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UNIT 3

## The Global Fur Trade and the Decline of China

**Global Interconnections 9** 

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

Chapter 6: Furs and Global Commerce
Describe TWO causes for the rapid rise of the fur trade ("soft gold") after 1450 –
Describe TWO effects of the expansion of the fur trade in North America –
Describe the negative effects of the introduction of European goods into Native American culture (especially alcohol) –
Compare and contrast the fur trade in Siberia with the fur trade in North America –
<ul> <li>Chapter 6: China</li> <li>Describe the challenges the Ming experienced between the Europeans, the Japanese, and the Mongols –</li> </ul>
Briefly discuss how the Qing came into power, and describe who they were –
Describe the Qing expansion (mostly between 1680 and 1760) northward and eastward, and explain how it was a conquest –
Briefly discuss the long-term significance of Qing expansion into Central Asia –  ———————————————————————————————————

Chapter 6: China (continued)
Define: kaozheng, and briefly discuss how this approach challenged traditional Confucian values in China –
<ul> <li>Chapter 6: The Dire Decline of the Islamic Empires</li> <li>Describe THREE reasons why the Islamic Empires declined in land and power as compared to the Europeans –</li> </ul>
Briefly explain how the Dutch East India Company gained control of Indonesia and the Spice Island trade –
Briefly explain how the British East India Company gained influence in India –
Contrast the leadership philosophies of Akbar (1556-1605) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707) in regard to their dealings with the largely Hindu population of India -
Briefly discuss the fragmenting of the Mughal's centralized control to the nawabs, and – to a greater extent – the British Empire -
Define: zamindar, and how they were utilized by the British to increase indirect
control over India –
Briefly discuss the origins and essential tenets of Sikhism –