

# Lecture 9 Early Modern Interconnected Global (1500-1800 C.E.)



# Your Exam

- Good Job!
- But....



- Makeup exams
- (Advance notice!)



# Your Final Exams

- Final paper

**25** questions: **3** points each (75 points)

Essay: 5 questions choose **one** (25 points)

Final paper guideline: May 31<sup>st</sup> (Tuesday)

# May 26

- Your Film Reviews are due (midnight!):
- [MMWFilmreviews@gmail.com](mailto:MMWFilmreviews@gmail.com)

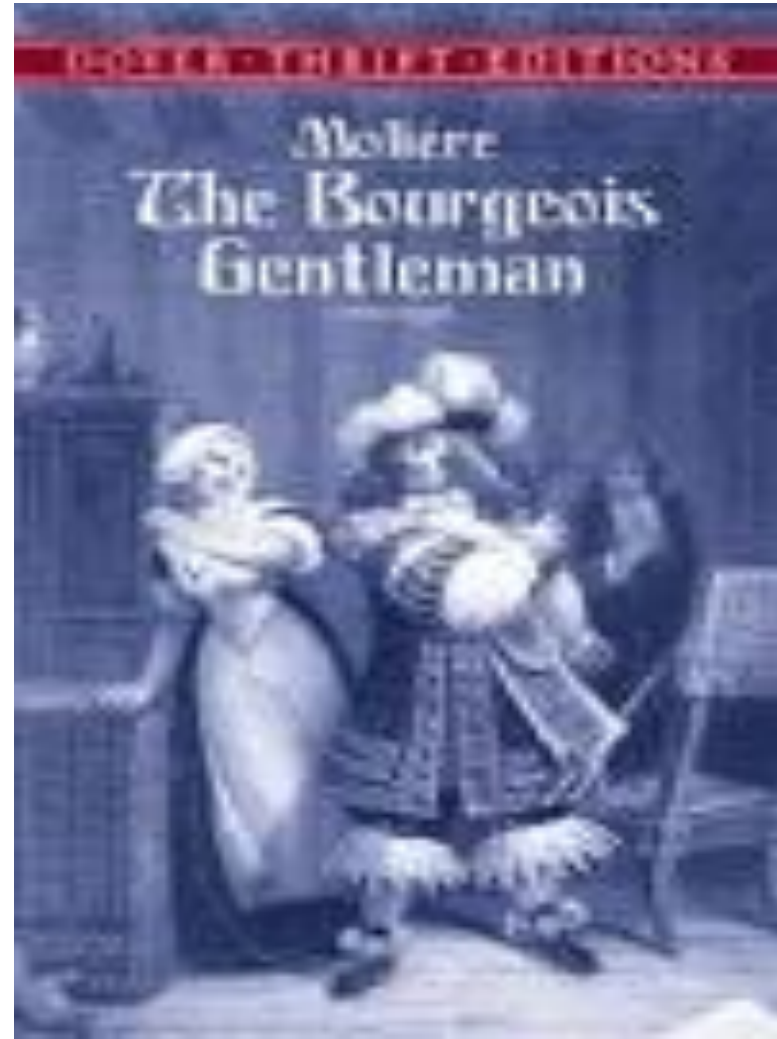
# Performance



**Babak Rahimi**

April 19 at 12:20am

This is a closed site devoted to MMW 13 (UCSD) performance group on Molière.



# Today

Tuesday, May 10<sup>th</sup>

Global Interconnections (1500-1800 C.E.):

1) Travel, European discoveries,  
Trans-Hemispheric Encounters

2) Conquest, the Columbian Exchange,  
African Slave Trade, the idea of Race

(Most likely continued on Thursday)

# Thursday, May 12<sup>th</sup>

- Rise of European Modernity I:  
The City, “Renaissance” of European Identity





# May 17<sup>th</sup> (Tuesday)

- Rise of European Modernity II  
Politics, Religion, Technoscience



# Euroasian Integrations



# Afro-Eurasian Integration



# Post-Mongol Integrations



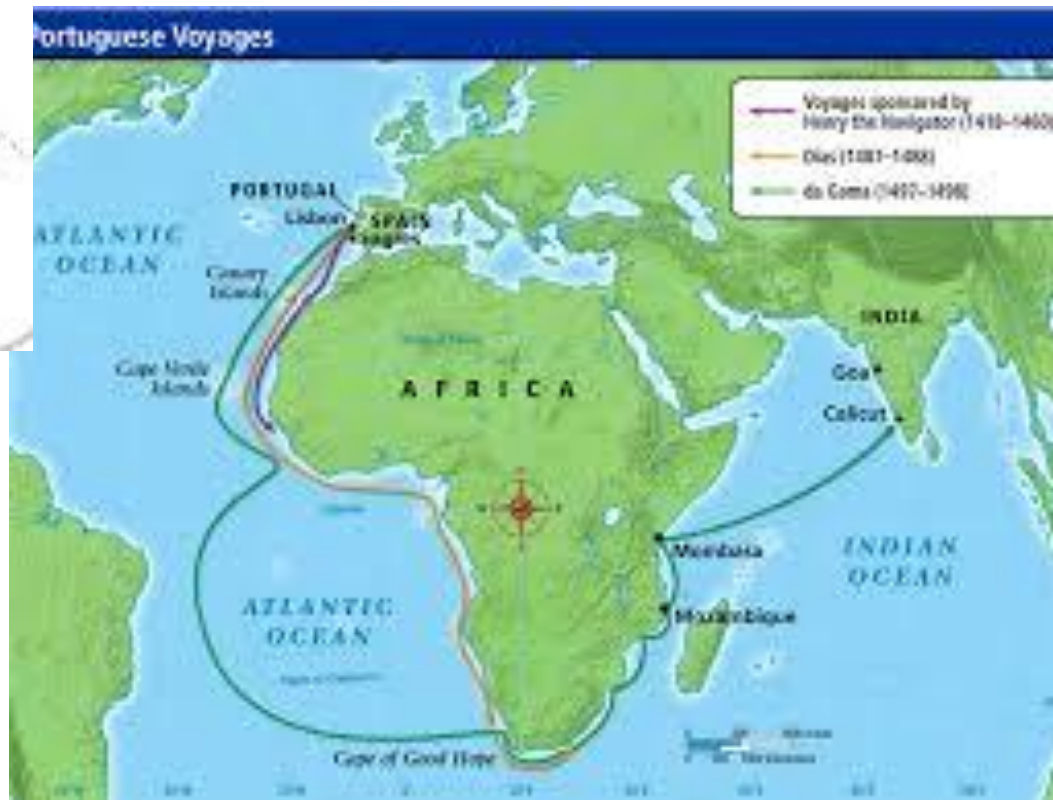
# TransEurasian Travels (14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries) Zheng He



# TransAtlantic Transformation



# Late Southernization (15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries)



# “Age of Exploration”

## 15<sup>th</sup> century

- Europeans were now beginning to lead the way, but not the only ones

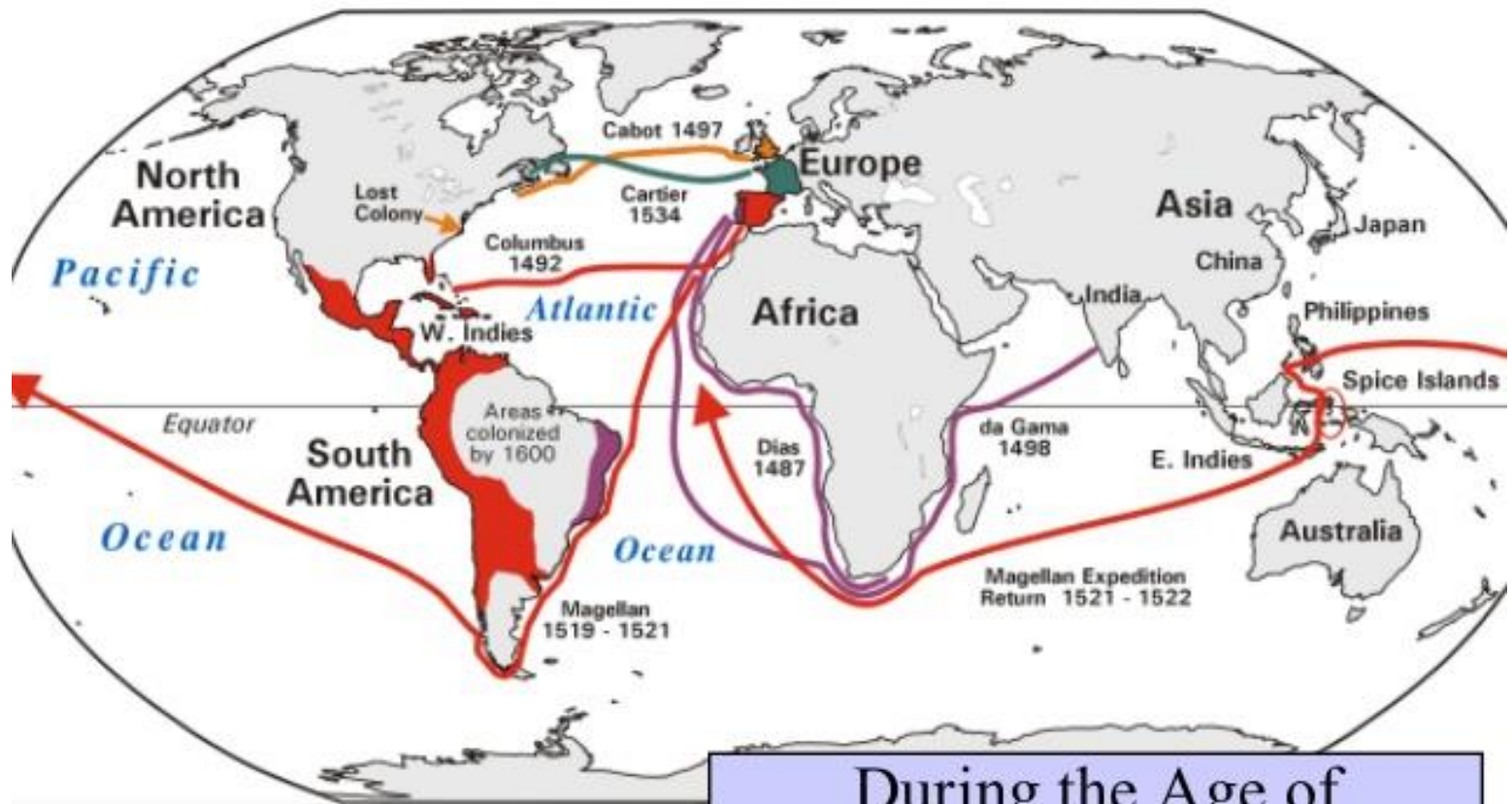




Age of Exploration

&

**Age of EXPLOITATION!**



**Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies**

<i>Portugal</i>		<i>England</i>	
<i>Spain</i>		<i>France</i>	

Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown

During the Age of Exploration, Portugal created colonies along the African coast, in Brazil, & the Spice Islands in Asia

# Padrão dos Descobrimentos *“Monument to the Discoveries”*



# Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)

- Patron of Portuguese Exploration
- sponsored voyage
- Ceuta (1415)
  
- School of navigators  
and map-making



# Atlantic navigation

- ***Volta do mar***: “Turn of the sea”
- Navigational technique
- From Africa, Ocean to Europe
- Wind wheel





# West African Coast Exploration

- Circumvented the land-based gold trade (run by local African polities and Muslims)
- Influx of gold (first cruzado coins)

# Early Mercantilism



First private **mercantile** expeditions

State economic **policy** aimed at accumulating monetary reserves through distant trade

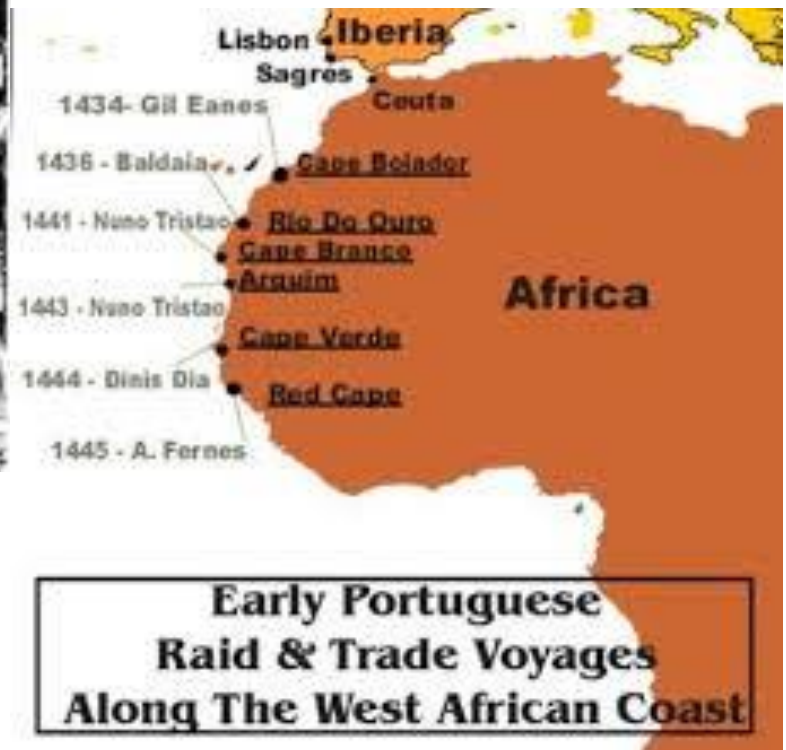
The more precious metal the more prosperous  
More **exportation!!!**

Government **regulation** of an economy for the enhancement of state power while competing with other states



# 1444 to 1498

## Major explorations



“ And the captain-major told him he was the ambassador of a King of Portugal, who was Lord of many countries and the possessor of great wealth of every description, exceeding that of any king of these parts; that for a period of sixty years his ancestors had annually sent out vessels to make discoveries in the direction of India, as they knew that there were Christian kings there like themselves. This, he said, was the reason which induced them to order this country to be discovered, not because they sought for gold or silver, for of this they had such abundance that they needed not what was to be found in this country.”

# Vasco da Gama (1460-1524)

1498 Sailed: western coast of Africa and rounding the Cape of Good Hope to India



# Journal of the First voyage of Vasco da Gama

## (Page 320)



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# Calcutta



# Goa (1510)

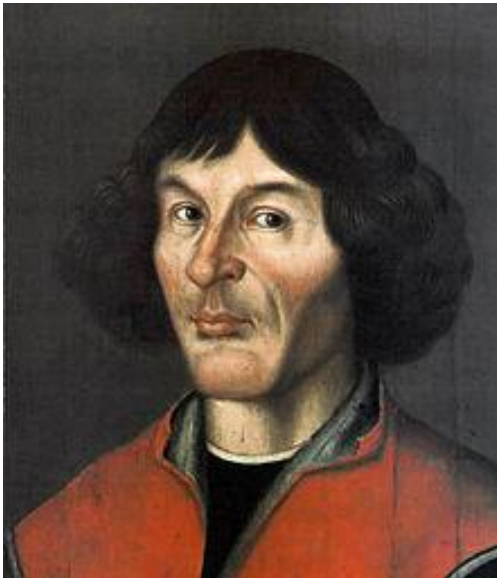


# Hippies invasion



# Late 15<sup>th</sup> century

- 1453 Fall of the Constantinople
- “Renaissance”
- Nicolaus Copernicus

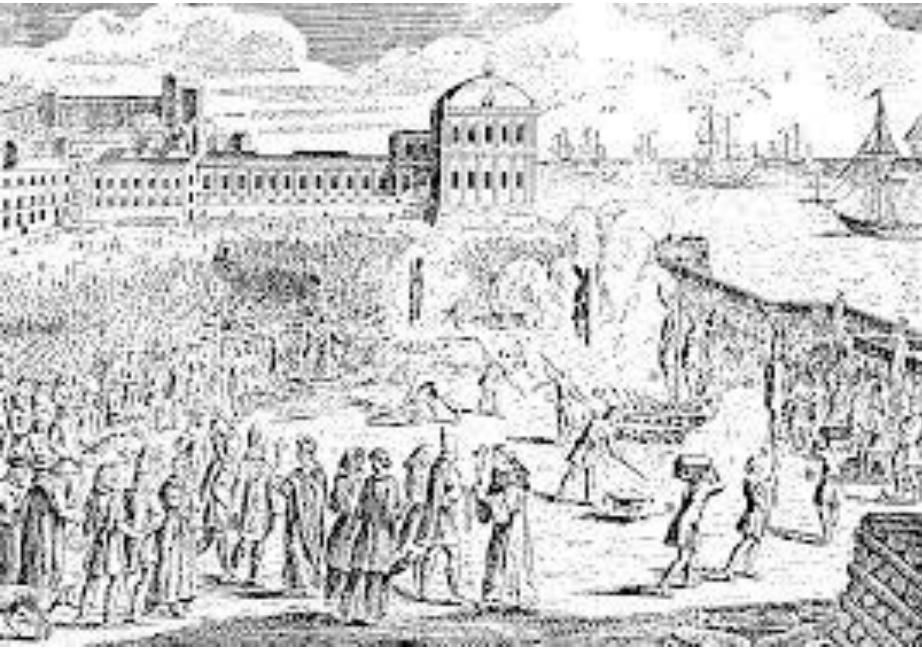




# Spanish inquisition (1478)



# Catholic “orthodoxy”: royal decrees in 1492 Convert or leave!



Mosque as  
Mosquito?



“London voters elect first Muslim mayor of major Western capital”

***Washington Post***



# 1815



**Isabella I of Castile**

(r.1474-1504)

King **Ferdinand II of Aragon**(1475-1504)



October 12, 1492



# Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512)

- Not Asia's eastern outskirts but new lands unknown to Europeans
- “New World”
- 1508 Vespucci is appointed as the chief navigator of Spain
- Standardizing navigation techniques





# Transhemispheric Transformations

- 1) Cross-Oceanic travel
- 2) Colonialism: Reshaping geography through building new societies
- 3) New Capital: commodities, plantation
- 4) New Labor: Slave
- 5) New imperial States

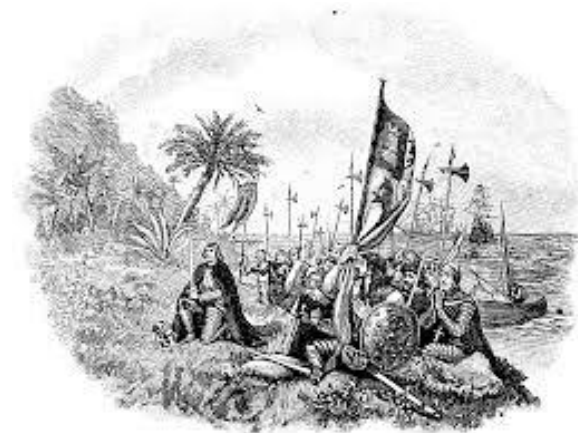


**one does not simply**

**take a boat  
and sail around the world to india**

# Columbian Voyages

- First Voyage, 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1492
- Bahamas, 12<sup>th</sup> October 1492
- Three more voyages (from Spain)



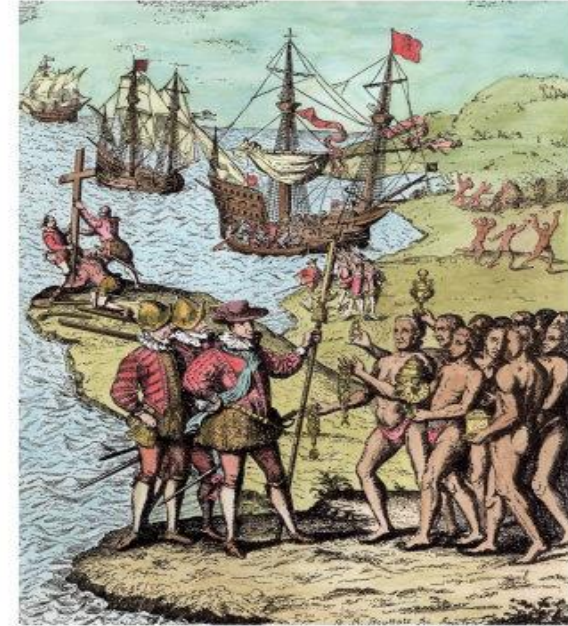
# Early Spanish Colonialism

- Caribbean:  
“Hispaniola”

Haiti and the  
The Dominican Republic  
1492 C.E.

- Fort of Santa Domingo

Mining for gold.

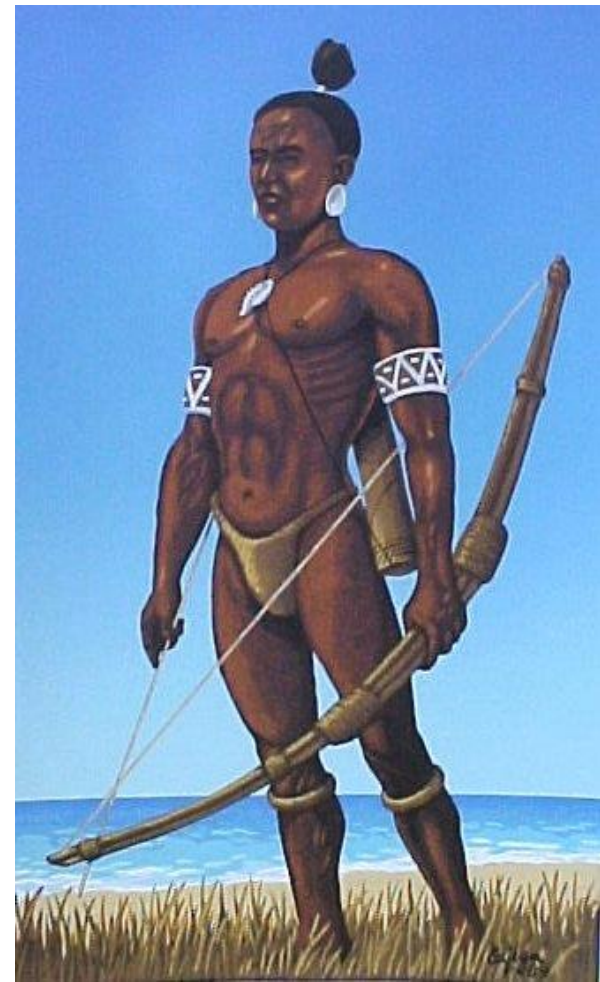


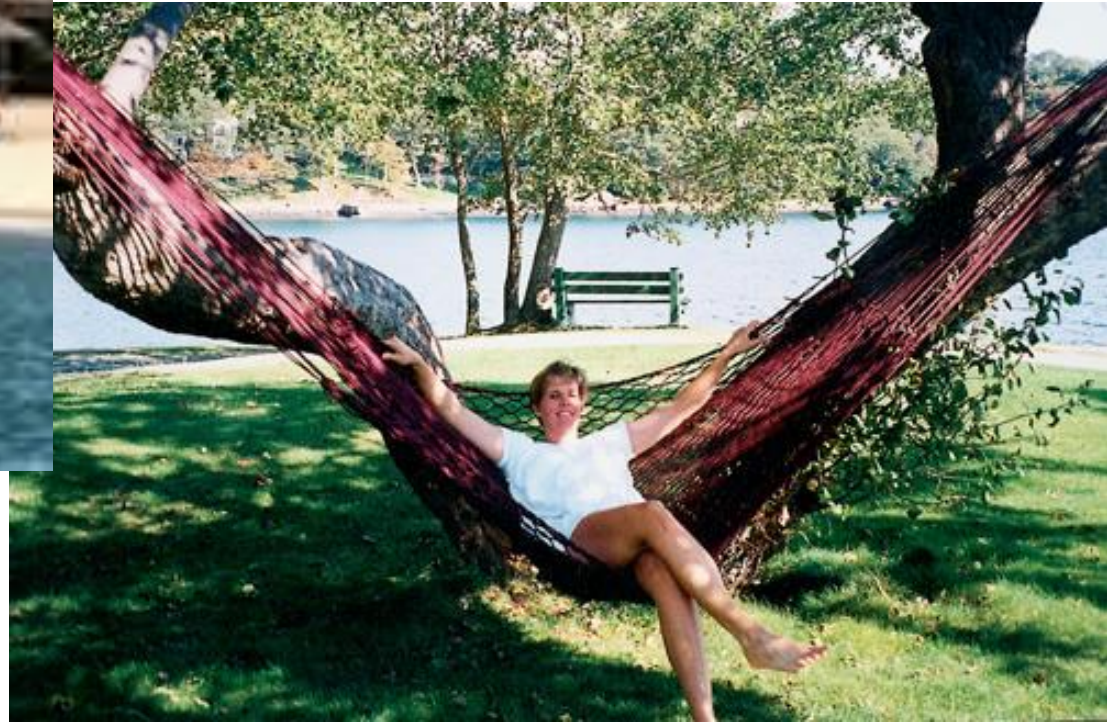
# Taíno people of the Caribbean islands

- Communal: no real private property.
- Chief: Political Structure.
- *Encomienda* (pre-Americas):  
An institution for the recruitment of labor, which gave the Spanish, as the settlers, the right to force Taíno to work.
- Punished the natives if rebelled.
- Conversion to Christianity.

1515: beginnings in the decline of Taíno

1518: Disease reaches the Caribbean.





# “Pre-Columbian America”





# Geography



# Limited contact

- Most inhabitants of Americas and, especially Oceania, did not interact with other peoples around the world.
- Aboriginal people of Australia
- Central and Western Pacific  
Had contact



# Americas and Oceania

- 1) Inhabitants lived in societies that were much smaller.
- 2) Absence of metallurgical technologies, so not able to exploit the natural environment.
- 3) But they created sophisticated societies and developed elaborate religious traditions.
- 4) Pacific islands: agricultural and fishing societies.
- 5) Less lengthy travels and yet the ability to exploit their natural environments.

**Absence of transportation technologies based on wheeled vehicles.**

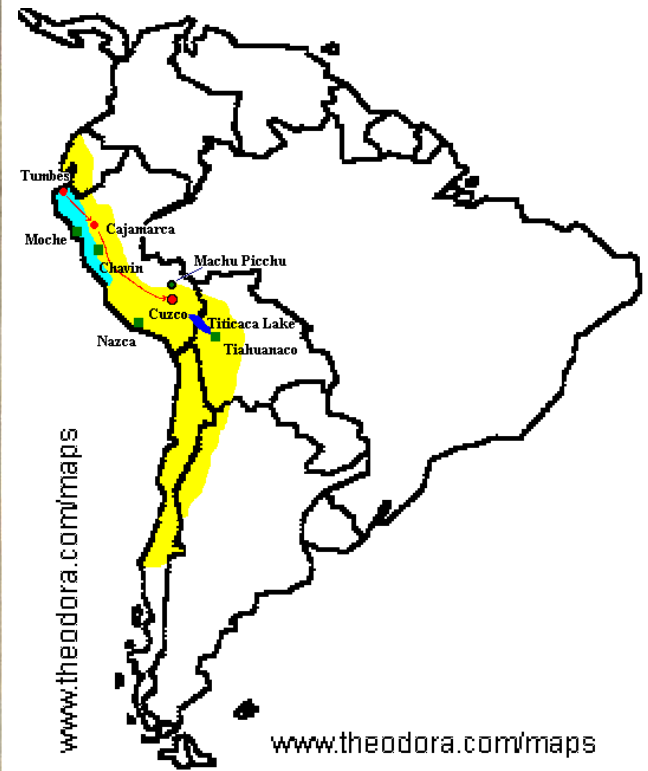
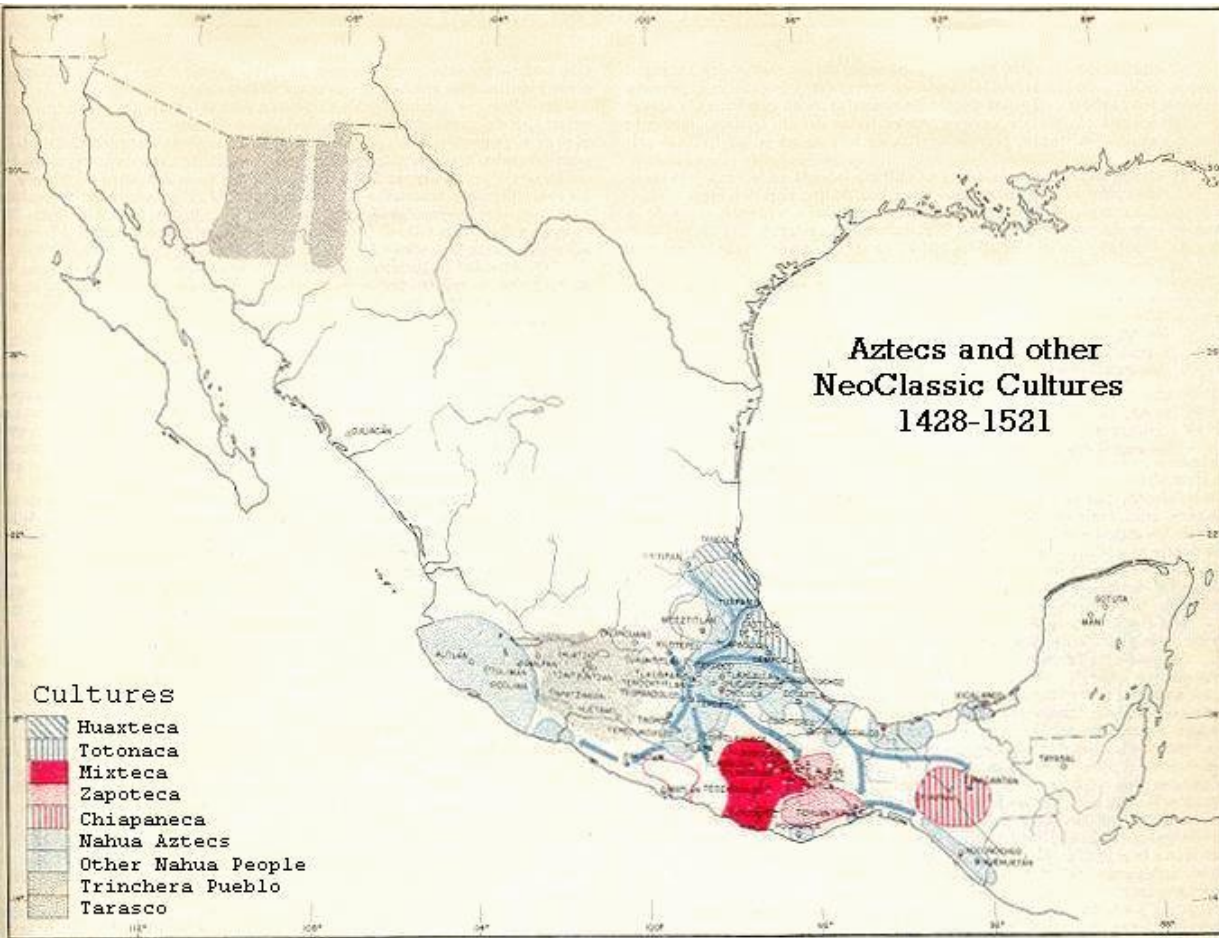


# Americas



- Major imperial powers.
- Complex civilizations.
- Lack of organized army, but major military force.
- Created elaborate trade networks throughout most regions in the American continents.

# MESOAMERICA



# Mexica People

- Migrated from northwestern regions: Kidnapping and stealing other's lands.
- Aztecs derives from Aztlan, “The place of the seven legendary caves” or the home of their ancestors.





# Aztec empire

- By 15<sup>th</sup> century: a powerful empire: mid-century, southwestern Mexico is conquered.
- No elaborate bureaucracy or administration.
- No military garrison.
- They attacked and they kept their subjects inline through fear.
- Tribute: more than 450 subject territories.
- 200,000 capital's population (16<sup>th</sup> century).

# Aztec Empire

c. 1519

TARASCANS

Tenochtitlan

TLAXCALA

Gulf of Mexico

TEOTITLAN

MIXTEC

the Road to Xicomaches

ZAPOTEC

PACIFIC OCEAN

- Core States
- Tributary States
- Allied States

# Tenochtitlan (Chenoch tilan) (August 13<sup>th</sup> 1521)

- Island in the middle of the lake
- “The White City”
- Twice the population  
Of London or Rome

\*Poetry, music, drama



\* order; clean;

\* accurate calendar

\* 100 herbal remedies

calenda

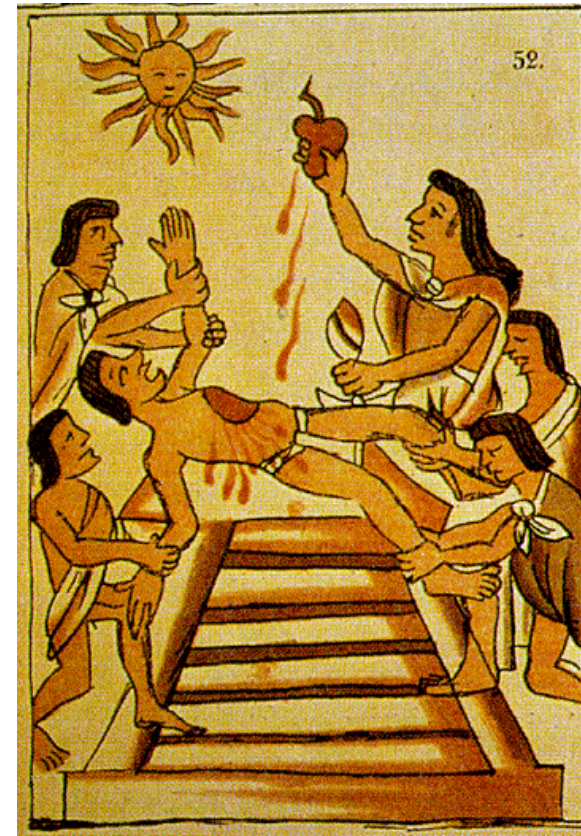
# Huitzilopochtli: Sun-god

Patron deity in the 14<sup>th</sup> century for their success against neighboring people



# Blood sacrifice

- Ritual sacrifice of humans:
  - a) To appease the god.
  - b) enemies; criminals.
  - c) sustained the world and supply of moisture for the earth.
  - d) Agricultural purposes: cultivate crops and make society permanent.



# Inca (1456- 1535)

- Title of rulers of a small kingdom in the valley of Cuzco.
- Pachacuti (1438-1471) conquered southern and northern highlands.
- More centralized than Aztecs.
- 11.5 million population, the largest in Americas.
- Kidnapping tactic.
- Inca roads: Communication and trade.



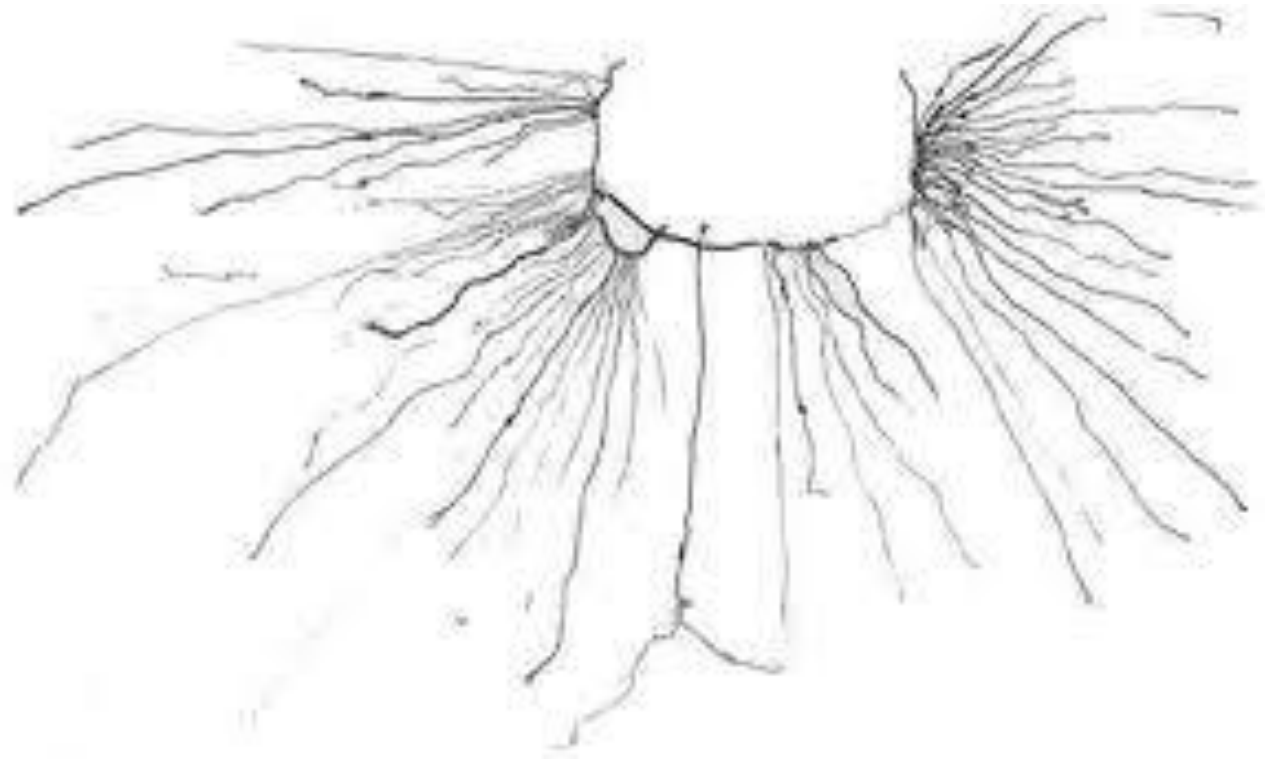


# Machu Picchu

## STONE OFFERINGS

*Machu Picchu's Terraces of Enlightenment*





- Quipus

An accounting system: Threads of small cords of various colors and lengths to help Inca bureaucrats and administrators keep track of information to run an orderly empire.



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvU-WVBXn9c>

