

- 1500AD = in Europe
 - Politically = Machiavelli's "princes" ruled
 - Socially = Divided in three "classes"
 - Nobility – Clergy - Peasantry
 - Religiously = Holy Roman Catholic
 - Church losing influence over kings
 - "Ecclesiastical Breakdown"
 - Philip IV vs. Boniface VII
 - Failure of Crusades
 - Great Schism
 - Reactions within Church
 - 1st = Conciliar Movement
 - Yet corruption continued
 - Intellectually
 - Expansion of Renaissance
 - *Studia humanitatis*
 - Secularism
 - Economically
 - Methods of acquiring wealth changing
 - Islam controls trade routes

- Technological innovation
- 1500AD = change
 - Kings : no “check” by papacy
 - Challenge nobles for control
 - To get, need: +power; +\$\$\$\$; +land
 - Mercantilism born

Mercantilist Empire

Colonies

Motherland

----- Ruled as single unit -----

from	=> Resources =>	to
to	<= Manufactured goods <=	from
to	<= Go v't; military protection <=	from
from	=> \$\$\$\$\$ =>	to

- 1st Mercantilist nations = Portugal & Spain
 - Both sought riches of Orient
 - Challenge = get around Islamic World?
 - Portugal
 - Path = circumnavigate Africa
 - Encouraged Prince Henry the Navigator
 - 1488 Bartolomeu Dias reaches Cape of Good Hope
 - Spain

- Path = West?
- 1492 - Columbus
- Ferdinand & Isabella
- Two mistakes
- Competition triggers reaction = Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
 - Pope Alexander VI intervenes
 - John II vs. Ferdinand & Isabella
 - Divides world outside of Europe @ 39°53'W
- Portugal & Spain take different paths
 - Spain = “conquers” New World
 - From W. Indies => Mexico => N&S America
 - 1493 Columbus founds Hispaniola
 - 1511 Cuba colonized
 - 1519 Yucatan seized
 - 1520 Ferdinand Magellan – Straits of Magellan
 - Spain realizes Columbus’ gift
- First to fall = Aztecs
 - Aztecs = *Mexica*
 - Control “empire”
 - Capital = Tenochtitlán

- Wealth = trade/tribute
- Foundations
 - Blessed by *Huitzilopochtli*
 - Serve Azcazpotzalco
 - Itzcoatl forms alliance, rebels
 - Aztec dominate Valley of Mexico
- Itzcoatl founds imperial ideology
- Aztecs conquer almost all
- Empire = “extractive”
 - Most precious resource = humans for sacrifice
 - Why human sacrifice?
- Society = hierarchical, authoritarian & militaristic
 - Morally = austere
 - Nobles
 - Commoners
 - Traders/merchants
 - Artisans
- Key elements = commerce & war
 - Aztec markets
 - Warfare

- Aztec women
- Inca Empire
 - Empire = vast
 - Called = *Tawantinsuyu*
 - Origins obscure
 - Initial expansion = slow
 - Túpac Inca Yupanqui defeats Chimú
 - Tupac Inca & successors expand
 - Empire = alliances & intimidation + conquest
 - Imposed language – *Quechua*
 - Labor taxation
 - Ecological colonization
 - Full-time state service
 - Textiles = wealth
 - Regional administrative centers/warehouses
 - Road network
- New World = Spanish Empire
 - Cortés lands in 1519
 - Legend: Cortés = Guetzalcoatl
 - Forms alliances w/ Tlaxcala

- Marches on Tenochtitlan
- Moctezuma seized; died
- Cuauhtemoc defeated
- Tenochtitlan razed
- Pizarro lands in 1532
 - Focus = Inca
 - Tricks Atahualapa; garroted
 - Captures Cuzco
- Natives crumble
 - Military superiority
 - Disease kills 30-90%
- Creation of colonial empire
 - System = Top-down rule

King

Council of Indies

Viceroy

Audiencias

Gobernaciones

- Aided by Catholic Church
 - Priests follow conquistadors
 - Papacy turns over control
 - Zeal increased with reformation
 - Most conversions = after conquest

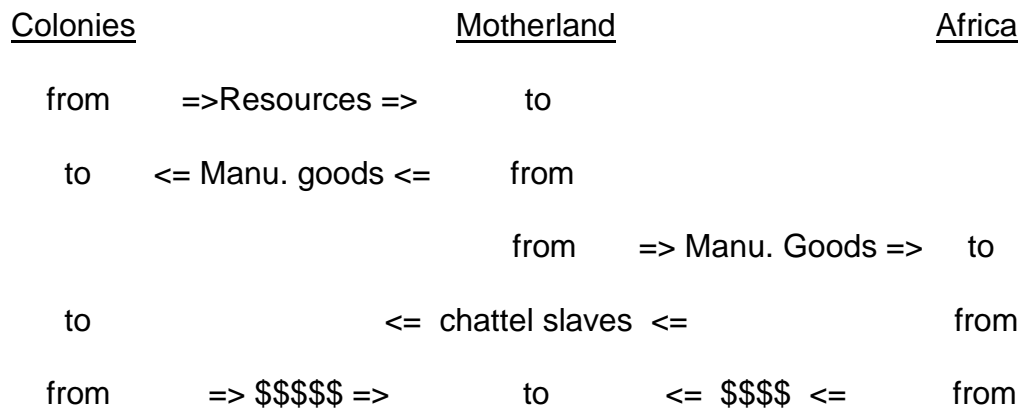
— Primary task = implement *encomienda*

- Personal land grants
 - Natives pay tribute
 - NOTE: not “slavery”
 - FYI: mixed-race
- Wealth generation
 - *Mita*
 - Agriculture & livestock
 - » *Haciendas*
 - » *Plantación*

- By-product = Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
 - Slavery
 - Muslims = 1st in W. Africa
 - Africans actively involved

- 10-12 million - “Middle Passage”
- Media of exchange varied
- Primary slaving regions shifted
- Control of trade varied
- Portuguese obtain Africans
 - 1452 - Pope Nicholas V grants right to Afonso V
 - Purchased slaves from tribal victors
- Port & Spain – slaves to colonies
 - Slaves fill labor shortage (chattel)
 - Africans = well suited

- Process added third leg to Mercantilism



- Portuguese = different path
 - Focus = control of trade
 - 1498 Vasco de Gama reaches India
 - Most towns controlled by Muslim Arabs

- Some hostile to Christians
- Some = friendly
- Discovery = significant
- Arrives in Calicut
 - Good news = spices, textiles, etc
 - Bad news = Euro goods valueless
 - Used silver to “buy”
 - Precedent = Euros need \$\$\$ to profit
- Da Gama uses new tech
- Global consequences
- 1500 Pedro Cabral leaves for India
 - Discovers Brazil
 - FYI: 1501 Amerigo Vespucci sails to Brazil
 - Realizes “*Mundus Novus*” ≠ Asia
 - Discovery = “America”
 - Cabral Arrives in Calicut
 - Negotiates rights for “factory”
 - Muslims attack & burn
 - Cabral bombards Calicut
 - Develops “strategy” based on fear

- Da Gama & Cabral = turning point in W. Europe
 - Impact on Asia much less decisive
 - Asian Trading Network
- Portuguese realize two crucial characteristics
 - 1) No central control
 - 2) Military force absent from commercial exchanges
- Result = Portuguese unwilling to obey informal rules
 - Challenges
 - 1) Little to offer but gold & silver
 - 2) Mercantilism based on \$\$\$
 - 3) If use all \$\$\$, crown weakened
 - 4) If use \$\$\$, Muslims = strengthened
 - Result = decision to use force
 - Forces small but united
 - Da Gama's 2nd Expedition
 - Forced tribute
 - Muslims & Hindus resist
 - Change tactics
 - Raiding = insufficient
 - Capture strategic points for bases & factories

- Goal = monopolies
 - “Portuguese system”
- System = unsustainable
 - Portuguese weakness opened door for rivals
- European Tribute Systems in Asia
 - Euro power = sea; Asians = land
 - Euros learn practices
 - Greater success on islands
 - Ex. Ceylon & Java
 - Build tribute system
 - Similar to *Encomienda*
 - Europeans Shift to Land Empires
 - Shift slow
 - Gov'ts grant monopolies to trading companies
 - Focus = profits
 - Agents drawn into local rivalries
 - Ex. Dutch Trading empire
 - Same basic structure as Portuguese
 - Better business aptitude
 - Systematic control of monopolies

- More \$\$\$ peacefully selling
- NOTE: English did same
- Prototype = takeover of Java
 - 1) foothold at Batavia
 - 2) serve as vassals
 - 3) gain monopoly
 - 4) intervene in civil
 - 5) Winner grant territory
 - 6) build local military
 - 7) repeat
- Britain does same in India
 - Agents intervene in disputes between *rajas*
 - Build *sepoy* army
 - Difference: competition with French
- Control of India & victory over French
 - Ex. Bengal
 - East India Co. founds factory in Calcutta
 - Siraj ud-Dualah favors French
 - Battle of Plassey (1757)
 - Victory due to Robert Clive

- Co. selects Mir Jafar
- Mir Jafar = “British Raj”
- Co. given control of region
- British consolidate rule over India
 - Enter vacuum from Mughal decline
 - Control Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
- Victory possible because no “national” identity
- India = pivot point in British Empire
- Europeans repeat process in SE Asia & Africa
- Spreading the Faith
 - Dutch & English = Protestant
 - Portuguese & Spanish = Catholic
 - New World = success; Asia = meager
 - SE Asia blocked by Islam
 - India = Hindu faith & Caste system
 - Ex. Francis Xavier
 - Ex. Robert di Nobili
 - Greatest success = Philippines
 - Friars = convert & govern
 - Use Top-down conversion

- Blend Catholicism w/ some traditions