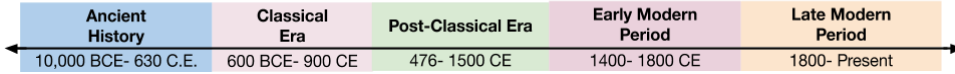


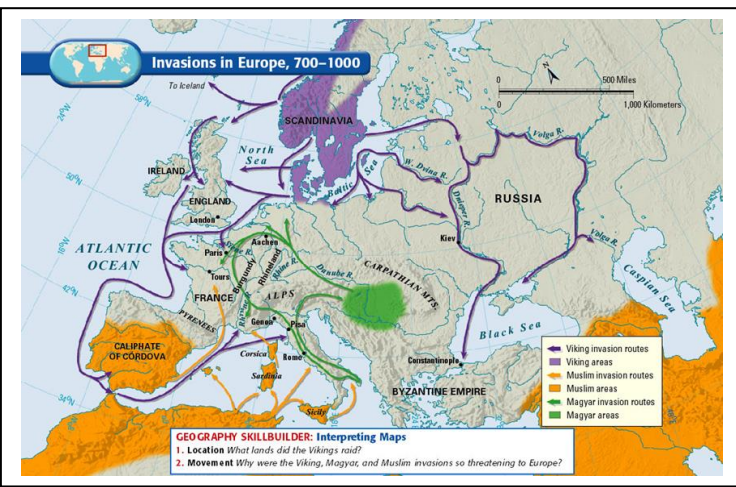
Spring Aim #1: How does Europe develop after the fall of Rome?

Timeline of Human History



Mini Lecture

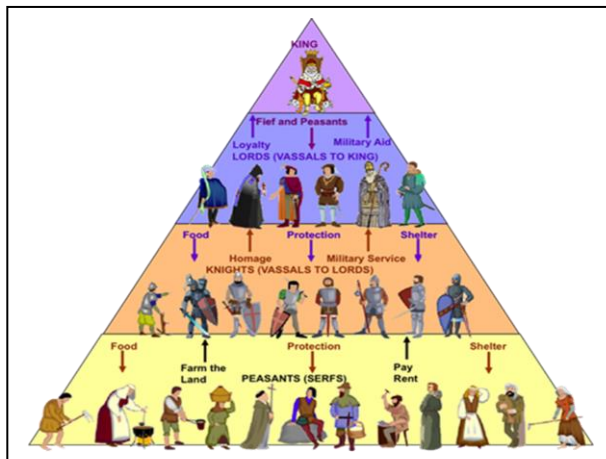
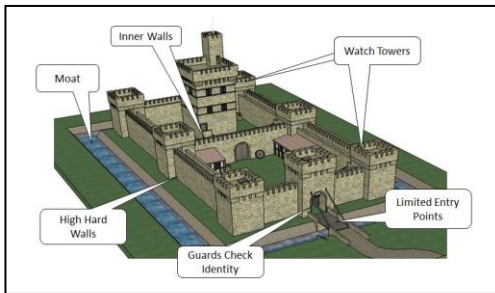
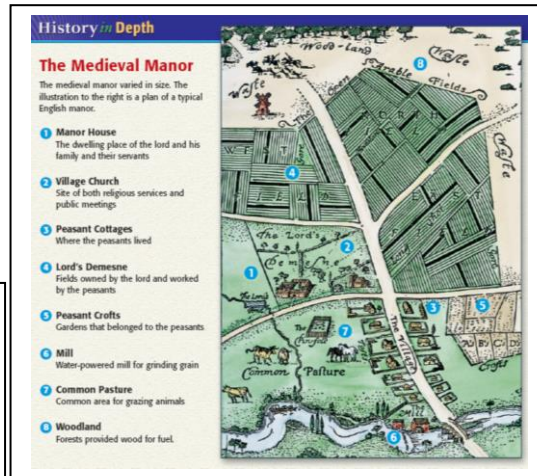
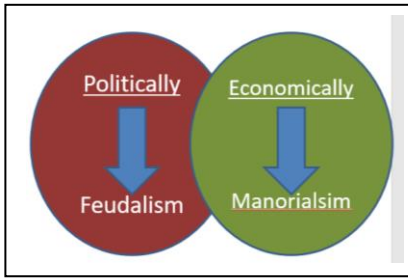
1. After the Roman empire fell in 476, Western Europe was cut off from advanced cultures in Asia, overrun by invaders, and divided.
2. The period from 500 to 1000 is sometimes called the **Dark Ages**- lacking advancements and learning. It was also politically divided and trade was slow.
3. However, it was a time when Greco-Roman, Germanic, and Christian traditions slowly blended to create a new, medieval civilization called the **Middle Ages**.
4. In the early Middle Ages, Germanic tribes, such as the **Franks**, divided Western Europe.
5. In 486, Clovis, king of the Franks, conquered Gaul, later to become France. Clovis followed his own customs but also kept Roman customs and converted to Christianity.
6. In the 600s, Islam began in Arabia. Muslims, or believers in Islam, created a huge and expanding empire. When a Muslim army crossed into France, Charles Martel and his Frankish warriors fought them at the battle of Tours in 732. Muslims ruled in Spain, but did not advance farther into Western Europe.
7. In 768, Charles Martel's grandson, also named Charles, became king of the Franks. He built an empire covering what are now France, Germany, and part of Italy, and he was known as **Charlemagne**, or Charles the Great. Later, the pope crowned him the new emperor of the Romans.
8. Charlemagne worked, in his 46-year rule, to unite his kingdom by fighting off invaders, conquering peoples, spreading Christianity, and further blending Germanic, Roman, and Christian traditions. He set up an orderly government, naming nobles to rule locally. Charlemagne regarded education as another way to unify his kingdom. He brought back Latin learning across his empire and encouraged the creation of local schools.
9. After Charlemagne's death in 814, his sons battled for power and his grandsons split up the empire.
10. About 900, nomads called Magyars settled in what is present-day Hungary. They overran Eastern Europe and moved into Germany, France, and Italy, but they were eventually pushed back.
11. Also, in the late 700s the **Vikings** from Scandinavia began to invade towns along coasts and rivers in Europe. The Vikings were skilled sailors and explorers. They settled and mixed with local peoples in England, Ireland, northern France, and parts of Russia, bringing their culture with them.



Review Questions:

1. Name three things that Charlemagne did to unify his kingdom.
2. What happened to Charlemagne's empire after his death?
3. What traditions blended to form the new, medieval culture?

Spring Aim #2: How did feudalism and manorialism shape medieval life?



Mini Lecture

1. Medieval society was a network of mutual duties. Even kings and nobles exchanged vows of service and loyalty. These vows were part of a new political and legal system called **feudalism**, which was the basis of European life during the Middle Ages.
2. Feudalism was a decentralized political system with a structure of lords and lesser lords, called vassals. Lords and their vassals exchanged pledges, which was called the **feudal contract**. In this contract, lords expected military service, payments, and loyalty from vassals. In return, they granted vassals protection and parcels of land, called **fiefs**, or estates.
3. By the 1100s, many nobles lived in castles, which served as fortresses.
4. All nobles had a place in this structured/rigid hierarchal society where social mobility was impossible. For nobles, war was a way of life. Many trained from boyhood to become **knights**. They learned to ride horseback, fight, and care for weapons. They competed in mock battles called tournaments.
5. Noblewomen, too, participated in the warrior society. They took over estates while their husbands were at war, and might even fight to defend their lands. A few learned to read or write. All were expected to learn spinning, weaving, and the supervising of servants.
6. Knights were expected to follow a code of ideal conduct, called **chivalry**. It required them to be brave, loyal, and honest, to fight fairly, to treat captured knights well, and to protect the weak. Troubadours, or wandering musicians, often sang about knights and ladies. Their songs formed the basis for medieval romances, or epic stories and poems.
7. The **manor**, or lord's estate, was central to the feudal economy. Manors were self-sufficient, producing all that their people needed.
8. Most peasants on manors were **serfs**, who were bound to the land. Although they were not slaves, serfs could not leave the manor without permission. They had to work the lord's lands several days a week, pay fees, and get permission to marry.
9. In return, they were allowed to farm several acres for themselves and received protection during war. Their work was harsh, and hunger and disease were common. Yet they found times to celebrate, such as Christmas, Easter, and dozens of Christian festivals each year.

Feudalism and the Manor Economy

Feudalism	The World of Knights and Nobles	The Manor
Feudalism was a political system in which powerful lords divided their land among lesser lords. In exchange, the lesser lords pledged service and loyalty to the greater lord.	Warfare was a way of life, as nobles battled for power. Noblewomen supervised estates. Knights practiced chivalry, protecting the weak.	The lord's estate included one or more villages, the surrounding lands, and the peasants who lived there. The manor was the heart of the feudal economy.

Review Questions:

1. Describe the feudal contract.
2. What were serfs required to do?
3. What was chivalry?

Spring Aim #3: How did the Roman Catholic Church play a vital role in medieval life?



RELIGIOUS WORLD
THE CHURCH
(Pope, Bishops, etc.)

VS.

SECULAR WORLD
THE STATE
(Emperors, Kings, etc.)



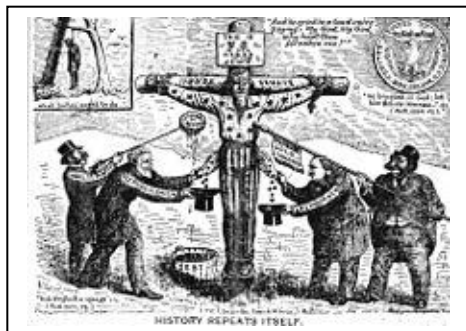
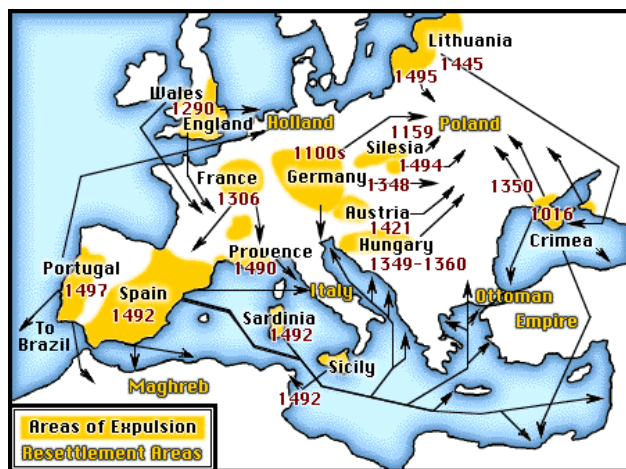
POWER



Mini Lecture

1. During the Middle Ages, the **Roman Catholic Church** controlled the spiritual life of Christians in Western Europe but was also the strongest worldly or **secular** force. It became known as “The Authority”.
2. Most Europeans were religious Christians aiming to gain salvation.
3. Church officials were closely linked to secular rulers. Clergy might even be nobles with lands and armies. They also became very wealthy by collecting **tithe** and donations.
4. For most people, village churches were the center of community/social life and provided moral guidance. Their parish priest celebrated mass and administered **sacraments**, or sacred rites to gain them salvation.
5. Church doctrine (principle) also taught that men and women were equal before God. Some chose to live a religious life in **monasteries** or **convents**.
6. About 530, a monk named Benedict created rules governing monastery life. They required vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, or purity. In time, this Benedictine Rule was used by monasteries and convents across Europe.
7. As God’s representatives on Earth, medieval **popes** eventually claimed **papal supremacy**, or authority over kings and emperors.
8. The Church had its own courts and body of laws, known as **canon law**, and issued punishments. One was **excommunication**, or the withholding of sacraments and Christian burial. This condemned a sinner to hell. In addition, rulers could be punished by the pope with an **interdict**. This barred entire towns, regions, or kingdoms from receiving sacraments and Christian burial.
9. The Church also used its authority to end warfare among nobles by declaring times of peace known as the **Truce of God**.
10. However, as Church wealth and power grew, so did corruption. Monks and nuns ignored their vows. Throughout the Middle Ages, there were calls for reform. In the early 900s, Abbot Berno of Cluny brought back the Benedictine Rule. Over the next 200 years, monasteries and convents copied these reforms.
11. In the Middle Ages, Jewish communities also existed all across Europe. Yet by the late 1000s, prejudice against Jewish people had increased. The Church eventually issued orders forbidding Jews from owning land or having certain jobs.
12. During the Middle Ages, popes and the Church spread their influence across Europe. European rulers, too, grew more powerful. However, this increase in power often resulted in conflict. Rulers of the Holy Roman Empire, which extended from Germany to Italy, often confronted the pope over the appointment of Church officials.
13. In 1076 the pope excommunicated Emperor Henry IV and threatened to crown a new emperor. Henry was forced to humble himself to the pope as a sinner, and Gregory forgave him.
14. By the 1200s, the Church reached its peak of power. In 1198, Pope Innocent III took office and claimed supremacy over all other rulers. He excommunicated the English and French kings, and placed their kingdoms under interdict, barring people from religious sacraments. He also launched a holy war against heretics in southern France, killing tens of thousands.
15. In the Middle Ages, the Church controlled and persevered learning/knowledge. Furthermore, in a time of division and chaos, it provided to some extent unity and stability- as the successor to the Roman Empire.

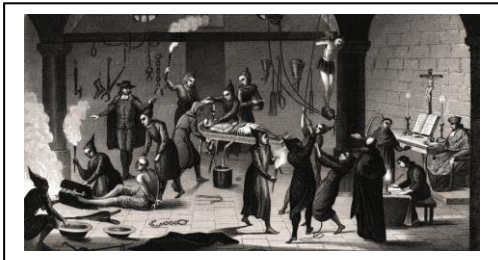
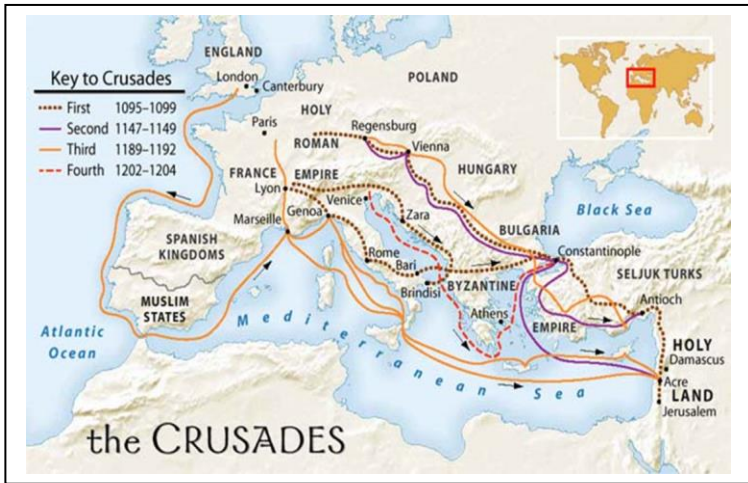
Spread of Christianity in Europe 1050



Review Questions:

1. What two actions could the Church take to punish Christians?
2. Medieval popes claimed authority over kings and emperors. What was this called?
3. How did the Medieval Church gain so much religious and secular power?

Spring Aim #4: How did the Crusades change life in Europe and beyond?



Mini Lecture

- The Crusades were a series of wars (1095-1291) in which Christians fought Muslims for control of Middle Eastern lands. The Crusades were destructive, but ultimately opened a wider world to Europeans and increased the pace of change.
- In 1071, Seljuk Turks conquered Byzantine lands in Asia Minor and then moved into the Holy Land. The Byzantine emperor asked Pope Urban II for help, and Urban in the **Council of Clermont** (1095) launched the Crusades to free the Holy Land.
- There were different motives from various people for fighting in the Crusades.
 - The Pope aimed to strengthen the power of the Church and heal the Schism.
 - Nobles and monarchs joined for power, land, and wealth.
 - Peasants and serfs fought to escape their harsh life in Europe.
 - Everyday Europeans fought for religious forgiveness & passion, as well as travel & adventure.
- Only the First Crusade was a success for Christians, who captured Jerusalem in 1099. In the Second Crusade, Jerusalem fell to the great Muslim leader Saladin. He agreed to reopen the city to Christian pilgrims after crusaders failed to take Jerusalem in the Third Crusade.
- By the Fourth Crusade in 1202, knights were fighting other Christians to help Venice against its Byzantine trade rivals. Crusaders captured and looted the Byzantine capital, Constantinople.
- The Crusades had many lasting effects.
 - The Crusades left a legacy of hatred in the Middle East and Europe.
 - The Byzantine Empire was weakened, while the Church's power began to decline.
 - They also produced vast changes in society. In the Middle East, Muslims began to reunify. In Europe, trade increased. The Crusades encouraged the growth of a money economy.
 - Monarchs gained the right to collect taxes to support the Crusades and their powers increased. The experiences of crusaders in the Muslim world introduced and opened up Europe to new places, which led to curiosity, travel, trade, and exploration.
 - In 1271, Venetian Marco Polo headed for China and returned home to write a book. His and the crusaders' experiences brought new knowledge to Europe.
- Religious passion continued in Europe, however. Around 1100, Christian kingdoms in Spain began a struggle called the **Reconquista**, or reconquest. The purpose was to expel Muslims, who had lived there since the 700s.
- In 1469, **Ferdinand and Isabella** married, unifying Spain. They captured the last Muslim stronghold, Granada, in 1492.
- Under Muslim rule, Christians, Jews, and Muslims had been able to live together. However, Ferdinand and Isabella wanted to impose religious, as well as political, uniformity on their diverse peoples. So, with the help of the **Inquisition**, they launched a brutal campaign against Muslims and Jews. Those found guilty of heresy were burned at the stake. More than 150,000 people, mostly Muslims and Jews, fled Spain, taking their skills and learning with them.

Graphic Summary: The Crusades

Causes

- People want to free the Holy Land from Seljuk control.
- Many people want to get rich and gain new land.
- Some people want to see new places.

The Crusades

Effects

- Trade increases.
- People of different religions grow to hate each other.
- Popes become more powerful.
- Feudal kings become more powerful.
- Renting land helps to free serfs.
- Europeans become interested in traveling.
- People learn about other cultures.

Review Questions:

- How did the Crusades change Europe?
- What was the Reconquista?
- List one cause and one effect of the Inquisition

Spring Aim #5: How were the High Middle Ages a time of great revival?

Romanesque Church

Stone w/ thick walls & small windows
fortress-like & dim lighted



Gothic Church

Pointed arches, tall stained glass windows &
flying buttresses



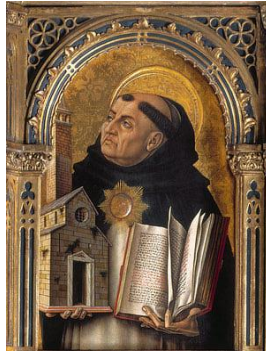
Mini Lecture

1. Europe in the High Middle Ages experienced a blossoming of education, literature, and the arts. This was influenced by increased prosperity, contact with other cultures, and the rediscovery of ancient learning.
2. Education gained importance. By the 1100s, schools sprang up near cathedrals, some evolving into the first universities.
3. Muslim scholars had translated the works of Aristotle and other Greeks into Arabic. In Muslim Spain, they were translated into Latin, the language of European scholars.
4. In the 1100s, the new translations initiated a revolution in learning. The Greek philosophers had used reason to discover truth; Christians believed that the Church was the final authority. Christian scholars struggled with this reason-based, rather than faith-based, approach. To resolve the conflict, they began to use reason to support Christian beliefs. This method is known as **scholasticism**. The most famous scholastic was Thomas Aquinas. He wrote *Summa theologiae* to prove that faith and reason exist in harmony.
5. Scientific learning also reached Europe, including translations of Hippocrates on medicine and Euclid on geometry. Europeans adopted the more streamlined Hindu-Arabic numerals over cumbersome Roman numerals, allowing later scientists and mathematicians to make great strides.
6. Latin remained the language of Europe's scholars and churchmen. However, new literature emerged in the vernacular, or everyday languages of ordinary people. This change brought a flowering of literary works, including the *Song of Roland*, a French epic poem of chivalry; *Divine Comedy*, the Italian classic poem of heaven, hell, and purgatory by Dante Alighieri; and a portrait of English medieval life, the *Canterbury Tales*, by Geoffrey Chaucer.
7. Architecture and the arts also flourished. Fortress-like Romanesque churches gave way to the Gothic style. Its key feature was flying buttresses—exterior stone supports that permitted thinner, higher walls and massive windows, bringing light and height to cathedrals.
8. Other arts during the period include stained glass, religious paintings, and woven wall hangings. A famous example is the Bayeux Tapestry, an embroidered illustration of the Norman Conquest of England. The Gothic style was also applied to the decoration of books, known as illumination.

Faith & Reason



Maimonides



St. Thomas Aquinas



Averroes

Reason is not the
opposite of superstition.
It is a **BRANCH** of
superstition.



Review Questions:

1. How did Europeans become aware of Greek thinking?
2. How were Gothic cathedrals different from Romanesque churches?
3. Why did Europe in the High Middle Ages experience a blossoming in education, literature, and the arts?

Spring Aim #6: How did European monarchs lay the foundations for nation-states?

Mini Lecture

1. During the early Middle Ages, European monarchs had limited power. However, from 1000 to 1300, increases in royal power and control gradually established the foundations of modern government.
2. In 1066, **William the Conqueror** took over England. By 1086, he had completed a census and property survey called the **Domesday Book**. It helped establish an effective taxation system and treasury.
3. In 1154, Henry II ascended the English throne. He expanded the justice system. Royal court decisions became the foundation of English common law, a system based on custom and prior rulings. Henry II also set up a jury system that was the forerunner of today's grand jury.
4. Henry's son, King John, abused his power and was forced to sign the **Magna Carta**, or Great Charter. It required the king to obey the laws. It also established two important principles: **due process of law**, or protection from arrest without proper legal procedures, and **habeas corpus**, or protection from imprisonment without being charged with a crime.
5. John also agreed not to raise taxes before consulting his Great Council of lords and clergy. Under later rulers, this council evolved into **Parliament**, England's legislature. Parliament eventually controlled the "**power of the purse**," meaning it would not approve new taxes unless the monarch met certain demands.

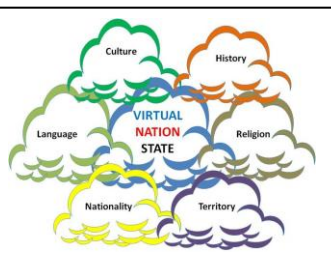
Nation-State

Bonds that create a nation-state

Nationality
Language
Culture
History
Religion
Territory

Nation-State

- Defends the nation's territory
- Represents nation to rest of world
- Embodies people and its ideals



Bonds That Create a Nation-State



MAGNA CARTA

The Foundation of Freedom
1215-2015



Review Questions:

1. What did the Domesday Book help establish in England?
2. What important English document limited the absolute power of the king?

Spring Aim #7: How were the Late Middle Ages a time of crisis?

Rat contracts the bacterium *Yersinia Pestis*



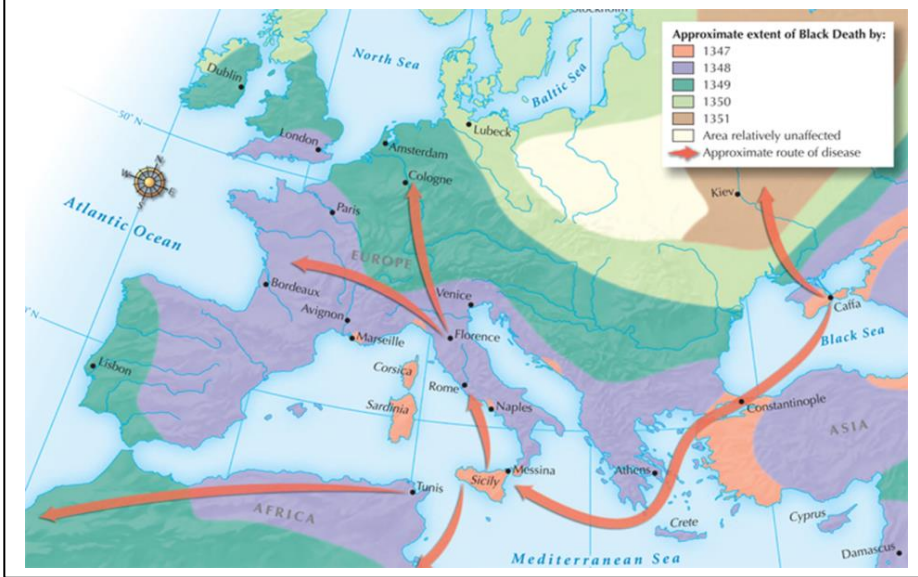
Flea jumps on rat and bites it and has rat blood in its mouth.



Flea jumps on human and bites, mixing rat and human blood and giving human *Yersinia Pestis*.



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The Plague Doctor

Leather hat
Glass eye
Mask gathered at the neck
Full length gown covered with wax rosettes over leather breeches
Leather gloves
Full length leather boots

Beak stuffed with herbs and spices
Wooden stick to keep people away

Curing the Plague

- Plague doctors were hired by cities and towns to cure the plague
- Treated all people
 - Rich & Poor
- Tried many different remedies
 - Religion
 - Leeching
 - Bloodletting
 - Urine baths
 - Human-made "Paste"

Mini Lecture

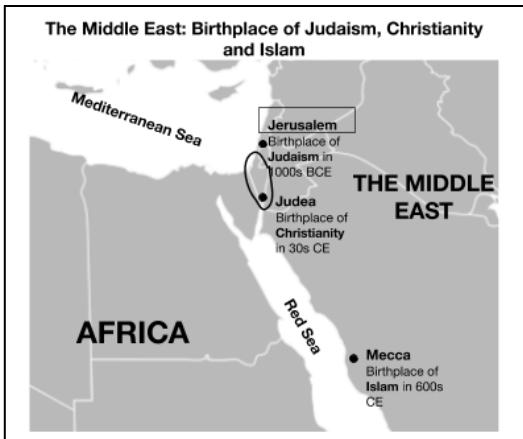
- Beginning in the 1300s, famine, plague, and war made the 1300s and early 1400s a time of crisis for Europeans and marked the decline of medieval Europe and the beginning of the early modern age.
- In the mid-1300s (1347-1352) a deadly disease called bubonic plague, or the **Black Death**, reached Europe through trade with Asia. It was spread by fleas carried by rats. Eventually, the **epidemic**, or outbreak, killed one-third of all Europeans.
- People were terrified and normal life broke down. People fled cities or hid in their homes. Without workers, production declined. Survivors demanded higher wages, leading to inflation, or rising prices. Landlords tried to limit wages and forced villagers off the land. Nobles/feudalism lose power and monarchs began to gain power.
- The plague not only spread death but also social unrest, as bitter, angry peasants revolted. To avoid/cure the disease, people turned to magic/witchcraft, and blamed/massacred Jews.
- By the late Middle Ages, the Church, too, was in crisis. Many monks and priests had died during the plague. Survivors asked tough spiritual questions. The Church could not provide the strong leadership that was needed.
- For most of this time, a destructive war raged. Between 1337 and 1453 England and France fought a series of conflicts known as the **Hundred Years' War**.
- Both sides wanted control of lands in France that had once been England's, the **English Channel**, regional trade, and the French throne. National pride dragged on the war.
- England won early victories with new technology, the **longbow**. However, in 1429, led by 17-year-old **Joan of Arc**, France began to win battles. Joan had told the uncrowned king, Charles VII, that God sent her to save France, so he authorized her to lead an army against the English. In one year, her troops won several victories, but she was captured, tried, and burned at the stake. Her martyrdom rallied French forces, and with their powerful new weapon, the cannon, they drove the English out of most of France.
- Ultimately, the war helped French kings expand their power replacing feudalism. In England, it strengthened Parliament.
- Newer weapons and a standing army eliminated the need for knights.
- As Europe recovered from the plague, its population grew, manufacturing expanded, and trade increased. This set the stage for the Renaissance, Reformation, and Age of Exploration.

Review Questions:

- What caused the Black Death? What was the effect of the Black Death?
- Why did France and England fight the Hundred Years' War?



Spring Aim #8: How did Islam develop and what are its main beliefs?



Mini Lecture

1. The religion of **Islam**, whose followers are called Muslims, emerged in the Arabian Peninsula of the Middle East. Islamic civilization eventually created cultural ties among diverse peoples across three continents. Islam is both a religion and a way of life for over a billion people today.
2. In 570, **Muhammad** (the founder of Islam) was born in **Mecca**—a thriving trading oasis & religious center as it was at an intersection of 3 continents. Muhammad worked among nomadic herders called Bedouins. Later, he became a successful merchant.
3. He was known for his honesty in business & devotion to his family. Muhammad often meditated on the moral ills of Meccan society, including greed.
4. According to Muslim tradition, Muhammad became a prophet at 40 when he was asked by an angel to become God's messenger. When he began teaching, a few listened, but others opposed him with threats. In 622, he and his followers fled Mecca for Yathrib (Medina), on a journey called the **hijra**.
5. In Medina, thousands adopted Islam and formed strong, peaceful communities. When Meccan leaders grew hostile, Muslims defeated them in battle. Muhammad returned to Mecca in 630, where the **Kaaba**, which Muhammad dedicated to Allah, became the holiest Islamic site. Muhammad died in 632 having united the once rivaled Arabia with a common religion & language.
6. The sacred text of Islam is the **Quran**, believed to be the direct word of God as told to Muhammad. All Muslims study it to learn about God's will and living a good life. Muslims believe that priests are not necessary to mediate between people and God. Muslims gather in **mosques** to pray.
7. They follow the **Five Pillars of Islam**, which are the following duties: declaring faith, praying five times daily, giving charity to the poor, fasting during their holy month, and making the **hajj**, or pilgrimage to Mecca, if a person is able. Another duty is **jihad**, which means to struggle in God's service.
8. Because Jews and Christians worship the same God, trace their roots to Abraham, and study what are considered God's earlier revelations, Muslims call them "People of the Book." In most cases, they (**dhimmis**) have been allowed religious freedom in Muslim societies, while being taxed and faced restrictions.
9. The **Sharia** is a body of laws that interprets the Quran and applies religious principles to legal situations.
10. According to the Quran, women are spiritually equal to men but have different roles. In different places, Muslims interpret women's roles and rights differently. In some cases, Muslims adopted practices of conquered peoples, such as requiring upper-class women to wear veils.

Review Questions:

1. What is the Quran?
2. Why do Muslims call Jews and Christians "People of the Book"?
3. What was the hijra?

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

These are the duties of Islam, the religion of Muslims.



Shahadah
(Faith)



To believe in no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his prophet and the messenger of Allah.



Salah
(Prayer)



To pray five times each day:
Fajr - Before Sunrise
Zuhr - Early Afternoon
Asr - Late Afternoon
Maghrib - After Sunset
Isha - Night.



Sawm
(Fasting)



To give up food and drink during daylight hours in the month of Ramadan.



Zakah
(Almsgiving)



To give a share of personal wealth to help people in need and support the Muslim community.

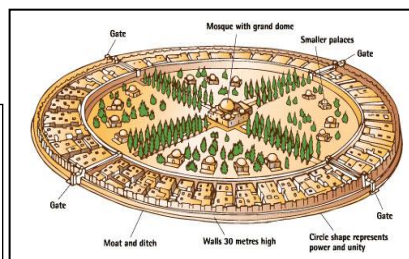
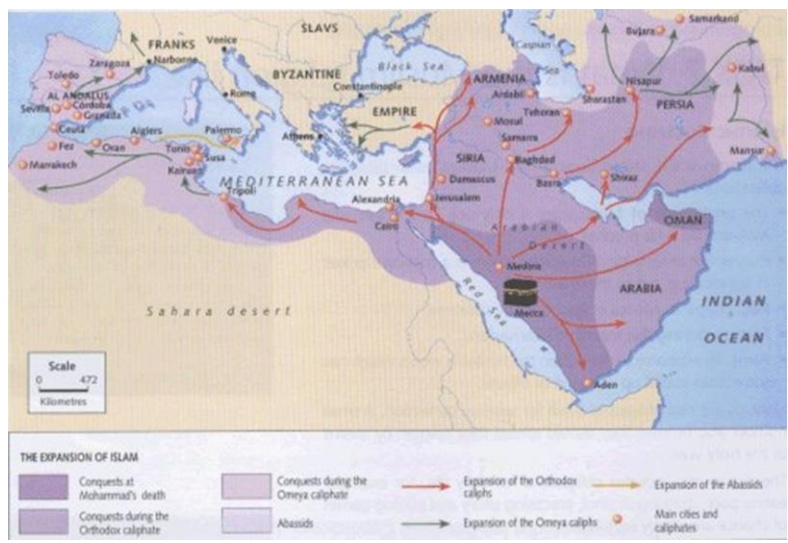


Hajj
(Pilgrimage)



To perform a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime.

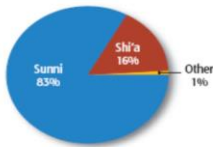
Spring Aim #9: How did Islam spread?



Basic Differences Between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

Sunni	Shi'a
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believe that the first four caliphs were "rightly guided" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believe that Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law, should have succeeded Muhammad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believe that Muslim rulers should follow the Sunna, or Muhammad's example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believe that all Muslim rulers should be descended from Muhammad; do not recognize the authority of the Sunna
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim that the Shi'a have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim that the Sunni have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an

Percentage Today of Sunni and Shi'a Muslims Worldwide



The Umayyad & Abbasid

These powerful caliphates ruled the Islamic world, expanded the Arab empire, and brought about a golden age in Muslim civilization.

UMAYYADS 661-750	ABBASIDS 750-1258
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved capital to Damascus Conquered a lot of lands from Atlantic O., across N. Africa, to the Indus Valley Arabic & Dinar became common Built Dome of the Rock Relied on local officials to govern empire, while Umayyads lived in great luxury <p>Downfall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faced economic tensions between wealthy and poor Arabs Split in Islam occurs during their reign Moved to Spain after downfall & had golden age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved capital to Baghdad Promoted equality helped make Islam a common religion Islam reached its greatest wealth and power through strong trade network. Baghdad- world capital in learning, trade & culture ("Paradise on Earth") Enjoyed a Golden Age <p>Downfall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty controlling vast empire & invasions

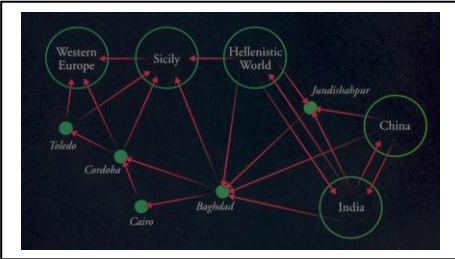
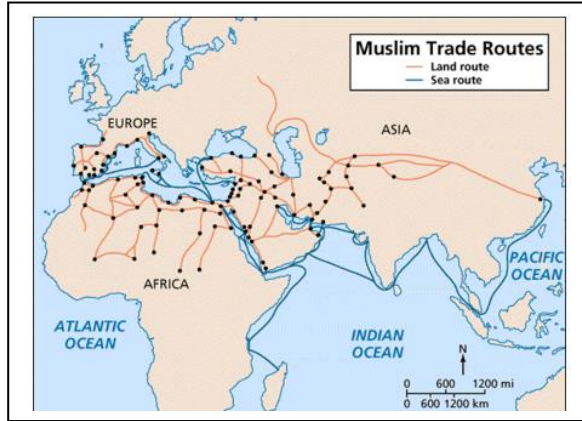
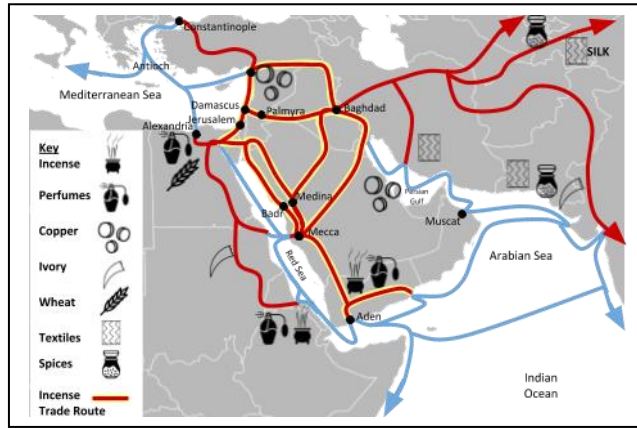
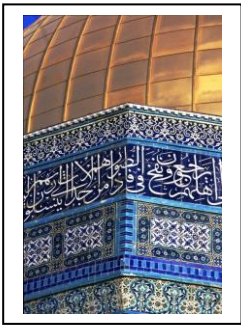
Mini Lecture

- In 632, **Abu Bakr** became the first **caliph**, or successor to Muhammad. He united all Arab tribes as Muslims. Once united, the Arabs defeated the Persian empire and parts of the Byzantine empire and built a huge empire across 3 continents. The Arab empire was ruled by several powerful **caliphates**. After 850, they were replaced by independent dynasties ruling separate Muslim states.
- Expansion was successful because Muslims were united, skillful in desert warfare, and many converts in enemy lands aided them. Social mobility was attainable in Islamic society.
- However, a schism between **Sunni** and **Shiite** Muslims occurred after Muhammad's death, and still exists today. Shiites believe that Muhammad's successors must be descendants of his son-in-law, Ali. They also should be religious leaders and interpret the Quran. Sunnis believe that any pious male Muslim from Muhammad's tribe can lead without performing religious functions. Today, about 90 percent of Muslims are Sunni. Both groups believe in the same God, the Quran, and the Five Pillars of Islam, but they differ in religious practices and laws.
- In the 700s, a powerful Meccan clan set up the Sunni **Umayyad caliphate**. They directed conquests that extended Muslim rule from Spain to the Indus River Valley. Their empire lasted until 750.
- The Muslims brought many people under their rule. Muslim leaders imposed a special tax on non-Muslims, but Jews & Christians could worship and some held important positions. Many people converted to Islam.
- However, the Umayyads later faced economic tensions and opposition from those who did not have the same privileges as Muslims.
- After capturing Damascus in 750, with strong support from Shiites and non-Arabs, Abu al-Abbas founded the **Abbasid dynasty**. The Abbasids ended conquests and supported education and learning.
- They enjoyed a golden age, with a more efficient government and a beautiful new capital, **Baghdad** ("Paradise on Earth"), a center of global trade, learning & culture. Mosques with minarets, or slender towers, graced the cities, and markets sold goods from far-off lands.
- In Spain, one of the Umayyads established a separate state. Muslims ruled parts of Spain until 1492. They were tolerant of other religions, supported scholars, and constructed grand buildings.
- As the empire declined, independent dynasties took power. Beginning in 1216, the Mongols attacked across southwest Asia. In 1258, they burned and looted Baghdad, ending the Abbasid dynasty.

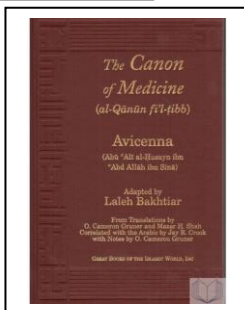
Review Questions:

- What are the differences between Shiite and Sunni beliefs?
- What were reasons for success in Arab expansion?

Spring Aim #10: How did Muslims achieve a golden age?



Brahmi	↓	—	=	+	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦
Hindu	↓	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧
Arabic	↓	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧
Medieval	↓	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧
Modern	↓	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



[Blindly] following ancient customs and traditions does not mean that the dead are alive, but that the living are dead.

Ibn Khaldun

Inspiring Minds

"God would never give us reason, then give us divine laws that contradict such reason." - Averroes

الله لا يهدينا شرّاً ومعتاداً شرّاً بل يهدينا الحقّاً - ابن رشد

Mini Lecture

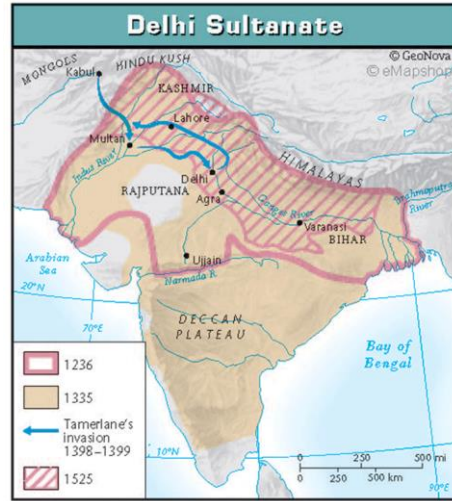
1. Muslim civilization enjoyed a golden age under the Abbasids because it was a long period of stability in which centers of trade attracted merchants & scholars and became wealthy centers of learning and innovation. Cities like Baghdad became prosperous and brought about the **House of Wisdom**.
2. Their empire stretched into Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe. Merchant caravans crossed the Sahara, traveled the Silk Road to China, and sailed to India and Asia in an international trade network. New products and ideas (Arabic numerals) were exchanged, and the religion of Islam was introduced to many regions.
3. All this fueled the Muslim economy, leading to the development of partnerships, the use of credit, and a banking system.
4. Artisans created manufactured goods for trade, and the government helped improve farming through large irrigation systems.
5. Muslim society allowed some social mobility, the ability to move up in social class through religious, scholarly, or military achievements. Most slaves were household servants and some were able to purchase their freedom.
6. The diverse cultures in the empire, as well as Islam, influenced art and literature. Early oral poetry told tales of nomadic life, while later poets developed elaborate rules for poems. Great Muslim poets include Firdawsi, who told the history of Persia, and Omar Khayyám, who wrote about fate and life in *The Rubáiyát*. Storytellers often used short anecdotes to entertain people.
7. In architecture, buildings reflected Byzantine influences, and mosques included domes and minarets. Muslim artists also used calligraphy, the art of beautiful handwriting, for decoration on buildings and in books.
8. Muslims made great strides in education. Both boys and girls were educated so they could study the Quran. Several cities supported learning centers with vast libraries. There, scholars translated Greek, Hindu, and Buddhist texts into Arabic, then improved on the discoveries of the past and made a gift of them to the modern Western world.
9. Known in Europe as Averroës, the philosopher Ibn Rushd believed that knowledge should meet the standards of reason. Another Muslim thinker, Ibn Khaldun, studied history scientifically and advised others in avoiding errors.
10. In mathematics, al-Khwarizmi pioneered the study of algebra. Muhammad al-Razi, chief physician in the hospital at Baghdad, wrote books on diseases and medical practices. Ibn Sina, a famous Persian physician, compiled an encyclopedia of medical knowledge. Both doctors' works guided medical study in Europe for 500 years. Other physicians improved ways to save eyesight and mix medicines and brought the concept of a hospital.
11. In astronomy, Muslims wrote astronomical tables, measured earth's circumference, and perfected the astrolabe- all tools & discoveries that will greatly aid European exploration.

Review Questions:

1. What advances did Muslims make in the fields of learning, architecture, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy?

Spring Aim #11: How did Islam impact India?

Hinduism Vs Islam



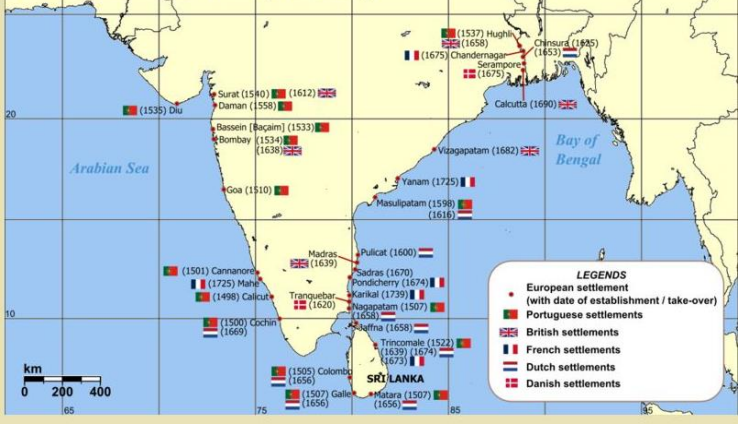
Mini Lecture

1. Muslim invasions and rule over India led to cultural diffusion as well as bloody clashes between Muslim & Hindus.
2. After 550, rival princes fought for control of India. Around 1000, Muslim armies moved in. Muslim attacks included onslaughts that killed many Hindus and destroyed Buddhist temples. Muslims triumphed due to military superiority, rivalries among Hindu princes, and the many Hindus who converted to Islam.
3. By the 1100s, a sultan controlled northern India. From the capital in Delhi, the **Delhi sultanate** ruled from 1206 to 1526. Muslim rulers reorganized Indian government and increased trade.
4. During the Mongol raids of the 1200s, scholars fled from Baghdad to India, bringing Persian and Greek learning with them. These newcomers helped turn Delhi into a place where art and architecture flourished. However, in 1389, Mongols attacked Delhi, destroying much of its culture.
5. The Muslim advance brought two very different religious groups—Hindus and Muslims—face to face. Muslims worshiped a single god, while Hindus prayed to many. Hindus accepted the caste system, while Islam promoted equality.
6. Gradually, the cultures blended. Hindus were allowed to practice their religion as Muslims recognized them as monotheistic and some **rajahs**, or local Hindu rulers, continued governing. Many Hindus converted to Islam because it rejected the caste system. Muslims followed some Hindu customs and ideas. A new language, called **Urdu**, blended Arabic, Persian, and the Indian language spoken in Delhi. A new religion, **Sikhism**, was a blend of Muslim and Hindu beliefs.
7. In 1526, Babur led Turkish and Mongol armies into northern India to establish the **Mughal dynasty**, which would last until 1857.
8. Babur's grandson, Akbar, known as **Akbar the Great**, ruled from 1556 to 1605. He established a strong central government that had paid officials; he also modernized the army and encouraged international trade. He allowed Hindus to work in government and promoted peace through religious tolerance.
9. After Akbar's death, his son's wife, Nur Jahan, managed the government skillfully. She was the most powerful woman in Indian history until the twentieth century. Akbar's grandson, Shah Jahan, ruled when Mughal literature, art, and architecture were at their height. He built the **Taj Mahal**, a tomb for his wife. It is a spectacular building and a great monument of the Mughal empire.
10. Aurangzeb ended religious toleration, persecuted Hindus, and raised taxes, all of which led to division & revolts. This weakened the empire & allowed Europeans' takeover of India.

Growth of the Mughal Empire, 1526–1707



European settlements in India (1498-1739)



FACES OF HISTORY

AKBAR

1542–1605



A Mughal emperor of India, Akbar united Indian territory north of the Vindhya Range under one empire. His rule is noted for many reforms, including the abolition of slavery and the development of trade. He was a patron of the arts and encouraged the development of science. Although himself a Muslim, his tolerance for non-Muslims in his empire was remarkable. His enlightened leadership became a model for later Mughal rulers.

Analyze Why was Akbar considered a great ruler?

Akbar

Jahangir

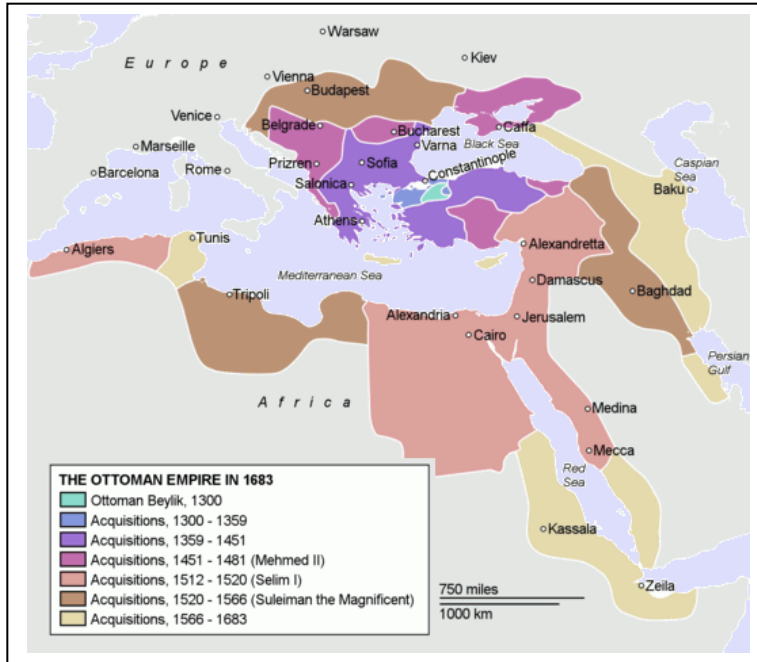
Shah Jahan

Aurangzeb

Review Questions:

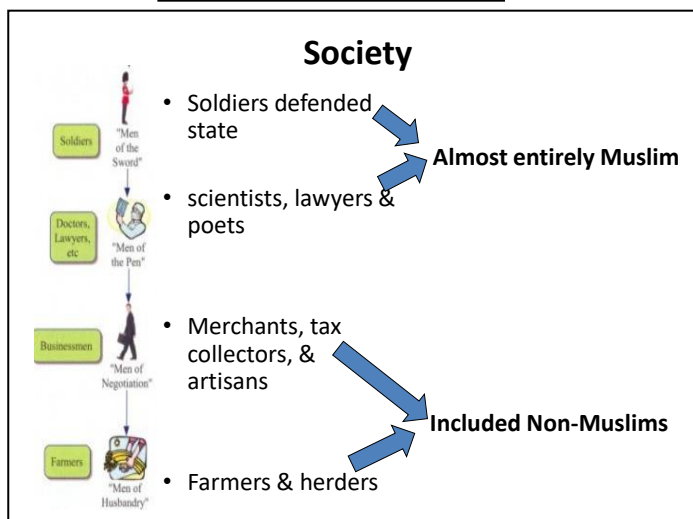
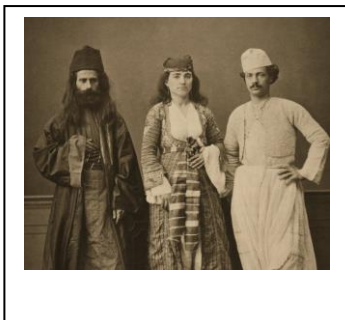
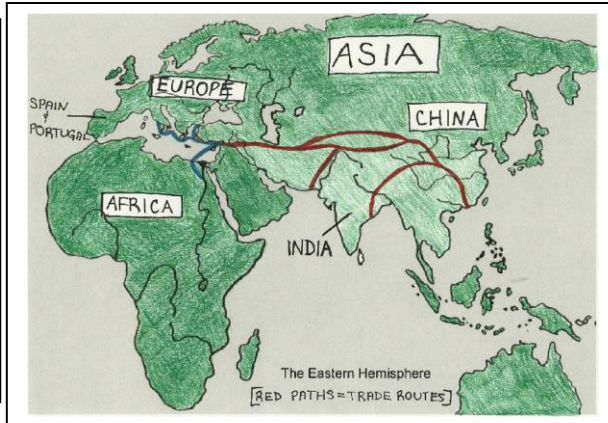
1. What are two differences between Hindu and Muslim beliefs?
2. What were 2 examples of how Islam & Hinduism blended?
3. How did Akbar and his successors rule the Mughal Empire?

Spring Aim #12: How did the Ottomans come to dominate the Muslim world?



Mini Lecture

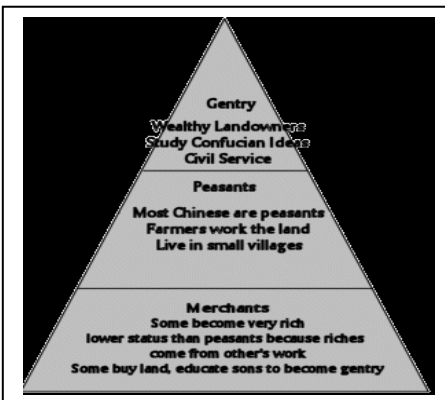
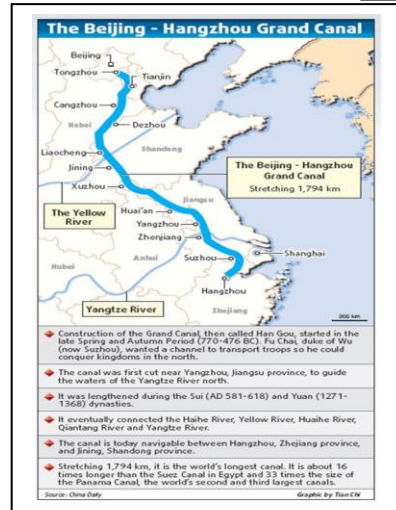
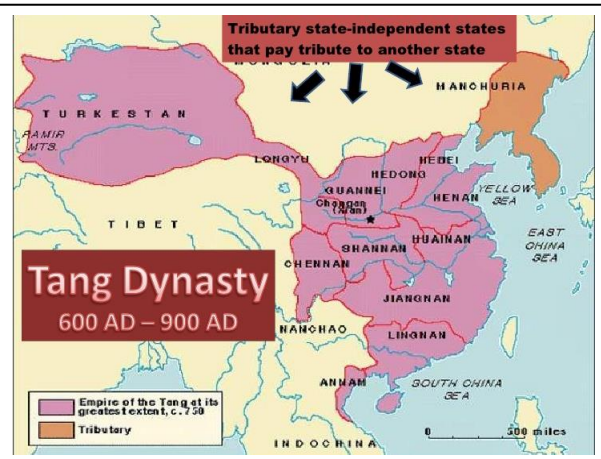
- By the 1500s, the Ottomans dominated the Muslim world with a powerful empire in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. Ottoman rulers governed a large empire and encouraged cultural achievements.
- The Ottomans were Turkish-speaking nomads who had expanded into Asia Minor (Turkey) and the Balkan Peninsula by the 1300s. They were successful in capturing Constantinople in 1453. The city was renamed Istanbul and became the capital of the Ottoman empire.
- The Ottoman empire enjoyed a golden age under **Suleiman the magnificent**, who ruled from 1520 to 1566. As a brilliant general, he expanded the empire into Asia, Africa, and Europe. Although he was defeated at Vienna in 1529, the empire remained the largest and most powerful in Europe and the Middle East for centuries.
- The Ottomans controlled the Mediterranean trade complex, which disrupted Europe's trade with Asia, and forced taxes on them. The Europeans, therefore, sought to bypass the Ottomans by finding/exploring new trade routes to Asia.
- Suleiman had absolute power, but a council helped him govern. He improved the justice system on the Sharia, as well as royal edicts (laws), earning him the name "the lawgiver".
- The top two social classes in Ottoman society—military men and intellectuals, such as scientists and lawyers—were nearly all Muslims. Below them were men involved in trade and production, and then farmers.
- As a diverse empire, it granted religious tolerance with all people belonged to religious communities, which provided for education and legal matters—the **Millet** system. The Jewish community, which had been expelled from Spain, possessed international banking connections that benefited the Ottomans. Ottomans converted some young Christian boys to Islam and trained them for government service—the **Devshirme** system. Some were chosen for the janizaries, an elite force of the Ottoman army. The brightest became government officials.
- Ottoman culture included great poets, painters, and architects. However, after Suleiman's death, the empire declined. By the 1700s, it had lost control of areas in Europe and Africa, but will remain as an empire until WWI.



Review Questions:

- What social classes existed in the Ottoman empire?
- Briefly describe society under the Ottomans.
- What was the extent of Ottoman territory?

Spring Aim #13: How did China experience two golden ages?



Mini Lecture

- At the end of the Han dynasty, China broke apart. After 400 years of fragmentation, China reemerged as a united empire and the most powerful force in East Asia. China's civilization developed under a series of strong dynasties with occasional periods of weekend control between the dynasties. The powerful Tang and Song dynasties helped China restore its culture, expand, and prosper with 2 golden ages.
- In 618, Li Yuan and his son Li Shimin/Tang Taizong led a revolt and set up the **Tang dynasty**. Later Tang rulers conquered many territories and forced Vietnam, Tibet, and Korea to become tributary states.
- Other Tang rulers restored the Han system of strong uniform government based on Confucian principles and civil service exams. Tang emperors also undertook land reform in which they gave land to peasants.
- However, the Tang eventually grew weaker. In 907, the last Tang emperor was overthrown.
- In 960, Zhao Kuangyin founded the **Song dynasty**. The Song ruled for 319 years. They were threatened by invaders from the north. Nonetheless, the Song period was a time of great achievement.
- They expanded agriculture by employing **terrace farming**, new type of rice was imported from Southeast Asia. The new rice made farming more productive and created food surpluses. This freed more people to take part in trade, learning, or the arts.
- They expanded internal trade using the **Grand Canal**, connecting north & south, and issuing the world's first paper money. They also expanded foreign trade to India, Middle East, and Africa.
- In Tang and Song China, the emperor was at the head of society. Scholar-officials had the highest social status. Most of them came from the gentry, or wealthy landowning class. The majority of Chinese were poor peasant farmers. Merchants had the lowest social status because their riches came from the work of others.
- Women had higher status at this time than they did later. However, when a woman married, she could not keep her dowry, or payment she brought to her marriage, and she could never remarry. Lower status of women was reinforced through the practice of **footbinding**.
- The Tang and Song developed a rich culture. Song land-scape painting was influenced by Daoist beliefs. Buddhist themes influenced Chinese sculpture and architecture. The Indian stupa developed into the Chinese pagoda. Poetry was the most respected form of literature. Probably the greatest Tang poet was Li Bo.
- Many technological innovations were made under both dynasties- See chart.

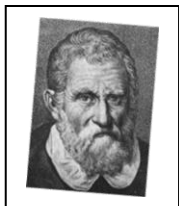
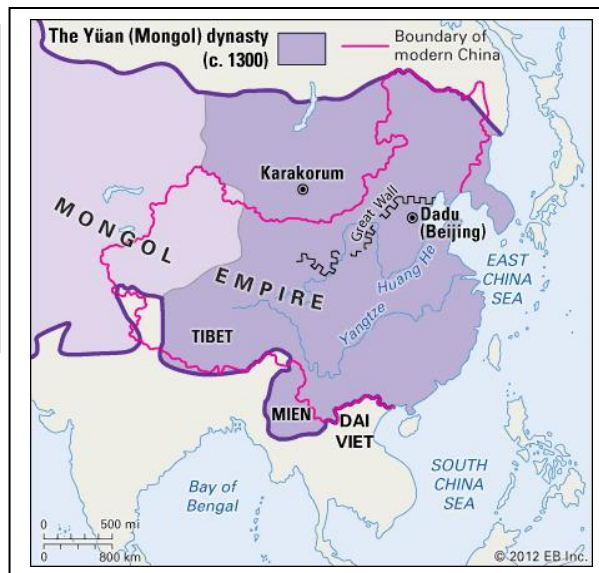
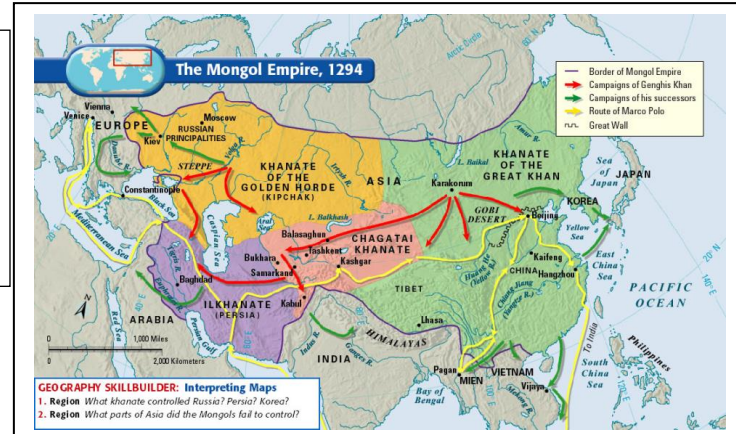
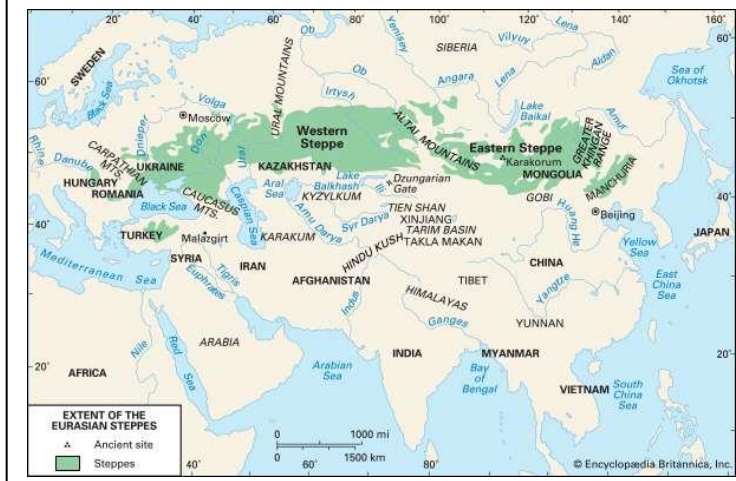
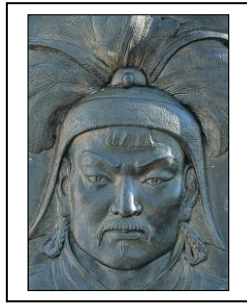
Inventions of Tang and Song China

	Date	Description	Impact
Porcelain	Late 700s	Bone-hard, white ceramic made of a special clay and a mineral found only in China	Became a valuable export—so associated with Chinese culture that it is now called "china"; technology remained a Chinese secret for centuries
Mechanical clock	700s	Clock in which machinery (driven by running water) regulated the movements	Early Chinese clocks short-lived; idea for mechanical clock carried by traders to medieval Europe
Printing	Block printing: 700s Movable type: 1040	Block printing: one block on which a whole page is cut; movable type: individual characters arranged in frames, used over and over	Printing technology spread to Korea and Japan; movable type also developed later in Europe
Gunpowder	800s	Explosive powder made from mixture of saltpeter, sulfur, and charcoal	First used for fireworks, then weapons; technology spread west within 300 years
Paper money	1020s	Paper currency issued by Song government to replace cumbersome strings of metal cash used by merchants	Contributed to development of large-scale commercial economy in China
Magnetic compass (for navigation)	1100s	Floating magnetized needle that always points north-south; device had existed in China for centuries before it was adapted by sailors for use at sea	Helped China become a sea power; technology quickly spread west

Review Questions:

- What group benefited from Tang land reform?
- Compare and contrast the following social classes in Tang and Song China: gentry, peasants, and merchants.
- What were some technological achievements of Tang and Song dynasties?

Spring Aim #14: How did the Mongols build and maintain their large empire?



Mini Lecture

1. During the 1200s and 1300s, the Mongols conquered and ruled China, much of Asia, and a part of Europe. Their rule greatly affected the world.
2. The Mongols were nomads. They grazed their animals on the steppes of Central Asia. In the early 1200s, a Mongol leader united the clans. He took the name **Genghis Khan**, "Universal Ruler." Under Genghis Khan, Mongol forces conquered a vast empire.
3. After his death, his sons and grandsons continued to expand the Mongol empire. For the next 150 years, they dominated much of Asia. The Mongols created peace within their empire. They controlled and protected the Silk Road, and global trade flourished during the **Pax Mogolica**, or Mongol Peace.
4. Mongols were successful in expanding into a large empire because of their strong leadership, expert & mobile horsemen/bowmen, and use of new weapons.
5. Genghis Khan's grandson, Kublai Khan, conquered the Song in China in 1279. He called his dynasty the Yuan. Only Mongols could serve in his military and highest government jobs, but he let Chinese officials continue to rule the provinces. He welcomed foreigners, including Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo. Polo's writings about China sparked European interest. The pope sent priests to China, and Muslims also set up communities there. Chinese products, such as gunpowder and porcelain, made their way to Europe.
6. Between 1236 and 1241, Mongols advanced into Russia. They were known as the **Golden Horde**. They burned Kiev and ruled Russia for the next 240 years ruling with Absolute rule (influencing Russian government style until today). However, as long as they received tribute, the Mongols let Russian princes rule and they tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church.
7. Although trade increased under the Mongols, Mongol rule cut Russia off from Western Europe at a time when Europeans were making great advances.

Review Questions:

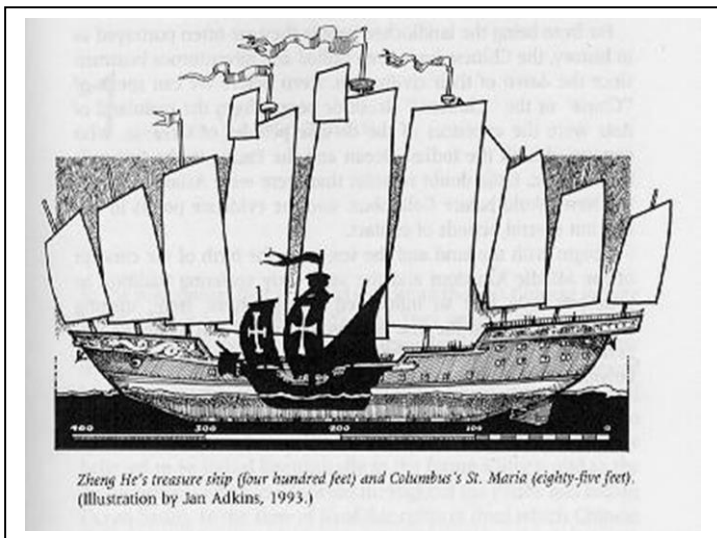
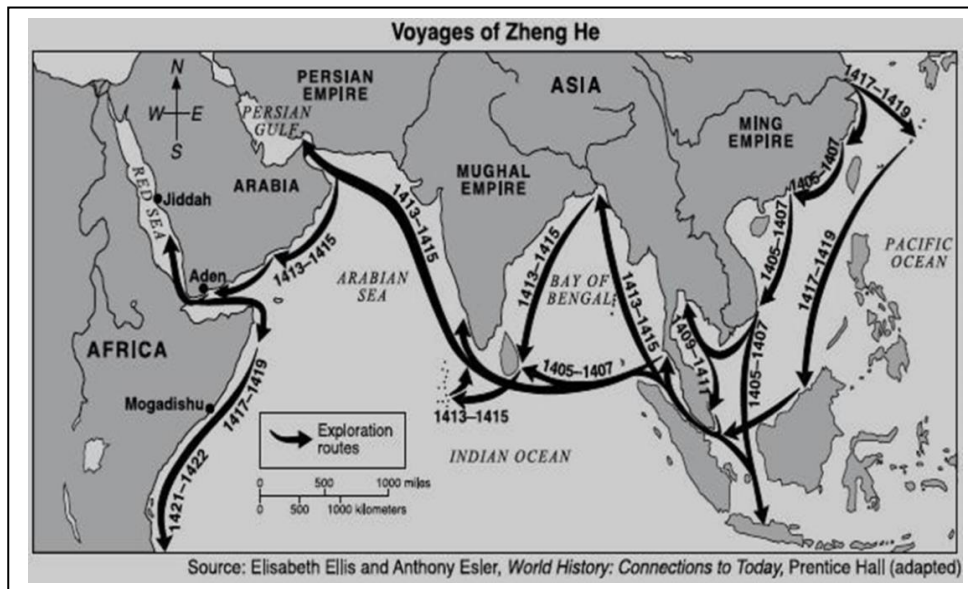
1. Describe the extent of the Mongol Empire.
2. Why were Mongols successful in expanding a large empire?
3. Where were some effects of Mongol rule?

Spring Aim #15: How did the Ming dynasty restore order in China?

Mini Lecture

1. The Yuan dynasty declined after Kublai Khan's death in 1294. After the fall of the Mongols, the Ming restored Chinese culture and later imposed a policy of isolationism.
2. After a time, Zhu Yuanzhang formed a rebel army that defeated the Mongols. In 1368, he founded the **Ming dynasty**, aiming to restore greatness back to China.
3. Ming China was very productive, bringing about 300 years of stability and prosperity. They reformed the government by restoring the civil service exam and reviving Confucian learning.
4. Better methods of fertilization improved farming. The Ming repaired the canal system. This made trade easier and allowed cities to grow. The government also increased manufacturing in the porcelain, paper, and printing industries. Much of the Great Wall, as we see it today, was constructed during the Ming Dynasty.
5. Ming artists created beautiful blue-and-white porcelain. Ming writers wrote novels and the world's first detective stories.
6. Early Ming rulers sent Chinese ships to distant lands. They did this to show the glory of their empire, to collect tribute, and expand trade. **Zheng He's** voyages were the most famous. Between 1405 and 1433, he led seven expeditions to Southeast Asia, India, the Persian Gulf, and East Africa. After Zheng
7. He died in 1435, the Ming emperor no longer allowed large ships to be built. Chinese exploration came to an end.

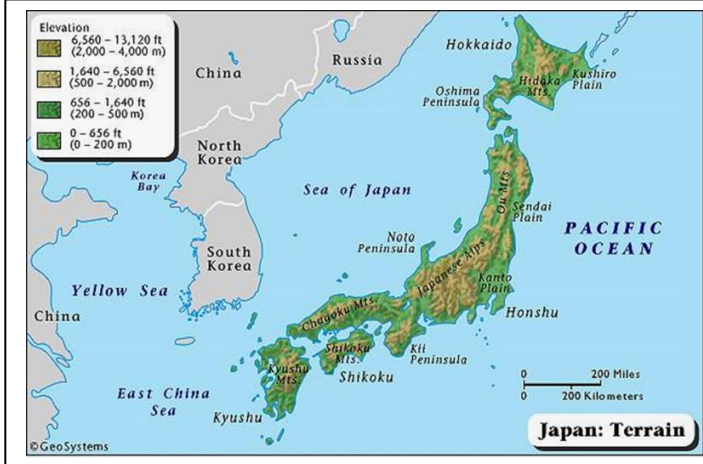
Major Ruling Chinese Governments	
Dates	Dynasty
c. 1600-c. 1046 BCE	Shang Dynasty
c. 1045- 256 BCE	Zhou Dynasty
221-206 BCE	Qin Dynasty
206 BCE-220 CE	Han Dynasty
265-420	Jin Dynasty
581-618	Sui Dynasty
618-907	Tang Dynasty
960-1279	Song Dynasty
1271-1368	Yuan Dynasty
1368-1644	Ming Dynasty
1644-1911	Qing Dynasty
1912-1949	Republic of China
1949-Present	People's Republic of China



Review Questions:

1. Name two reasons why Ming China was very productive.
2. What happened to Chinese exploration after Zheng He died?

Spring Aim #16: How does geography impact Japan's development?



Mini Lecture

1. Japan is located on an **archipelago**, or chain of islands of the Asian mainland and the Pacific Ocean. In early times, the seas around Japan both protected and isolated it, and allowed it to preserve its unique culture while selectively borrowing religious, political and artistic traditions from China.
2. The seas also provided Japan with trade, transportation, and a fishing market.
3. 80% of Japan is mountains, which made it difficult to farm for a growing population. Therefore, the Japanese settled in narrow river valleys & coastal plains, built terrace farms, and relied on fishing.
4. This region. "**the Ring of Fire**", also has many volcanoes, earthquakes, and killer tidal waves called **tsunamis**. Early Japanese society was divided into clans. The clans worshiped **kami**, or natural powers. The worship of the kami became known as **Shinto**.
5. In the 500s, missionaries from Korea brought Buddhism to Japan. They also brought knowledge of Chinese culture. Korea served as a culture bridge.
6. In the 600s, Prince Shotoku sent nobles to study in China and directly learn from the Chinese. The nobles brought back Chinese ideas. In 710, the Japanese emperor built a new capital at **Nara**, modeled in every way after the Chinese capital.
7. The Japanese then kept some Chinese ways but discarded others to preserve their culture. This process is known as **selective borrowing**. The Japanese revised the Chinese writing system but added **kana** symbols that represent syllables.
8. In 794, the capital was moved to Heian. During the **Heian period** (794-1185), the emperor and nobles lived a sophisticated and elegant way of life. Women, such as Murasaki Shikibu wrote some of the most important works of Japanese literature.



Graphic Summary: Japan Adapts Chinese Ideas

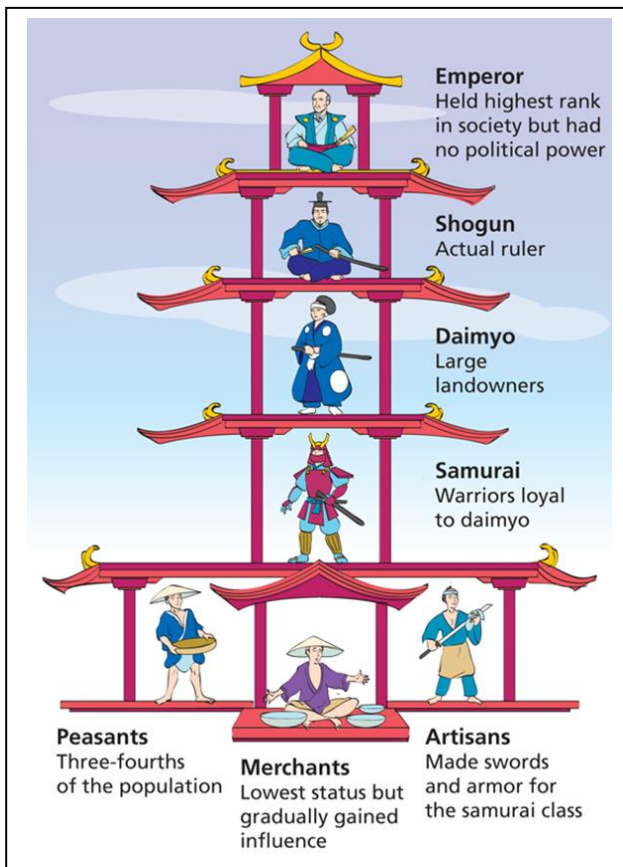
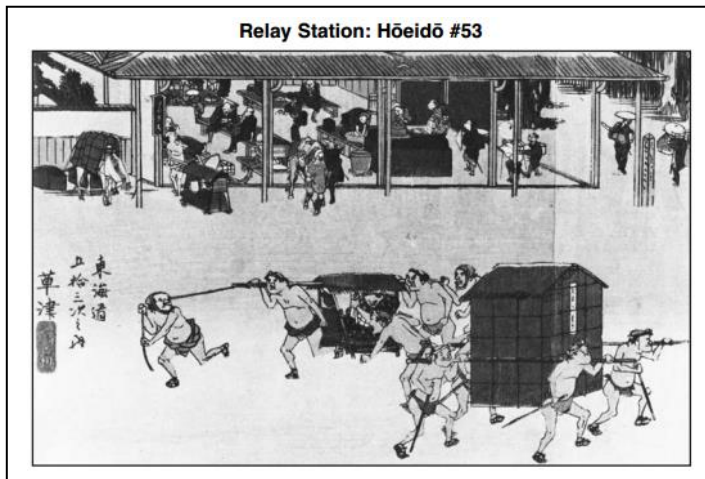
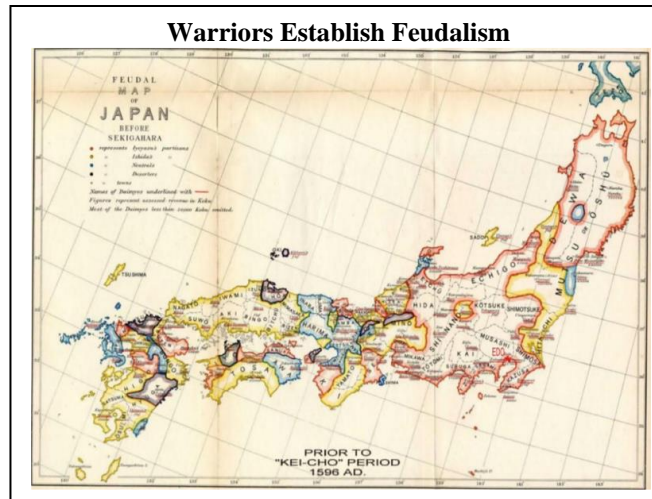
*The Japanese borrowed many ideas from the Chinese but developed their own unique civilization *

600s-700s	800s	900s-1200s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese study Chinese civilization • Emperor builds capital city modeled on Chinese capital • Japanese nobles adapt Chinese language, food, and style of dress • Japanese nobles adopt Chinese tea ceremony, music and dance, and gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese stop traveling to China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese keep some Chinese ways but build their own civilization • Japanese artists develop their own styles • Japanese change the Chinese system of writing

Review Questions:

1. Explain 2 ways geography impacts Japan.
2. What role did Korea serve to Japan?
3. What is selective borrowing and why did Japan adopt it?

Spring Aim #17: How did Japanese society develop under feudalism?



Mini Lecture

- During the 1100s, Japan created a feudal society that was ruled by powerful military lords. During feudal times, military rulers called **shoguns** dominated Japanese society and eventually created a strong central government.
- While the emperor and nobles were living a lavish lifestyle in Heian, rival clans and warlords began to fight each other in the countryside. This warfare led to chaos and for everyday Japanese to seek safety and protection. They found order through the Shogun and local lords in a feudal society—where a political, economic, & social system was based on loyalty, the holding of land, & military service.
- Under Japan’s feudal society, the emperor was the figurehead of this society, but he was very weak. The shogun had the real power. Minamoto Yoritomo became shogun in 1192. He set up the Kamakura shogunate. The shogun gave land to lords who agreed to support him with their armies. These lords were called **daimyo**. They gave land to warriors called **samurai**.
- Samurai developed a code of values called **bushido**. This code emphasized honor, bravery, and loyalty.
- In 1600, **Tokugawa Ieyasu** defeated his rivals to become master of Japan. The **Tokugawa Shogunate** (1603-1868) created an orderly society. Through a strong central government, they controlled the daimyo and forced their families to live in Edo (as hostages). They also united Japan through the **Tokaido** road/messenger system.
- Agriculture improved, and trade prospered. During Japan’s feudal period, a Buddhist sect called **Zen** became popular. Zen monks were scholars, yet they stressed the importance of reaching a moment of “non-knowing.”
- In 1635, the Tokugawa Shogunate banned outsiders from coming into Japan and outlawed travel outside of Japan due to fears that cultural diffusion will change their culture. Japan will remain in isolation until 1853.

Review Questions:

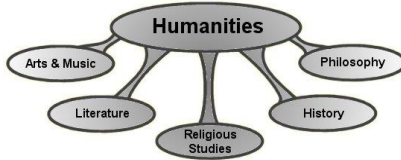
- What were the main ideas of bushido?
- List the levels in Japanese feudal society.

Spring Aim #18: How did the Renaissance rejuvenate European life?

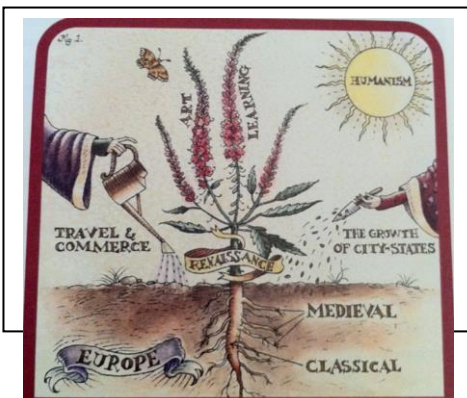
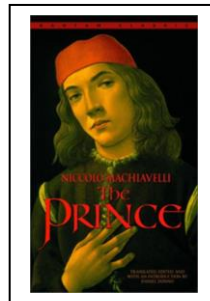
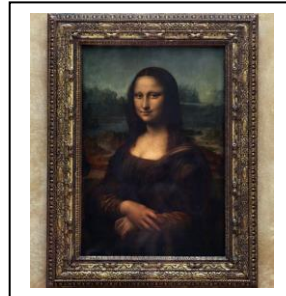
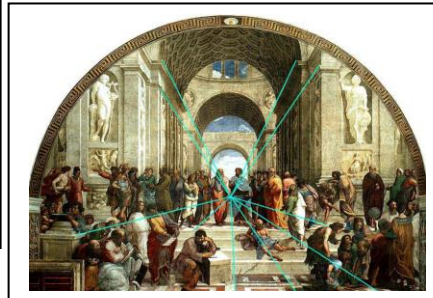


Major Themes of Renaissance

- Secularism
- Humanism
- Individualism
- Skepticism
- Realism
- Classical learning



Three Geniuses of Renaissance Art



A copyist took five months to produce a single book.

5 months → 1 book

One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.

5 months → 500 books

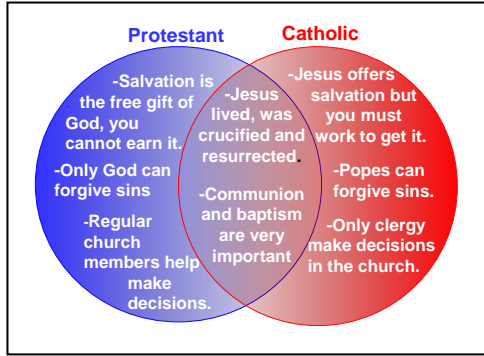
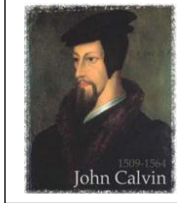
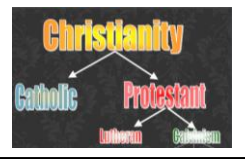
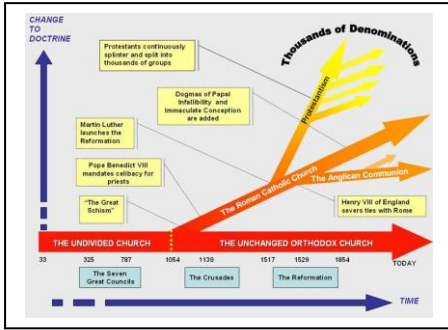
Mini Lecture

1. Between the 1300s and 1500s, Europe experienced a new age called the **Renaissance**, meaning “rebirth,” marked a great change in culture, politics, society, and economics. It was a golden age in arts, literature & sciences- a time of curiosity & creativity.
2. Beginning in Italy and later spreading to Northern Europe, the Renaissance reached its most glorious expression in painting, sculpture, architecture, and literature.
3. Instead of focusing on religion, as in the Middle Ages, the Renaissance explored the human experience & progress in this world. At the same time, there was a new emphasis on **individual & secular** achievement. At the heart of the Renaissance was an intellectual movement called **humanism**. Renaissance humanists studied the classical culture of Greece and Rome to try to comprehend their own times. They wanted to broaden their understanding. They emphasized the **humanities**—subjects such as rhetoric, poetry, and history.
4. Poet Francesco Petrarch was an early Renaissance humanist. He gathered a library of Greek and Roman manuscripts. This opened the works of Cicero, Homer, and Virgil to Western Europeans.
5. Italy was the birthplace of the Renaissance for many reasons. It had been the center of the Roman empire; remains of that ancient culture were all around. Rome was also the seat of the Roman Catholic Church, an important patron of the arts.
6. Furthermore, Italy’s location encouraged trade with markets on the Mediterranean, in Africa, and in Europe. Trade provided the wealth that fueled the Renaissance. Trade with Muslims also brought forth the translated works of the classics. In Italy’s city-states, powerful merchant families, such as the **Medici** family of Florence, lent political and economic leadership and supported the arts.
7. Renaissance art reflected humanism. Renaissance painters returned to the realism of classical times by developing improved ways to represent humans and landscapes. For example, the discovery of **perspective** & new oil paints allowed artists to create realistic art and to paint scenes that appeared three-dimensional. The greatest of the Renaissance artists were **Leonardo da Vinci (a “Renaissance Man”)**, **Michelangelo**, and **Raphael**.
8. Some Italian writers wrote guidebooks to help ambitious people who wanted to rise in the Renaissance world. **Niccolò Machiavelli** wrote a guide for rulers, titled **The Prince**, on how to gain and maintain power
9. By the 1400s, northern Europe began to enjoy the economic growth needed to develop its own Renaissance. An astounding invention—the **printing press**—helped to spread Renaissance ideas. In about 1440, **Johann Gutenberg** printed the first complete edition of the Bible using the new printing press. The printing press caused a printing revolution. Before, books were made by hand. They were rare and expensive. Printed books were cheaper and easier to produce. Now more books were available, so more people learned to read. Printed books exposed Europeans to new ideas and new places.
10. The towering figure of Renaissance literature was the English poet and playwright **William Shakespeare**. His 37 plays are still performed around the world. Shakespeare’s genius was in expressing universal/common themes, such as the complexity of the individual, in everyday, realistic settings (human joy & sorrow). He used language that people understand and enjoy.
11. The Renaissance will usher in 3 world changing events- the Protestant Revolution, Age of Exploration, and Scientific Revolution.

Review Questions:

1. How did the focus of study change between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance?
2. Identify two reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
3. Identify three of the main characteristics of the Renaissance.
4. What changes did the invention of the printing press bring about?

Spring Aim #19: How did the Protestant Reformation change Europe?



Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century				
	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

Mini Lecture

- In the 1500s, the Renaissance sparked a religious upheaval (disorder) that affected Christians at all levels of society and reshaped European civilization. This movement is known as the **Protestant Reformation**. Reformers like **Martin Luther & John Calvin** protested Church corruption and challenged its authority, eventually breaking away from the Church entirely.
- In the late Middle Ages, the Catholic Church had become caught up in worldly affairs. Popes led lavish lives and hired artists to enhance churches. To finance such projects, the Church increased fees for services. Many Christians protested such acts. They also questioned (bec. Of Renaissance Humanism) why the Church in distant Rome should have power over their lives.
- In 1517, protests against Church abuses turned into a revolt. A German monk named Martin Luther triggered it over an event in Wittenberg, Germany. There, a priest sold **indulgences** to Christians to raise money to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. To Luther, the priest's actions were the final outrage.
- He wrote **95 Theses**, or arguments, against indulgences. He said that they had no biblical basis, that the pope did not have the authority to release souls from purgatory, and that Christians could be saved only through faith.
- Throughout Europe, Luther's 95 Theses stirred furious debate. The new Holy Roman emperor, Charles V, summoned Luther to the diet, or assembly, at the city of Worms. Luther refused to change his views. Thousands hailed Luther as a hero and renounced/rejected the authority of the pope.
- At the heart of Luther's doctrines were several beliefs, including the idea that all Christians have equal access to God through faith and the Bible. Printing presses spread Luther's writings and ideas throughout Europe. By 1530, Luther's many followers were using a new name, "Protestants," for those who "protested" papal authority.
- In Switzerland, the reformer John Calvin also challenged the Catholic Church. Calvin shared many of Luther's beliefs, but also preached **predestination**.
- This new challenge to the Roman Catholic Church set off fierce wars of religion across Europe. As the Reformation continued, hundreds of new Protestant sects arose, influencing Protestant thinking in many countries, thereby ending religious unity in Europe.
- In England, the break with the Catholic Church came from **Henry VIII**. He and his wife, Catherine of Aragon, had one child, Mary Tudor. Henry wanted to divorce Catherine and marry another woman whom he hoped would bear him a male heir. However, the pope refused to annul Henry's marriage. Furious, Henry had Parliament pass laws to take the English church from the pope's control. In 1534, Parliament passed the **Act of Supremacy**, making Henry the head of the Church of England.
- When Henry died in 1547, his son Edward VI inherited the throne. Under Edward, Parliament passed laws bringing more Protestant reforms to England. When Edward died, his half-sister Mary Tudor, a Catholic, became queen. She wanted to return England to the Catholic faith. Hundreds of English Protestants were burned at the stake.
- On Mary's death in 1558, the throne passed to her half-sister, **Elizabeth**. She made reforms that became known as the Elizabethan settlement—a compromise bet. Protestant & Catholic practices. Elizabeth restored unity to England; she kept many Catholic traditions, but made England a Protestant nation.
- As the Protestant Reformation swept northern Europe, the Catholic Church began a **Counter Reformation/Catholic Reformation**. The pope's **Council of Trent** reaffirmed Catholic beliefs that Protestants had challenged, ended Church abuses & indulgences, and created the Index. **Ignatius of Loyola** founded a new religious order, the **Jesuits**.
- Both Catholics and Protestants fostered intolerance, and persecuted radical sects. Innocent people were executed for witchcraft. In Venice, Jews were pressured to convert and forced to live in a separate part of the city called the ghetto. Many Jews were also forced into Eastern Europe.

Review Questions:

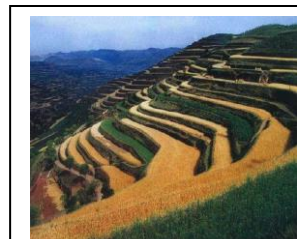
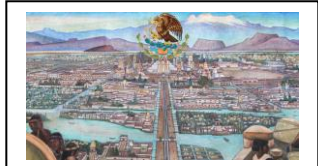
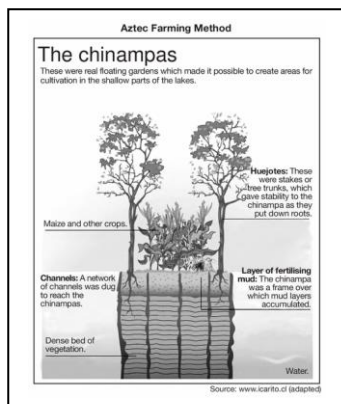
- What factors encouraged the Protestant Reformation?
- What arguments did Martin Luther make against indulgences in the 95 Theses?
- What was one of the main beliefs at the heart of Luther's doctrines?
- What caused Henry VIII to break with the Catholic Church?

Spring Aim #20: How did Native American civilizations develop before European arrival?



Mini Lecture

1. Complex civilizations grew in the Americas from about 1400 BCE to 1500 CE. The **Olmecs** had the first major American civilization, followed by the Mayas and Aztecs in Mexico and Central America (who adopted features of Olmec culture) and by the Incas in South America.
2. For all these civilizations, agriculture was a primary economic activity that allowed populations to grow. Religion unified the empires.
3. The later Mesoamerican civilizations developed complex government systems and trade networks. Mesoamerican societies made advances in agriculture, medicine, mathematics, engineering, and other areas.
4. Around 300 BCE, the **Maya** were building large cities in present-day Guatemala. By the time of the Maya golden age (250 CE), the civilization included large, independent city-states spreading from S. Mexico through Central Mexico. These cities kept ties through trade & war.
5. The Mayans built huge religious pyramids and developed hieroglyphics, calendars, and a numbering system.
6. By about 900 CE, the Maya abandoned their cities. This may have happened due to frequent warfare, over-farming, or drought.
7. The **Aztec** civilization began in the Valley of Mexico and in 1325 founded **Tenochtitlan**, their capital. Because it was located on an island in a lake, the Aztecs found ingenious ways to create more farmland by building **chinampas**- human made islands of mud & reeds.
8. The Aztecs created the richest empire and were militaristic- at war constantly. As their empire grew, they used to tribute from conquered people to beautify Tenochtitlan. The Aztecs also scarified war prisoners to the sun god.
9. The largest empire of the Americas was the **Incan** in S. America along the **Andes Mountains**, stretching from Ecuador to Chile.
10. The Inca built a network of roads that crisscrossed the empire. The roads covered about 25,000 miles and ran through deserts & over mountains. The roads allowed news and armies to travel quickly to all parts of the empire- all leading to the capital of Cuzco.
11. The Inca worshipped many gods, but the most important was the sun god. Inca rulers had absolute power and ran an efficient government, where officials kept records on **quipu**, colored strings knotted to represent numbers. Farmers built terraces to farm the steep hillsides.
12. The Aztecs and Inca were both conquered by the Spanish.



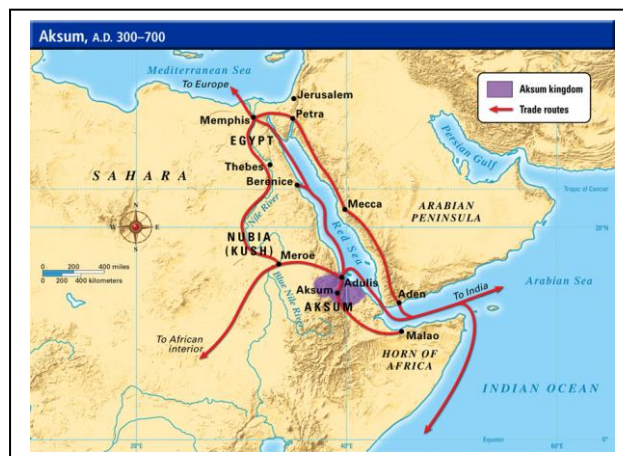
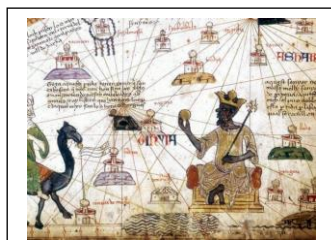
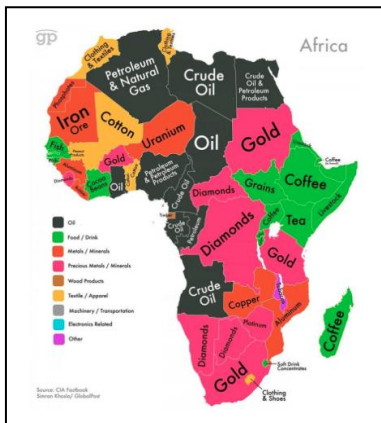
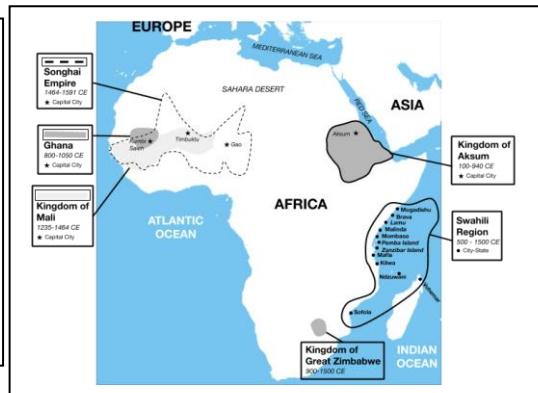
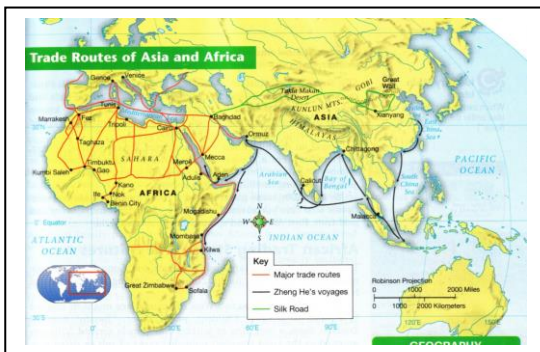
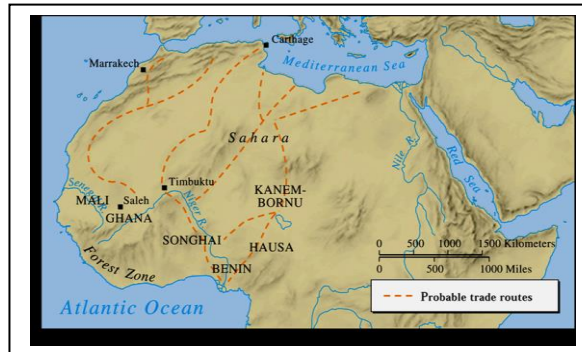
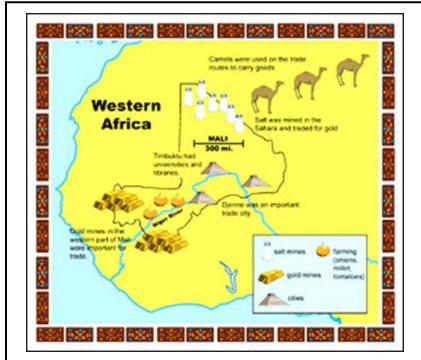
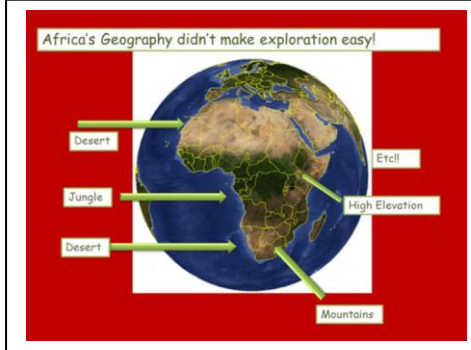
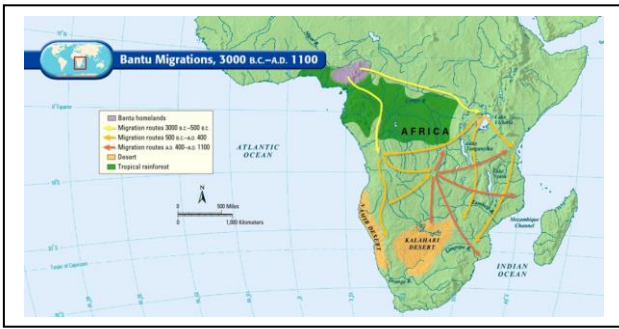
Aztec, Maya, Inca Comparison Chart

	Aztec	Maya	Inca
Location	Central America, Mexico	Central America	South America, along the Andes
Time Periods	1200 to 1521	400BC-1517AD Height: 200-900AD	1200-1572AD
Capital	Tenochtitlan	Tikal, Chichen Itza, Copan, Palenque, Mayapan	Cuzco
Economy	Farming (corn, beans, tomatoes, squash) - chinampas	Farming (corn, beans, squash) Trade	Farming (corn, cotton, potatoes) - Terraces
Religion	Many gods, sun god most important, human sacrifice	Many gods, king's blood is sacred, sacrificed animals and some humans	Many gods, some human sacrifice
Social System	Different classes of people, warriors have high social status	Different classes of people	Different classes of people
Government	Very powerful king, highly centralized, war was for captives and tribute	Well organized city states each with a king, war was for tribute	King at the center of empire, War is for conquest
Technology	Built monumental architecture, chinampas, calendar	Writing, math, monumental architecture, calendar	Terraces, irrigation, medicine, monumental architecture, roads
End of Civilization	Cortes and the Spanish kill the king, the empire ended	Abandoned cities, disappeared	Civil war and Spanish invasion
Contributions	Corn, calendar, architecture	Calendar, corn, writing, math, architecture	Medicine, irrigation, terraces

Review Questions:

1. What happened to the Mayans? Why?
2. What were some accomplishments of the Aztecs?
3. How did the Inca unify & control their empire?

Spring Aim #21: How did African civilizations develop before European arrival?



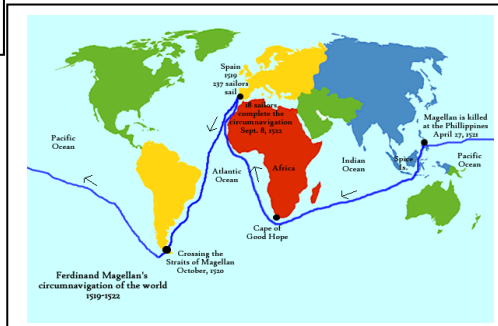
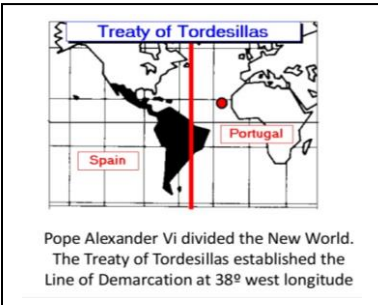
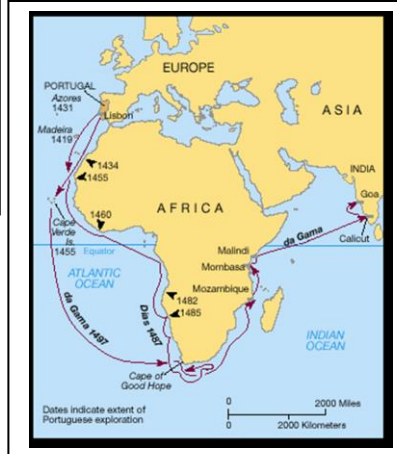
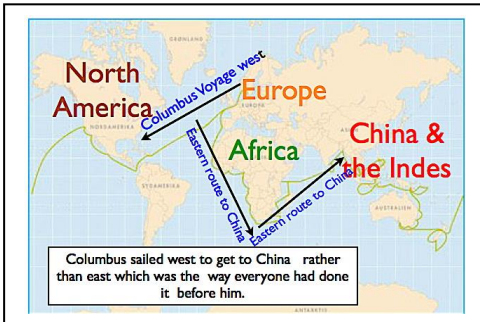
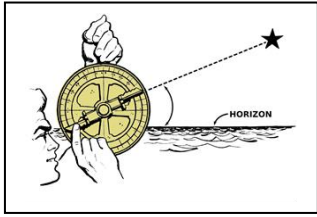
Mini Lecture

1. Africa's varied climates & terrains contributed to the development of diverse societies (**tribalism**) on that continent.
2. There were many geographic barriers—**Sahara Desert** in North, rainforests, cataracts, and interior plateaus, separated Africans from themselves. Africa has many valuable natural resources.
3. Africa's largest migration, the **Bantu Migrations** (500BCE-1500CE), spread the Bantu language and iron technology across the continent.
4. From about 800-1600, several civilizations rose and fell in Africa. West Africans built the powerful kingdoms of **Mali & Songhai** as they gained control over internal trade routes, the **Salt & Gold Trade** as part of the **Trans-Saharan Network** (through camel caravans).
5. The kingdom of Mali was ruled by one of the wealthiest and most influential rulers in African history—**Mansa Musa**. Musa spread Islam across West Africa and built the city of **Timbuktu**, a capital of wealth, learning, and culture.
6. In East Africa, the Kingdom of **Aksum** became a center of international trade through control of the strategic **Red Sea**, which linked Africa to India and the Mediterranean world.
7. Africa played an important role in the global trading network. Trade with the people of Europe, the Middle East & India encouraged an exchange of ideas between Africa & other lands.
8. During this time, Islam became established in various parts of Africa. Still, traditional patterns of village, family/clan, & religious life (**Animism**) remained important through most of Africa. Leaders/parents and **griots** educated the youth about their communal roles and clan history & beliefs. Arts served several important roles including decorative, clan identity, and religious rituals.

Review Questions:

1. How did the geography of Africa encourage the development of diverse civilizations?
2. What contributed to the rise of powerful kingdoms in Africa?
3. How did tradition reflect the beliefs of African peoples?

Spring Aim #22: How and why did Europeans begin the voyages of exploration?



Mini Lecture

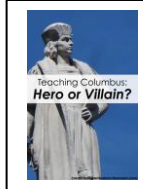
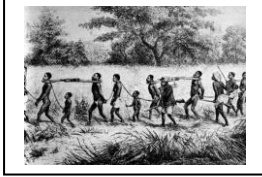
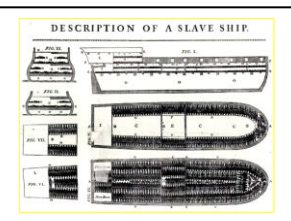
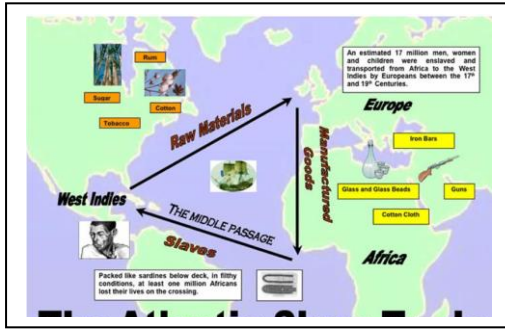
- Beginning in the late 1400s, European nations explored the seas beyond Europe, hunting for an all-water route to Asia. They did not find it, but they did encounter two previously unknown continents—the Americas. They also built great trading empires in Asia.
- With their travels and trade, Europeans ushered in the first **global age**, bringing together people and civilizations from around the world. Improvements in technology (compass, **astrolabe**, **caravel**) helped European explorers navigate the vast oceans of the world.
- By the 1400s, Europe's population and its demand for trade goods from Asia were growing. Especially desirable were spices following the Crusades and publication of Marco Polo's book. The chief source of spices was the **Moluccas**, an island chain in present-day Indonesia.
- Ottomans dominance of trade routes, along with Arab, and Italian merchants controlled most trade between Asia and Europe. Europeans outside Italy wanted their own direct access to Asia's trade goods. They hoped to obtain and grow **Gold, God, & Glory**.
- In Portugal, **Prince Henry the Navigator** led the way and encouraged sea exploration. He believed that Africa was the source of the riches the Muslim traders controlled. He also hoped to find a way to reach Asia by sailing along the coast.
- More knowledgeable and skilled **cartographers** prepared maps for the voyages. Henry's ships sailed south to explore the western coast of Africa, eventually rounding the southern tip (in 1488, **Bartholomew Dias**) which became known as the **Cape of Good Hope**.
- In 1497, **Vasco da Gama** led four Portuguese ships around the tip and across the Indian Ocean to reach the great spice port of Calicut in India. Soon, the Portuguese seized ports around the Indian Ocean, creating a vast trading empire.
- Portugal's successes spurred others, including **Christopher Columbus**, to look for another sea route to Asia. Columbus persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to finance his voyage.
- In 1492, Columbus sailed west with three small ships. When the crew spotted land, they thought they had reached the Indies. What Columbus had actually found, however, were previously unknown continents- the "**New World**".
- The rulers of Spain appealed to the Spanish-born Pope Alexander VI to support their authority, or power, to claim the lands of this "new world. "The pope set the **Line of Demarcation**, which divided the non-European world into two trading and exploration zones—one for Spain and one for Portugal. The two nations agreed to these terms in the **Treaty of Tordesillas**.
- Although Europeans had claimed vast territories, they had not yet found a western sea route to Asia. In 1519, a Portuguese noble-man named **Ferdinand Magellan** set out west from Spain to find a way to the Pacific Ocean. In 1520, he found a passageway at the Southern tip of South America. Survivors of the long voyage, who did not include Magellan, finally returned to Spain nearly three years later. They were hailed as the first to **circumnavigate** the world.

EXPLORER	SAILED FROM . . .	DISCOVERED/KNOWN FOR
Prince Henry the Navigator	Portugal (1420 - 1460)	interested in Africa and exploration; responsible for exploring Africa's western coast.
Bartolomeo Dias	Portugal (1487 - 1500)	sailed around the southern-most tip of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.
Vasco de Gama	Portugal (1497 - 1524)	finished what Dias started; first to make it completely past the Cape of Good hope and up Africa's eastern coast; made it to India.
Christopher Columbus	Spain (1492 - 1506)	convinced Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in 1492 that he could reach Asia by sailing westward; landed on the island of Hispanola ; convinced he found Asia.
Amerigo Vespucci	Spain/Portugal/Spain (1499 - 1512)	sailed to the New World; first to realize that the land found by Columbus was NOT part of Asia; that's why North and South America are named for him , not Columbus.
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	Spain (1500 - 1519)	landed on the Isthmus of Panama; first to "discover" the Pacific Ocean – and gave that ocean its name, which means "peaceful".
Ferdinand Magellan	Spain (1519 - 1521)	first to circumnavigate – or sail around – the globe; finds the only natural link between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in the Americas; is killed in the Philippines in 1521.

Review Questions:

- What motivated Europeans to explore the seas?
- What technologies aided European exploration?
- Name 3 explorers and what explorations did they achieve?

Spring Aim #23: How did exploration affect Africa & Americas?

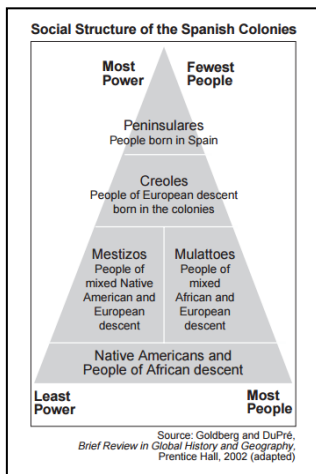
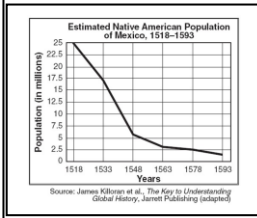


Encomienda: The Plan and the Reality

The Spanish claimed that the encomienda system would benefit both settlers and Indians. It didn't work out that way.

THE PLAN	THE REALITY
Spanish settlers protect, care for, and Christianize Indians.	Spanish settlers force hard labor, don't pay Indian workers, take the product Indians, and seize Indian lands.
Indians work a portion of their time for Spanish settlers.	Indians die from disease and harsh living and working conditions.

Encomienda ends after clergy protests and Indians revolt. Slaves replace under replacement requirements.



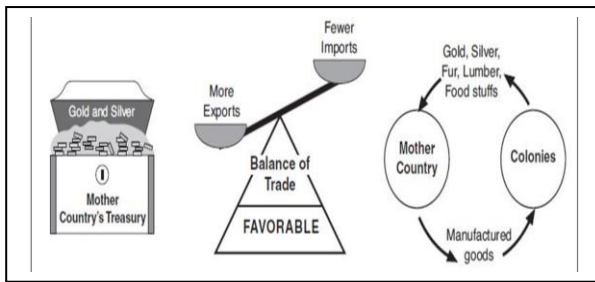
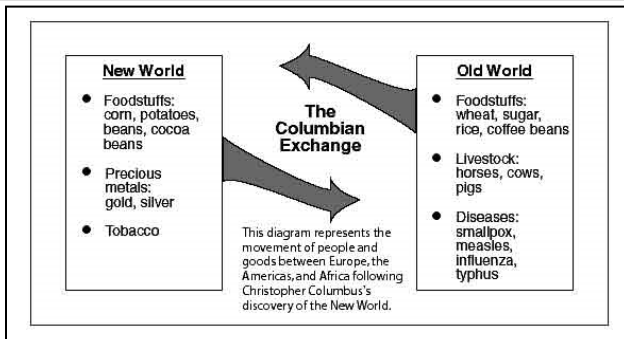
Mini Lecture

- In 1492, Christopher Columbus reached the Caribbean islands in the present-day West Indies. Columbus' first **Encounter** w/ Native Americans began a cycle of meeting, conquest, & death, which was repeated across the Western Hemisphere.
- Columbus first met the Taino people and claimed their land for Spain. A wave of Spanish **conquistadors**, or conquerors, soon followed. They brought weapons & horses. Without knowing, they also brought diseases, which wiped out Native Americans, who had no immunity, or resistance. Within a few decades, the hundreds of Spanish who came to the Americas were able to conquer millions of Native Americans.
- Explorer **Hernan Cortés** reached Mexico in 1519 & moved toward the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan & by 1521 conquered it. An Indian woman, **Malinche**, helped him form alliances with native peoples who had been conquered by the Aztecs.
- Another Spanish adventurer, **Francisco Pizarro**, wanted riches from Peru's Inca empire. Pizarro reached Peru in 1532, overthrew the Inca emperor & claimed most of S. America.
- Spain's impact on the Americas was huge. The Spanish took vast fortunes in gold and silver, making Spain the greatest power of Europe. They opened sea routes for the exchange of goods, people, and ideas. However, they also brought death to Native Americans. Many survivors converted to Christianity, seeking hope.
- Spanish settlers followed conquerors into the Americas. There they built colonies and created a culture that blended European, Native American, & African traditions. By the mid-1500s, Spain's colonial empire ran from modern California to South America. The monarchy appointed viceroys to rule.
- To make the empire profitable, Spain forbade colonists to trade with any nation but Spain. Conquistadors were granted **encomienda**, the right to demand work from Native Americans. Natives' forced work was under terrible conditions. Disease, starvation, & cruelty caused a drastic decline in their population. Also, colonists brought in millions of African slaves. A blending of cultures resulted. Native Americans contributed building styles, foods, & arts. Settlers contributed Christianity & the use of animals, especially horses. Africans contributed farming methods, crops, & arts.
- However, society had a strict structure. At the top were **peninsulares**. Next were **creoles**. Below them were **mestizos** & **mulattoes**. At the bottom were Natives & African slaves.
- Empires grew in the 1500s, & trade increased between the Americas & other parts of the world. Spain was the first major nation to buy slaves for its colonies, but the slave trade grew as other European countries set up colonies. Slave labor became a way to make huge profits, but at the cost of millions of lives.
- The trade of slaves became known as **triangular trade**, a series of Atlantic sea routes joining Europe, Africa, & the Americas. On the first leg of the triangle, merchant ships brought European goods to Africa, where they were traded for slaves. On the second leg, known as the **Middle Passage**, slaves were sent to the Americas, where they were traded for colonial goods. On the final leg, these products were traded for other colonial goods and then shipped to Europe, where they were traded for European goods.
- The Middle Passage was a horrible journey for Africans. They were captured & forced to walk one thousand miles. Many died on the way. Those who lived were restrained in holding pens in African port cities until European ships came. Hundreds were packed below deck for the long voyages. Up to half died from disease, cruelty, suicide, & dangers, such as storms, pirate raids, & mutinies, revolts, by slaves trying to return home.
- The triangular trade went on because it brought huge profits. It made merchants & traders rich and helped colonial economies grow. However, for Africans it was a disaster. African societies were torn apart, & lives were cut short or ruined. By the mid-1800s, when the slave trade finally ended, an estimated 11 million African slaves had reached the Americas, while another 2 million had died during the Middle Passage.
- Slavery had existed in Africa since ancient times. Europeans began to view slaves as the most important aspect of the African trade. By the 1500s, European participation had encouraged a much broader Atlantic slave trade, and it grew into a huge & profitable business to fill the need for cheap labor. They especially needed workers on their plantations in the Americas.
- Some African leaders tried to slow down or stop the transatlantic slave trade. The ruler of Kongo, Afonso I, who had been tutored by Portuguese missionaries, wanted to maintain contact with Europe but end the slave trade. The slave trade, however, continued.
- The slave trade had major effects on African states. Because of the loss of countless numbers of young Africans, some small states disappeared forever. At the same time, new states arose, with ways of life that depended on the slave trade. The **Asante** kingdom held a monopoly over both gold mining and the slave trade.

Review Questions:

- How did the Spanish conquer millions of Native Americans?
- Why did the triangular trade go on, even though it ruined or ended the lives of millions of people?
- Identify two effects the slave trade had on African states.

Spring Aim #24: How did exploration lead to new economic systems?



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MERCANTILISM **QUICK FACTS**

A nation's strength depends on its wealth as measured in gold and silver.

Only a fixed amount of wealth exists in the world, and nations have to compete for their share of that wealth.

A favorable balance of trade is an important step in gaining wealth.

Countries should seek to limit imports and maximize exports.

A country should have its own source for raw materials and precious metals to avoid dependence on others.

Colonies exist only as a way for the mother country to make profit.

A country's colonies should not trade with any other countries.

VISUAL STUDY GUIDE **FACTS**

Exploration

- Explorers from countries throughout Europe set out in search of new routes to Asia.
- Instead of Asia, many explorers ended up in the Americas.

Colonization

- Europeans established colonies in the lands they had discovered.
- The Spanish conquered Native American tribes to build an empire.
- The Portuguese settled Brazil.
- The French, Dutch, and English established colonies in North America and the Caribbean.

Columbian Exchange

- New plants and animals were introduced to both Europe and the Americas.
- Diseases from Europe killed millions of Native Americans.
- The exchange of goods had effects worldwide.

New Economic Systems

- Mercantilism was based on the idea that a nation's power was determined by its wealth.
- Capitalism was based on businesses owned by individuals or groups of investors rather than the government.

Atlantic Slave Trade

- Millions of Africans were captured and shipped to the Americas as slaves.
- Slaves worked on plantations in various European colonies.
- Slaves endured horrific conditions once they arrived.

Mini Lecture

- European exploration & increased trade inspired a global exchange, a commercial revolution, and other changes in Europe.
- The **Columbian Exchange** was a gigantic global interchange of people, animals, culture, ideas, & technology. Beginning in the 1500s, Europe experienced a commercial revolution that brought about dramatic economic changes, including the rise of capitalism.
- Exploration in the 1500s & 1600s led to European control & domination of the globe. By the 1700s, worldwide contact had caused huge changes to people in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- When Columbus returned to Europe in 1493, he brought back American plants & animals. He carried European plants, animals, & settlers back to the Americas. A vast global interchange began. Named for Columbus, it was called the Columbian Exchange.
- Sharing different foods & animals helped people around the world. Later, this spreading of new crops from the Americas led to worldwide population growth (diets changes) & global migration.
- Another result of global contact was economic change. In the 1500s, **inflation** increased in Europe, due to all the silver & gold from the Americas. Inflation is a rise in prices because of sharp increases in the money supply. This period of rapid inflation in Europe was known as the price revolution.
- Out of these changes came **capitalism**, an economic system of privately-owned business. **Entrepreneurs** were key to the success of capitalism. Europe's entrepreneurs created businesses & joined investors in overseas ventures. This changed local economies into international trading economies.
- Fierce competition for trade and empires, in turn, led to a new economic system, called **mercantilism**. Under this system, a nation's wealth was measured in gold & silver, and nations had to export more than they imported. Mercantilists also pushed governments to impose **tariffs**, or taxes on imported goods. This would give an advantage to local products by making imports cost more.
- Economic changes, however, took centuries to affect most Europeans. However, by the 1700s, many social changes had happened, too. Nobles, whose wealth was in land, were hurt by the price revolution. Merchants who invested in new businesses grew wealthy. Skilled workers in growing cities also prospered, creating a thriving middle class.


Review Questions:

- What was the Columbian Exchange and what were its effects?
- Why did mercantilists push governments to impose tariffs?
- By the 1700s, who was being helped by economic changes?

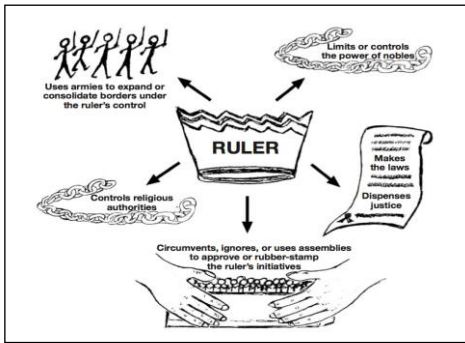
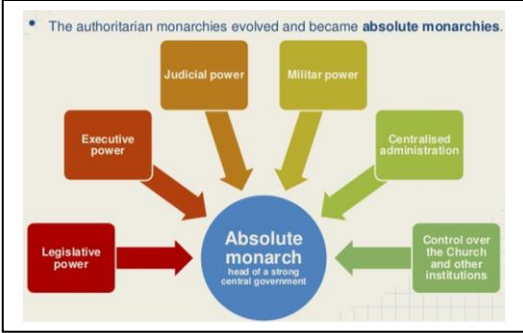
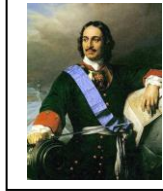
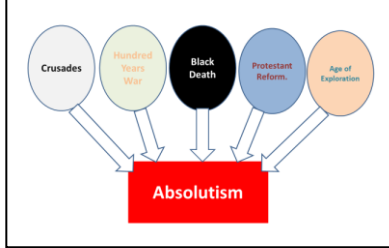
Spring Aim #25: How did absolute monarchs centralize power in Europe?

Balance of Power

- Three groups competing for power during Middle Ages:
 - Monarchs
 - Nobles
 - The Church



All three had their own courts, armies, and tax collectors



of Absolute Monarchs, 1500–1800	
Louis XIV (Sun King)	Peter I (the Great)
France	Russia
Bourbon	Romanov
1638–1715	1672–1725
Catholic	Eastern Orthodox
Edict of Nantes repealed; royal debts and heavy new taxes; arts glorify king	Westernization program; raised women's status; heavy tax burden; improved education
Thirty Years' War; invaded Spanish Netherlands; War of the Spanish Succession	War with Sweden
Excluded nobles from councils; built Versailles as a symbol of royal wealth and power; increased power of intendants	Brought Orthodox Church under state control; reduced power of boyars; modernized army; built new capital at St. Petersburg

Mini Lecture

- In the 1500s and 1600s, several rulers in Europe sought to centralize their political power. Claiming **divine right**, or authority from God, leaders such as Phillip II in Spain, Louis XIV in France, and Peter the Great in Russia gained complete authority over their governments and their subjects.
- This trend led to **absolutism**, in which autocratic rulers had complete authority over the government & the lives of the people in their nation.
- In 1643, five-year-old Louis XIV inherited the French throne. When his chief minister died, **Louis XIV** resolved to take complete control of the government. He believed in his divine right to rule and even called himself the **Sun King** to symbolize his vital role within the nation.
- Louis XIV expanded the royal government & appointed intendants—royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out his policies in the provinces.
- To fuel the country's economy, Louis's finance minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert, expanded commerce and trade. Taxes helped finance the king's extravagant lifestyle.
- Outside Paris, Louis XIV transformed a royal hunting lodge into the grand **palace of Versailles**. The palace represented the king's great power and wealth. Elaborate court ceremonies were held to emphasize the king's importance. For example, during the ritual known as the **levée**, or rising, high-ranking nobles would compete for the honor of handing the king his shoes. The purpose was to keep the nobles in Versailles to gain their support and prevent them from getting too powerful.
- Under Louis XIV, France became the strongest state in Europe. However, the country's prosperity began to wear down. This loss of wealth was caused by some of Louis's decisions. He fought costly wars to extend French borders, but rival rulers resisted in order to maintain the balance of power.
- In the early 1600s, Russia was isolated from Western Europe and had remained a medieval state. It was not until the end of that century that a new tsar, **Peter the Great**, transformed Russia into a leading power.
- To modernize Russia, Peter began a new policy of **westernization**—the adoption of Western ideas, technologies, & culture. Many resisted change. To enforce his new policy, Peter became an **autocratic monarch**—one who ruled with unlimited authority.
- All Russian institutions were under Peter the Great's control. He executed anyone who resisted the new order. He forced the **boyars**—landowning nobles—to serve the state in civilian or military positions. Peter also stipulated that they shave their beards and wear Western-style clothes.
- Peter pushed through social and economic reforms. He also increased Russia's military power and extended its borders. However, Russia still needed a warm-water port. This would increase Russia's trade with the West. The nearest port of this kind to Russia was on the Black Sea, but Peter could not defeat the Ottoman empire, which controlled the region.
- Peter won territory along the Baltic Sea where he built a new capital city, **St. Petersburg**. It became the symbol of modern Russia & a "window on the West". There, he also built the Winter Palace to show his power.
- When Peter died in 1725, he left a mixed legacy. Although he had modernized Russia, he had used terror to enforce his absolute power.
- In 1762, Catherine the Great ruled as an absolute monarch. She followed Peter's lead in embracing Western ideas & expanding Russia's borders. She was an efficient & energetic empress.
- After waging war, she defeated the Ottoman empire & finally won the warm-water port on the Black Sea.



Review Questions:

- How did Louis XIV strengthen the French monarchy? Identify key details that contributed to France's becoming the leading power of Europe?
- What did Peter the Great do to modernize Russia?

Spring Aim #26: How did England embark on the road to Constitutional Monarchy?



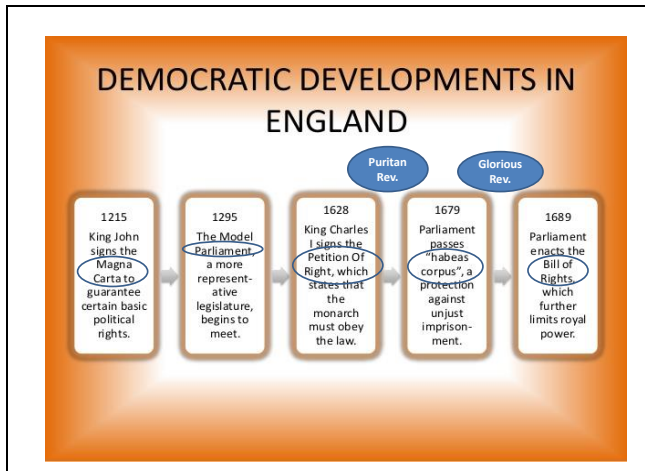
The English Bill of Rights (1689)

Said:

- Parliament was in control of taxing, not the king
- People couldn't be punished for asking the king to fix problems
- No cruel and unusual punishment
- Everyone got a fair trial

CIVIL WAR (1642-1649)

ROYALISTS (CAVALIERS)	PARLIAMENTARIANS (ROUNDHEADS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House of Lords N & W England Aristocracy Large landowners Church officials More rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House of Commons S & E England Puritans Merchants Townspeople More urban



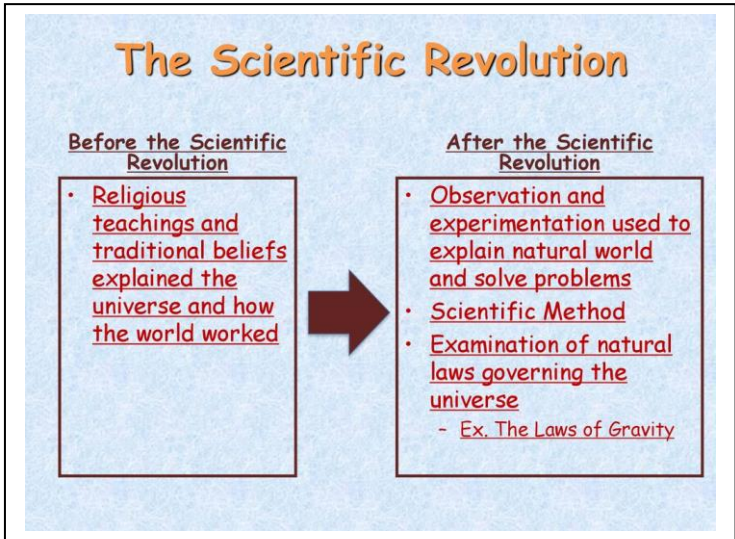
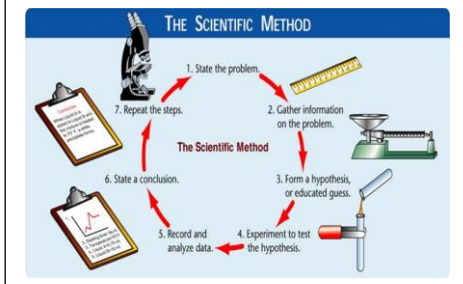
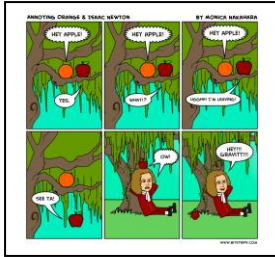
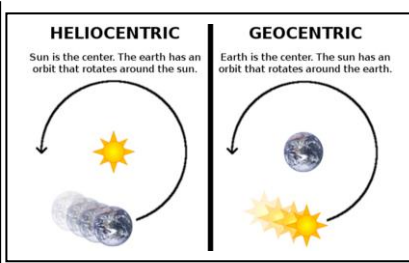
Mini Lecture

- Despite efforts at absolutism by several English monarchs, **Parliament** successfully asserted itself against royal power. After the **Puritan Revolution** and the **Glorious Revolution** of the mid-1600s, the English Bill of Rights was passed, establishing England as a limited (constitutional) monarchy.
- From 1485 to 1603, England was ruled by the **Tudors**. While believing in divine right, the Tudors also recognized the value of good relations with Parliament.
- This was not the view of the first **Stuart king, James I**. He inherited the throne after Elizabeth I died childless in 1603. He claimed absolute power. Parliament, however, resisted the king's claim.
- James clashed often with Parliament over money. James was also at odds with dissenters—Protestants who disagreed with the Church of England. One such group, the **Puritans**, wanted simpler services & a more democratic church with no bishops.
- In 1625, **Charles I** inherited the throne. He too behaved like an absolute monarch. Tensions between & Parliament escalated into civil war.
- The **English Civil War** lasted from 1642 to 1651. Supporters of Charles were called **Cavaliers**. The supporters of Parliament were known as **Roundheads**. **Oliver Cromwell**, the leader of the Parliament forces, guided them to victory.
- In January 1649, Charles I was beheaded. The House of Commons abolished the monarchy & declared England a **republic** under Cromwell, called the **Commonwealth**.
- Many new laws reflected Puritan beliefs. Cromwell did not tolerate open worship for Catholics; however, he did respect the beliefs of other Protestants and welcomed Jews back to England.
- Eventually people tired of the strict Puritan ways. Cromwell died in 1658. Two years later, Parliament invited Charles II to return to England as king.
- Charles II's successor, **James II**, was forced from the English throne in 1688 following clashes with Parliament. Protestants feared that he planned to restore the Roman Catholic Church to power in England.
- Parliament offered the crown to James's Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William. However, William and Mary had to accept the **English Bill of Rights**. This helped establish a limited monarchy. This bloodless overthrow of James II was known as the **Glorious Revolution**.
- During the next century, Britain's government became a **constitutional government**, whose power was defined and limited by law.

Review Questions:

- How did the relationship between the Monarchy & Parliament change when the Stuarts took over?
- How did the English government change under Cromwell's leadership?
- What was the Glorious Revolution?

Spring Aim #27: How did rationalism lead to a new way of thinking in Europe?



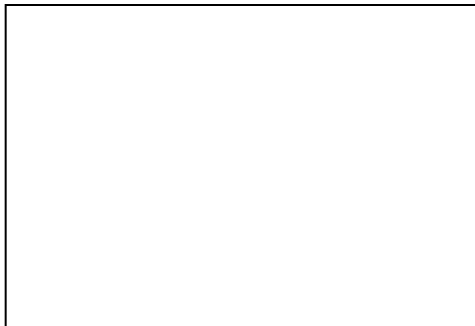
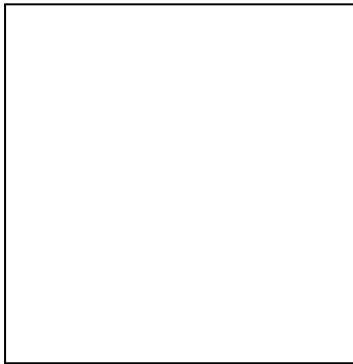
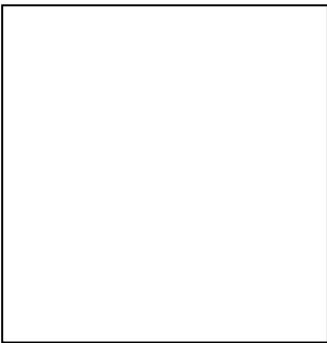
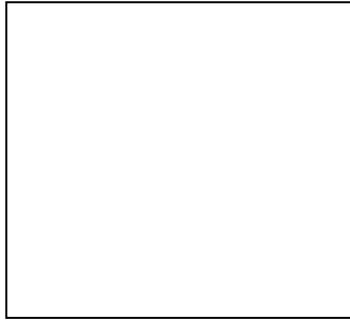
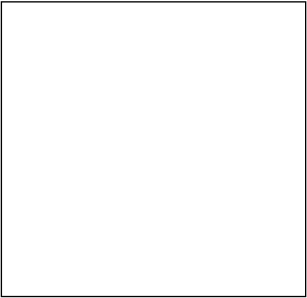
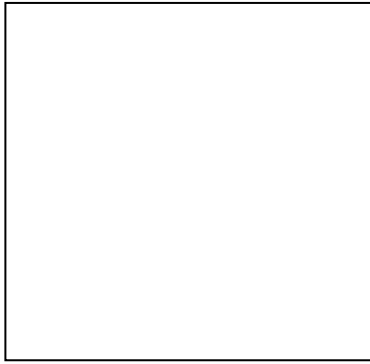
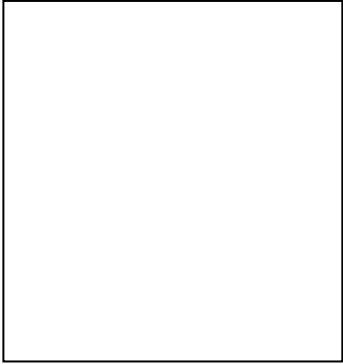
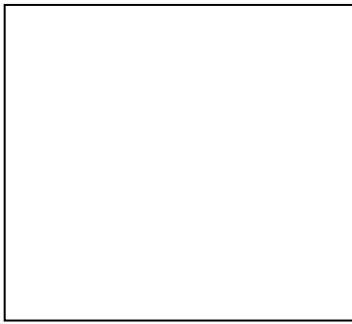
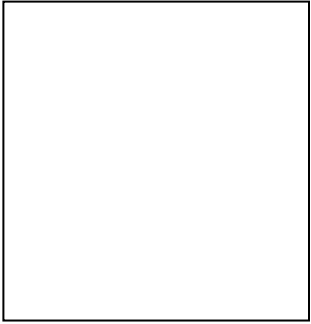
Mini Lecture

1. In the mid-1500s, a big shift/change in scientific thinking caused the **Scientific Revolution**. At the heart of this movement was the idea that mathematical laws governed nature & the physical universe.
2. Before the Renaissance, Europeans thought that Earth was the center of everything in the heavens (**Geocentric Theory**). In 1543, Polish scholar **Nicolaus Copernicus** proposed a **heliocentric**, or sun-centered, model of the solar system.
3. In Italy, **Galileo Galilei** assembled a telescope & observed that the four moons of Jupiter move slowly around that planet. He realized that these moons moved the same way that Copernicus had said that Earth moves around the sun.
4. Galileo's findings caused an uproar. Other scholars attacked him because his observations contradicted ancient views about the world. The Church condemned him because his ideas challenged the Christian teaching that the heavenly bodies were fixed in relation to Earth, and perfect.
5. Despite the opposition of the Church, a new approach to science had emerged, based upon **observation & experimentation**. To explain their data, scientists used **reasoning** to propose a logical hypothesis, or possible explanation. This process became known as the **scientific method**.
6. The new scientific method was a revolution in thought. Two giants of this revolution were the Englishman **Francis Bacon** & the Frenchman **René Descartes**. Both were devoted to understanding how truth is determined, but they differed in their approaches. Bacon stressed experimentation & observation. Descartes focused on reasoning.
7. **Isaac Newton** used mathematics to show that a single force keeps the planets in their orbits around the sun. He called this force **gravity**. To help explain his laws, Newton developed a branch of mathematics called calculus. He also concluded that nature follows uniform laws (natural laws).
8. In the 1500s & 1600s, the Scientific Revolution introduced reason & scientific method as the basis of knowledge, changing the way people looked at the world.
9. In the 1700s, scientific successes, such as a vaccine against smallpox, convinced educated Europeans of the power of human reason. **Natural law**—rules discovered by reason—could be used to study human behavior and solve society's problems. In this way, the Scientific Revolution sparked another revolution in thinking, known as the **Enlightenment**- an intellectual movement (using reason) introduced new ways of viewing authority, power, government, & law.
10. Enlightenment thinkers called philosophes believed that the use of reason could lead to reforms in government, law, society
11. The ideas of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, two seventeenth-century English thinkers, were key to the Enlightenment. Hobbes argued that people are "brutish" by nature, and therefore need to be controlled by an absolute monarchy. According to Hobbes, people enter into a social contract with their government, giving up their freedom in exchange for an organized society.
12. In contrast, Locke thought that people are basically reasonable and moral. He also believed that people have certain natural rights, including the right to life, liberty, and property. Locke rejected absolute monarchy, believing that the best kind of government had limited power. In fact, Locke felt that people could overthrow a government if it violated their natural rights.
13. Baron de Montesquieu proposed the ideas of separation of powers and of checks and balances as a way to protect liberty. His ideas would deeply affect the Framers of the United States Constitution.
14. With his biting wit, Voltaire exposed abuses of power and defended the principle of freedom of speech. Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed that the good of the community should be placed above individual interests.
15. Other thinkers, including Adam Smith, focused on using natural laws for economic reform. They rejected government regulation of the economy and instead urged the policy of *laissez faire*.

Review Questions:

1. What is the Scientific Revolution?
2. Why did the Church condemn Galileo?
3. How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?

Spring Aim #: Why



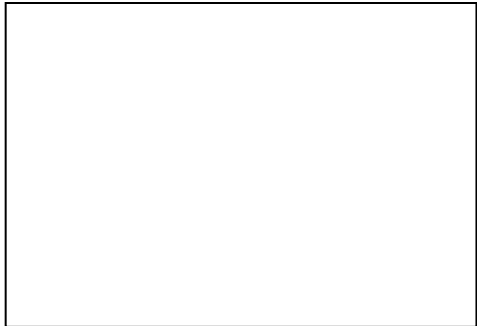
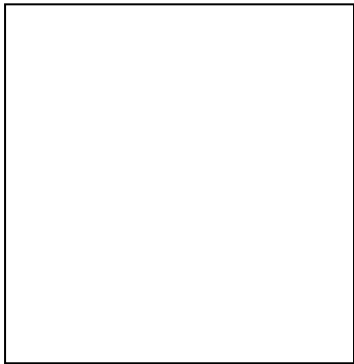
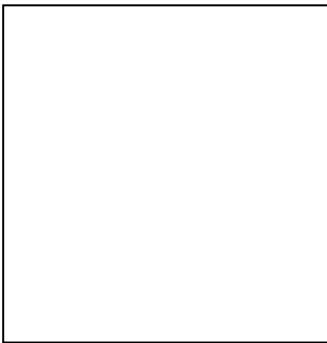
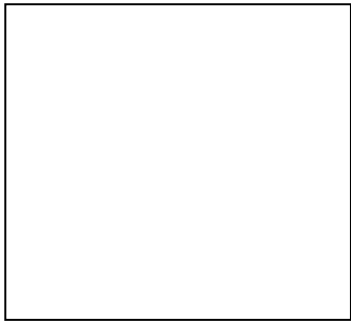
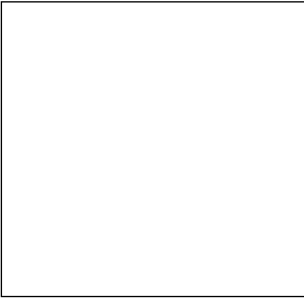
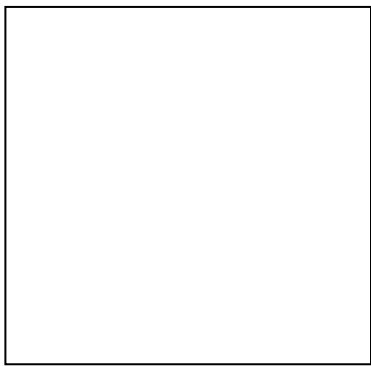
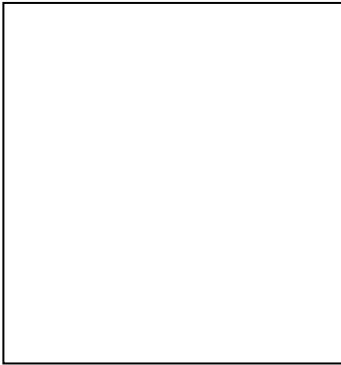
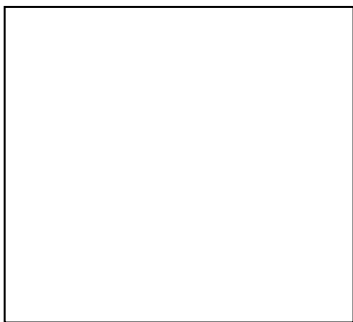
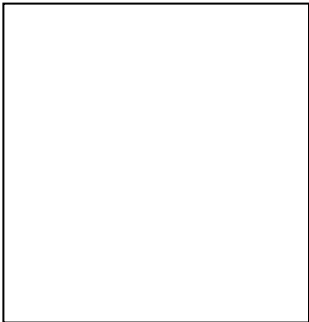
Mini Lecture

- The

Review Questions:

1. What
- 2.

Spring Aim #1: Why



Mini Lecture

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Review Questions:

3. What
- 4.