

Global 9 Unit 7 Transformation of Western Europe and Russia

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The Renaissance 1300-1600 AD

In Italy an explosion of art, writing, thought and questioning occurred and lasted from 1300 to 1600 AD. Overseas trade spurred by the Crusades created the conditions that were an ideal breeding ground for this intellectual revolution. The bubonic plague also reduced the population and therefore less workers, the survivors demanded higher wages and looked to other ways to make money.

1. The **Renaissance** was considered a rebirth of Greek and Roman knowledge in the west. Artists got inspired by Roman ruins, scholars studied the manuscripts saved by the monks and Christian scholars of the Byzantine Empire fled to Rome with Greek manuscripts when the Turks conquered Constantinople.
2. **Humanism**, a movement that focused on human potential and achievements, developed in opposition to the Church. Humanist suggested that a person could enjoy life and not offend God.

3. Most people remained Catholic but they became more **secular**, more worldly than spiritual. Church leaders also became more secular.
4. People with large amounts of money became **patrons** of the arts, financially supporting artists, painter and sculptors so they could focus on their projects not food, clothing and shelter.
5. Paintings and sculptures became more realistic and the technique of perspective developed. (3D)
6. Writers began to write in the **vernacular**, the common language, not just Latin and Greek, so many more people were exposed to their writings.
7. Gutenberg developed the printing press in 1440. Books were copied in hundreds of copies not one at a time. Information and knowledge traveled quickly and increased the desire to read and learn. Published laws made it easier to protect people's rights.

Reformation 1517

Renaissance inquiry and the abuses of the Church led to challenges and calls of reform ending the 1000+ years of unity and control of Europe by the Roman Catholic Church. Many felt the secularism of the clergy had gone to far, many priests wanted wealth and power rather than helping the poor.

Martin Luther, a German monk, began to question and criticize the behavior of Church officials at a time when Europe was ripe for reform.

1. Friar Tetzel was raising money to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome by selling **indulgences**, pardons for sins. Tetzel gave people the impression they could buy their way into Heaven.
2. Luther wrote **95 Thesis**, formal statements condemning this behavior and other reforms the church needed to do and posted on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg.
3. Thanks to the printing press, the news spread rapidly and attracted many followers.
4. Luther went on to suggest that Christians drive the pope from

power with force if necessary.

5. In 1520, Pope Leo X threaten to excommunicate, make it so that he could receive the sacraments and therefore would not go to heaven, unless Luther took back his statements. Luther refused.
6. Luther and his followers became the founders of a separate religious group called the **Lutherans**. Eventually the term **Protestant** was applied to Christians who belonged to non-Catholic churches. The Lutheran Church was the first Protestant church.

England Became Protestant

1. Henry VIII, a devout Catholic, became king of England in 1509. He was married and had one daughter, Mary. His wife was 42 and he wanted a younger wife and more children especially a son.
2. Henry asked for an **annulment** in 1527 since divorce was not allowed in the Catholic Church, the Pope said no.
3. In 1529 Henry called Parliament, passed a set of laws ending the Pope's power in England.
4. In 1534 Parliament passed the **Act of Supremacy**, requiring people to take an oath stating Henry was the official head of the church, not the Pope, creating the Church of England. (**Anglican**) The second Protestant church.
5. Henry married six times in total. Catherine of Aragon-Mary Ann Boleyn-Elizabeth Jane Seymour-Edward and the three others produced no children.
6. Edward was nine when his father died and he became king in 1547. His advisors were very Protestant and made more reforms to the church. Edward died at age 15 from tuberculosis.

7. Mary, a devout Catholic became queen in 1553 and quickly restored the Church of England to the Pope's control. She met with much resistance and had so many Protestants executed she earned the name "Bloody Mary".
8. In 1558, Elizabeth I became queen. Under her request, parliament set up the Church of England (Anglican) with Elizabeth as the head. She established a church that Protestants and Catholics could support and achieved religious peace.
9. When Elizabeth died in 1603, she never married nor had any children (The Virgin Queen) so the closest male heirs, her first cousins (Henry VIII's sister Margaret's children in Scotland) became the next rulers of England.
10. James I, already king of Scotland became king of England in 1603, he offended Parliament and tried to "purify" the Church of England to more Catholic practices. He commissioned the King James version of the Bible. He died in

1625.

11. James' son Charles I was crown king and constantly fought with Parliament for power. He needed money to fight wars with Spain and France. He dissolved Parliament when they refused to give him funds. Parliament finally got the upper hand and forced Charles to sign the Petition of Rights.

Petition of Rights

No imprisonment without cause.
No taxes without Parliament's consent.
No soldiers housed in private homes.
No martial law in peacetime.

Charles I ignored it but, it set forth the idea that in England the law was higher than the king.

12. In 1629, Charles dissolved Parliament and refused to call it back, imposed all kinds of fines and fees on the people, offended the Presbyterians in Scotland until they threatened to invade England.

13. In 1641, Parliament passed a law limiting the king's power. He arrested the leaders of Parliament and civil war broke out.

English Civil War 1642-1649

From 1642-1649 the English will fight each other. On one side those

who supported Charles, the Royalists or Cavaliers, against the other side the Puritans who supported Parliament, and were called the Roundheads.

1. By 1644, the Puritan general, Oliver Cromwell, was winning against the Cavaliers. They held the king in prison.
2. In 1649 Cromwell and the Puritans brought Charles to trial for treason, found him guilty and had him beheaded.
3. Cromwell became a military dictator, abolished the monarchy and the House of Lords put in Puritan reforms; no theater, dancing or sporting events.
4. When Cromwell died in 1658, the government collapsed and Parliament was reestablished. They asked his son, Charles II, to rule. This was called the **Restoration** of the monarch. Parliament passed the law of

	habeas corpus, every prisoner now had to be told the charges and brought before a judge.
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Page 9	<p>James II and the Glorious Revolution- 1689</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. James II succeeded his brother and became king in 1685. 2. He so offended the Anglicans by his displays of Catholicism and dissolved Parliament, that the English knew he had to go. 3. Seven members of Parliament asked James' daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange of the Netherlands to overthrow James. They agreed and William led an army into London. James II fled to France. This bloodless overthrow of King James II was called the Glorious Revolution. 4. William and Mary were crowned monarchs and agreed to a constitutional limited monarchy where laws limited the ruler's power and to approve the English Bill of Rights in 1689 <p>English Bill of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ no suspending Parliament's laws ~ no taxes with Parliament's approval ~ freedom of speech in Parliament ~ the right to petition the king <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. After this no British monarch could rule without the consent of Parliament. Ministers of parliament would advise the monarch, this group was called the
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	cabinet and established the link between the monarch and the majority party .
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Page 10	<p>Effects of the Reformation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ended religious unity-now many Christian denominations (Protestants) 2. Kings tried to force their citizens all to be of the same faith causing centuries of warfare between Catholics and Protestants 3. Catholics started a Catholic or Counter Reformation to fight to stop Protestantism. <p><u>Council of Trent 1545-1546</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. redefined Church beliefs 2. ended the sale of indulgences 3. started a list of banned books- <u>Index</u> <p><u>Inquisition</u></p> <p>~trials, torture and death to those convicted of heresy (dissenting against a Church belief)</p> <p><u>Jesuits</u></p> <p>A religious order was started by Ignatius Loyola to defend and spread the Catholic faith</p>
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Scientific Revolution

1500- present

About the same time as the Reformation was going on in the early 1500's, another revolution was taking place in how people viewed the physical world, a **Scientific Revolution**. Before the 1500's scholars decided what was true or false by referring to the Bible. A few scholars decided to observe nature for themselves. They made some very interesting discoveries.

1. During the Middle Ages, it was believed that the earth was the center of the solar system, geocentric theory. Copernicus reasoned that the sun was the center, the **heliocentric theory**. Kepler, a mathematician, showed that Copernicus' ideas were true, Galileo built a telescope in 1609 and developed theories of motion that supported Copernicus' theory.
2. The findings of Galileo frightened the Catholics and Protestants and went against Church teachings. Galileo was put on trial in 1633 for heresy, threatened with torture, Galileo signed a confession that Copernicus was wrong. He lived under house arrest until he died in 1642.

Scientific Method Developed

A new approach to investigating the world developed it was called scientific method. This is the method we use today.

Scientific Method

1. A question arises from observation.
2. Scientist form a hypothesis.
3. Experiments are formed to test the hypothesis.
4. Scientist analyze and interpret the data and reach a new conclusion which either proves or disproves the hypothesis.

Scientific Revolution Spread

1. Scientists developed new instruments and tools; microscopes, barometers, and thermometers.
2. Physicians dissected dead bodies of pigs , other animals and humans to understand the body and how it worked. Bacteria were discovered and vaccines developed.
3. Discoveries in Chemistry showed that there were not four elements; earth, wind, fire and water, but small particles called atoms that were joined together in different ways to make different

	products.
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Page 13	<p>Age of Absolutism-(1500-1800)</p> <p>Absolutism was the belief that one ruler should hold all the power within the boundaries of a country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rulers wanted to be absolute monarchs, kings or queens with total power within their boundaries. 2. These rulers believed that God created the monarchy and they acted as God's representative on earth. This idea is called the Divine Right Theory. Rulers answered to God not their subjects. (Think of the power this gave them.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France=Bourbons England=Stuarts Spain=Hapsburgs Prussia=Hohenzollerns Austria=Hapsburgs Russia=Romanovs 3. The idea of nation states or countries developed; a area with a strong central government and defined borders.
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Reign of Louis XIV

Louis XIV became king of France and head of the Bourbon dynasty in 1643, he was just four years old and will become the most powerful leader in French history. The real ruler was Cardinal Mazarin. When Mazarin died in 1661, Louis, now age 22, took control of the government himself.

1. Named himself the **Sun King** and boasted, "**L'etat c'est moi**", I am the state.
2. He appointed Jean Baptiste Colbert as finance minister, he embraced mercantilism and encouraged the French to move to their colony in Canada to create wealth for France in the fur trade.
3. He cancelled the **Edict of Nantes** that gave religious tolerance to French Protestants, Huguenots, and thousands of Huguenot artisans and business people left the country.
4. Louis had the **Palace of Versailles** built, he surrounded himself in luxury and forced his nobles to wait on him and live in the palace so he could keep an

	eye on them.
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Page 15	<p>5. France was the greatest nation in Europe in 1660, it had a great army and about 20 million people in the country and was warring with other areas to expand, eventually this policy weakened France, made taxes too high and made other nations turn on France.</p> <p>6. Louis XIV died in 1715, regretting the suffering he had caused his people in war after war. He had made France great in military power, but the constant wars, the debt from the Palace of Versailles and lavish spending as well as the abuse of power set up the conditions for the French Revolution in 1789.</p>
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Page 16	<p>Absolute Monarchs of Russia</p> <p>Ivan the III of Russia liberated the Russians from the Mongols. He increased the power of the central government and his son Ivan IV became the first czar of Russia from 1533-1584.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ivan IV became the absolute monarch of Russia at age three, the boyars, nobles, tried to control the government but when Ivan was 16, he crowned himself czar, the Russian word for caesar and married Anastasia. For 13 years he ruled justly and gave Russia a written law code. 2. In 1560, Anastasia died, Ivan accused the boyars of poisoning her and he went crazy. He organized a police force, the secret police, dressed in black and riding on black horses, to hunt down and murder the traitors. Russia still has secret police until today. 3. Another tragedy occurred in 1581, was when in a fit of rage,
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	Ivan killed his oldest son and the son to rule the empire. Ivan earned the name Ivan the Terrible.
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Page 17	<p>4. Three years later when Ivan died his only son left (who may have been mentally handicapped) took the throne. Russia was a mess. The term for this period was the Time of Troubles.</p> <p>The Romanovs Became the One and Only Dynasty of Russia. 1613-1917</p> <p>1. In 1613, Michael Romanov was chosen by the boyars to rule Russia, this was the start of the Romanov dynasty.</p> <p>2. The Romanovs were Divine Right rulers and believed they were chosen by God to represent God and rule Russia. The Romanovs restored order to Russia.</p> <p>Peter the Great ruled Russia from 1696-1725 and made many "great" reforms.</p> <p>1. When Peter came to the throne Russia was still a feudal society and had little contact with the rest of the world. Russian also practiced Eastern Orthodox Catholicism while Western Europe was Roman Catholic and</p>
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	Protestant. The Russians also used the Cyrillic alphabet for their written works making it harder to communicate with the west.
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Page 18	<p>2. Peter went to Europe in disguise and learned all about the customs and manufacturing techniques, especially ship building and returned to Russia to modernize it, " westernize" it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. introduced potatoes 2. started the first Russian newspaper 3. outlawed beards unless a beard tax was paid 4. forced nobles to wear Western European clothes 5. Modernized the army, and gave Russia its first navy. <p>3. Peter then fought Sweden for territory along the Baltic Sea and put his new capital city, his "window to the West", Saint Petersburg. (25,000-100,000 died building the city)</p> <p>4. Russia was now a world power, just as England, France and Spain were.</p>
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Page 19	<p>Catherine the Great 1762-1796</p> <p>Catherine was a German princess who married Grand Duke Peter (no not Peter the Great). He was mentally unstable and Catherine may have used her friendships with the army officers to have Peter imprisoned, have him abdicate to her and killed while imprisoned only 6 months after he was crowned czar. Catherine became the czarina and its first enlightened despot.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She added territory from Poland to Russia in the north and in the south she fought the Turks for the Black Sea area, Russia had its first year round warm water port and a way to trade from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. 2. She tried to free the serfs, but fearing the nobles would turn on her she never did. When there was a serf rebellion, she brutally ended it and ended any rights the serfs had had. 3. Catherine started schools, orphanages, hospitals and had vaccinations given to the people 4 Russia continued to grow in

	power, strength and respect in the world.
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