

Unit 4 Terms

Vasco Da Gama: Portuguese mariner; first European to reach India by sea in 1498.

Christopher Columbus: Italian navigator in the service of Aragon and Castile; sailed west to find a route to India and instead came upon the Americas in 1492.

Ferdinand Magellan: Portuguese captain in Spanish service; began the first circumnavigation of the globe in 1519; died during voyage; allowed Spain to claim possession of the Philippines.

East India Companies: British, French, and Dutch trading companies that obtained government monopolies of trade to India and Asia; acted independently in their regions.

Treaty of Tordesillas: Pope divides Latin America between Portugal and Spain - Brazil - Portuguese, Spain - everywhere else

Joint Stock Company: W. European financial company with capital from investors, used to make a profit - precursor to corporation

lateen sail: a triangular sail set on a long yard mounted at an angle on the mast, and running in a fore-and-aft direction. Adopted in the Late Middle Ages, and Europeans were able to sail out of the Mediterranean

World economy: created by Europeans during the late 16th century; based on control of the seas; established an international exchange of foods, diseases, and manufactured products.

Columbian Exchange: interaction between Europe and the Americas; millions of native Americans died from the entry of new diseases; New World crops spread to other world regions; European and Asian animals came to the Americas.

Core societies: nations, usually European, that profited from the world economy; controlled international banking and commercial services; exported manufactured goods and imported raw materials.

Peripheral societies: mirror image of core societies that provide raw materials to core societies and markets for manufactured goods. Often depend on forced or other un-free labor

Mercantilism: the colonial economic policy, by which a colonizing nation imports from its own colonies, and exports as widely as possible. The colonies are required to export to and buy from the colonizing nation

Mestizos: people of mixed European and Native American heritage.

Francisco Pizarro (1478–1541); Spanish explorer; arrived in the Americas in 1502; joined Balboa in Panama, then successfully attacked the Inca Empire.

New France: French colonies in Canada and elsewhere; extended along St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes and down Mississippi River valley system.

Atlantic colonies: British colonies in North America along Atlantic coast from New England to Georgia.

Cape Colony: Dutch colony established at Cape of Good Hope in 1652 to provide a coastal station for Dutch ships traveling to and from Asia; settlers expanded and fought with Bantu and other Africans.

Boers: Dutch and other European settlers in Cape Colony before 19th-century British occupation; later called Afrikaners.

Calcutta: British East India Company headquarters in Bengal;

Seven Years' War: fought in Europe, Africa, and Asia between 1756 and 1763; the first worldwide war.

Italian Renaissance: 14th- and 15th-century movement influencing political forms, literature, and the arts; consisted largely of a revival of classical culture.

Niccolo Machiavelli: author of *The Prince*; emphasized realistic discussions of how to seize and maintain power.

Humanism: philosophy, or ideology, with a focus on humanity as the center of intellectual and artistic endeavor.

Northern Renaissance: cultural and intellectual movement of northern Europe; influenced by earlier Italian Renaissance; centered in France, Low Countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), England, and Germany; featured greater emphasis on religion than the Italian Renaissance.

Johannes Gutenberg: introduced movable type to western Europe in the 15th century; greatly expanded the availability of printed materials.

Baroque: exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, literature, and music. The style started around 1600 in Rome, Italy and spread to most of Europe

Rococo: The **Rococo** style of art emerged in France in the early 18th century as a continuation of the Baroque style, but in contrast to the heavier themes and darker colors of the Baroque, the Rococo was characterized by an opulence, grace, playfulness, and lightness. Rococo motifs focused on the carefree aristocratic life and on lighthearted romance rather than heroic battles or religious figures; they

European-style family: emerged in the 15th century; involved a later marriage age and a primary emphasis on the nuclear family.

Martin Luther: German Catholic monk who initiated the Protestant Reformation through Ninety-Five Theses; emphasized the primacy of faith for gaining salvation in place of Catholic sacraments; rejected papal authority.

indulgence: selling of passes out of purgatory into heaven to pay for Renaissance architecture/art in Rome, big complaint of Martin Luther

Protestantism: general wave of religious dissent against the Catholic church; formally began with Martin Luther in 1517.

Anglican church: form of Protestantism in England established by Henry VIII.

John Calvin: French Protestant who stressed doctrine of predestination; established center of his group in Geneva; in the long run encouraged wider public education and access to government.

Catholic Reformation: Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation; reformed and revived Catholic doctrine.

Jesuits: Catholic religious order founded during Catholic Reformation; active in politics, education, and missionary work outside of Europe.

Edict of Nantes: 1598 grant of tolerance in France to French Protestants after lengthy civil wars between Catholics and Huguenots, French Protestants.

Thirty Years War: war from 1618 to 1648 between German Protestants and their allies and the Holy Roman emperor and Spain; caused great destruction. years 1618 and 1648, principally on the territory of today's Germany, but also involving most of the major continental powers. It occurred for a number of reasons. Although it was from its outset a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics, the self-preservation of the Habsburg dynasty was also a central motive

Treaty of Westphalia: ended Thirty Years War in 1648; granted right of individual rulers and cities to choose their own religion for their people; Netherlands gained independence.

English Civil War: conflict from 1640 to 1660; included religious and constitutional issues concerning the powers of the monarchy; ended with restoration of a limited monarchy.

Proletariat: class of people without access to producing property; usually manufacturing workers, paid laborers in agriculture, or urban poor; product of the economic changes of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Scientific Revolution: process culminating in Europe during the 17th century; period of empirical advances associated with the development of wider theoretical generalizations; became a central focus of Western culture. Francis Bacon is a central figure (*Novum Organum* is the book).

Copernicus: Polish monk and astronomer; disproved Hellenistic belief that the sun was at the center of the universe.

Johannes Kepler: resolved basic issues of planetary motion and accomplished important work in optics.

Galileo: publicized Copernicus's findings; added own discoveries concerning the laws of gravity and planetary motion; condemned by the Catholic church for his work.

René Descartes: philosopher who established the importance of the skeptical review of all received wisdom; argued that human wisdom could develop laws that would explain the fundamental workings of nature.

Isaac Newton: English scientist; author of *Principia Mathematica*; drew the various astronomical and physical observations and wider theories together in a neat framework of natural laws; established principles of motion and defined forces of gravity. In the mathematics, some saw the face of God.

Deism: concept of God during the Scientific Revolution; the role of divinity was limited to setting natural laws in motion.

John Locke: English philosopher who argued that people could learn everything through their senses and reason; argued that the power of government came from the people, not from the divine right of kings; they had the right to overthrow tyrants.

Absolute monarchy: concept of government developed during the rise of the nation-state in western Europe during the 17th century; monarchs held the absolute right to direct their state.

Devine Right: belief that God stays out of our daily lives - he's a big clockmaker who started the universe, gave us everything we need, European belief by monarchs, aristocracy that their right to rule was legitimized/sanctioned by God, I was born into a monarchy, I must deserve it

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: political ideas influenced the French Revolution, the development of socialist theory, and the growth of nationalism. His legacy as a radical and revolutionary is perhaps best demonstrated by his most famous line in *The Social Contract*: "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."

Louis XIV: "Sun King" - did he say "I am the state" - longest rule in Europe - made France absolute monarchy, increased France's powers through foreign wars, built Versailles, symbol of European absolutism

Glorious Revolution: English political settlement of 1688 and 1689, which affirmed that Parliament had basic sovereignty over the king.

British Act of Toleration: 1689 - British law granting tolerance to minority faiths - ends generations of bloodshed

Enlightened Despots: monarchs embraced the principles of the Enlightenment, especially its emphasis upon rationality, and applied them to their kingdoms. They tended to allow religious toleration, freedom of speech and the press, and the right to hold private property. Most fostered the arts, sciences, and education

Frederick the Great: Prussian king who introduced Enlightenment reforms; included freedom of religion and increased state control of the economy: an "Enlightened Despot"

Maria Theresa: first and only female head of the Habsburg dynasty. She was Archduchess of Austria, and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia and ruler of other territories from 1740 until her death. She also became the Holy Roman Empress when her husband was elected Holy Roman Emperor. She was one of the so-called "enlightened despots". She was one of the most powerful rulers of her time, ruling over much of central Europe.

proto-industrialization: 16th century. The word was initially applied to **cottage industries** in the countryside. In spite of the opposition of urban guilds, **rural residents** were performing many industrial tasks.

Enlightenment: intellectual movement centered in France during the 18th century; argued for scientific advance, the application of scientific methods to study human society; believed that rational laws could describe social behavior.

English Enlightenment: 1649-1690 - England reduces power of monarchy through overthrow of Cromwell, Glorious Revolution, English Bill of Rights, and writing by John Locke and Thomas Hobbes

Ivan III (the Great): Prince of the Duchy of Moscow; responsible for freeing Russia from the Mongols; took the title of tsar (caesar).

Ivan IV (the Terrible): confirmed power of tsarist autocracy by attacking the authority of the boyars (aristocrats/landowners); continued policy of expansion; established contacts with western European commerce and culture.

Cossacks: peasant-adventurers with agricultural and military skills, recruited to conquer and settle in newly seized lands in southern Russia and Siberia.

Time of Troubles: early 17th-century period of boyar efforts to regain power and foreign invasion following the death without an heir of Ivan IV; ended with the selection of Michael Romanov as tsar in 1613.

Romanov dynasty: ruled Russia from 1613 to 1917.

Alexis Romanov: Second Romanov ruler; abolished assemblies of nobles; gained new powers over the Orthodox church.

Old Believers: conservative Russians who refused to accept the ecclesiastical reforms of Alexis Romanov; many were exiled to southern Russia or Siberia.

Peter I (the Great): tsar from 1689 to 1725; continued growth of absolutism and conquest; sought to change selected aspects of the economy and culture through imitation of western European models.

St. Petersburg: Baltic city, made the new capital of Russia by Peter I.

Catherine the Great: German-born Russian tsarina; combined receptivity to selective Enlightenment ideas with strong centralizing policies; converted the nobility to a service aristocracy by granting them new power over the peasantry.

Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile: monarchs of Christian kingdoms; their marriage created the kingdom of Spain; initiated exploration of New World.

Hispaniola: First island in Caribbean settled by Spaniards by Columbus on his second voyage.

Bartolomé de las Casas: Dominican friar who supported peaceful conversion of Native American population; opposed forced labor and advocated Indian rights.

Hernán Cortés: led expedition to Mexico in 1519; defeated Aztec Empire and established Spanish colonial rule.

Moctezuma II: last independent Aztec ruler; killed during Cortés's conquest.

Mexico City: capital of New Spain built on ruins of Tenochtitlan.

New Spain: Spanish colonial possessions in Mesoamerica in territories once part of Aztec imperial system.

Francisco Vázquez de Coronado: led Spanish expedition into the southwestern United States in search of gold.

Mita: forced labor system replacing Indian slaves and encomienda workers; used to mobilize labor for mines and other projects.

Colombian Exchange: biological and ecological exchange that occurred following European arrival in the New World; peoples of Europe and Africa came to the Americas; animals, plants, and diseases moved between Old and New Worlds.

Potosí: largest New World silver mine; located in Bolivia.

Encomiendas: grants of estates Indian laborers made to Spanish conquerors and settlers in Latin America; established a framework for relations based on economic dominance.

Haciendas: rural agricultural and herding estates; produced for consumers in America; basis for wealth and power of the local aristocracy.

Consulado: merchant guild of Seville with a virtual monopoly over goods shipped to Spanish America; handled much of silver shipped in return.

Galleons: large, heavily armed ships used to carry silver from New World colonies to Spain; basis of convoy system utilized for transportation of bullion.

Treaty of Tordesillas: concluded in 1494 between Castile and Portugal; clarified spheres of influence and rights of possession; in the New World Brazil went to Portugal and the rest to Spain.

Recopilación: body of laws collected in 1681 for Spanish New World possessions; bases of law in the Indies.

Council of the Indies: Spanish government body that issued all laws and advised king on all issues dealing with the New World colonies.

Letrados: university-trained lawyers from Spain; basic personnel of the Spanish colonial bureaucratic system.

Viceroyalties: major divisions of Spanish New World colonies headed by direct representatives of the king; one based in Lima, the other in Mexico City.

Audiencia: royal courts of appeals established in Spanish New World colonies; staffed by professional magistrates who made and applied laws.

Captaincies: areas along the Brazilian coast granted to Portuguese nobles for colonial development.

Rio de Janeiro: Brazilian port used for mines of Minas Gerais; became capital in 1763.

Sociedad de castas: Spanish American social system based on racial origins; Europeans on top, mixed race in middle, Indians and African slaves at the bottom.

Peninsulares: Spanish-born residents of the New World. Highest of Spanish colonial caste system - peninsular was a citizen born in the metropolitan part of the Spanish Empire. Also, they held high official power or positions.

mestizos: American that is half indigenous person, half European

Creoles: people of European ancestry born in Spanish New World colonies; dominated local economies; ranked socially below peninsulares.

Amigos del país: clubs and associations dedicated to reform in Spanish colonies; flourished during the 18th century; called for material improvement rather than political reform.

War of the Spanish Succession: (1702–1713); wide-ranging war fought between European nations; resulted in the installation of Philip of Anjou as king of Spain.

José de Galvez: Spanish Minister of the Indies and chief architect of colonial reform; moved to eliminate creoles from the upper colonial bureaucracy; created intendants for local government.

Tupac Amaru: Mestizo leader of Indian revolt in Peru; supported by many in the lower social classes; revolt failed because of Creole fears of real social revolution.

Factories: trading stations with resident merchants established by the Portuguese and other Europeans.

El Mina: important Portuguese factory on the coast of modern Ghana.

Nzinga Mvemba: ruler of the Kongo kingdom (1507–1543); converted to Christianity; his efforts to integrate Portuguese and African ways foundered because of the slave trade.

Royal African Company: chartered in Britain in the 1660s to establish a monopoly over the African trade; supplied slaves to British New World colonies.

Indies piece: a unit in the complex exchange system of the west African trade; based on the value of an adult male slave.

Triangular trade: complex commercial pattern linking Africa, the Americas, and Europe; slaves from Africa went to the New World; American agricultural products went to Europe; European goods went to Africa.

Guinea states: States in West Africa known for gold and African slave labor

Askia Mohammed: king of the Songhai Empire in the late 15th century. He strengthened his country and made it the largest in West Africa's history. At its peak under Muhammad, the Songhai Empire encompassed the Hausa states as far as Kano (in present-day Nigeria) and much of the territory that had belonged to the Mali Empire in the west. His policies resulted in a rapid expansion of trade with Europe and Asia, the creation of many schools, and made Islam an integral part of the empire

Asante: Akan state among the Akan people of Ghana and centered at Kumasi.

Benin: African kingdom in the Bight of Benin; at the height of its power when Europeans arrived; famous for its bronze casting techniques.

Middle Passage: slave voyage from Africa to the Americas; a deadly and traumatic experience.

Obeah: African religious practices in the British American islands.

Vodun: African religious practices among descendants in Haiti.

Surinam Maroons: descendants of 18th-century runaway slaves who found permanent refuge in the rainforests of Surinam and French Guiana.

Ottomans: Turkic-speaking people who advanced into Asia Minor during the 14th century; established an empire in the Middle East, north Africa, and eastern Europe that lasted until after World War I.

Mehmed II: “the Conqueror”; Ottoman sultan; captured Constantinople, 1453, and destroyed the Byzantine Empire.

Siege of Vienna: failed attempt by Ottoman Empire to invade Europe, ever since Europe had to fear/keep peace with Ottoman Empire - farthest Westward advance into Central Europe of the Ottoman Empire, and of all the clashes between the armies of Christianity and Islam might be signaled as the battle that finally stemmed the previously-unstoppable Turkish forces

Devshirme: system of collection of young boys from conquered Christian lands by the Ottoman sultans as a form of regular taxation in order to build a loyal slave army and class of administrators: the Janissaries, or other servants such as tellak

Janissaries: conscripted youths from conquered regions who were trained as Ottoman infantry divisions; became an important political influence after the 15th century.

Vizier: head of the Ottoman bureaucracy; after the 15th century often more powerful than the sultan.

millet system: method of working with religious minorities in Ottoman Empire - millets had a great deal of power - they set their own laws and collected and distributed their own taxes. All that was insisted was loyalty to the Empire. When a member of one millet committed a crime against a member of another, the law of the injured party applied, but the - ruling - Islamic majority being paramount, any dispute involving a Muslim fell under their sharia-based law

Safavid dynasty: founded by a Turkic nomad family with Shi'a Islamic beliefs; established a kingdom in Iran and ruled until 1722.

Sail al-Din: Eponymous founder of the Safavids, Sufi mystic

Chaldiran: an important battle between the Safavids and Ottomans in 1514; Ottoman victory demonstrated the importance of firearms and checked the western advance of the Safavid Shi'a state.

Abbas I, the Great: Safavid shah (1587–1629); extended the empire to its greatest extent; used Western military technology. stronger leader of Safavid Empire, expanded trade w/ West - Abbas' reign, with its military successes and efficient administrative system, raised Iran to the status of a great power. Abbas was a skilled diplomat, tolerant of his Christian subjects in Armenia

Imams: Shi'a religious leaders who traced their descent to Ali's successors.

Mullahs: religious leaders under the Safavids; worked to convert all subjects to Shi'ism.

Mughal dynasty: established by Turkic invaders in 1526; endured until the mid-19th century.

Babur: Turkic leader who founded the Mughal dynasty; died in 1530.

Aurangzeb: ruler of the Mughal Empire from 1658 until 1707. He was and is a very controversial figure in South Asian history, and is considered a tyrant by most Indians, Hindus, Sikhs, and other non-Muslims. During his reign many Hindu temples were defaced and destroyed, and many non-Muslims (mostly Hindus) converted (widely believed forcibly) to Islam.

Akbar: grandson and successor; built up the military and administrative structure of the dynasty; followed policies of cooperation and toleration with the Hindu majority.

Sati: ritual burning of high-caste Hindu women on their husbands' funeral pyres.

Taj Mahal: mausoleum for Mumtaz Mahal, built by her husband Shah Jahan; most famous architectural achievement of Mughal India.

Aurangzeb: son and successor of Shah Jahan; pushed extent of Mughal control in India; reversed previous policies to purify Islam of Hindu influences; incessant warfare depleted the empire's resources; died in 1707.

Marattas: people of western India; challenged Mughal rule under Aurangzeb.

Sikhs: Indian sect, beginning as a synthesis of Hindu and Muslim faiths; pushed to opposition to Muslim and Mughal rule.

Asian sea trading network: divided, from West to East, into three zones prior to the European arrival; an Arab zone based upon glass, carpets, and tapestries; an Indian with cotton textiles; a Chinese with paper, porcelain, and silks.

Goa: Indian city developed by the Portuguese as a major Indian Ocean base; developed an important Indo-European population.

Malacca: city on the tip of the Malayan peninsula; a center for trade to the southeastern Asian islands; became a major Portuguese trading base.

Luzon: northern island of the Philippines; conquered by Spain during the 1560s; site of a major Catholic missionary effort.

Mindanao: southern island of the Philippines; a Muslim area able to successfully resist Spanish conquest.

Neo-Confucianism: a response by the Confucians to the dominance of the Daoists and Buddhists, severe Confucianism

Francis Xavier: Franciscan missionary who worked in India during the 1540s among outcast and lower-caste groups; later worked in Japan. Co-founder of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order). The Roman Catholic Church considers him to have converted more people to Christianity than anyone else since St. Paul

Ming Dynasty: ruling dynasty of China from 1368 to 1644. It was the last ethnic Han-led dynasty in China - vast navy and army were built, including four-masted ships of 1,500 tons displacement in the former, and a standing army of one million troops. Over 100,000 tons of iron per year were produced in North China (roughly 1 kg per inhabitant), and many books were printed using movable type

Hongwu: first Ming emperor (1368–1403); drove out the Mongols and restored the position of the scholar-gentry.

Tea Trade: Portuguese discover Chinese tea in 1560s, starts as drink of the wealthy, eventually supply increases, becomes part of daily life of Europe, dominates life

Macao and Canton: the only two ports in Ming China where Europeans were allowed to trade.

The Water Margin, Monkey, and The Golden Lotus: novels written during the Ming period; recognized as classics and established standards for Chinese prose literature.

Zheng He: Chinese admiral who led seven overseas trade expeditions under Ming emperor Yunglo between 1405 and 1423; demonstrated that the Chinese were capable of major ocean exploration.

Chongzhen: last emperor of the Ming Dynasty; died, 1644.

Nobunaga: the first Japanese *daimyo* to make extensive use of firearms; in 1573 deposed the last Ashikaga shogun; unified much of central Honshu; died in 1582.

Toyotomi Hideyoshi: general under Nobunaga; succeeded as a leading military power in central Japan; continued efforts to break power of the *daimyos*; became military master of Japan in 1590; died in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate: a feudal military dictatorship of Japan established in 1603 by Tokugawa Ieyasu and ruled by the shoguns of the Tokugawa family until 1868. This period is known as the **Edo period** and gets its name from the capital city of Edo, now Tokyo based on the strict class hierarchy originally established by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The warrior-caste of samurai were at the top, followed by farmers, artisans, and traders

Ronin: masterless samurai between 1180-1868

Edo: Tokugawa capital, modern-day Tokyo; center of Tokugawa shogunate.

Deshima: island port in Nagasaki Bay; the only port open to foreigners, the Dutch, after the 1640s.

School of National Learning: 18th-century ideology that emphasized Japan's unique historical experience and the revival of indigenous culture at the expense of Confucianism and other Chinese influences.