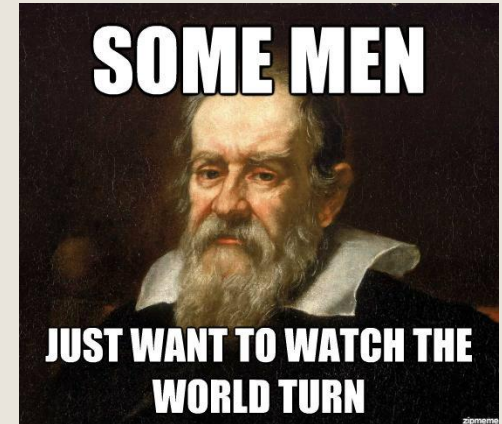
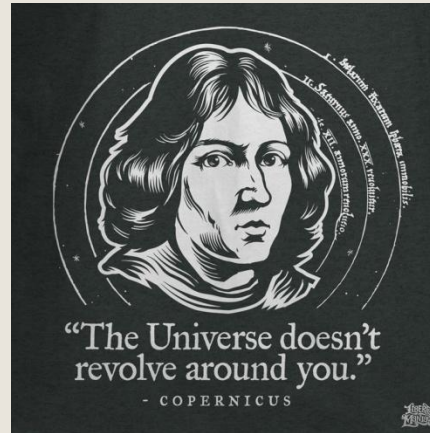


- Scientific Revolution — 17th century
European intellectual movement
 - Resulted in rise of scientific research/experimentation and rational thinking
- New technologies and tools extend scientific possibilities
 - Microscope, telescope, observations of natural world



- 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!

- 
- A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the Americas and surrounding oceans. The image is used as a background for the 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

Western Europe Expands (Global Exchange, 1450-1750)



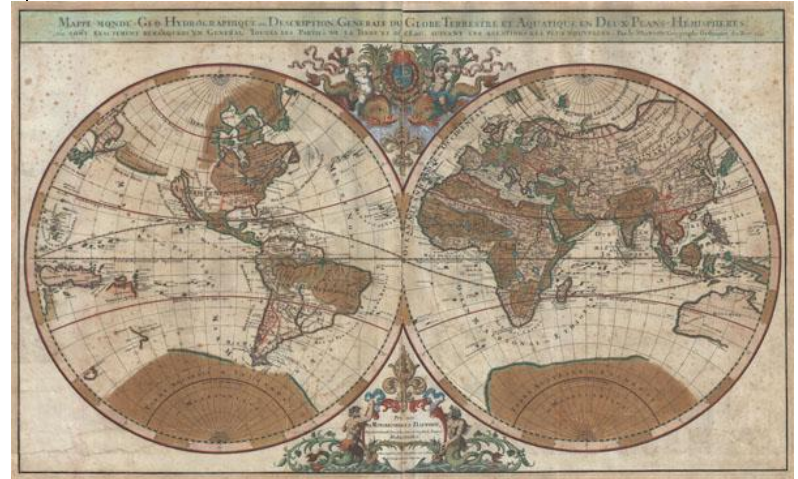
I. A More Connected World

A. The World Economy (16th c)

- International exchange of manufactured goods, foods, diseases, and customs

B. Extensive use of **silver** as method of exchange

C. A major power shift that placed **Europeans** squarely in the center of the world



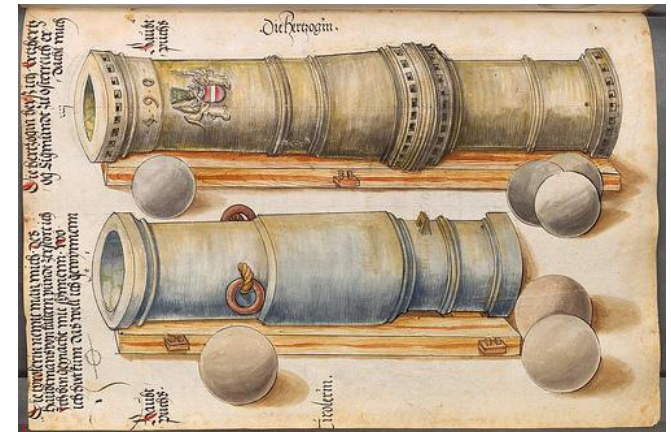
II. European Maritime Dominance

A. Other societies (Vikings, Chinese, Muslims) had already surpassed Western Europe

- Europeans initially limited by fear, lack of knowledge & technology

B. Changes

- Demands of wealthy for new goods
- Technological improvements
 - Better sailing ships
 - Compass and astrolabe
 - Maps/mapmaking
 - Development of guns/cannons



CHALLENGE QUESTION #1!

II. European Maritime Dominance

C. Portugal & Spain are first to compete for sea power

- Portugal set out to discover new lands/routes to India, mid-1400s
- Financed by Prince Henry the Navigator



D. Spain sought similar goals

- Christopher Columbus thought he had found India (1492)
- Ferdinand Magellan sailed across both the Atlantic and Pacific, claimed the Philippines for Spain (1521), first voyage to fully circumnavigate the globe



II. continued...

E. Northern Europe trails behind, then overtakes

- 16th century – England, France, Holland compete for power
- Improvements in boat design (faster, lighter) help lead Dutch (Holland) to dominance in Southeast Asia
- France and England battle for North America, South Asia

F. European nations want economic gains through the control of resources and the import/export of goods

- Nations set up trading companies (joint-stock companies) in foreign lands that were not closely supervised by the home governments
 - Examples: Dutch East India Co., British East India Co.
 - Laid foundation for imperial dominance in areas like North & South America, South & Southeast Asia



CHALLENGE QUESTION #2!

III. Impact of World Economy

A. Columbian Exchange: exchange of diseases, resources between New and Old World

B. New World foods come to the Old World

- New crops + agricultural improvements = pop. growth in Old World
- Competition among Europeans becomes more prominent





C. Old World foods/animals to the New World

- Disease spread quickly in 16th/17th centuries
 - Native Americans had no resistance to Afro-Eurasian diseases (measles, small pox, etc.)
 - Estimated more than 50% of native pop. wiped out

The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS



Turkeys



Tobacco



Sweet Potatoes

Livestock
• Cattle
• Sheep
• Pigs
• Horses



Disease

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Onions



Turnips

Coffee Beans

Peaches, Pears

Grains
• Wheat
• Rice
• Barley
• Oats

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS #3 and 4!

IV. Inequality and Imbalance

A. Europeans come to dominate overall world trade

- Chinese, Japanese, Muslim empires slowly lose control/influence
 - Turning point: Battle of Lepanto (1571) – Spanish defeated Ottoman Empire, ended any hope of a dominant Muslim trading empire
- China, Japan, and Muslim empires resist European influence
 - Limit contact to exchange of weapons technology, establishment of trading posts

Challenge Question #5!

The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion



Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*,
Oxford Book Company (adapted)

IV. Inequality and Imbalance

B. New(ish) economic theory: mercantilism –Sell! Sell! Sell!

- WHAT: Sell more than you buy to make the most money
- HOW:
 - 1) Core-nations traded or forcefully acquired goods from dependent nations
 - 2) areas dependent on Europeans made low-cost goods (precious metals, spices, tobacco, etc)
 - 3) Core nations developed higher cost products that dependent areas relied on
- LEADSTO: higher demand for cheap labor

V. Impact on Western Europe

A. Economically, Western Europe grew beyond measure

- Began to focus more on manufacturing and exporting (mercantilism)
- Dependence on domestic agriculture began to lessen



CHALLENGE QUESTION #6!



Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*,
Oxford Book Company (adapted)

B. Politically, the growth of the World Economy had a profound effect on W. Europe

- Colonial expansion efforts add to existing rivalries and tensions, strengthen monarchies
 - British/Dutch v. Spanish
 - British v. Dutch
 - British v. French
- Seven Years War (1756-1763) was fought in Europe, India, and N. America
 - Often called the first world war, ended with Treaty of Paris

