



# THE WORLD IN 1750

- **10.1** The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interactions of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks.

New York State Curriculum

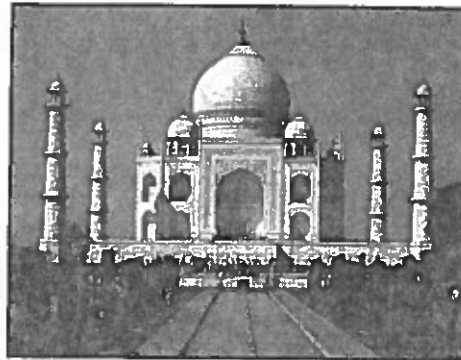
- **10.1a** Powerful Eurasian states and empires faced and responded to challenges ca. 1750.
- **10.1b** Perceptions of outsiders and interactions with them varied across Eurasia.

## MAJOR TURNING POINTS IN THIS CHAPTER

- (1) The Ottomans, a nomadic (wandering) group of Turkish people originally from Central Asia, emerged as the Ottoman Empire, rulers over the Islamic world from the 13th to the 20th century.
- (2) In 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu seized power in Japan and founded the Tokugawa Shogunate, introducing many important changes.

In this chapter, you will learn how some powerful Eurasian states and empires responded to a changing world. You will look at the Mughal and Ottoman Empires in 1750. You will then explore the impact of the Tokugawa Shogunate on unifying and centralizing Japan.

You will also examine the differences in response to outsiders by the Tokugawa Shogunate of Japan and the Mughals of India. You will also compare these empires with the European maritime empires, the Russian Empire, China under the Qing Dynasty, and the West African empires of Ashanti, Benin, and Dahomey.



*The Taj Mahal, built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his beloved wife.*

## KEY TERMINOLOGY EXPLORED IN THIS CHAPTER

- |                   |                      |                     |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ■ Ottoman Empire  | ■ Tokugawa Shogunate | ■ Bourbon Dynasty   |
| ■ Mughal Empire   | ■ Edict of 1635      | ■ Absolute Monarchs |
| ■ Credible Source | ■ Samurai Warriors   | ■ Versailles        |

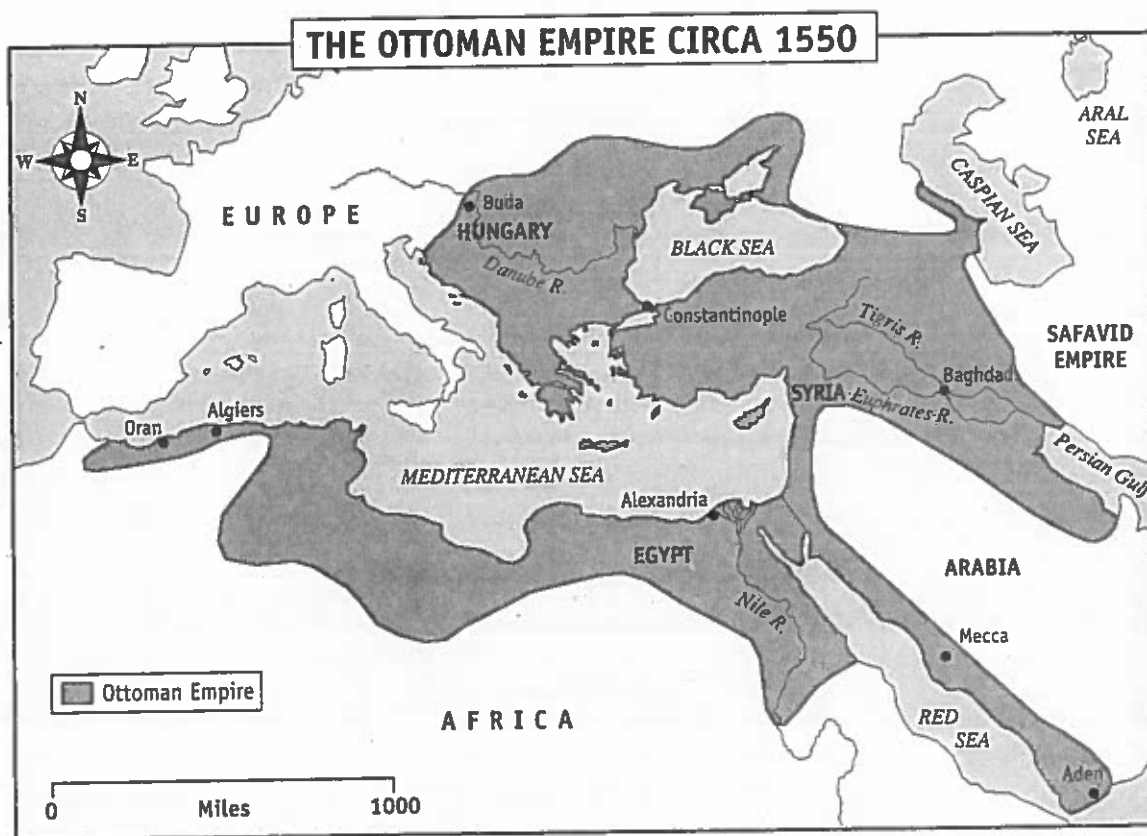
In this section, the “enduring issue” of *How to Control Vast Empires* encompasses the key idea of allowing cultural diversity in a conquered territory by exploring how the Mughal and Ottoman Empires in 1750 were able to rule over a vast territory with numerous ethnic groups. It explores how it treated its people in terms of religious and ethnic tolerance, political organizations, and commercial activities.

## SECTION 1A: THE EURASIAN EMPIRES

While Europeans were creating a new order affecting Africa and the Americas, large empires continued to flourish further east in Turkey, Persia, India, and China. Like the absolute monarchs of Europe, the rulers of these empires used gunpowder and large armies to impose order on their vast territories. But in other ways, these empires did not advance as rapidly in scholarship, science, and technology as many European states did. As a result, these regions would later feel the impact of European expansion.

### THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (1453-1918)

Followers of Islam created a vast Islamic civilization that eventually covered an area from Spain to the Indus River. The Ottomans, a **nomadic** (*wandering*) group of Turkish people originally from Central Asia, emerged as rulers of the Islamic world in the 13th century. In 1453, they seized control of the most of the Mediterranean Sea. By the mid-1500s, the Ottomans also conquered Egypt and North Africa, uniting most of the Islamic world under their rule.

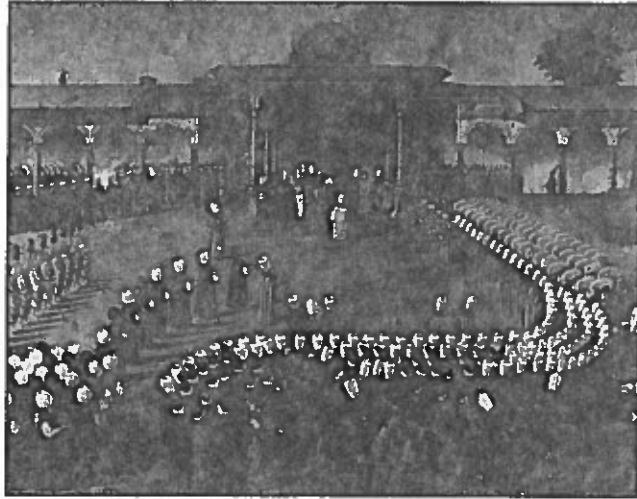


### RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC TOLERANCE

Under the Ottomans, the major religious groups — Muslim, Jewish, and Christian — were permitted to retain their own self-governing communities, religious laws, traditions, and language. Each major religion was represented by its own religious leaders. Each community was ruled by its own laws and collected its own taxes.

## POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

At the center of the Ottoman political system was the **Sultan** or ruler. Under the Sultan's rule, the Ottoman Empire was well-organized and efficiently governed. From the capitol city of Istanbul (*Constantinople*) the Sultan governed the entire empire as an all-powerful ruler with control over its provinces, officials, and inhabitants. However, the Ottomans ruled in a way that recognized the cultural diversity of their empire.



*The sultan in Istanbul receives dignitaries.*

## COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

The Ottoman Empire was located at the crossroads between the East and the West. Its unique location, combined with its system of government and military power, helped to promote prosperity and stability in their empire until the late-18th century. The Ottomans closely supervised trade by issuing many regulations and placing a tax on almost every transaction. Government licenses were needed for merchants, sea captains and others to do business in the Ottoman Empire. Their main exports were leather, animal skins, and woolen goods. Markets were patrolled by a judge who was empowered to punish violators who cheated. Profits within the empire were limited to 10 percent.

## THE MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526-1837)

The **Mughal Empire** was founded in 1526 by a Muslim group from Persia. The Mughals ruled the Indian subcontinent during the 16th and 17th centuries. They spread Muslim art and culture as well as their religion throughout South Asia.

## RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC TOLERANCE

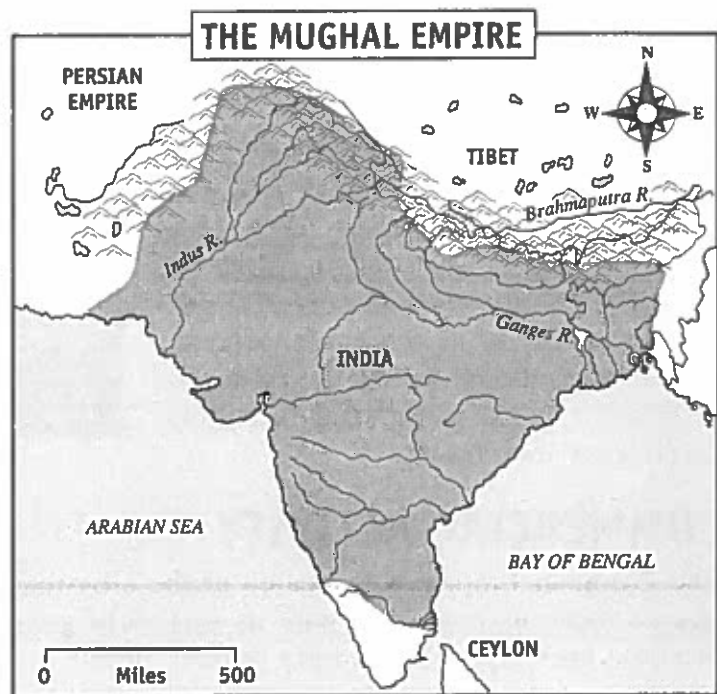
The most famous Mughal ruler was **Akbar the Great** (1542–1605). He united all of his Muslim and Hindu subjects in northern India through a policy of religious toleration. Akbar ended special taxes for Hindus and employed Hindu officials in his government. Akbar's grandson, **Shah Jahan** (1628–1658), had less sympathy for Hindus. He again imposed special taxes on them and ordered the destruction of many Hindu temples. In the northwest and northeast, many people converted to Islam to avoid paying special taxes. Other groups in India converted to Islam to avoid the Hindu caste system.

## POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Akbar drew heavily on the sultanate's past organization to govern his empire more efficiently. He divided his empire into twelve smaller provinces. Well-trained imperial officials supervised local government, enforced laws, and ensured the collection of taxes. Akbar also encouraged learning, painting, music, and literature.

## COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

As Mughal rulers grew their empire by conquering new territories, they also expanded their control over many new trade routes. The Mughal Empire possessed wealth and splendor that surpassed anything that European nations could produce at the time. While the Mughals were expanding their territories, European countries established trading posts along India's coastline. At first, merchants of the **British East India Company** avoided conflicts with local kingdoms. However, in the 1750s, a local ruler led an attack against the British. The East India Company sent in company troops to crush the uprising. Soon after, the company emerged as the major military power in India.



Gradually, the East India Company expanded its territory to protect its trading interests. Over time, the British took over additional parts of India to further safeguard company interests. It grew to become one of the most powerful trading companies in the world through its monopoly on the importation of cotton, tea, and silk from India to Britain. By the early 1800s, the East India Company had gained control over almost the entire Indian subcontinent.

## SECTION 1B: ANALYZING EVIDENCE-BASED DATA

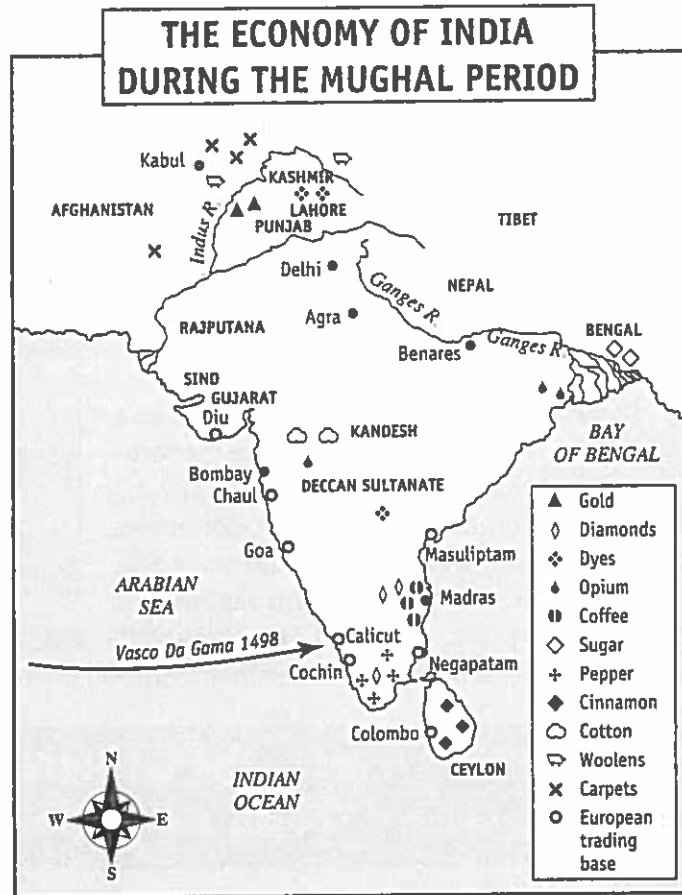
*We live in a society in which we are constantly exposed to a wide range of sources of information — newspapers, television, the Internet. A citizen must be able to make informed decisions for our democracy to work successfully. These decisions need to be based on identifying and using credible and reliable sources of information.*

*A **reliable** source is one that is accurate and useful. You should learn to use information that is reliable to support any argument you make. To help you accomplish this, following each section dealing with the historical context, will be a section called “Analyzing Evidence-Based Data.”*

*The idea behind these sections is to provide you with a skill for comprehending the world's past and present events, that is adaptable to both your pursuit of learning and your life as a twenty-first century citizen.*

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1. According to the map, most of the European trading bases were located on
  1. the banks of the Indus River
  2. the island of Ceylon
  3. coastal areas of the Arabian Sea
  4. the east coast of India
2. Which statement about India's economy during the Mughal period is most accurate?
  1. The opium and diamond trade was centered around the Bay of Bengal region.
  2. Pepper and coffee were goods produced south of the Deccan Sultanate.
  3. The Kashmir region was famous for its pepper and opium trade.
  4. Cotton was raised primarily on the island of Ceylon.



In this section, the “enduring issue” of *Maintaining Political Power* encompasses the key idea of banning foreign influences by examining the various methods the Tokugawa Shogunate used to isolate Japan from the rest of the world.

## SECTION 2A: THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNS (1603–1868)

During the period between 1605 and 1868 in Japan, each shogun was a member of the Tokugawa clan. A **shogun** was a military dictator. Although appointed by the emperor, shoguns were the actual rulers of Japan until feudalism was abolished in 1867.

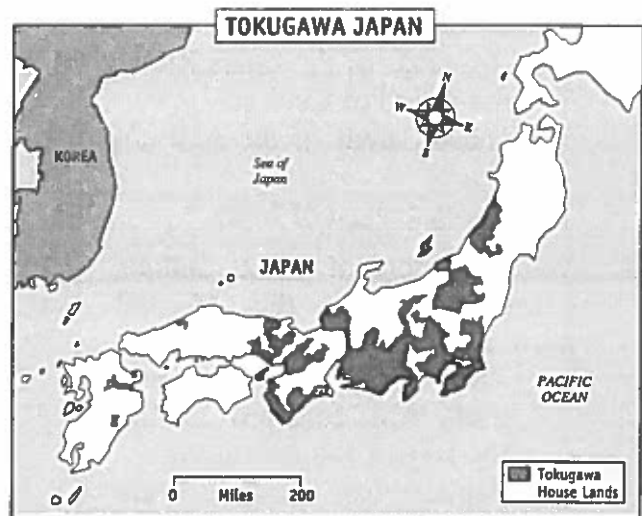
### THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE SEIZES POWER

During this period, Japan was plagued by frequent and violent civil wars. In 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542–1616) seized power and founded the Tokugawa Shogunate. The rise to power by the Tokugawa Shogunate united Japan and brought an end to these civil wars. They then became responsible for ruling Japan for the next 250 years by controlling its cities, encouraging commerce and manufacturing in Japan, and limiting undesirable types of commerce. Although the emperor was their source of legitimacy, the shoguns held the real power to govern.

## POLICY TOWARD THE OUTSIDE WORLD

The Tokugawa Shogunate followed a policy of national seclusion to show their power and encourage submission to their rule. In their pursuit of stability and order, the Tokugawa Shogunate feared the potential of Christian conversions. As a result, they moved to exclude missionaries and eventually issued a total ban on Christianity in Japan.

In the 1630s, the Tokugawa Shogunate cut itself off from European trade, becoming almost totally isolated. Japanese citizens were forbidden to travel to other countries, and foreigners were banned from Japan. Japan was cut off from Western nations for the next 200 years. Although this allowed the Tokugawa rulers to preserve Japanese traditions it blocked Japan from gaining valuable knowledge from the West.



### SECTION 2B: ANALYZING EVIDENCE-BASED DATA

The **Edict of 1635** was issued by the Tokugawa Shogunate. It would isolate Japan for the next 200 years, until the United States opened relations with Japan in 1853.

#### Excerpts from the Edict of 1635

1. Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.
2. No Japanese is permitted to go abroad. If there is anyone who attempts to do so secretly, he must be executed. The ship so involved must be impounded and its owner arrested ...
3. If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death.
4. If there is any place where the teachings of [Christianity] is practiced, the two of you must order a thorough investigation.
7. If there are any Southern Barbarians [Westerners] who propagate [spread] the teachings of Christianity, or otherwise commit crimes, they may be incarcerated [imprisoned] ....
10. Samurai are not permitted to purchase goods originating from foreign ships.

— *Japan A Documentary History*, edited by David Lu, 1997

3. What was the primary purpose of the Tokugawa shoguns in issuing their edict?
  1. to increase the amount of trade with European nations
  2. to severely limit Japanese contact with foreign countries
  3. to introduce European technology and advances to Japan
  4. to permit Japanese inhabitants to learn about Christianity



4. What was the significance of the Tokugawa Shoguns' issuance of the Edict of 1635?
1. It forced the Japanese public to become better educated.
  2. It made Japanese society look to the West for technological advances.
  3. It encouraged Japanese inhabitants to convert to Christianity.
  4. It closed Japan's borders to European trade.

In this section, the “enduring issue” of *Maintaining Political Power* encompasses the key idea of limiting the power of nobles by describing how rulers of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Bourbon Dynasty in France dealt with their nobles.

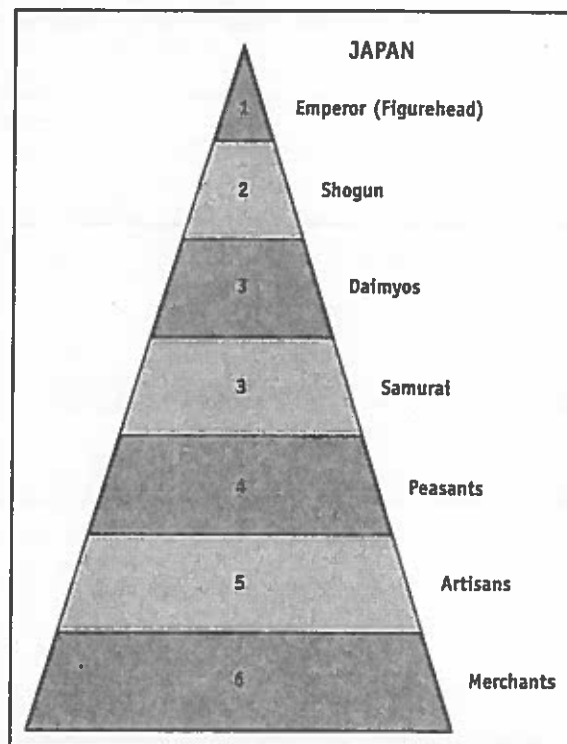
## SECTION 3A: A COMPARISON OF THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE AND BOURBON DYNASTY

Although ruling on different continents, both the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan and the Bourbon Dynasty in France used similar techniques to keep their nobility class under control and to prevent any uprisings or dissent against their rule.

### JAPAN UNDER THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

The **samurai** were the warrior class, making up about eight percent of Japan's population. The samurai usually lived near or around their **daimyo's** (*powerful lords*) castle. The other classes in society included farming peasants, artisans and merchants.

In 1603, the Tokugawa came to power in Japan and moved the capital from Kyoto to **Edo**. At Edo, the shogun introduced a system that ensured the loyalty and obedience of the samurai and daimyo by limiting contact between the samurai and daimyo to reduce any chance of uprisings or rebellions. The **domain** (*daimyo's estate*) could be reduced in size or in some cases given over to an entirely different person. A system of **alternate residences** in Edo was introduced. The Tokugawa demanded that for a period of time each year the daimyo had to live in Edo as well as in their own domain. This demand for a dual residence drained a large part of each daimyo's yearly income — preventing them from using their funds to cause trouble or plan an uprising.



## FRANCE UNDER THE BOURBON DYNASTY

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the power of European kings increased. This was particularly true in France during the Bourbon dynasty, which succeeded to the throne in 1589 and ruled until the French Revolution two centuries later.

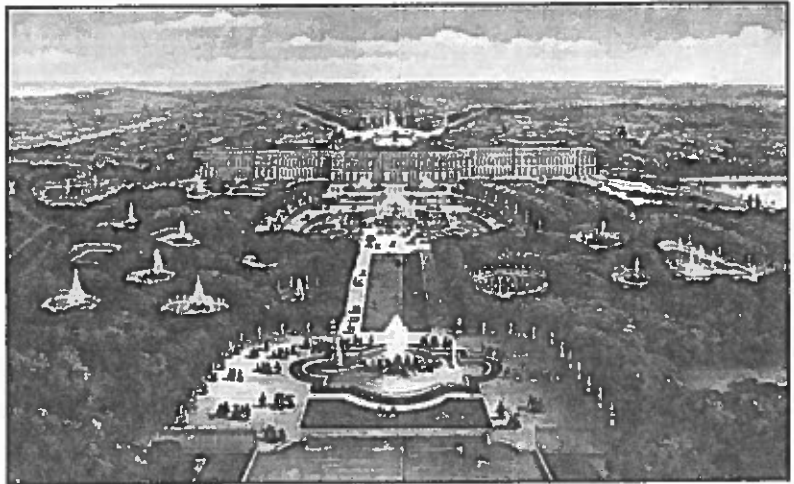
### THE BOURBON KINGS OF FRANCE

In 1682, the palace at Versailles became France's unofficial capital that housed the French government, most notably its royalty, during the reigns of Louis XIV (*the "Sun King"*), Louis XV, and Louis XVI. These Bourbon kings were **absolute** monarchs. Their word was law, and any critic that challenged their authority was punished. They controlled the economic and religious lives of their subjects.

### HOW THE BOURBONS CONTROLLED THEIR NOBLES

Louis XIV constructed a palace complex at Versailles, 25 miles southwest of Paris. Versailles accommodated his court of nobles and distanced him from the problems of Paris.

**Moving the Capital.** Like the Tokugawa Shogunate moving Japan's capital to Edo, the Bourbon kings built Versailles primarily to control the nobility. Leading nobles were forced to spend most of the year at Versailles, limiting any opportunity for them to organize a rebellion or uprising against the king.



*Louis XIV expanded the chateau at Versailles into one of the largest palaces in the world*

**Use of a System of Etiquette.** In addition, the French nobility were subjected to a strict system of etiquette that governed their daily conduct, manners, and dress. This code of etiquette rewarded privileges according to a noble's position in the court hierarchy. By keeping the nobility occupied with such privileges, the king kept ambitious nobles under his control. The ordered society established at Versailles soon emerged as the European ideal of a well-run state and led to the creation of the modern centralized state.

**Gaining the King's Favor.** Most nobles did not live at Versailles, only the highest-ranking ones did. The most privileged nobles were granted rooms within Versailles' 220 apartments and 450 smaller rooms. If a noble displeased the king, he would simply not be "seen" at court the following day. The king's gaze would pass over that noble as the king dealt with others before him. Not being "seen" by your king was equivalent to ceasing to count at the court of Versailles. The intent of all this was to keep the nobles focused on trying to win the king's favor rather than on gaining power.



## SECTION 3B: ANALYZING EVIDENCE-BASED DATA

During the reigns of Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI the Palace of Versailles became more than just the complex that housed the French government.

Scholars have suggested a number of factors that led Louis XIV to build a great palace complex at Versailles and move the French government there. It's been noted that by keeping the king's residence some distance from Paris, it offered him protection from any civil unrest going on in the city. It also forced the nobles to travel to Versailles and seek lodging in the palace, something that impeded their ability to build up regional power bases that could potentially challenge the king.

— *The Palace of Versailles* by Owen Jarus

5. The main reason for King Louis XIV in building Versailles was to
  1. raise money for future wars in Europe
  2. help support the French nobility
  3. limit potential threats posed by the French nobility
  4. have a place to carry out government functions
6. What was the main reason that both the Tokugawa Shogunate of Japan and Louis XIV of France moved their capital residences to different locations?
  1. to limit financial expenses
  2. to avoid living in an urban area
  3. to control potential rebellions
  4. to be nearer to family members

In this section, the “enduring issue” of *Maintaining Political Power* encompasses the key idea of interacting with other countries by comparing and contrasting the Tokugawa and Mughal responses to outsiders.

## SECTION 4A: THE TOKUGAWA AND MUGHAL RESPONSES TO OUTSIDERS

The approach of the Tokugawa Shogunate to the outside world contrasted sharply with some of the later Mughal emperors.

### THE TOKUGAWA RESPONSE TO OUTSIDERS

The Tokugawa Shogunate feared the destabilizing potential of Christianity and moved to destroy it in Japan. This response led them to ban all foreigners from Japan and to isolate it from relations with any foreign nation. They feared that Christian missionaries might take over Japan as a colony. The Shogun believed it was important to show the people of Japan the Tokugawa Shogun was in total control by ending a century of contacts with China, Southeast Asia, and Europe. They banned almost all relations with the outside world.

In addition, the Tokugawa Shogunate issued the Edict of 1635. This edict revealed the influence of foreigners on Japanese culture. It forbid Japanese citizens to travel to other countries, and foreigners were banned from entering Japan.

The Tokugawa Shogunate's decision to restrict contact with the outside world essentially shut Japan off to any growth, expansion, new movements, inventions, technology or technological achievements common in the rest of the world. Japanese music, plays, and artworks from this period under the shoguns were completely devoid of Western influences.

*Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu*



## THE MUGHAL RESPONSE TO OUTSIDERS

Starting in the early 1600s, European traders were limited to trading posts along the coast of India. Economic prosperity was seen as a threat to Mughal security since it would allow the wealthy to buy arms and rebel. Despite this, it was through trade that European countries found their way into the Mughal Empire. Once opened to trade, Europeans were able to permanently expand their influence into India. Over time, European nations gained greater control over trade and eventually over the entire Mughal Empire. By the 19th century, the British were able to completely colonize the Indian subcontinent.

### SECTION 4B: ANALYZING EVIDENCE-BASED DATA

England's King James I instructed Sir Thomas Roe, an envoy of the East India Company, to visit Emperor Jahangir to convince him to allow England to set up a base in India. The reply from Emperor Jahangir to King James in 1617 details their new relationship and was a key achievement for the British.

#### Letter to James I from Mughal Emperor Jahangir

I have given my command to all the kingdoms and ports of my dominions to receive the merchants of the English nation as my friend; that in what place they choose to live, they may have free liberty without any restraint; and at what port soever they shall arrive, that neither Portugal nor any other shall dare to [stop them]; and in what city soever they shall have residence, I have given my general command to all my governors and captains to give them freedom ... to sell, buy, and to transport into their country at their pleasure.

I desire your Majesty James I to command your merchants to bring with their ships all sorts of rarities and rich goods fit for my palace; and that you be pleased ... that our friendship may be interchanged and eternal.


— Nuruddin Salim Jahangir, Letter to James I

7. Why is the letter to England's King James an important historical document?
  1. It shows the unfriendliness between the Mughal Empire and England.
  2. It reveals the relationship between the Mughal Empire and England.
  3. It points out the distrust and suspicion each ruler felt for the other.
  4. It suggests the Mughal ruler's desire for a policy of isolationism.
8. What did the Mughal Emperor hope to obtain from the British?
  1. a powerful military ally to help support their borders
  2. various European rarities and luxury goods
  3. a treaty that allowed the sale of Mughal goods in Britain
  4. the right of Mughal merchants to live in Great Britain
9. Which statement best summarizes the difference between Japan's approach to outsiders with the Mughal Empire's approach?
  1. Both Japan and the Mughals welcomed foreigners to their land.
  2. Japan welcomed outsiders while the Mughals sought to go to war.
  3. Japan greeted Christian missionaries, while the Mughals banned them.
  4. The Mughals sought trade, while Japan sought no contact with foreigners.

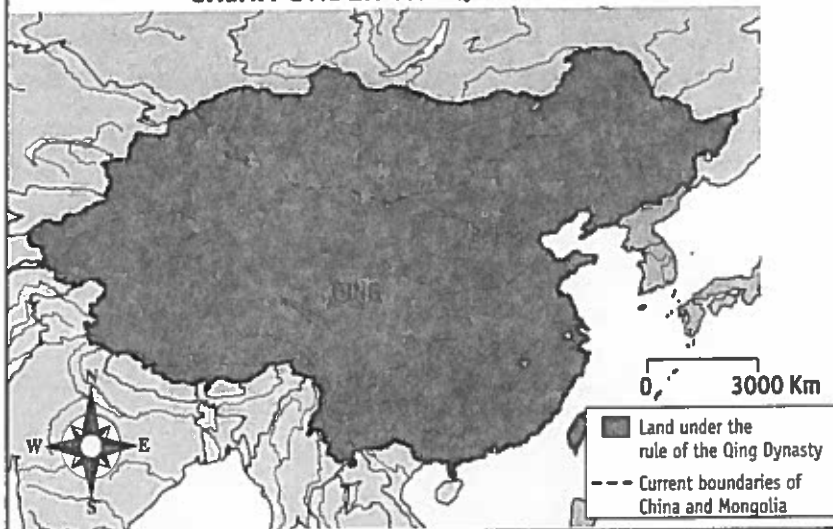
In this section, the “enduring issue” of *How to Present Visual Data* encompasses the key idea of comparing and contrasting geographic spatial patterns by analyzing a series of different empires in the mid-1750s.

## SECTION 5A: COMPARING WORLD EMPIRES

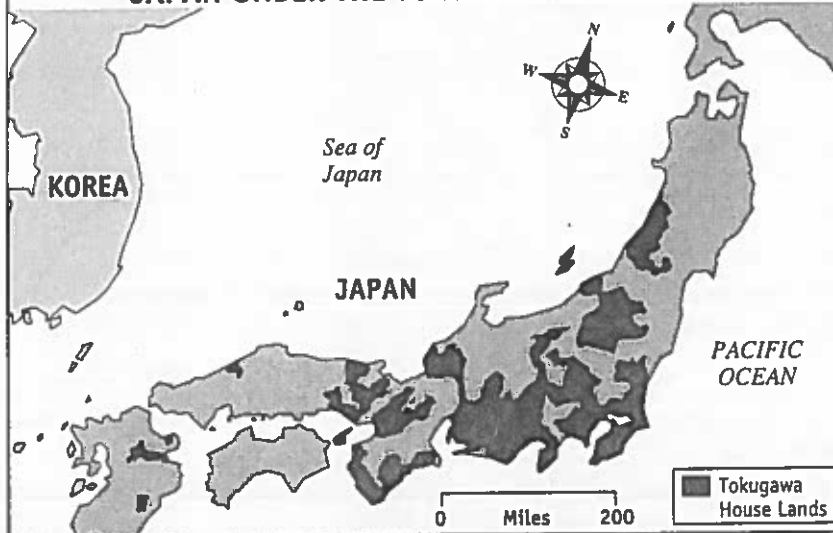
The following maps compare some of the empires that existed in the world during this period.

| Empires                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Descriptions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EUROPEAN MARITIME EMPIRES</b></p>  <div data-bbox="138 1690 284 1879"> <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British</li> <li>French</li> <li>Portugese</li> <li>Spanish</li> <li>Italian</li> <li>Dutch</li> </ul> </div> | <p>The British had a far-flung empire in areas such as New Zealand, Australia, and Canada. The Dutch were trading in the East Indies, such as Indonesia. The Spanish Empire reached into South and Central America. The Portuguese controlled Brazil and parts of Africa. France also had colonies in both North and Central America as well as in Africa.</p> |

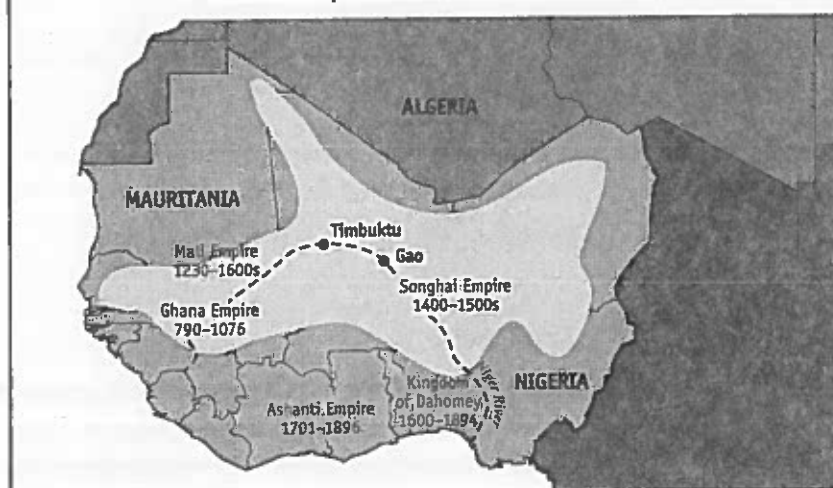


**CHINA UNDER THE QING DYNASTY**

The Qing, also known as the Manchu Dynasty (1644–1911), were China's last imperial rulers and ended 4,000 years of dynastic rule. The Qing rulers resisted economic changes and sought to maintain their pre-industrial forms of economic production. They were easily overtaken by the growing industrial power of European nations.

**JAPAN UNDER THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE**

The shoguns and daimyos ruled Japan. The warriors for the daimyo were known as samurai. The Tokugawa Shogunate united Japan and ended the violent civil wars that had plagued Japan for centuries. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan was able to maintain peace for the following 250 years.

**WEST AFRICAN KINGDOMS OF ASHANTI, BENIN AND DAHOMEY**

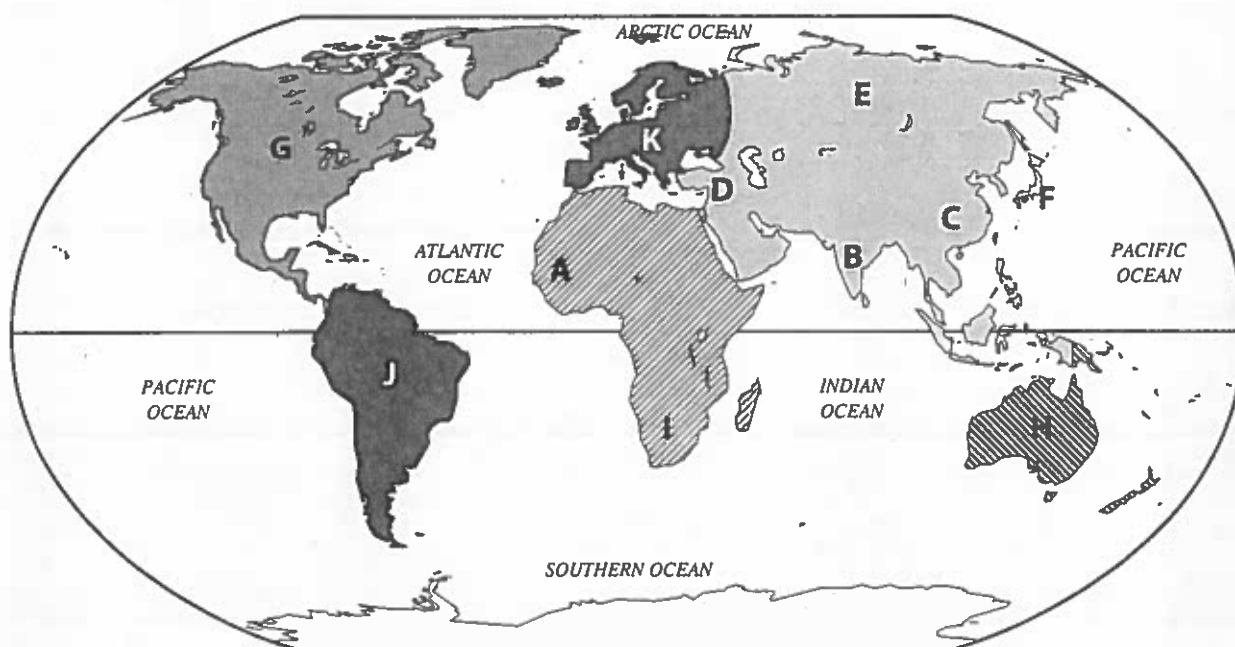
The Ashanti Empire was a West African state that emerged in the 17th century in what is now Ghana. The Ashanti established their state in some ways due to wars with Europeans who sought their gold deposits.

The Kingdom of Dahomey covered the southern third of the modern republic of Benin, and bore its name until 1975, when it was renamed the Republic of Benin.

## SECTION 5B: ANALYZING EVIDENCE-BASED DATA

10, This section is designed for you to get an idea of the locations on a map where the various states, empires, and kingdoms can be found. The world map below is blank. Look at the map and description of each state, empire, and kingdom in 1750 and identify its corresponding location.

- European Maritime Empires: \_\_\_\_\_
- Russian Empire: \_\_\_\_\_
- Ottoman Empire: \_\_\_\_\_
- Mughal Empire: \_\_\_\_\_
- China Under the Qing Dynasty: \_\_\_\_\_
- Japan Under the Tokugawa: \_\_\_\_\_
- West African Kingdoms: \_\_\_\_\_



11. Which empire controlled the most territory in Southeast Asia during the 1750s? Does that empire still exist today?
12. How did the location of the Ottoman Empire have an impact on trade between Europe and Asia?
13. Which leading empires dominated the Mediterranean region?
14. The Russian Empire stretched from parts of Europe in the west to Asia and the Pacific Ocean in the east. What impact did such a large landmass have on the Russian Empire?



## STUDY CARDS

*In Chapter 1 you learned how to use Study Cards to review chapter content and focus on the most important information. If you do not recall, you should reread pages 1–3.*

**Directions:** Photocopy each *Study Card* below. Then complete the information asked for on each card. On the back of the card, draw an image that depicts the term or concept.

### OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- What areas were ruled over by the Ottoman Empire?
  
- Describe the role of the following under the Ottomans:
  - Religious and Ethnic Tolerance
  
  - Political Organization
  
  - Commercial Activity

### MUGHAL EMPIRE

- What areas were ruled over by the Mughal Empire?
  
- Describe the role of the following under the Mughals:
  - Religious and Ethnic Tolerance
  
  - Political Organization
  
  - Commercial Activity

### TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

- Why is the coming to power of the Tokugawa Shogunate viewed as a major turning point for Japan?
  
- Describe the policy followed by the shoguns with regard to the:
  - Outside world / travel by citizens
  
  - Attitude toward Christianity
  
  - Role of an alternate residence

### BOURBON DYNASTY

- What tactics did the Bourbon kings use in France to prevent uprisings?
  
- Describe the role played by each of these terms under Bourbon rule:
  - Palace at Versailles
  
  - Code of Etiquette
  
  - Conduct at the Bourbon court

## SUMMARIZING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

*An outline is a brief plan or summary that breaks up a topic into smaller units. Its purpose is to reveal the logical relationships between the main topic and its smaller units. By examining the breakdown of a chapter, it helps you to grasp the disparate parts and remember what is most important in a body of knowledge.*

**Directions:** Use the scrambled list of headings in this chapter to complete the outline below. Some parts of the outline have already been completed for you.

### MAJOR CHAPTER HEADINGS

- THE TOKUGAWA AND MUGHAL RESPONSES TO OUTSIDERS
- A COMPARISON OF THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE AND BOURBON DYNASTY
- THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNS (1603–1868)
- The Tokugawa Response To Outsiders
- The Mughal Response To Outsiders
- Japan Under The Tokugawa Shogunate
- France Under The Bourbon Dynasty
- The Ottoman Empire (1453–1918)
- Policy Toward The Outside World
- The Mughal Empire (1526–1837)

### CHAPTER TITLE: THE WORLD IN 1750

1. **MAIN DIVISION:** THE EURASIAN EMPIRES

A. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_

2. **MAIN DIVISION:** \_\_\_\_\_

A. Sub-topic: The Tokugawa Shogunate Seizes Power

B. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_

3. **MAIN DIVISION:** \_\_\_\_\_

A. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **MAIN DIVISION:** \_\_\_\_\_

A. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Sub-topic: \_\_\_\_\_