**Unit 3: Renaissance, Reformation, Absolutism, and Exploration**

**This unit focuses on the study of the Renaissance, Protestant and Catholic Reformations, Age of Absolutism, and Exploration.**

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| **Term** | **Definition (think Who, What, Where, When)** | **Analysis (think Why, How)** |
| 1. **Renaissance**
 | **What is it**? The rebirth or reawakening of Europe from the dark ages**Where did it start?** The city of Florence | **Explain why this is called a rebirth**. It is a renewed interest in classical learning, art and philosophy along with the challenging of traditions and superstitions. A renewed interest in science and literature and man achievements |
| 1. **Humanism**
 | The intellectual movement during the renaissance that focused on the study of worldly subjects such as poetry, and philosophy, and on human potential and achievements |  |
| 1. **Secular**
 | Having to do with worldly rather than religious issues. a belief system that rejects religion, or the belief that religion should not be part of the affairs of the state |
| 1. **Commercial Revolution**
 | The **Commercial Revolution** was a period of European economic expansion, colonialism, and mercantilism which lasted from approximately the late 13th century until the early 18th century. |  |
| 1. **Printing Revolution**
 | The invention of the **printing press** by Gutenberg led to the spread of mass communication across Europe. It also allowed for more and cheaper books as well as increased literacy rates and spread of ideas | **How does the use of the printing press advance the Protestant Reformation?**It quickened the pace of the information and ideas spreading and allowed more people to read the Bible and hear Luther’s message |
| 1. **Protestant Reformation**
 | The Protestant Reformation was a religious movement in the 1500’s that split the Christian church in western Europe and led to the establishment of a number of new churches |
| 1. **Martin Luther**
 | **Who was he?** Luther was a Christian monk who was angry about corruption in the Catholic Church and the sale of indulgences and who wrote and nailed the 95 thesis to the door of the Wittenberg Church listing his grievances with the church**What were his beliefs?*** Salvation by Faith alone
* Church teachings should be based on the Bible alone
* Don’t need priests to interpret the Bible for you

**How did he confront the Catholic Church**?He nailed the 95 Thesis to the door of the church listing his grievances with the church | **List and describe 2 different sects of Protestantism**.1. **Lutheranism:** salvation through faith alone, only source of truth is the Bible, forbid sale of indulgences and many sacraments, clergy may marry
2. **Calvinism**: John Calvin, belief in predestination or the belief that at the beginning of time Go decided who would gain salvation and who would not
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| 1. **95 Theses**
 | The **95 Theses**,” a list of questions and propositions for debate. Popular legend has it that on October 31, 1517 **Luther** defiantly nailed a copy of his **95 Theses** to the door of the Wittenberg Castle church. | **How does Martin Luther’s definition of salvation differ from the Catholic Church?**Martin Luther believe salvation can be achieved through faith alone while the Catholic Church believes salvation can be attained through faith and good works |
| 1. **Indulgences**
 | Indulgences are pardons issued by the Catholic Church that could reduce a soul’s tie in purgatory. These could be purchased, which led to corruption in the church |  |
| 1. **English Reformation**
 | The **English Reformation** was a series of events in 16th century England by which the Church of England broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. | **How does the English Reformation change the relationship between Kings and Popes in Europe?**The **English Reformation** was a series of events in 16th century England by which the [Church of England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_England) broke away from the authority of the Pope and the [Roman Catholic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church). These events were, in part, associated with the wider process of the European [Protestant Reformation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformation), It gave more power to the rulers over the pope |
| 1. **Catholic Reformation/ Counter Reformation**
 | **The** Council of Trent **met to clarify Catholic teachings. What did they address?*** Salvation through faith and good works
* Two important sources of knowledge the Bible and unwritten traditions of the church
* Better educated clergy
* Reaffirmed purgatory is a place or condition of temporal punishment for those who denied yet were not free from “venial” sins
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| 1. **Peace of Augsburg**
 | **Peace of Augsburg**, 1555, temporary settlement within the Holy Roman Empire of the religious conflict arising from the Reformation. Each prince was to determine whether Lutheranism or Roman Catholicism was to prevail in his lands | **How do these events contribute to the rise of absolute monarchs in Europe?**Rulers may choose the religion of their countries and are not obligated to the Catholic Church or pope. Many took Church lands for themselves and more rulers increased their ability to tax too |
| 1. **Thirty Years War**
 | The Thirty Years’ War (1618-48) began when Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II of Bohemia attempted to curtail the religious activities of his subjects, sparking rebellion among Protestants. The war came to involve the major powers of Europe, with Sweden, France, Spain and Austria all waging campaigns primarily on German soil. Known in part for the atrocities committed by mercenary soldiers, the war ended with a series of treaties that made up the Peace of Westphalia. The fallout reshaped the religious and political map of central Europe, setting the stage for the old centralized Roman Catholic empire to give way to a community of sovereign states |
| 1. **Treaty of Westphalia**
 | These **treaties** ended the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) in the Holy Roman Empire, and the Eighty Years' War (1568–1648) between Spain and the Dutch Republic, with Spain formally recognizing the independence of the Dutch Republic. |
| 1. **Absolute monarchy**
 | A ruler that has unlimited power and authority over his or her people | **How do these terms relate to each other?**The idea that God has chosen or given power to a ruler makes it less likely he will be overthrown and that the people will be less likely to challenge him |
| 1. **Divine Right**
 | The belief that a rulers authority comes directly from God |
| 1. **Edict of Nantes**
 | (1598) a declaration of the French king Henry IV in which he promised that Protestants could live peacefully in France and were free to establish houses of worship in selected French cities |  |
| 1. **Huguenots**
 | **French Calvinist** |  |
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| 1. **King Louis XIV**
 | **Country-** France**Achievements-** Versailles, revoked Edict of Nantes, built up military, economic growth**Challenges-** Protestants, wars | **How does Versailles help Louis XIV maintain his supremacy**?It moves the governmental bureaucracy out the VersaillesCreated a high status of nobles wanting to be and live at Versailles and many times causing their fortunes to dwindleIncreased his ability to tax and maintain a standing army |
| 1. **Peter the Great**
 | **Country-** Russia**Achievements-** St. Petersburg , modernizing Russia, bringing in western culture and ideas**Challenges**- Modernizing Russia, War with the Ottomans, lack of warm water port, War with Sweden, boyars were resisting westernization |  |
| 1. **Westernization**
 | Westernization is the adoption of the culture and ideas of Western society, namely Europe and America | **List a benefit to westernization in Russia**Increased ideas and new technologies to RussiaModernized Russia**List a drawback**Loss of own culture and traditionsBeing forced upon people |
| 1. **Catherine the Great**
 | **Country-** Russia**Achievements-** Warm Water Port, more power over nobles and serfs, increased education, continued westernization, increased trade**Challenges**- rebellions War with Ottomans, |  |
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| 1. **Maria Teresa**
 | **Country-** Ruled Austria**Achievements-** First woman to rule Hapsburg lands**Challenges**- War of Austrian Succession, Seven Years War, Continued completion with Prussia |  |
| 1. **Enlightened Despots**
 | a form of government in the 18th century in which absolute monarchs pursued legal, social, and educational reforms inspired by the **Enlightenment**. |  |
| 1. **English Civil War**
 | **Definition-** The English Civil War was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between Parliamentarians and Royalists over, principally, the manner of England's government**Key People**- King Charles I, who was executed, Royalist or supporters of the king, Oliver Cromwell and the Round heads or supporters of Parliament  |  |
| 1. **Glorious Revolution**
 | **Definition**- The Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689, sometimes called the Bloodless Revolution, replaced the reigning king, James II, with the joint monarchy of his protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband, William of Orange. The revolution were bloodless and the settlement established the supremacy of parliament over the crown, setting Britain on the path towards constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.**Key People**- king, James II Catholic King of England, Mary and her Dutch husband, William of Orange | **What factors contributed to the downfall of absolutism in England?*** Signing of the Magna Carta
* English Civil War
* Glorious Revolution
* Signing of the Bill of Rights
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| 1. **English Bill of Rights**
 | **The English Bill of Rights is a document written by Parliament in 1689 that limited the powers of co-sovereigns William and Mary.** The document outlines the rights of Parliament, including freedom of speech, regular elections and the ability to petition the monarch without fear of retribution. Other rights set forth in the document include provisions that forbid excessive bail, require legislative authority to collect taxes, allow Protestants to carry legal firearms for protection and make raising a standing army in times of peace illegal without the permission of Parliament. The English Bill of Rights forbids the monarchy from suspending the law. Further, the document states no one should be subject to cruel and unusual punishments or is required to forfeit fines and property until actually convicted of a crime in the judicial system. |  |
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| 1. **Age of Discovery**
 | The Age of Exploration or Age of Discovery as it is sometimes called, officially began in the early 15th century and lasted until the 17th century. The period is characterized as a time when Europeans began exploring the world by sea in search of trading partners, new goods, and new trade routes. In addition, some explorers set sail to simply learn more about the world | **What were reasons that people explored?*** God: To spread Christianity
* Gold: to find gold and spices, desire for wealth
* Adventure: seek out new lands

**List 3 technological advances allowed people to explore.*** Improved Cartography
* Astrolabe used to determine latitude at sea
* Caravel: better sails, better rudder, many masts
* Compass
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| 1. **Circumnavigation**
 | **Definition- Circumnavigation** means to travel all the way around the entire planet, or an island, or continent**Explorer who did it-** Magellan / his crew were the first to sail around the world | Proved that the oceans were connected and you could sail around the worldThat the earth was bigger than originally thought,The Pacific Ocean is bigger than originally thought and he named it |
| 1. **Columbus**
 | **Who was he**? Columbus was and Italian who sailed for Spain looking for the East Indies but instead is cited as discovering the Americas**What did he do**? Discovered islands in the Caribbean Ocean and credited with discovering the Americas | **Where did Columbus intend to go and why?** He intended to go to the east Indies of the coast of Asia for spice trade**List two other explorers and their routes**.* Vasco Da Gama sails to India
* Francis Drake: around the world
* Bartolomeu Dias Sailed around tip of Africa
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| 1. **Columbian Exchange**
 | The **Columbian Exchange** was the widespread transfer of animals, plants, culture, human populations, technology, diseases, and ideas between the Americas and the Old World in the 15th and 16th centuries, related to European colonization and trade after Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage | **What are the benefits of the Columbian Exchange?**Introduction of new foods to both regionsIntroduction of new ideas and ways of doing thingsCommercial Revolution – new ways of doing businessNew technology and weapons brought over by EuropeansChristianity brought to the Americas**What are some drawbacks of the Columbian Exchange?**Gold taken from Native AmericansDisease killed most Native AmericansNative Americans were forced into laborCreation of slave trade from AfricaDestruction of Native Americans cultureForced conversion to ChristianityNative Americans received education Resources taken from Americas to Europe |
| 1. **Mercantilism**
 | Mercantilism, also called "commercialism,” is a system in which a country attempts to amass wealth through trade with other countries, exporting more than it imports and increasing stores of gold and precious metals.  | **Why do countries desire natural resources?**Any one place may be rich in the resources people desire and poor in others.The desire to become richNeed to feed or provide products for a growing population |
| 1. **Conquistador**
 | A Spanish soldier and explorer who led military expeditions in the Americas and captured land for Spain | **How did colonization affect the Inca and Aztec?** 1. Destroyed their civilization
2. Their gold was taken
3. Most died from disease
4. Forced labor
5. Converted to Christianity
6. Introduced to new and different foods and liv stock (cow, horses, pigs etc)

**Name two conquistadors and identify which civilizations they conquered.** * Hernan Cortes – Mexico
* Francisco Pizarro Peru
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| 1. **Colonization**
 | An ongoing process of by which a central system of power dominates the surrounding land and its components (people).  |  |
| 1. **Small pox**
 | Smallpox is a serious, contagious, and sometimes fatal infectious disease. The pox part of smallpox is derived from the Latin word for “spotted” and refers to the raised bumps that appear on the face and body of an infected person. | **How does disease aid in conquest of the New World?**The European and Asian lifestyle included a long history of sharing close quarters with domesticated animals such as [cows](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Cow), [pigs](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Pig), [sheep](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Sheep), [goats](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Goat), [horses](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Horse), and various domesticated [fowl](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Chicken), which had resulted in [epidemic](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Epidemic) diseases unknown in the Americas. Thus, the large-scale contact with Europeans after 1492 introduced novel germs to the indigenous people of the Americas. Epidemics of smallpox , [typhus](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Typhus), influenza , [diphtheria](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Diphtheria) and  [measles](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Measles),[ killing between 10 million and 20 million people, up to 95 percent of the indigenous population of the Americas. This population loss and the cultural chaos and political collapses it caused greatly facilitated both colonization of the land and the conquest of the native civilizations.  |
| 1. **Plantations**
 | A **plantation** is a large piece of land (or water) where one crop is specifically planted for widespread commercial sale and usually tended by resident laborers. | **How do encomienda’s and plantation’s encourage social stratification**?The encomienda system and European feudalism did not encourage social mobility. Under these systems, there was no ability to move from one social class to . The encomienda system and European feudalism did not result from the ... the African slave trade because Spain needed forced labor to run the plantations. |
| 1. **Encomienda**
 | Spanish colonial system in which a colonist was given a certain amount of land and a number of Native Americans to work the land in exchange for teaching the native Americans Christianity |
| 1. **Treaty of Tordesillas**
 | **Treaty of Tordesillas,**(June 7, 1494), agreement between [Spain](https://www.britannica.com/place/Spain) and [Portugal](https://www.britannica.com/place/Portugal) aimed at settling conflicts over lands newly discovered or explored by [Christopher Columbus](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Christopher-Columbus) and other late 15th-century voyagers.Pope [Alexander VI](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alexander-VI) issued a declaration setting up a line of demarcation from pole to pole west of the Cape Verde Islands. Spain was given exclusive rights to all newly discovered and undiscovered lands in the region west of the line. Portuguese expeditions were to keep to the east of the line. Neither power was to occupy any territory already in the hands of a Christian ruler |  |
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| 1. **Triangular Trade**
 | Triangular Trade is a multilateral system of trading in which a country pays for its imports from one country by its exports to another. Used to refer to the trade in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that involved shipping goods from Britain to West Africa to be exchanged for slaves, these slaves being shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, rum, and other commodities, which were in turn shipped back to Britain. |  |
| 1. **Middle Passage**
 | The **Middle Passage** was the stage of the triangular trade in which millions of Africans were shipped to the New World as part of the Atlantic slave trade. |  |