

Agenda:

1. Review: What was the most important global exchange that occurred at the end of the 15th century?
2. Activity: Review UNIT 4: The First Global Age (1450-1770)

BIG PICTURE Questions:

Why is the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 considered to be a major **turning-point** in history?

In what ways was 1492 a **turning-point** in global history?

What were some of the characteristics of the encounters between Europeans, Africans, Asians and the people of the Americas during this time?

What political ideology [type of government] dominated the world at this time?

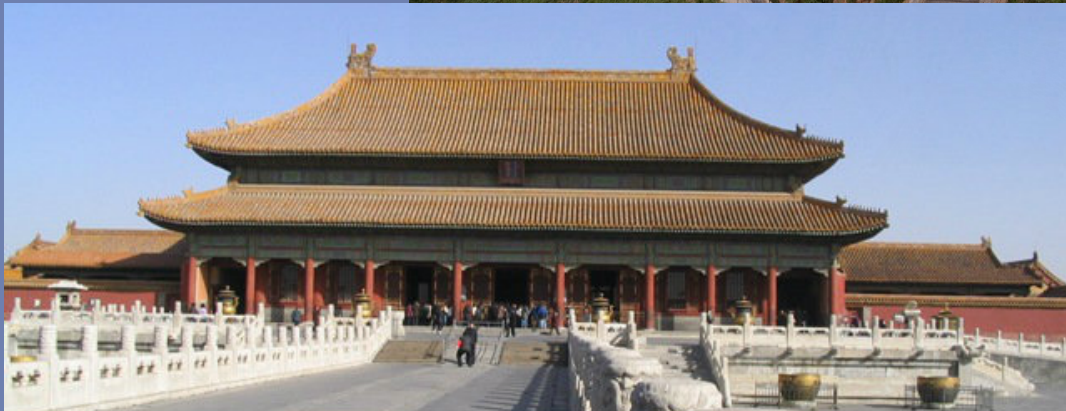
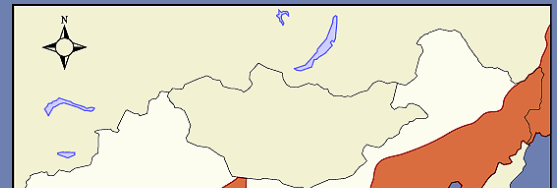
What were some of the responses to this type of rule?

3. Closing: Practice MC and DBQ questions

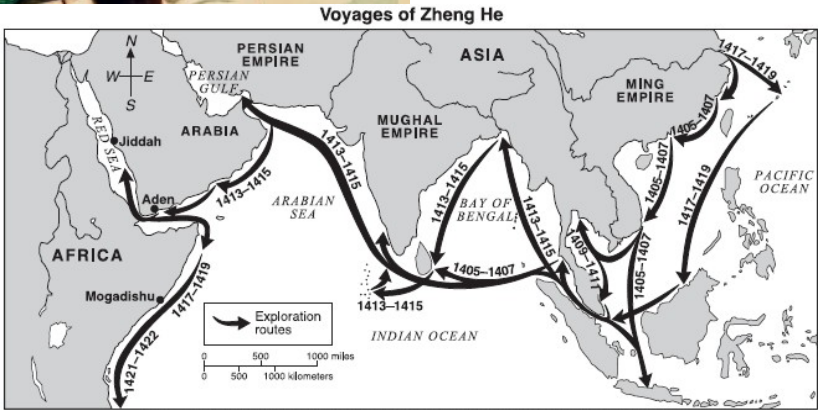
A. Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

MUST KNOW MING:

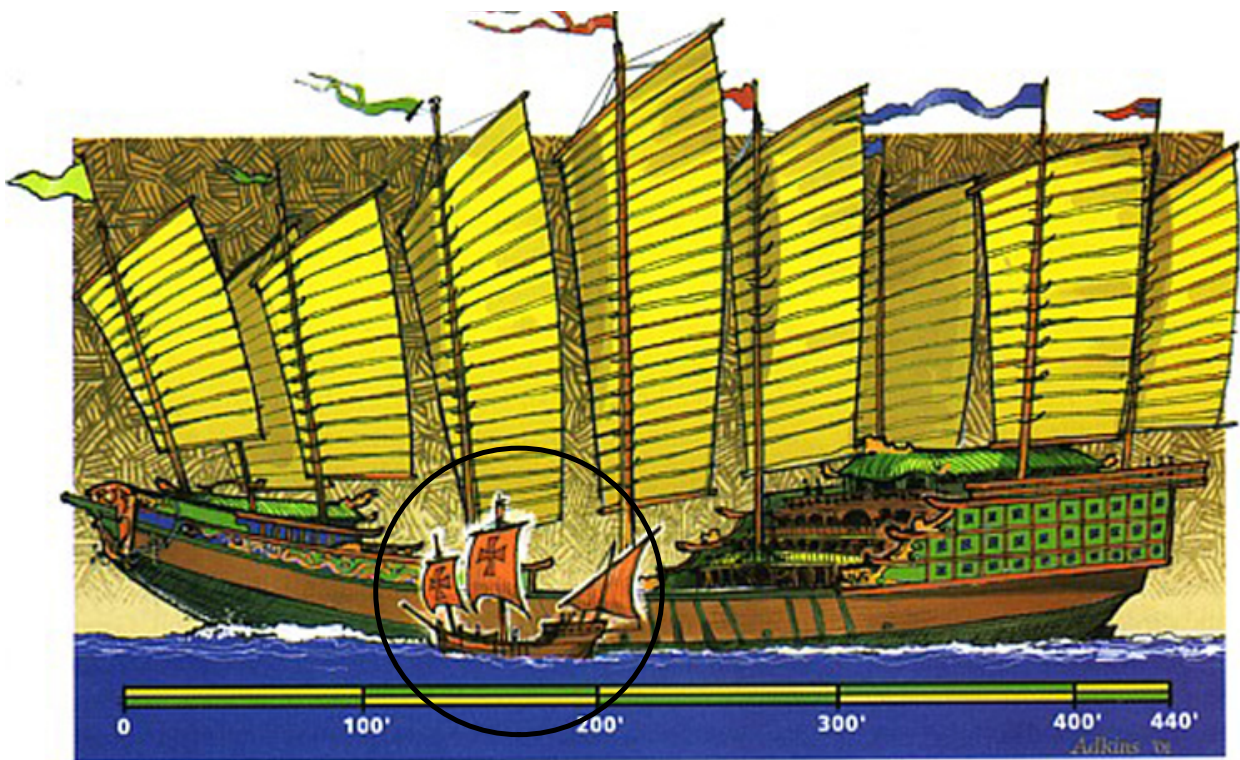
1. Great Wall of China
2. Forbidden City
3. Zheng He - Admiral of his fleet



Zheng He



Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)



Comparison of Zheng He's ship to one of Columbus' ships

Impact of the Ottoman Empire:

1453: Fall of Constantinople

Why is the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 considered to be a major **turning-point** in history?



The Ottoman's blocked and/or interfered with the Europeans trade routes to acquire Asian goods (silk, porcelain, etc...) --- So the Europeans started to search for a safe/ cheap water route to get to China --- this led to Columbus setting sail for a western sea route and instead he "discovered" the Americas!!!!

Spanish Empire and Christopher Columbus

In what ways was 1492 a turning-point in global history?

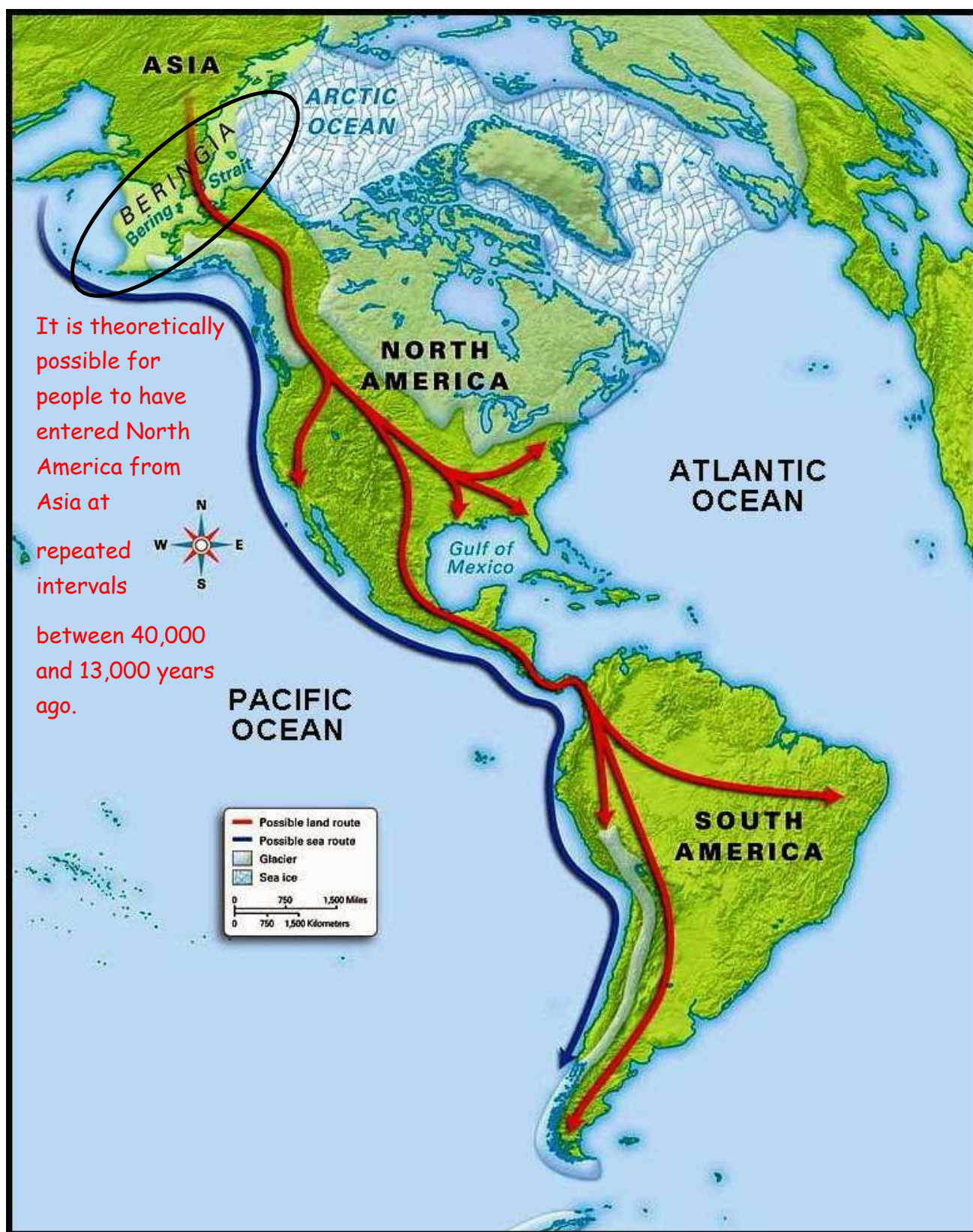
For about
13,000 to
15,000 years
the Americas
had no known
sustained
contact with
Afro-Eurasia.



THEN - came
the Spaniards
[Columbus]
seeking the 3
Gs: GOLD,
GLORY and
GOD!

This all led to the "**Columbian Exchange**"

some good... some bad...
like slavery [BAD!!!]

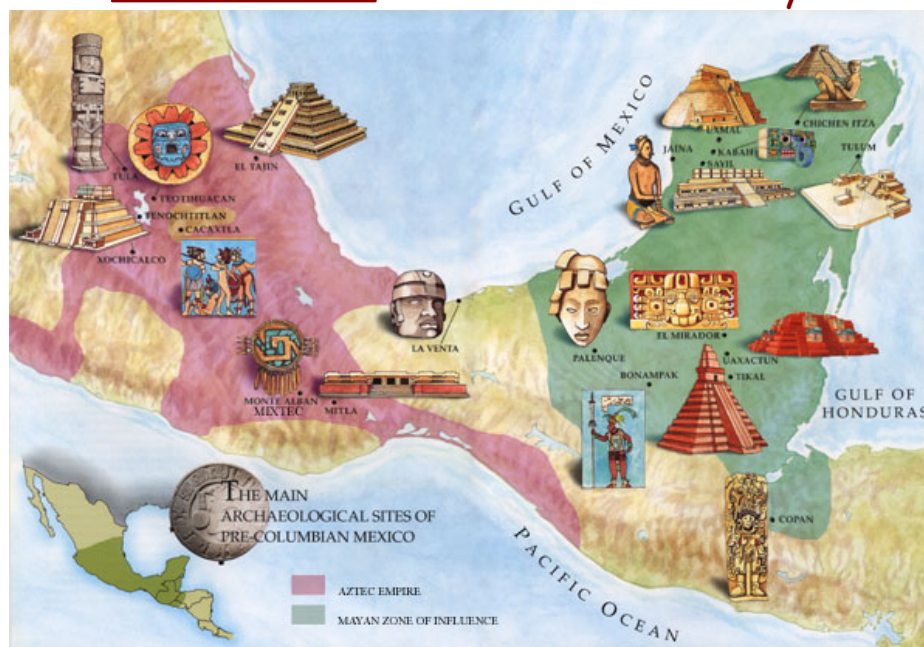




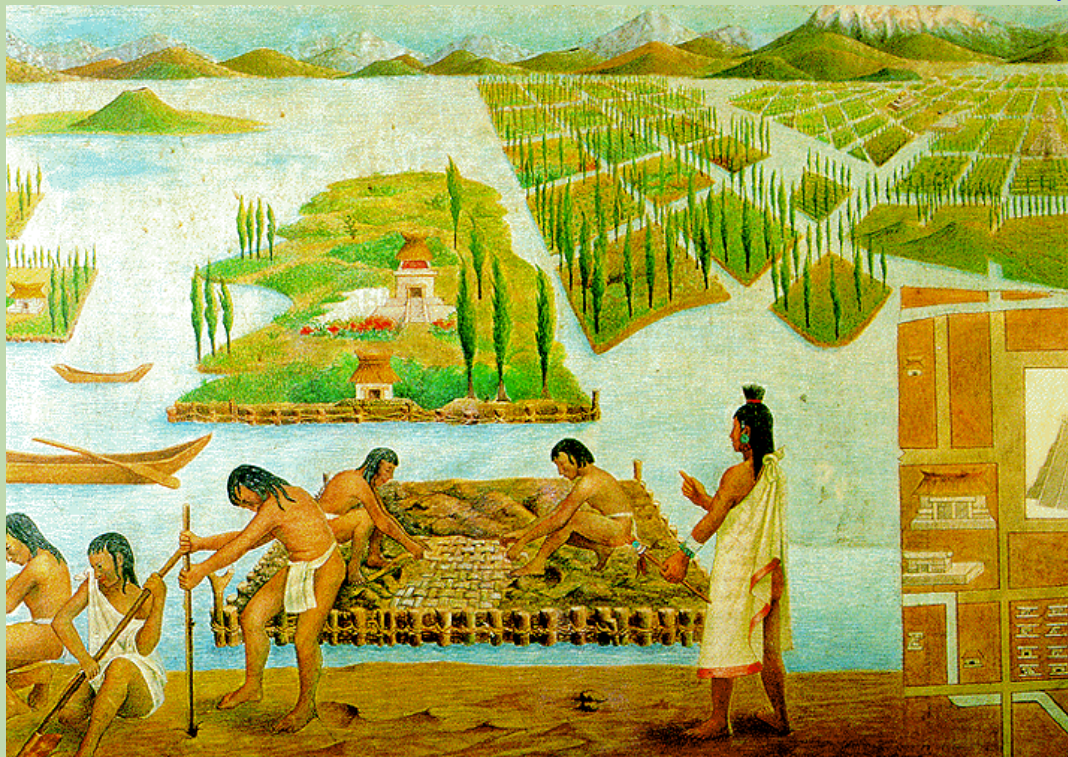
Fill in your chart and answer the questions.

Who were the people living in the Americas?
--- pre-Columbus [pre-Columbian]

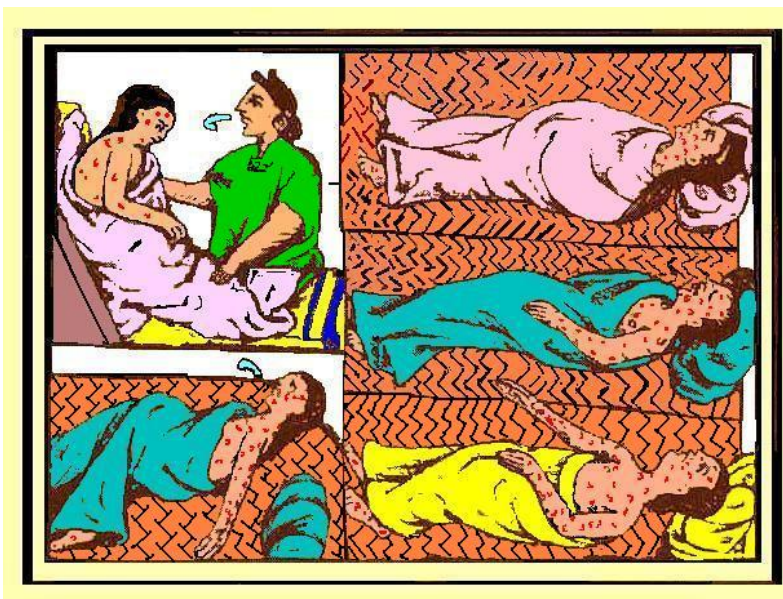
In Mesoamerica: Aztecs and the Mayans



Human-Environment Interaction: chinampas



What happened to the Aztecs, Mayans and Incas?



Many Native Americans died from the **diseases** brought over by the Europeans (smallpox).

Spanish (European) **brutality - weapons & horses** did the rest.

Estimates as high as 80 million Native Americans perished.

E. Encounter between Europeans - Africa - Americas - Asia

POSITIVES

- cultural diffusion
- new foods help populations grow throughout Europe
- new innovations encourage trade & travel

NEGATIVES

- diseases spread - millions of Native Americans died
- slavery - Atlantic
- conquest and destruction of the Aztecs and Incas

encomienda system: a grant of land given to Spaniards with the rights to the land and the Native populations inhabiting the lands conveyed with it --- establishing a fixed-social class system

mercantilism: an economic system by which nations established colonies in order to grow wealth through acquisition of their natural resources

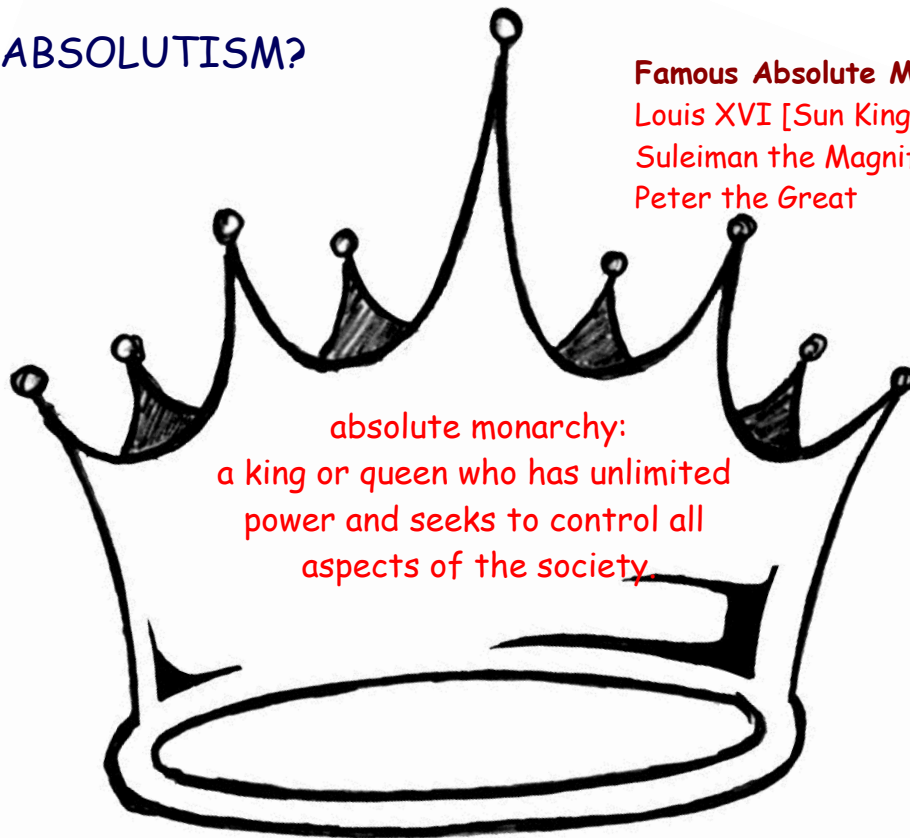
What is ABSOLUTISM?

Famous Absolute Monarchs:

Louis XVI [Sun King]

Suleiman the Magnificent

Peter the Great




absolute monarchy:
a king or queen who has unlimited
power and seeks to control all
aspects of the society.

Absolutism

Absolutism was the political belief that one ruler should hold all of the power within the boundaries of a country. Although practiced by several monarchs in Europe during the 16th through 18th centuries, absolutism has been used in many regions throughout history. In ancient times, Shi Huangdi in China, Darius in Persia, and the Roman caesars were all absolute rulers. (See Chapters 4, 5, and 6.)

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

- 1. Making Inferences** *Why do you think absolute rulers controlled social gatherings?*
 See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R10.
- 2. Hypothesizing** *Today several nations of the world (such as Saudi Arabia) have absolute rulers. Judging from what you know of past causes of absolutism, why do you think absolute rulers still exist today?*

Causes

- Religious and territorial conflicts created fear and uncertainty.
- The growth of armies to deal with conflicts caused rulers to raise taxes to pay troops.
- Heavy taxes led to additional unrest and peasant revolts.

**ABSOLUTISM****Effects**

- Rulers regulated religious worship and social gatherings to control the spread of ideas.
- Rulers increased the size of their courts to appear more powerful.
- Rulers created bureaucracies to control their countries' economies.