**World History Mr. Sadow Chapter 1 Notes and All Work**

**World History (1300–1500)**

**Section 1: The Renaissance**

The period from the 1300s to the 1500swas a time of creativity and change inEurope. This period is called the **Renaissance**,which means “rebirth.” Itwas a golden age in the arts, literature,and sciences. Europeans developed newideas about the world. During the **Middle Ages** (from 500-1400), thinkers had wondered about lifeafter death. Renaissance thinkers, on theother hand, were curious about life inthe present.

The Renaissance began inItaly in the mid 1300s and thenspread north. In addition,Italian cities such as Florenceand Venice had become centersof trade and manufacturing.Rich merchants in these citiesspent large sums of money on art andeducation.

The ideas of the intellectual movement,known as **humanism** (the focus on humanity),influenced theRenaissance. Instead of religious issues,humanists studied worldly subjects thatthe ancient Greeks and Romans had studied.

Northern Europe took a long time to recover from an epidemic known as the **Black Death**. Over 75 million people lost their lives to infections from bacteria during the 1300s. As a result, the Renaissance did not begin there until the 1400s. It slowly spread to Spain, France, Germany, and England.

**Section 2: The Protestant and Catholic Reformations (1400–1600)**

 During the Renaissance, the Roman Catholic Church faced serious problems. Popes fought wars for power and land. They lived a rich lifestyle and acted like kings instead of God’s representatives on Earth. The Church increased its fees for religious services such as marriage and baptism. It also sold **indulgences**.An indulgence

forgave a person for his or her sins and allowed entrance into heaven.

 By the 1500s, many Christians (those who follow the Pope) wanted to reform the Church. A German monk named **Martin Luther** wrote 95 arguments against indulgences. He believed that Christians reach heaven only through faith in God. Because of his radical views and outspoken ideas, Luther was excommunicated (**expelled**- to kick out) and declared an outlaw. However, the ideas of Martin Luther spread through Europe. To many, Luther was a hero. His actions began what became the **Protestant Reformation**. His followers set up the Lutheran Church. They were called **Protestants**.

 **John Calvin** was another important reformer. Like Luther, Calvin believed that Christians could reach heaven only through faith in God. Calvin also believed that people were born sinners. He preached **predestination,** the idea that God decided long ago who would go to heaven. His followers lived strict, disciplined lives. Calvinism spread to Germany, France, Scotland, and England.

**Section 3: The Protestant Reformation Spreads and Leads to the Catholic Reformation**

 Throughout Europe, Catholic rulers and the Catholic Church fought back against Protestantism. In England, King Henry VIII originally supported the Church. However, when he asked the Pope to **annul** (cancel) his marriage, the Pope refused. Henry then set up the Church of England, called the Anglican Church.

 As the Protestant Reformation continued, Catholics began to work for **reform** (to change and update) from within the Church. This change was called the **Catholic Reformation**. Catholics wanted to strengthen the Church and stop other Catholics from converting to Protestantism.

**Section 4: Exploration and Encounters- Trade Between Europe and India**

When the Black Death ended in the late 1300s, the populationof Europe increased again. Thegrowing population wanted Asian goods,particularly spices. They usedspices to keep foods fromspoiling and to make medicinesand perfumes.

 During the 1400s,Muslim and Italian merchantscontrolled the trade routesbetween Asia and Europe in the Indian Ocean.Europeans knew direct trade with Asia would make them rich. They began to look for new routes to Asia.

**Section 5: Europeans in Asia and India**

In 1510, the **Portuguese** (country bordering the Atlantic Ocean and Spain) took control ofthe **Indian Ocean** trade.They also conquered cities onthe east coast of Africa (continent south of Europe and east of the Atlantic Ocean) anddestroyed Arab ships at sea. In ashort time, Portugal controlledthe spice trade between Europeand Asia.By the late 1500s, however, Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean began to decline.

 Before the 1700s, **India** (country in south Asia bordering the Indian Ocean) was richer and more powerful than any European empire. India did not want to trade with the Europeans but emperors allowed European trading companies to build forts and warehouses along the coast of India. In the early 1700s, India ended their policy of religious toleration and conflicts began to arise. Civil war led to a decline in India. Then, the British East India Company forced India to allow it to collect taxes in northeast India. Before long, the company was the real ruler of India.

European traders reached **China** (the largest country in Asia) in 1514.The rulers of China were not interestedin European goods because theythought the goods were not well made.They limited European traders, rejected foreign goods, and refused treaties. Later, this policy would prove disastrous when Europe overpowered China over trade rights.

 Before 1500, Korean traders traveled all over East Asia. Then, in the 1590s, **Japan** (island nation in the western Pacific Ocean east of China) conquered **Korea** (a peninsula country in East Asia south of China). Less than fifty years later, Korea became a tributary state of China. In response, the Koreans decided to isolate themselves. They did not allow foreigners to come to Korea.

 At first, the Japanese welcomed European traders and ideas. The Japanese bought European weapons and learned how to build castles in the European style. Many Japanese converted to Christianity. However, Japanese rulers did not trust the Europeans. In time, they forced all Europeans to leave Japan and persecuted Japanese

Christians. By 1638, they ended western trade and banned travel outside the country. Japan remained **isolated** (alone by themselves) for the next 200 years.

**Section 6: Settling the Americas**

 Portugal was the first European nation to search for a new sea route to Asia. In 1492, their king and queen sent **Christopher Columbus** (Italian explorer) on a voyage to India. Although he did not know it, Columbus landed in the Bahamas. Later explorers realized that Columbus had found a route to a continent they had never seen before. The region became known as the Americas.

At first, the Native Americans were friendly and generous with the Europeans. However, these friendly feelings did not last. The Portuguese and later the Spanish forced the Indians to work for them. Many Indians died from cruel treatment.

 Many Spanish **conquistadors** (conquerors) followed Columbus to the Americas. They came to find riches. Some also wanted to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Within a few years, the Spanish had conquered several Indian civilizations.

 The Spanish introduced new forms of government, religion, economy, and culture to the Americas. During the 1500s, the Spanish empire stretched from California through South America. Even though the colonies were far away, Spain kept strict control over them. The king decided who ran the colonial government. He allowed the colonies to trade only with Spain.

 The Catholic Church was very important in the colonies. Church leaders often helped to run the government. They also worked to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Growing sugar cane became a large business. At first, Native Americans were forced to work on sugar **plantations** (large estates run by an owner or overseer). They were treated cruelly, and many died. The Spanish then brought slaves from Africa to do the work.

 During the late 1600s, the **French** (country in Europe south of England) settled **Canada**. They called their colony New France. They worked and lived with Native Americans. England also set up colonies in North America. Large numbers of settlers came to these colonies. Some came to make a profit. Others hoped to own land. Still others, like the Pilgrims, wanted religious freedom. The English allowed the colonists more self-government than the French or Spanish did.

 Each colony had an assembly**,** or legislature. Men who owned property in the colony elected its members. An assembly advised the governor and made laws. During the 1700s, France and **Britain** fought for power and territory all over the world. In the Americas, they fought each other in the **French and Indian War** (1754-1763, fought for control of North America). The Native Americans fought with the French. The British finally won in 1763. In the Treaty of Paris, France was forced to give up Canada. Thus, England gained control of North America.

**Section 7: The African Slave Trade and the Columbian Exchange**

 In the 1400s, Europeans began to trade directly with **Africa**. This led to troubled times. The Atlantic slave trade began in the 1500s when Europeans started buying slaves to ship to the Americas. The voyage on the slave ships was called the Middle Passage. Conditions were terrible and many Africans died along the way. Those who survived were forced to work on tobacco and sugar plantations in the American colonies. The Atlantic slave trade did not end until the 1800s. By then, an estimated 11 million Africans had been sent to the Americas.

 European exploration between 1500 and 1700 led to many changes in the world. A global exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas, and technology began. Since this exchange started with Columbus, it is called the **Columbian exchange**.

 The building of European empires in the Americas led to major economic changes in Europe. The huge amounts of gold and silver coming from the Americas caused prices to rise. This caused **inflation.** Inflation is an economic cycle that involves a rise in prices linked to an increase in the amount of money available. With inflation, prices for goods rise quicker than people can afford to pay. The increase in trade with the colonies

encouraged European **capitalism** (the investment of money to make a profit).

 European nations adopted a new policy, called **mercantilism**.Under this policy, nations tried to build up their supply of gold and silver at the expense of the colonies they controlled. They did this by exporting more goods than they imported. Colonies were supposed to benefit the parent nation. A parent nation used colonies to supply it with raw materials and to buy its goods.

**Section 8: Absolute Monarchs in Europe- Spain’s Rise and Fall**

In the 1500s, riches from the Americas were flowing into **Spain** (peninsula country southwest of France). As a result, Spain became the most powerful nation in Europe. **King Philip II** ruled Spain from 1556 until 1598 and helped to make the period from 1550 until 1650 a golden age in Spain in the areas of education, science, and the arts.

 In the 1600s, Spanish power slowly declined because rulers spent too much money on wars overseas. The Spanish relied on gold and silver from their American colonies. As a result, they neglected business at home. At the same time, the middle class felt they were being taxed too much so they stopped supporting the government. By the late 1600s, France had replaced Spain as the most powerful European nation.

**Section 9: France’s Rise**

The period from the 1560s to the 1590swas a turbulent time in France. Catholicsfought bloody religious wars against French Protestants, called Huguenots.Then, in 1589, **Henry IV** became king. He granted religious toleration to theHuguenots. France then had peace. French kings, like the Spanish,were **absolute rulers** (leaders who run their countries alone with little or no input). Henry IV and later kings made France’s army the strongest in Europe.

**Section 10: The Rise of Austria and Prussia**

 Between 1618 and 1648, the nations of Europe fought each other in the **Thirty Years’ War**. What started as a fight between Catholics and Protestants soon became a political battle. One third of the population of the German states died. When the Thirty Years’ War finally ended, France had won territory from both Germany and Spain. The war left Germany divided into more than 360 states, and the **Hapsburgs**, rulers of the **Holy Roman Empire**, lost land.

 After the Thirty Years’ War, two new powers emerged. Although the war weakened the Hapsburgs of **Austria** (country in southern Europe), they still wanted a strong empire. However, the Hapsburgs were unable to completely control their empire. Around the same time, the Hohenzollern family united a number of German states. The Hohenzollerns built a powerful Protestant nation in Europe called **Prussia**. By 1750, Austria, Prussia, France, England, and Russia were the strongest nations in Europe. These nations tried to maintain the balance of power. Two or more nations formed alliances to keep another nation from becoming too strong. To maintain the balance of power, nations sometimes went to war.

**Section 11: Absolute Monarchy in Russia**

 In 1682, **Peter the Great** became czar andabsolute ruler of **Russia** (the largest country in the world; in part of Europe and Asia). Peter wantedto make Russia modern and powerful.He introduced western technology,improved education, developed newindustries, and encouraged trade. Hestrengthened the Russian governmentand reduced the power of the nobles.However, Peter forced the Russian peopleto become more western, using terror tocarry out his plans. His policies maintainedserfdom (a type of slavery where the slaves were call **serfs**) in Russia, long after ithad died in Western Europe.In foreign policy, Peter built the strongest army in Europe, expanding Russian territory.

 In 1762, **Catherine the Great**, another absolute monarch, came to power. She reorganized the government and the laws, set up state schools for boys and girls, and encouraged western ways. In the 1770s, Catherine and the rulers of Prussia and Austria agreed to divide up Poland. By 1795, the kingdom of Poland had disappeared.

**Section 12: The Triumph of Parliament over the Monarchy in England**

From 1485 until 1603, **Tudor** (name of the ruling family) kings andqueens ruled England and worked wellwith **Parliament** (the governing body in England). When the Tudors wantedto make changes, they consultedParliament first. Then, in 1603, the **Stuarts** (name of the next ruling family) came to power. They angered Parliament by acting like absolute rulers.One Stuart king, **Charles I**, got into trouble with Parliament. He put his enemiesin prison without trials, collected very high taxes, and angered the Puritans.When Parliament tried to stop him, Charles **dissolved** (broke up,)Parliament. In 1642, civil war broke out between Charles I and Parliament. Sevenyears later, Parliament put Charles on trial and beheaded him. Charles was the firstEuropean king to be executed.

 In 1688, another Stuart king, James II, angered Parliament. This time, Parliament invited Mary, the daughter of James, and her husband William to replace the king. James fled to France. This was called the **Glorious Revolution** because it took place without any fighting. Before William and Mary took power, they accepted the **English Bill of Rights**. It stated that the king must work with Parliament and gave Parliament control of money. Now Parliament had a great deal of power. In this way, England became a **limited monarchy**,a government in which a legislative body limits the monarch’s powers.

**World History Mr. Sadow Chapter 1 Homework Assignments**

**Hw #1: Section 1 due by:**

1. What does the word “renaissance” mean?

2. When did the Renaissance occur?

3. What areas of life did the Renaissance impact?

4. Where did the Renaissance begin?

5. Why did the Renaissance begin?

6. What is “humanism?”

7. How did humanism impact the Renaissance?

8. What was the Black Death?

9. When did the Black Death occur?

10. What impact did the Black Death have on the Renaissance in Northern Europe?

**Hw #2: Section 2 due by:**

1. What problems did the Roman Catholic Church faced during the Renaissance?

2. What is an indulgence?

3. What was Martin Luther’s impact on Christianity?

4. Which church was created due to Martin Luther and what are their followers called?

5. What did John Calvin believe?

6. What is predestination?

**Hw #3: Section 3 due by:**

1. What was the reaction to the Protestants in Europe?

2. What church did King Henry VIII set up and why did he establish it?

3. Why did Catholics try and reform their ways?

**Hw #4: Section 4 due by:**

1. Why were/are spices desirable?

2. Who controlled the trade routesbetween Asia and Europe in the early 1500s?

3. Why did Europeans want to control the routes?

**Hw #5: Section 5 due by:**

1. Which country controlled the spice trade next (in the 1500s)?

2. Who controlled India before the 1700s?

3. What changes occurred in India in the early 1700s?

4. How did Britain take control of India?

5. Who ruled China in the early 1500s?

6. How did the Chinese rulers impact European traders in the early 1500s?

7. What country took over control of Korea in the 1590s?

8. Who controlled Korea next?

9. What was the Korean reaction to being controlled by two foreign nations back-to-back?

10. What was the original Japanese response to foreigners?

11. How did the Japanese response to foreigners change and why did it change?

12. What does the word “isolated” mean?

13. When did Japan’s isolation end?

**Hw #6: Section 6 due by:**

1. Where did Columbus land in 1492?

2. What did Columbus discover?

3. What was the impact of Columbus on the Native Americans?

4. Define conquistadors.

5. What was the Spanish impact in the Americas after Columbus?

6. What was the role of Christianity?

7. What group was first used as forced labor by the Spanish in the Americas?

8. What group was imported by the Spanish to work in the Americas?

9. Who settled Canada and when?

10. Did the French work with or against the Native Americans?

11. Which country gave their colonies the most self-government?

12. Which two world powers were continually at war in the 1700s and 1800s?

13. Who won the French and Indian War?

14. What was the impact of the French and Indian War?

**Hw #7: Section 7 due by:**

1. What led to trouble between Africa and Europe?

2. What started in the 1500s between Europe and Africa?

3. When did the slave trade end?

4. Approximately how many Africans were lost to slavery?

5. What was mercantilism?

6. Who benefited from mercantilism?

7. Who was taken advantage of during mercantilism?

8. What were two results of mercantilism?

**Hw #8: Section 8 due by:**

1. Why did Spain became the most powerful country in the 1500s?

2. What was King Philip II’s impact on Spain?

3. Why did Spain’s power deteriorate during the 1600s?

4. How did the middle class in Spain feel about their country’s success?

5. What country eventually replaced Spain as the most powerful country in Europe by the late 1600s?

**Hw #9: Section 9 due by:**

1. Why was the late 1500s rough for France?

2. What were the French Protestants called?

3. What was Henry IV’s impact in France?

4. What is an absolute ruler?

5. How did France’s ruler affect their military?

**Hw #10: Section 10 due by:**

1. What happened in Europe between 1618 and 1648?

2. Why did the conflict start and what did the war turn in to?

3. What were the results of the Thirty Years’ War?

4. What countries came out of the war as powerful?

5. What was created between countries to stop other countries from becoming too powerful?

6. What occurred at times in order to maintain a balance of power in Europe?

**Hw #11: Section 11 due by:**

1. How did Peter the Great impact Russia?

2. How did Catherine the Great impact Russia?

**Hw #12: Section 12 due by:**

1. How well did the Tudors get along with Britain’s Parliament?

2. How well did the Stuarts get along with Britain’s Parliament?

3. How did Charles I upset his people?

4. What eventually happened to Charles I?

5. What was the Glorious Revolution?

6. What is the English Bill of Rights?

7. What is a limited monarchy?