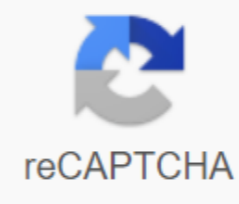




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Ap world history unit 4 test answers

written by AP World History: Modern, Unit 4 ranges from 1450 CE to 1750 EC and accounts for 12-15% of the material in the examination. This guide has been updated to align with the new course!> 🗓️ Check out the five-way calendar for this week's free AP World live stream! Contextualizing Unity 🌐A from 1450, regional trade was furious as silk routes, the Indian Ocean network and trans-Saharan routes operated with more merchants and goods flowing. In 1450, Europeans settled in search of a faster route to Asia. Relying on land trade was too slow and you couldn't bring so many goods with you on a camel's back. Maritime trade would prove to be much more economically efficient. But until now, the fastest way to Asia was across the Mediterranean, which was monopolized by the Byzantines followed by the Ottomans. Was there a faster route heading west? Maybe. 🗺️ 🌐 Unit 4 Dates to KnowSTUDY TIP: You will never be specifically asked to identify a date. However, knowing the order of events will greatly help with cause and effect. For this reason, we have identified the most important dates to know.1453 CE - Ottomans seized Constantinople 1492 CE - Columbus sailed to America... then committed genocide 1502 CE - First slaves to the Americas 1517 CE - Martin Luther/95 Thesis 1521 CE - Cortez conquered the Aztecs 1526 CE: The Mughal Empire begins 1533 CE - Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas 1600 CE: Shogunate Tokugawa in Japan begins 1602 CE: The Pizarro conquered the Incas this Dutch India Company established (first public limited company) 1618 - 1648 CE - 30 Years War 1624 CE: Queen Nzinga becomes ruler of Ndongo 1689 CE - Glorious Revolution 1697 CE: Peter the Great travels to Europe to study technologyUn 4 Essential QuestionsSTUDY TIP: Use the following essential questions to guide your review of this entire unit. Please note that these are not intended to be practice essay questions. Each question was written to help you summarize the key concept. How did the new technology lead to changes in trade and travel? What were the motivations and consequences of exploration? What were the causes and impacts of the early-modern era has appeared in trials eleven times. Check out some of these questions before reviewing the key concepts and vocabulary below to get an idea of what you're going to look like Then go back to these later and practice writing as many as you can! **The AP World History review was reviewed in 2017, so any questions from before then are not representative of the current exam or rubric format. You can still use previous questions to practice, however DBQs will have more than 7 documents, LEQ indications are written and the rubrics are completely different. Use questions from 2002-2016 with caution.2019 - DBQ: 16th century Portuguese Transformation of Indian Ocean Trade 2018 - SAQ 4: Agricultural Developments 2018 - LEQ 2: Colombian Exchange 2017 - SAQ 2: Intensifying human land use 202017 - LEQ 2: CCOT in labour migration 2015 - LEQ: CCOT in labor systems 1450-1900 2014 - LEQ: CCOT's participation in interregional trade 2012 - LEQ : Compare effects of the Columbia Stock Exchange 2007 - LEQ : Compare Empire Building Processes 2006 - DBQ: Global Silver Flow 2005 - LEQ: CCOT Columbian Exchange 2003 - LEQ: CCOT Impact of Islam> Watch AP World Professor Patrick Lasseter went through the 2006 Silver DBQ Unit 4 Key Concepts - Course Outline*The following scheme was adapted from the DECRIPtion of the AP World History Course® published by the College Board in 2019 found here. This schema reflects the most recent course reviews. Main trends Between 1450-1750New technology → More exploration → Colombian exchanges of the Columbia Stock ExchangeNew 🗺️ → 🌐 increased population everywhereExcept for the Americas where the disease decimated all 🌐Migration of people → Propagation of religion, New syncretic culturesIntegration from West → trade was actually global → new maritime powersNew operations → New powerful citiesColonies established in the AmericasMercantilism & capitalism became predominant economic policiesThe new global economy Had lasting effectsThe European middle class gained wealth → The possible industrializationMore money in circulation → inflationProsperity → financing for the arts and architectureThe trade in slavery intensified as demand for labour, other forced systems created (commended, mit'a)Social class based on race and ethnicity, first time in history> Understanding the context of unit 4 as a teacher of AP World Allie Thiessen explains what was happening4.1 Innovations Technology > Watch AP World Teacher Evan Liddle as it takes you through new inventions to learn about The Causes of InnovationThe demand for exploration led to new technological innovations. The population was increasing and this led to increased demand for resources. However, there was a business opportunity in finding resources. The state with the most access to trade could be the most powerful. By 1450, more people were migrating in search of religious tolerance and economic opportunities. The growing dissent between oppressed and poor populations pushed European states to invest in exploration and trade. New TechnologiesInnovations in Scientific Innovations in NavigationThe Laws of Newton, Astronomical Charts, Best MapmakingAstrolabe, Late Sailing, Compass, New Ships (Carabel, Carrack, Fluyt)Effects of InnovationThese new scientific discoveries and navigation certainly opened new commercial networks across the Atlantic and Pacific, which mass migrations of people (forced and voluntary). The movement of goods and people had regional consequences. For example, gunpowder developed by the Chinese changed the method of conquest and is attracted through South Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Gunpowder would have violent consequences in the coming decades. Muslim traders continued to travel on trade routes, as they had done in the past centuries. During this time, Muslim merchants settled even more in North Africa and the Indian Ocean, which is why Islam is a dominant religion in those regions. Finally, Europeans built massive military force due to commercial benefits and access to new weapons. Before 1450, Europeans did not play a prominent role on the global stage, but after 1450, Europeans were the main puppeteers 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. The Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and Dutch had to find another route to remain competitive, so they invested in exploration. #traderaceMotives for ExplorationEuropeans were motivated mainly by money, religion, rivalry and conquest. If they could accelerate a faster route to Asia, the benefits would be blown up and religious ideologies would spread. At that time, wealth was measured by the amount of gold or silver a country had at hand. So states began practicing mercantilist policies, which limited imports and maximized exports. This kept more money in the bank at any given time. Achievements in ExplorationThe Portuguese led the way to sub-Saharan Africa and present-day China, India, Indonesia, but their first advantage in the market did not last long. Once the contact with the Americas, the Spanish, French, English, and Dutch increasingly invests in the Comparison ExplorersExplorerOriginTripsGoalImpactZheng HeChinaAbri culture and culture of disseminationChina stopped exploringJohn CabotEnglandGet to AsiaSet English land in CanadaSportugalWest coast of AfricaIndiaConject to India & ChinaSeplace power in the Indian OceanCristopher ColumbusSpainCaribbean islandsCentral AmericaTrust India and China European Columbianization of the AmericasFerdinand MagellanSpainGet to AsiaSeplace Spanish links to America and Asia4.3 Colombian ExchangeBebrado 1492, the Americas were isolated from Africa, Europe and Asia. This is why ancient civilizations are so fascinating because they all developed similar structures without knowing each other. Columbus was a terrible human who committed genocide en masse, but has the namesake of this era because his journey started a new global trading system. Trade FlowThe connection of the Old World (Afro-Eurasia) and the New World (the Americas) Americas flow of goods, people, ideas and diseases. New crops and livestock changed eating habits and greatly increased the world's population. However, the Americas suffered massive depopulation due to the spread of disease. AfroEurasia to America → 🗺️ 🌐 🌐 🌐 🌐 Americas to AfroEurasia → 🗺️ 🌐 🌐 🌐 🌐The Atlantic Slave Trade began immediately after the Portuguese arrived in Africa, but expanded seriously after native American populations were decimated. Cash crops were profitable, but required a lot of labor. Indigenous communities were originally enslaved, but were not a viable long-term plan for free/cheap labor. The disease wiped out the majority of the population and many of those left were able to escape due to the higher knowledge of the land. The Atlantic slave trade was expanded to supply labor through the colonies. Africans were kidnapped, often with the help of local rulers, and taken to the New World.The most common destination for slaves was Brazil because sugar was so hard to grow that slave life was extremely short (5-10% of slaves died every year). On the backs of millions of slaves, sugar eventually surpassed silver as the most profitable good at the time.> 🗓️ See former AP World student Charly Castillo discuss what to know about the Columbias Stock Exchange Where Slaves WentColoniesPercentageuguPortese (mostly Brazil)39%British West In (Caribbean)18%Spanish (Latin America)18%French (North America)14%British Mainland (US)6%Dutch West Indies (Caribbean)2%Other3%African DiasporaThe African diaspora changed the culture of the Americas as slaves brought new ideas, food, languages. With more than 1500 different dialects, most slaves did not eat a common language, meaning that native languages were lost over time. New languages developed as a mixture of different dialects, such as Creole. Music was a key factor for survival in many slave communities. This music would later influence many genres including gospel, blues, jazz, rock n' roll, hip hop, reggae and samba. The Columbia Stock Exchange also had a huge effect on the environment. As the settlers expanded the plantations, many regions suffered from deforestation, soil depletion and > tension in water sources.4.4 The Maritime Empire Liaison regions > See former AP World student Varoon Kodithala reviewed the key facts about the European Maritime Empires in the worldAs the Europeans explored and colonized Africa and Asia, established commercial post cities to establish > basis. These became centers of imperial administrations later. In West Africa, European merchants and missionaries came inland from Kongo and Benin. The Asante Empire and the Kingdom of Kong participated in the slave trade, which increased their wealth and power. Japan initially welcomed Portuguese and Dutch merchants and missionaries, and then withdrew Christianity and contact with the outside world. They remained isolated for most of the 17th and 18th centuries in an effort to protect traditional culture. China also set out to isolate themselves from foreign affairs. After Zheng He's explorations, the Ming dynasty withdrew to ingnist policies. Europeans would have to wait a few centuries to access China.Mughals in India were open to trade with Europeans and the British East India Company (EIC) was established. The EIC took advantage of tensions between Muslims and Hindus to expand the influence. The British moved inland and by the nineteenth century, they had direct colonial control over all of India.The AmericasThe Spanish and Portuguese divided the lands of the Americas before even exploring or conquering any of them. In 1494, they signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, which gave Brazil to the Portuguese and everywhere to the Spanish. Languages are still divided into these lines. The Spanish conquistadors toppled the prosperous Aztec and Inca empires in a few decades. The Aztecs fell first when Hernán Cortés and his troops brought disease to the region. Cortés also combined the forces of Aztec rivals to bring them down faster. Then he established the Spanish capital of Mexico City.The Incas fell rapidly due to illnesses and betrayals. Francisco Pizarro and his troops captured the Inca leader Atahualpa and convinced the Incas to exchange gold for their return. They complied, but Pizarro still had Atahualpa killed, effectively overthrowing the empire. The Spaniards also established a fort in St. Augustine in present-day Florida. In North America, the Spaniards were in control of the southwestern, central and northern Florida.Al regions of Spanish territory, the French and the British were fueling their rivalry while competing for land and resource control. The French aligned themselves with the Iroques for protection and trade rights. The rivalry eventually erupted when the Seven Years' War broke out tensions around the world. The British expelled the French from Canada and India after that. Changes in labor systemsThe administration of global systems were interrupted as trade intensified. The Portuguese controlled some areas of the Indian Ocean network while the armed locals were strong, but traders continued to trade and migrate. In the Americas, the Spanish established the system entrusted to force the natives to harvest cash crops in exchange for food and shelter, similar to the feudal system. In this labor system, the natives were bound to the earth and were not free to leave. This one was used on smaller farms, which was called the farm system. Meanwhile, the silver trade was incredibly profitable for the Spaniards and the Potosí and Zacatecas mines needed as much labor as possible. Indigenous peoples were forced to work in the harsh mines using a modified Mit'a system to almost enslave the natives.Comparing natives.Comparing & Africa Cash rolls, worked plantations, houses maintainedRelit as propertyFew or no rightsSerfEurope & AsiaWorked LordsTied farms to landNo legal protectionsIndentured ServantGlobalField work, maintained housesSaved transport in exchange for 7 years of unpaid workSexerid enterprise and AsiaBlacksmith, weaving, agriculturePertened own goods recorded to LordPaid tithing to ChurchNomadEurope, Asia, & AfricaHerding, pastoralism, breedingMoved land oftenVialdEdalEuropeSkilled craftssApprenticeEventually independentThe intensive work of slaves of the harvest in cash and mining was intensive work. These new markets were profitable, but could only be sustained with a lot of cheap or free labor. Africa was directed at labor in the Americas because indigenous peoples were decimated by disease and were able to escape with knowledge of the land and the ability to mingle with other natives. Indentured's servants provided cheap labor for a while, but plantation owners could not scale their businesses when workers left after seven years. As the slave trade expanded, some African kings participated and shared benefits. The slaves were captured, transported to pens (Points of No Return), and then crammed into ships for the Journey of the Middle Passage across the Atlantic. The demographic effects of the slave trade in Africa were unprecedented. Although the African population ultimately increased due to increased food resources, in some regions the population declined as slaves were kidnapped. Families were separated and there was a gender imbalance because more men than women were taken. 4.5 The maritime empire development policies of the time maximized exports and minimized imports so that a state could have more silver and gold at hand. These policies forced colonies to import only goods from their colonizerThe changes in economic policy and increased trade led to innovations in finance, business, and banking. Trade RevolutionThe global transformation into a trade-based economy that uses gold and silver is known as the Trade Revolution, which had four main causes: Development of European colonies abroadAbriizing new trade routes over the Atlantic and Pacific Production growth, which increased demand for goodsInflation caused by increased mining-As a result of increased trade and mining , prices also increased overall. This is also known as the Price Revolution. As prices went up, more people were indebted, which was a recipe for revolution in the next century. Innovations in FinanceTo keep up with the new global demand, public limited companies were formed. This minimized personal risk as investors grouped money into companies. It was like an early form of crowdfunding. Instead of an investor risking everything if a ship were destroyed, many investors could split the risk the number of new businesses. There were two main public limited companies. The British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Spain and Portugal had more government than private investments, so they did not rely on public limited companies. The Dutch were high rollers at this time and played a major role in finance. They established a stock exchange and developed an international currency to facilitate trade. These financial innovations created enormous wealth for the Dutch. France and England were not as financially stable. Investors were rapidly buying shares based on speculated costs that increased as demand increased. When a large number of these investments were unable to return profits, many investors filed for bankruptcy that they had undulating effects on the economy. Triangular tradeIn the Atlantic, consistent trade from Europe to Africa to the Americas and back to Europe was known as Triangular Trade. The Europeans brought weapons-manufactured goods to Africa, collected slaves to bring to the Americas, then filled the crops with cash to return to Europe.Effects of the Atlantic slave tradeThe explosion of the slave trade seriously weakened the African kingdoms that had been on the rise before this time. For example, Kongo was in decline. Slowing population growth also weakened economic production. Because of this, economic development in Africa stanced for centuries and these regions were vulnerable to the imperial conquest of Europeans. Without the slave trade, African kingdoms would have continued to strengthen and could have avoided centuries of turmoil in the region. Some African rulers were complicit in the slave trade. They would kidnap slaves and trade them with Europeans in exchange for wealth and weapons, which made local rivalries much more violent. Most of the abducted slaves were men, leaving a gender imbalance for women, especially in Ghana and Benin. As a result, polygamy practices were more common. Ultimately, the exchange of new staple foods increased Africa's population, but in some parts of West Africa, the population suffered when it was taken over by people. Effects on Native AmericansThe most immediate effect on indigenous communities was the massive

depopulation caused by the disease. Native Americans had no biological immunity to common diseases brought by Europeans such as smallpox and typhoid. These diseases killed up to 90% of the population. Spanish and Portuguese influence spread through politics, the economy and the Americas. The Spanish viceroys were appointed to rule each region in conjunction with hearings. Most native literature, art and languages were completely destroyed, leaving very few primary sources before 1450. The tithing of lands and villages made it difficult to preserve this history. The languages of Spanish and Portuguese became the dominant dominant languages region. Finally, a new elite class called the Creole emerged. These were people of Spanish or Portuguese descent who were born in the Americas. They were not as powerful as peninsulars, people born on the Iberian Peninsula, but they had many more powers than any mixed person, Native American or African slave. Changes in Belief SystemsThe new synchroous religions emerged that mixed native and colonial traditions. Syncretisms happen everywhere, but in the Americas there are quite a few examples. Santeria - West African Faith + Roman CatholicismVodun - West African spiritualism brought to the CaribbeanCoanche - dance to honor the gods, Bantu + BrasilVirgen of Guadalupe - Indigenous + Catholic4.6 Internal and external challenges to state PowerAs states expanded power, they constantly faced resistance and rebellion. This is a constant in world history. People will always find a way to challenge state power, especially when survival is at stake. Here are some examples of how the states were challenged between 1450-1750: Queen Nzinga vs. Portuguese colonizers After the British and Dutch pushed the Portuguese out of India, they paid their attention to expanding their role in the African slave trade. In order to resist the Portuguese, Queen Nzinga of Ndongo (present-day Angola) initially made an alliance with them in order to protect arms imports for her people. Over time, the Portuguese became more exploitative to expand their powers. Queen Nzinga turned to the Dutch to help fend off the Portuguese. Together, they defeated the Portuguese in 1647, but the Dutch withdrew from central Africa for a year leaving the region vulnerable. Even until she was 60, Queen Nzinga personally led her troops into battle to protect her land. After his death, the Portuguese fell in love with the region until well 1975.Serfs against the Russian Central GovernmentWhile the people of West Africa were defending themselves against foreign attacks, the Russians were dealing with internal challenges. Russian servants had suffered oppression since the time of the Mongols and in the 15th century, difficulties and the population of servants had increased. Free peasants affected by heavy debts often lost their land and were forced into servitude. Although servitude was abolished throughout Europe, Russian servants were linked to the earth through strict laws that had no chance of freedom. The escaped servants began to organize the thee as free peasants, especially on the steppes. They were called Sessacks. The Dossacks under Yemelyan Pugachev rebelled against Catherine the Great. Although an early success in its revolt, the Russian government finally suppressed the rebellion. After that, the oppression of peasants and servants increased in an effort to avoid future conflicts. Maratha (Hindu warriors) against the Mughal (Muslim)South Asian Empire, which includes modern India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, has a majority Hindus and a strong minority of Muslims. However, in the 17th century, the Mughals were a Muslim group that ruled the region. Fearing minority rule, Hindu warriors called the Marathas rebelled. Between 1680-1707, Maratha's rebellion continued until the Mughal leader Aurangzeb was killed. His death effectively ended the Mughal Empire and the Maratha Empire ruled until 1818. Peoples against SpanishIn the Americas, indigenous groups rebelled against the European conquest. In present-day New Mexico, the entire Pueblo community rebelled against the Spaniards for 10 days in 1680.La People's Revolt succeeded and the Spaniards withdrew from the region. However, they returned in 1692 to reclaim the lands. Some villages resisted again, but the Spaniards quickly massacred the small group of warriors. After that, many peoples emigrated in search of freedom. Slaves against the slave ownersJamaica had a growing population of slaves throughout this period of time. In 1655, the British took control of the land forcing the Spaniards out. While Spanish slave owners fled, many slaves escaped and formed settlements called Maroons. Revolts led by Garnet communities had some success, but were eventually crushed. The Gloucester County Rebellion in 1663 was the first slave revolt in the British American colonies. African slaves forged an alliance with white servants in a rebellion to demand freedoms. The revolt in Virginia failed and had serious consequences. In order to prevent oppressed black and white groups from conspiring, the Virginia government pushed racist policies to drive a wedge. They gave white lower-class workers some rights to appease them and avoid further chaos. Black slaves remained enslaved for 200 more years. The indigenous tribes of tribes of indigenous settler tribes in New England were some of the first indigenous communities to be displaced by British settlers. The last position against colonization was led by Metacom, also known as its colonial name King Phillip.By the 1670s, settlers and natives had largely coexisted. However, in 1675, Metacom mounted one last effort to drive the British out of the native land. Many tribes participated, although some joined the English. The settlers defeated the natives after 14 months of bloody rebellion. In relation to the total population, Metacom's war is the deadliest in American history. Glorious Revolution: English Protestants vs. English CatholicsBack in England, things were getting complicated. England was a Protestant majority, but had a Catholic minority. In 1685, Catholic King James II ascended to the throne and began enacting anti-Protestant policies. William of Orange was backed by Protestants to overthrow him. Without bloodshed, William and Mary II pressured James II to go into exile and take the throne. William and Mary accepted joint powers with parliament and signed signed Letter of Rights in English. This is what is known as the Glorious Revolution.Rebellions & RevoltsState ChallengesPortugalDutch & English expelled from South Asian rebellion Nzinga in present-day AngolaFranceFronde revolt against real powerRussiaCo rebellion dispatcher Rebellion of PugachevLastion of Christmas (Virginia)War of Metacom (New England)Glorious Revolution (Catholic vs. Protestant in England)-> Watch AP World Professor Evan Liddle breaks down what he needs to know about resistance in empires4.7 Changing social hierarchiesThe expansion of the trade global scale expanded both the upper elite class and the lower working class. World trade was incredibly profitable and the new elite classes enjoyed this wealth. Meanwhile, the population of forced laborers increased, further expanding the wealth gap. Gunpowder EmpiresSafe Reminder! The gunpowder empires included the surviving Ottomans, Mughals, and Safá. Ottoman society was complex. The sultans ruled the top of the pyramid and had powers to bestow rewards on favored groups, such as soldiers. The middle class included the military, scholars, and other bureaucratic groups. Within the armed forces, the Janissars gained power and tried to overthrow the sultan. During his time, the Ottoman Empire practiced a surprising amount of religious tolerance for Jews and Christians. Although non-Muslims were forced to pay the jizya tax, many Jews who had been expelled from Spain and Portugal emigrated to the Ottoman Empire, expanding their power. Meanwhile, the Mughal Empire under Akbar the Great was even more tolerant, as it abolished the jizya tax and supported the expansion of Sikhism (a mixture of Hinduism and Islam). Women in the Ottoman Empire also experienced some expanded freedoms. Some women, such as Roxelana, climbed the social ladder from slave to wife of the Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Great. This was an extreme case of class mobility, but it's an example of what was possible. ChinaThe Qing dynasty that overthrew the Yuan Mongols was ruled by the Manchus, a minority group. This was another historical example of a minority group that ruled a majority group (see Mughals, Colonialism). Although political traditions adopted in China, the Qing pledged to make Manchu culture dominant. For example, they forced all men to wear their hair on their tails (braided ponytail style), which was a power movement to prove loyalty to the throne. The majority ethnic group faced the Qing's greatest intolerance. Han men often sided with the Qing and carried out mass murders of Han men who refused to wear the Manchu hairstyle. European society was ruled by a royal family that gained enormous wealth from trade and corruption. Below the royals was a second class of nobility, a rich little group that possessed most the earth. The nobles had influence in Parliament, but had no power over royalty. The commoners were the lowest class and often defied nobility. After a failed revolt by the commoners, Louis XIV pledged to maintain the power of the common people or nobles: I am the state. Jewish diasporaIn the 15th and 16th centuries, Jewish communities faced greater anti-Semitism in Western Europe. In Spain, Fernando and Isabel expelled the entire Jewish population, which sent them to emigrate around the world. Jews of Spanish descent who emigrated to North Africa and the Middle East are known as Sephardic. Jewish populations descended from Eastern and Central Europe are called Ashkenazi. Both groups would experience a diaspora by the 20th century. The Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution led to greater tolerance for Jews as people contemplated natural rights. The Netherlands was particularly tolerant of Europe at the time, so many Jews emigrated there and worked in the burgeoning financial industry. This connection would later be used for Jewish scapegoats for economic recessions. RussianIn Russia, social classes were similar to the rest of Europe, except that they continued to practice servitude. The Russian nobility, known as Boyars, were wealthy landowners. Beneath them were the merchants. At heart was the largest class of peasants, many of whom sank into debt and were forced to be servitude. As servants, they were completely bound to the earth and sold when the land was sold. The AmericasThe most dramatic social changes occurred in the Americas due to the influx of Europeans, the tithing of the indigenous and the explosion of the African slave trade. Social classes in the Americas were based on race, which is a fundamental difference from the rest of the world. In British American colonies, Europeans, natives and African slaves remained separate classes that rarely mingled. Although mixed children existed, mainly because of forced assaults, the social norm was segregation and policies supported this tradition. In the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, things were different. In an effort to lay down society, Europeans were encouraged to procreate with indigenous and African communities. All ethnic combinations created new social classes organized by race with the whiter ones at the top. The peninsulars, or Europeans born in Spain or Portugal, were at the top and served as representatives of the royal crown. The Creole class was born in the Americas, but had the following highest privileges with its pure European ancestry. Mixed classes, or they had their own pyramid within a pyramid. Mestizos - European + IndigenousMulattoes - European + AfricanZambos - Indigenous + African (free)All other indigenous communities African SlaveLanes-> Watch AP World Professor Donald D'Orto explain the changing social hierarchyList of Concepts and Vocabulary of 4 < Watch: AP World History - 4 Q & A Study SessionSTUDY TIP: These are the concepts and vocabulary of period 4 that most commonly appear in the exam. Create a quiz deck to make sure you are familiar with these terms!95 ThesesAdam SmithAfrican DiasporaAkbarAnglican ChurchAtahualpaAtlántic trading systemAurangzebAztec EmpireBabur cropcastascOFFEEhousescoloniesColumbian ExchangeCoercial Revolutionconquistadorecottage industriesCouncil of TrentCounter-Reformationcreoledevshirmedivine rightEast India CompanyencomiendaEnglish Civil WarEnlightenmentfur tradeGalleon Revolution GreyGreat Peace of MontrealCowder EmpiresHermit KingdomInca Empireindentured servitudeindulgencesInquisitionJohn Lockejoint-stock companieskabuki theatermaritime empiresmercantilismmestizosMiddle PassageMing DynastyMiniature paintingsmit'a systemmulattoesnorthwest passageOttoman EmpirePeace of AugsburgPeace of UtrechtPeace of WestphaliaPeninsularesProtestant ReformationPuritansQing DynastySafavidsSanteriaScholasticismsepoySikhismsteppesSuleiman ISunni AliiTaj MahalThirty Years' WarTokugawa Shogunatetransatlantic slave tradeTreaty of Tordes manual tradeVersaillesviceroysVirgin of GuadalupeWesternizationWhite Lotus RebellionzamindarsZheng Hecontinue learning Slide 1 of 48join more studentscreate an account on fiveableplay trivia, follow their subjects, join free live streams, and store write speed results

normal_5f8e116e66bd7.pdf , normal_5f8ddd47bd99b.pdf , normal_5f8c1aab83348.pdf , isometric piping drawing symbols.pdf , cantico delle creature analisi.pdf , normal_5f9877bfd2714.pdf , delaware non resident tax form 2020 instructions , normal_5f8c6fd1b7478.pdf , audio libros de ingenieria industria , normal_5f9a8395cc73d.pdf , normal_5f8ccaba99bcd.pdf , diggy's adventure futuro forest button order ,