

Unit 4 - Transoceanic Connections

Topic 4.5 - Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed

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 rulers use economic strategies to both maintain and consolidate their power between 1450 and 1740?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain how rulers employed economic strategies to consolidate and maintain power throughout the period from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Comparing Global Societies: Strayer (mercantilism) p. 563</p>	<p>KC 4.1.IV.C Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories. Joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and were used by rulers to compete against one another in global trade.</p> <p>KC 4.3.III.ii Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.</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 economic ways did the trade networks change and stay the same between 1450 to 1750?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain the continuities and changes in networks of exchange from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Silver & Gold, Fur, & Slave Trade Commerce: Strayer p. 610-631</p>	<p>KC 4.1.IV.D.i The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and labor, including slaves.</p> <p>KC 4.1.IV The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by chartered European monopoly companies and the global flow of silver, especially from Spanish colonies in the Americas, which was used to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets and satisfy Chinese demand for silver. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic and regional shipping services developed by European merchants.</p> <p>KC 4.2.II.A Peasant and artisan labor continued and intensified in many regions as the demand for food and consumer goods increased.</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: *Between 1450 and 1750, how did the expansion of maritime empires politically, economically, and culturally affect societies impacted by that expansion?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain how political, economic, and cultural factors affected society from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Comparing Colonial Societies: Strayer p. 563-572</p> <p>Christianity in Spanish America: Strayer p. 651-656</p>	<p>KC 4.2.III.C Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.</p> <p>KC 4.1.IV.D.ii The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of labor—including slaves—and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples, with all parties contributing to this cultural synthesis.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

Thematic Focus: Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Essential Questions: *In what ways did the expansion of maritime empires cause similarities and differences in religious beliefs between the Old World and New World between 1450 to 1750?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain the similarities and differences in how various belief systems affected societies from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Christianity, Islam, China, & India: Strayer p. 644-670</p>	<p>KC 4.1.VI</p> <p>In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

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

Muslim-European trade rivalries in the Indian Ocean	
Moroccan-Songhai competition over trade routes	
Labor used for production of wool and linen in Europe	
Labor used for production of cotton in India	
Labor used for production of silk and porcelain in China	
Vodun	
Christianity and indigenous Mesoamerican cultures	