansion
Government	Expansion of land-based empires (Mughals, Ottomans, Safavids), border disputes between Ottomans and Safavids, state-sponsored transoceanic maritime exploration (Portugal, Spain, England, France, Netherlands), Portuguese trade post empire, some empires used religion as a tool of power (European divine right, Safavid use of Shiism, Aztec human sacrifice as tribute) rise of absolute rule in Europe and resistance to absolutism and rising centralization (Fronde), use of bureaucratic elites (Janissaries created by Devshirme) by Ottomans (became meritocracy), samurai in Japan became part of government (salaried workers), political, religious, and economic (trade) rivalries between European powers
Trade	Columbian exchange led to global circulation of goods, Ming China increasingly isolated (dealing with nomadic invasions and crop failure due to Little Ice Age), Tokugawa Japan isolated, Atlantic slave trade, triangular trade or Atlantic System, European (especially Portuguese) trading posts in the Indian Ocean (forced trade), plantation economies in Americas, new crops from the Americas lead to population increases worldwide, cash crops (sugar, tobacco, cotton) grown on American plantations, African foods brought to the Americas (okra, yams, peanuts), soil depletion and erosion due to cash crop farming (especially in Caribbean), mercantilism, global trade, joint stock companies
Religion	Protestant Reformation transformed traditional religious beliefs in Europe, religious disputes between Safavids (Shia) and Mughals, Ottomans (Sunni), new syncretic forms of religion such as synthesis of native American, African, and European religions (Mexican Catholicism/ancestor veneration, Voodoo/Vodun, Andean Catholicism/ancestor veneration), Sikhism (Hinduism and Islam) in India, Christianity spread in order to promote trade (Indian Ocean, Americas, China), human sacrifice as religious practice (Aztec)
Culture	Renaissance continues (height in 1450), miniature paintings in Middle East, wood block prints in Japan, European literacy explodes (Dante, Gutenberg), Kabuki theater in Japan, new economic elites patronized art throughout world (East Africa, Japan, Europe, Ottoman, Mughal), imperial portraits and monumental architecture displayed power (Mughal art and buildings, Ottoman art and buildings, Versailles)
Technology	Navigation knowledge (improved maps, knowledge of wind patterns), new crops from Americas, gunpowder and cannon technology improves, sailing tech (caravels, carracks, fluyts)
Social	Slavery, new economic elites (creole, European gentry, bourgeoisie, burghers, boyars), intensified economic elites (Zamindars in India, European nobility, Japanese daimyo), Las Castas (mestizo, mulatto, creole classes) in the Americas, mestizos, mulattoes, and creoles had some rights, but Spanish-born favored in Americas, African slavery (chattel slavery), intensification of peasant labor (Siberia and India), Encomienda (harsh/brief) and Hacienda (less harsh/successful) systems, modified mit'a, indentured servants from Europe, Ottoman Devshirme, increased artisan labor in China (silk), India (cotton) due to demands, slavery altered male-female ratios in Africa and ends matriarchies
Continuity	Continued reliance on agriculture, connections between Middle East and Europe (began in 12 <sup>th</sup> Century) led to exchange in ideas and technology

Change	Connection between Eastern and Western Hemispheres due to European exploration, Columbian Exchange social, political, economic, cultural changes, agricultural labor changes (mit'a, slavery, encomienda, hacienda, indentured service), conflicts between states
Empires and Civilizations (known for)	<p>Ming: Isolation after 1450</p> <p>Tokugawa Shogunate: decentralized Japanese government; became more centralized late</p> <p>Safavid: Persian, conflict with Mughals and Ottomans, adopted Shia Islam, gunpowder</p> <p>Ottoman: gunpowder empire, Islamic (Sunni, tolerant), Devshirme</p> <p>Mughal: Islamic (Sunni) in India, taken over by BEIC late (1757), religiously diverse</p> <p>Florence: birthplace of the Renaissance, Medici city</p> <p>Venice: controlled trade in Eastern Mediterranean with Ottomans</p> <p>Britain: church and state combined after Henry VIII, colonies in North America</p> <p>France: part of religious conflicts, ruled by absolute leaders after 1600, N. Am colonies</p> <p>Portugal: established trade post empire in Indian Ocean, colony in Brazil</p> <p>Spain: Latin American colonies, Reconquista</p> <p>Netherlands: tolerant, trade-oriented, Dutch East India Company, stock markets</p>