

Unit 4 - Transoceanic Connections

Topic 4.4 - Maritime Empires Established

Thematic Focus: Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Essential Questions: *In what ways did the expansion of maritime empires create global trade systems that increased political influence of various states?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Settler Colonies in North America: Strayer p. 571-572</p> <p>European & Asian Commerce: Strayer p. 602-611, 629</p>	<p>KC 4.3.II.A.i - Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies.</p> <p>KC 4.3.II.A.ii - Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.</p> <p>KC 4.3.II.A.ii - The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

Thematic Focus: Economic Systems (ECN)

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

Essential Questions: *In what ways did the expansion of the trade networks create changes and continuities in both economic and labor systems around the globe from 1450 to 1750?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Comparing Colonial Societies: Strayer p. 563-567</p> <p>Colonies of Sugar: Strayer p. 567-570</p> <p>East India Company, Silver & Global Commerce, Fur Trade: Strayer p. 608-620</p>	<p>KC 4.3.II.A.iii Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.</p> <p>KC 4.2.II.D Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan mit'a, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and encomienda and hacienda systems.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

Thematic Focus: Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)

The processes by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

Essential Questions: *In what ways did slavery labor systems change and stay the same as trade networks expanded between 1450 and 1750?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain changes and continuities in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Atlantic Slave Trade: Strayer p. 620-631</p>	<p>KC 4.2.II.B Slavery in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions.</p> <p>KC 4.2.II.C The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

**Illustrative
Examples****Notes - Significance** (how does each help answer the Essential Question) **& Theme**

Ming China - adoption of isolationist trade policies	
Tokugawa Japan - adoption of isolationist trade policies	
Swahili Arabs in the Indian Ocean trade	
Omanis in the Indian Ocean trade	
Gujaratis in the Indian Ocean trade	
Javanese in the Indian Ocean trade	