

## CIVILIZATION: Western Europe 1450-1750

<b>Geographic Description:</b>	Western Europe is blessed with many navigable rivers the criss-cross the continent this will foster internal trade during this time period; the Italian city-states and their respective merchants become the middlemen in bringing the desirable Asian luxury goods from the east to countries in Western Europe...but not until Commercial Rev
<b>P</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of centralized monarchies and the nation-state: feudalism is declining and absolutism is developing and is the government found throughout the continent by the 1600s</li> <li>• 1453 ends the <b>100ys War</b> between England and France</li> <li>• The <b>Protestant Reformation</b> gives princes and monarchs political power in religious affairs where prior the Catholic Church dominated religious-political matters; examples include the northern princes of the Holy Roman Empire converting to Protestant sects to have political authority and <b>Henry VIII</b> breaking away from the Catholic Church after being denied an annulment' he forms the Anglican Church also know as the Church of England</li> <li>• each countries borders are well defined leaving very little room for expansion; countries begin to look overseas to conquest new territory once the Age of Exploration begins in late 1400s through the 1600s</li> <li>• Portugal and Spain lead the way in what is called the <b>Iberian Wave of exploration</b> and later the Netherlands, France and English join in the <b>Northern Wave of Exploration</b></li> <li>• By the 1600s counties use mercantilism to monopolize trade</li> <li>• Colonies are established in the "<b>New World</b>" and not so much in the Eastern Hemisphere because of the "<b>Guns, Germs and Steel</b>" concept</li> <li>• <b>The Age of Absolutism</b> gets challenged by the <b>Enlightenment</b> which is part of the Age of Reason; This is first successfully seen in England with the signing of the <b>English Bill of Rights in 1689</b> which is also know as the <b>Glorious Revolution</b>; <b>Enlightenment philosophers</b> challenge traditional societies and Absolute governments by stressing the idea that humans are capable of making decisions; philosophers include <b>Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau</b>; this movement dominates politics in the 1700s where one will see Enlightened Despots rule or Revolutions occur such as the French in 1789</li> </ul>
<b>E</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in trade will lead to more profits by merchants and luxury time; money is invested in arts and the Renaissance begins in Italy in the 1350s</li> <li>• <b>Capitalism</b> is developing internally within the continent for many countries</li> <li>• Once the Age of Exploration occurs and colonies are established <b>mercantilism</b> is part of the economy; this stresses the idea the colonies exist to benefit the Mother Country by being a source of raw materials and places to ship finished good to. This becomes the economy of the colonies in the Americas by the 1500s and 1600s; in the Eastern Hemisphere where colonization is not as common, trading companies are established to control trade (<b>British, French, Dutch East India Trading Companies</b>). These companies trade with ports in India, Spice Islands, and China and sail under the respective flag to create trade monopolies; they are more indirect form of mercantilism</li> </ul>
<b>R</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Renaissance moves northward, it leads to the <b>Protestant Reformation</b></li> <li>• It begins when <b>Martin Luther hangs 95 Theses on the door of the Wittenberg Church</b> protesting against the <b>sale of indulgences</b>; following suit is <b>Calvin</b> and <b>predestination</b> and <b>Henry VIII with Anglicanism</b></li> <li>• Several new Christian sects emerge which includes Lutheranism, Calvinism, Anglicanism, Presbyterians, Baptists etc....There is <b>NO LONGER RELIGIOUS UNITY ACROSS THE CONTINENT</b></li> <li>• The Catholic Church responds with the <b>Catholic/Counter Reformation</b>; the Church basically feels that their practices are perfectly acceptably and the Bible is not the only source of faith unlike Luther and Calvin; seminary schools for priests are set up; the <b>Society of Jesus (Jesuits)</b> are formed under the founder <b>Ignatius Loyola</b>, a court is set-up to trial heretics called the <b>Inquisition</b> and people, mostly females are accused of witchcraft</li> </ul>
<b>S</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing development of the Middle Class particularly artisans and merchants</li> <li>• Since feudalism is declining and monarchs power is increasing there is a decline in the power of the nobles</li> <li>• Women remain subservient</li> <li>• Large families are found in rural areas</li> </ul>
<b>I</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Renaissance→Protestant Reformation→Scientific Revolution→Enlightenment</b></li> <li>• Intellectual thought continues to develop throughout the time period beginning with Renaissance that starts in Italy and spreads Northward by the 1500s, the Scientific Revolution challenges the traditions of Church in the 1600s and leads to the Enlightenment of the 1700s.</li> <li>• <b>Scientific Rev + Enlightenment =Age of Reason</b></li> <li>• Scientific Rev brought forth scientist who embraced the Humanistic spirit and questioned the traditions of the Church that they felt needed to scientifically proven: <b>Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Descartes and Bacon</b></li> <li>• The Enlightenment carries the questioning theme through to the Absolute governments of Europe (<b>Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire</b>)</li> <li>• <b>The Age of Exploration</b> which begins in the mid 1400s gets Europe to look outward and begins a curiosity with world outside of Europe; improvements on Arab and Chinese navigational and shipping technology allows this time period to be successful</li> </ul>
<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renaissance begins in Italy because of its connection with the Roman past and its access to trade routes outside of Europe</li> <li>• Famous Renaissance artists include <b>da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael</b></li> <li>• Writers include <b>Shakespeare and Machiavelli</b> (also politician)</li> </ul>
<b>Decline:</b>	There is no decline; Western Europe moves into a new period (1750-1914) the Age of Industrialization and Western European domination of Globe
<b>Global connections/ interactions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe develops internally and begins to increase its focus on trade outside of Europe (The World Shrinks...) beginning with Portugal and Spain; Portugal begins to map the coast of Africa in 1433, the same year Zheng He dies and Ming China makes a bureaucratic decision to isolate themselves and have trade come to them.</li> <li>• Another powerful area is emerging and that is the Ottoman Empire, however they are far more focused on conquest and administration of their new territories than they are trade</li> <li>• Western Europe appears to be very powerful, but in comparison to the major civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere they can simply compete for trade dominance</li> <li>• In the 1500s, conquest of the Americas begins after Columbus accidentally discovers the Western Hemisphere; this is more easily done than in the Eastern Hemisphere because the Europeans, particularly Spain, have gunpowder, steel weapons and armor, horses and diseases that the natives lack</li> <li>• In the 1600s you see the French, Dutch and British offset the Portuguese in the Asian Sea Trade Network /Indian Ocean Trade Network but it isn't until Industrialization in the next unit (1750-1914) that the Western Europeans can begin the conquest of civilizations in the eastern Hemisphere</li> </ul>