THE EARLY MODERN ERA, Mid-1400’s to mid 1700’s

Introduction: Globalization

I. The Transformation of Europe
   A. The Renaissance
      1. Italian city-states
      2. Scholarly works
         Machiavelli, *The Prince*
      3. Science
         Copernicus
      4. Literature
         Cervantes
         Shakespeare
      5. Art
         Michelangelo
         Da Vinci
   B. Other changes
      A. Technological developments
   C. Results
The Age of Exploration

I. Before the Europeans

A. China
   1. Admiral Zhenghe (1371-1433)
   2. End of voyages

II. Europeans

A. Motives—“God, Gold and Glory”

B. Portugal
   1. Prince Henry, the Navigator

C. Spain and Expansion to the Americas
   1. Ferdinand and Isabella
   2. Christopher Columbus

D. Results
   1. The Columbian Exchange
The Americas in 1492

I. Societies of Native Americans
   A. Brief background

II. The Inca
   A. Location
   B. Empire and society
      1. Technological achievements
      2. The quipu

II. The Aztecs
   A. Location
   B. Society
   C. Religion
   D. Human Sacrifice

IV. European Contact
   A. The Conquistador
      1. Hernando Cortez (1485-1547)
      2. Arrives in Mexico in 1519—tie to Quetzalcoatl
      3. Impact in Aztecs
   B. The Inca Demise
      1. Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475-1541)
      2. Atahualpa

V. After the Conquest
   A. The Encomienda System
B. Role of Catholic Priests
   1. Bartolome de Las Casas

VI. Role of other Europeans

   A. French
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I. The Atlantic Slave Trade in Perspective

   A. Slavery in different cultures
   B. Not always based on race

II. Emergence of Atlantic Slave Trade

   A. Role of Ottoman Turks
   B. Role of the Portuguese
   C. Labor issues in Western Hemisphere
   D. Racism
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I. Beginnings of The Protestant Reformation, ca. 1517-1615

A. Pairing of the Renaissance and the Reformation
B. Power of the Catholic Church
C. Early reformers—Humanist thinkers
   1. Erasmus (1466-1536)
   2. Francois Rabelais
D. Problems with the church—the critics’ complaints
E. Protestants—definition

II. Birth of the Protestant Church

A. Martin Luther (1483-1546)
   1. Background
   2. Faith struggles
   3. Practice of selling indulgences
   4. Luther’s reaction—95 Theses—1517
   5. Council of Worms, Germany
   6. The Lutheran Church

B. John Calvin (1509-1564)
   1. Background
   2. Predestination
   3. Enforced Morality
   4. Calvinists in Europe and abroad

C. King Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547)
   1. Background
      a. Catherine of Aragon
      b. Anne Boleyn
   2. The Church of England
III. The Catholic Church Reacts

A. The Counter Reformation
   1. Rooting out heresy
   2. Missionary Activity
      a. Ignatius of Loyola and the Society of Jesus—1534. The Jesuits

B. The Catholic Reformation
   1. The Council of Trent (1545-1563)—reforms

IV. The Problem of Intolerance

A. Examples of Religious intolerance

V. Wars of Religion

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   1. The Spanish Armada—1588

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   A. Holy Roman Empire
   B. The Habsburgs
   C. Countries involved
   D. The Treaty of Westphalia
   E. Results

II. Changing Warfare

   A. The War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)
      1. Treaty of Utrecht

III. The Changing Political Face of Europe

   A. Absolutism
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      2. Examples
         a. France—King Louis XIV ("The Sun King")
            • Reigned from 1661-1715
            • Divine Right of Kings
         b. Russia—The Czars
            • Ivan IV (r. 1533-1584)—Ivan the Terrible
            • Czar Peter I, Peter the Great (r. 1682-1725)

   B. Representative Governments
      1. Definition
      2. Examples
         a. The Netherlands—The Dutch Republic
b. England—Constitutional Monarchy

- Parliament
- The Stuart Kings and Parliament
  - James I
  - Charles I
  - The English Civil War
  - The Commonwealth
    - Oliver Cromwell
  - The Restoration—1660
- The Glorious Revolution—1688
- 1707—Great Britain
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I. What is the Age of Reason?

A. “Dare to Know!”
B. A new way of looking at Life, the Universe and Everything

II. The Baroque Period—1600’s-1700’s

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B. Art and Architecture
   1. Gianlorenzo Bernini (1598-1680)
   2. Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)
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   1. George Federick Handel (1685-1750)
   2. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1759)

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A. How have people understood their world in the past?
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   1. Early understanding of science
C. How do things change in the 17th century?
   1. Francis Bacon (1561-1626)—“Knowledge is power!”
      a. The Scientific Method
   2. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)—“I think therefore I am.”
   3. Thomas Hobbs (1588-1679)—the role of the state

IV. The Scientific Revolution (1600-1750)

A. The Scientists
   1. Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)
2. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
3. Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

B. Technological Improvements

V. The Enlightenment (1675-1800)

A. Philosophical movement
B. The Philosophers
   1. John Locke (1632-1704)
      a. empiricism
      b. Contract Theory of Government
   2. Baron de Montesquieu
      a. Best form of government—the republic
   3. Voltaire (1694-1778)

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A. 1453—Fall of Constantinople—Istanbul
B. Religious tolerance
C. The Golden Age
   1. Suleiman the Magnificent (r. 1520-1566)
D. Government
E. Society, Culture and Thought
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   1. Popularity of Sufism—ex.—The dervishes
G. Ottoman Decline—“The Sick man of Europe”

II. Persia—The Safavid Empire

A. Shiite dynasty
B. It’s peak under Shah Abbas I (r. 1587-1629)
C. Changes in Shi’ism
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   A. Political Revolution
   B. Social Revolution
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   A. Figures from 1800 and 1914
   B. Emigration and capitalism
   C. The World’s economy
   D. Imbalance
   E. Western colonization
   F. The West vs. the Rest
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I. Political vs. Social revolution
   A. Political: The American Revolution
   B. Social: The French Revolution
   C. Common Elements

II. The American Revolution, 1763-1783 (or 1789)
   A. Colonies in British North America
   B. Salutary Neglect
   C. French and Indian War
   D. New taxes
   E. Colonial Response

III. Independence of British Colonies
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   B. Declaration of Independence
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      • Locke’s Contract Theory of Government

IV. Creation of Government for United States
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   B. U.S. Constitution 1787

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A. Financial woes
B. Unjust economic system
C. Role of the classes?

II. The Tense Origins

A. The Estates General: Origins
B. King Louis XVI
C. Stalemate
D. National Assembly
E. Oath of the Tennis Court
F. The King Reacts

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A. Dissatisfaction of the poor: Some figures
B. Storming of the Bastille
   • July 14, 1789
   • Why?
C. The National Assembly (again!)
D. Countryside uprisings

IV. National Assembly takes charge

A. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen,
   August, 1789
B. Power of the King?
C. Deadlock (again)
D. The Poor of Paris—Poor Woman—respond
V. New Laws for France

A. National Assembly in Paris
B. City vs. Country

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A. War!
   • Why?
B. Fate of prisoners
C. King and Queen executed, 1793

VII. Trouble in the Government

A. Factions
   • The Jacobins
B. Role of Robespierre
   • Committee of Public Safety
   • “The Reign of Terror”

VIII. To make a long story a little less long….

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C. Reaction of Europe
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E. A new Monarch for France

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   A. Toussaint L’Ouverture (1746-1803)
   B. Second Independent National in the Western Hemisphere
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   B. Venezuela and Argentina
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      • Problems

V. Mexico
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   B. 1822
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VI. Brazil
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   B. Emperor Pedro I
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   C. Technological Innovation
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      • Commercial Capitalism
   B. Adam Smith
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III. Karl Marx—Marxism
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   B. Friendship with Friedrich Engels
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   B. Thoughts on Religion
   C. Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
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   B. Plays out between 1750-1914
   C. Shared language, heritage, culture
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III. Nations that unite
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      • European opinion
      • Independence—1830
   B. Italy
      • Number of small states
      • Giuseppi Mazzini (1805-1872)
         ○ Young Italy movement
      • Giuseppi Garibaldi
      • Italy united in 1870
   C. Germany
      • Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898)
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   A. The Jews
      • Wanted a homeland
      • Zionism
         o Theodor Herzl
         o 1948—State of Israel
   
   B. The Irish
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      • Fenians
      • 1905 Sinn Fein—“Ourselves Alone!”
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   B. Role of John Stuart Mill
   C. Representative Democracy
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   A. No competition
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   B. Role of businessmen
   C. National rivalries
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IV. Scramble for Empire
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V. U.S. Imperialism
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   B. Spanish-American War
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VI. Justification for Imperialism
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II. Colonial States and African Societies
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III. Christian Missionaries and African Culture
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III. Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution
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   B. Fascist Italy--1922
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      • “The Final Solution”
   B. The Camps
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