Name_____ Date_____ Period_____

KEY CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY
UNIT 4: Transoceanic Interconnections, 1450-1750

DIRECTIONS: Using the terms and the Key Concepts, place all the vocabulary terms and their definition on the packet under the Key Concept you think it best fits. This must be handwritten. You only need to write each term once, but you must include the term and definition for every term. ***You must copy the complete definition, word-for-word, and every word must be included. Incomplete work will receive a zero.*** If you have trouble finding a proper place for the term, put it in the one you think is best or at the end of the paper. You may attach additional paper if necessary.

Technological Innovations from 1450-1750

KC-4.1.II Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation.

KC-4.1.II.A The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit these Key Concepts

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Exploration: Causes and Events from 1450 to 1750

KC-4.1.III New state-supported transoceanic maritime exploration occurred in this period.

KC-4.1.III.A Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with Africa and Asia and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.

KC-4.1.III.B Spanish sponsorship of the voyages of Columbus and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.

KC-4.1.III.C Northern Atlantic crossings were undertaken under English, French, and Dutch sponsorship, often with the goal of finding alternative sailing routes to Asia.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit this Key Concept

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Columbian Exchange

KC-4.1.V The new connections between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres resulted in the exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases, known as the Columbian Exchange.

KC-4.1.V.A European colonization of the Americas led to the unintentional transfer of disease vectors, including mosquitoes and rats, and the spread of diseases that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere, including smallpox, measles, and malaria. Some of these diseases substantially reduced the indigenous populations, with catastrophic effects in many areas.

KC-4.1.V.B American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East.

KC-4.1.V.C Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African enslaved persons.

KC-4.1.V.D Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit these Key Concepts

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Maritime Empires Established

KC-4.3.II.A.i Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies.

KC-4.3.II.C Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.

KC-4.3.II.A.ii The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.

KC-4.3.II.A.iii Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.

KC-4.2.II.D Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan mit'a, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and encomienda and hacienda systems.

KC-4.2.II.B Enslavement in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of enslaved persons into households and the export of enslaved persons to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions.

KC-4.2.II.C The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for enslaved labor in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit these Key Concepts

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Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed

KC-4.1.IV.C Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories. Joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and were used by rulers to compete against one another in global trade.

KC-4.3.III.ii Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.

KC-4.1.IV.D.i The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and labor, including enslaved persons.

KC-4.1.IV The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by chartered European monopoly companies and the global flow of silver, especially from Spanish colonies in the Americas, which was used to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets and satisfy Chinese demand for silver. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using

established commercial practices and new transoceanic and regional shipping services developed by European merchants.

KC-4.2.II.A Peasant and artisan labor continued and intensified in many regions as the demand for food and consumer goods increased.

KC-4.2.III.C Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the trade of enslaved persons.

KC-4.1.IV.D.ii The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of labor—including enslaved persons and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples, with all parties contributing to this cultural synthesis.

KC-4.1.VI In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit these Key Concepts

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Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450 to 1750

KC-4.3.III.iii State expansion and centralization led to resistance from an array of social, political, and economic groups on a local level.

KC-5.3.III.C Enslaved persons challenged existing authorities in the Americas through organized resistance.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit these Key Concepts

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Changing Social Hierarchies from 1450 to 1750

KC-4.3.I.B Many states, such as the Mughal and Ottoman empires, adopted practices to accommodate the ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups. In other cases, states suppressed diversity or limited certain groups' roles in society, politics, or the economy.

KC-4.2.III.A Imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites, including in China with the transition to the Qing Dynasty and in the Americas with the rise of the Casta system.

KC-4.2.III.B The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as the elites confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.

Vocabulary: Write in all terms and definitions that fit these Key Concepts

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