

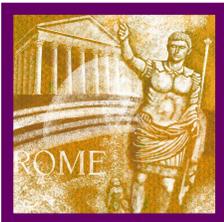
World History Outline Part III—The Emerging Modern World

C. Emergence of the Modern World—Between 1500 and 1800, the major centers of world civilization achieved political organization and stability. Balance of world political and economic power shifted towards Europe.

1. THE RENAISSANCE (“rebirth” in classical ideas and culture)

a. Western Europeans experienced a profound cultural awakening

- i. Signaled the beginning of modern times
- ii. Began in the city-states of Italy
 1. Important trade centers: Florence, Rome, and Venice
- iii. Italians were reminded of their heritage with ruins of ancient Roman buildings, arches, amphitheaters
- iv. Close contact with the Byzantine Empire (where scholars preserved the learning of ancient Greece)



b. Humanism

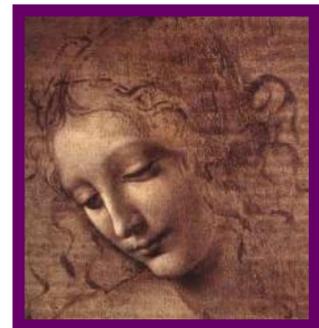
- i. Focused on secular or worldly themes
- ii. Religious ideas had concerned medieval thinkers
- iii. Accepted (Greek and Roman) classical beliefs
- iv. Stressed individualism and human improvement

c. Humanities

- i. Study of grammar, rhetoric, history, and poetry
- ii. Retranslated Greek and Roman work saved by Arabs
- iii. Early Christian writings studied

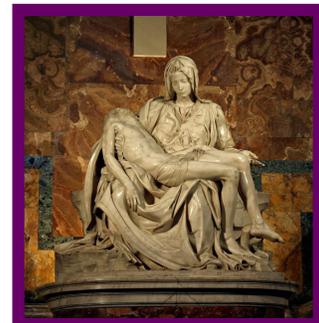
d. Arts

- i. Fascinated with the human form
- ii. Painting
 1. Departed from the flat, symbolic style of medieval times
 2. More realistic
 3. Bright colors reflecting grace, harmony, and beauty



e. Sculpture

- i. Free-standing statues of nude figures
- ii. Resembled ancient Greek and Roman sculptures



f. Famous Artists

- i. Leonardo da Vinci (painter, inventor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, anatomist, geologist, botanist, cartographer, and writer)

- 1. Painted: "The Renaissance Man," "The Last Supper," and "The Mona Lisa"



- ii. Michelangelo (painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer)

- 1. Painted: "The Sistine Chapel"
 - 2. Sculpted: Statues of "David" and "Moses"
 - 3. Painted: Scenes in the Vatican, "The School of Athens," "Madonnas," and "The Lady with the Unicorn"



- iii. Giotto (realistic painter and architect)

- 1. Painted: Series of frescoes capturing human emotions, and portrayed the life of Francis of Assisi



g. Literature

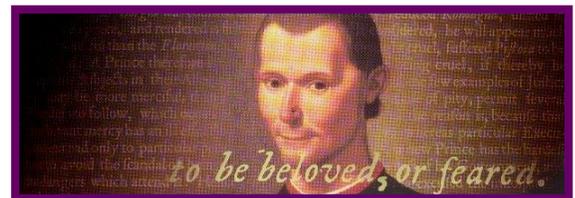
- i. Petrarch (1302-1374)

- 1. Wrote: "Sonnets to Laura" (short poems expressing his love)
 - 2. Espoused classical education with command of Latin as the hallmark of educated people



- ii. Machiavelli (1469-1527)

- 1. Wrote: "The Prince"
 - a. It is better to be feared than loved.
 - b. The end justifies the means.



- h. Renaissance spreads to northern Europe

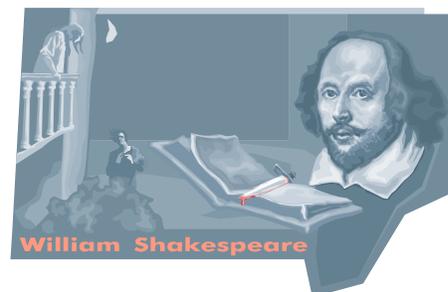
- i. War, trade, travel, and printing helped to spread ideas
 - ii. Northern Europe adopted the Italian Renaissance to their own individual tastes

- iii. Erasmus

- 1. Called "The Prince of Humanities"
 - 2. Joined a love for classics with respect for Christian values

- iv. William Shakespeare

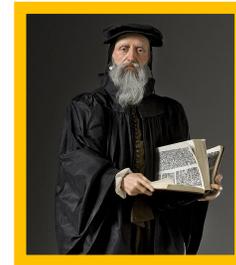
- 1. Wrote: "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," and sonnets
 - 2. Created the Globe Theater



2. THE REFORMATION



- a. Impact of the Renaissance
 - i. Humanism and secularism stimulated widespread criticism of the Catholic Church
 - ii. By the 1500s educated Europeans began calling for reform
 - iii. This movement for reform created Protestantism
- b. Martin Luther (1483-1546)
 - i. Criticized the Catholic Church for corruption (indulgences)
 - ii. Published his 95 Theses criticizing indulgences and other church policies
 - iii. Translated Bible into German vernacular
 - iv. Broke with Rome
 - v. His followers called Protestant Lutherans
- c. John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - i. French reformer who worked in Switzerland
 - ii. Believed in predestination
 - iii. Founded a church-run state in Geneva (“City of God”)
 - iv. Founded Protestant Presbyterian Church
- d. Henry VIII
 - i. Parliament separated the English church from Rome
 - ii. “The Act of Supremacy” made Henry head of the church
 - iii. Henry kept Catholic doctrines and forms of worship



3. THE COUNTER-REFORMATION

- a. Catholic revival and reforms
- b. Council of Trent reaffirmed Catholic teachings
- c. Protestant “heretics” were pursued and punished
- d. New religious orders were formed to spread Catholicism and combat heresy
 - i. Ignatius of Loyola
 - ii. The Society of Jesus, or “Jesuits”



4. EFFECTS OF THE RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION, AND COUNTER-REFORMATION

- a. Renewed emphasis on classical languages and literature influenced the development of European education
- b. Catholic doctrine and practices redefined
- c. Protestantism continued to spread
- d. Began an era of bitter and violent religious conflict
- e. In Protestant lands, the church became increasingly under the control of the state

5. EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

a. Spanish Unification

- i. Five kingdoms on the Iberian Peninsula (1400)
 1. Portugal
 2. Castile-Leon
 3. Navarre
 4. Aragon
 5. Granada (controlled by the Moors—Arab conquerors)
- ii. Marriage unites Spain
 1. Isabella of Castile-Leon and Ferdinand of Aragon (1469)
 2. Ferdinand and Isabella's forces capture Granada (1492)
 3. Castile-Leon and Aragon unite with Navarre and Granada
 4. Jews and Muslims evicted from Spain unless they are converted to Christianity



b. Causes for Exploration and Discovery

- i. Searching for a better trade route to Asia (spice trade controlled by Arab and Venetian merchants)
- ii. Church leaders sought to stop the expansion of Islam and to spread Christianity
- iii. Renaissance learning and imagination had expanded European world view
- iv. Technological advances
 1. Improved map making
 2. Better navigational instruments

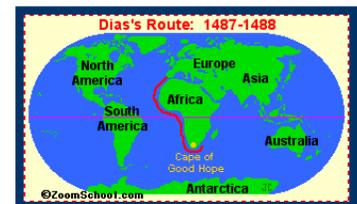


1. Caravels with rudder and triangular sails (perfected by the Arabs; allowed ships to sail against the wind)
2. Position of sun and stars
3. Magnetic compass (of Chinese origin)
4. Astrolabe (perfected by the Arabs)



c. Portugal Leads the Way

- i. Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)
 1. Never made an ocean voyage
 2. Studies navigation (using maps, mathematics, and astronomy)
 3. Sponsored many exploratory voyages
 4. His students explored the West coast of Africa
- ii. Bartholomew Dias (1451-1500)
 1. Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, Africa (1487-1488)
- iii. Vasco de Gama (1469-1524)
 1. First European to reach India by sailing around Africa (1497-1499)





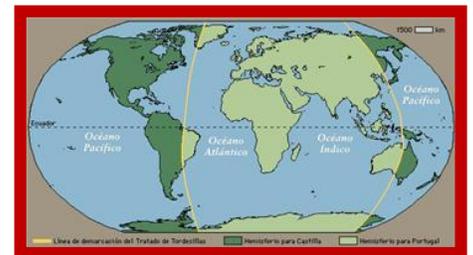
- iv. Spain enters the race for Asian trade
 1. Christopher Columbus believed India could be reached by sailing west across the Atlantic
 2. Funded by Spain, Columbus sailed 3 ships: Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria in 1492
 3. Discovered the Americas by accident
 4. Set up the first Spanish colony on Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)



6. EUROPEAN EXPANSION

a. Dividing the world

- i. Spain and Portugal divided up the New World
- ii. Pope drew a Line of Demarcation (45 degrees west longitude)
- iii. Treaty of Tordesillas—Portugal got east of the line and Spain west of the line
- iv. Divided unexplored world just between Portugal and Spain



b. Balboa and Magellan

- i. Both sailed for Spain
- ii. Looking for western route to Asia
- iii. Magellan renamed Balboa's "South Sea" to the Pacific (because the water was so calm) Ocean
- iv. Magellan's crew sailed on around the world after he was killed
- v. Magellan's voyage proved:



1. The world was round and larger than anyone had thought
2. The oceans around the world were connected
3. The lands Columbus discovered not part of Asia

c. Spain's empire in the new world

- i. Spanish conquistadors ("conquerors"—soldiers of fortune)
- ii. Hernan Cortez- subdued Aztecs with horses/guns (1519)
- iii. Francisco Pizarro- subdued Inca Empire in Peru (1532)



- iv. Hernando de Soto- discovered mouth of Mississippi River and explored southwestern United States

f. Other Explorers

- i. England
 1. John Cabot—explored coast of Newfoundland
 2. Jamestown—first permanent English settlement (1607)

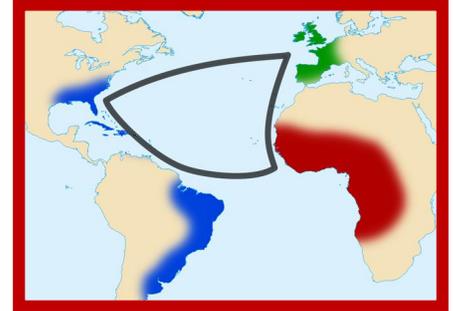




- ii. France
 1. Jacques Cartier—sailed up the St. Lawrence River
 2. Samuel de Champlain—mapmaker and explorer
 3. Quebec—first permanent French settlement (1608)

g. Triangular Trade

- i. Triangle formed by Europe, Africa, and the Americas
- ii. Europe—carried manufactured goods to Africa (knives, swords, guns, cloth, rum)
- iii. Africa—ship captains traded goods for slaves (West Africa)
- iv. The Americas—slaves sold and ships return to Europe with sugar, molasses, cotton, and tobacco



h. Colonies other than in North America

i. Portugal

1. Southwest African coast
2. Southeast African coast
3. Southwest India
4. Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)
5. Southeast Coast of Brazil and mouth of Amazon River

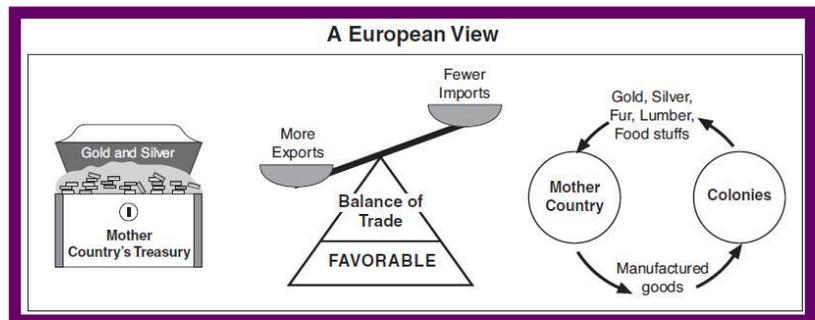
ii. Spain

1. West coast of South America
2. Canary Islands
3. Morocco



7. REASONS FOR EUROPEAN EXPANSION

- a. Technological Advances
- b. Financial support from national governments
 - i. Many European countries were united and had the power and the money
 - ii. Established colonies for power and prestige (mercantilism—a state’s power depended upon its wealth [the gold and silver that it owned])
 - iii. Exploited colonies for raw materials (minerals, agriculture products)
 - iv. Established colonies as market for manufactured goods
- c. Overcrowded conditions in European cities

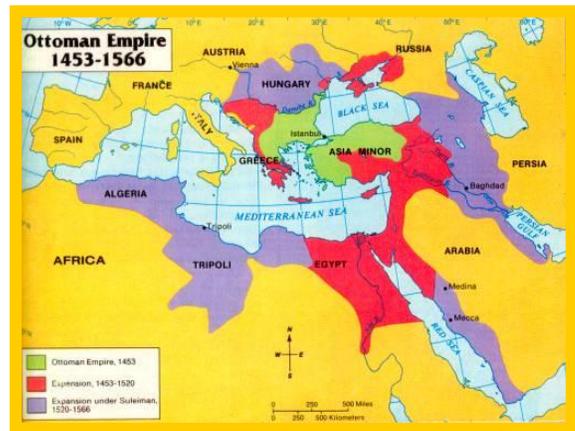


- d. Desire for religious freedom
- e. Columbian Exchange
 - i. Europeans brought wheat, grapes, and livestock
 - ii. From the Americas—corn, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, chocolate, coffee, sugarcane
- f. Increased movement of people

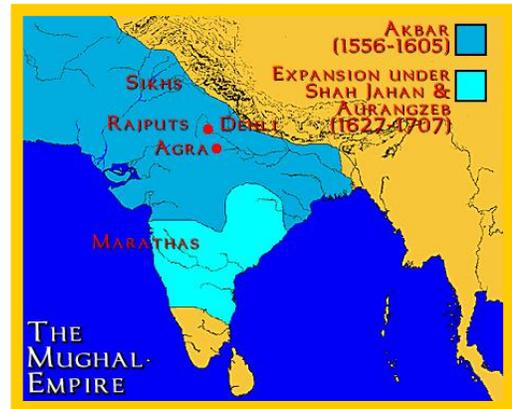


8. MUSLIM EMPIRES (between 1400s and the 1800s)

- a. The Ottoman Empire
 - i. Ottoman Turks—Turkish clans named after their first leader, Osman
 - ii. Conquered Byzantine territory, the Balkan Peninsula, parts of eastern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and the Caucasus region
 - iii. Maintained a strong navy in the Mediterranean to protect lucrative trade
 - iv. Ottoman civilization borrowed elements from the Byzantine, Persian, and Arab cultures



- b. The Persian Empire
 - i. In the 1500s Shiite Muslims conquered Iran
 - ii. Ismail founded the Safavid dynasty
 - iii. Shah Abbas secured empire against the Ottomans



- c. The Mogul Empire
 - i. Mogul invaders set up a Muslim kingdom in Delhi in 1206
 - ii. Akbar—brought peace and order to northern India
 - iii. Music, painting, and literature flourished in Mogul India
 - iv. Taj Mahal built by Mogul emperor, Shah Jahan



9. EUROPEAN NATION-STATE BUILDING—17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

- a. Europeans sought to build powerful kingdoms
 - i. Absolutism—absolute or unlimited power in the monarch
 - ii. Divine Right—monarchs received power directly from God and was responsible to God alone for their actions



- b. Spain

- i. Philip II
 1. Ruled from 1556-1598
 2. Most powerful monarch in Spanish history
 3. A leading defender of Catholicism
- ii. Spanish Armada
 1. Philip decided to invade England
 2. Fleet of 130 ships, 33,000 men sailed for England
 3. In 1588, the English defeated the Armada

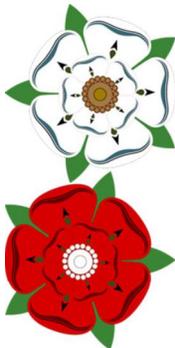


- iii. Defeat of the Armada marked the beginning of Spain's decline as a sea power

- c. England

- i. Henry VII

1. First Tudor monarch after War of the Roses
 - War between two rivals for the throne
 - a. The House of Lancaster bore a red rose and the House of York with white rose
 - Strengthened the English throne
 - Encouraged expansion of foreign trade



- ii. Henry VIII

1. Most powerful of Tudor kings
2. Began to make England a great naval power
3. Broke with the Roman Catholic church
4. 3 children who would rule as monarchs: Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth



- iii. Elizabeth I

1. Became queen in 1558
2. Frequent trips through England earned her the loyalty and confidence of the people
3. England's great cultural periods (Shakespeare)
4. Worked to balance the power of European nations
5. Conquered Ireland



d. France

i. Henry IV

1. Established the Bourbon dynasty
2. Issued Edict of Nantes (1598)
 - Allowed Protestant worship where Protestants were the majority
 - Barred Protestant worship in Paris and other Catholic strongholds
 - Granted Huguenots (Protestants who followed the beliefs of John Calvin) the same civil rights as Catholics
3. Restored the Crown's treasury, repaired roads and bridges, and supported trade and industry



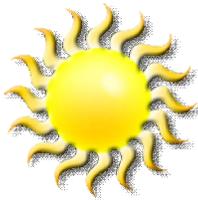
ii. Cardinal Richelieu

1. Advisor to Louis XIII (son of Henry IV)
2. Cardinal had complete control
3. Reduced the power of the nobles and the Huguenots
4. Strengthened the French army and built up the economy



iii. Louis XIV

1. Recognized as the most powerful of Bourbon kings
2. 72-year reign was the longest in European history
3. Known as the Sun King (around whom the royalty and nobility of Europe revolved)
4. Absolute ruler ("I am the state!")
5. Built the Palace of Versailles to demonstrate the wealth, power, and glory of France
6. Louis's building projects and wars left France near financial ruin



e. Austria

- i. The Hapsburgs of Austria set up absolute monarchy in central and eastern Europe
- ii. Maria Theresa inherited throne from her father, Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI

f. Prussia

- i. Great Elector
 1. Frederick William held the title "Great Elector"
 2. Created a permanent standing army
- ii. Frederick William I
 1. Ruled from 1713 to 1740
 2. Centralized the Prussian government under his direct command
 3. Made the Prussian army the most efficient fighting force in Europe



- iii. Frederick II
 1. Expanded Prussian territory (taking Silesia from Austria)
 2. Became known as Frederick the Great



g. Russia

- i. Isolated from western developments
- ii. Built its own civilization based on the Byzantine Empire
- iii. Ivan IV



1. Ruled from 1533-1584
2. Known as Ivan the Terrible (exiled and killed many of his closest advisors and set up a secret police force, killed his son in fit of rage)
3. Crushed the boyars (nobles)
4. Increased trade with western Europe
5. Expanded Russian borders



iv. Time of Troubles

1. From 1598-1613
2. Noble feuds over the throne after Ivan's death
3. Peasants revolt and foreign invasions
4. An assembly of clergy, nobles, and townsmen in 1613 named Michael Romanov the new tsar (or czar) (beginning the Romanov dynasty that ruled Russia until 1917)

v. Peter the Great

1. After becoming tsar, he took an 18th month study tour of England and the Netherlands
2. Forced Russian nobles to adopt western ways
3. Built a new capital that he named St. Petersburg (Russia's "window to the west")
4. Expanded Russia's borders (started settlements in Alaska and California)
5. Nobles given full control over serfs



vi. Catherine the Great

1. Seized the throne from her weak husband, Peter III
2. Expanded Russia's border to the south
3. Secured a warm water port on the Black Sea
4. Acquired territory from Poland

