

# WHII SOL Review Packet 1

# The Renaissance

- The Renaissance marked the “rebirth” of classical knowledge and the “birth” of the modern world
- The Renaissance started in the Italian City-states and spread to Northern Europe



# Locations of major religions (in 1500 A.D.)

- Judaism: Europe and the Middle East
- Christianity: Europe and the Middle East
- Islam: parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe
- Hinduism: India and part of Southeast Asia
- Buddhism: East and Southeast Asia



# Regional Trading Patterns

- Silk Roads across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- Western European sea and river trade
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

\*\*\*Exchange of products and ideas\*\*\*



# Conflicts With the Church – The Reformation

- Merchant wealth challenged the Church view of usury
- German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church
- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict
- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict



	<u>Church</u>	<u>Views</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Martin Luther	Lutheran	- Salvation through faith alone, Bible is ultimate authority, all humans equal before God	- 95 Theses, birth of the Protestant Church
John Calvin	Calvinist	- Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life and strong work ethic	- Expansion of the Protestant movement
King Henry VIII	Anglican	- Dismissed authority of the Pope in Rome	- divorced, broke ties with Rome, headed national Church of England, took wealth and land from Catholic Church
Elizabeth I	Anglican	- Tolerance for dissenters	- Expansion and colonialism, victory over Spanish Armada in 16588

# The Reformation

- In Germany:
  - Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism
  - Hapsburgs supported Catholic Church
  - Conflict led to the Thirty Years War
- In France
  - Huguenots granted freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes
  - Cardinal Richelieu changed focus of Thirty Years War from religious to political conflict

# The Reformation (cont.)

- Catholic Reformation
  - “Counter”-Reformation
  - Council of Trent reaffirmed Catholic doctrine
  - Society of Jesus (Jesuits) spread doctrine around the world
  - Inquisition reinforced Catholic doctrine
- The Reformation led to the growth of secularism, individualism, and eventual religious tolerance



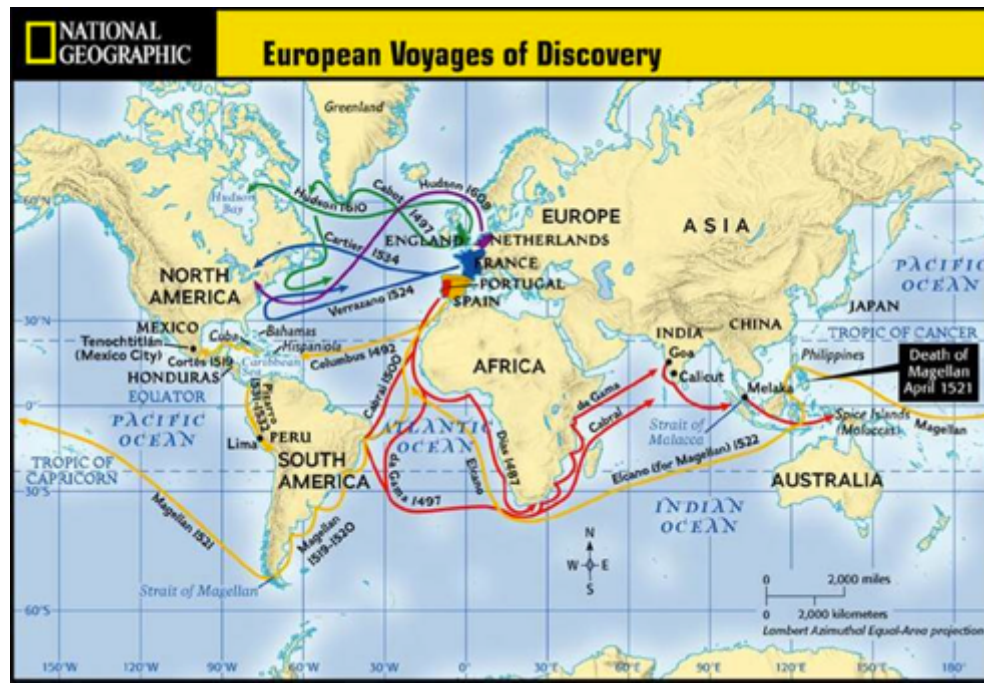
# Gutenberg Printing Press

- Led to the growth of literacy and the printing of the Bible in multiple languages
- Spread ideas of Reformation and Renaissance



# Reasons for Exploration During “Age of Discovery”

- Demand for gold, spices, natural resources
- Support for diffusion of Christianity
- Political and economic competition between European empires
- Innovations in navigational arts (European and Islamic origin)



<u>Explorer</u>	<u>Sailed For:</u>	<u>Accomplishment</u>
Prince Henry the Navigator	Portugal	Mapped African Coast – Innovator
Christopher Columbus	Spain	“discovered” New World
Hernando Cortez	Spain	Conquered Aztecs in Mexico
Francisco Pizarro	Spain	Conquered Incas in Peru
Ferdinand Magellan	Spain	First to circumnavigate the globe
Francis Drake	England	Circumnavigated the globe, privateer for Elizabeth I
Jacques Cartier	France	Discovered and explored St. Lawrence River
Vasco Da Gama	Portugal	Reached India by sailing around Cape of Good Hope

# Effects of European Migration

- Americas:
  - Expansion of overseas territorial claims
  - Demise of Inca and Aztec Empires
  - Legacy of rigid class system and dictatorial rule in Latin America
  - Forced migration of Africans into slavery
  - Colonies imitation of parent country
- Africa:
  - European trading posts along the coasts
  - Trade in slaves, gold, and other products
- Asia:
  - Colonization by small groups of merchants
  - Influence of trading companies

# Columbian Exchange

- Exchange of products, resources, and ideas between the Old World and the New World



# Triangle Trade



# Ottoman Empire

- Original location was Asia Minor. The Ottoman Empire captured Constantinople and renamed it Istanbul. The world religion of Islam served as a unifying force. They specialized in the trade of coffee and ceramics.



# Mughal India

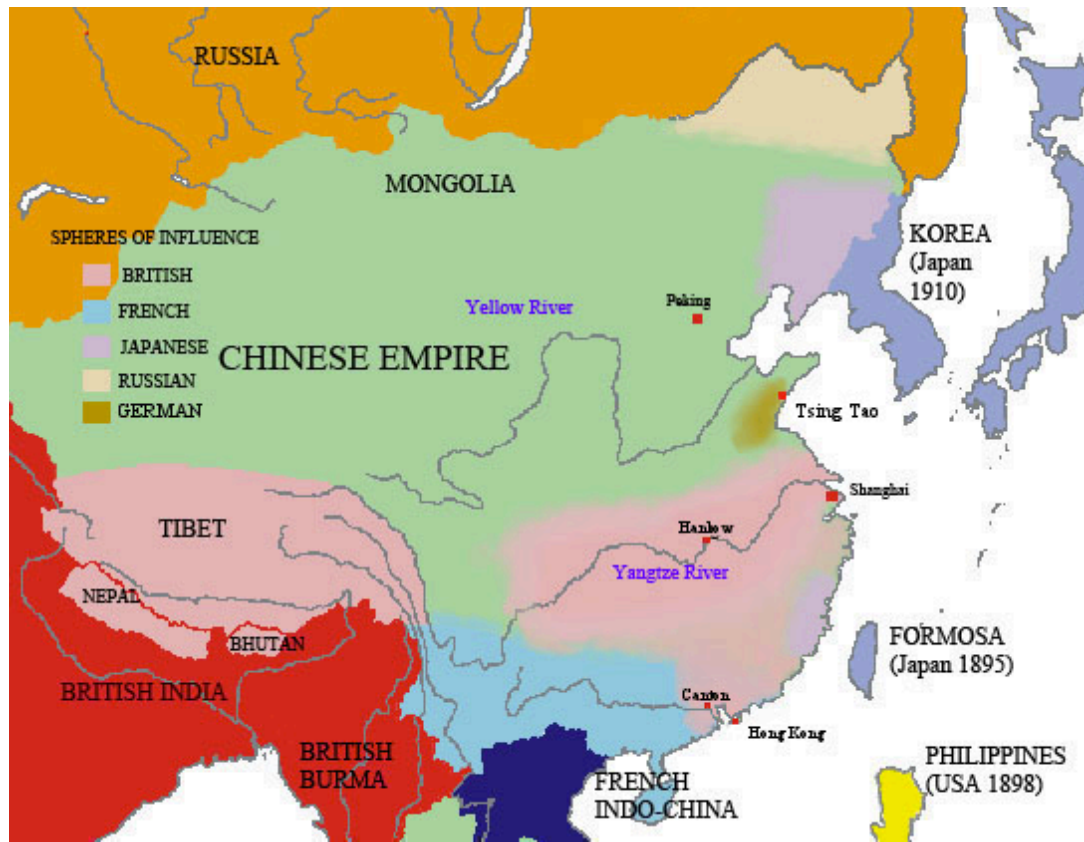
- Established in North India. The Mughal rulers spread the world religion of Islam into India. A major architectural landmark built by one of the Mughal rulers is the Taj Mahal.





# China

- Established foreign enclaves to control trade with foreigners. This caused increased demand for Chinese goods like tea and porcelain in Europe.



# Japan

- Characterized by a powerless emperor controlled by a military leader known as a Shogun. They adopted a policy of isolation to limit foreign influence.



# African Trade

- Exports: slaves, raw materials (ivory)
- Imports: manufactured goods, corn, peanuts



# Mercantilism

- An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become “self-sufficient”
- Based on the idea that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country