

Newton Key, His 2560, Fall 2008, Brummett, relevant sections for Mid-Term II (additional material from classroom lecture, films, etc.)

1. ch. 13 East Asia
 - a. China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
 - i. fall of the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty of China
 - (1) economic decline of the North
 - (2) still discrimination against Chinese South
 - (3) through to Ming and Sixteenth-century World
 - (4) last Mongol emperor flees back to Mongolia
 - ii. First Ming dynasty
 - (1) relocated for a while to Nanjing in Southern China
 - (2) Hongwu, first emperor of Ming dynasty
 - (a) asserts power at first by massacring scholars
 - (3) Artisans and scholar-bureaucrats responsible more for resurgence of China under early Ming than emperors
 - iii. Early Ming Era
 - (1) 14th century: Hongwu attempts to forbid eunuchs role in government (fails)
 - (a) note: reason for utilizing eunuchs in Government
 - (2) 15th century: Yongle (Hongwu's son)
 - (a) moves capital back to Beijing, expands
 - (b) enlarges Grand Canal
 - (c) rebuilds/expands Great Wall
 - (3) 15th century: naval expansion
 - (a) invasions, diplomatic, commercial ventures to Vietnam, Malay area, etc. to south
 - (b) Great flotilla of eunuch Zheng He across Southeast Asia, Indian Ocean all the way to East Africa
 - (c) voyages end, 1433
 - (i) sense that neighbors to the North more of a threat by land
 - (ii) than any of the regions reached by water
 - (iii) ships are dismantled
 - (4) Importance of Confucian-trained scholar-bureaucrats in running the Empire
 - (a) eunuchs and the court
 - (i) some scholar-bureaucrats
 - (ii) many just seeking low-level jobs (even self-castrating themselves to obtain these)
 - (b) Civil service exams
 - (i) wonder of the world
 - (ii) over time become very stylized and formal; decline as effective tool to identify effective bureaucrats
 - iv. Ming Society, Scholarship, and Culture

- (1) Market towns
 - (a) expanded population means expanded network of towns tied by trade
 - (2) Literacy high even in a society dominated by peasants
 - (a) merchants, farmers, scholar-bureaucrats all highly literate
 - (3) Greatest achievement is in porcelain
 - (a) exported to Japan and Holland
 - v. Ming and the Sixteenth-century World
 - (1) Export trade
 - (a) supposed to be limited to certain ports
 - (i) one for Japan, one for Indonesia, etc.
 - (b) in fact dominated by smugglers both Asian and European
 - (c) influx of silver from South America by Spanish, Dutch, etc. leads to highly monetized economy (as opposed to barter)
 - (2) European encounters
 - (a) Portuguese
 - (i) banned from 1517 to 1557
 - (ii) Matteo Ricci, a Jesuit, travels from Lisbon 1578
 - (b) Jesuits
 - (i) have to dress like the Confucian scholar-bureaucrats of China to get court access
 - (ii) Chinese more interested in their secular knowledge than in their religious missionary works
 - 1) like clocks
 - (3) Decline in late (17th century) Ming Dynasty
 - (a) military in disarray from 1600s
 - (b) civil service exams increasingly formal and inefficient
- 2. ch. 16 Global Encounters
 - a. Iberian Golden Age (background)
 - i. By 1503, Pepper in Lisbon cost 1/5 amount that in Venice
 - (1) effect of new trading route
 - (2) going south around Africa was result of Portugal (and Spain) being shut out of the East-West trade that went through Middle East by Muslims, Venetians, and others
 - ii. Why Spain and Portugal were able to expand
 - (1) technology from the East: compass, astrolabe, and lateen (triangular) sail
 - (a) adopted to heavier Atlantic-based ships
 - (b) fitted with heavy brass cannons
 - (2) harnessing counterclockwise winds of Southern Atlantic to enable sailing west to get back home from African coast
 - (3) advancing European cartography
 - iii. Rival claims
 - (1) Portugal
 - (a) Prince Henry “the Navigator” (important from mid-15th

- ii. Economies
 - (1) Plantations
 - (a) from Canary Islands, to West Indies, to land around Caribbean basin
 - (b) Increasing monoculture (one crop) based on slave labor
 - (i) Portuguese sugar plantations
 - 1) on Atlantic Islands (Madeira, Cape Verde, etc.)
 - 2) in Brazil from 1550s
 - (2) Gold and silver mines, especially Potosí (Peru)
 - (a) Importance of silver fleets to wealth of Europe and East-West trade from 1550s
 - (b) Importance of sugar trade from 1600s
 - iii. skim rest of section
- f. Beginnings of Northern European Expansion
 - i. Commercial revolution
 - (1) Europe swamped by (post-)Columbian Exchange and Asian goods
 - (a) most are borrowed and then planted in Old World
 - (i) potatoes, tomatoes
 - (b) others continue to be imported
 - (i) fish from the Grand Banks
 - (ii) coffee, tea, chocolate (coffeehouses in England from 1650s)
 - (iii) furs
 - (iv) silver
 - (2) from Mediterranean as center of European trade to North Sea
 - (a) from Atlantic and Baltic
 - ii. Dutch Empire
 - (1) Dutch part of Spanish Empire which is linked with Portugal dynastically, 1580-1640
 - (2) As part of their independence war against Spain, Dutch move to control East Indies trade
 - (a) take over many Portuguese factory/forts on African and Indian coasts
 - (3) Dutch East India Company from 1602
 - (a) joint-stock company
 - (4) Java, Moluccas
 - (a) dominance in spice trade
 - (b) dominance for a while in slave trade
 - iii. English Empire
 - (1) Importance of Jamaica and Caribbean
 - (a) also fish from Newfoundland coasts
 - (b) Virginia less important economically, similarly New England
 - (2) (English) East India Company from 1600

- (a) Madras from 1639
 - (b) Indian cotton and silk
- 3. ch. 17 Absolutism and Limited Central Power
 - a. Capitalism and the Forces of Change
 - i. More Columbian Exchange
 - (1) importance of tropical crops in European diet
 - (a) rice, coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar
 - ii. Capitalist ventures
 - (1) joint-stock companies
 - (a) East India companies (see above)
 - (2) state Banks
 - (a) Amsterdam (1609)
 - (b) London (England, 1694)
 - (3) stock exchanges
 - (a) London (1698)
 - (b) Parisian Bourse (1720, 1724)
 - (4) slave trade centers
 - (a) Bourdeaux
 - (b) Liverpool
 - iii. Free enterprise (roots of industrial revolution)
 - (1) Agricultural revolution of 17th-18th centuries
 - (a) mainly crop rotation, use of manure, and enclosure
 - (b) England and lowlands across the Channel
 - (2) Industrious revolution
 - (a) domestic (putting-out) system
 - (3) Mercantile (trade) revolution
 - (a) long-distance and medium-distance trade
 - (b) banks and stock exchanges (see above)
 - (i) boom-and-bust crises
 - 1) Mississippi Company scheme crisis Paris (1719-1720)
 - 2) South Sea Bubble boom-and-bust, London, (1720)
 - b. Social Crises during the Capitalist Revolution (skip for now)
 - c. Louis XIV: Sun King
 - i. absolutism
 - (1) Based on Divine Right theory
 - (a) based on religious teachings/Bible
 - (i) example, Louis XIV's Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet (trans. English 1707)
 - (2) As asserted by Bourbon kings, Louis XIII and Louis XIV
 - (a) Louis XIII (reigns 1610-, assumes control when 15 from 1617-1643)
 - (i) Importance of Cardinal Richelieu
 - (ii) assert power over nobles and over Huguenots (that

- Parliament
 - (d) Parliament from 1640 demands increasing changes in limiting right of king to tax, change religion, even govern wars
 - (e) Country splits between Royalists and Parliamentarians
 - (i) Civil Wars, 1642-1646, 1648
 - (ii) radical ideas flourish with Parliamentary success
 - (f) Trial and Execution of Charles, 1649
 - (i) establishment of Republic, 1649-1660
 - (ii) Move to military dominance by Oliver Cromwell
 - (iii) death of Cromwell, 1658 leads to anarchy and demands for restoration of monarchy, lords, and bishops
 - (2) Restoration and “Glorious” Revolution
 - (a) Charles II (son of Charles) restored 1660
 - (i) Restoration of some absolutist powers
 - (ii) Opposition to Charles muted because of memory of civil war, dictatorship, and anarchy
 - (b) Succession of James II (brother of Charles II) in 1685
 - (i) increasingly absolutist
 - (ii) admires Louis XIV’s France (mother sister of Louis XIV)
 - (iii) converted to Catholicism 1670s, pushing to allow Catholics in government, son born in 1688 to be raised Catholic
 - (c) Invasion by William of Orange (Dutch) and Mary (son-in-law and Protestant daughter of James II) 1688
 - (i) slow desertion by English Protestants from James’s to William’s army
 - (ii) James flees (to France)
 - (iii) William and Mary offered crown jointly, but limited (constitutional) monarchy
 - 1) simultaneously offered Bill of Rights, 1689 (to prevent repetition of what James II did)
 - 2) Mutiny Act, 1689 (forces annual calling of Parliament to enforce law in army)
 - 3) Triennial Act 1694 (new elections every three years)
 - (3) Whigs and Tories (skip for now)
- f. Diplomacy and War in the Age of Absolutism
 - i. Westphalia to Utrecht
 - (1) Louis XIV’s diplomacy and wars (see above)
 - (a) War of Spanish Succession, 1701-13
 - (i) Rule of Britain (England unites with Scotland, 1707) and Queen Anne

- (ii) construction of Grand (anti-French) Alliance
 - (iii) importance of Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
 - 1) Bourbons allowed on both French and Spanish (Louis XIV's grandson) thrones
 - 2) Britain gains
 - a) important ports in Canada, Caribbean, Mediterranean
 - b) asiento
 - i) slave trade into Spanish America
 - ii) yearly shipload of imports to Porto Bello
 - ii. Utrecht to Paris
 - (1) wars over colonial interests
 - (2) War of Jenkins' Ear, 1739-48
 - (a) and War of Austrian Succession, 1740-48
 - (3) 7 Years War, 1756-63
 - (a) increasing important of Prussia
 - g. Economic Challenges
 - i. Public finance crises (1720s, see above, otherwise skip this section for now)
 - h. Louis XV (skip for now)
 - i. see http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~nekey/syllabi/2560/early_week8outline.pdf
4. ch. 18 New Ideas (first two sections only) [note: I have added to this outline based on lectures I have on Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment]
 - a. Revolution in Science
 - i. Aristotelian-Xtian Cosmos
 - ii. Copernicus to Galileo
 - (1) N. Copernicus, *On the Revolution of Heavenly Bodies* (1543)
 - (2) G. Galilei, *Dialogue on Two Systems of the World* (1632)
 - iii. Towards Scientific Method and Newtonian Synthesis
 - (1) Sir F. Bacon (1561-1626), inductive method of experiment
 - (2) R. Descartes (1596-1650), *Discourse on Method* (1641), deductive method of logical breakdown into component parts and use of math
 - iv. Sir I. Newton (1642-1727), *Principia Mathematica* (1687)
 - (1) synthesis of two methods
 - (2) single, simple, verifiable laws of motion
 - v. Popularity of Science: Impact on Society (world as knowable, thus manageable)
 - (1) scientific societies/role of the State
 - (2) towards world of a public sphere outside the religiously focused universities (*salons* in Paris; coffeehouses in London)
 - (3) applied science (trade and industry)
 - (4) impetus for the Enlightenment

- b. Sciences of Society (Reason and the Enlightenment)
 - i. Scientific Reasoning: a new faith
 - (1) value of Reason, as opposed to? (Bible, Aristotle, Custom [law])
 - (2) old bases shattered by:
 - (a) Newton's *Principia* (1687), rational laws of universe
 - (b) Locke's *Two Treatises* (1690), gov't changed based on reason
 - (c) Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690), psychology of individual based on *tabula rasa* (what influences what we know?)
 - ii. Laws of Human Society (search for Newtonian laws of society)
 - (1) science of wealth
 - (a) discussion of common traits (Adam Smith's "self-interest" to Jefferson's "pursuit of happiness")
 - (b) physiocrats *laissez faire, laissez passer* (Let men act freely, let goods move freely)
 - (i) wealth based on agricultural production and agricultural improvement based on free trade of agriculture
 - (c) Smithian economics, anti-mercantilist (building block = self-interest)
 - (2) science of government
 - (a) Locke's *Two Treatises* (building block = man's property in and rights in his own labor)
 - (b) gov't contract based on reason and perceived benefit, not Xtianity or ancient laws
 - (c) Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
 - (d) Jefferson, "Declaration" (1776)
 - iii. *Ecrasez l'infame* (Attack on Conventions and Progress)
 - (1) against priestcraft and faith
 - (2) Voltaire and attack on "artifice, convention, custom" but especially anything based on anything other than observation or deduction
 - (3) *Encyclopedie*, Leibniz, and Condorcet (1793)
 - (a) against the closed, corporate world (guilds) and to liberate the individual instead.
 - (b) not against the state
 - (i) need a strong monarch to put agenda through
 - (ii) need to liberate the individual (the problem and the potential of the modern world is that they did so)
 - (4) Use of the salons (esp. Paris), reading networks, debating chambers and publishing societies
 - (a) correspondence and a "party of humanity"? Voltaire's *Letters on England*, 1733; Montesquieu's, *Lettres Persanes*, 1721
 - iv. International responses (it was international, but skip for now)

- c. see http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~nekey/syllabi/2560/early_week8outline.pdf
- 5. ch. 19 Africa (first section only)
 - a. Atlantic Slave Trade
 - i. Portuguese lose out to the Dutch
 - (1) Portuguese retain Angola
 - (2) Dutch in Elmina from 1637 (see above)
 - ii. English and French also move into Gold Coast
 - (1) British expansion into slave trade in 18th century
 - (a) stimulus of Treaty of Utrecht
 - (2) Seven Years' War, besides other fronts, fought over slave trade off African coast
 - iii. Middle Passage (see also Equiano)
 - iv. African kingdoms and slave trade
 - (1) relation between centralized African states and tributary, clan-/family-based societies on fringes of these states
 - (2) kingdoms trade slaves for firearms, cloth, and cowrie shells (basic currency in area)
 - (a) (had earlier traded slaves with Arab merchants across the Sahara for salt and other goods)
 - (3) Asante Kingdom (Gold Coast), Benin (see above), and Kongo