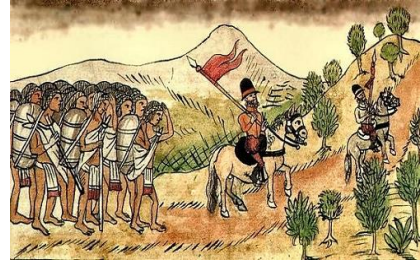


Coercive Labor Systems

- Encomiendas (grants of natives subject to labor and taxes of encomendero)--arbitrary, excessive, lacked reciprocal obligations and protections
 - Faded due to limits on the inheritability of encomiendas and prohibitions on some demands of labor in order to prevent new nobility.
- Haciendas basis of power and wealth for local aristocracies.
- Reinstitution of Inca *mita* system
- Sugar plantations in Brazil and Caribbean required African slaves (~12 million imported from 1450 to 1850)



- Russian serfdom--Russian serfs could be bought and sold, gambled away, and punished by their masters like slaves
 - In contrast, Western Europe was shifting away from serfdom and more towards a capitalistic economy which reflected back on the social classes, like the rise of the proletariat class, for example

Changing Family Systems and Gender Roles

- General movement of the Enlightenment was to improve material and social life
 - Also applicable to family life, as well as gender roles.
- Feminist thinkers, such as Mary Wollstonecraft, pushed for new female political rights and freedoms
- Other non-traditional ideas in terms of family life began to emerge
 - traditional methods of physical discipline were replaced by restrained behavior respecting the goodness and innocence of children, shown through looser control, freer movement and greater interaction for young children



- Childhood became a stage for learning and growth.
- Love within the family became an upcoming theme, as well as the emotional bond in marriage.
- Traditional Iberian social distinctions often meshed with racial hierarchies
 - Father of a family assumed leadership
 - Women were still considered subordinate, usually limited to household and motherly duties
 - However, many widows controlled family activities, lower-class women often labored and controlled small-scale commerce, and they legally owned dowries and expressed full rights to inheritance
 - Upper-class Latin American women who did not marry early were placed in convents in order to prevent contacts or marriages with partners of unsuitable backgrounds.

New Social Systems

- Mixed heritages, or *castas*, became commonplace in the New World
 - Very complex social hierarchy: white Europeans on top, African slaves and Amerindians at the bottom, and mixes distributed in-between
 - Racial backgrounds soon became arbitrary and often ambiguous
 - Most of mixed backgrounds were shopkeepers or small farmers
 - Europeans able to recreate themselves as new nobility in the New World
 - Spaniards put themselves into the native nobility through marriage
 - Eventually, a separation in white status developed between European-born peninsulares and New World-born Creoles.

Labor Systems in New World

- Beginnings of the Atlantic Slave trade
- Very different culture develops in North America and Caribbean
- Strong African Culture in Caribbean because Slaves died before they could reproduce
- In North America, a new African-American Culture develops because slaves lived full lives and had kids



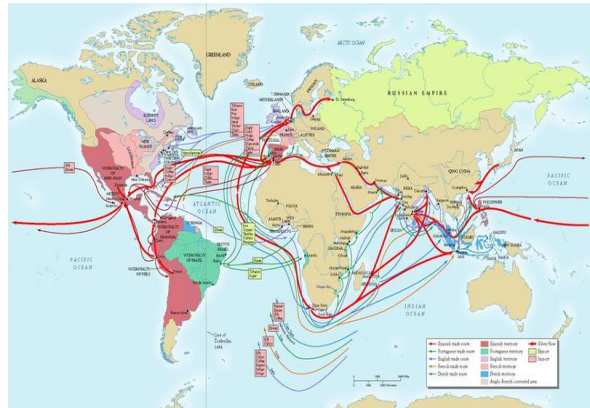
State Consolidation

- Along with rise of science, new political forms also took shape—feudal monarchies declined as each state adopted different forms of government
 - French kings adopted absolute monarchies (King Louis XIV)
 - professionalized military, eliminated hereditary nobles, revised bureaucracy
 - Legitimacy through lack of opposition
 - Spain attempted imitation, Prussia and Habsburg kings also worked towards stronger monarch
 - Britain and Netherlands adopted government of more evenly distributed power between king and parliament (parliamentary monarchies)
 - Legitimacy by favor of the people
 - influenced by ideas of John Locke
 - Treated conquered peoples to use economic contributions, but keep them from challenging authority



European Maritime Expansion

- Key to European maritime power was the knowledge of deep-draft, round-hulled sailing ships capable of heavy cargo, navigational devices, and gunnery
 - Initially, only Spain and Portugal sponsored voyages to explore
 - notable explorers include Christopher Columbus (ESP), who reached the Americas, and Vasco da Gama, who established routes to the Indian Ocean
 - British, Dutch, and French came afterward—British and French generally stayed in North American region; Dutch colonized in the Indonesian region
- Russia, limited mostly to land, expanded in order to drive the Mongols out and reach natural barriers to protect against invasion
 - expanded south to Caspian Sea, East to Ural Mts.
 - helped by cossacks (farmer-fighters/pioneers of Russia)
 - strong military emphasis of new government after expulsion of Mongols



Russia's Westernization

- Peter the Great's westernization reformed social, political, and economic life
 - reorganized bureaucracy, established navy, used serfs in manufacturing to support growing military
 - encouraged Western-style clothing and social habits
 - peasants generally unaffected
- Catherine the Great focused on political reforms
 - Gained power in partition of Poland, gave nobility greater power
 - patron of Western architecture, art, and education

← European Holdings in the New World

- Spain controls the majority both because they arrived first and were able to conquer due to their wealth
- Many wars would be fought over land and resources ex: Caribbean Piracy and Thirty

Years War

Questions:

1. How did the world become "smaller"?
2. What was the role of women during this time?
3. Why did slavery emerge in the New World?

Stearns, Peter N., Michael Adas, Stuart B. Schwartz, and Marc J. Gilbert. *World Civilizations: The Global Experience*. 6th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Longman, 2011. Print.