



# AP WORLD HISTORY

Unit 4: Transoceanic  
Interconnections (1450-1750)

# UNIT 4

# REVIEW



the note ninja

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# NAVIGATION

- **New tech** helped extend distance  
sailors could travel (carrack, caravel,  
lateen sail)
- **Navigation** innovations ->  
compass, astrolabe
- Technology spreads through trade,  
Crusades, etc.
- **Europe** especially benefits this new  
technology

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# CAUSES OF EXPLORATION

- Remember 3 G's (gold, God, glory)
  - Spain sponsors Columbus
- Competition between states -> "glory"
  - New technology makes these explorations possible
- **Mercantilism:** Economic system where wealth is generated by maximizing exports to the mother country
  - Desire to spread **Christianity** -> missionaries

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# EFFECTS OF EXPLORATION

- Portugal: Trading-post empire
  - Spain: Columbus makes contact w/ Aztec & Incas and finds silver and gold + colonies in Americas
  - France: Claims Canada + establishes Quebec, trading posts
  - England: John Cabot discovers Newfoundland, establishes first colony (Jamestown) in 1607
- > Beginning of European dominance due to economic + political benefits of colonization

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# COLOMBIAN EXCHANGE

- Exchange of **food, animals, and disease**  
between the East & West
- Crops are grown for export to Europe, Middle East, and Asia -> mercantilism
- **Atlantic Slave Trade** -> caused by demands  
for labor to produce crops
- **Effect on West:** Mostly negative due to  
disease, environmental damage, etc.
- **Effect on East:** New crops, food sources,  
profits, life expectancy rises

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# MARITIME EMPIRES

## Europe:

- Empire created through conquest, mercantilism, etc.
- Trading posts in Africa, India due to military power
- Conquest of Americas

## Asia:

- Continuity -> Indian Ocean trade -> strength of China
- Change -> Japan and China surprised at European dominance in trade -> restrict trade

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# MARITIME EMPIRES PT. 2

How were they developed & maintained?

## Joint stock companies:

- Private investors purchase share of company, using it to pay for exploration
- EX: British East India Company

## Economic & labor systems:

- Atlantic Slave Trade
- Global silver trade -> big win for Spanish
- Peasant labor -> used for silk in China, and for ~~cotton in India~~
- Spanish Encomienda System -> coerced labor

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# SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

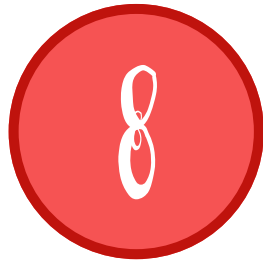
## Accepting diversity:

- Ottoman Empire: More freedom for Christians and Jews
- Mughal Empire: Religious tolerance under Akbar

## Suppressing diversity:

- Expulsion of Jews from Spain
- Manchu persecution of Han Chinese in China
- Spanish Casta System -> racial hierarchy in the Americas





# CHALLENGES TO POWER

## Resisting Foreign influence:

- Pueblo revolt -> Pueblo Indian  
resistance to Spanish
- Queen Ana Nzinga -> resisted Portuguese  
influence in West Africa

## Internal resistance against rulers:

- Martha Rebellion (1680 - 1707) -> Hindu  
resistance to Islamic rule in Mughal Empire
- Maroon Wars -> Slave resistance  
in the Caribbean

THANKS FOR  
WATCHING!

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