

Unit 3 Key Terms Completed

Column1	Column2	Column3
1	Babur	founded Mughal Dynasty of India
2	Akbar	greatest ruler of Mughal Dynasty - religious tolerance - created Din-i-Ilahi ("Faith of the Divine"), combo of Hindu, Islam, Christianity patron of the arts/literature
3	Sha Jahan	Indian Mughal ruler - tried (not successfully) to expand frontier - built Taj Mahal
4	Charles V	Holy Roman Emperor - heritage from German Hapsburgs, Burgundy, Spanish heritage - united empires
5	conquistador	Spanish soldiers, explorers, adventurers who spread across Americas
6	Henry of Navarre	First French monarch - Bourbon dynasty - religious tolerance for Protestant minority - Edict of Nantes - cared about welfare of people
7	Hideyoshi	daimyo that unified Japan, only samurai class carry weapons - replaced by Tokugawa
8	Ivan the Great	quadrupled size of Russia, made Moscow impressive capital of Third Roman Empire, laid foundation for Russian aristocracy, longest rule
9	Louis XIV	"Sun King" - did he say "I am the state" - longest rule in Europe - made France absolute monarchy, increased France's powers through foreign wars, built Versailles, symbol of European absolutism
10	Prince Henry the Navigator	Pushed Portugues efforts to explore African sea route to Asia
11	Oliver Cromwell	British military leader - based on meritocracy - though a military dictator, England became first Republic
12	ronin	masterless samurai between 1180-1868
13	Sikhs	Ten Sikh gurus - Northern India - started religion - Sikhism - unique view of world through one God
14	Suleiman I	Ruler of Ottoman Empire - same time as Charles V - fair ruler/expanded holdings, reconstructed legal system
15	Sunni Ali	15th century - great king of Songhai Empire in sub-Saharan Africa - controlled Timbuktu - surpassed Mali Empire
16	Guinea states	States in West Africa known for gold and African slave labor
17	Indo-Gangetic Plain	a rich, fertile and ancient land encompassing most of northern and eastern India, the most populous parts of Pakistan, and virtually all of Bangladesh.
18	Lepanto	1571 - Coalition of Catholic states navy defeats Ottoman Empire's navy - signals beginning of W. European/Spain/Portuguese dominance of Mediterranean and beyond
19	Act of Toleration	1689 - British law granting tolerance to minority faiths - ends generations of bloodshed

20	Capitalism	economic system where government stays out of companies choices, market - supply/demand determine product, goal is to make profit to reinvest in company
21	Entrepreneur	person who starts up company to compete in capitalist system, must secure capital from financing - bank/currency system useful
22	joint stock company	W. European financial company with capital from investors, used to make a profit - precursor to corporation
23	Dutch East India Company	Trading corporation for Netherlands - controlled markets and resources of colonies
24	British East India Company	Controlled trade for Britain - became even stronger than some governments - controlled markets and resources
25	Treaty of Tordesillas	Pope divides Latin America between Portugal and Spain - Brazil - Portuguese, Spain - everywhere else
26	Parlement	In France, initially political bodies responsible for recording laws/edicts - eventually pushed power by not recording edicts they didn't agree with
27	Baroque	exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, literature, and music. The style started around 1600 in Rome, Italy and spread to most of Europe
28	Elizabeth I	England monarch 1558-1603, ruled under religious turmoil, Elizabethan Age - golden age of England - Shakespeare, encouraged colonization, didn't give out nobility
29	John Calvin	Calvinism - belief in predestination - anti-witches, 1649-1690 - England reduces power of monarchy
30	English Enlightenment	through overthrow of Cromwell, Glorious Revolution, English Bill of Rights, and writing by John Locke and Thomas Hobbes
31	Footbinding	began Tang Dynasy - 700, eventually spread to all classes, feet bound on girls at 6 years old, status symbol - only rich could afford to do it, symbol of femininity - women willing to go through pain for appearance - see high heel shoes
33	Huguenots	Protestants living in Catholic France - minority - often persecuted
34	Italian Renaissance	rebirth of Classical (Greece/Rome) art/architecture - humanistic focus - patrons - families like Medici and the Catholic Church - blended natural world w/ religion - transition away from religion
35	Jesuits	footsoldiers of the Pope, Society of Jesus, branch of Catholicism after Reformation, focused on educational/universities, missionary work and social justice
36	Northern Renaissance	spread to Northern Europe - literature, art - blended human form w/ religion - literature/arts in vernacular for the masses

37	Philosophes	French Enlightened thinkers who tried to explain society/human nature - led to Enlightenment
38	Puritans	Sect of Protestants in England who dismiss Anglican church, want pure form of Christianity based on Bible, predestination, kicked out to New England - known in the US as Pilgrims
39	Rococo	The Rococo style of art emerged in France in the early 18th century as a continuation of the Baroque style, but in contrast to the heavier themes and darker colors of the Baroque, the Rococo was characterized by an opulence, grace, playfulness, and lightness. Rococo motifs focused on the carefree aristocratic life and on lighthearted romance rather than heroic battles or religious figures; they
40	Architecture of the Renaissance	architecture based on mathematical precision, columns, domes, geometrically perfect designs, revival of Roman architecture
41	Deism	belief that God stays out of our daily lives - he's a big clockmaker who started the universe, gave us everything we need, and then just watches
42	Patronage of the arts	Catholic Church and rich families paid artists to decorate walls/architecture/fountains/doors
43	Printing Press	Gutenberg - led to increased literacy, writing in vernacular, takes power from the Church monopoly on literacy
44	absolute monarchy	hereditary leadership that controls executive, legislative, judicial decisions
45	boyars	member of the highest rank of the feudal Russian and Romanian aristocracy, second only to the ruling princes, from the 10th through the 17th century
46	Cossacks	several peoples living in the southern steppe regions of Eastern Europe and Asiatic Russia, famous for their self-reliance and military skill, particularly horsemanship
47	creoles	Spanish/Portuguese born in Latin America - on class scale, step below those actually born in Spain/Portugal
48	devshirme	system of collection of young boys from conquered Christian lands by the Ottoman sultans as a form or regular taxation in order to build a loyal slave army and class of administrators: the Janissaries, or other servants such as tellak
49	divine right	belief that God stays out of our daily lives - he's a big clockmaker who started the universe, gave us everything we need, European belief by monarchs, aristocracy that their right to rule was legitimized/sanctioned by God, I was born into a monarchy, I must deserve it
50	Dutch learning	Kangaku - method by which Japan kept abreast of Western technology and medicine in the period when the country was closed to foreigners, 1641-1853, because of the Tokugawa shogunate's policy of national isolation

51	encomienda	system of Spanish rule in Americas where Spanish landowners have right to forced labor for all indigenous people living on land grant
52	Enlightenment	attempt to apply logic from Scientific Revolution to human nature/government/economics
53	Estates-General	meeting of French governing body called to find way of bringing in more income to the state, backfires and leads to French Revolution
54	Glorious Revolution	1688 overthrow of King James in England
55	Hagia Sophia	former Eastern Orthodox church converted to a mosque, now converted into a museum, in the Turkish city of Istanbul
56	Janissaries	Christian slave army that fought for Ottoman Empire - later developed monopoly on military and resisted technological innovation
57	Mancus	gold coin in Medieval Europe
58	mercantilism	economic system where colonies market and resources for the sole use of mother country
59	mestizos	American that is half indigenous person, half European
60	Mughal dynasty	Muslim dynasty that ruled India
61	mulatto	offspring of a European and an African
62	nation-state	<i>nation-state</i> : a sovereign state of which most of the citizens or subjects are united also by factors which define a nation, such as language or common descent. Typically it is a unitary state with a single system of law and government. It is almost by definition a sovereign state, meaning that there is no external authority above the state itself.
63	parliamentary monarchy	attempt to control monarchy through parliament - first experiment in England - usually controlled budget which controlled/limited monarch
64	peninsulares	highest of Spanish colonial caste system - peninsular was a citizen born in the metropolitan part of the Spanish Empire. Also, they held high official power or positions.
65	pardah	practice of requiring women to cover their bodies so as to cover their skin and conceal their form, separates genders, some places more cultural than religious
66	Qing dynasty	founded by Manch clan from Northeast, not Qin, claimed mandate of heaven, eventually couldn't keep out Europeans, died
67	Reconquista	reestablishment of Christian rather than Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula, taking place between 718 and 1492
68	sovereignty	right to exercise supreme political (e.g. legislative, judicial, and/or executive) authority over a geographic region, group of people, or oneself
69	Taj Mahal	finest example of Mughal architecture - Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan commissioned its construction as a mausoleum for his favorite wife, Arjumand Bano Begum, who is better known as Mumtaz Mahal

70	Tokugawa Shogunate	a feudal military dictatorship of Japan established in 1603 by Tokugawa Ieyasu and ruled by the shoguns of the Tokugawa family until 1868. This period is known as the Edo period and gets its name from the capital city of Edo, now Tokyo based on the strict class hierarchy originally established by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The warrior-caste of samurai were at the top, followed by farmers, artisans, and traders
71	vicerealty	royal official who governs a country or province in the name of and as representative of the monarch - usually refers to method of colonial rule
72	caravel	small, highly maneuverable, three-masted ship used by the Portuguese and Spanish for long voyages of exploration beginning in the 15th century, due to size could explore up river
73	Columbian Exchange	Trade of Americas/Africa/Europe exchange of crops, disease, culture, peoples, pack animals - led to improved diets, massive immigration (some forced)
75	Northwest Passage	attempt to find water route through North America - none ever found - led to exploration of bays, rivers
76	Middle Passage	term given for sea voyage of African slaves on way to Latin America/Caribbean/North America - 25-50% would perish on trip
77	triangular trade	trade of African slaves to Caribbean, sugar to industrialized North U.S. and England, manufactured goods to Africa
78	Catholic Reformation – Counter Reformation	instead of transforming Catholic Church after Protestant Reformation (did get rid of indulgences), stop the spread of Protestantism, both by reforming the Catholic Church, and also by persecuting as heretical those deemed to go too far
79	commercial revolution	of European economic expansion, colonialism, and mercantilism which lasted from approximately 1520 until 1650. Voyages of discovery in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries allowed European powers to build vast networks of international trade, which in turn generating a great deal of wealth for them
80	empirical research	data needed to support logical views - theories made not what you believe, but what you can prove
81	excommunication	kicked out of the Church, threat made for those who had heretical views
82	Enlightenment	belief that logic, techniques used in Scientific Revolution could be applied to human behavior, government, economics - series of essays/novels - movement away from the Church
83	heliocentric theory	belief that earth rotates around the sun, contradicts geocentric view held for centuries, and by church that universe revolved around earth
84	indulgence	selling of passes out of purgatory into heaven to pay for Renaissance architecture/art in Rome, big complaint of Martin Luther

85	laissez-faire economics	belief that government should not control business - hands off - let market decide success/failure of a product
86	natural laws	belief that human interaction/rule of law is governed by a set of laws - similar to those found in nature like gravity
87	Nintey-Five Theses	complaints made by Martin Luther against Catholic Church - nailed to the church university door, started Protestant Reformation
88	predestination	belief that a long time ago, at the dawn of creation, all spirits/souls were predetermined on who was going to heaven, so...going to heaven not based on works/actions, but on God's choosing
89	Protestant Reformation	attempt to reform Church, leads to divide, creation of Protestant faiths that gain legitimacy from the Bible and not from the Church, not as ritualistic as the Church, Bibles written in vernacular, movement divided nations in Europe led to wars
90	Society of Jesus	Otherwise known as the Jesuits, Catholic response to Protestant Reformation - encouraged education, human rights
91	Martin Luther	priest that initiated Protestant Reformation, refused to renounce views, protected by German princes, also wanted clergy to be able to marry
92	Henry VIII	created Anglican Church, split from Catholic Church because Pope would annul marriage to women who couldn't produce male heir
93	Protestant doctrines	don't believe in holy trinity, only through Bible/faith in Christ can you go to heaven, priests can be married, don't take communion, don't answer to Pope
94	Saint Ignatius Loyola	Leader of Jesuits - pushed for universities, education, human rights
95	European religious wars	Following Reformation - European regions fought each other on whether to be Protestant or Catholic, stay Catholic, still pay taxes to Church, Church owns property, but traditional, princes/leaders would change minds & people would have to follow
96	Thirty Years War	years 1618 and 1648, principally on the territory of today's Germany, but also involving most of the major continental powers. It occurred for a number of reasons. Although it was from its outset a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics, the self-preservation of the Habsburg dynasty was also a central motive
97	Enlightened monarchs/despots	monarchs embraced the principles of the Enlightenment, especially its emphasis upon rationality, and applied them to their kingdoms. They tended to allow religious toleration, freedom of speech and the press, and the right to hold private property. Most fostered the arts, sciences, and education

98	Maria Theresa and Joseph II	first and only female head of the Habsburg dynasty. She was Archduchess of Austria, and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia and ruler of other territories from 1740 until her death. She also became the Holy Roman Empress when her husband was elected Holy Roman Emperor. She was one of the so-called "enlightened despots" . She was one of the most powerful rulers of her time, ruling over much of central Europe.
99	Frederick the Great	a king of Prussia from the Hohenzollern dynasty, reigning from 1740 to 1786. - enlightened monarch
101	Copernicus	provided the first modern formulation of a heliocentric (sun-centered) theory of the solar system
102	Galileo	improvements to the telescope, a variety of astronomical observations, the first and second laws of motion, and effective support for Copernicanism. He has been referred to as the "father of modern astronomy", as the "father of modern physics", and as "father of science".
103	Sir Isaac Newton	By deriving Kepler's laws of planetary motion from his system, he was the first to show that the motion of bodies on Earth and of celestial bodies are governed by the same set of natural laws. The unifying and deterministic power of his laws was integral to the scientific revolution and the advancement of heliocentrism.
104	Voltaire	Enlightened thinker spoke out against the Church, corresponded with Enlightened Monarchs
105	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	political ideas influenced the French Revolution, the development of socialist theory, and the growth of nationalism. His legacy as a radical and revolutionary is perhaps best demonstrated by his most famous line in <i>The Social Contract</i> : "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."
106	class diversification in Europe	growth of middle class between aristocracy and peasantry
107	population growth and the Agricultural Revolution	need for more food for Industrialization/growing population (little disease, improving health/diet), improved technology, crop rotation, enclosure movement
108	Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations author, put forth foundation of capitalism - laissez faire, move away from mercantilism
109	proto-industrialization	16th century. The word was initially applied to cottage industries in the countryside. In spite of the opposition of urban guilds, rural residents were performing many industrial tasks.
110	lodestone	
111	Iberian wave of exploration	Portuguese and Spanish move across coast of Africa,exploring quickest route to India, starts wave of exploration, set up forts on islands on coast

112	Prince Henry the Navigator	sparks European interest in exploration, gave Portuguese a head start, known in English as Prince Henry the Navigator or the Seafarer (Portuguese: o Navegador). He promoted early Portuguese efforts to explore an African route to Asia
113	Christopher Columbus	discoverer of Americas, looking for shortcut/western route to East Indies - controversial character - treatment of indigenous people/African slave introduction vs. Columbian Exchange and starting new wave of exploration, starts era of European dominance
114	Ferdinand Magellan	1521 - led first attempt to circumnavigate the globe
115	colonization	need for markets, resources for industrializing nations - also needed precious metals to fuel Iberian Peninsula wealth, also Europeans emigrated due to lack of land, overpopulation, chance for new beginning
116	northern wave of exploration	France, England, Dutch explore North America set up independent colonies with direct ties to Western Europe, less role of the Catholic Church, greater political independence than Latin America, developed more diverse societies than monoculture of Latin America
117	Jacques Cartier	explorer popularly thought of as one of the major discoverers of Canada.
118	North American fur trade	Indians and French worked together, massive exporters of fur, beaverskin caps became rage in Europe, French colonized differently, mostly male-dominated initially along Mississippi
119	Henry Hudson	British explorer, Scandinavia, Canada, and North Eastern Europe, looked for Northwest passage
120	New Amsterdam	17th century fortified settlement in the New Netherland territory (1614-1674), fortified trading center that later becomes New York City
121	Osman I	1299 - Osman is regarded as the founder of the Ottoman Empire, and it is from him that its inhabitants, the Turks, called themselves Osmanli until the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire
122	sultan	certain muslim rulers who claimed full sovereignty in practical terms (i.e. the lack of dependence on any higher ruler), without claiming the overall caliphate. It then developed some further meanings in certain contexts. The dynasty and lands ruled by the Sultan is called Sultanate
123	viziers	-ranking political (and sometimes religious) advisor or Minister, often to a Muslim monarch such as a Caliph, Amir, Malik (king) or Sultan
124	Istanbul	officially known as Constantinople until 1930 when its name was changed to Istanbul. Due to its three-thousand-year old history it is considered as one of the oldest still existing cities of the world

125	Mehmet II	1480 first Ottoman ruler to claim the title of Caesar of the Roman Empire (supreme ruler of all Christians), besides such usual titles as King, Sultan (ruler of a Muslim state), Khan (ruler of Turks), etc. He made this claim after his conquest of Constantinople (1453), and assumption of that imperial regalia along with his own
126	millet system	Empire - millets had a great deal of power - they set their own laws and collected and distributed their own taxes. All that was insisted was loyalty to the Empire. When a member of one millet committed a crime against a member of another, the law of the injured party applied, but the - ruling - Islamic majority being paramount, any dispute involving a Muslim fell under their sharia-based law
127	harem	part of the household forbidden to male strangers. In Western languages such as English, this term refers collectively to the wives in a polygynous household as well as the "no-males allowed" area, or in more modern usage to a number of women followers or admirers of a man
128	Siege of Vienna	failed attempt by Ottoman Empire to invade Europe, ever since Europe had to fear/keep peace with Ottoman Empire - farthest Westward advance into Central Europe of the Ottoman Empire, and of all the clashes between the armies of Christianity and Islam might be signaled as the battle that finally stemmed the previously unstoppable Turkish forces
129	Safavid Empire	native Iranian dynasty from Azarbaijan that ruled from 1501 to 1736, and which established Shi'a Islam as Iran's official religion and united its provinces under a single Iranian sovereignty, thereby reigniting the Persian identity and acting as a bridge to modern Iran
130	Abbas the Great	stronger leader of Safavid Empire, expanded trade w/ West - Abbas' reign, with its military successes and efficient administrative system, raised Iran to the status of a great power. Abbas was a skilled diplomat, tolerant of his Christian subjects in Armenia
131	Isfahan	cultural/political center of Safavid Empire - 3rd largest city in Iran today
132	Ming dynasty	ruling dynasty of China from 1368 to 1644. It was the last ethnic Han-led dynasty in China - vast navy and army were built, including four-masted ships of 1,500 tons displacement in the former, and a standing army of one million troops. Over 100,000 tons of iron per year were produced in North China (roughly 1 kg per inhabitant), and many books were printed using movable type
133	Francis Xavier	pioneering Christian missionary and co-founder of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order). The Roman Catholic Church considers him to have converted more people to Christianity than anyone else since St. Paul
134	Qing Empire	

135	tea and Chinese trade with Europe	Portuguese discover Chinese tea in 1560s, starts as drink of the wealthy, eventually supply increases, becomes part of daily life of Europe, dominates life
136	Kangxi	one of the greatest Chinese emperors in history. His reign of 61 years makes him the longest-reigning Emperor of China in history, though it should be noted that having ascended the throne aged 8, he did not exercise much, if any control, over the empire, that role being fulfilled by his 4 guardians and his grandmother the Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang
137	Ashikaga Shogunate	, 1336–1573) was a feudal military dictatorship ruled by the shoguns of the Ashikaga family. most of the regional power still remained with the provincial daimyo, and the military power of the shogunate depended largely on their loyalty to the Ashikaga. As the daimyo increasingly feuded among themselves in the pursuit of power, that loyalty grew increasingly strained, until it erupted into open warfare
138	Onin War	1467-1477 Civil War that entered into Warring States period - mass struggle of Daimyos
139	reunification of Japan	The reunification of Japan is accomplished by three strong daimyo who succeed each other: Oda Nobunaga (1543-1582), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536-1598), and finally Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542-1616) who establishes the Tokugawa Shogunate, that governs for more than 250 years, following the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600
140	Oda Nobunaga	Nobunaga lived a life of continuous military conquest, to eventually conquer most of Japan before his untimely death in 1582
141	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	and brought an end to the Sengoku period. He was also known for his invasion of Korea. He is noted for a number of cultural legacies, including the restriction that only members of the samurai class could bear arms
142	Delhi Shogunate	various Afghan dynasties that ruled in India from 1210 to 1526
143	Babur the Tiger	founded the Mughal dynasty of India. He was a direct descendant of Timur, and believed himself to be a descendant also of Genghis Khan through his mother
144	Aurangzeb	ruler of the Mughal Empire from 1658 until 1707. He was and is a very controversial figure in South Asian history, and is considered a tyrant by most Indians, Hindus, Sikhs, and other non-Muslims During his reign many Hindu temples were defaced and destroyed, and many non-Muslims (mostly Hindus) converted (widely believed forcibly) to Islam.
146	Askia Mohammed	king of the Songhai Empire in the late 15th century. He strengthened his country and made it the largest in West Africa's history. At its peak under Muhammad, the Songhai Empire encompassed the Hausa states as far as Kano (in present-day Nigeria) and much of the territory that had belonged to the Mali Empire in the west. His policies resulted in a rapid expansion of trade with Europe and Asia, the creation of many schools, and made Islam an integral part of the empire

147	gold trade in West and Central Africa	made inland nations rich, relied on slave trade and gold to increase wealth, stunted/slowed industrialization, made African nations dependent, needed to purchase European weapons to expand control of region
148	Osei Tutu	Leader of loosely run Ashanti confederacy in Africa - of firearms bought from European traders in exchange for gold and slaves he greatly expanded the power of the city-state
149	Boers	Name given to Dutch immigrants to South Africa, that eventually move inland, come into conflict with Zulus and British who later colonize
150	apartheid	legalized separating of races in South Africa based on color - you're either white, colored or black
151	Zulu	South African tribe led by Shaka Zulu that united tribes through warfare and then posed threat to Boers and British, one of few instances where non-Europeans able to defeat Europeans in battle
152	European and Arab domination of the East African-Indian Ocean trade network	Portugal and Islam dominated trade of trees, exotic animals, slaves to Arab world, back to Europe
153	Atlantic slave trade	purchase and transport of black Africans into bondage and servitude in the New World. It is sometimes called the Maafa by African Americans, meaning holocaust or great disaster in kiSwahili. The slaves were one element of a three-part economic cycle—the Triangular Trade and its infamous Middle Passage—which ultimately involved four continents, four centuries and the lives and fortunes of millions of people
154	sugar production and the slave trade	labor intensive, dangerous, spurred growth of Atlantic Slave trade to Caribbean/Latin America - numbers kept up through extensive trade, not through reproduction - males primarily brought over - overseers keep order violently, absentee landowners
155	Hernan Cortes	defeated Aztecs due to guns, germs, and steel
156	Francisco Pizarro	defeated Incas due to guns, germs, and steel and a gullible Montezuma
157	New Spain	the name given to one of the viceroy-ruled territories of the Spanish Empire from 1525 to 1821 - today it is Central America, plus Mexico, plus Southwest United States
158	Spanish importation of smallpox and measles	Columbian exchange negative - immunity lacking in indigenous people - led to millions of deaths - huge demographic switch
159	Bartolome de Las Casas	demonized role of Spanish and Columbus in treatment of Native Americans
160	silver mining	forever altered world trade - became source of wealth for Portugal/Spain, currency for China, dominated resource of Mexico, extracted minerals from America and sent to Europe
161	Portuguese sugar production	Portuguese cultivated in Brazil 1532 - surpassed honey as primary sweetener

162	Peter Stuyvesant	last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland from 1647 until it was ceded provisionally to the English in 1664. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City
163	Jamestown	first British colony in future United States
164	Plymouth Rock	first British colony in New England - famous Pilgrims - became religious focused w/ semi-theocracy
165	Massachusetts Bay Colony	first British colony in New England - went on to be Massachusetts - started as joint-stock company
166	French and Indian Wars	wars between England and France over land, secession, and power - end up being played out in North America - colonists and British vs. French and Indians - debt from these wars eventually leads to high British taxes which lead to American revolution
167	Russian-American Company	Russian trading company that had monopoly over trade with Alaska