Unit 3: Learning Objective A

Explain how and why various land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750.

Q: How did various land-based empires develop and expand from 1450 to 1750 and why?

A: Land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750 by ……………………………… because ……………………………………………

GUNPOWDER EMPIRES
● Large states that depended on gunpowder to expand their empire
● RUSSIA, OTTOMAN, SAFAVID, MUGHAL

EUROPE
● Printing press led to increase of literacy
● New monarchies were centralizing power
  ○ Previously it had been decentralized
  ○ Methods were taxation, military (standing armies) and religion
● Tudors, Valois, Ferdinand and Isabella were new monarchs
● Russia...Ivan III, Ivan IV and Peter the Great
  ○ Expanded by kicking out mongols
  ○ Created special police force (oprichniki)
  ○ Peter wanted to Westernize Russia and created the city of St. Petersburg

EAST ASIA
● Ming restored the civil service exam
● Qing took over after the Ming and even though they were not ethnically Chinese, they heavily used the civil service exam because of the power of the ruler in Confucianism

CENTRAL ASIA to SOUTH ASIA
● Legacy of Tamerlane, who had taken over the Ilkhanate
● His empire collapsed and made new empires:
  ○ Ottoman (SUNNI)
    ■ Mehemd II conquered Constantinople with gunpowder
    ■ Suleman the Great tried to get into Europe
  ○ Safavid (SHI’A)
    ■ Ismail made Islam official empire and used gunpowder
    ■ Shi’a Islam
  ○ Mughal (SUNNI)
    ■ Babur conquered Northern India
    ■ Established centralized empire
    ■ Akbar the great

FALL OF THESE EMPIRES
● Failed to modernize economy
● Failed to modernize military

Unit 3: Learning Objective B

Explain how rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450 to 1750.
Q: How did rulers use a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450-1750?
Q: Which methods did rulers use to legitimize and consolidate their power from 1450-1750?

A: Rulers used a variety of methods such as ................. to legitimize and consolidate their power in land based empires from 1450-1750.

EUROPE
- Divine rights of kings (God decided that king was in charge - so to challenge the king was to challenge God)
- Justices of the Peace (the King’s legal enforcers)
- Absolutism (the King has absolute power and the king collects taxes and also built a huge palace)

OTTOMANS
- Devshirme (enslaving Christian boys 8-20 years old in order to use them in their army - Janissaries)

EAST ASIA
- Ming reintroduced civil service exam in order to get rid of mongol legacy in China
- Japan was organized similar to feudal Europe, with Daimyo as nobles and samurai as knights, however, in this period was have a strong centralized power come about - the Tokugawa shogunate. Also required nobles to spend time there - like Louis IVX

INDIA - MUGHAL EMPIRE
- Akbar the Great worked hard to extend empire. Had tax collectors called zamindars

AMERICAS
- Tributary system
  - Labor (Incas)
  - Human sacrifice (Mexica)

LEGITIMATION OF POWER - How these leaders proved that they DESERVED to rule.

AFRICA
- Songhai ruler Askia the Great claimed Islam as the religion of his Empire - creating continuity with previous empire (Mali)

ART/ARCHITECTURE
- India - Mughal construction of Taj Mahal
- Ottoman - Blue mosque
- France - Versailles built by Louis IVX

Unit 3: Learning Objective C

Explain continuity and change within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750.

Q: What stayed the same within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750? What changed within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750?

A: Belief systems stayed the same in that.......... Belief systems changed in that they..........
Europe remains predominantly Christian
Power struggles between the Vatican and local kings who are trying to consolidate their power

EUROPE - CHANGES
Catholic Church loses power due to new monarchs and corruption
  - Indulgences
  - Simony
PROTESTANT REFORMATION - Martin Luther 10/31, 1517 nails his 95 theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral
  - Printing press helped
  - Split was with Catholic church
  - Catholic Church responded with the COUNTER REFORMATION - when they basically up help all tenants of Catholicism

ISLAMIC WORLD - CONTINUITY
Islam is predominant religion
Ottomans were Sunni
Safavids were Shi’a
This conflict has never been completely resolved

ISLAMIC WORLD - CHANGES
AKBAR in Mughal Empire
  - Granted land to all religions
  - Sikhism emerged during this time as a mixture of Hinduism and Islam

Q: What are the similarities in the methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750? What are the differences in the methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750?

A: The methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750 were similar in that they ........................................ The methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750 were different in that they .................................

SIMILARITIES
  - Bureaucracy was used to keep administration centralized
  - Taxes
  - Elite Military forces

DIFFERENCES ARE IN BLUE

QING
  - Civil service
  - Taxes
  - Art - portraits
MUGHAL
● Taxes (collected by zamindars)
● Used religion to take title of Caliph (legitimate successor of Mohammad)
● Monumental architecture

OTTOMAN
● Devshirme, janissaries
● Taxes (tax farmers)
● Used religion to take title of Caliph (legitimate successor of Mohammad)

SAFAVID
● Taxes collected for the Sha
● Military force (ghulam)
● Used religion to take title of Caliph (legitimate successor of Mohammad)

SONGhai
● Trade routes
● Alliances
● Military expansion
● Conversion to Islam to maintain legitimacy

AZTEC (Mexico)
● Tributary system

EUROPE
● Divine right of Kings
● Monumental architecture