

•CONNECTING HEMISPHERES (1450-1750)

Renaissance—1400s, new interest in learning led to intellectual and artistic creativity leading to a turning point in history



- **Impacts**

- Artistic—paintings were realistic; Leonardo Da Vinci
- Architecture—use of columns, arches, and domes
- Literature—described the dignity of man and behavior; William Shakespeare
- Political—rulers justified strengthening their power to survive
- Economic—promoted trade, growth
- Science/Technology—spirit of inquiry led to many discoveries; Gutenberg’s printing press led to the distribution of ideas



Reformation—in 1517

- Martin Luther challenged some Catholic Church practices by posting his Ninety-Five Theses which set in motion the Protestant Reformation
- The Protestant Reformation ended religious unity of Western Europe, increased the power of European kings, and also led to the persecution of religious minorities. The Catholic Church responded by forming the Council of Trent that ended the sale of indulgences and defined Catholic beliefs

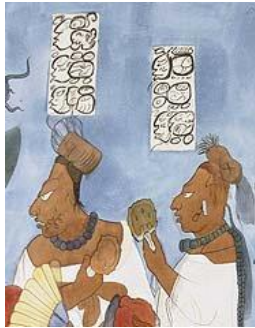
Movement Toward Limited Monarchy—

- **English Civil War**—civil war between Parliament and King Charles; limited royal power
- **Glorious Revolution**—conflict over final shift of power from the monarch to Parliament
- **English Bill of Rights**—document that established Parliament’s supremacy over the king and listed other individual rights of subjects
- **Enlightenment**—the application of reason and scientific laws by philosophers: Voltaire (religious tolerance and intellectual freedom), Baron de Montesquieu (separation of powers), and **Rousseau** (Social Contract)
- **Elizabeth I**—created a strong centralized monarchy that shared power with Parliament

Scientific Revolution—

- Rejected traditional authority and church teachings
- Scientific method used observation, hypotheses, and testing
- Galileo experimented in physics
- Robert Boyle—Father of Chemistry
- Issac Newton—law of gravity; impacted the advancement of the Industrial Revolution

•MESO-AMERICANS: Early Civilizations in Central and South America



Maya Civilization—

- built huge cities in Central America
- developed hieroglyphic writing system; a complex numbering system including zero; and a 365 day calendar
- painted murals on temples and palaces

Aztec Civilization—

- complex social organization in Valley of Mexico
- constructed accurate calendars

Inca Civilization—

- built large stone buildings in Andes mountains
- terraced mountain communities
- grew potatoes

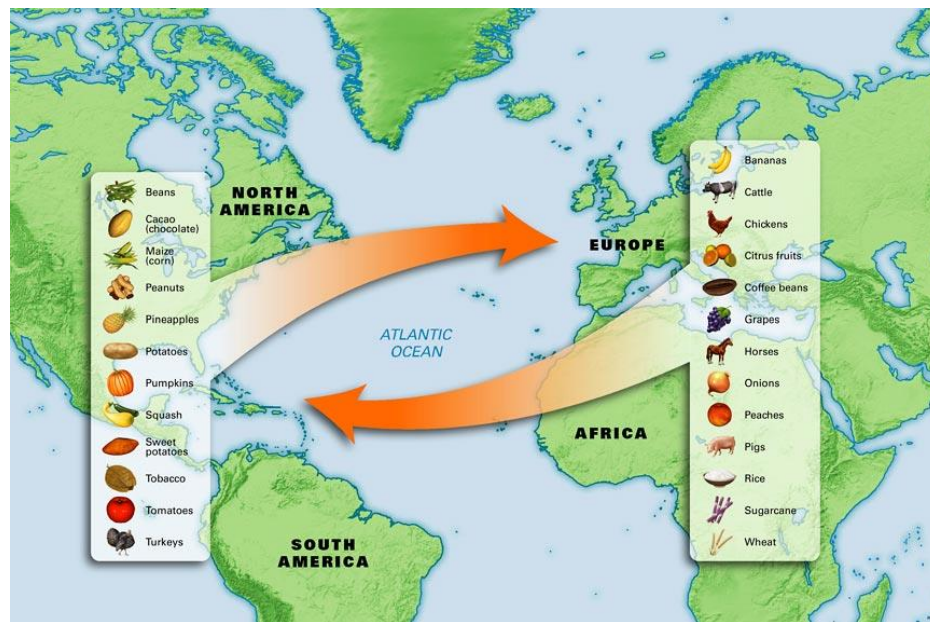


•EXPLORATION AND EXPANSIONISM

Ottoman Empire—A Turkish empire located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia; governed by an all-powerful sultan; well-organized and efficiently governed; extensive trade network promoted prosperity and stability for a period of time

Ming Dynasty—overthrew the Mongols in China and established a peaceful, prosperous empire that used shipping and exploration to expand global trade with Europe

Columbian Exchange—trade and inquiry increased European interest in the New World and resulted in a major exchange of products and ideas



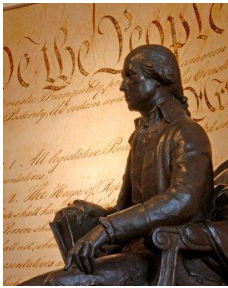
• **EXPLORATION AND EXPANSIONISM, *Continued***

European Expansionism—brought about increased exploration and colonization by Spain, Portugal and other European countries and expanded colonial empires because of military, transportation, and communication technology; brought political, economic, and cultural change to the Inca and Aztec Empires

Atlantic Slave Trade—fueled by expansionism, the growth of slavery was widespread; African slaves were traded and most were forced to work in the Americas; results included tribal warfare, social upheaval, and cultural diffusion

Europe's Commercial Revolution—Europe's movement to a global economy that included global trade, mercantilism (increasing power and wealth through advancement of trade), growth of free enterprise, and development of overseas empires (imperialism). This led to an expansion of products, learning and entertainment, and an improved standard of living

•AGE OF REVOLUTIONS (1750-1914)



American Revolution—

- American colonists fought for independence from Great Britain after grievances were ignored
- Colonists favored self-government and representation
- Strongly influenced by the Magna Carta, the Glorious Revolution, the English Bill of Rights and the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers like John Locke
 - Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence that reflected many of these ideals.
- The Constitutional Convention created a new democratic system of government outlined in the U.S. Constitution
 - where the people elected their leaders in a republic form of government
 - provided separation of powers
 - checks and balances
 - protection of human rights

French Revolution—

- The French people began to reject the thought of an absolute monarchy
- Causes of the revolution included:
 - social inequality
 - economic problems
 - spread of Enlightenment ideas concerning individual rights
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man which proclaimed the people were sovereign (popular sovereignty)
- A Constitution was written which created a democratic form of government



Both American and French revolutions served as examples to other countries seeking political reform and religious freedom.

•AGE OF REVOLUTIONS (1750-1914), *Continued*

Napoleon Bonaparte—took power in France in 1799 ; conquered most of Europe, was then defeated by Great Britain, Spain, Germany, Italy and Russia

- **Impact**
 - spread ideas of the French Revolution
 - Ended feudalism and other restrictions
 - Increased nationalism weakened Spain which led to losing its Latin America empire
 - Sold the Louisiana Territory to the U.S.



Simon Bolivar—led one of the Latin American independence movements to fight Spain for freedom

Industrial Revolution—



- Began in Great Britain because of—
 - improved transportation technology (Suez Canal, Panama Canal)
 - communications
 - large colonial empire that brought an abundance of raw materials
 - large middle class that contributed capital, labor and inventions
- Changes include—
 - political—reform movements brought social changes such as 10 hour work days, a ban on child labor, improved water supplies
 - economic—mass production of products lowered prices and increased availability (ex. textile manufacturing, steam engines, assembly lines); introduced free enterprise (people decide what to buy, where to work, and what to make as explained by Adam Smith in *Wealth of Nations*)
 - social—urbanization increased; improved living conditions; medical advances (Louis Pasteur, Marie Curie)

Karl Marx—criticized the free enterprise system in the *Communist Manifesto*; his ideas became the basis for communism