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 31st (Tuesday)
May 26

• Your Film Reviews are due (midnight!):
• 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 10th

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 12th

- Rise of European Modernity I: The City, “Renaissance” of European Identity
May 17th (Tuesday)

• Rise of European Modernity II
Politics, Religion, Technoscience
Euroasian Integrations
Afro-Eurasian Integration
Post-Mongol Integrations
TransEurasian Travels (14th and 15th centuries) Zhong He
TransAtlantic Transformation
Late Southernization
(15\textsuperscript{th} to 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries)
“Age of Exploration”
15th century

• Europeans were now beginning to lead the way, but not the only ones
Age of Exploration

&

Age of EXPLOTYPE!
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

[Map of Early Portuguese Raid & Trade Voyages Along The West African Coast]
“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)
Goa
(1510)
Hippies invasion
Late 15\textsuperscript{th} 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
Christopher Columbus (1450-1506)
one does not simply take a boat and sail around the world to India
Columbian Voyages

• First Voyage, 3rd August 1492

• Bahamas, 12th October 1492

• Three more voyages (from Spain)
Early Spanish Colonialism

- Caribbean: “Hispaniola”
  - Haiti and 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

Aztecs and other NeoClassic Cultures
1428-1521

Cultures
Huaxteca
Totontepec
Mixteca
Zapoteco
Chiapaneca
Nahuas Aztecs
Other Nahua People
Trincheras Pueblo
Tarasco
Mexica People

• Migrated from northwestern regions: Kidnapping and stealing other’s lands.

• Aztecs dervies from Aztlan, “The place of the seven legendary caves” or the home of their ancestors.
Mexica population

- Rigidly hierarchical.
- Militaristic society.
- *Calpulli*: clans or groups of families kinship ties through a common descent.
- Kinship society.
- Highly male-dominated.
- Priestly class.
- Artisans and merchants.
- Commoners and slaves.
Aztec empire

• By 15th 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 (16th century).
Tenochtitlan (Chenoch tilan)  
(August 13th 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
Huitzilopochtli: Sun-god
Patron deity in the 14th 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
• **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=ZvUWVBXn9c