

## The Shape of World History during the Early Modern Period

### I. Geographical Overview

#### A. Land Masses

#### B. Oceans, Seas, and Bays

#### C. River Systems

### II. Types of State Formations (Dynasty → Nation-State)

#### A. Empires (mostly agrarian based)

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ottoman             | 5. Qing             |
| 2. Sharifian (Morocco) | 6. Mataram (Java)   |
| 3. Safavid (Persia)    | 7. Inca             |
| 4. Mughal (India)      | 8. Songhay (Africa) |

#### B. Small-scale City-States (often coastal; often trade based)

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Kilwa   | 5. Genoa    |
| 2. Hormuz  | 6. Melaka   |
| 3. Calicut | 7. Novgorod |
| 4. Venice  | 8. Sofala   |

#### C. City-States That Became Empires

1. Vijayanagara → Vijayanagar Empire (S. India)
2. Tenochtitlan → Mexica (Aztec) Empire
3. Muscovy → Russian Empire

#### D. Overseas Empires

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Portuguese | 4. Dutch  |
| 2. Spanish    | 5. French |
| 3. British    |           |

### III. Demographics

	<i>World</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>China</i>
1500	335 mil.–375 mil.	200 mil.–225 mil.	80 mil.
1650	500 mil.	300 mil.	110 mil.
1750	700 mil.	420 mil.	180 mil.

#### *Select Cities (Population in Early 16<sup>th</sup>-cent.)*

Beijing	672,000	Guar (India)	200,000
Vijayanagara	500,000	Paris	180,000
Cairo	400,000	Kyoto	150,000
Hangzhou	250,000	Melaka	100,000–200,000
Tabriz	250,000	Tenochtitlan	100,000–200,000
Istanbul	200,000	London	100,000–150,000

## **Aspects of the Western Ascendancy (1500–1800)**

I. “Western” —area “whose culture and society are most influenced by traditions rooted in Greek and Roman culture and in Christianity” (*Encarta World English Dictionary*, s.v. “West”)

### II. The Components and the Historical Periods with Which Their Origins Are Associated

#### A. Competitive Spirit—Renaissance

1. artistic
2. commercial—profit motive and beginnings of capitalism
3. political

#### B. Widespread Literacy — Reformation

1. literacy — printing press; Bible translated into local languages
2. “Everyman his own priest” — people can decide for themselves

#### C. Constitutionalism— English Revolution

1. democratic institutions constitutionally guaranteed
2. checks and balances built into system
3. bringing of lower social classes into the governing process

#### D. Implementation of Scientific Thinking — Scientific Revolution

1. “spirit of number and reason” — trivium and quadrivium
2. experimentation and measurement
3. government support of scientific research

#### E. Secularization of Society — Enlightenment

1. secularization of social practices and ways of thinking
2. separation of Church and State
3. application of scientific method to social problems

#### F. Nationalism— French Revolution

1. equality before the law
2. metric system
3. medical advances
4. merit promotion//professionalism