**APWH Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to 1750**

**Textbook Part IV: The Early Modern Period, 1450-1750: The World Shrinks**

**Chapter 17: The Transformation of the West**

I. Introduction

 A. 1450-1750 brings dramatic changes in Western Europe

 1. Still agricultural

 2. Commercially active

 3. Manufacturing base increases

 4. Science of much greater importance

 5. Shifting ideas of family/nature/religion

 6. Increased bureaucratization

 B. Reasons for change

 1. Dominance of international trade

 2. Overseas expansion

 3. Combination of commerce, state, culture, and technology

 4. 1450-1650 – series of shifts in arts/culture (Renaissance) and religion (Reformation)

 5. 1650-1750 – Scientific Revolution which leads to the Enlightenment and later revolutions

II. The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce

 A. The Italian Renaissance

 1. Artistic movement but also in literature, music

 2. Challenged medieval values/styles

 a. Examined old truths to see if they were still true

 3. Why in Italy?

 a. Urban, commercial economy – plugged in to ancient trade routes

 b. Competitive city-states – an arts race?

 c. Had ancient Greco-Roman past to build from

 d. City-state leaders interested in patronage – especially the Medici’s

 4. New themes

 a. Writing in Italian (vernacular) becomes important

 b. Secular subjects – love/pride/individuality – not just religious

 c. Classical and human-centered themes

 d. Religion declined as focus – did not disappear, though as seen in artwork

 e. Humanism – people as focus of intellectual/artistic abilities & return to classical texts

 5. Political Theory – Niccolò Machiavelli’s *The Prince*

 a. End justifies means – better to be feared then loved – offers new perspective in politics

 6. Other effects

 a. Improved banking techniques

 b. Merchants became more profit-seeking (shows that increased focus on the individual)

 c. Political rule based on ability to improve well-being/city’s glory

 d. Professional armies/improved technology – leads to conflict among city-states

 e. Diplomacy increases – exchange of ambassadors (among city states & other Eur. countries)

 B. The Renaissance Moves Northward

 1. Fall of Italian power

a. by about 1500 Italian influence in decline

 b. French/Spanish invasions of Rome in 1527 (b/c fighting w/ each other for control in Italy)

 c. Atlantic trade routes established by Portugal/Spain reduced Mediterranean importance

 2. Renaissance then spreads to Northern Europe – France, Germany, England (called Low Countries)

 a. Classical art/architecture became popular, but w/ Northern touches

 b. Greek/Latin literature became popular too – humanism’s primary sources focus

 c. Northern humanists wrote in vernacular and focused more on religious matters than in the S.

 d. Northern artists more focused on religious/daily life than the South

e. Writers more focused on popular culture – low-brow humor– Shakespeare is a master at this

 1. Bodily functions & human passions for example

 2. Became the new classics!

 3. Political Change – Eur. continues moving toward greater state power (had been since Hun. Years War)

 a. Revenue increase leads to greater ceremony/pomp – aka blowing $

 b. Kings such as Francis I often served patrons of arts/architecture (like Medici’s of Florence)

 c. State-sponsored trading companies develop

 d. Military conquest an important focus

 e. Feudal/religious justifications not as important as state (unlike Crusades of postclassical prd.)

 4. Renaissance Limits – can’t break all medieval bonds

 a. Kings still restricted by power of local lords

 b. Peasants not touched by Renaissance values

c. Men in leadership, women more domestic as usual, even though women do gain some prominence in arts/culture during Renaissance

 C. Changes in Technology and Family

 1. Technological Changes

 a. Learned from Asia

 1. Pulleys/pumps for mines & new techniques led to even stronger iron

 b. Printing press – Johannes Gutenberg – movable type

 1. Books helped expand Renaissance

 2. Literacy gained ground

 3. Source for new thinking with mass appeal (the literate masses that is)

a. leads to development of mass culture

 2. Family structure

 a. European-style family

 1. Later marriage (late 20s)

 2. Nuclear families, not extended, become important

a. Had happened in Americas first, now its happening in Europe

 b. Goals/reasons

 1. Limit birth/family size

 2. Husband/wife relationship of more importance

 3. Linked family to property holdings – can’t marry till own property

 D. The Protestant and Catholic Reformations

 1. Protestant Reformation

 a. Martin Luther – 1517 – German monk who wrote *95 Theses*

 1. Indulgences & relics were a main concern

 2. Later develops doctrine of “Justification by Faith” aka salvation by faith alone

 a. Not Church, not works, etc.

 3. Only 2 sacraments important – Eucharist (communion), & Baptism

 4. Monasticism & its limits wrong

 5. Translate Bible to vernacular

 6. Told to recant at Diet of Worms but refused – gained supporters among upper &

 lower classes b/c of appeal of challenge to authority

 7. Refused and was excommunicated but Luther wasn’t worried…justified by faith

 b. Why did people buy into Luther’s views?

 1. Political Leaders /German princes perspective

a. Nationalist goals – don’t want Papal taxes

 b. gain more power over Holy Roman Emperor

 c. German princes who agreed w/ Luther become known as Protestants

d. They seized church lands & state control of Church in their regions

 2. Ordinary people’s perspective (peasants, merchants, etc.)

 a. Justification for rebellion against lords – Luther’s response is not supportive

 1. Called German Peasants Revolt (1524-26)

 b. Protestant notion of work – other careers seen as positive outside the church

 c. Moneymaking OK – not a sin

2. Anglican Church sprang up after original form of Protestant belief, Lutheranism

 a. Henry VIII has marriage/fertility issues

 1. Women disposed of easily for political reasons

 2. Daughter Elizabeth I – Protestant ruler and most important Tudor after him

 3. Jean Calvin – Geneva, Switzerland – develops doctrine of Predestination

 a. Priests as moral guiders

 b. Local believers participate in church administration

 c. Need education to read Bible

 d. Brought rise of Puritans/Pilgrims with the Thanksgiving hats…starvation…Indians…turkey…

 1. Puritans = those who seek to purify Christianity; especially devout, Conservative, dour

 4. Catholic Reformation – more severe or more open?

 a. Special council meetings revived Catholic doctrine – Council of Trent

 c. Restated importance of sacraments, didn’t give in to Protestant attacks

 d. Tried to get rid of superstition/magical beliefs, clean up the church, educate monks

 e. Jesuits – politics, education, missionary work; brought a lot of Protestants back to Catholicism

 E. The End of Christian Unity in the West

 1. Series of religious wars breaks out between Catholics and Protestants

a. France has a series of wars of religion in mid-late 1500s that end w/ Edict of Nantes

b. back to Germany – Thirty Years War – 1618 German Protestants vs. Holy Roman Emperor

 1. Involves many: Peasants vs. Princes, Princes vs. Princes, Countries vs. Countries

2. Destroyed German power and population

 3. Treaty of Westphalia ends it in 1648 – says princes can choose Lutheranism or

 Calvinism, ends last of the European wars of religion

 c. English Civil War – 1640s – your book includes this w/ religious wars but I disagree

1. Religious problems on the surface (Catholic leanings of king vs. Puritan members of

 Parliament) but really about power

2. Parliament wins, king Charles I beheaded, & England experiments briefly with a

 republic (Commonwealth) but monarchy eventually reinstated (people tired of

 military rule, Puritanism)

3. Soon after, religious toleration granted to Protestants (not so much Catholics) as well

 as other rights (speech, judicial, tax etc.) in English Bill of Rights

 2. Effects of Religious Wars

 a. Brings about a limited acceptance of religious pluralism (having > one religion in a society)

 b. Causes some religious doubts – Wait a second…there’s more than one way to see God?

 c. Shift in power – France, England, and Netherlands heading up, Spain/Italy in decline

 d. Philosophical changes

 1. Protestants especially saw less connection between God and nature – not very

 focused on miracles, supernatural intervention

 2. Focus on family life – love husband/woman – becomes of greater importance

 e. Women’s Rights and Protestantism

 1. Protestants put more emphasis on happy marriage

 a. Emphasis on affection increases women’s lives (but still had domestic roles)

 2. But…no more convents led to fewer options for women – must get married

 3. However, women accepted in more leadership positions in Prot. churches

 f. Growing literacy – in some places in England as high as 47% rate by early 1600s!!

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 F. The Commercial Revolution – Effects in Europe

 1. New world economy promoted greater commercialization in Europe

 a. commercialization defined: increased trade, profits & new goods flood the market

 2. Causes

 a. Increased inflation – import of gold and silver abounds – makes prices up

 b. The newly wealthy want new products

 c. Borrowing is cheap – companies take more risks w/ loans – expect it will be easier to pay back

 d. Large trading companies bring new profits & owners have to learn new managerial skills

 3. Colonial markets

 a. Became agricultural specialty areas – not just self-sufficient small farms

 b. Shows a gradual switch to commercial farming

 4. Technology increased in manufacturing, especially in mining, metal working,

 5. Increased purchasing power of ordinary citizens and even peasants

 a. by 1600 –Western Europeans had 5x as many “things” as SE Europeans (example, Hungary)

 b. Furniture, wine, beds, cups/plates, etc.

 G. Social Protest – comes from victims of all of these changes

 1. Growing proletariat – working-class people without access to wealth-producing property

 a. Population growth (see map)/inflation a big burden on the poor

 b. Became manufacturing workers in their homes – dependent on merchant capitalist orders

 1. Wealthy investors who own/operate businesses for personal profit

 c. Became paid laborers on agricultural estates – very low pay, not much job security

 d. Also went to the cities – beggars/wandering poor groups develop as not many jobs here yet

 2. Effects of protest results of 17th century

 a. Demanded protection from poverty/loss of property from their gov’ts through protests,

 armed revolts throughout Europe

 b. Created social tension between classes

 c. United peasants through songs, common causes

 4. Witchcraft persecution on the rise in 17th century as well – by-product of these religious, social,

 economic tensions

 a. Europe/New England especially hit hard

 b. reflected social/cultural upheaval & became a method of getting rid of the poor

 c. Women usually the victims

 d. 60K-100K estimated killed

III. Science and Politics: The Next Phase of Change after religious and commercial changes

 A. Scientific Revolution of 17th c. – time of empirical advances (evidence based on observation, experimentation)

 1. Affected intellectual life

 2. Promoted change in traditional medieval beliefs, mostly among educated classes though

 B. Copernicus

 1. Copernicus – heliocentric theory – disproved Aristotelian model of geocentric universe

 2. Was it copied from Muslims?

a. It was unpopular to embrace Muslim learning in Europe but we don’t really know

3. Chinese, Indian, Mayan societies had also previously discovered it

 4. However, science becomes more a focus of Europe than anywhere else at this point so we have to

 give them credit

 C. Science: The New Authority – scientific research can overrule/test existing theories

 1. Johannes Kepler – resolved issues of planetary motion using Copernicus’ and his own research

2. Galileo – had a major conflict w/ Church over heliocentrism; condemned & has to recant but lives

 under house arrest and continues to study but not publicly support research

 3. William Harvey – circulatory system around heart

 4. Sir Francis Bacom – said science should be used for practical reasons, improving technology

 a. his ideas lead to development of scientific method

 4. Rene Descartes – human reason can develop laws – accept nothing - skepticism

 5. Isaac Newton – *Principia Mathematica* – summarized theories/observations

 a. Laws of motion (he gives three), gravity explained

 b. advocated a rational hypothesis + generalizations based on experiments which use empirical

 observations (again, scientific method)

 c. Develop laws, not blind faith, to explain universe

 6. Effects

 a. Lectures/manuals for layman develop to learn new techniques, inventions

 b. Witchcraft seen as ridiculous – finally!

 c. People realized they could control/calculate environment

 d. Doctors based their diagnoses more on scientific evidence

 e. Lost and found section of newspaper – no more “cunning men” with magic sticks

 f. Attacks on religion a by-product of Scientific Revolution

1. miracles don’t make sense

 2. Deism develops – “great clockmaker in the sky” – put life in motion then left alone

 3. John Locke – faith irrelevant – just need senses/reason

* People basically good, more to come on his political ideas later

 7. Why is this unique?

 a. China/Muslim had science for practical reasons (like Bacon)

b. Europe – more pure science, understanding world – science blended w/ social-moral code

 c. West becomes the center of advancement

 D. Absolute and Parliamentary Monarchies

 1. Feudal monarchies come to end

 a. Nobles lose influence after Religious Wars of 16th century

 b. Heavy wars require more taxes/better administration

 2. Absolute Monarchy – when a monarch has absolute power over gov’t/society – not limited by a

 Constitution, legislative bodies – often goes hand in hand w/ Divine Right Theory

 a. France leads the way w/ these techniques of gov’t – largest/most powerful in Eur. by 1600s

 1. Parlement isn’t called by French kings – symbolic move

 2. Blew up castles of dissident nobles

 3. Bureaucracy built not from nobility but from merchants/lawyers

 4. Appointed gov’t representatives to provinces (again, limit nobility)

 5. Professionalized army

 a. formal training provided for officers – no longer nobility

 b. uniforms, military hospitals/pensions for soldiers

 6. King Louis XIV – “I am the state”

 a. Patron of arts – gov’t has cultural role – Paris becomes cultural center of Eur.

 b. Versailles – keep nobles busy, shows grandeur of monarchy

 c. Mercantilism – protect economy of nation – completely tied w/ abs. mon.

 1. Reduce internal tariffs for freely-flowing domestic trade

 2. Support manufacturing of your nation’s people

 3. Limit imports from other nations

 a. Heavy import taxes (tariffs)

 b. Colonies for nat’l resources/market – expands your influence

 b. French model borrowed in Spain, Prussia (Germany today), Austria-Hungary (Hapsburgs)

 c. Abs. Mon – final thoughts

1. Leads to: focus on military, expansion, protection of the nation

2. Louis XIV tests his power w/ series of 4 wars in 1680s that preceded large wars of

 1700s (Seven Years War best example) – balance of power wars

 3. Parliamentary Monarchy

 a. Britain/Netherlands go this route

 b. Central state + parliamentary gov’t to rule the masses

 c. England – Civil War & Commonwealth led to Glorious Revolution which put in place a limited

 monarchy (limited by Parliament) and led to signing of English Bill of Rights

 1. Parliament sovereign over king (slowly becomes figurehead over time)

 2. Meets regularly from then on – no more monarchial disruptions

 4. Changing political theory of 17th century

 a. Back to John Locke

 a. Power of gov’t comes directly from people

 b. Social Contract is formed between state & its people to protect property, lives,

 natural rights

 c. People have a right to revolution if gov’t breaks this Contract

E. The Nation-State develops

 1. Gov’ts in W. Eur. ruled people w/ common culture/language

 a. different from, say, Roman empire which ruled numerous peoples, groups, languages

 2. Loyalty linked by cultural/political bonds

 3. Citizens believed gov’t should act for their interests

 a. France – bad harvest – state should do something! When it doesn’t, the people get angry

 4. Kept Europe divided and often at war

IV. The West by 1750

 A. Political Patterns – became stagnant by mid-1700s

 1. England – parliamentary routine made few big changes

 2. France – absolute monarchy still unable to tax nobles, church

 3. Central Europe – greater changes seen

 a. Prussia – Frederick the Great – enlightened despot – said he was 1st servant *to* the state

1. def: using absolute power for good of society

2. Greater religious freedom offered to his subjects

 3. Better agriculture demanded – introduced potato somewhat forcibly but for good

 4 .Commercial coordination throughout Prussia required to better the state

 5. Harsh punishments cut back

 4. Continued war

 a. Seven Years War – 1756-1763 – focused on colonial gains

 B. Enlightenment Thought and Popular Culture

 1. France and Western Europe is birthplace

 a. Defined: Applying scientific thought, laws to human society (influenced by Sci. Revolution)

 b. Philosophes (Enltmt. thinkers who prescribe social action) described rational laws that

 governed social/physical behavior

 1. Criminologists – criminals should be rehabilitated

 2. Political scientists – carefully-written constitutions govern best

 3. Economics – physiocrats

* Adam Smith – *Wealth of Nations* – 1st to really describe emerging forms of capitalism

a. Competition is good – shouldn’t be limited as mercantilism did

 b. Government should avoid regulation – laissez-faire

 c. Let initiative and market forces work – invisible hand

 4. Denis Diderot – *Encyclopédie* – sums up Enlightenment by compiling major works

 2. Enlightenment on Human Nature and Religion

 a. Humans basically good

 b. Can be educated to be better (there’s the social action aspect)

 c. Religions that rely on blind faith are bad – attacked Catholic Church for this

 1. Find Deism as a better alternative

 d. Progress possible if people set free to make better decisions

 3. Feminist thinkers – ideologies aimed at defining, establishing, and defending equal political,

 economic, and social rights for women

 a. Salons important – women host them so were facilitators if not active participators

 b. Mary Wollstonecracft – new political rights for women needed – gained through education

 c. Journals written by women for women 1st appear during this time

 d. Some (not all) started saying men to blame for women’s lowly position – big, risky change

 4. Enlightenment and the Family

 a. Treat kids nicer, not so many restrictions

1. Less swaddling

 2. Educational toys/books start being sold

 b. Expressions of love between family members increases – socially acceptable

 c. Emotional bond in marriage & continued move away from arranged marriages

C. Ongoing Change in Commerce and Manufacturing

 1. Eurs. start purchasing more processed products – cheap, have easier access to them

 a. leads to mass consumerism – deep interest in acquiring goods/services in elites and masses

 that comes w/ ability to afford them

 2. Entertainment – circuses, live entertainment embraced – status of artists/entertainers improves

 3. New agriculture – Agricultural Revolution starting in England in mid-1700s

 a. Drain swamps – Dutch lead the way but England soon embraces

 b. New technology – fertilizer, seed drills, stockbreeding – led by England

 c. Potato – improved food supply, delay in embracing it due to Bible’s lack of reference, thought

 to cause plagues

 4. Increased manufacturing from colonial trade + internal commerce leads to changes

 a. Domestic system (aka Putting Out)– done in homes, collected individually

 b. Replaced by early factories – moving toward Industrial Revolution (more in Ch. 23)

 1. helped by technology that improves looms/weaving in textiles (flying shuttle)

 c. Manufacturers begin organizing labor – how best to make money

 5. Capitalism firmly in place by late 1700s, early 1800s – invest capital (extra money) for profit

 6. Population increase continues to fuel changes

 D. Innovation and Instability – characterize the mid-1700s

 1. Changes in stronger gov’ts that supported economics

 2. Reevaluation of family/children’s roles

 a. Children newly empowered, grow up to question system

 3. Political roles – Enlightenment – what is my place in gov’t

 4. Unusual agricultural society – changes in commercial, cultural and political world

V. Global Connections

 A. 1450 W. European thoughts: Christianity makes us superior, but why do other civilizations have better

 cities/economy?

 B. 1750 – believed their rational thought better than superstitions of others (Enlightenment, Sci. Rev.)

 1. They decide that most civilizations backward

 2. How cute – noble savage and exotic animals

 C. We have emerged into a proto-globalization world