

## Australia/Oceania

In Oceania, the tide began to turn in the early 1500s with the arrival of the Portuguese and the Spanish. Both countries were desiring glory, God and gold and they viewed the islands of Oceania as a way to accomplish all three. The Treaty of Zaragoza had divided Asia between Portugal and Spain, based on the authority of the Pope. Both countries sought to colonize islands to create trading posts that would allow them to better trade in the Asian market. With a distinct advantage of guns, germs and steel, the Europeans conquered, enslaved and/or killed large number of the natives and taking their resources to sell.

However, as the British and Dutch began to embrace the Reformation in the late 1500s, which meant they could ignore the Pope. Thus, the British and Dutch both attacked Portuguese trading posts and setup some of their own.

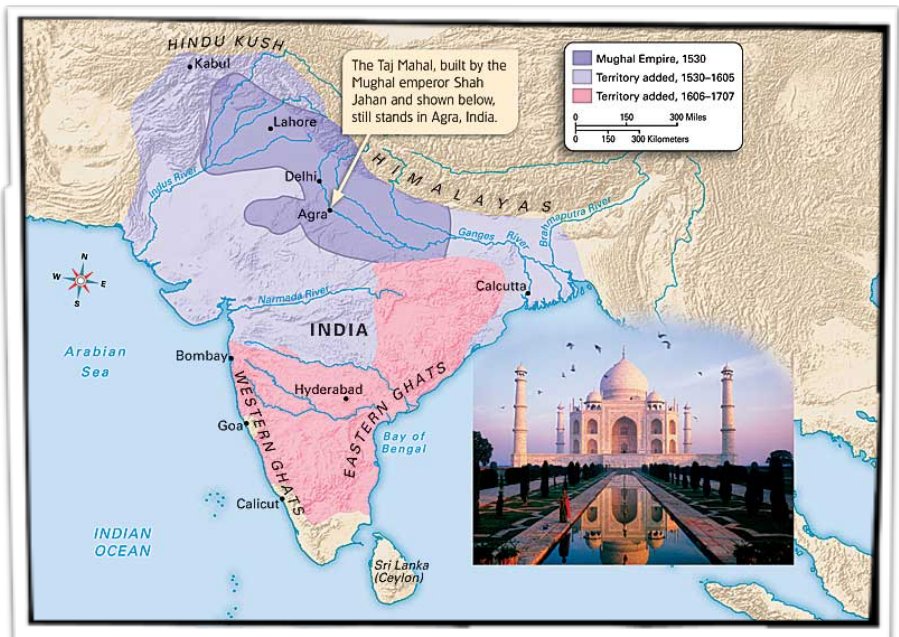
In 1606, Australia received their first guests in over 10,000 years. Willem Janzoon, the Dutch explorer, sailed south from the Spice Islands and set foot onto Australia. Finding the people to be unwelcoming, his stay was not long. The Dutch sailed to Australia five more times over the next forty years, doing little more then sailing along the Western edge. The distance and effort needed to get to Australia, along with no inherently valuable resources, made it less desirable then its northern island neighbors who had rich spices to trade.



## Middle East & India

The Middle East and India were the homes of great Muslim Gunpowder Empires in the 1500s. The Ottoman Empire (Controlled by Sunni Muslims) controlled North Africa, through Israel, and into Eastern Europe. To the East grew the Safavid Empire (Shia Muslims) in what is today Iran. These empire grew out of the use of gunpowder and guns. Both empires excelled in art, architecture, science and trade.

In India, descendants of the Mongols conquered a vast majority of the continent to create the Mughal Empire. In traditional Mongol fashion, religious tolerance and trade prevailed. It was a time of great academic and cultural achievements, as Hindu and Muslim cultures began to combine to create a unique and highly celebrate style. The most famous and iconic building from this time period was the Taj Mahal.



### Europe - Part 3: Russia

As the Mongol empire deteriorated in Eurasia, a new country began to take root: Russia. The city of Moscow had been an important trading hub in the Mongol Empire. Moscow had also been home to important nobles who had been selected as “Grand Prince” of the area by the Mongol leaders. As the Mongols weakened, the Grand Prince in Moscow, Ivan the Great, saw the opportunity to take power for himself. Ivan the Great led a revolt that the Mongols could not stop. Out of this revolt grew the nation of Russia.

Russia decided to become Eastern Orthodox Christian because of the beauty and splendor of Constantinople. When Constantinople was conquered by the Muslim Ottoman Turks, Moscow became the Religious headquarters for the faith.

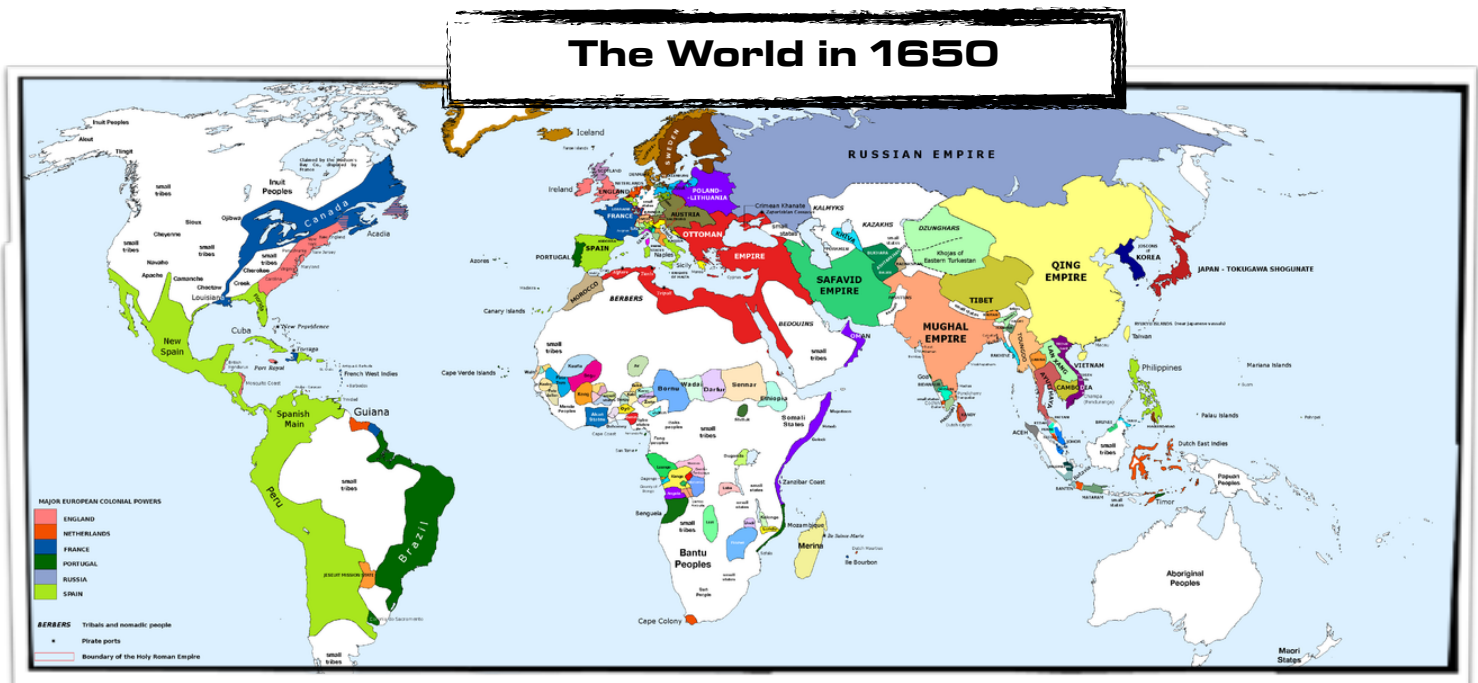
Ivan the Great laid the foundation for Russia, but Ivan the Terrible led Russia to prominence. Ivan the Terrible conquered large areas, beginning the Russian empire.



### Conclusion

This period saw an explosion of activity. The world went from a collection of regional histories to an interwoven global story. Mankind achieved some of the greatest works of art and architecture of all time. They made major break throughs in science and technology. However, for the great heights were match by great depths. Tens of millions died due to greed and brutality.

### The World in 1650



## ASSIGNMENT

- 1) Read & Update the Content Matrix
- 2) Fill out this chart with the the strengths/positives and weaknesses of each region.

Region	Strengths	Weaknesses
Africa		
Middle East		
S. Asia		
East Asia		
Russia		
Australia		

- 3) Create an impact chart. As you read you are to evaluate each area on the level of impact the people in that region had on the world culturally, militarily, and economically.
  - Rate each area as to how impactful you believe them to be at the at 1500 AD (■) and at 1640 AD (▲).
  - Draw arrows to show whether they grew or shrunk in impact and influence.
  - If there is change, ask yourself “What caused them to grow or shrink or stagnate in their influence?” and make note of it on your chart.

### Examples

