

# AP World Global Interactions Review 1450 - 1750



# The Big Picture

- Two hemispheres joined in sustained contact resulting in greatly enlarged world trade networks with fewer people remaining outside the influence
- Balance of power changed as Western European kingdoms claimed lands and gained control of older trade routes
- Land based empires expanded borders and conquered many nomadic groups (gunpowder)

# The Big Picture (continued)

- Labor systems are transformed; slavery expanded and became more central to economic activities
- Natural environment drastically changed
  - Imported domestic animals trampled grasslands and altered native farming habits
  - New crops changed soil conditions
  - Land cleared for farming (including rain forests)
  - Population compositions changed as disease spread

# Overall

- Events shaped regional political units of today's world and influenced interrelationships among modern cultures
- Power centers **shifted away from the Middle East and Asia and towards Western Europe**
- Western Europe transformed from decentralized, quarreling kingdoms to powerful centralized states
- The world became smaller as international trade grew
- Technology made transportation faster and easier
- Middle East and Asia still played host to large, wealthy empires but the balance of power was shifting westward
- Joining of the two hemispheres in sustained interactions greatly altered the ever-shrinking world

# Transformation of Europe

Analyze the transformational developments in Europe that fueled its rise to world prominence





# Interrelated Changes

## Help to explain the rise of Europe

- 1. Cultural changes – including the Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment
  - Oriented European minds toward invention
  - Allowed them to escape the social and intellectual boundaries of the Middle Ages



# Interrelated Changes

## Help to explain the rise of Europe (cont)



- 2. Political consolidation of strong centralized states
  - This meant that kings had enough power and money to
    - Control regional lands
    - Control people
    - Sponsor trade expeditions and diplomatic envoys

# Interrelated Changes

## Help to explain the rise of Europe (cont)

- 3. Technological advances and the development of capitalism
  - Allowed European states to increase their riches through trade and territorial claims
  - Built on earlier inventions and made good use of their innovations



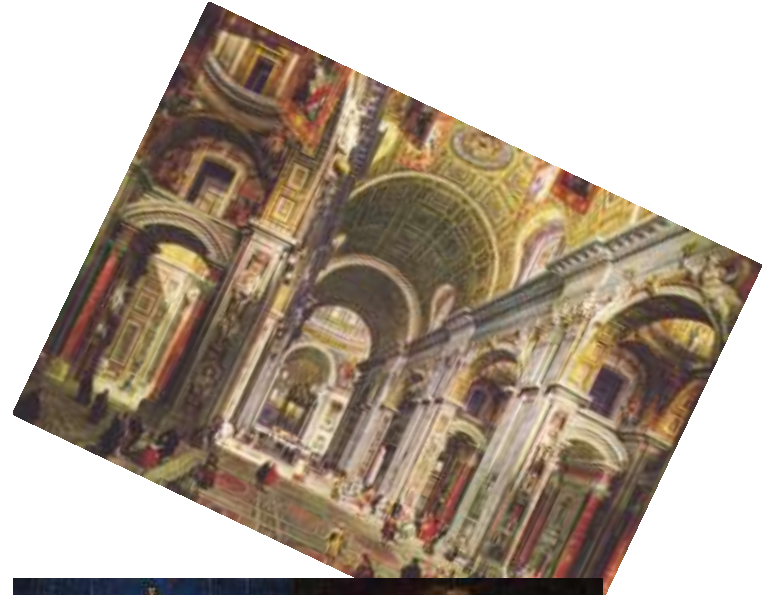
*A Replica of Johannes Gutenberg's  
Printing Press  
of 1450*



# Interrelated Changes

## Help to explain the rise of Europe (cont)

- These three changes evolved together; changes in one area brought about reactions in others, created more changes
- By 1750 these changes transformed the continent
- Europe was almost totally different politically, socially, culturally, and economically from the beginning of this era



# Transformation of Europe

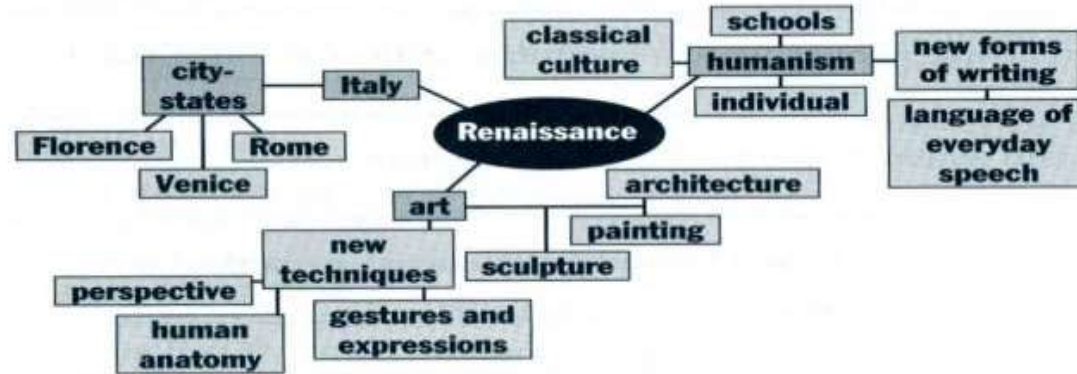
## Important Cultural Changes

- Economic changes occurred late in the previous era
  - Crusades stimulated trade and contact between the Middle East and Europe
  - Genoa and Venice grew wealthy from the new interactions
  - Cultural changes began in Italy and worked their way north



# Transformation of Europe

## The Italian Renaissance



- More than a rebirth
- Humanism (interest in accomplishments of individuals – grew from Greek culture)
- Reflected in
  - Portrait painting
  - Autobiography
  - Philosophies
  - Petrarch/Boccaccio revived interest in classical writing and secular subjects
  - Vernacular
  - Religion declined as a central focus of interest

# Transformation of Europe

## The Italian Renaissance (cont)



- Italy – urban (Europe still mostly rural)
- Genoa/Venice/Florence/Milan powerful city-states
- Merchants compete for political and economic power
  - Patron of the arts
    - Da Vinci
    - Michelangelo
    - Raphael
  - Medici powerful in Florence
- Catholic Church sponsored Renaissance endeavors
- “Renaissance Man”





# Transformation of Europe

## The Italian Renaissance (cont)

- Humanism also supported an entrepreneurial spirit
  - Renaissance merchants improved banking techniques and became more openly competitive and profit-seeking
- \*\*Political power based on individual efforts to promote city and cultural achievements (no claim to divinity)
  - Built glorious churches which inspired experimentation with architecture
    - Churches filled with sculptures and paintings





# Transformation of Europe

## The Italian Renaissance (cont)

- Spread north
- Northern humanists more religious
- Blended secular and religious interests
  - Erasmus of Rotterdam
    - First Greek edition of New Testament
  - Shakespeare and Cervantes
    - Wrote about secular life
- Gutenberg
  - Printing advances
  - Printing press already in Korea and China
  - Humanists worked with printers to make their writings available to wider audiences
    - People had access to Bibles and also Renaissance ideas



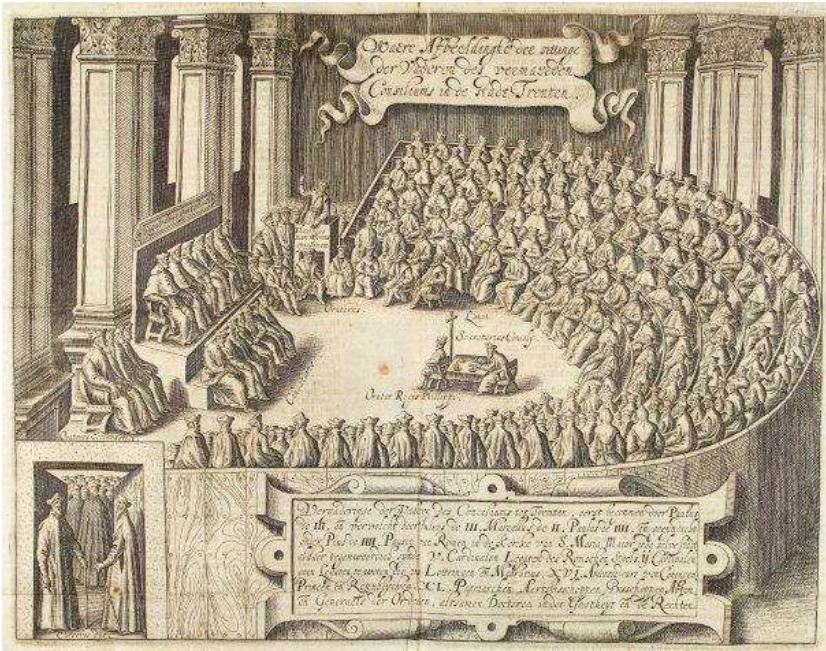
# Transformation of Europe

## The Protestant Reformation

- Access to printed material played important role in religious upheaval
- Permanent new division in Western Christendom: Catholics vs. Protestants
  - Martin Luther
    - 95 Theses
- People concerned about growing wealth and corruption of church
- Luther interested in the idea of salvation
  - Published criticisms of many church practices; assisted by improved print technology
  - Excommunicated
  - Works inspired Protestant movements all over Europe
- Catholics against Protestants
- Protestants against Protestants
- Calvin
  - Stern and vengeful god
- Luther
  - Merciful God
- Henry VIII
  - Anglican Church



# Transformation of Europe Catholic Reformation



- Church initiated reforms, banned sale of indulgences
  - Tried to persuade Protestants to return to the Church
- Council of Trent
  - Met periodically to discuss Church doctrine
    - Jesuits founded; tried to convince Europeans to return to the Church
- Church's powerful hold on the political, religious, economic, and social life of Europe broken
  - Luther encouraged reading of the Bible to find meaning of Christianity
    - Humanistic influences and literacy
- Europeans gained a different perspective on religion

# Transformation of Europe

## Catholic Reformation (cont)

- Religious tensions led to wars
- Edict of Nantes
  - Granted tolerance to Protestants
  - Revoked by King Louis XIV
- Thirty Years' War
  - Treaty of Westphalia
  - Choose own religion
    - Created patchwork of religious affiliations
- Religious divisions in England played out through Henry VIII's daughters
  - Mary – Catholic; tried to turn kingdom back to Rome
  - Elizabeth I – Protestant; ensured the continuation of the Anglican Church
- English Civil War
  - Partially provoked by Catholic leanings of Stuart kings
- Religious issues dominated European politics for almost a century but settled into an acceptance of religious pluralism
  - Some left Europe
  - Some headed to the Americas



# Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution



- Humanistic emphasis shaped attitudes toward scientific thought
  - Based knowledge on direct observation and mathematics
  - Reliance on human reason for understanding scientific phenomena
- \*Further weakened the influence of the Catholic Church



# Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

- Methods devised form the basis for science today
  - Mathematical formulation
  - Empirical evidence
  - Freedom of inquiry
- Contrasted with Scholasticism (inquiry based on the principles established by the church)
  - Clashes occurred between scientists and religious and political authorities
    - As a result, findings not always made public



# Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

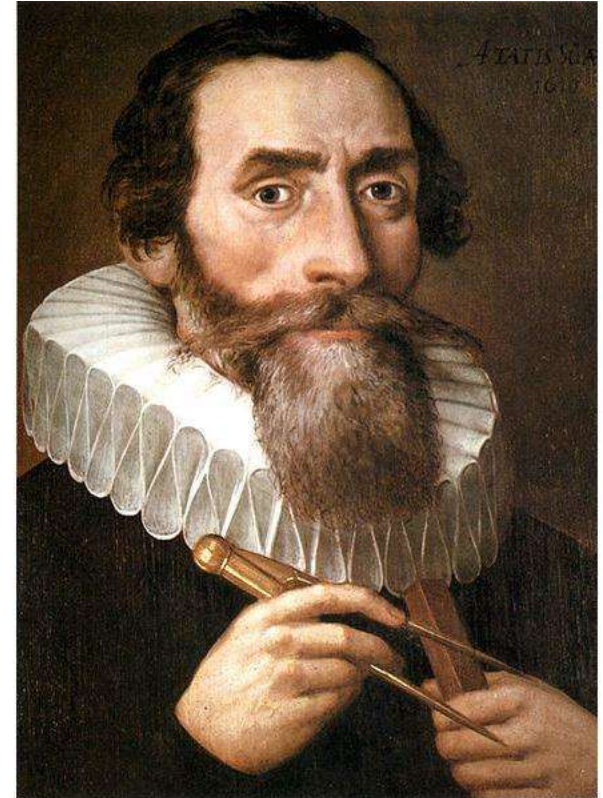


## □ Copernicus

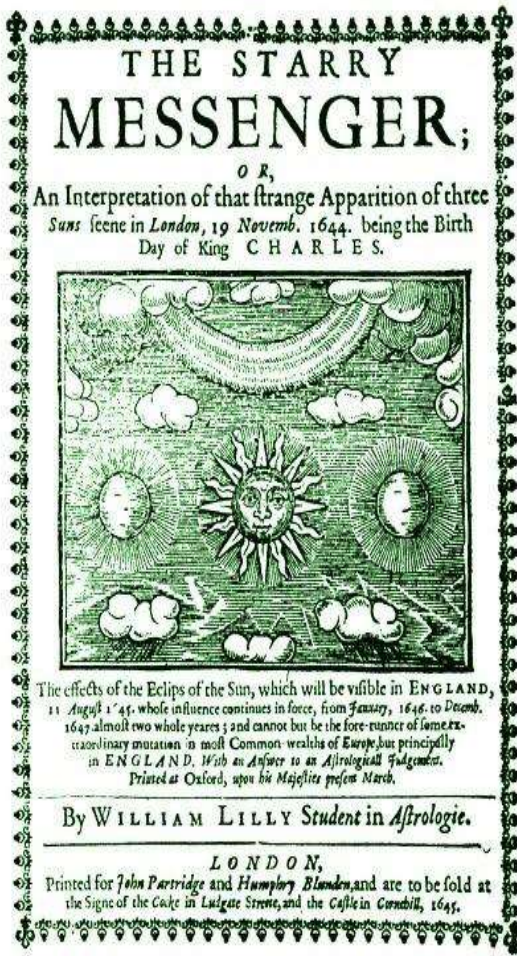
- Ideas from 13<sup>th</sup> c. Islamic scholar Nasir al-Din
- Commissioned by Pope to revise Julian calendar which had been based on the work of Ptolemy (geocentric)
  - Empirical observations revealed heliocentric universe
- This was contrary to Church doctrine
  - Revealed his outcomes just before his death to only a handful of scientists and mathematicians

# Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

- **Brahe and Kepler** used Copernican model
  - Kepler published his results; fueled a controversy between religious officials (Protestant and Catholic) and scientists
- Catholic Church declares heliocentric theory as heresy; all writings claiming that the earth moved on its axis forbidden



# Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)



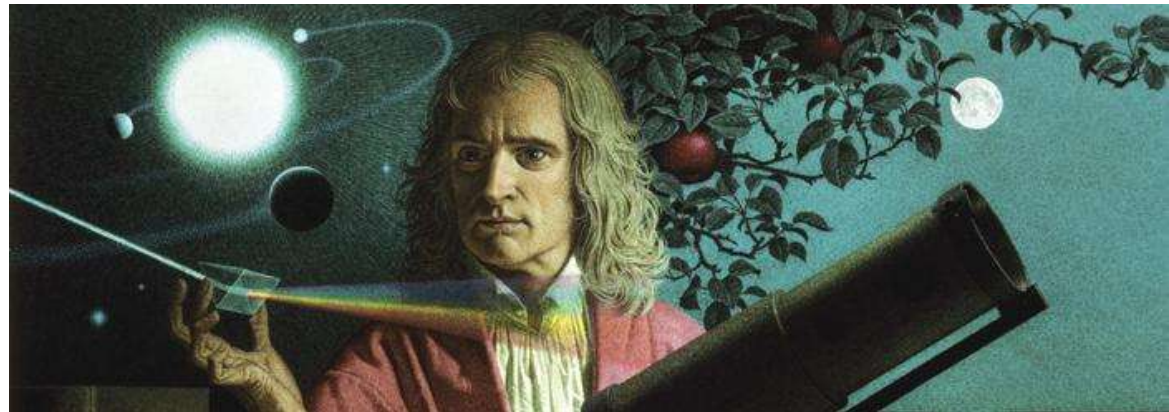
- **Galileo**
  - Used the telescope to study the heavens
    - Milky Way a huge collection of stars
    - Moon's light reflected from the sun
    - The earth is not the only planet with moons
  - Indicated the earth is nothing special – implied that the earth was not central to God's creation
  - God's throne is not in a fixed place in heaven
- Galileo wrote for a general audience in the vernacular
  - Impact of bold questioning of church doctrine great
  - Forced to recant
  - Life under house arrest



# Transformation of Europe Scientific Revolution (cont)

## □ Newton

- *Principia Mathematica*
- Built the framework of natural law that guided scientists through the 20<sup>th</sup> c.
  - Basic principles of motion
    - Universal law of gravity
  - Explained how his laws governed the universe including the planetary orbits Kepler had identified
- Captured the vision of a natural universe in simple laws that helped to organize scientific thought for research





# Transformation of Europe

## Scientific Revolution (cont)

- Educated westerners embraced; many others continued to believe in traditional explanations
  - Witches/witchcraft
- Eventually people came to believe that their environment could be controlled by humans
  - Doctors promoted more scientific approach
  - Writers began to question religious 'miracles'
- Some rethought conceptions of God through a system of thought called deism



# Scientific Revolution – World View



- In **China** the approach to science was more practical – interest in science based on its perceived usefulness
- In **Europe** thinkers were enthralled with the idea of general laws of nature that could explain broad patterns
  - Similar to Ancient Greek, Roman, and Islamic scholars
- Overall, scientists convinced it was fully within the reasoning power of humans to understand the workings of the universe

# Transformation of Europe

## Enlightenment

- Inspired by scientists; how do natural laws affect human society and government?
- **Thomas Hobbes** believed that humans must be controlled by absolute rulers
- **John Locke** sought to understand the impact of laws of nature on human liberties and equality and questioned Hobbes theories
- *Second Treatise of Government*
  - Social contract
  - Consent of the governed
- **Adam Smith** analyzed natural law of supply and demand: *Wealth of Nations*



# Transformation of Europe

## Enlightenment (cont)

- 18<sup>th</sup> C France was the center
  - Philosophes (intellectual philosophers) debated
  - Salons
- **Baron de Montesquieu**
  - Advocated government with three branches sharing power
- **Voltaire**
  - wrote witty criticisms of French monarchy and Catholic Church
- **Rousseau**
  - *Social Contract* – man is born free and everywhere he is in chains
- Most Enlightenment thinkers wrote for each other but there were broad consequences
  - Revolutions based on Enlightenment principles transformed their societies and ushered in a modern age of democracy





# Transformation of Europe

## Political Consolidation



- Smaller states in Europe; constant competition led them to seek power through land exploration and trade claims
- European kings benefitted from Reformation
  - Church lost political power as many Christians became Protestants
- Religion remained important and continued to fragment the Holy Roman Empire
- Strong kings emerged in England, France, and Spain by late 16<sup>th</sup> C.

# Transformation of Europe

## Political Consolidation (cont)

- Hapsburg Family
- Land claims from Spain to Italy to Netherlands to Hungary
  - Appeared as if they might control all of Europe
- Catholic – led to religious conflicts
- Charles V tried to unify Europe
  - experienced strong opposition from French king and Ottoman sultan
- Abdicated his throne and holdings fragmented; son Philip II inherited lands in Spain



# Transformation of Europe

## Political Consolidation (cont)



- **Philip II**
- Spain at height of power
  - Kingdom had been unified by marriage of Ferdinand and Isabelle
    - Sponsored voyages of Columbus
    - Reconquista
- Spanish rulers devoutly Catholic
- Spain rich from New World wealth

# Transformation of Europe

## Political Consolidation (cont)

- **French and Spanish** kings absolute monarchs
  - Hold complete control over kingdoms
- French kings claim **divine right of kings** (God's blessing – legitimacy of royalty across Europe enhanced)
- Louis XIV – Sun King
  - Theatre state
  - Versailles
  - Entertained extravagantly – nobility would forget their complaints against king
  - Likeness surrounded by sun beams
  - L'etat c'est moi summed up absolute rule
- Prussia (emphasized strong military), Austria-Hungary also practiced absolutism





# Transformation of Europe

## Political Consolidation (cont)



- **England and the Netherlands** developed constitutionalism
  - Rulers shared power with a parliament
    - Henry VIII needed parliamentary support in forming the Anglican Church
    - Queen Elizabeth relied on Parliament to fund the navy and finance exploratory voyages
      - English Civil War pitted the king against Parliament
        - King Charles I was beheaded
    - William and Mary (Protestants from the Netherlands) ruled together with Parliament
      - Parliament power of the purse
- Britain and Netherlands growing commercial and colonial powers
  - Government in the Netherlands decentralized by the House of Orange was highly influential

# Absolutism vs Constitutionalism in Early Modern Europe

- Degree of centralization varied
- Rule of law
- Rule over relatively homogeneous populations
- Practiced mercantilism
- Power of rulers shared with parliament
- Recognition of some individual rights
- Highly centralized state
- Rule by divine right of kings
- Degree of homogeneity varied
- Less likely to practice mercantilism
- No sharing of power with parliament
- No recognition of individual rights

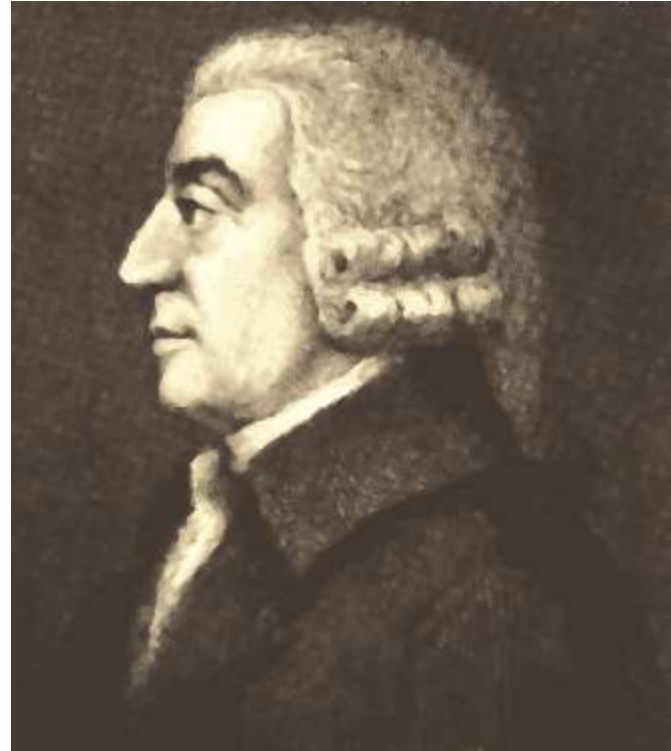
Constitutionalism

Absolutism

# Transformation of Europe

## Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances

- Capitalism
  - Economic system based on private ownership of
  - Free market
- *Wealth of Nations* – invisible hand
  - Supply and demand
- Mercantilism
  - Responsibility of government to promote states' economy



# Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances (cont)



- Growth of banks and banking
  - Deposit funds
  - Secure loans
- Insurance companies formed
- Joint stock companies organized commercial ventures
- East India Company
- Most joint-stock companies formed in Britain and the Netherlands
  - Laws were supportive
- In absolutist government they were more likely to control ventures directly



# Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances (cont)

- Capitalist system largely replaced guild system
  - Entrepreneurs sought ways to operate without guilds which represented collective, not individual efforts and did not emphasize profit-making
- Putting out system



# Transformation of Europe Development of Capitalism and Technological Advances (cont)



- Technological advances contributed to the transformation of Europe
  - Altered inventions to suit their needs
  - Modified hulls for the Atlantic
- Compass was improved
- Mapmaking – Mercator projection
- European advances in metalwork allowed for cannons – used Chinese gunpowder
  - Led to buildup of European military might



# Transformation of Europe

## Demographic and Social Changes

- Rapid population growth
- Healthier diets due to increase in food from expanding trade networks
- Old diseases less deadly
- Increased life span
- Dip during Thirty Years' War
  - After population levels continued to rise





# Transformation of Europe

## Demographic and Social Changes (cont)

- Commerce increased and led to rapid urbanization
- London, Paris, Madrid, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm
- \*Population growth allowed for
  - rapid economic expansion
  - provided fuel for European settlement in the New World





# Transformation of Europe

## Demographic and Social Changes (cont)



- Social life changed
- Wealth to urban areas and rural (putting out system)
- People purchased more goods, expanded economy
- Financial independence; young people own homes
- Marriages not longer for economic interest; marry for love

# Transformation of Europe

## Overall

- Mutually reinforcing cultural, political and economic components that changed the power balance in the world
- Older civilizations in decline or holding their own
- Small European states flexing their muscles
- Changes encouraged Europeans to venture across the seas to join the hemispheres