

Aim #1: How did states & empires in 1750 gain & maintain power and respond to increased diversity and interconnectedness?

Map B: World Trade Routes, 1650-1750



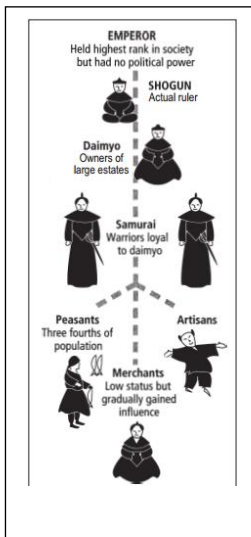
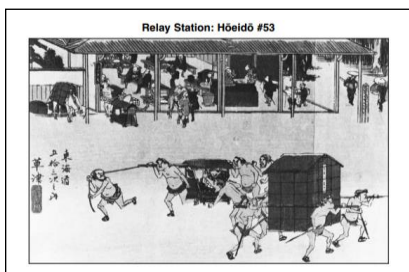
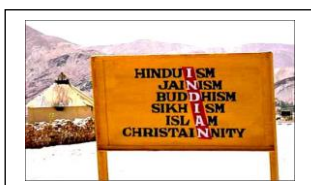
Map D: Political Map of the World around 1750



Tokugawa Laws of Japan in 1634

- Japanese ships shall not be sent abroad.
- No Japanese shall be sent abroad. Anyone breaking this law shall suffer the penalty of death...
- The arrival of foreign ships must be reported to Edo (Tokyo) and a watch kept over them.
- The samurai shall not buy goods on board foreign ships.

Source: January 2002 Global History and Geography Regents Exam.



Mini Lecture

- The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interactions of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks. For example, the development of all-water routes from Europe to East Asia undercut the overland trade the Ottomans relied upon for prosperity.
- The world map shows the extent of European maritime empires, the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, Mughal Empire, China under the Qing Dynasty, Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate, Ashanti, Benin, and Dahomey. We Compare the size of these states, empires, and kingdoms relative to the power they wielded in their regions and in the world.
- Britain, a small island, expanded into a huge empire through a strong navy. The Ottoman Empire controlled the Mediterranean Sea, global trade, & was a superpower until 1683, but then became the “sick man of Europe” after repeatedly defeated & for failing to keep up with European technology. Russia, the world’s largest country grew under **Peter the Great** & Catherine the Great- finally gaining a warm-water port reaching the Black Sea.
- Though the Ottoman and Mughal Empires were very different they used similar methods to gain, consolidate, and maintain power. Both empires used military conquest to gain and consolidate (unite) power in their regions. **Suleiman the Magnificent**, for example expanded Ottoman territory to include North African and parts of Europe, while **Akbar the Great** brought most of the Indian subcontinent under Mughal control, expanded trade, & established a fairly administered justice system.
- Both empires had diverse populations which posed challenges for maintaining power. In the Ottoman Empire, there were many different ethnic groups and three major religions (Islam, Christianity, & Judaism), similarly the Mughal Empire’s major religions were Hinduism and Islam. Even though some rulers were not as accepting, the most successful in both empires used religious tolerance to maintain power over their diverse societies. In the Ottoman Empire, **millets** were used to give non-Muslims religious freedom in exchange for loyalty to the empire and adherence to the **Devshirme system**. While the Ottomans separated religious groups, the Mughals under Akbar encouraged Hindu and Muslim marriages and ended taxes on non-Muslims.
- The **Tokugawa Shogunate** (1600-1868) used Military conquest in wars against other **daimyo**, reliance on the feudal system to make daimyo and **samurai** loyal to the shogun, laws that disarmed those who might cause problems for the shogun, communication and endorsement of laws over the **Tokaido** highway.
- Starting in 1600, the Tokugawa family led by Tokugawa Ieyasu took control of and unified Japan. Ieyasu was a powerful daimyo who defeated other daimyo to gain power, then was given the title of **shogun** by the emperor. To consolidate and maintain their power, the Tokugawa Shoguns used roads like the Tokaido to communicate with provinces that were far away from the capital. They also used the feudal system to distribute power while keeping those with it loyal to the Tokugawas. They also passed laws that removed threats from groups who might rebel as seen in the removal of swords from people other than loyal samurai. Lastly, they forced Daimyo’s families to live in Edo as hostages (King Louis XIV in France employed the same method to maintain power over nobles using the Palace of Versailles).
- As Western powers were growing, countries responded differently. Qing China allowed trade to grow, a strategy that would prove costly in China in the 1800s. In West Africa, three states- **Ashanti**, **Benin**, and **Dahomey**- increased their power by selling enslaved people to Europeans. The Tokugawa Shogunate banned “outsiders” from Japan in 1635 (were able to do so bec. they were an archipelago), but the Mughal Empire welcomed “outsiders” into their community. The Tokugawa Shogunate became secluded due to fear of the influence that Christian missionaries could have on Japanese society & protect its distinct culture. However, the Mughal Empire was excited to trade with Europeans merchants to gain access to finished goods. The British East India Company will come to dominate India & will eventually colonize India.

Review Questions:

1. How did the Mughals, Ottomans, & Tokugawa gain & maintain power?
2. How did they respond to foreigners?

Enduring Issue:

Interconnectedness & Trade among people in various regions.

What are the similarities and differences between how the Ottoman Empire (1299-1922) and Mughal Empire (1526-1857) gained, consolidated, and maintained power in their diverse societies?

Ottoman Empire: Gaining, Consolidating, and Maintaining Power in a Diverse Empire

Directions: Read and analyze the texts & images below, then respond to the questions.

Overview

The Ottoman Empire was a Muslim Empire that ruled over parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe from 1299 until 1922. The Ottomans were Turkish-speaking **nomadic** people who migrated from Central Asia in northwestern Asia Minor. They quickly conquered other societies and expanded their empire, establishing a society organized around Islam and Islamic institutions. As the Ottoman Empire grew, non-Muslim people became part of it. The Ottoman Empire was **diverse** and composed of three major religious groups that contained many different ethnic groups. The major religious groups were three **monotheistic Abrahamic religions**: Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. The Ottoman Empire developed strategies to govern their diverse empire.

1. Which religion was the foundation of the Ottoman Empire?
2. Which other religions were practiced in the Ottoman Empire?
3. What challenges might a diverse empire like the Ottoman Empire face? Why would these be challenges?

Millets

In the Ottoman Empire, non-Muslims were not required to convert to Islam. Instead, the Ottoman Empire developed millets. Millets were self-governing non-Muslim (Jewish and Christian) communities within the Ottoman Empire that had the power to regulate their own communities, collect taxes, set up their own schools, and organize their own laws. The millets were run by a religious leader who was responsible for maintaining peace within the millet. In return for religious freedom, non-Muslims within the millets owed absolute loyalty to the Ottoman Empire. Additionally, non-Muslims were barred from high government positions in the Ottoman Empire.



The purpose of this photograph was to show the world the diversity of ethnic groups in the Ottoman Empire. From right to left: a married Muslim woman, a married Jewish woman, and a Bulgarian woman.

4. Why was the millet system established?

Devshirme System

Beginning in the 14th century and ending in the late 17th century, the Ottoman Empire created a system called the Devshirme system. The Devshirme system required conquered Christian communities to give their sons to the Ottoman government as a form of tax. These Christian boys were forced to convert to Islam and served as state slaves. Some of the young Christian boys trained to work in the government. They had to take a series of exams to identify their skills and they also took special classes in languages, math, calligraphy, Islamic studies, and weaponry. These Christian boys owed the sultan complete loyalty and gained positions as guards, scribes, and gatekeepers. This proximity to the sultan helped the devshirme gain some wealth and power; however, their children were not allowed to inherit their wealth. Other Devshirme served in the military corps, the Janissaries. These Janissaries, who were mostly forced Muslim converts, helped the Ottoman Empire to expand its territory.

5. What was the Devshirme system & why was it established?

The **Janissaries** were the elite army of the Ottoman Empire until 1826. The Ottoman Empire used Janissaries in all its military conquests such as the 1453 capture of Constantinople. The janissaries were mostly made up of young Christian boys from the Devshirme system. They owed complete loyalty to the sultan and were required to follow strict rules such as celibacy and no marriage until they left active duty.



6. Who were the Janissaries & why were they formed?

Mughal Empire: Gaining, Consolidating, and Maintaining Power in a Diverse Empire

Overview

The Mughal empire was a Muslim dynasty that ruled parts of modern-day India and Pakistan from 1526 to 1857. The Mughal Empire was of Turkic-Mongol, or Central Asian origin. The Mughal Empire conquered areas that included two major religious groups: Hindus and Muslims.

Directions: Read the text below, then respond to the questions.

1. Which religion was the foundation of the Mughal Empire?
2. Which other religions were practiced in the Mughal Empire?
3. What challenges might a diverse empire like the Mughal Empire face? Why would these be challenges?

Indian Rulers

Akbar the Great (1556–1605)

- Recaptured territory lost from Babur's empire
- Encouraged religious tolerance by selecting Hindus to lead parts of the government and marrying a Hindu woman
- Ended the non-Muslim tax (jizya)
- Hindus were allowed to govern with their own laws and have control over their institutions
- Strengthen trade between Ottoman and Mughal Empires
- Established relationships with Europeans and Ottoman Empire to acquire firearms

Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

- Expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest size
- Ended policy of religious tolerance for non-Muslims
- Excluded Hindus from government positions
- Imposed Sharia (Islamic Law) over the empire
- Persecuted Sikhs

4. How did Akbar the Great rule his diverse empire?

How did the Tokugawa Shogunate gain, consolidate, and maintain power in Japan?

Historical Context: What was a shogunate?

Throughout Japanese history, even today, the head of the ruling government has been an emperor. The emperor is always a member of the Yamato family, but the emperor's real power in the government was different depending on the time period in Japanese history.

From the late 12th to the late 19th century, Japan was ruled by a series of **shoguns**. **Shoguns** were military leaders in Japan who had absolute power and passed their power down through their families. A government ruled by a shogun was called a **shogunate**. During the period when Japan was ruled by shogunates, there was still an emperor from the Yamato family, but he had little power.

The Shoguns created a hierarchy in Japanese government and society called **feudalism**. **Feudalism** is a **decentralized** system of power in which land owned by a powerful person is divided up and given to others in exchange for work and a promise to fight for the interests of the land owner.

Feudalism existed in Europe during the Middle Ages in which kings divided up their land and gave them to lords to rule in exchange for loyalty to the king and protection if the king needed it. These lords gave land to knights who promised to protect the lords in exchange.

In Japan, the system was similar but the roles had different names. The shogun ruled Japan and the **daimyo** were the wealthy landowners who promised their loyalty to the shogun. The daimyo gave land to **samurai** in exchange for their loyalty and protection. Below the samurai were peasants, merchants, and artisans.

Directions: Explain how each document shows strategies that the Tokugawa Shogunate used to gain & maintain power in Japan.

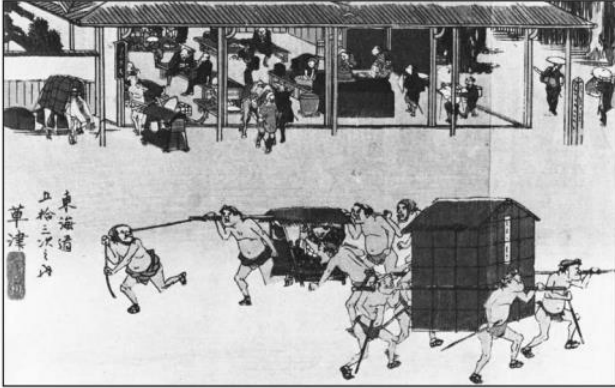
Document 1a

The Tokugawa shogunate realized the importance of maintaining contact with distant provinces within Japan. The Tōkaidō was its most important highway.

...Perhaps the most crucial use of the road was for governmental communication with the provinces. Official messengers traveled by foot, horseback (in wartime), and palanquin [a seat, usually for the wealthy, carried by other people]. The government used a system of relays for messengers, with reliefs at every seven li [3.9 km]. Government messengers had priority over any other type of traveler. They had first access to ferries at river crossings along the way, and could freely pass government road barriers at all times of the day or night. Private citizens were not allowed to travel at night; a series of barriers and checkpoints along the road kept them from doing so....

Document 1b

Relay Station: Hōeidō #53



...Here, a man is riding in a “fast palanquin,” gripping a strap for fear of falling off. The bearers of these palanquins would change at the relay stations, but the rider transmitting the message would endure the grueling ride until he reached his destination and could transmit his secret message in person.

Document 2

The Edicts of Toyotomi Hideyoshi:
Excerpts from Collection of Swords, 1588

(a) The Edict:

1. Farmers of all provinces are strictly forbidden to have in their possession any swords, short swords, bows, spears, firearms, or other types of weapons. If unnecessary implements of war are kept, the collection of annual rent (*nengu*) may become more difficult, and without provocation uprisings can be fomented. Therefore, those who perpetrate improper acts against samurai who receive a grant of land (*kyūnin*) must be brought to trial and punished. However, in that event, their wet and dry fields will remain unattended, and the samurai will lose their rights (*chigyō*) to the yields from the fields. Therefore, the heads of the provinces, samurai who receive a grant of land, and deputies must collect all the weapons described above and submit them to Hideyoshi's government.
 2. The swords and short swords collected in the above manner will not be wasted. They will be used as nails and bolts in the construction of the Great Image of Buddha. In this way, farmers will benefit not only in this life but also in the lives to come.
 3. If farmers possess only agricultural implements and devote themselves exclusively to cultivating the fields, they and their descendants will prosper. This compassionate concern for the well-being of the farms is the reason for the issuance of this edict, and such a concern is the foundation for the peace and security of the country and the joy and happiness of all the people.
...
- All the implements cited above shall be collected and submitted forthwith.

Vermillion seal of Hideyoshi
Sixteenth year of Tenshō [1588], seventh month, 8th day

Document 4

The sankin kotai or hostage system was included as part of the warrior class laws.

Alternate residence duty, or sankin kotai, was a system developed in the Warring States period and perfected by the Tokugawa shogunate. In essence, the system demanded simply that daimyo reside in the Tokugawa castle at Edo for periods of time, alternating with residence at the daimyo's own castle. When a daimyo was not residing in the Tokugawa castle, he was required to leave his family at his overlord's [shogun's] castle town. It was, at its simplest, a hostage system which required that either the daimyo or his family (including the very important heir) always be physically subject to the whim of the overlord. . . .

Laws Governing Military Households (1615), Excerpts

By 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu had won the civil war and had become the supreme ruler of Japan, the Shogun. His successor, Shogun Hidetada, put forth laws for military households. These households included members of the warrior class: the daimyo, the greater samurai, and the lesser samurai.

... [4] Great lords (daimyō), the lesser lords, and officials should immediately expel from their domains any among their retainers [vassals] or henchmen who have been charged with treason or murder. . . .

[6] Whenever it is intended to make repairs on a castle of one of the feudal domains, the [shogunate] authorities should be notified. The construction of any new castles is to be halted and stringently [strictly] prohibited. “Big castles are a danger to the state.” Walls and moats are the cause of great disorders.

[7] Immediate report should be made of innovations which are being planned or of factional conspiracies [schemes by dissenting groups] being formed in neighboring domains. . . .

Document 3

