Early Modern Wars

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Causes of Conflicts | Ideological Causes | English Civil War  Conquest of Aztec |
| Political Causes | English Civil War  Conquest of Ming |
| Economic Causes/Competition for Resources | Conquest of Aztec  Conquest of Ming |
| Religious Causes | English Civil War  Conquest of Aztec |
| Short Term Causes | English Civil War  Conquest of Aztec |
| Long Term Causes | English Civil War  Conquest of Ming  Conquest of Aztec |
| Practices and Impact on Outcome | Role and Significance of Leaders | Conquest of Aztec  First English Civil War |
| Mobilization of Human and Economic Resources | Conquest of Aztec  First English Civil War |
| Organisation of Warfare | Conquest of Aztec  First English Civil War |
| Land and Sea Strategies | Conquest of Aztec  First English Civil War |
| Significance of Technological Developments | Conquest of Aztec  Conquest of Ming |
| Influence and Involvement of Foreign Powers | Conquest of Aztec  First English Civil War |
| Effects | Peacemaking | First English Civil War  Conquest of the Ming |
| Economic Impacts | Conquest of the Aztec  Conquest of the Ming |
| Political Impacts | First English Civil War  Conquest of the Ming |
| Territorial Impacts | Conquest of the Aztec  Conquest of the Ming |
| Social Impacts | Conquest of the Aztec  Conquest of the Ming |
| Religious Impacts | English Civil War  Conquest of the Aztec |
| Demographic Impacts | Conquest of the Aztec  Conquest of the Ming |

Early Modern States

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nature of Power and Rule | Methods and models of government/political organisation | Spain (A) and Aztec (D) or England (A) and Ming (D) |
| Domestic Policies | See above |
| Treatment of Subjects | See above |
| Individual Rulers - Legitimacy | Isabella (A) Montezuma (D)  Charles (A) Wan-li (D) |
| Issues of Succession | Isabella (A), Wan-li (D), Aztec (D) |
| Individual Rulers - Ideology | Any of the four aside from Montezuma |
| Individual Rulers – Nature of Rule/Successes and Failures | See the four rulers |
| Expansion | Political Motives for Colonial Expansion | England in Ireland  Qing in Ming |
| Religious Motives for Colonial Expansion | Spain in Mexico  England in Ireland |
| Economic Motives for Colonial Expansion | Spain in Mexico  England in Ireland  Qing in Ming |
| Political Organisation/Structures Methods of Government | Spain in Mexico  England in Ireland  Qing in Ming |
| Conflicts and Challenges | Methods of Maintaining Power | Spain in Mexico  England in Ireland  Qing in Ming |
| Treatment of Opposition | England in Ireland  Qing in Ming |
| Challenges  (Can’t do the Colonial Race) | England in Ireland  Qing in Ming |

Societies in Transition (1400-1700) - Questions that are answerable:

Compare and contrast the treatment of minorities in two societies.

(Jews and Muslims in Spain, Protestants/Anabaptists in Germany, Catholics in England)

Compare and contrast the treatment of minority or indigenous peoples in two societies.

(Mexica in New Spain, Irish in Ireland)

“The social and economic treatment of minorities in early modern societies was severe.”

Discuss with reference to one early modern society.

(Spain)

“Religion was a support rather than a challenge to state authority.” Discuss with reference to

two states.

(Spain and England)

Evaluate the significance of two intellectual/scientific figures.

(Martin Luther and Machiavelli)

Evaluate the methods used to achieve religious expansion and conversion in two societies.

(Spain and England)

Evaluate the role of women in **two** societies, each from a different region.

(Ming China and England)

Discuss the impact on society and culture of two intellectual movements.

(Humanism and Protestantism)

Discuss the developments that affected the trade of two societies, each chosen from a different

region.

(Portugal and Ming China)

Discuss the impact of social and economic change on either minority or indigenous peoples

in one society.

(Aztec, Ireland, Ming)

Examine the impact of merchants and travellers on developments in trade during

the period 1400–1700.

(Portugal – Renaissance)

“Religious discrimination and persecution were the main cause of religious change.” Discuss.

(Reformation)

Evaluate the impact of cross-cultural exchange on two societies in transition.

(Aztec, Ireland, Ming)