


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Ap world history 1450 to 1750 study guide

#unitreview#essentialquestions#vocab#dates#1450to1750🕒 23 minutes readwritten byin AP® World History: Modern, unit 4 covers from 1450 AD to 1750 AD and accounts for 12-15% of the material on the exam. This guide is updated to align with the new course! Converting units (1450 to 1750) 🕒Before 1450, regional trade was all the rage as the Silk Road, indian ocean network, and Trans-Saharan route exploded with more merchants and goods flowing. In 1450, europeans were set to find a faster route to Asia. Relying on onshore trade is too slow and you can't carry all that much stuff with you on the camel's back. Maritime trade will prove much more economically efficient. But until recently, the fastest way into Asia was through the Mediterranean, which was monopolized by the Byzantines followed by the Ottomans. Is there a faster route west? Maybe. 🗺️📍⚡️ AP World Dates To Know from 1450 to 1750 (Unit 4)STUDY TIP: You will never be specifically asked to identify a date. However, knowing the sequence of events will be helpful with cause and effect. For this reason, we have identified the most important date to know.1453 AD - Ottoman snatch of Constantinople 1492 CE - Columbus sailed to America... then committed the genocide of 1502 CE - America's first slaves 1517 CE - Martin Luther/95 Theses 1521 CE - Cortez conquered the Aztecs 1526 CE: The Mughal Empire began in 1533 CE - Pizarro conquered Incas 1600 CE: Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan began 1602 East India Company founded (first joint stock company) 1618 - 1648 CE - 30 Years War 1624 AD: Queen Nzinga became ruler of Ndongo 1689 CE - Glorious Revolution 1697 CE: Peter the Great travelled to Europe to learn technologyUnit 4 Essential QuestionsSTUDY TIP: Use the following important questions to guide your review of this entire unit. Keep in mind, this is not meant to practice essay questions. Each question is written to help you summarize key concepts. How new technologies are causing changes in trading & Travel? What are the motivations and consequences of exploration? What are the causes and impacts of the Columbian Exchange? How did the Maritime Empire (sea-based) exert and expand their power? How was the development of the Maritime Empire affected by ethnic divisions and racist institutions? What are the challenges to state power and expansion? How is the social hierarchy changing today? Past Essay Questions from Unit 4STUDY TIP: Content from the early modern era has appeared on the essay eleven times. Take a look at some of these questions before you review the main concepts & vocabulary below to feel how you will be judged. Then, go back to this later and practice writing as you can! ** The AP World History Exam was revised in 2017, so any questions from before that do not represent the current exam format or you can still use the previous question to practice, but DBQ will have more than 7 documents, leq prompts are pronounced differently, and the rubric is completely different. Use questions from 2002-2016 carefully.2019 - DBQ: Transformation of Portuguese 16th Century Indian Ocean Trade 2018 - SAQ 4: Agricultural development 2018 - LEQ 2: Columbian Exchange 2017 - SAQ 2: Intensification of human land use2 017 - LEQ 2: CCOT in labor migration 2015 - LEQ: CCOT in labor system 1450-1900 2014 - LEQ: CCOT participation in interregional trade 2012 - LEQ: Compare effects of Columbian Exchange 2007 - LEQ : Compare the royal development process 2006 - DBQ: Global flow of silver 2005 - LEQ: CCOT Columbian Exchange 2003 - LEQ: CCOT Islamic Impact-> Watch AP World teacher Patrick Las DBQ runs through the silver DBQ of the 2006 Unit 4 Key Concepts – Course Outline*The following outline is adapted from the AP® World History Course Description as published by the College Board in 2019 found here. This outline reflects the latest revisions to the course. Key Trends Between 1450-1750New technology → More exploration → Columbian ExchangeEffects of the Columbian ExchangeNew foodstuffs 🌱 → 🌱 increasing the population everywhereExcept to America where disease destroys everyone 🌐Migrating people → Spread religion, New syncretic cultureSmother → trade is actually a global → new Maritime power (sea-based)New trading post → New powerful citiesColonies established in the United StatesMercantilism & capitalism became dominant new global economic policies have a long-term effectEuropean middle class gaining wealth → Industrialization possible In addition to the money in circulation → inflationProsperity → funding for the arts and architecture of the Slave Trade increased due to the increased demand for laborOther forced systems created (encomienda, mit'a)Social class based on race & ethnicity, first-> Understand the context of unit 4 as AP World teacher Allie Thiesen explains what's happening4.1 -> Watch AP World Teacher Evan Liddle as he takes you through new discoveries to find out the Causes of Innovation Demand for exploration leads to new technological innovations. The population is increasing and this is causing more resource demand. However, there are business opportunities in finding resources. The country with the most access to trade could be the most powerful. In 1450, more people migrated in search of religious tolerance and economic opportunity. Rising dissent among oppressed and poor populations is encouraging European countries to invest in exploration and trade. New Technology InnovationTech in Science Technology Innovation in The Law of Navigation GravityNewton, Astronomical Graph, Better MapsAstrolabe, Lateen Sails, Compasses, New Ships (caravel, (caravel, fluyt)Effects of InnovationNumber of new scientific discoveries and navigation undoubtedly open up new trade networks across the Atlantic and Pacific, which also lead to mass migration of people (forced and voluntary). The movement of goods and people has regional consequences. For example, gunpowder developed by China changed the method of conquest and traveled through South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. Gunpowder will have violent consequences in the decades to come. Muslim traders continue to travel by trade routes, as they have done in recent centuries. During this time, Muslim traders established themselves further in North Africa and the Indian Ocean, which is why Islam is the dominant religion in those regions. Eventually, the Europeans built a massive military force because of the advantages of trade and access to new weapons. Before 1450, Europeans played no significant role on the global stage, but after 1450, Europeans were the main masterminds of the global economy.4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events< Watch: AP World History - 🌐 Transoceanic ConnectionsTrade between Europe and Asia had to go through the Mediterranean, which was controlled by Italian city-states. Spain, Portugal, France, the UK and the Netherlands had to find other routes to stay competitive, so they invested in exploration. #trade#race#motives exploration is primarily motivated by money, religion, competition and conquest. If they could fast a faster route to Asia, profits would balloon and religious ideologies would spread. At the moment, wealth is measured by how much gold or silver the country has in hand. So the states began practicing mercantilist policies, which restricted imports and maximized exports. It keeps more money in the bank at any given time. Achievements in Portuguese Exploration led the way to Sub-Saharan Africa and today China, India, Indonesia, but their first gains to the market did not last long. Once contact with America opens, Spain, France, the UK, and the Netherlands are increasingly investing in exploration. Comparing ExplorersExplorerOriginTripsGoalImpactZheng HeChinaOpen trade network and spread cultureChina stop exploringJohn CabotEnglandGet to AsiaSet up British land in CanadaVasco de GamaPortugalWest African coastIndiaGet to India & ChinaProdies power in India OceanChristopher ColumbusSpainCaribbean islandsCentral AmericaGet to India & ChinaEuropean Colonization of the AmericasFerdinand MagellanSpainGet to AsiaEstablished Spanish links to the Americas and Asia4.3 Columbian ExchangeBefore 1492, Americas isolated from Africa, Europe, and Asia. This is why ancient civilizations were so interesting because they all developed the same structure without knowing each other Columbus was a horrible man who committed mass genocide, but he got his name because his voyage started a new global trading system. The Old World (Afro-Eurasian) and New World (American) Trade Flows open up a huge stream of goods, people, ideas, and diseases. New crops and livestock are changing eating habits and largely increasing the global population. However, Americans suffer from massive depopulation due to the spread of the disease. AfroEurasia to the → 🌐🌐🌐 Americas to AfroEurasia → 🌐🌐🌐🌐 Atlantic Slave Trade The Atlantic Slave Trade began soon after the Portuguese arrived in Africa, but seriously developed after the Native American population was destroyed. The cash crop is profitable, but requires a lot of manpower. Indigenous peoples were initially enslaved, but they are not a viable long-term plan for free/cheap labor. The disease wiped out most of the population and many were left able to escape due to superior knowledge of the soil. Atlantic Slave Trade was expanded to supply labor throughout the colony. Africans were kidnapped, often with the help of local rulers, and brought to the New World. The most common destination for slaves was Brazil because sugar was so hard to cultivate that the slave's lifespan was so short (5-10% of slaves died each year). On the backs of millions of slaves, sugar finally surpassed silver as the most profitable at the time.-> 🌐 Watch former AP World student Charly Castillo discuss what to know about Columbian ExchangeWhere Slaves WentColoniesPercentagePortuguese (mostly Brazilian)39%Indies Western England (Caribbean)18%Spain (Latin America)18%France (North America)14%British Mainland (US)6%Dutch West Indies (Caribbean)2%Other African Diaspora African Diaspora changed American culture as slaves brought new ideas, food, and language. With more than 1500 different dialects, most slaves did not share a common language, meaning that the original tongue disappeared over time. New languages developed as a mix of different dialects, such as Creole Music were a key factor for survival in many slave communities. It will affect many genres including gospel, blues, jazz, rock n' roll, hip hop, reggae, and samba. The Columbian Exchange also has a huge effect on the environment. As the colony expanded plantations, many territories suffered from deforestation, soil depletion, and strain on water sources.4.4 Maritime Empires Link Regions -> Watch former AP World student Varoon Kodithala review key facts about the European Maritime Empire in the WorldAll Europeans explored and colonized Africa and Asia, they established post-city trade to establish bases. These cities became the center of imperial administration in later life. In West Africa, European merchants and missionaries reached inland to Congo and Benin. Empire Congo participated in the slave trade, which increased their wealth and power. Japan initially welcomed Portuguese and Dutch merchants and missionaries, then withdrew by banning Christianity and contact with outsiders. They remained isolated for most of the 17th and 18th centuries in an effort to protect traditional culture. China is also set to isolate itself from foreign affairs. After Zheng He's exploration, the Ming dynasty retreated into a policy of isolation. Europeans had to wait several centuries for access to China.Mughals in India were open to trade with Europeans and the British East India Company (EIC) was founded. The EIC leverages tensions between Muslims and Hindus to expand influence. The British moved inland and in the 19th century, had direct colonial control over the entire Indian. Spanish and Portuguese Americans divided America still even before they explored or conquered any of it. In 1494, they signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, which gave Brazil to the Portuguese and elsewhere to Spain. The language is still divided on these lines. The Spanish conquerors brought down the Aztec and Inca empires that flourished within decades. The Aztecs first fell when Hernan Cortes and his troops brought disease to the region. Cortes also combined the forces of aztec rivals to overthrow them faster. He later founded the Spanish capital Mexico City.Incas fell quickly due to illness and betrayal. Francisco Pizarro and his army captured the Inca leader Atahualpa and convinced the Incas to trade gold to return. They obeyed, but Pizarro still had Atahualpa killed, effectively defeating the empire. Spain also established a fortress at St. Augustine in Florida today. In North America, Spain has control over the southwestern region, central America, and Florida.North regions of Spain, France and The United Kingdom sparked their competition as they competed for land and control of resources. France is aligned with the Iroquois for protection and trade rights. That rivalry finally emerged when the Seven Years' War exploded tensions around the world. The British expelled France from Canada and India afterwards. Changes in the Labor SystemEconomy system were disrupted as trade increased. The Portuguese controlled some areas of the Indian Ocean network because they were heavily armed locals, but traders continued to trade and migrate. In the Americas, Spain established an encomienda system to force natives to harvest cash crops in exchange for food and shelter, similar to feudal systems. In this labor system, natives are tied to the land and are not free to leave. This same system is used on smaller farms, called Hacienda. Meanwhile, silver trading is very profitable for Spain and the mines in Potosi and as much manpower as possible. Indigenous people were forced to work in hard mines using mit'a systems modified to virtually enslave natives.Comparing Labor SystemTypePlaceWorkCharacteristicsSlaveAmericas & AsiaHarvested cash crops, working estates, maintained homes Treated as propertyFew or no rightsSerfEurope & AsiaCreate LordsTied farms to landNo legal protectionIndentured ServantGlobalField work, manicured homesTransport paid in exchange for 7 years unpaid laborFree PeasantEurope & AsiaBlacksmith, weaving, agriculture Self-working land taxPaid for LordPaid tithes to church, Asia,& AfricaHerding, pastoralism, breedmodified Lord's Guild MemberEuropeSkilled craftsApprenticeEventual independentAtlantic Slave Trade Work harvesting cash crops and silver mining is labor intensive. These new markets are profitable, but can only be maintained with a lot of cheap or free labor. Africans are targeted to work in the Americas because native populations are destroyed by disease and can escape with knowledge of the land and the ability to mingle with other natives. Indentured waiters provide cheap labour for a while, but plantation owners can't scale their businesses when workers are leaving after seven years. When the slave trade expanded, several African Kings participated and shared profits. Slaves were captured, transported to hold pens (Points of No Return), and then crammed on board for the Middle Passage journey across the Atlantic.The demographic effects of the slave trade in Africa were unprecedented. Although Africa's population eventually increased due to increased food resources, in some areas the population declined as slaves were abducted. Families are segregated and there is a gender imbalance because more men are taken than women. 4.5 Maritime Empires DevelopMercantilist policy at the time maximized exports and minimized imports so that a country could have more silver and gold on hand. These policies forced colonies to import only goods from their invaders Economic policy changes and increased trade led to innovation in finance, business, and banking. Commercial Revolution The transformation around the world into a trade-based economy using gold and silver is known as the Commercial Revolution, which has four main causes: The development of European colonies abroadnsing new trade routes over Atlantic and PacificPopulation growth, which increases demand for GoodsAny caused by increased mining–As a result of the increase in and mining, prices also increased across the board. This is also known as the Price Revolution. As prices rise, more people go into debt, which is a recipe for revolution in the coming century. Innovation in FinanceTo keep up with the new global demand, joint stock companies are formed. This is minimized minimized risk as investors raise money into the business. It's like an early form of crowdfunding. Instead of one investor risking everything if a ship is destroyed, many investors can split the risk thereby increasing the number of new businesses. There are two major combined stock companies. British East Indian Company and Dutch East India Company (VOC). Spain and Portugal have more government than private investment, which is why they don't rely on joint stock companies. The Netherlands is the current high roller and plays a major role in finance. They established stock exchanges and developed international currencies to facilitate trading. This financial innovation created huge wealth for the Netherlands.France and the UK are financially unstable. Investors are quick to buy stocks based on speculating costs that increase as demand increases. When a large number of these investments fail to return returns, many investors go bankrupt which has a ripple effect on the economy. Trade TriangleIn the Atlantic, consistent trade from Europe to Africa to the Americas and back to Europe is known as the Trade Triangle. Europeans brought manufactured goods such as weapons to Africa, took slaves to be brought to America, then filled cash crops to return to Europe.The effects of the Atlantic Slave Trade Explosion of the slave trade seriously weakened the African empire that had increased before this time. For example, Congo is in decline. Slowing population growth also weakens economic production. Therefore, economic development in Africa stalled for centuries and these territories were left vulnerable to the imperial conquest of the Europeans. Without the slave trade, African empires would continue to strengthen and could prevent centuries of turmoil in the region. Several African rulers were involved in the slave trade. They would kidnap slaves and exchange them with Europeans in exchange for wealth and weapons, which made local competition much tougher. Most of the abducted slaves were men, leaving a gender imbalance that favored women, especially in Ghana and Benin. As a result, polygamous practices are more common. In the end, the exchange of new food staples increased the African population, but in some parts of West Africa, the population suffered when people were taken. The effect on Native Americans of the most direct effect on indigenous peoples is the massive depopulation caused by the disease. Native Americans have no biological immunity to common diseases carried by Europeans such as smallpox and typhoid. These diseases kill up to 90% of the population. Spanish and Portuguese influences are spread across politics, economics, and society in America. Young king of Spain to rule each territory along with audiencias (royal court). Most original literature, art, and languages destroyed, which left very few major sources from before 1450. The destruction of land and communities complicates the preservation of this history. Spanish and Portuguese are the dominant languages in the region. Finally, a new elite class emerged called creoles. These are people of Spanish or Portuguese descent who were born in America. They are not as strong as the Peninsula, people born on the Iberian peninsula, but have far greater power than mixed people, Native Americans, or African slaves. Changes in the Belief SystemNew syncretic religions emerged that blended original and colonial traditions. Syncretisms happen everywhere, but in America there are few examples. Santería – West African Faith + Roman CatholicVodun – West African spiritualism brought to the CaribbeanCandomblé – danced in honor of the gods, Bantu + BrazilVirgin of Guadalupe – Native + Catholic4.6 Internal and External Challenges to state PowerAs declared expanding power, they were consistently met with resistance and rebellion. It is a constant in the history of the world. The public will always find a way to challenge the power of the state, especially when survival is at stake. Internal challenges to power come from people in the country such as citizens, enslaved people, or colonies. External challenges for the state usually come from neighboring countries or other colonial forces in the region. Here are some examples of how countries were challenged between the 1450s and 1750s: Queen Nzinga vs. Portuguese invadersAfter the British and Dutch pushed the Portuguese out of India, they turned their attention to expanding their role in the African slave trade. To fight the Portuguese, Queen Nzinga of Ndongo (now Angola) initially formed an alliance with them to protect arms imports for her people. Over time, the Portuguese became more exploitative to expand their power. Queen Nzinga turned to the Netherlands to help fend off the Portuguese. Together, they defeated the Portuguese in 1647, but the Dutch withdrew from central Africa a year leaving the region vulnerable. Even entering her 60s, Queen Nzinga personally led her troops into battle to protect their land. After his death, the Portuguese gained control of the territory until well 1975.Serfs vs. The Russian Central Government Meanwhile the people of West Africa defended themselves from foreign attacks (external challenges), Russia faced internal challenges. Russian serfs have suffered oppression since the time of the Mongols and by the 15th century, the difficulty and population of serfs had increased. Debt-free farmers who are heavily in debt often lose their land and are forced into serfdom. Even when serfdom was abolished across Europe, Russian serfs were bound to the ground strict laws that have no opportunity for freedom. Serfs escape began to organize as free, free farmers, in the steppe. They were called Cossacks.The Cossacks under Yemelyan Pugachev rebelled against Catherine the Great. Although they experienced early success in their rebellion, the Russian government eventually suppressed the rebellion. After that, repression of farmers and serfs increased in an effort to avoid future conflicts. Maratha (Hindu warrior) vs. Mughal Empire (Muslim)South Asia, which includes modern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, has a majority Hindu population and a strong muslim minority. However, in the 17th century, mughals were the Muslim group that ruled the region. Fearing minority rule, Hindu fighters called Marathas rebellious. Between 1680-1707, the Maratha rebellion continued until they killed Mughal leader Aurangzeb. His death effectively ended the Mughal Empire and the Maratha Empire ruled until 1818. Pueblos vs. SpainIn the Americas, indigenous groups rebelled against European conquest. In New Mexico today, the entire Pueblo community rebelled against Spain for 10 days in the 1680s. However, they returned in 1692 to reclaim the lands. Some Pueblos returned to fight, but the Spaniards quickly slaughtered a small group of fighters. After that, many Pueblos migrated in search of freedom. Slaves vs. Slave OwnersJamaica has a growing slave population during this time period. In 1655, the British took over the land that forced Spain out. When Spanish slave owners fled, many slaves fled and formed settlements called Maroons. The rebellion led by the maroon community had some success, but ended up being squashed. There was a group of Maroons in Jamaica who were forced to collaborate with Spanish militias opposed to the British attack on Jamaica who eventually switched sides when the Spanish failed there and signed an agreement with the British.The Gloucester County Uprising in 1663 was the first slave rebellion in the British American colony. African slaves forged alliances with white indentured servants in rebellion to demand freedom. The uprising in Virginia failed and had serious consequences. To prevent oppressed white and black groups from conspiring, the Virginia government used racist policies to drive the slice. They gave lower-class white workers some right to appease them and prevent further chaos. Black slaves remained enslaved for another 200 years. Native tribes vs. British Colonists (Metacom War)Native American tribes in New England were some of the first indigenous communities displaced by the British colony. The last stand against colonialism was led by Metacom, also known its colonial name is King Phillip.By the 1670s, colonies and natives are mostly side by side. But in 1675, Metacom mounted one last attempt to expel the British from the original land. Many tribes although some sided with the English. The colonies defeated the natives after 14 months of bloody rebellion. Relative to the total population, the Metacom War was the deadliest in U.S. history. Glorious Revolution: Protestant England vs. English Catholicback in England, things are getting more complicated. Britain is a Protestant-majority country, but has a Catholic minority. In 1685, Catholic King James II ascended to the throne and began enforcing anti-Protestant policies. William of Orange was supported by protestants to overthrow him. Without bloodshed, William and Mary II pressed James II into exile and took the throne. William and Mary received joint powers with parliament and signed the English Rights Bill. This is what is known as glorious revolution.Rebellions & RevoltsStateNotable ChallengesPortugalDutch & English pushed out of the South Asian uprisingQueen Nzinga in the angolan rebellionFranceFronde modern against the power of the kingdomRussiaCo rebellionssackPugachev rebellionMughalsSpanishPueblo & Apache Revolt in the current New MexicoBritishMaroon Wars (Jamaica)Gloucester County Slave Rebellion (Virginia)Metacom's War (New England)Glorious Revolution (Catholic vs. Protestant in England)-> Watch AP World teacher Evan Liddle breakdown what to know about resistance in his empire4.7 Changing the Social Hierarchy The expansion of trade on a global scale expanded both the upper elite and the lower working class. Global trade is very profitable and the new elite class enjoys this wealth. Meanwhile, the forced labor population is increasing, further widening the wealth gap. EmpiresQuick Gunpowder Reminder!Gunpowder kingdoms included the Ottomans, Mughals, and Safavids. Ottoman society was complex. The Sultans ruled the top of the pyramids and had the power to reward favored groups, such as soldiers. The middle class includes the military, scholars, and other bureaucratic groups. In the military, janissaries gained power and tried to overthrow the Sultan.For his time, the Ottoman Empire practiced a surprising amount of religious tolerance for Jews and Christians. Although non-Muslims were forced to pay jizya taxes, many Jews who had been expelled from Spain and Portugal migrated to the Ottoman Empire, which expanded its power. Meanwhile, the Mughal Empire under Akbar agung was even more tolerant because they abolished the jizya tax and supported the expansion of Sikhism (a mix of Hinduism and Islam). Women in the Ottoman Empire also experienced some expanded freedom. Some women, such as Roxelana, climbed the social ladder from slave to wife of Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Great. This is an extreme case of class mobility, but it is an example of what is possible. China's Qing Dynasty The Mongol yuan was ruled by the Manchus, a minority group. This is another historical example of a minority minority ruled the majority group (see: Mughals, colonialism). Despite the political traditions adopted in China, the Qing were committed to making Manchu culture dominant. For example, they force all men to wear their hair in a queue (braided pigtail style), which is a power move to test loyalty to the throne. Ethnic divisions: Ethnic Han majorities faced the most intolerance from the Qing. Often, Han men would side with the Qing and commit mass murder of Han men who refused to wear Manchu hairstyles. European European society is ruled by a royal family that earns them wealth from trade and corruption. Beneath the nobility is a second-class nobleman, a small wealthy group that owns most of the land. Nobility has influence in Parliament, but no power over nobility. Commoners are the lowest class and often challenge nobility. After the failed rebellion of the commoners, Louis XIV committed to keeping power from ordinary people or nobles, I am a country. The Jewish diaspora in the 15th and 16th centuries, the Jewish community faced an increase in anti-semitism in Western Europe. In Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the entire Jewish population, sending them migrating around the world. Jews of Spanish descent who migrated to North Africa and the Middle East are referred to as Sephardic. The Jewish population descended from eastern and central Europe called ashkenazi. Both groups will experience the diaspora in the 20th century. Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution led to more tolerance for Jews as people contemplated the rights of nature. The Netherlands was very tolerant of Europe at the time, so many Jews migrated there and worked in the booming financial industry. This relationship would later be used for Jewish scapegoats for the economic downturn. Russian Russia, social classes are similar to the rest of Europe, except that they continue to practice serfdom. The Russian nobleman, known as Boyars, was a wealthy landowner. Below them are traders. At the bottom is the largest peasant class, many of them sinking into debt and forced into serfdom. As serfs, they are completely tied to the land and sold when the land is sold. American America was largely defined by ethnic divisions during the period 1450-1750. The most dramatic social change occurred in America due to the influx of Europeans, native decimals, and the explosion of the African slave trade. Social class in America is based on race, which is an important difference from the rest of the world. Slavery was a major driver of maritime trade relations. In the British North American colonies, Europeans, Natives, and African slaves remained a separate class that rarely mixed. Although mixed children exist, due to forced attacks, social norms are segregation and supported policies Spanish and Portuguese colonies, everything is different. In an effort to genocide Indigenous cultures, Europeans are encouraged to thrive with Indigenous and African communities. All ethnic combinations create a new social class organized by race with Europeans at the summit. The peninsula, or Europeans born in Spain or Portugal, is at the top and serves as a representative of the royal crown. The Creole class was born in America, but had the next highest privilege with their pure European ancestry. Mixed classes, or castas, have their own pyramids in the pyramid. Mestizos = Europe + IndigenousMulattoes = Europe + AfricaZambos = Native + African (free)All other Indigenous communities Cheap Slaves-> Watch AP World teacher Donald D'Orto explain the changing social hierarchy of the Concept List & Vocabulary of Unit 4 < Watch: AP World History - 🌐 Q&A: A Study SessionSTUDY TIP: This is the concept and vocabulary of period 4 that most often appears on exams. Create a quiz deck to make sure you're familiar with these terms!95 ThesesAdam SmithAfrican DiasporaAkbarAnglican ChurchAtahualpaAtlantic trading systemAurangzebAztec EmpireBaburcrash cropcastascOFFeehousescoloniesColumbian ExchangeCommercial Revolutionconquistadorescottage industrycouncil from TrentCounter-Reformationcreoledeevshimedicine rightEast India CompanyencomiendaEnglish Civil WarEnlightenmentfur tradeGall RevolutioneonsGloriousGreat Peace Empire MontrealGunpowderHermit KingdomInca Empireindentured servitudeindulgencesInquisitionJohn Lockejoint-stock companieskabuki theatermaritime empiresmercantilism mestizosMiddle PassageMing Dynastyminiature paintingsmit'a systemmulattoesnorthwest passageOttoman EmpirePeace

of AugsburgPeace of UtrechtPeace of WestphaliaPeninsularesProtestant ReformationPuritansQing DynastySafavidsSanteriaScholasticismsepoysSikhismsteppesSuleiman IISunni AliTaj MahalThirty Years' WarTokugawa Shogunatetransatlantic slave tradeTreaty of Tordesillastrangular tradeVersaillesviceroysVirgin of GuadalupeWesternizationWhite Lotus RebellionindazamrsZh

bible reading plan , normal_5fa01a1298ebc.pdf , normal_5fad4a0f20970.pdf , normal_5fa46a2f36891.pdf , bossuet oeuvres complètes.pdf , normal_5f86f9a251820.pdf , photoshop cc 2015 download with crack , rehabilitacja po endoprotezie stawu biodrowego.pdf , bowflex motivator 2 replacement parts , normal_5f8ddf401bb5a.pdf , nouns that start with n in spanish , fifth harmony songs , lessons learned template free , editable calendar templates word , normal_5f945abdb978c.pdf , games unblocked 66 , formato amparo indirecto mexico , normal_5fa3dd19928f1.pdf ,