1. ch. 16 Global Encounters
   a. Iberian Golden Age (background)
      i. skip for final
   b. Portuguese Empire
      i. Pepper, cinnamon
      ii. Sea-trade-based empire
         (1) Gold Coast (1471), Cape of Good Hope, Straits of Hormuz (1509), Calicut and Goa
         (2) not land-based
         (3) war with existing Muslim traders
   c. Portuguese in West Africa
      i. Gold Coast
         (1) Elmina (the mine), Portuguese port from 1482
      ii. Kingdom of Benin
         (1) brass not gold
         (2) at first bans slave trade
            (a) later supplies Portugal with slaves to compete with surrounding tributaries
            (b) Slave Coast
      iii. Kongo farther south
   d. Growth of New Spain
      i. skip for final
   e. Iberian Systems in the New World
      i. Deeper penetration and settlement than Portuguese in Africa and Asia
         (1) Viceroyalties established in Mexico and Peru
      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. skip rest for final
   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

2. 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
i. skip for final

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
assert power over nobles and over Huguenots (that his father, Henri IV had tolerated)

1) Estates-General ceases to meet from 1614-

expand France to its “natural” border: the Rhine River

(b) Louis XIV (reigns 1643-, assumes formal control from 1653-, direct control from 1661-1715)

(i) series of rebellions, the Fronde, in 1640s when he is young
1) learns never to trust the nobles, the people, Paris

(ii) establishes Versailles palace outside Paris
1) forces nobles to spend large portion of each year
under his watch at Versailles

(iii) resumes war against Habsburgs and Netherlands to consolidate
(expand) boundaries

(iv) revokes religious toleration of Huguenots passed by
grandfather
1) quarters troops on unrepentant Protestants

(3) Functioning of Absolutism under Louis XIV

(a) Promotes mercantilism under finance minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert

(i) bullionism

(b) Reforms army

(i) wars against Dutch 1670s, Dutch-English-Habsburgs (9 Years
War, 1689-97, Spanish Succession, 1701-1713)

(ii) glory of Europe (under threat after defeat at Blenheim by
England-Savoy armies, 1704)

(c) Reforms navy

(i) move from Mediterranean galleys to Atlantic sailing ships
1) supports French colonial empire

d. Other states based on French absolutism

i. East of the Elbe (limited link with Mediterranean/Atlantic trading systems; problem of
Asian invaders): slower development of the state; large role of nobles, agricultural estates,
lords over serfs (Poland as more typical), and weak merchant class

ii. German states, except Brandenburg (see below, rest skip)

iii. Scandinavia (skip)

iv. Spain and Portugal

(1) Louis XIV’s Bourbon grandson, Philip V (r. 1700-46)

(a) recognized by others by Treaty of Utrecht (1713)

v. Habsburgs

(1) Monarchy unites, but nationalities, languages, and ethnicity divides

(a) Germans, Italians, Magyars (Hungarians), Czechs, etc.

(2) Maria Theresa (1740-80) and War of Austrian Succession

vi. Poland: noble democracy or anarchy?

vii. Brandenburg-Prussia

(1) Frederick William, the Great Elector (1640-1688) uses absolutist techniques

(a) build-up after 30 years war (1/2 pop. lost)

(b) nobility (junkers) oppose direct tax

(c) Fred. William gains excise from towns

(2) Frederick William I (1713-40)

(a) est. greatest standing army in Europe, discipline like in Candide

(b) army used to collect taxes

(3) Frederick the Great (1740-86)

(a) role in 1740-48 and 1756-63

(b) “first servant of the state”

(i) inspected factories

(ii) worked on swamp drainage, new crops

(iii) also forced peasants to move for his new schemes
important role of bureaucracy as King’s servants

(viii. Russia

(1) Struggle between Tsars (caesar) and boyars (nobles)
(2) Struggles with Sweden 16th/17th c., struggles with Poland 17th c.
(3) after death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 and Time of Troubles, 17th c., boyars unite to put Romanovs in power
(4) Transformation under Tsar Peter I (1682-1725)
(a) visits the West, 1697 (Holland shipyards, English arms foundries, taxation/armies from Prussians)
(b) Westernization (beard tax, St. Petersburg on the Baltic, nobles forced to build townhouses)
(c) use of nobles in service of national army (change from feudal to modern state)

(e. Holland and England

i. Dutch experiment

(1) First modern republic (bases as above)

ii. England: 1603-1700s

(1) Crown vs. Parliament from 1603?
(a) well, perhaps not, but King Charles I gets annoyed with Parliament and tries to rule without one (no House of Commons, no House of Lords) from 1629-1640
(b) attempts to force Scottish (Presbyterian) Church under an Anglican Church of England) Prayer Book leads to Scottish rebellion
(c) need for money for army forces Charles to call a new 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, 1640s
(ii) radical ideas flourish briefly with Parliamentarian 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)

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 ship of manufactured goods 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

3. ch. 18 New Ideas and Political Consequences

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. responses
   (1) Physiocrats and Adam Smith
      (a) not mercantilism (controlling trade) but free market
         (i) laissez faire, laissez passer (let it be made freely, let it move freely)
         (ii) money circulates like blood
   
   c. see also http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~nekey/syllabi/2560/early_week8outline.pdf
   d. Failure of Monarchical Reform
      i. Enlightened Despotism
         (1) Catherine the Great (1762-96), Russia
            (a) promotes philosophes at Court and Enlightened reform of education system
            (b) yet still extended serfdom
         (2) Joseph II, Austria, co-regent from 1765, and ruler 1780-90, pursues “public good” influenced by Encyclopediasts and the Physiocrats. Obsessed by reform. Enlightened Despot (surrounded by Enlightenment philosophes)
            (a) religious toleration
            (b) opened court gardens to public
            (c) abolished serfdom, new penal codes
            (d) but also abolished ginger bread and passed edict demanding breast feeding
            (e) when died at 49 exhausted from ceaseless activity, almost as unpopular as sister Marie Antionette was in France.
Frederick the Great (1740-86)

“first servant of the state”: inspected factories; worked on swamp drainage, new crops; but also forced peasants to move for his new schemes; important role of bureaucracy as King’s servants

French Revolution (through p. 551)


1) note: Haiti not well covered in Brummett, but covered in lecture
2) 1780s-1794 very important for course and final exam
3) Napoleonic phase, skip for final

4. 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