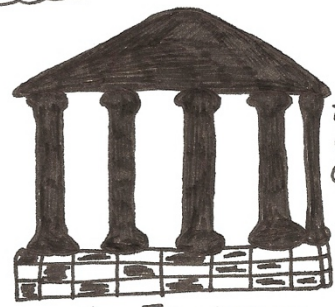


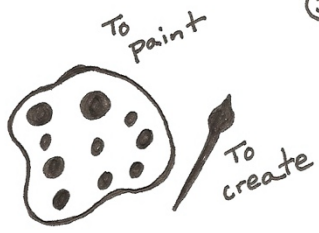
# The Renaissance



The Renaissance began around 1350 in a few city-states in northern Italy and spread to other countries.



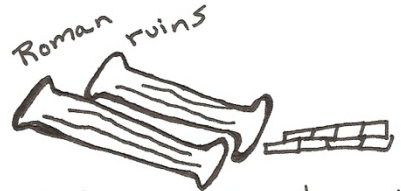
During the Renaissance, a new interest in learning about classical civilizations, especially, the Greeks and Romans, developed.



"Renaissance" is a French word. It means "rebirth". It was a time of great creativity in the arts.



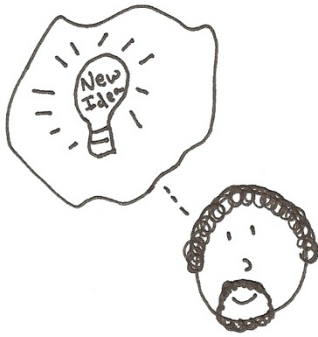
The Renaissance began in Italy in part because of its location. The Italian city-states grew rich from trade between Europe and Asia.



Italy was also home to many classical ruins from the ancient world.



Wealthy Italian merchants and nobles supported artists, writers, and scholars.



7

During the Renaissance, new ideas developed.



8

There was a growth of secularism or looking at the world from a non-religious view.



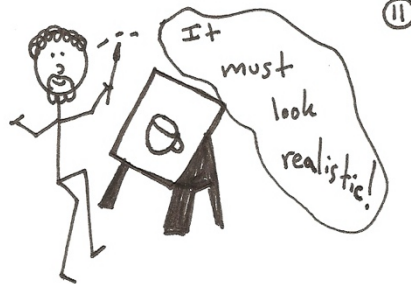
9

Scholars used observation and experimentation to explain the world rather than Church teachings.



10

Humanists believed in the worth and importance of every individual.



11

Artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci used perspective in art. Paintings were realistic.



12

The Renaissance focused on being an individual and expanding on creative thoughts and ideas.

# Great Artists and Philosophers of the Renaissance

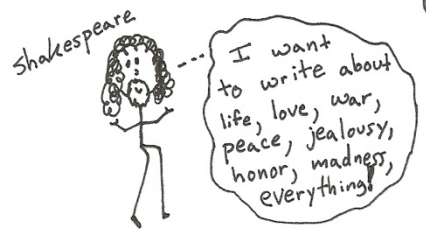
E. Napp



Niccolo Machiavelli wrote The Prince. He encouraged rulers to do anything necessary to keep and increase their power.



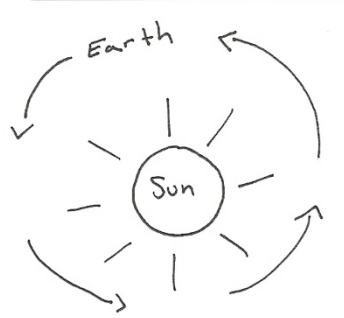
Machiavelli believed that sometimes a ruler had to use force to keep his power. He believed that "the end justifies the means."



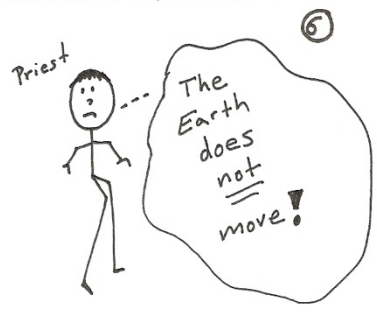
In England, William Shakespeare believed in the importance of exploring the full range of human activities and emotions.



He wrote Hamlet, Macbeth, and Romeo and Juliet. His popularity continues even today.



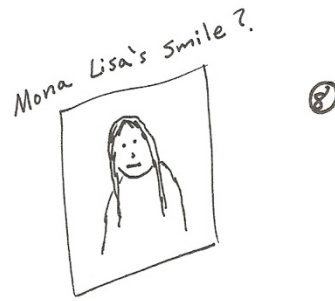
Nicholas Copernicus explored new scientific ideas. He believed that the earth and the other planets revolved around the sun.



The Catholic Church did not agree,



Leonardo da Vinci was the ideal "Renaissance man." He was a painter, sculptor, designer, and inventor.



He painted the Mona Lisa and that very famous painting, The Last Supper.



Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.



New ideas developed during the Renaissance. It was a time of creativity.



Some of these ideas challenged the authority and power of the Roman Catholic Church.



The Renaissance was a turning point in European history. It greatly changed the way people thought!



# The Protestant Reformation E. Napp



In 1517, Martin Luther challenged the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.



Martin Luther was a Catholic monk who came to believe that salvation could be achieved through faith alone.



At the time, the Catholic Church was selling indulgences or pardons from punishment for committing a sin.



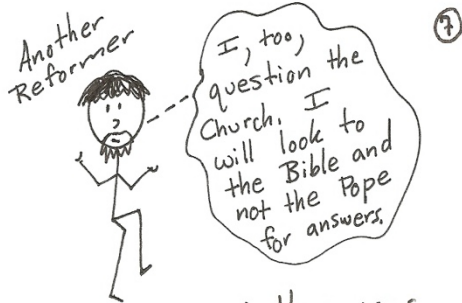
Luther wrote the ninety five theses explaining his positions on the Catholic Church's teachings.



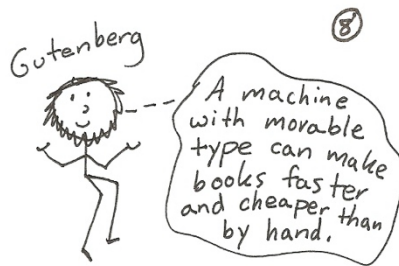
Luther strongly believed that only through a personal faith in God could a person be saved and go to Heaven.



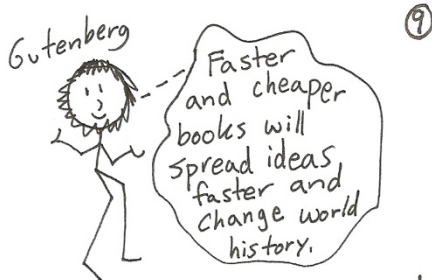
Church officials were furious. They excommunicated Luther but several German princes protected him.



Of course, Luther was not the only reformer to protest the teachings of the Catholic Church.



In addition, a new invention called the Printing Press helped spread the ideas of the Protestant reformers,



Johann Gutenberg invented movable type in 1455. Books were produced faster and cheaper,



As Protestants founded new churches, the Catholic Church lost members,



Christian unity ended in Western Europe.



New religious differences led to a century of warfare between Protestants and Catholics.

# The Catholic Counter-Reformation

E. Napp



The Protestant Reformation weakened the power of the Roman Catholic Church.



The Catholic Church reacted by making some reforms and changing some of its positions.



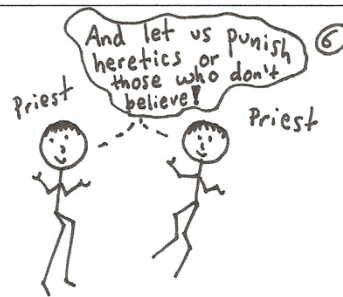
This movement to stop the spread of Protestantism is called the Catholic Counter Reformation.



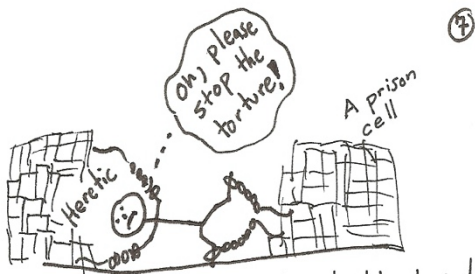
Between 1545 and 1563, the Council of Trent was held. The Council decided to stop the sale of indulgences.



The Council wanted to stop the spread of Protestantism and even win some people back to Catholicism.



The church also established the Inquisition.



Catholic courts held trials to examine, often by torture, those who denied Church teachings.



In Catholic lands, people were afraid of the Inquisition and were careful about what they read and thought.



Ignatius Loyola also founded a new Catholic order, the Jesuits.



The Jesuits were dedicated to defending and spreading the Catholic faith.



Western Europe was divided between Catholic lands and Protestant lands.

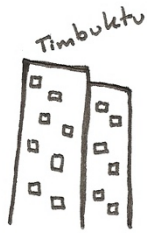


Germany and the Netherlands became involved in a series of bloody wars. Many people died.





# The West African Kingdom of Songhai



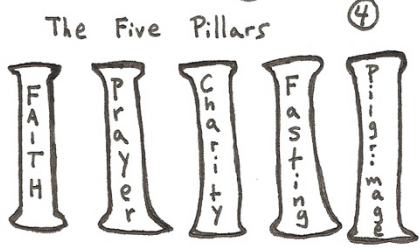
The people of Songhai captured Timbuktu in 1464.



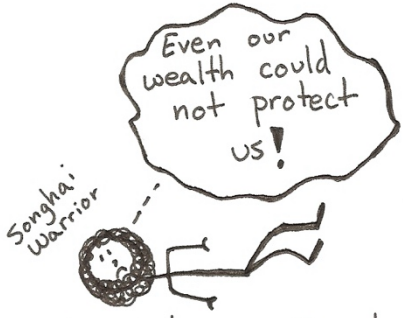
The West African kingdom of Songhai was the last and largest of the West African trading kingdoms.



Songhai, like Ghana and Mali, grew rich from the trans-Saharan trade.



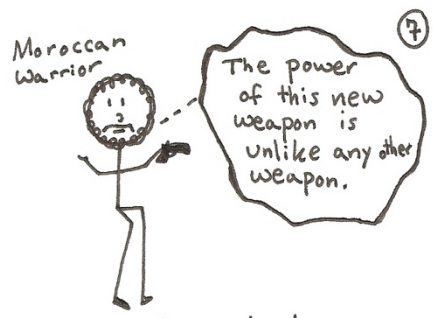
Songhai, like Mali, was also Muslim.



As rich as Songhai was, it only lasted one hundred years.



It was invaded by armies from Morocco.



The invaders had a powerful new weapon - the gun.



The gun would change and changed world history.



In 1596, Songhai fell.



West Africa was never united again.



But the trans-Saharan trade changed West Africa.



It introduced new ideas to the region.



In the Americas, people experienced their own Neolithic Revolution in which they learned to grow corn or maize.



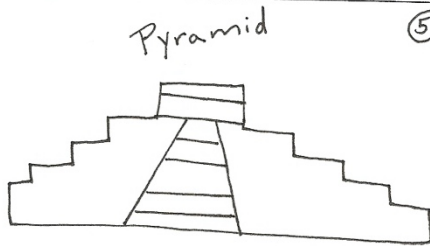
The Olmecs developed an early civilization that began around 1200 B.C. This pre-Columbian civilization existed long before the arrival of Columbus.



Around 250 A.D., the Mayas developed a civilization in what is now parts of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Belize.



The Mayas drained swamps, irrigated their fields, and built cities. Cities were mostly religious centers.



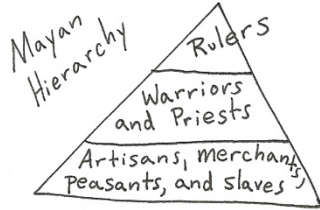
A large stone pyramid stood in the middle of each city. The Mayas moved the heavy stones without wheels or horses.



Mayan cities were also great centers of trade. Traders sold salt, honey, cotton, bird feathers, food, and slaves.

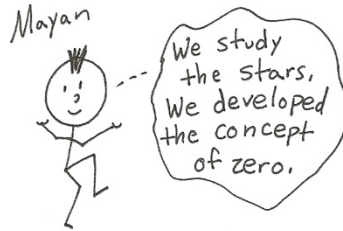


7



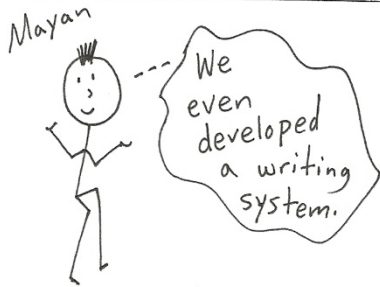
The Mayas divided themselves into three groups: rulers, warriors and priests, and finally, artisans, merchants, peasants and slaves.

8



The Mayas were very advanced. They studied the stars and recorded eclipses. They invented a calendar that had no mistakes in it. They developed the concept of zero.

9



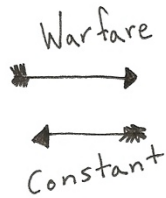
The Mayans developed a writing system. Archaeologists are still deciphering it today.

10



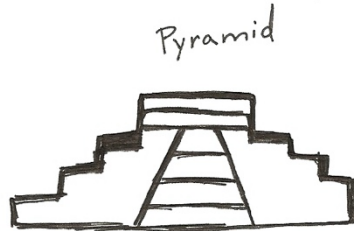
Even though the Mayas were very advanced, they abandoned their cities around 900 A.D.

11



It is possible that constant warfare between the Mayan city-states led to the decline and collapse of Maya civilization.

12



But several Mayan pyramids still stand in Mesoamerica or present-day Mexico and Central America.



The Aztecs  
E. Napp

The Aztecs settled in central Mexico around 1300 AD.



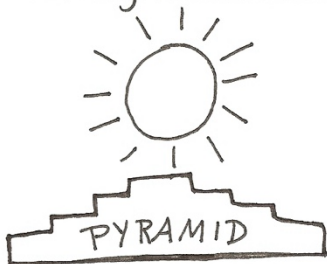
They learned to grow maize or corn and acquired other skills from their neighbors.



They also engaged in frequent warfare to conquer neighboring peoples of the region.



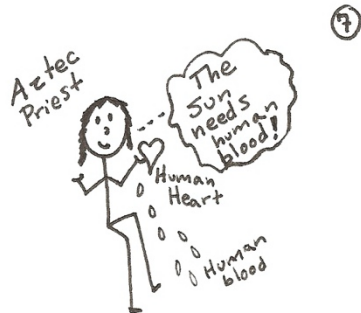
The Aztecs were fierce warriors. They were feared and sometimes hated.



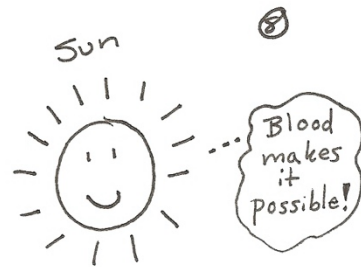
Like the Mayas, the Aztecs built pyramids and developed a calendar.



They worshipped many gods.



The Aztecs believed the Sun God needed human blood to continue his journeys across the sky.



If the Sun God did not receive human blood, the Sun would not shine and all would die.



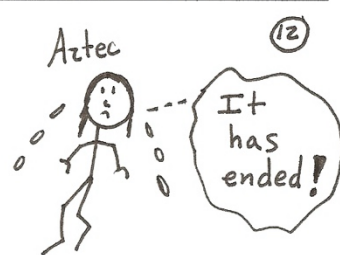
For this reason, the Aztecs practiced human sacrifices on a massive scale.



Captured warriors were sacrificed as well as Aztecs who volunteered for this honor.

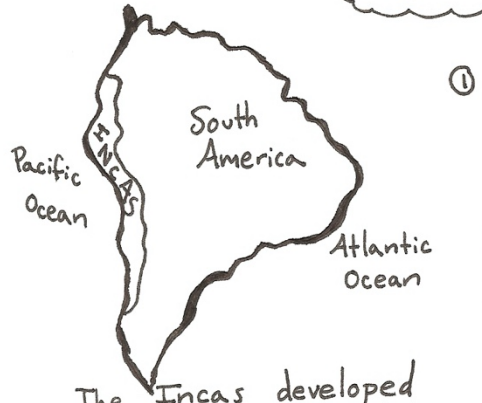


In 1519, Cortés sailed to Mexico from Spain. He was a conquistador.



Cortés defeated the Aztecs in 1521. Guns, horses, and new diseases helped Cortés conquer the Aztecs.

# The Incas



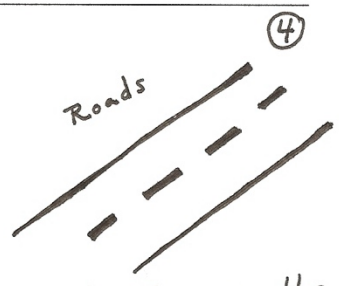
The Incas developed an empire in the Andes mountains of South America.



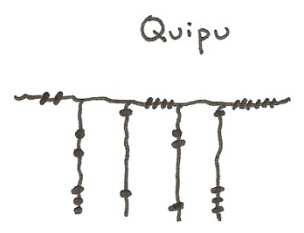
Around 1400 A.D., the Incas conquered land and extended their rule across the Andes.



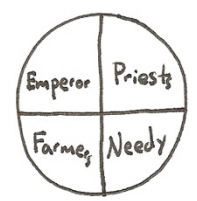
Eventually, they ruled an empire that covered much of present-day Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile.



Like the Romans, the Incas built many roads and bridges to unite the empire.



Unlike the Maya, they did not develop writing but they did invent the quipu or knotted ropes to count, keep records, track crops, and send messages.



The Incas provided for all people in the empire.





7



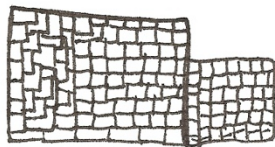
The sick, elderly, and orphan all received food.

8



The Incas grew potatoes and other root crops. They kept llamas and alpacas.

9



The Incas constructed vast stone buildings like the buildings in Machu Picchu.

Andes Mountains 10



And they did this all high up in the Andes mountains.

11



Francisco Pizarro, a conquistador from Spain, conquered the Incas by 1533.

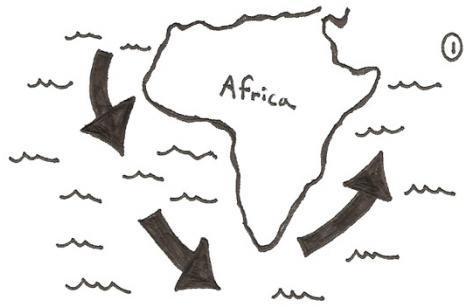
12



Guns, horses, and diseases helped Pizarro but the spirit of Incas lives in the Andes.

# The European Age of Discovery

E. Napp



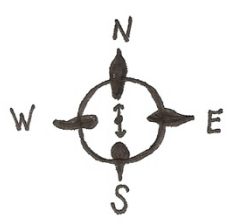
①  
Europeans began to explore the oceans and search for new trade routes in the 1400s and 1500s.



②  
The Crusades and Marco Polo's reports increased European interest in products from Asia.



③  
The Renaissance encouraged a spirit of adventure and discovery.



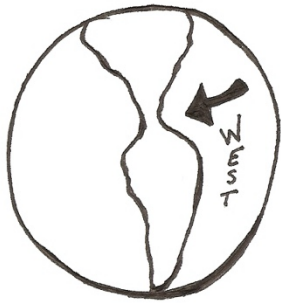
④  
Of course, better navigation skills and instruments, like the compass and rudder, allowed Europeans to sail farther.



⑤  
Finally, Christian rulers in Europe wanted to spread their religion to new lands.

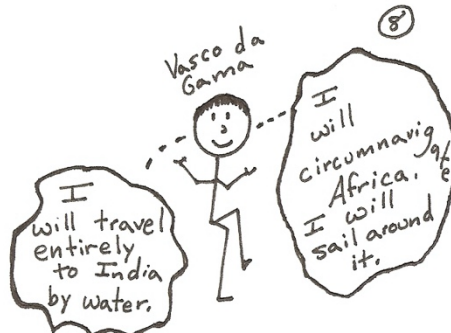


⑥  
Portugal and Spain led the way in looking for an all-water route to East Asia, especially after the Ottomans cut Europe off from land trade with Asia in 1453.



7

Christopher Columbus believed that by traveling west, he would arrive in the east. He landed in the Americas.



8

Vasco da Gama discovered an all-water route from Europe to India.



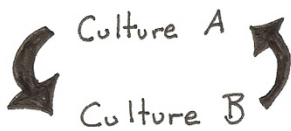
9

Ferdinand Magellan's crew circumnavigated the world.



10

The Age of Exploration changed world history.



11

Cultural diffusion increased.



12

Conquest increased too.

# The European Conquest of the Americas

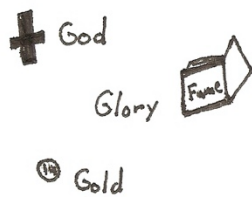
E. Napp



①  
The European arrival in the Americas changed world history.



②  
Spanish conquistadors and priests followed explorers.



③  
They came for "God, Glory, and Gold."



④  
The conquered Native American Indians were converted to Catholicism.



⑤  
Many died from new diseases brought to the Americas by the Europeans.



⑥  
Their gold and silver was seized and they were forced to labor in the mines and on farms.



7



In 1519, Cortés sailed to Mexico and conquered the Aztecs.

8



By 1533, Pizarro conquered the Incas of Peru.

9



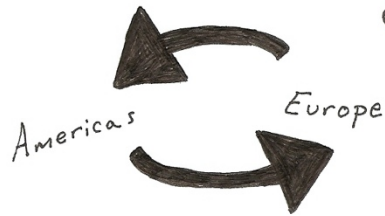
The Europeans had guns, horses, and brought new diseases.

10



The Native Americans were mistreated.

11



A great cultural exchange occurred between the Americas and Europe.

12



This cultural exchange is called the Columbian Exchange.

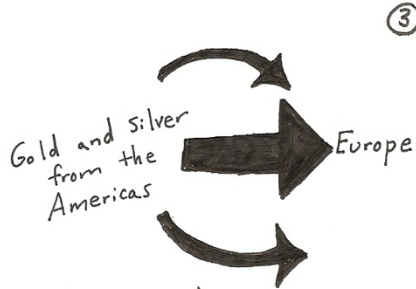
The Colonial Experience  
in Latin America  
E. Napp



The European conquest of the Americas brought many changes.



Spain sent royal governors to rule its colonies in the King's name.



Gold and silver was shipped from the Americas to Europe.



Native American Indians were forced to labor in the mines and farms.



The encomienda system was a system of forced Native American Indian labor.



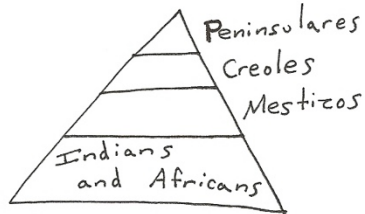
Sometimes Native American Indians were literally worked to death.

7



Many Native American Indians also died from diseases brought by the conquerors like measles and smallpox.

8



A new social class system developed,

9



Peninsulares were European-born nobles sent to govern the colonies. They were wealthy and powerful.

10



Creoles were born in the Americas of European ancestry. They were wealthy landowners but could not hold the top jobs.

11



Mestizos were people of mixed European and Native American ancestry. They had low status.

12



Native American Indians and Africans suffered the most. They were forced to labor and terribly mistreated.

# The Transatlantic Slave Trade

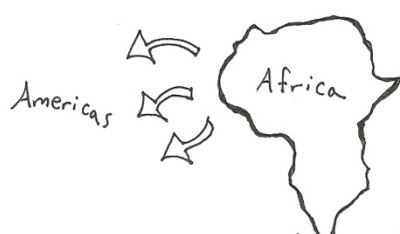
E. Napp



①  
The deaths of many Native American Indians from diseases and harsh working conditions created a need for a work force.



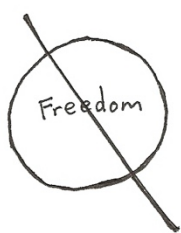
②  
Europeans turned to the African continent. Enslaved Africans would replace a dying Native American population.



③  
Though slavery had existed in Africa, the Transatlantic Slave trade expanded slavery on a massive scale.



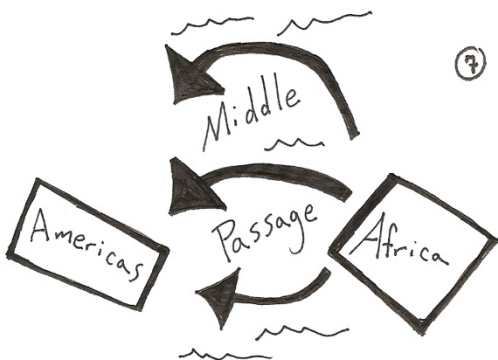
④  
Warring Africans captured slaves and traded them to Europeans and Africans were also sold to Americans.



⑤  
Slave traders removed millions of Africans over the next 300 years.



⑥  
Many slaves died in the journey across the Atlantic Ocean.



The trip across the Atlantic Ocean was known as the Middle Passage.



It was brutal. The conditions on board the ships was terrible,



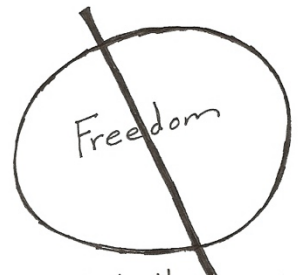
Those slaves that survived were prisoners in a strange land.



They were forced to labor on plantations in the Americas.



They were forced to convert to Christianity.

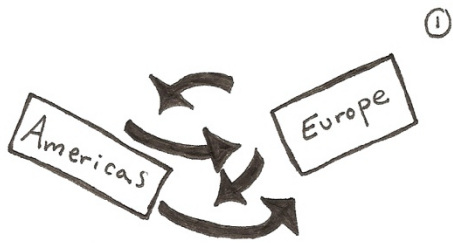


They lost their cultures and freedoms.



# The Commercial Revolution

E. Napp



① With the European conquest of the Americas, the fastest growing part of the European economy was the trade of goods.



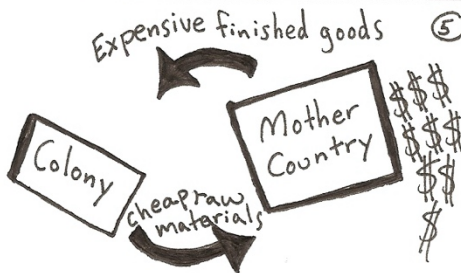
② The Commercial Revolution changed Europe's local economies to a global economy.



③ Mercantilism was the idea that real wealth and power were based on the ownership of gold and silver.



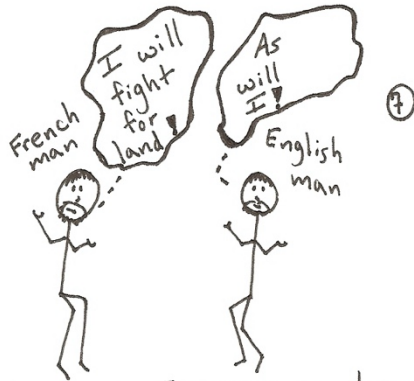
④ France, England, and Holland established overseas colonies in imitation of Spain and Portugal.



⑤ The "Mother Country" or conqueror also exported finished goods to colonies in exchange for less costly raw materials.



⑥ European countries became rich and powerful. Colonies suffered.



Sometimes European countries fought to expand their colonial empires.



A new economic system called capitalism developed.



Business owners risked their capital or money in new businesses hoping to make more money.



Some new businesses required high sums of money.

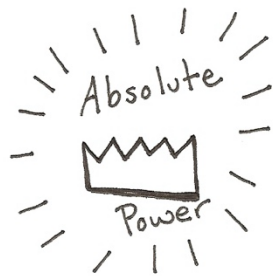


Joint stock companies were formed to raise money. Investors purchased stock or a portion of a business. Many investors owned the business.



The Commercial Revolution greatly changed world history.

# Absolutism



Absolutism is the idea that a monarch or king has total power over his subjects.

E. Happ  
A European Monarch



It is good to be king.

The Renaissance, Reformation, and Colonial conquests increased the power of European kings.

A European monarch



I need more soldiers. I need a powerful army to stop religious fighting.

The Reformation gave kings an opportunity to increase their armies and raise taxes.

A Middle class man



I prefer a king to lords.

The growing middle classes often allied themselves with their king who provided stability.

A European monarch



My power comes from God.

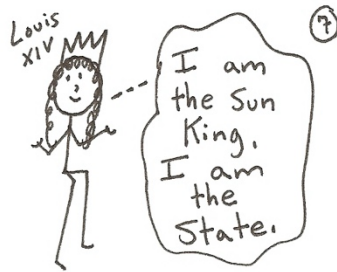
Monarchs claimed their power came from God.

God's Deputy



on Earth

Divine Right Theory was the belief that the king was God's deputy on Earth.



Louis XIV of France was a model of an absolute ruler for other rulers.



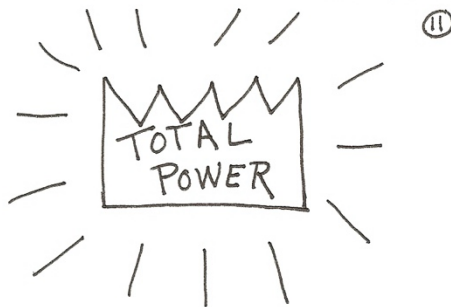
His command was law. Individuals who challenged him were punished harshly.



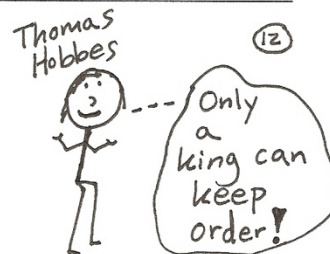
Louis expected the nobles of France to spend most of year under his watchful eye in his palace at Versailles.



He also demanded that French Protestants convert to Catholicism or leave France.



After all, absolute monarchs wanted absolute power.

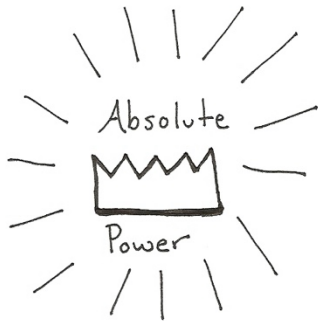


Even the philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, agreed. He believed that only a powerful king could maintain order.



# Russia Under the Tsars

E. Napp



The rulers of Russia were absolute rulers.

①



By the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the local rulers of Moscow declared their independence from the Mongols and began conquering land.

②



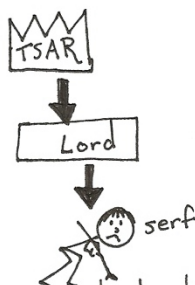
Most Russians were serfs or peasants forced to live and work on a lord's land.

③



Serfdom continued in Russia a long, long time.

④



Russian lords had absolute power over serfs. In return for this privilege, lords gave absolute loyalty to the Tsar or Russian ruler.

⑤



Peter the Great was an absolute ruler in Russia. He wanted to modernize and westernize Russia.

⑥





He wanted to make Russia a modern nation by introducing Western European ideas, culture, and technology.



Peter moved the capital of Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg, a city he built on the Baltic Coast so that Russia would have a "window on the West."



Peter often used brutal methods to force Russian lords to change.



Catherine the Great continued Peter's policies of expansion and Westernization.



Catherine was an "Enlightened Despot." She had absolute power, but made limited reforms like educating children at state expense.



But even with modernization and Westernization, Russian serfs suffered greatly.

# England Becomes a Limited Monarchy

E. Napp

①

No! No! No!

Absolute Power

ENGLAND

England's monarchs were never able to secure absolute rule.

②

English Monarch

I will have to share my power.

Overtime, England became a limited constitutional monarchy.

③

Englishman

Laws protect me! I have rights!

The people of England had basic rights and the King shared his power with Parliament.

④

The Magna Carta

In 1215, English lords forced King John to sign the Magna Carta. This document stated that no man could be fined or imprisoned unless he violated the law.

⑤

A Representative of Parliament

Only Parliament can approve new taxes.

Parliament was established as a law-making body. It claimed the right to approve taxes.

⑥

Parliament

KING

The English also fought two revolutions (The Puritan Revolution and Glorious Revolution). The revolutions established the supremacy of Parliament over the King.

7



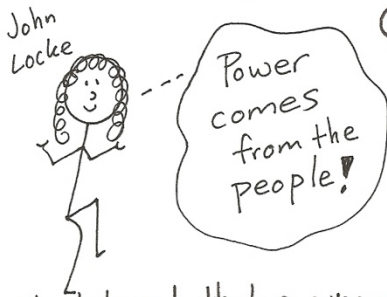
English kings could not collect new taxes or raise an army without Parliament's consent.

8



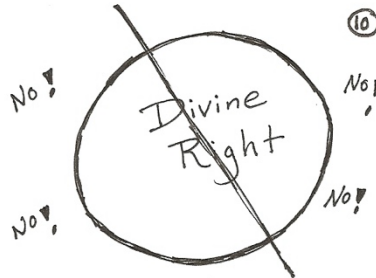
John Locke was an important English writer.

9



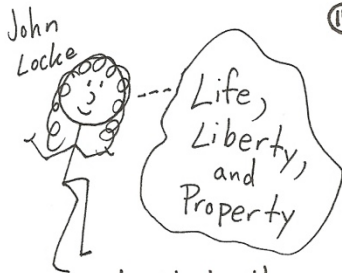
He believed that a government's power comes from the people.

10



He did not believe in Divine Right Theory.

11



Locke believed that the purpose of government was to protect a people's rights to life, liberty, and property.

12



Locke's ideas influenced the American and French Revolutions.

# The Scientific Revolution

E. Napp

①



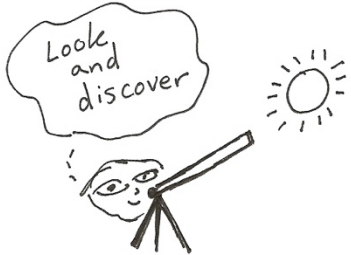
The Scientific Revolution began during the Renaissance and continued through the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

②

- Step 1 Observe
- Step 2 Hypothesis
- Step 3 Experiment
- Step 4 Prove or Refute

It rejected traditional authority and church teachings in favor of a new scientific method.

③



Scientists observed nature, made hypotheses or educated guesses, and conducted experiments.

④



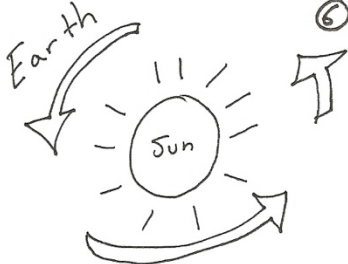
Scientists tested their hypotheses to determine what was true.

⑤



Galileo was a great scientist of the Scientific Revolution.

⑥



He accepted the theories of another scientist, Copernicus.



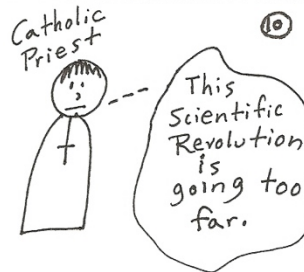
Copernicus believed that the earth moved around the sun.



Galileo built a telescope and defended Copernicus' heliocentric view.



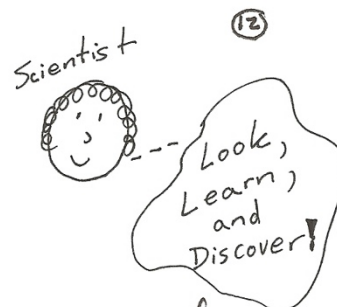
Church officials were furious. The Church believed the Earth did not move.



As scientists came to new beliefs, the Catholic Church lost power.



With Sir Isaac Newton's discovery of gravity, scientists came to believe that the universe acted according to fixed laws.



A new way of thinking developed.

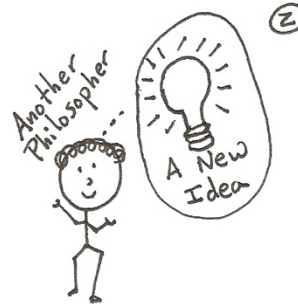


# The Enlightenment

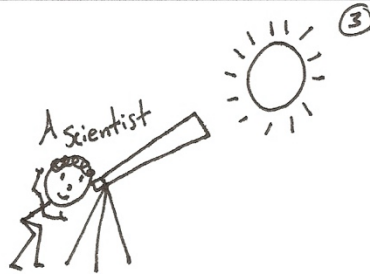
E. Napp



The Enlightenment was an important movement in Europe during the 18<sup>th</sup> century,



Enlightenment thinkers believed in applying reason and logic to improve society.



They were influenced by the Scientific Revolution.



Enlightenment thinkers questioned the divine right of kings and the power of the Catholic Church.



Voltaire was a philosopher of the Enlightenment.



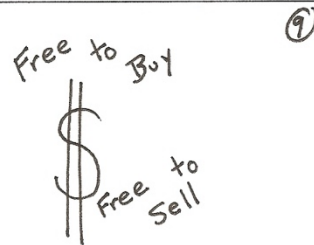
He believed in religious toleration and intellectual freedom.



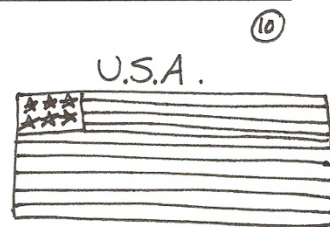
Rousseau believed that government should express the "general will" of the people. He wrote "The Social Contract."



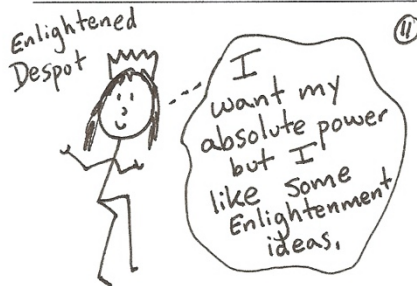
Montesquieu believed in the separation of governmental powers. He encouraged a system of checks and balances.



Adam Smith explained how competition helped to guide a free market economy based on self-interest.



Enlightenment ideas were adopted by the American colonists in the Declaration of Independence.



Enlightenment ideas even influenced absolute rulers like Catherine the Great.



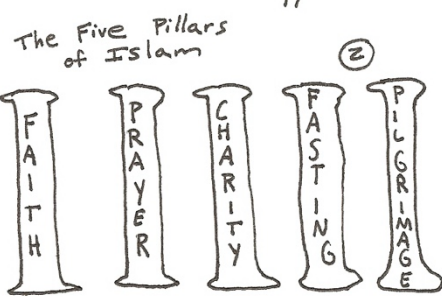
Individual rights and personal freedoms were important Enlightenment ideals.

# The ottomans and Safavids

E. Napp



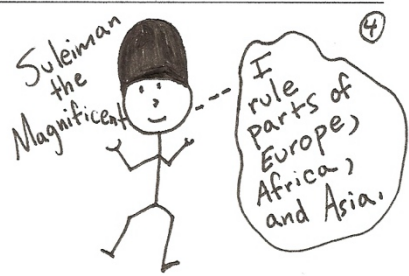
The Ottoman Turkes were a people from Central Asia.



They became rulers of the Islamic world in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.



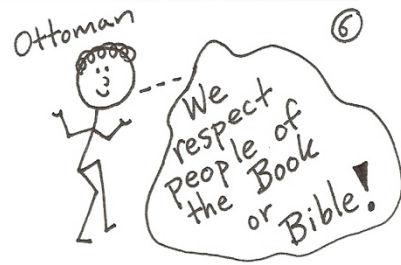
In 1453, the ottomans captured Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire.



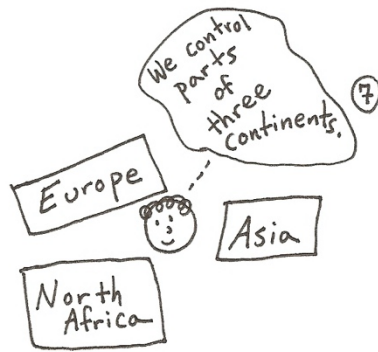
Suleiman the Magnificent was one of ottoman Empire's greatest rulers,



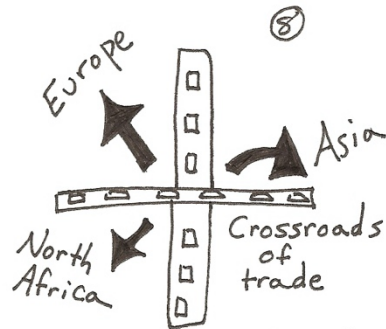
Sultans or rulers governed the Ottoman Empire.



Sultans were absolute rulers but they did recognize cultural diversity by respecting Jews and Christians.



The Ottomans conquered a vast empire that covered parts of Europe, North Africa, and Asia.



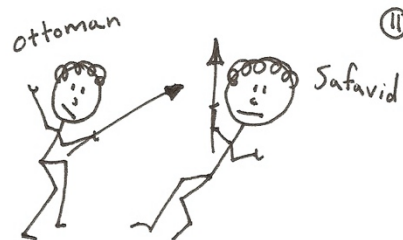
The Ottomans controlled an important crossroads of trade.



The Safavids created an empire in Persia (Iran) next to the Ottomans.



The Safavids were Muslims but practiced a different branch of Islam from the Ottomans.

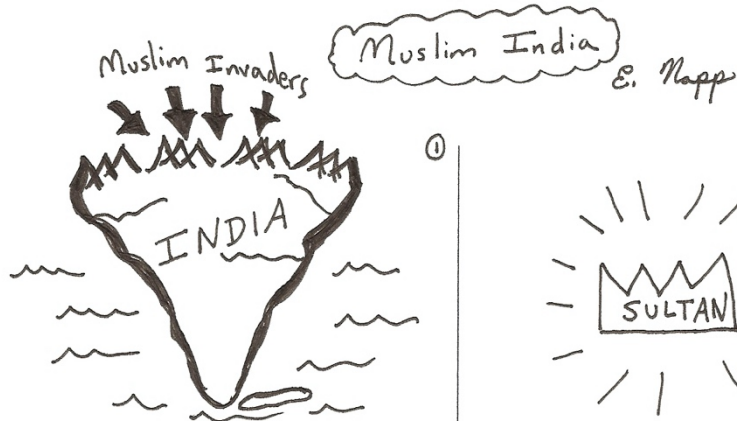


The Safavids were hostile to the Ottomans.

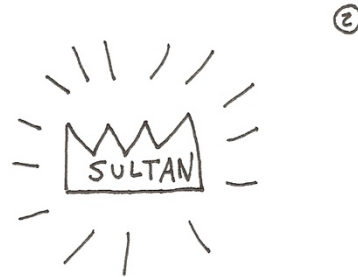


While literature and science thrived in the Ottoman and Safavid empires, the Safavids were conquered by neighboring Afghanistan in 1722.





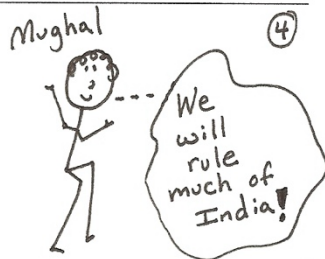
In the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, Muslims invaded northern India, They established Sultanates or independent kingdoms.



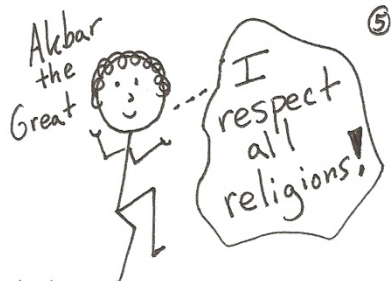
The most important Sultanate was the Delhi Sultanate.



At the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Tamerlane destroyed the Delhi Sultanate.



In 1526, the Mughal empire was founded. The Mughals were Muslims.



Akbar the Great was the most famous Mughal ruler.

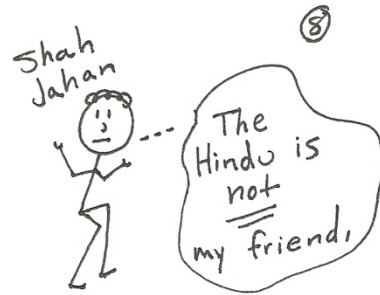


Although Akbar was a Muslim, he respected the Hindus (dominant religious group of India).

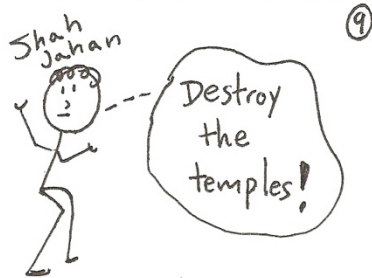




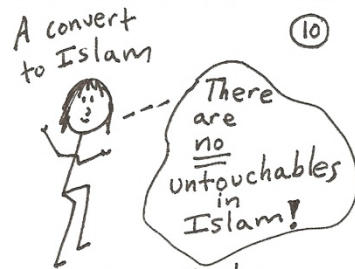
His policy of toleration for Hindus encouraged peace and prosperity in his Empire,



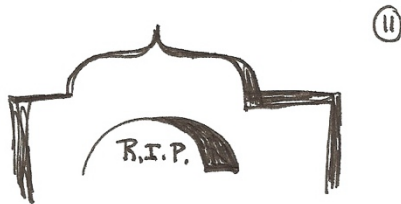
However, Akbar's grandson Shah Jahan, showed little sympathy for Hindus,



He destroyed many Hindu temples,



Many Indian Hindus converted to Islam to avoid special taxes, persecution, and to escape the caste system.



Shah Jahan ordered the building of the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his beloved wife.



While some Muslim rulers promoted toleration and others did not, Indian Hindus and Indian Muslims still experience conflict today due to religious differences,

# The Ming and Qing Dynasties in China

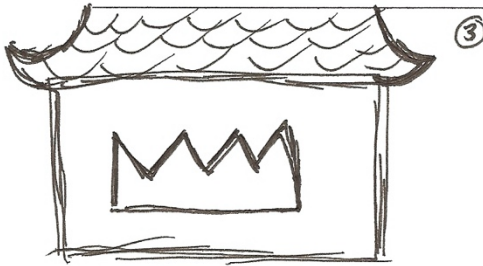
E. Napp



The Mings overthrew the Mongol Dynasty in China.



The Mings expanded Chinese territory and ruled China from 1368 to 1644.



The Mings even constructed an Imperial Palace in Beijing known as the Forbidden City.



During the Ming Dynasty, a great Chinese explorer traveled to India, Arabia, and Africa.



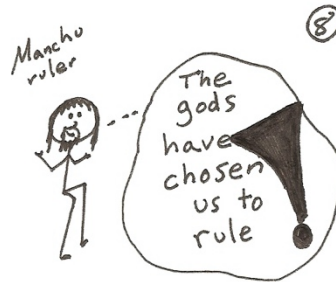
His name was Zheng He.



However, Chinese ethnocentrism led to the stopping of Zheng He's travels.



In 1644, the Manchus, a people from the northeast, invaded and conquered China.



They founded the Qing or Manchu dynasty.



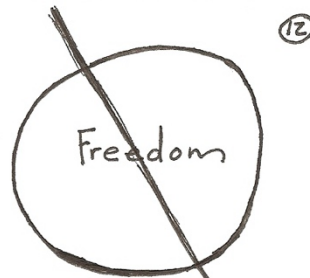
The Qing dynasty was the last Chinese dynasty.



Initially, it brought peace and prosperity.



However, European technology began to surpass Chinese technology.



Europeans began to threaten Chinese independence.