

Change Analysis Chart (1450-1750 CE)

Global Interactions

Name _____

Hour _____

Score / 20

April 5, 2011

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Continuities	Key Changes		
1. Human-Environ Interaction (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> world pop ~400 mill hemispheric cultural diffusion hemispheric exposure to diseases (Afro-Eurasia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional/Hemispheric migrations E African slave trade (small compared to trans-hemispheric & global migrations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> people (voluntary & involuntary) animals, crops, diseases (horses, pigs, wheat, maize, smallpox, measles, STDs) better nutrition for Afro-Eurasia “cash crops” (tobacco, sugar) trans-Atlantic slave trade mixed-race populations & ideologies American pop (plummeted, then rebounded) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> world pop ~800 mill mixed ethnic/racial groups (Mestizos, Zambos, Metis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbian Exchange → nutrition, life exp, pop growth econ opportunity → trans-Atlantic migrations (not all voluntarily) gender imbalance → inter-marriage
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dar al Islam greater contact among cultures (Crusades, Silk Roads, dar al Islam) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cultural forms of art flourished (Ming porcelain, European Renaissance) religions spread (Buddhism → Asia, Islam → Asia/Africa) secular science vs. religion (Enlightenment) cross-cultural artistic influence syncretic religions (Vodun, Sikhism) Protestant Christianity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> global “network” of cultural influences begins (v. small compared to today) increased diversity w/in & among religions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased global inter-action → syncretic religions, artistic cross-influences, gov’t attempts to limit (Tokugawa) Prot Ref → Christianity
3. Politics (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Trans-Regional Empires (Mongols, Delhi, Ottomans, Ming, Aztec) traditional & new administrative techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land-based empires (Ottoman, Ming/Qing, Sultanate of Delhi, Mughal, Russia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sea based empires (Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, Gr. Brit) European hegemony → Americas (Asia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased complexity & competition minorities used for econ profit (protrights) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> global economy → increased competition global size → gov’t complexity (Samurai, Ming scholar-bureaucrats, Ottoman devshirme) Concept of “Natural Rights” (Locke)

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4. Economics (Agric. trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional trading zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Ocean Silk Roads trans-Saharan Mediterranean E Asia (Ming, Zheng He) E Atlantic coast Americas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> profitable required for financing global empires/trade slavery global trade patterns emerged/evolved joint-stock co's developed global trade (EIC, VOC) mercantilism, triangle trade trans-Atlantic slave trade proto-industrialism (sugar plantations' <i>engenhos</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stage set for Industrial Revolution ↗ demand for labor Indentured servitude 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbian Exch → profits from labor → labor demand,
5. Social (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear social hierarchies w/in empires variation among empires patriarchy still most common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> patriarchy Europeans dominated American social classes (variation among Span/Port/ Eng/Fr) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new members & definitions of "elites" in many societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global trade → massive economic transfers within & among cultures