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## Religious tolerance 1450 to 1750 ap world history

Author: David Little but gradual and under numerous influences, the cancellation of the concept of papal authority in Western Christianity marks the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the early modern era. At this point, the west and east completely divide the company, the west, under the influence of the Protestant Reformation, seeking a unique meaning and a fundamentally unique path to the development of religious freedom. Renaissance humanism, the power to fight against the 14th and 15th centuries, was an important part of the background. With a focus on new languages and the recovery of ancient languages, classics and early Christian sources, Christendom produced serious challenges to the Roman Catholic concept and introduced a spirit of fresh exploration and independent thought. At the same time, humanists were not reformers. Some were indifferent to social issues, others favored existing status patterns or supported the growing trend toward political absolutism. Protestant reformers, especially anastases and Calvinists, will make a significant contribution to the growth of religious freedom. Free Church anasestics such as the Swiss brothers and Mennonites opposed all coercion on religious issues, hinting at a radical separation of church and state. They were ruthlessly persecuted, but their views influenced them, especially in the Netherlands and England in the 17th century. Luther and Calvin did not go as far as the Ana-Invasives. The two reformers believed that a unified religion helped to establish civil justice, and therefore supported severe restrictions on freedom of conscience. Still, Luther was a message of spiritual liberation: ordinary people must abandon old beliefs and accept new things. When familiar religious beliefs were successfully challenged, it was not difficult for others to emerge. That was Calvin's true. Legally educated, he embraced and expanded conciliatory themes with special places for natural rights, including freedom of conscience, particularly constitutional reforms of church and state. Christian freedom, like Luther's, was not only a right to believe without interference, but also a right to organize. Christians should be able to reshape the Church, and in some cases allow the separation of powers, the importance of public participation, and the church's independence from state control. Spreading throughout Northern Europe, England, and colonial New England, Calvinism elaborately modeled the atmosphere from Christian origins towards symbols of religious freedom. All Calvinists shared Calvin's passion for constitutional government, but sharply divided over the degree of right of conscience. 17th Century Colony New England, Roger Williams, One side of Calvin's legacy helped create a radically new civil order in Rhode Island, based on the natural right of all things to freedom of conscience and the dissolution of national religion in some form. However, he was ardently opposed by the majority of fellow colonists who favored strict restrictions on religious beliefs and practices, assevering their Calvinist lineage. In the late 17th century, John Locke narrowly explained Williams' assertion that freedom of conscience was everyone's natural right. By international agreements such as peace in Augustsburg in 1555 and peace in Westphalia in 1648, the new spirit of religious freedom ended a 30-year religious war. The results did not guarantee equal freedom of conscience in the modern sense, as individuals and religious communities within each country were still heavily restricted by the state. Nevertheless, the agreement assured that newly emerging countries' adoption of formal faiths, such as Catholicism, Lutheranism or later Calvinists, would come under great pressure to tolerate other countries, both internationally and domestically. 16th-century Catholics such as Francisco di Vitoria, Francisco Suarez and Bartholomew de las Casas also made important contributions to the new concept of religious freedom. Based on their views on the universal protection of political, territorial, and religious freedoms, by natural law, they have been attacked by European aggression in Central and South America and the coercion policies of European monarchs, who have been attacked for violating these basic freedoms of indigenous populations. Many of these people's sermons, discussions, and other writings have resonated through later debates about religious freedom and are a large part of the conversation today. AP® History: Modern, units 4 account for 12-15% of the data in tests from 1450 CE to 1750 CE. This guide has been updated to fit your new course! Units (1450-1750) ⚡ before 1450, regional trade was all the rage as the Silk Road, Indian Ocean Network, and trans-Saharan routes blasted as more traders and goods flowed. By 1450, Europeans began looking for faster routes to Asia. Relying on over land trade was too slow and I was not able to bring a lot of goods with you on the camel's back. Maritime trade will be much more economically efficient. But the fastest way to get to Asia yet was through the Mediterranean, which was monopolized by the Byzantines and followed by the Ottoman Empire. Was there a faster route to the west? Could be. ⚡🌐 AP World Date 1450 to 1750 (Unit 4) Research Tips: You Will Never Ask Identity the date. But knowing the sequence of events will be immensely helpful in cause and effect. For this reason, we have confirmed the most important date we know.1453 CE – Ottoman Empire seized Constantinople 1492 CE – Columbus sailed to the Americas ... After genocide 1502 CE - America 1517 The first slave to CE - Martin Luther / 95 Theses 1521 CE - Cortez conquered aztec 1526 CE: Mughal empire began 1533 CE - Pisaro conquered Incas 1600 CE: Tokug and Shogunate in Japan 1602 CE: Established by the Dutch East Indo Company (first co-company) 1618 - 1648 CE - 30 years war 1624 CE: Queen Nzinga becomes ruler of Ndongo 1689 CE - Glorious Revolution 1697 CE: Peter travels europe to study the great technology Unit 4 essential questions research tips: use the following essential questions to guide the review of this entire unit. These are not for practicing essay questions. Each question has been written to help summarize the key concept. How have new technologies led to changes in trade and travel? What motivated and what were the outcomes of the expedition, what were the motives, what were the causes and impacts of the Columbia Exchange, and how did the maritime empire exert and expand its power? How was the development of the maritime empire influenced by ethnic divisions and racist institutions? What were the challenges of state power and expansion, and how did the social hierarchy change at this time? Type 4 Essay Question: Content from the ultra-modern era has appeared in the essay 11 times. Before reviewing the key concepts and vocabulary below, take a look at some of these questions and figure out how to evaluate them. Then come back to these later and practice writing as much as you can! \*\*Because the AP World History Exam was revised in 2017, previous questions do not represent the current exam format or rubric. You can still use the previous question for practice, but dbq has more than 7 documents, LEQ prompts are represented differently, and rubrics are completely different. 2002-2016 In-Question Usage Notes 2019 - DBQ: 16th Century Portuguese Indian Ocean Trade 2018 - SAQ 4: Agricultural Development 2018 - LEQ 2: Columbia Exchange 2 017 - SAQ 2: 2017 - LEQ 2: Labor Migration CCOT 2015 - LEQ: Labor System 1450-1900 2014 - LEQ: Regional Trade Participating in CCOT Inter 2012 - LEQ: Compare the Effects of Columbia Exchange 2007 - LEQ: Process Comparison of Imperial Buildings 2006 - DBQ: Global Flow of Silver 2005 - LEQ: CCOT Columbia Exchange 2003 - LE Q: Islam CCOT Impact-> Watch AP World Teacher Patrick Lassetter runs through silver DBQ in 2006 Unit 4 Major Concepts - Course Overview \* The following overview was adapted from AP® explaining the world history courses released by the University Council2019 discovery This overview reflects the latest fixes for your course. Key trends between 1450-1750 the Columbia Exchange of the Columbia Exchange – more exploration –> new foods🌐🌐 the exodus of people to the spread of religion🌐 except in the Americas, where disease – killed everyone The integration of the new synchronized culture Western – trade has actually become a global –> a new maritime (sea-based) powerful new trade post –> a new powerful urban colony founded on American Mercantilism and capitalism has become the dominant economic policy and the new global economy has a long-lasting effect and the European middle class has got industrialized –> wealth even more –> inflation –> on more money farming and construction As funding for the slavery trade has intensified, the demand for the slave trade has intensified, such as the creation of a two-steel system (encomienda, Understand the context of Unit 4 as race and ethnicity-based social classes> first-ever, AP world teacher Ally Thyssen explained what happened.1 Technological Innovations -> AP World Teacher Evan Liddle said the demand for exploration to know new technological innovations through new inventions has led to a growing population and increased demand for resources. There was a business opportunity. The states with the most access to trade may be the strongest. By 1450, more people were migrating in search of religious tolerance and economic opportunity. Growing opinion among the oppressed and poor population has pushed European countries to invest in exploration and trade. Navigation Newton's gravitational laws, astronomical charts, better cared-for-astrove, ratten voyage, compass, and new technological innovations in science and technology innovations in the effects of new ships (carabells, caracks, flutes) have undoubtedly opened new trade networks across the Atlantic and Pacific, resulting in a mass exodus (and voluntary) of people. The movement of goods and people had regional consequences. For example, Chinese-developed gunpowder changed the way it conquered and passed through South Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Gunpowder will have violent consequences for decades to come. Muslim traders continued to travel on trades, as they have done over the past centuries. During this period, Islamic merchants established more presence in North Africa and the Indian Ocean, which is why Islam is the dominant religion in the region. Finally, the Europeans built a vast military force with trade interests and access to new weapons. Before 1450, Europeans did not play a big role on the world stage, but after 1450, Europeans were more puppeteers of the global economy.4.2 Causes and Events< AP World Four - The trans-liberal trade 🌐 europe and Asia has passed through the Mediteranean, which was controlled by the Italian city-state. Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and Dutch invested in exploration because they had to find other routes to stay competitive. The expedition was #traderace#Motives motivated by money, religion, competition, and conquest. If we can speed up the faster route to Asia, the gains will increase and religious ideology will spread. At this time, wealth was measured by how much gold or gold the country had on its hands. So states began implementing Mercanirist policies that restricted imports and maximized exports. This keeps more money in the bank at any given time. Achievements in exploration Portugal headed to sub-Saharan Africa and now China, India and Indonesia, but its market advantage didnt last long. As contacts opened with the Americas, Spanish, French, English and Dutch increasingly invested in exploration. Comparative ExplorerCrisstilis Target ImpactZhechinaOpen Trade Network and Spreading Culture China India CanadaVasco de GarmaportugalWest Stop exploring John CaboEnglandGet on Asian established English land on the coast &amp; China India Ocean Christopher ColumbusSpain Arrives in Central America in the Caribbean Islands 19. The Americas were isolated from Africa, Europe, and Asia. That's why ancient civilizations are so fascinating because they developed similar structures without knowing about each other. Columbus was centered on the terrible human beings who committed the genocide, but it was named after this era because sailing launched a new global trading system. The flow of trade the connection between the Old World (Afro-Eurasia) and the New World (Americas) unlocks a huge flow of goods, people, ideas, and diseases. New crops and livestock have changed eating habits and significantly increased the world's population. However, the Americas suffered from a massive population decline due to the spread of the disease. It began shortly after –> 🌐🌐🌐🌐 The Atlantic Slave Trade – 🌐🌐🌐🌐🌐🌐🌐🌐🌐🌐 and The Atlantic Slave Trade Portuguese arrived in Africa, but escalated severely shortly after the death of a Native American population. The cash crop was profitable, but it required a lot of labor. Aboriginal communities were originally enslaved, but they were not viable long-term plans for free/cheap labor. The disease wiped out most of the population and left many were able to escape because of excellent knowledge about the land. Atlantic Slave Trade Expanded to supply labor throughout the colony. Africans were often kidnapped with the help of local rulers and brought to the New World. On the backs of millions of slaves, sugar eventually surpassed the u.s. as the most profitable at the time.-> 🌐 Former AP World student Charlie Castillo discussed what Columbia needed to know about the exchange where slaves went colonial percentfortugal (mostly Brazil)39% British West Indies (Caribbean)18 % Spanish (Latin America) 18%France (North America) 14% Uk mainland (USA) 6% Dutch West Indies (Caribbean) 2% other 3% African diaspora has changed the culture of the Americas because slaves brought new ideas, food, language. Most slaves with more than 1,500 dialects did not share a common language, so their native language disappeared over time. New languages developed with a mix of different dialects, such as Creole.Music, have been a key factor for survival in many slave communities. This music will later influence many genres, including gospel, blues, jazz, rock and roll, hip-hop, reggae, samba, and more. The Columbia Exchange also had a tremendous impact on the environment. As colonists expanded their farms, many areas were burdened with deforestation, soil depletion and water sources.4 The Marine Empire Link region was reviewed by Varoon Kodithala -> a former AP world student, for key facts about the world's maritime empire and colonized Africa and Asia to establish a trade post-city to establish a base. The city later became the center of the imperial administration. In West Africa, European merchants and missionaries reached inland and arrived in Congo and Benin. The Asante empire and the Congolose kingdom participated in the slave trade, increasing wealth and power. Japan initially welcomed Portuguese and Dutch merchants and missionaries before withdrawing by banning Christianity and prohibiting outside contact. They remained isolated through the 17th and 18th centuries in an effort to protect traditional culture. China, too, has embarked on isolating it from diplomacy. After Jeong-hee explored, Ming-Nara withdrew to isolationist policies. Europeans will have to wait centuries for access to China. The EIC used tensions between Muslims and Hindus to expand its influence. Britain moved inland and directly to colonies throughout India in the 19th century. The AmericasThe Spanish and Portuguese divided the lands of the Americas before they could explore or conquer the lands of the Americas. In 1494, they signed a treaty. This gave Brazil to Spain in Portugal and everywhere else. Languages are still divided on these lines. The Spanish con conquerors toppled the thriving Aztec and Inca empires in decades. The Aztecs first fell when Hernan Cortes and his army brought disease to the region. Cortes also combines the power of aztec rivals to flip faster. Then he founded the Spanish capital of Mexico City.Incas quickly collapsed due to illness and betrayal. Francisco Pissarro and his forces captured Inca leader Atahualfa and persuaded him to trade gold for his return. They complied, but Pisarro still died atathualfa, effectively bringing down the empire. Spain has also established a fortress in St. Augustine in present-day Florida. In North America, Spain was in control of the southwestern region, Central America, and Florida. France is in line with the Iroquois for protection and trade rights. Rivals erupted as the seven-year war erupted tensions around the world. Britain has since driven France from Canada and India. As trade intensified, changes in the labor system economic system stopped. The Portuguese controlled parts of the Indian Ocean network while strongly arming armed locals, but traders continued to trade and migrate. In the Americas, Spain established an encomienda system that forces indigenous peoples to harvest cash crops in exchange for food and shelter similar to feudal systems. In this labor system, aboriginal people were tied to the ground and were not allowed to leave freely. This same system was used on a small farm called the hacienda system. Meanwhile, the eun trade was insanely lucrative for Spain and the mines of Potasssi and Zacatecas. Aboriginal people were forced to operate in harsh mines using the Mita system, which was almost modified to enslave indigenous peoples.Labor systemTypePlaceWork Characteristics Of America and Africa Harvest cash crops, working farms, treating them as maintained housesInsurficSerfeurope &amp; Asia worked the Lord's farm for land, not legal protectionIndentured ServantGlobalField work, maintained housing transport paid in exchange for unpaid labor-free farmers European and Asian Blacksmith, weaving, paying his land payment tax to Lord Marty on the Lord, Asia, African hudding, pastoral, breeders frequently used land gilded membersEurope memberEuropeic slave trade cash crops and mining intensive gold was labor intensive. This new market was profitable, but it was able to withstand a lot of cheap or free labor. Africa was targeted for labor in the Americas because of its natives1 was extinct by disease and was able to escape with knowledge of the land and the ability to mix with other blacks. The indentured system provided cheap labor for some time, but the farm owner was not able to expand the business when the worker left after seven years. As the slave trade expanded, some African kings participated and shared profits. Slaves were taken captive, transported to pens (to the point of no return) and then driven on boats for a mid-aisle trip across the Atlantic.The demographic impact of Africa's slave trade was unprecedented. Increased food resources ultimately increased africa's population, but in some areas the population declined as slaves were kidnapped. The family was separated and there was a gender imbalance because more men were photographed than women. 4.5 Maximized exports and minimized imports during the development of the maritime empire, allowing the country to get its hands on more gold and gold. These policies force colonies to import goods only from colonies, changes in economic policy and increased trade The global shift to a trade-based economy using commercial revolutions and gold is known as the commercial revolution with four main causes: the development of new trade channels through the growth of the European colonies overseas development of the Northwest and the Pacific population, which also increases the demand for trade as the demand for trade increases, which increases the amount of trade due to increased amounts of trade and increased mining volumes. This is also called the price revolution. As prices rose, more people went into debt, a recipe for revolution in the coming century. Finance's innovation A joint stock has been formed to keep up with new global demands. This minimized individual risk while investors raised funds for the venture. It was kind of like an early form of crowdfunding. If the ship is destroyed, many investors, not all risk-taking investors, can split the risk and increase the number of new businesses. There were two major stock companies. British East And East And Dutch East People's Company (VOC), Spain and Portugal had more governments than private investments, so they did not rely on joint stock companies. The Netherlands was a high roller at this time and played an important role in finance. They established a stock exchange and developed an international currency to facilitate trading. These financial innovations have created enormous wealth in the Netherlands. Investors were buying stocks quickly based on speculative costs that increased as demand increased. When a large number of these investments failed to return profits, many investors went bankrupt, which had a ripple effect on Trade in the West, from Europe to Africa, consistent trade to the Americas and trade back to Europe has been known as triangular trade. Europeans brought manufactured products such as guns to Africa, brought them to the Americas, then filled their crops with cash and returned to Europe.The explosion of the influence slave trade in the Atlantic slave trade severely weakened the African kingdom, which had risen two hours earlier. Congo, for example, was in decline. Slower population growth has also weakened economic production. Because of this, Africa's economic development ceased for centuries, and the region remained vulnerable to european conquest of the empire. Without the slave trade, the African kingdom would have continued to strengthen and prevent centuries of turmoil in the region. Some African rulers were implicated in the slave trade. They kidnapped slaves and traded with Europeans in exchange for wealth and guns, making local competition much more violent. Most of the abducted slaves were men, leaving a gender imbalance favorable to women, especially in China and Benin. As a result, the practice of polygamy was more common. Ultimately, the exchange of new foods increases the population of Africa, but in parts of West Africa, the population is densely populated as people are taken. Impact on Native Americans The most immediate impact on indigenous communities was a large population decline due to disease. Native Americans had no biological immunity to common diseases brought on by Europeans, such as smallpox and typhoid. The disease killed up to 90% of the population. Spanish and Portuguese influence has spread to politics, economy and society in the Americas. The Spanish vice president was appointed to rule each region with Audiencias (Royal Court). Most of the literature, art, and language were completely destroyed, with few major sources before 1450. The destruction of land and people made it difficult to preserve this history. The languages of Spanish and Portuguese became the dominant languages in the region. Finally, a new elite class called Creole emerged. These are Spanish or Portuguese people born in the Americas. They were not as powerful as the peninsulas born on the Iberian Peninsula, but they had far more power than mixed people, Native Americans, or African slaves. A change in the belief system has mixed aboriginal and colonial traditions with synchronized religious growth. Synchronization occurs everywhere, but there are quite a few examples in the Americas. Santeria - West African Faith + Roman Catholic Courton - West African Lords brought to caribbeanCandomble - Dance in honor of the gods, Brazilian Maid of Bangtu + Andalupe - Indigenous + Catholic 4.6 countries Internal and external challenges for PowerAs countries have expanded power, they were met with resistance and rebellion. This is constant in world history. People will always find ways to challenge state power, especially when survival is at stake. Internal challenges to power come from citizens, enslaved people, and people within the state, such as colonies. The external agenda for the state usually comes from neighboring countries or other colonial forces in the region. Here are some examples of how the country challenged between 1450-1750: after queen Nzinga vs. Portuguese colonies Britain and the Netherlands pushed portuguese from India, they turned their attention to expanding their role in the African slave trade. To resist the Portuguese, The Queen of Handonggo, Nzinger (nowAngola), initially allied with them to protect the importation of firearms for her people. Over time, Portugal became more exploitative to expand its own power. Queen Nzinga headed to the Netherlands to stop Portugal. Together they defeated Portugal in 1647, but the Netherlands retreated from Central Africa for a year, making the region vulnerable. Even in her 60s, Queen Ytchinga personally leads her troops in a battle to defend their land. After her death, Portugal got control of the region until 1975.Serf vs. The Russian Central Government said that while west Africans defended themselves from foreign attacks (external challenges), Russia was coping with internal challenges. Russian perch has suffered oppression since the Mongolian period, and in the 15th century the sufferings and populations of sea bass increased. Free farmers, affected by heavy debts, often lost ground and were forced into farming. Across Europe, even as Serfdom was abolished, Russian perch was tied to the ground through strict laws that had no opportunity for freedom. Escaped perch began to organize as free farmers, especially on the onsa. They were called Cosaq Yemelian Pugaqov of Cosaq rebelled against Catherine the Great. They experienced early success in the uprising, but the Russian government eventually suppressed the uprising. After that, the repression of farmers and sea bass increased as part of efforts to avoid future conflicts. Marata (Hindu Warriors) vs. Mughal Empire (Muslims) includes modern India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, with a majority hindu population and strong Muslims. In the 17th century, however, the Mughals were an Islamic group that ruled the region. Fearing minority rule, Hindu warriors called Maratas rebelled. Between 1680-1707, the Maratha rebellion continued until the killing of mughal leader Aurinzeb. His death virtually ended the Mughal Empire, and the Marasa Empire ruled until 1818. In Pueblos vs. Spanish America, indigenous groups rallied against european conquest. Now, in New Mexico, the entire Pueblo community has faced a backlash. In 1680, he had Spain for 10 days. The Pueblo rebellion succeeded and Spain retreated from the region. But they returned to recapture the land in 1692. Some Pueblos resisted again, but spain quickly slaughtered a small group of fighters. After that, many Pueblos emigrated in search of freedom. Slave-to-slave owners Jamaica had an increased slave population during this period. In 1655, Britain took control of the land that forced Spain out. When the Spanish slave owners fled, many slaves escaped and formed a settlement called the Maroons. The rebellion led by the maroon community was some success, but eventually fell apart. Jamaica had a Maroon group forced to cooperate with Spanish militias opposed to British aggression against Jamaica, which eventually changed sides when Spain



failed there and signed a treaty with Britain.The Gloucester County Uprising of 1663 was the first slave revolt in the British colonies. African slaves allied with white servants in a revolt demanding freedom. Virginia's uprising failed and had serious consequences. Virginia's government has wedged racist policies in a drive to prevent white and black oppressed groups from colluding. They gave lower-class white workers the right to appease them and prevent further disruption. Black slaves were enslaved for 200 years. Native Tribes of New England vs. British Colonies (War of Metacom) Native American tribes were some of the first Indigenous communities to be displaced by british colonies. The last stand against colonization was led by Metacom, also known by his colonial name King King Phillip.By the 1670s, when colonies and natives largely coexisted. In 1675, however, Metacom made a last-minute effort to drive Britain out of Aboriginal lands. Many tribes participated, but some heard English and sided. The colonists defeated the natives at the end of a bloody uprising for 14 months. Compared to the entire population, metacom's war is the deadliest in U.S. history. Glorious Revolution: English Protestants vs. British Catholics in a hundred England, things were getting complicated. Britain was a majority Protestant country, but there was a Catholic minority. In 1685, Catholic King James II rose to the throne and began enacting anti-retaming policies. William of Orange overthrew him with the support of Protestants. Without bloodshed, William and Mary II expelled James II and took the throne. William and Mary accepted joint power with Parliament and signed the British Bill of Rights. This is what is known as the Glorious Revolution. And the current New MexicoBritishimarus War (Jamaica) Gloucester County Slave Rebellion (Virginia) Metacom's War (New England) Glorious Revolution (Catholic vs. British Protestant) > Watch AP World Teacher Evan Liddle breaks down what you need to know about imperial resistance.7 Trade expansion of changing social hierarchies expands the upper and lower classes. Global trade was insanely profitable and the new elite class enjoyed this wealth. Meanwhile, the population of forced workers has increased, further increasing the wealth gap. Gunpowder Empire Quick Reminder! The Gunpowder Empire included the Ottoman Empire, mughals and sapavids. Ottoman society was complex. The Sultan had the power to dominate the top of the pyramid and reward preferred groups such as soldiers. The middle class included the military, scholars and other bureaucratic groups. Within the army, Janice gained power and tried to overthrow the Sultanate.During that time, the Ottoman Empire practiced an alarming amount of religious tolerance for Jews and Christians. Non-Islams were forced to pay government tax payments, but many Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal moved to the Ottoman Empire to expand their power. Meanwhile, Akbar the Great's Mughal Empire was even more tolerant, abolishing the local tax and supporting the expansion of Sikhism (a mix of Hinduism and Islam). Women in the Ottoman Empire also experienced extended freedom. Some women, such as Roxelana, climbed the social ladder from slavery to the wife of Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Great. This was an extreme case of class mobility, but an example of what is possible. The Qing Dynasty mancus, which overthrew China's Yuan Mongolia, was ruled by a minority group, Mancus. This was another historical example of the majority of minority groups dominating (see Mughal, Colonialism). Despite the political traditions adopted in China, Ching did his best to dominate man-made culture. For example, they forced every man to wear his hair in a queue (braided pigtail style), a power shift to test his loyalty to the throne. Ethnic divisions: The majority Han people faced the most intolerance in Ching. Often, Hannam province carried out mass murders of men who refused manju hairstyles with young men. European European society was dominated by royal families who gained enormous wealth from trade and corruption. Under royalty is the second class of aristocrats, a small wealthy group that owns most of the land. The aristocracy exerted influence in parliament, but there was no power over royalty. Commoner was the lowest class and often challenged the aristocracy. After a failed uprising by the commoner, Louis XIV promised that I was a nation to defend power from the commoner or the aristocracy. Jewish Diaspora In the 15th and 16th centuries, Jewish communities increased antisemitism in Western Europe. In Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella expelled entire Jews and moved around the world. Jews of Spanish lineage who emigrated to North Africa and the Middle East are called Sephardic. The Jewish population, which descended from Eastern and Central Europe, is called ashkenage. Both groups experienced the diaspora until the 20th century. Enlightenment and the scientific revolution led to more tolerance for Jews as people considered the rights of nature. The Netherlands was particularly tolerant of Europe at the time, and many Jews emigrated and worked in the booming financial industry. This connection is later used to victimized Jews for economic stagnation. In Russia, the social class was similar to the rest of Europe, except that they continued to practice Serfdom. The Russian aristocracy, known as Boyars, was a wealthy landowner. Beneath them were merchants. On the floor was the largest peasant class, many of them in debt and forced into perch. As farming, they were completely tied to the ground and sold when the land was sold. The Americas The United States is largely defined by ethnic divisions during the period 1450-1750. The most dramatic social changes occurred in the Americas due to the influx of Europeans, the destruction of indigenous peoples, and the explosion of the African slave trade. The social class in the Americas was based on race, a pivotal 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 separate classes, rarely mixed. Mixed children existed mainly due to forced assaults, but social norms were segregation and policies supported this tradition. In the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, things were different. As part of efforts to genocide indigenous culture, Europeans were encouraged to prosper along with indigenous and African communities. All ethnic unions have created a new social class organized by race with Europe. 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 with pure European pedigree it had the next highest privilege. mixed classes, or castas, had their own pyramids within the pyramids. Mestizos = Europe + Indigenous Mulattoes = Europe + African Jambos = Indigenous + African (Free) All Other Indigenous Communities African Slaves> Watch AP World Teacher Donald Dorto explains the changing social hierarchy list of concepts and vocabulary in Unit 4 > Watch: AP World History - ¶ Q&A A study session learning tips: These are usually 4-age concepts and vocabulary. Create a quiz deck to make sure you are familiar with these conditions!95 ThesesAdam Smith African Diaspora Akbara Anglikan ChurchAtahualpaAtlantic Trading System Aurangzeb Aztec EmpireBaburcash cropcastascoffeehousescoloniesColoniesColumbian ExchangeCommercial Evolutionconquistadorescottage Industry Commission Trent Counter-Reform Montreal MilitaryFather Empire Hermit KingdomInca Emp ireindentured servitudesInquisition John Lockejoint-stock companyskabuki TheatreSace empiremercantilismmestizosMiddle Passporting dynasty paintingmit'a system Mmulattoesnorthwest PassageOslot Imperial Peace, Austrcht Peace Dydalupesergugu white Lotzaminasesverzine colony Sapafavidsanteriaschorastism

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