

Chapter Six The World in the Eighteenth Century

The West and the World

- Many states did not progress at the same rate of Western states; manufacturing output, income, political structure, literacy
- All presently developing nations today had to endure expansion of Euro as it embraced capitalism beginning in the 18th century
- Why are countries developing nations today? – modernizations/dependency

Modernizations Theory

- All societies originally traditions and unchanging – daily work was for subsistence
- Capitalism as an economic system fuelled change; had the idea that wealth can be used to make more wealth
- Some nations failed to move from traditional societies to modern ones; didn't focus on science, technology, innovation, capitalism, democracy

Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth – developing countries stuck in first stages

- Stage 1: The Traditional Society
- Stage 2: The Preconditions for Takeoff
- Stage 3: The Takeoff
- Stage 4: The Drive to Maturity
- Stage 5: The Age of High Mass Consumption

Dependency Theory

- Euro nations deliberately created poverty and dependency in some areas to fuel and support their own growth
- None of the countries have remained traditional; when Euro capitalist expansion grew to new prosperity and power developing nations were held back/controlled
- Euro used cheap labour and slavery to prosper
- Underdeveloped society lacks capacity for change and growth – dependant

Major Arenas of European Conflict in the Eighteenth Century

- Spain/Portugal didnt take control of the world they pioneered – did not have a lot of influence in realm of economics
- Dutch slowed activity in Africa/Indonesia/Malaya, lost overseas markets
- Brits began period of global authority with dawn of 19th century
- Russia major power in Eastern Euro – German-speaking Prussia more important in Central Euro
- Brit (over France) won control of seas...

French Hegemony Thwarted

- Louis 14th wanted to expand into Euro – alliance among Brit, Netherlands, others formed and lead to battles of northwestern Euro
- Treaty of Utrecht – Bourbon King of Spain, Philip 5th kept throne and Spanish Empire, ceded Gibraltar and Menorca to Brit
- Treaty had implications – Louis 14th returned to Hudson Bay to Brit, gave up Nova Scotia and Newfoundland...

Austria

- Power balanced b/w interests – from Ottoman Empire to Central/Western Euro
- Treaty of Karlowitz – Turks gave up much of Hungary/Transylvania
- War of 1716-1718 – Turks surrendered to Serbia/Austria
- Early 18th century – Great Brit, Austria, France → Euro powers
- Conflicts between Brit and France over trading/colonial interests; Brit allied with Austria
- France allied with Prussia – 1st half of 18th century was uneasy but no open conflict

War of the Austrian Succession

- Maria Theresa new Austrian Empress in 1740 – Frederick the Great overrun Austrian province of Silesia
- Could not get Frederick to give up conquest – first of many Euro conflicts in the 18th century
- War of the Austrian Succession

Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle

- 1748 Chapelle confirmed state of affairs in Euro
- undeclared war in North America as Brits and French fought for boundaries
- Ongoing hostility lead to open war in 1756

The Seven Years' War: A World War

- Many alliances and agreements between various countries
- Euro's major land/naval powers pitted against each other in war that had worldwide repercussions, especially for NA
- 7YW caused by Brits efforts to increase global naval supremacy and Russia's expansion in Eastern Euro
- Conflicts b/w two Euros – Brit and France – fought outside continent
- Steady buildup of Brit influence over Indian rulers, Brits captured many points in Canada
- While battle near Quebec City took place, two other battles
 - Lagos (Portugal) and Quiberon Bay (France)
 - The removal of French from Atlantic cut off supple of French troops...
- French lost strong navy, costal trading posts in West Africa
- Following the French losses, Brits seized many places

The Treaty of Paris

- Peace agreement in Feb 1763
- French showed little interest in reclaiming New France, the people who lived here relied on themselves to protect culture and heritage (Quebec nationalism and sovereignty movement today)
- France kept a few costal trading posts, West Indian sugar islands
- Globally – 7YW marked undisputed maritime power of Brit navy – established with defeat of Spanish-French fleet at Battle of Trafalgar in 1805

Turks and Poles

- 1763-1789 international concerns of France, Spain, Brit little to do with East Euro
- Russo-Turkish war 1787-1792 unsuccessful attempt by Turks to strike back on Russian expansionism into S/E Euro
- Treaty of Jassy 1792 – Russia secured position on north shore of Black Sea
- Balance of power 1780s almost the same as 20 years prior, little change in boundaries
- Brit established itself as dominant power

Africa in the Eighteenth Century

Communities and Systems

- Africa incorporated into world trading system, not colonized, settled, controlled
- Population 8-11 million, increase due to introduction to Am. food like corn
- Raising livestock, working as ironworkers – traded
- Hierarchical system of government
- Locally – family lineage controlled access to land/resources; “bridewealth”...

Human Servitude

- Beginning of 18th century slaves were a primary export from Africa
- Favoured growth of Euro nations
- Millions enslaved for manufacturing and commercial interests of Euro and America

Africans Shipped to Slavery

- About 9.5 million Africans taken by sea for slave trade
- By the time it was abolished there was heavy depopulation which resulted in weakened African communities

Becoming a Slave

- Three methods for a person to become a slave; pawnship, judicial process (if a crime committed), if captured in war
- If a person was enslaved in Africa they could still be a functioning member of their family – but better than treatment by Euros

Profit from the Slave Trade

- Individual entrepreneur could make 300% profit
- For Euros, fees and taxes had to be paid to African authorities; financial losses from loss of ships or deaths
- Must hire people to load slaves onto ship
- Overall annual profit about 24% - by the end they were only making about 13%

The Colony at Cape of Good Hope

- Inhabited by about 50 000 Khoikhoi, San, Bantu people when Dutch landed 1652
- Khoikhoi first to establish relations with Euro – hostile then based on trade
- People tried to settle (Brits and Dutch) – K people weakened and disintegrated
- Dutch moved in, imported slaves – went from 1771 to 14747 slaves → called one of most rigid/oppressive slave societies ever (slaves didn't rebel till 19th cen)

The Abolition of Slavery

- With Enlightenment came calls for end of slavery
- Euro movement to end slavery and slave trade in 18th century
- By 18th cen generally understood that indigenous people not open to exploitation
- Blacks exception – number of Africans shipped rose higher despite calls to end it

Barriers to Human Rights

- Churches offered support for practice of slavery
- Bishop Bossuet wrote trading slaves was permissible under laws of man and God
- Protestant leaders, Anglican church bishops ready to justify slavery
- Some believed blacks were strong and more resistant to environment and conditions

Agents of Human Rights: The Abolitionists

- 18th century movement to abolish slavery grew
- Raynal published books on slavery, grew on Rousseau's ideas of freedom, supported intermarriage, discussed how discovery of East and West Indies had been a catastrophe for much of humanity
- Organizations against slavery began to pop up; clubs etc.
- Slavery abolished in France Sept 27th 1791
- 1793 Upper Canada passed act to stop introduction of more slaves
- L'Ouverture (former slave) lead rebellion in Haiti, captured by French
- Slavery abolished in Mexico in 1892

Art from the Non-Western World: African Carving

- Symbol of the cross a symbol in Congo before Euros arrived and remained even after they abandoned Christianity
- Created a lot of ivory art
- Art often contained Euro symbols like cross, knights –still remained African culture

Islam and the West

Communities and Systems

- Islam: “to surrender to the will of God”
- Those who practice Islam called Muslims
- By 1500 most of North Africa and the Middle East was Muslim territory
- 1453 Constantinople fell to army of Sultan Mohammed 2nd – marked new western boarder of Ottoman Empire
- One of the most important consequences of Muslim victory was transfer of classical manuscripts to West – factor in Renaissance
- Loss of access to the Black Sea – Euro no land rout to India
- Ottoman Empire dominant power in the eastern Mediterranean from 16-19th cent.
- Muslim Ottoman Empire threat – at walls of Vienna
- 16th cen. 3 major Muslim empires: Ottoman Empire, Safavid Empire, Moghul Empire
- Ottomans had more efficient bureaucracy (open to talented) and military
- Flaw of Ottoman Empire was excessive exploitation of peasantry; thus little improvement in agriculture, purchasing power, growth of business class
- Ottoman decline due to failure to develop artillery and ships, decline in quality of leadership

India and the West

Communities and Systems

- Experiences with Brits altered economy, lifestyle, culture
- India did become unified as a political entity under Moghul rule but it declined
 - Decline due to: infighting, increased local Hindu powers, attacks by Persians, inter-regional religious wars, court incompetence, greed
- Zamindar and navab conflict...
- Brit commercial enterprises prospered as Moghul influence declined in India
- British East India Company sided with zamindars; ended 1757 Brits won

- Brits in direct control of import/export trade, price-setting, ability to force contracts with local sales people
- British East India Company gained control over civil admin, tax system, sometimes direct rule over areas it conquered,
- BEIC went from simple trading company to official arm of Brit government

Art of the Non-Western World: Rajasthani Painting

- Influence of Moghuls in India most evident in art and architecture
- Art influenced by Indian art
- With decline of Moghul Empire in 17th cent. This art only persisted in terms of influence it had on emerging Indian styles of the time – seen in Rajasthan
- Rajasthani emphasized romance, heroes and heroines, gods and goddesses, focus on concepts

The Pacific Northwest and the West

- Last decades of 18th cent. Euros mapped/explored Pacific Northwest
- Russian, British, Spanish naval activity lead to more accurate knowledge of contours of Pacific North America
- 1800s the configurations of continents known; artifacts returned to Euro and given much attention

China and the West

Communities and Systems

- China affected Euro consciousness most; Jesuits provided first descriptions
- Italian Jesuits gained Chinese acceptance; helped with calendar reform, better artillery, advice for nego with Russians (Sino-Russian Treaty)
- 1724 teaching of Euro religion forbidden
- Jean-Baptiste du Halde gave positive view of China in books – hoped for true communication of enlightenment between China and Euro
- Euros impressed by no hereditary nobility in China – Voltaire though Chinese Empire was the best in the world
- French economist Francois Quesnay published *Chinese Despotism* – despotism domination of natural, thus China more dependent on agriculture than any other
- Euros fascinated by other systems of writing – Chinese using ancient script
- Etienne Fourmont wrote first book on 214 radicals in the Chinese language, followed by the book *Grammatica Sinaica*

Global Economic Relations with China

- Brit expansion in India tied to expansion in China
- As power shifted in China trade opened up to Euros with the main beneficiary being the British East India Company
- Euros tried to trade with Chinese but the only thing they wanted was silver
- Tea introduced in 1664 and by 1783 millions of pounds were being imported annually by the English East India Company (this tea had to be paid for with silver because it was the only payment the Chinese would accept)
- Brits began to grow opium in India and sold it to the Chinese – became addicted

Art of the Non-Western World: Chinese Painting

- Interest in China even influenced interior decoration in Euro

- *Chinoiserie* is name of Euro style of objects and décor that imitated Chinese
- French painter Antoine Watteau produced earliest *Chinoiserie*; Musician Francois Couperin produced music called *Les Chinois*
- Heyday of *chinoiserie* illustrated in Voltaire's 1755 play *The Chinese Orphan*

Trade in "China"

- Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama rounded Cape of Good Hope, reached the Orient 1498 – new age of trade b/w Euro and East
- Access by ship brought silks, spices, tea, porcelain
- 17th cent. Such large amounts of porcelain imported to Euro – “china-mania”
- Euros learned Oriental techniques of producing porcelain and thus trade of this dropped

Europeans on Non-Europeans

Idyllic Islands in the Pacific Ocean

- Louis Antoine de Bougainville sailed Pacific and published *Account of a Voyage Around the World* (described people, morals, political systems)
- Daniel Defoe's book *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventure of Robinson Crusoe* (1719)

Mutiny on H.M.S

- Most famous/infamous story concerns voyage of Brit trading vessel the *Bounty*
- Inspired many books and movies

Engelbert Kaempfer, The History of Japan

- A writer who traveled a lot in 17th cent.
- Impressions of Japan's history/culture published in England as *The History of Japan* in 1727
- Commented on the extreme holiness of the emperor Kaempfer – had to be carried so his feet wouldn't touch the ground, cleaned only while he slept

Changing Tastes

The Grand Exchange

- Columbus could not have known how his voyages would change the world, in areas like diet (his ships carried seeds, fruit trees, livestock)
- Variety of foods that people ate would increase though what is called the Grand Exchange
- Crops of the Grand Exchange: cooking oil, wheat, barley, oats, coffee, cacao, tomatoes, potatoes, vanilla, corn, hot peppers, tobacco, poultry

Developing a Sweet Tooth

- Crusaders returning from Middle East introduced sugar to Euro
- So highly prized it was suitable for princes to give to each other
- After 1700s Euros established colonies in Caribbean and South America to grow huge quantities of sugar cane – prices dropped, part of regular Euro life
- Only in the 20th centuries were the implications of large sugar consumption noticed