

Chapter 16 – The West and the Changing World Balance

- Fall of Abbasids (1258) and other Mongol disruptions in decline
- Western Europe on the rise – Italy, Spain and Portugal take new leadership roles
- Byzantium and Abbasids crumbled
- Constantinople fell in 1453 to the Ottoman Turks; end of Byzantine Empire

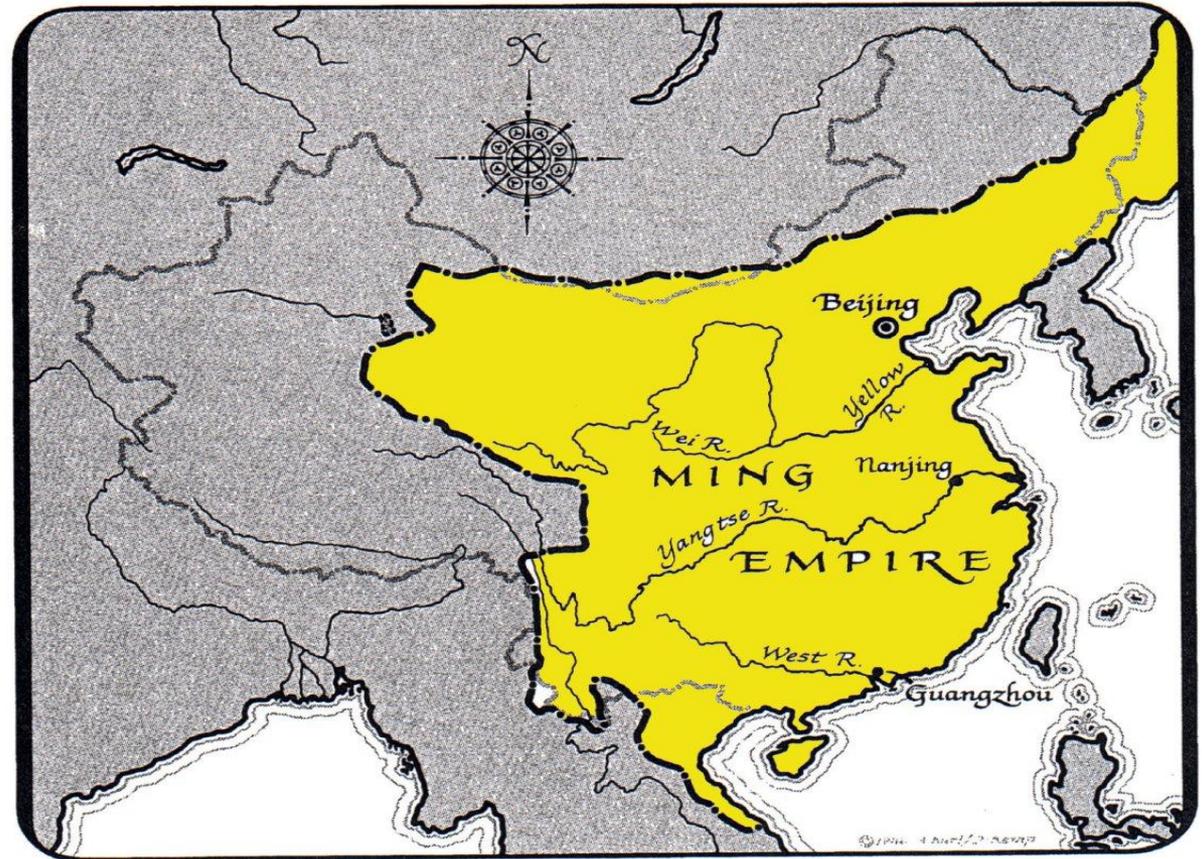


1250 c.E.	1300 c.E.	1350 c.E.	1400 c.E.	1450 c.E.
<p>1258 Mongol conquest of Baghdad; fall of Abbasid caliphate</p>	<p>1304–1374 Life of Petrarch; development of Italian Renaissance</p>	<p>1368 Mongols expelled from China; Ming dynasty</p>	<p>1400 End of Polynesian migrations</p>	<p>1453 Ottomans capture Constantinople, fall of Byzantine Empire</p>
<p>c. 1266–1337 Life of Giotto</p>	<p>1320s Spread of bubonic plague (Black Death) in Gobi desert</p>		<p>1405–1433 Chinese trading expeditions</p>	<p>1469 Union of Aragon and Castile; rise of Spanish monarchy</p>
<p>1275–1292 Marco Polo in China</p>	<p>1320s First European use of cannon in warfare</p>		<p>1439 Portugal takes over Azores; increasing expeditions into Atlantic and along northwest African coast</p>	
<p>1290–1317 Famines in Europe</p>	<p>1330s Black Death reaches China</p>			
<p>1291 First Italian expedition seeks route to Indies</p>	<p>1347 Black Death reaches Sicily</p>			
	<p>1348 Peak of Black Death in Middle East</p>			
	<p>1348–1375 Black Death spreads in Europe and Russia</p>			

Social and Cultural Changes in the Middle East

- Islamic scholarship focused on religion and legal traditions not art and literature (leads to slow decline by the 11th century)
- Peasants became serfs on large estates
- Muslim merchants remained active in trade in the Indian Ocean; China active in trading up to the middle of the 15th century
- Ottoman Turks (Asia Minor) were beginning to build one of the worlds most powerful empires
- Mongols decline in Asia, opened opportunities for China and Western Europe

China withdrawal
from trading opened
opportunities for
European expansion



Ming Dynasty Empire (1368–1644)

Ming Dynasty - Replaced Mongol Yuan Dynasty in China in 1368; lasted until 1644; initially mounted large trade expeditions to southern Asia and Africa; later concentrated on internal development within China

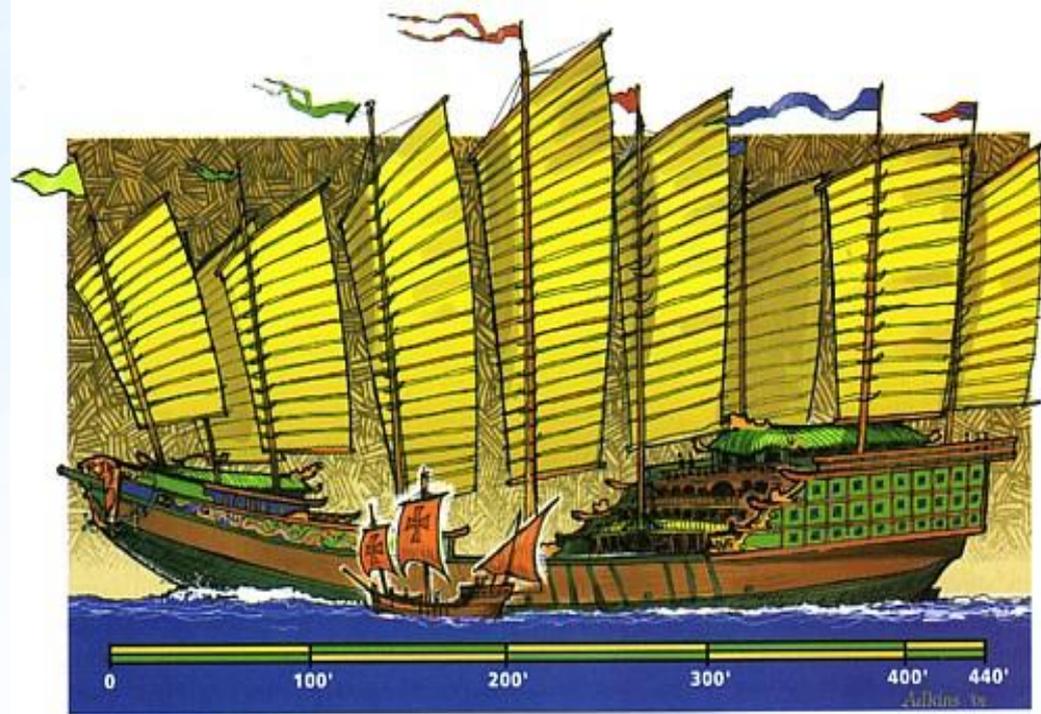
- The fleets led by Chinese Muslim Admiral Zhenghe (Cheng Ho) were technological world leaders

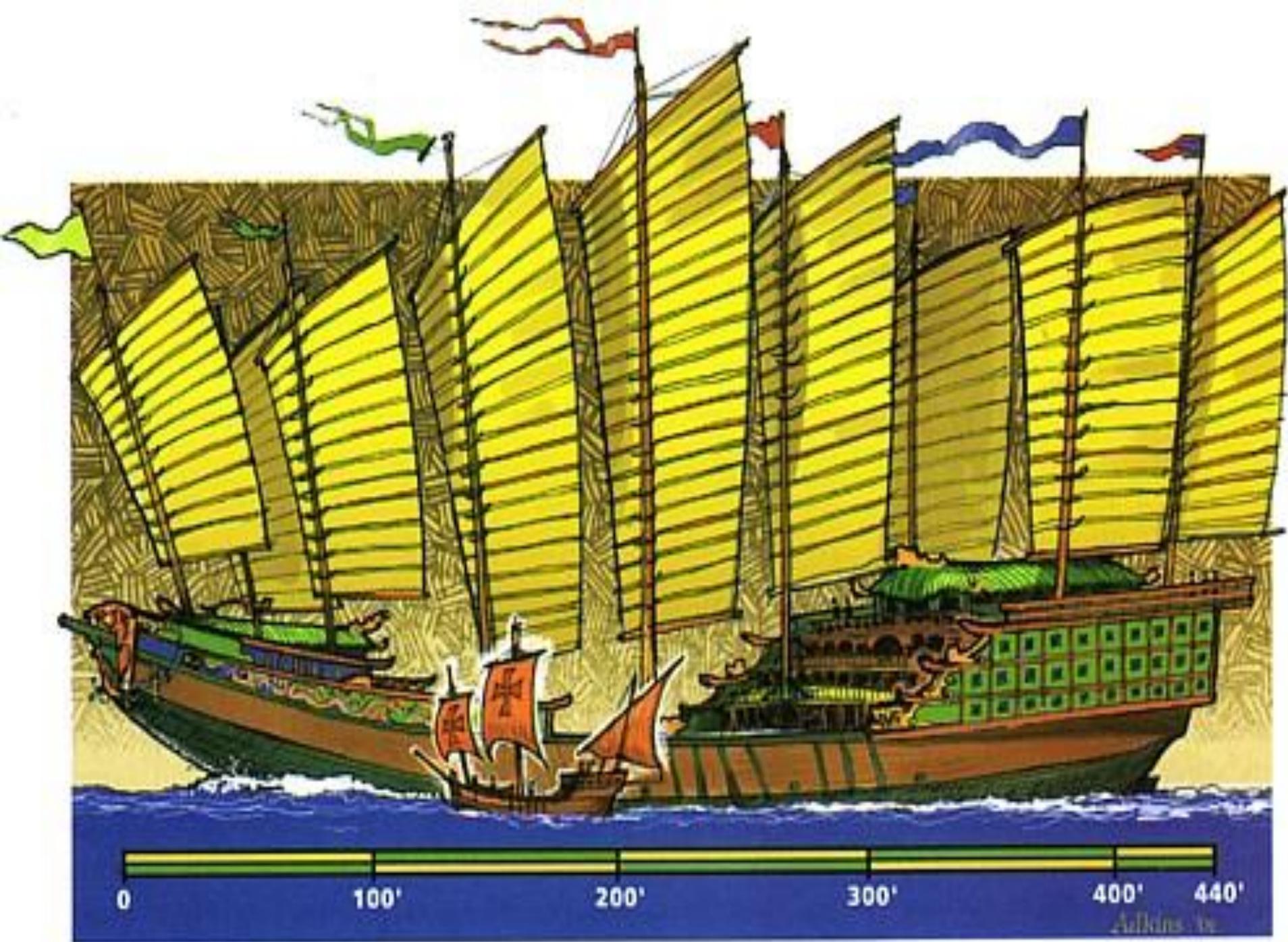
- Zhenghe*** – A Muslim-Chinese seaman; commanded expeditions throughout the Indian Ocean

- Ming dynasty led state-sponsored trading expeditions to India, the Middle East and eastern Africa

- Ming rulers halted the expeditions in 1433 because of high cost and Confucian bureaucrats (wanted to focus on trade within China).

- Chinese merchants remained active in southeast Asian waters
- China lost a chance to become a dominant world trading power





0

100'

200'

300'

400'

440'

Adkins Inc.

The Rise of the West

- The Hundred Years War stimulated **military innovation**
- In Spain and Portugal, regional rulers drove back Muslim occupiers (end of Abbasids in Spain)
- Famines and the arrival of the **Black Death** cost Europe nearly 1/3 of its population
- Opportunities for *diffusion* occurred when the rise of the large and stable Mongol empire provided access to Asian knowledge and technology



Renaissance Venice



Renaissance

The Elizabethan World

- **Renaissance*** – Cultural and political movement beginning in Italy around 1400 CE; based on urban vitality and expanding commerce; produced literature and art with distinctly more secular priorities than those of the European Middle Ages
- Merchants sought new markets outside of their regions.
- **Began in Florence, Italy and focused on literature and the arts**
- **Francesco Petrarch*** – Italian author and humanist; a major literary figure of the Renaissance

- Painters **realistically** portrayed nature and introduced perspective.
- The early Renaissance had little effect outside of Italy.
- **The Renaissance was a cultural movement; it marked the beginning of important changes in Western development**



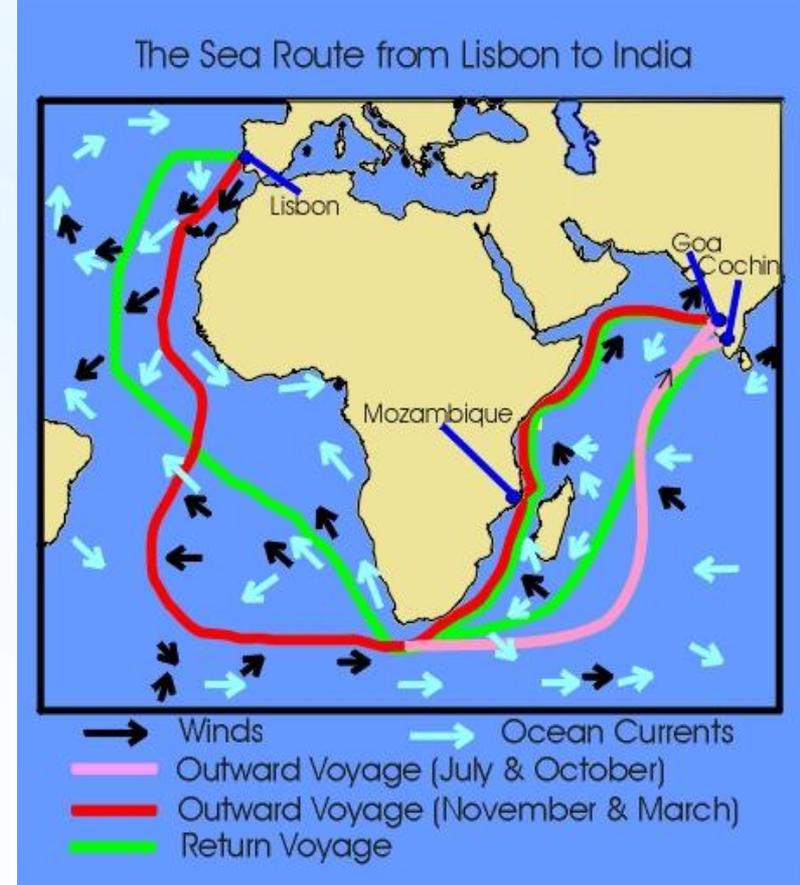
Renaissance Italy

- Italian commerce and shipping - ambitious, revenue seeking city-states; sailors with the goal of personal glory set the stage for future expansion

• **Vasco de Gama*** – Portuguese explorer; first European to reach India by sea around the southern tip of Africa

• **Prince Henry the Navigator*** – Portuguese prince; sponsored Atlantic voyages; reflected the forces present in late postclassical Europe

• **Ethnocentrism*** – Judging foreigners by the standards of one's own group; leads to problems in interpreting world history



- **Iberian Peninsula*** – Portuguese & Spanish peninsula; was a key center for exchange and trade
- **Castile and Aragon** established regional monarchies after 1400; **they united through royal marriage in 1469**
- **Iberian rulers** developed a religious and military agenda; they believed they had a mission to convert or expel Muslims and Jews from Spain



- **Technology improved** after 1430; Europeans solved problems through building better ships and learning from the Arabs.





- The **Portuguese and Spanish** began to exploit the discovered island territories of the Azores, Madeira's and Canaries (all islands off west coasts of Europe and Africa) during the 14th century.
- Large estates produced **cash crops – sugar, cotton, & tobacco** for Western markets
- Slaves were introduced for crop cultivation.**
- European **mapmaking** also steadily improved

AZORES, MADEIRA & CAPE VERDE ISLANDS



Azores



Madeira



CANARY ISLANDS



Cape Verde



SENEGAL



Terceira

Ponta Delgada



Funchal



Santo Antao

Sao Vicente

Porto Novo

Sao Nicolau

Sao Tiago

Brava

Praia

PORTUGAL
Porto
Lisbon

MOROCCO



- Aztec exploitation of their subject peoples (human sacrifice) roused resentment and **created opportunities for outside intervention**
- Both Inca and Aztecs might not have survived even if the Europeans had not arrived
 - WHY???
- Both the Aztec and Inca empires experienced difficulties after 1400



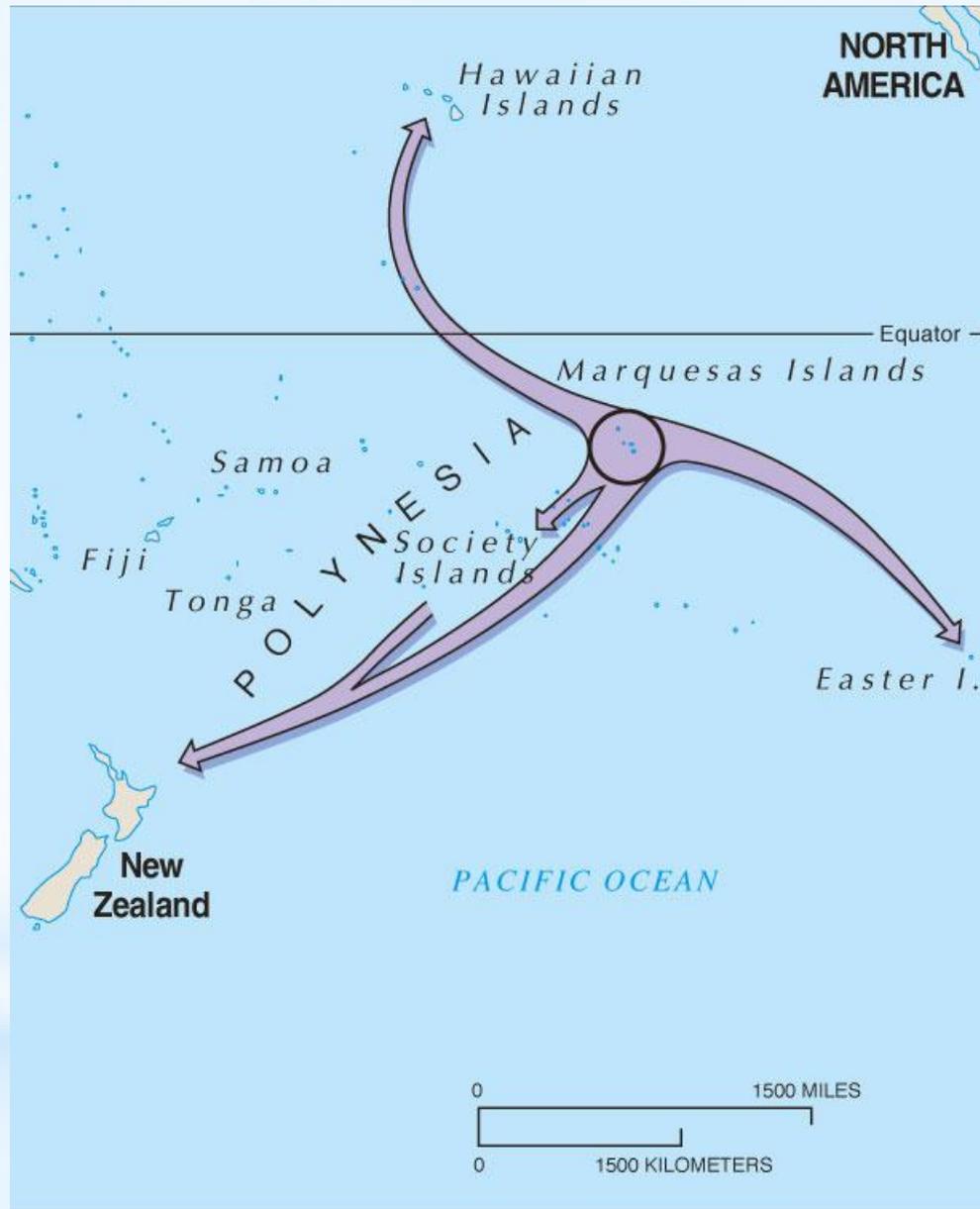
•The complications stemming from European invasion changed all of the developing dynamics of the peoples of the Americas

•Duh! How?

- **Polynesian culture** between the 7th and 14th c. experienced spurts of migration and conquest that spread peoples far beyond the initial base in the Society Island



- **One migration channel brought Polynesians to the Hawaiian Islands**
- After 1400 Hawaiian society was cut off from Polynesia
 - Isolation
- Warlike regional kingdoms were formed
- Rich oral traditions preserved their cultural values



Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands are not shown.



- A second migration brought settlers to New Zealand perhaps as early as the 8th c.

- As in Hawaii, all the accomplishments were achieved in isolation from the rest of the world

- Changes and continuities affected many societies in Asia, Africa, and Europe
- Subsequent Mongol decline returned attention to trade in the Indian Ocean
- Western Europe's position was strengthening

