

Transformation of the West, 1450-1750

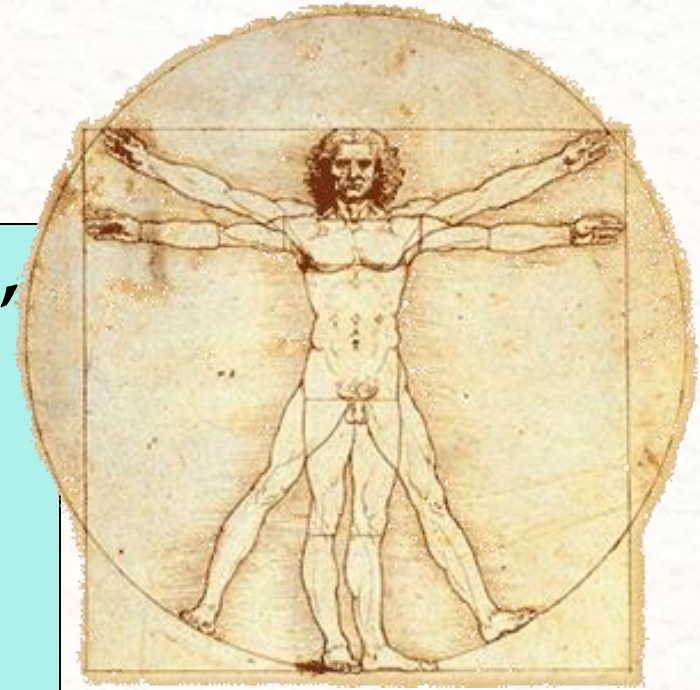


I. European Renaissance

A. Renaissance – means “rebirth”, refers to a revival in art and learning

- Italian Renaissance: 1300-1450
- Northern Renaissance: 1450-1600

- **Connects to ancient Greece and Rome**
 - Renaissance artists/scholars looked to their works and ideas for inspiration



I. European Renaissance

B. Religion declined as central focus

- Humanism – an intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements
- Secularism– worldly, rather than spiritual, and concerned with the here and now

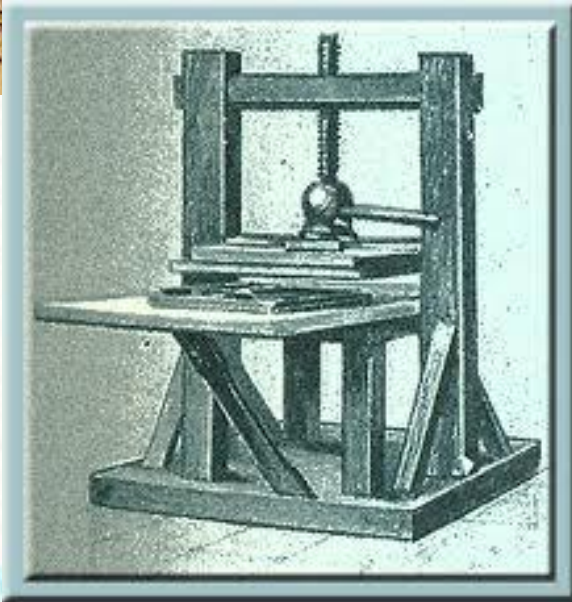


C. Wealthy merchants and monarchs became patrons of the arts

- *Motivated new generation of thinkers and artists*

D. Information/ideas spread quickly

- 1300s: moveable type reached Europe from China
- 1440s: Johann Gutenberg invents the printing press, can print whole books quickly and cheaply
 - *Bible was first book to be printed using these new techniques (1455)*



CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 1 and 2!

A. Reformation –

- movement for religious reform, beginning in the early 16th century, Northern Europe
- Why?
 - *Wealthy disliked paying taxes to church in Rome*
 - *Many Church leaders seen as corrupt/uneducated*

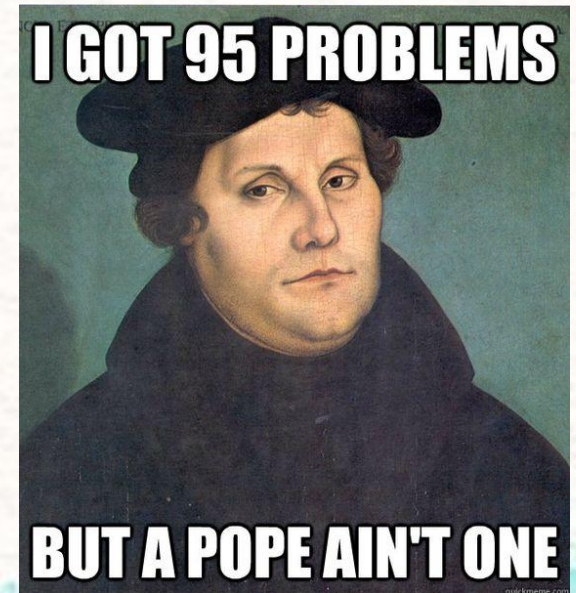
II. Reformation



II. Reformation

B. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

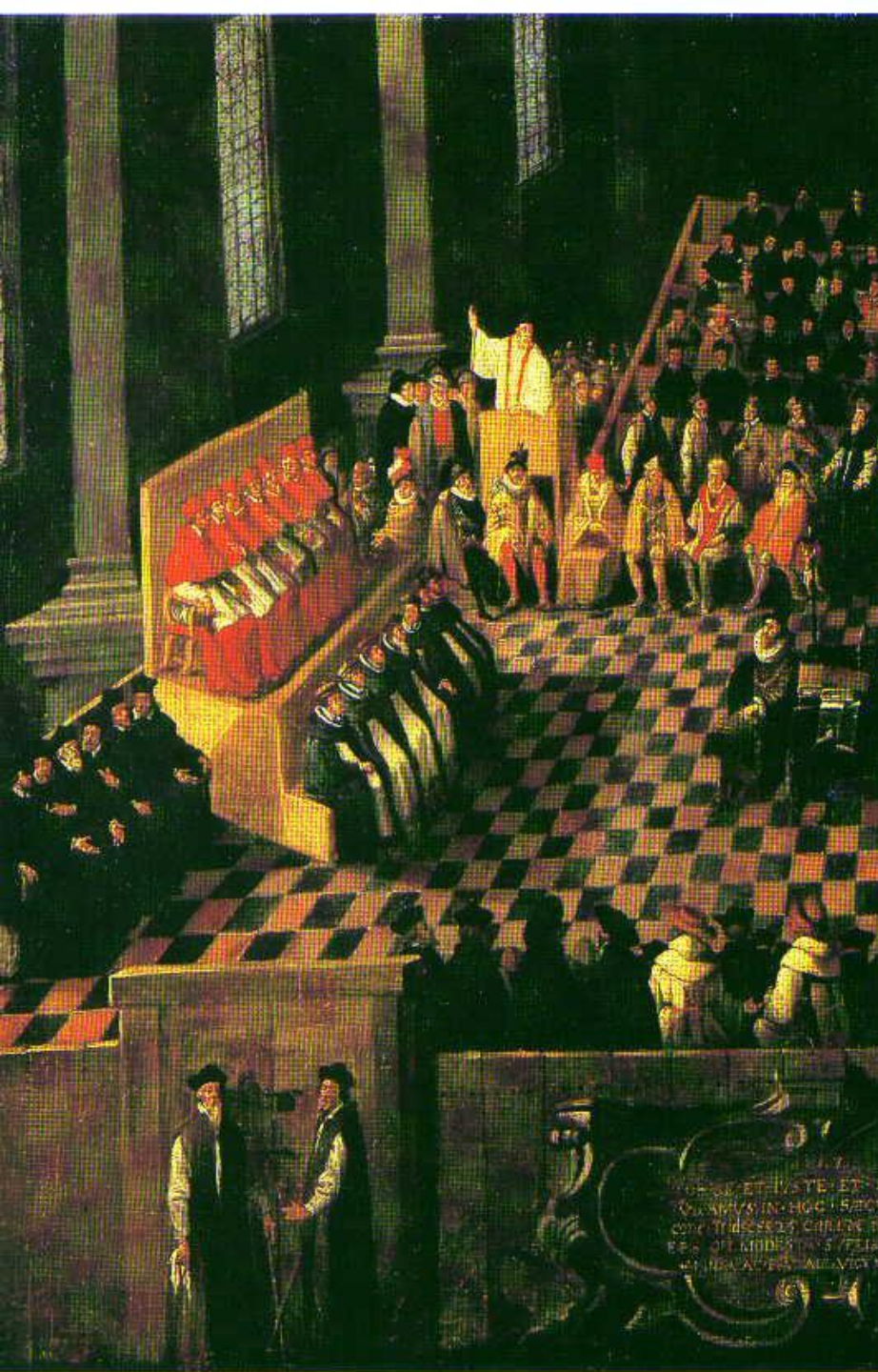
- Angry over the practice of selling indulgences:
- Pardon that released sinner from performing the penalty a priest imposed for sins
- Many thought that buying indulgences guaranteed them a spot in heaven



C. Wrote the 95 Theses (formal statements) attacking Church

- People should be able to interpret Bible for themselves
- Challenged authority of the Pope
- Rise of Protestantism
 - Christians who belonged to non-Catholic churches
 - Examples: Lutheranism, Calvinism, Anglican church













D. Catholic Reformation

– response to
Protestantism

- Sponsored education reform, sent missionaries into Asia, Americas
- Disallowed indulgences, removed corrupt officials

CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 3!

Predominant Religions

-  Catholic
-  Lutheran
-  Anglican
-  Calvinist
-  Bohemian and Moravian Brethren (Hussite)
-  Eastern Orthodox
-  Islamic
-  Boundary of Holy Roman Empire



Western Europe during Renaissance & Reformation

CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 4!

III. Impact of the Reformation

A. Conflict among Christians became common

- Thirty Years War (1618-1648) – Protestants vs. Catholics in Germany; devastated population, economy
- English Civil War (1642-1649) – concerned religious disagreements and Parliamentary rights; King Charles I beheaded (first monarch to be killed while holding the throne)



- Religious conflicts affected every aspect of life
 - More questioning of religion's role in life
 - Political balance shifted (rise of France, Britain, Netherlands)
 - Decline of papal authority

- Witchcraft persecution – women, poor, social outcasts often accused
 - Uneducated masses had no way of dealing with drastic changes in society – *had to blame someone for your problems!*



WITCHES BURN. THAT MEANS THEY ARE MADE OF WOOD. WOOD FLOATS. WHAT ELSE FLOATS? DUCKS.

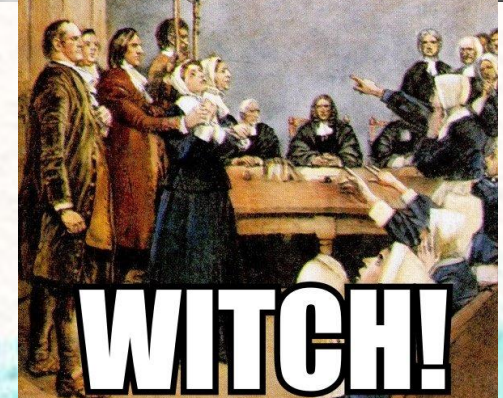


IF SHE WEIGHS THE SAME AS A DUCK, SHE MUST BE A PIECE OF WOOD. WAIT...

memegenerator.net



She coughed while praying



WITCH!

IV. Economic & Social Revolutions

- Continued Commercial Revolution (increase in the access to goods and the ability to buy them)
- Leads to inequalities and social unrest
 - Entry into Global Economy brings even greater access to new wealth
 - But, also brings inflation (money doesn't buy as much as it used to), commercialization

- Prices rise, but continued production/trade brings opportunities
- Ordinary peasants could enjoy aspects of life not previously available
 - Wine, spices, sugar, kitchenware, furniture
- Growth of the proletariat – people without access to wealth-producing property
 - Many will become manufacturing workers, urbanized poor

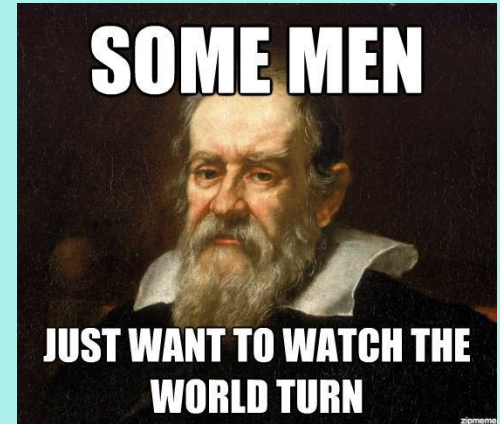
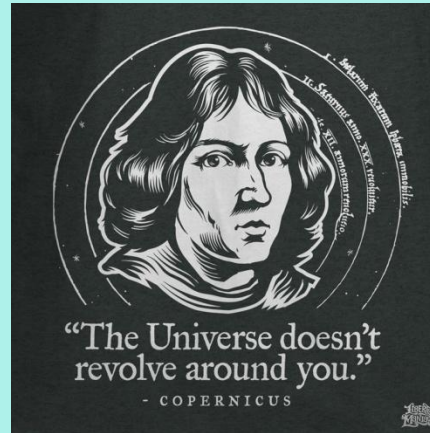
CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 5!

- Scientific Revolution – 17th century European intellectual movement
 - Resulted in rise of scientific research/experimentation and rational thinking
- New technologies and tools extend scientific possibilities
 - Microscope, telescope, observations of natural world



- Fathers of Scientific Revolution

- Copernicus
- Galileo
- Isaac Newton
- Francis Bacon



- Beginning of cultural transformation of West

- Science, not religion, slowly becomes central to intellectual life
 - Deism – role of God = set natural laws in motion, not regulate
 - John Locke – everything you through senses and reason, not faith

CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 6!

- Helped usher in the Enlightenment
 - Rise of rational thinking, applying of scientific method to study of society
 - Human beings are good, reason is key to truth, religions that rely on blind faith and/or do not tolerate diversity are wrong
 - Literacy rates rose, progressive thinking concerning women

CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 7!


V. Further Political & Economic Changes

- 17th century signaled the end of the feudal system
 - Rise of the absolute monarch – king/queen with complete power over military and population
 - No longer relied on nobles for control
 - Examples: France, Spain, Prussia
 - Parliamentary monarchies signal the future of Western Europe
 - Populations grew more bold in demanding rights, clashed with Kings
 - Examples: England, Netherlands




V. Further Political & Economic Changes

- Rise of the nation-state – political unit consisting of an autonomous/independent state inhabited mostly by people sharing a common culture, history, and language

CHALLENGE QUESTION NUMBER 8!

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- A satellite image of Earth, showing the Americas and surrounding oceans. The image is partially obscured by a light blue rectangular box containing text.
- Western Europe immediately felt the effects of the World Economy
 - Experiences numerous manufacturing and agricultural improvements
 - Introduction of New World crops leads to increased food supply, health – population explosion!
 - Will usher in new wave of world migration, as well as the Industrial Revolution

DBQ Debrief

- Using the given DBQ, please:
 - Underline the thesis
 - Put a star  next to the context
 -  any document citation
 -  any POV/HAPs – check to make sure they have significance!