

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

- (ii) assert power over nobles and over Huguenots (that his father, Henri IV had tolerated)
          - 1) Estates-General ceases to meet from 1614-
        - (iii) 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

- (iv) important role of bureaucracy as King's servants
- viii. Russia
  - (1) Struggle between Tsars (caesar) and *boyars* (nobles)
  - (2) Struggles with Sweden 16th/17th cs., struggles with Poland 17th c.
  - (3) after death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 and Time of Troubles, 17<sup>th</sup> 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 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 final)
  - 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](http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~nekey/syllabi/2560/early_week8outline.pdf)
3. 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](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.

- (3) Frederick the Great (1740-86)
        - (a) “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
  - e. French Revolution (through p. 551)
    - i. [http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~nekey/syllabi/2560/early\\_week14-15\\_outline.pdf](http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~nekey/syllabi/2560/early_week14-15_outline.pdf)
      - (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 18<sup>th</sup> 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