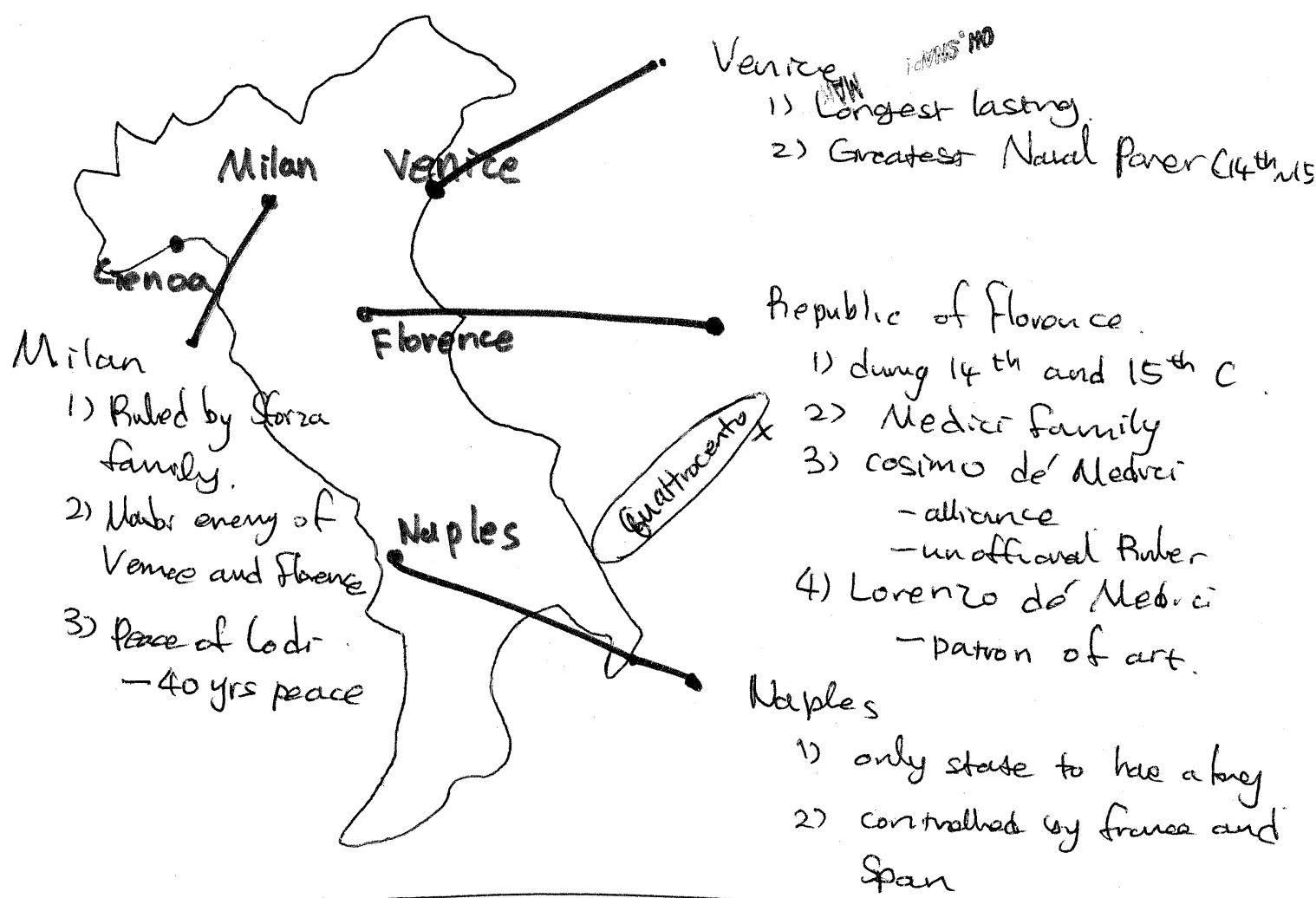
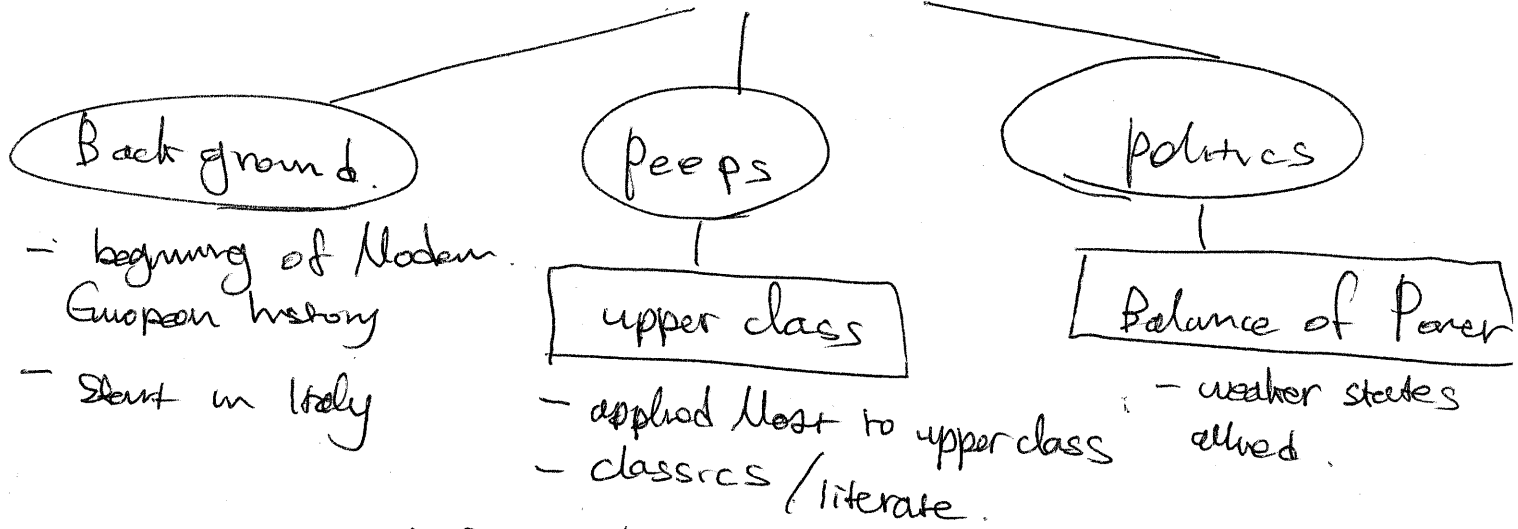


# Note making - Renaissance (7)

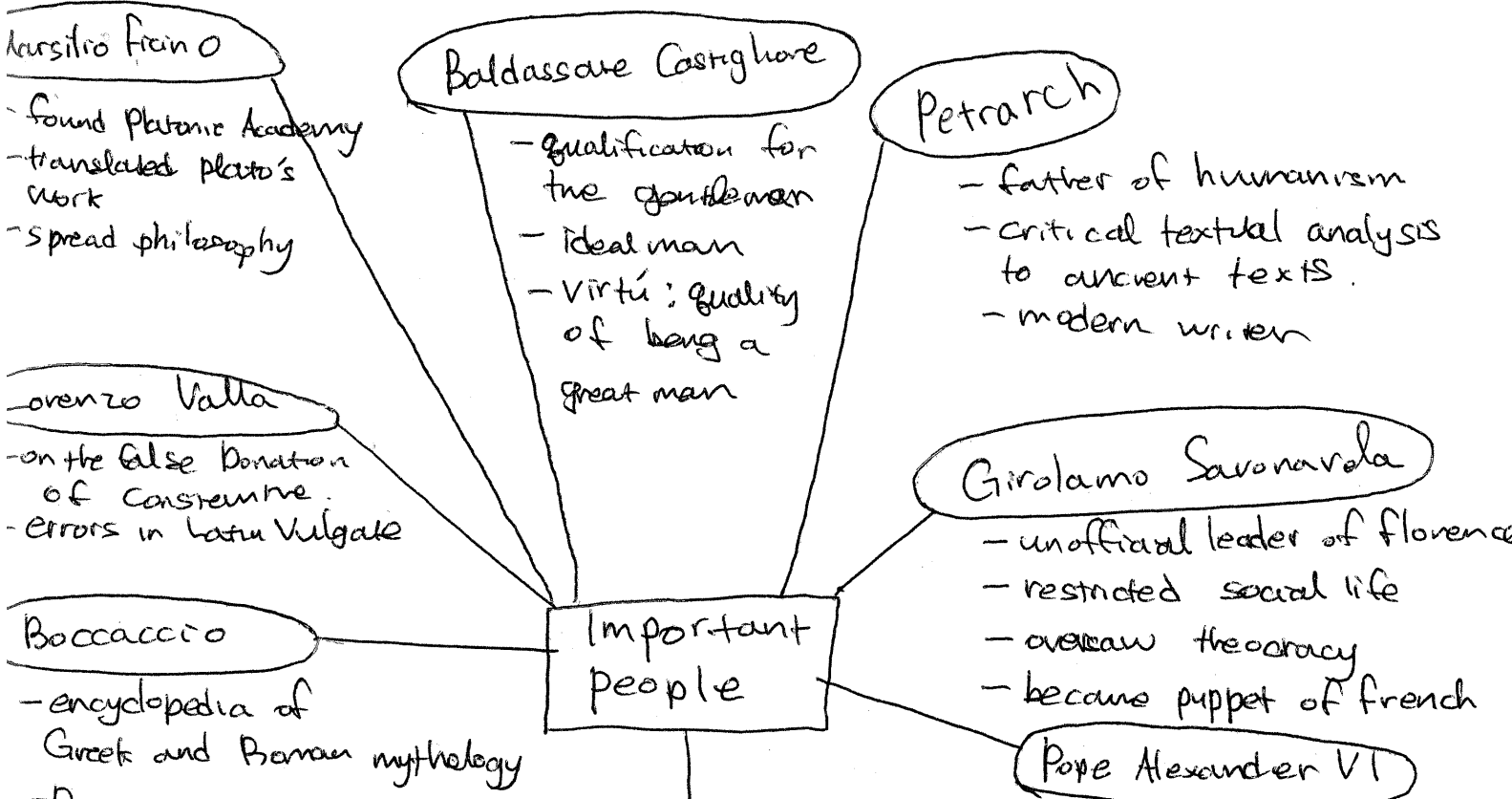


## Origin of Renaissance

14c ~ 17c



- \* Terms:
- 1) Signory/Oligarchy : despots, aristocrats
  - 2) commenda : contract between nobles
  - 3) Condottieri : Mercenary generals of Duke



**Renaissance**

**Art**

- 3D perspective
- Chiaroscuro (use of light)
- Sfumato (blurring)
- free standing
- glorified human body
- nude
- Active, moving bodies
- faces express feelings

**Women**

- increased access to education
- function as ornaments
- sexual double standard

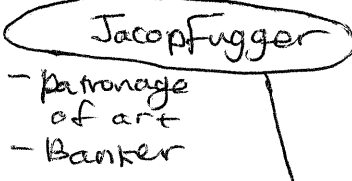
**Pope Alexander VI**

- most notorious Renaissance pope
- spent much money on art patronage

**Mannerism**

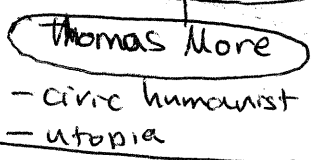
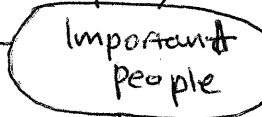
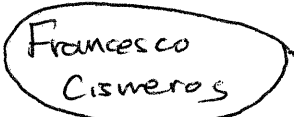
- Reaction against the Renaissance ideals of balance, symmetry, simplicity, etc.
- unnatural, elongation

**The Northern Renaissance**



**Christian Humanism**

- emphasis on early church writings
- Hebrew & Greek texts of bible
- lead to reformation



**Erasmus**

- translation of Bible
- In praise of folly
- criticized immorality of Church
- renewed calls for reform

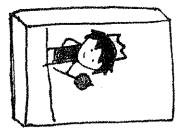
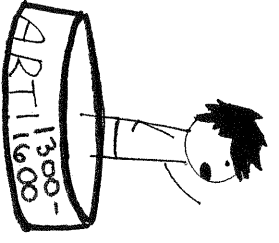
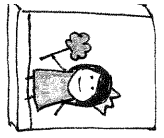
**Added information**

- Pico della Mirandola - oration on the Dignity of Man - nature of human mind

The

# Renaissance

Hi! I'm Phil.  
I will take you through the tour of the Renaissance Era, the beginning of modern Europe!



Let's meet some important humanist leaders and individuals!

Hey! I'm **Petrarch**!  
I'm the big Daddy of humanism! I used classical textual sources on ancient texts!

**Lucretius** → expert on Latin. Exposed fraud of Donation of Constantine. Substantive.

**Leonardo Bruni** → 1st to use term humanist. was a civic humanist.

Lucretius → Cicero's *De Officiis* → Christian Humanist. Made 5 versions of the Decalogs.



Hey there! I'm **Erasmus**!  
I've criticized the church!  
Erasmus of Rotterdam

What's up? I'm **Thomas More**. I'm a civic humanist. I wrote Utopia, mixing civic humanism with religious ideals to describe a UTOPIA. I was also Lord Chancellor to King Henry VIII.



**Gutenberg** → made the printing press.

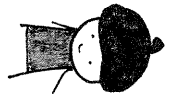
**Machivelli** → his ideas based on humanism.

**Boccaccio** → wrote encyclopedia *Decamerone*. Also mythography. Also wrote *Decamerone* (100 tales about Italy).

Italy was divided into city-states that never got along with each other. There was very little feudalism and since the signori (despots) and the oligarchies (wealthy aristocrats) ruled most of Italy, it became a center for trade. PERFECT for the Renaissance.

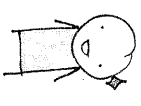
Rise of the City States: balance of power (Machiavelli)

Hi! I'm Cosimo de Medici! And I ruled the Republic of Florence (the center of the Renaissance during the 14th century). My son Lorenzo loves the arts!



Decline of the city states: Old vs. New Rich class struggles!

Hi! I'm Girolamo Savonarola! I was an unofficial ruler of Florence because so many fighting occurred from French invasions! Italy quivering between Spain and France.



Sack of Rome: 1527, (Charles V (end of Renaissance))

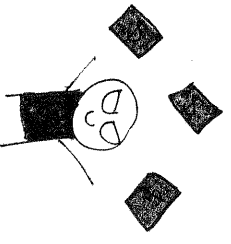
Let's learn about some art!

Italian Renaissance Art

Florence → leader in Ren. art. (quattrocento)

**Giorgio Vasari** → historian.

Patronage come from rich merchants! (from local churches) too!



Rome was the center of Ren. art in the 16th century.

Humanism was developed. Don't forget about Civic Humanism → revival of antiquity (in philosophy, literature). More secular! We are once long.

Civic Humanism → education. Prepare for civic affairs.

Many humanists were important political leaders!

Christian Humanism → Used church to provide to improve and reform.

We use Hebrew and Greek texts! (time Church Fathers)

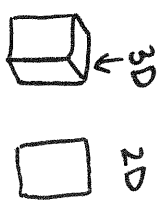
Originated from N Europe. (new) to criticism Reform.

New art techniques were the Renaissance continued.

**Painting**

Perspective

3D effects on 2D surface



Sm. G. → blurred shapes.

**Sculpture**

Glorified the human body and would portray feelings nude, or clothed.



**Architecture**



↳ Out these cool artists from  
ence.  
1st Renaissance painter.  
used Chiaroscuro.

chi perspective  
Lomo.  
Created the  
gates of paradise.



**Lorenzo Ghiberti**  
Created the gates of paradise.



**Donatello**  
1st to use nude figures. Created David

3D.  
Sandro Botticelli  
Painted Birth of Venus  
(good ex. of humanism)



lets take a break... with Northern  
aissance Art! But now, just for this,  
rel, lets use lots of COLOR!!!

Style → Low countries produced  
especially important  
artists.

influenced by Italian Renaissance

Used oil paints.  
tailorings  
4000.

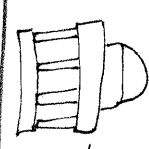


Way more emotional!



Our next stop is the High Renaissance. This  
was when the Renaissance was centered  
in Rome in the cinquecento. The art emphasized  
classical balance, harmony and restraint.  
Of course patronage from Alexander VI, Julius II,  
and Leo X helped immensely.

**Bramante**  
Templeto marked  
the beginning of  
the High Ren.  
in Rome!



**Raphael Santi**  
Made the School  
of Athens which  
contained contrapposto,  
G.R. architecture, and  
Plato's Aristotle.  
(Good ex. of humanism)

**Titian**  
Greatest painter of Venetian School. He used color,  
movement, different from usual Florentine style.

Now back to the tour, we will now  
see the Northern Renaissance  
artists!

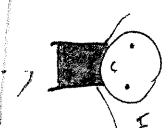
**Jan Van Eyck**  
Most innovative  
Flemish painter  
of the 15th century

Perfect oil painting  
and used religious  
symbolism along  
with incredible  
detail.

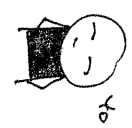
**Bosch**  
Master of  
Symbolism  
and details  
works reflect  
concession, anguish  
and people fight in Middle  
Peter Bruegel  
the Elder

Mannerism was a reaction  
against the Renaissance idea  
of symmetry, simplicity and  
realistic use of color. Thus,  
the works often used unnatu-  
ral colors and distorted shapes.

**Tintoretto** → A Venetian painter  
that used elongated  
figure proportions, twisted  
poses, and space  
compression.



**El Greco** → Greek artist who work  
mostly in Spain.  
Was one of the greatest  
Mannerists with his use  
of elongated figures and  
unnatural pigments.



Bureau of Comm. Orgaz.  
Toledo.

Finally! Almost done! Now we  
shall tour through the red  
known women of the Renaisson

women generally enjoyed increased  
access to education, but less so some  
status.

**Christine de Pisan**  
1st Feminist and  
created Ren. women's  
survival guide.

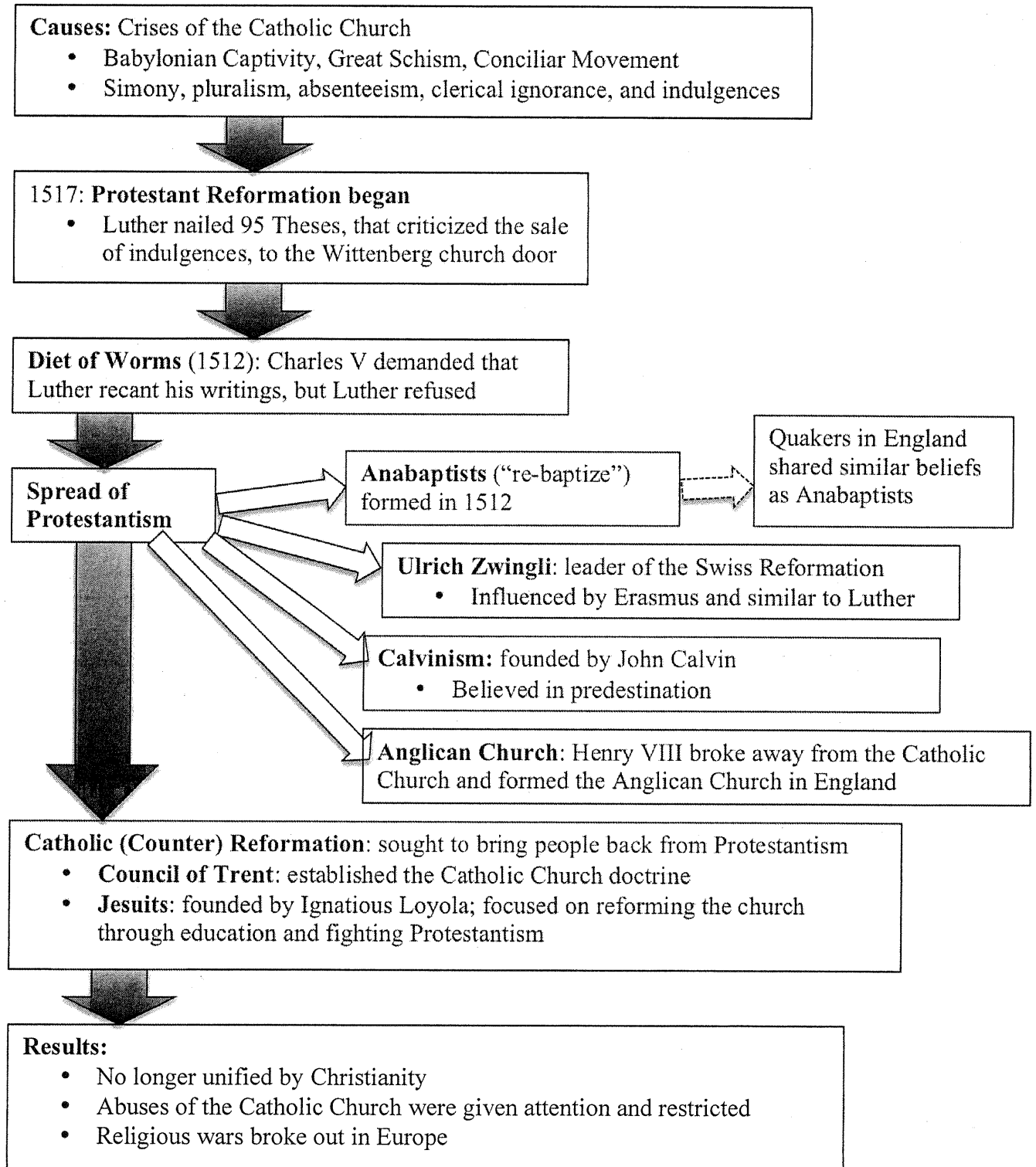
**Sabell ad'esse**  
1st Lady of Pen.  
Set example to  
break away from  
traditional roles as  
ornaments to men.

**Nuclear Family**  
Poor people who  
couldn't afford the  
extended family

**Douires: ipator.**  
Women marrie  
at less than 21  
Married for more  
and status. No to

Ms. Lowrv  
APEH,  
19 March 2012

## The Reformation 7: Flow Chart



## Playground Rules: Marty vs. the Big C

Once upon a time, there was a young boy named Marty Luth. Marty loved to hang out at the playground with all the other girls and boys in Germania Elementary School. The Big C, a group of powerful fifth graders, ruled the playground. They were supposed to be role models for first graders, like Marty, to look up to. Except one day, they started doing bad things...

\*Suspense Music\*

The Big C was favoring people! They always let Nepo ride on the tire swing longer than everyone else. They also did this thing called "clerical ignorance" except that's inappropriate and not acceptable in a little kid story like this. *Anyways*, the Big C was not acting like good role models should. But the worst thing of all...

\*Suspense Music\*

The Big C started SELLING TICKETS TO GET INTO THE PLAYGROUND!!! Nobody could play in the playground anymore without any moolah. This made Marty mad. Like, REALLY MAD. In fact, he got so fed up that he decided to do something against it. On Halloween Day, when all the Big C was out trick or treating, and duct taped a 15 by 17 inch paper of "criticisms", aka: not nice stuff, onto the school doors! His friend Jo, the paper boy, helped copy/paste and deliver it to everyone. Now everyone knew about the bad stuff the Big C was doing!

Now the Big C wasn't dumb. They could beat Marty up in an instant, but they didn't wanna ruin their rep, so they decided not to pick a fight. They just told him to cut it out. But Marty was SERIOUS about this business! *He wanted real playground justice*. So he went even further than that. You see, a while ago, the Big C had kicked a boy named Hus out of the playground for not following the rules. Marty blamed them for kicking out Hus, AND he told everyone else that the Big C wasn't really that strong, they were just a bunch of phonies.

THIS WAS A POINT OF NO RETURN FOR MARTY.

Marty was a nice guy, he didn't want to destroy the playground; he just wanted to fix it. A lot of people started to agree with him. So he lay down some new rules for everyone who didn't want to follow the Big C anymore:

1. Anyone could play in the playground, as long as they believed in themselves.
2. The Bible was the only thing they listened to- NOT the Big C (Marty was a Jesus Freak)
3. The playground club was made up by everyone who played there- NOT just the Big C

But Marty liked swimming in the kiddie pool (baptism) and snack time (communion), so he said they could keep that.

Well after his new rules, the Big C was starting to actually realize that Marty was serious about this. And they didn't like that. So they kicked HIM out of the playground!

But CHARLIE, one of the big sixth graders and kinda in charge of the Big C, said that Marty shouldn't be kicked out unless he's given a fair chance. So he gave Marty another chance. "All ya have to do is say you're sorry, and we'll let you play here." Easy, right?

But NOO! Marty refused to.

So they kicked him out of the playground. Only they wanted to make it official, so they made Marty eat a REAL WORM, although this made him unhappy because he was on a DIET OF WORMS, as a symbol to show how serious this stuff was. AND HE ATE THE LIVE WORM! Now Marty was kicked out FOR GOOD.

This didn't stop Marty from doing good things. Instead of playing in the playground, Marty rewrote the entire Bible into an easy-read elementary level grade (the Bible used to be for grown-ups only. Did I mention Marty was a super genius?) Marty was alone, but Marty was happy. At least he stood up for what he believed in.

But Marty's friend, Phil, didn't like Marty being cut out from everyone. He felt bad for him, plus he didn't like his friend turning into a weird, socially-awkward hermit. So he tried to fix things up. Once summer came around (August, specifically), he got everyone together, and told Marty and Big C to be friends ago. He said they actually weren't that different. But the Big C refused! "Once a backstabbing-bloody backed-lying-traitor, always a....." You get the point. So Marty stomped his little feet and crossed his little arms and repeated his playground rules again: see above. There, he made it official.

Now, a lot of the other children actually started turning to Marty! They said they actually liked what he had to say, especially some of Charlie's little buddies (princes). But Charlie said NO! As the "ultimate ruler" of the playground (the Big C was really just a gang), Charlie wanted everyone to stay under command of the Big C. So together, Charlie and the Big C would work in order to stamp out all the Martians. But Charlie spent a lot of time out of the playground... (Mainly capturing other playgrounds or playing videogames at home (he was a sixth grader, after all))...

Now all the kids at Germania Elementary School had to eat peas for lunch, every day. But they were sick and tired of boring old peas! So one day, they rebelled against Charlie! (he was also in charge of the cafeteria ladies, powerful little kid) Inspired by Marty, they made their own poster; only this was called the 12 Rules. But instead of supporting them, Marty was disappointed. He was a good kid after all, and he didn't like disrespected elders.

Anyways, Charlie kept suppressing his lil' buddies. He wouldn't let them go to Marty's side. Well they were done with following his orders, so together they made the SCHMAL CLUB!!! (Even though they're "schmal", they can still be powerful).

Another school down the street, The Little French School, was ruled by a sixth grader too: Fran. Fran and Charlie were LIFELONG ENEMIES! And even though Fran had a Big C at his school too, Fran joined the Schmal Club. Fran and Charlie got in a fight (The Happy Val), and Fran wanted to keep Germania chaotic. BUT,

CHARLIE ALWAYS WINS EVERYTHING HE DOES SO ENDED UP BEATING THE SCHMAL CLUB ANYWAY ☺

Still, he realized that the Schmal's were actually serious 'bout this stuff too. So in the Peace out Club the following August, he said that his buddies (because he really wanted to still be friends with them) could choose what side they'd follow, and their lil' group of kids would follow the same. (They were like mini-leaders whenever Charlie was gone). Basically every time you hear "Augsburg", think MARTY!

Another group of kids decided they liked what Marty did with his whole Martians group, only he should have made it stronger (with more crazy strict beliefs). So guess what? They did what everyone does:

They did the same thing: only better!!!

Led by Ana, the Anabap's were a group of crazy strong Martians who promised to NEVER follow Charlie, or obey him in anything! They were crazy weird, kinda like Amish people. They got so crazy weird, they started killing other people, including Big C's group and Marty's group! Big C's group and Marty's group got so annoyed, that one day they just went all out and killed some of the weirdest Anabaps on the *Munster Bars*. Marty totally didn't believe in any of this weirdness behavior.

NOW, another school, THE SWISS Elementary, home of the cheese, was thinking 'bout a "playground reformation", too. Only theirs was led by a guy named Zwingli. (That's such a cool name by itself, I'm not even gonna bother changing it). Zwingli believed the same stuff as Marty, 'cept he didn't take his food as seriously (Marty had this whole obsession about the bread being special). He made his own playground group: not the Martians, but the Zurichs! Even though he and Marty wanted to be friends, they just could not solve their bread issues. So they officially split paths forever and ever over a pile of marbles. (they were playing a marbles game in the sand that day).

AND, another club, they don't really mention where, it just started, was the Calvins! Johnny, their leader, believed in this thing called "Predest". It says that even before you're a wee kindergartener, when you're still in pre-K, God already knows whether you'll be allowed to play in the playground or not. He did all his main work in GENEVA. (a place of security and safeness for Calvins). Johnny's club would go even FARTHER and become even MORE FAMOUS than Marty's group!

#### NOW IN ANOTHER SCHOOL.....

In another school, a completely different PLACE from Germania Elementary, there was another "playground reformation" goin' on. This school was the English Junior High School.

Henry was the big kid of the English School (like Charlie). But he was way older than everyone else, he was in EIGHTH GRADE. (This is middle school after all.) Now, Charlie had heard about this lil' Marty boy, and he was totally not cool with that. He wrote his own poster called THE DEFENSE OF THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS (yah, he was waayy more mature than the other kids).

Henry had been going out with this girl for a while, named Cathy. But he was getting bored of Cathy, and he really didn't like her very much anymore. (For specific reasons that we won't name.) Plus, he thought this other girl named ANNIE was really hot. So he wanted to break up with Cathy, but his own BIG C of the middle school said NO! This was inappropriate, and they liked Cathy hanging around. Henry didn't know what to do. Clementine and Wooley (Henry's old budd's) couldn't help him. But Tommy Cranberry (he had a weird obsession with cranberries, hence the nickname) gave Henry an idea. Henry liked it. So he was like "whatever" to the Big C, and made his own playground with his own rules instead. "See? I can do whatever I want!" He was completely in charge of this new playground, and there were no mini leaders like the Big C to boss him around. He made the new Angel's Playground, for angels like Annie, and in the Supreme Law, he became the official ruler of it! He closed down a lot of the Big C's power, and made everyone agree to his "SUCCESS" by promising to follow him alone. (Another girl named Gracie got so fed up she led rebellions against him, but they all ended in failure.) Then he made his own poster too (everyone does), the Six Poster, saying that even though they hated the Big C for not doing what Henry wanted, he still was tight with them and followed a lot of their old rules. (he was too lazy to make new ones anyways).

Of course, Henry didn't rule on forever. He eventually became too old to be in charge, and passed it on to the new 8<sup>th</sup> grade leader: Eddie. Eddie was a good guy, and even though Henry didn't support Johnny, Eddie sure did. After him, he gave it to his friend, Mary. She was crazy weird too, though, and forced everyone to go back and follow the "Big C". (Basically completely forgetting about the Angel's Playground, it was really only for Annie). Finally, Mary gave it to Lizzie, who was super cool. (Mary didn't support Anglican because she wasn't daughter of Anne. But Elizabeth was.)

Lizzie supported Marty's rules, and made it a Martian Playground for everyone. But she really didn't think it mattered what group the playground was classified as, as long as there was no fighting and they all had peace. In fact, in her own "Lizzie Settles" poster act, she said the "official group" was the Angel's Playground, that would be the name they'd be under, but it was really the person's choice about what group they wanted to call themselves. (As one they were Angel's, but if one person wanted to follow Marty, then that's fine too.) Even though she never dated, she let everyone else. (Henry never let anyone else date except himself). In her own poster, the 39<sup>th</sup> one!, she described the meaning behind their playground. It was like the official playground rules for the Angel's church.

She was a great ruler, and everyone lived happily ever after. THE END! ©

# Wars of religion

Hapsburg-Valois Wars (last purely dynastic wars of 16<sup>th</sup> century)

- France's motivation - weaken HRE coz they were threatened by them
- Consequences for France - helped spread Lutheranism
- Germany - is not unified
- Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (1559) ended the wars

Main religious issues

- Spain - squash Protestantism in West Euro + Islam in Mediterranean
- French Catholics - squash Huguenots
- HRE - reimpose Catholicism in Germany
- Calvinist Netherlands - break away from Spanish rule
- Civil War in England between Puritans + Anglicans

PAIN

SPAIN'S Catholic Crusade

- PHILLIP II (Charles V's son) sought to re-impose Catholicism in Europe
- "Golden Age" of Spain
- Escorial - new royal palace; sig - symbolized power of Philip II

Spain Vs. Turks: (in Mediterranean)

- Battle of Lepanto - Spain defeats ~~the~~ Turkish navy off of Greek coast
- War waged for Spain to gain security of med. for Christian merchants

DUTCH REVOLT (in Netherlands); SPAIN VS. DUTCH

- William I (William of Orange) - led 17 provinces against Spanish Inquis
- United Provinces of Netherlands (1581) (Dutch Republic)
- major blow to Philip's goal of maintaining Catholicism

~~Spain~~ <sup>Spain had</sup> control over modern-day Netherlands; Philip II countered Protestant Reformation; Calvinists fled to Netherlands to escape religious stuff

SPAIN VS. ENGLAND: <sup>Bloody Mary</sup>

- Queen Mary Tudor (Philip's wife) tried re-imposing Catholicism in England
- but when she died, QEI reversed Mary's course via the "Elizabethan Settlement"
- Elizabeth<sup>1st</sup> supported Protestant + Netherlands' independence from Spain.
- Philip II sought revenge for England's support for the Dutch + wanted to make England Catholic.
- 1588 - Spanish Armada, -Spain loses, ~~English~~  
"Protestant Winds"
- rise of England as a world naval power

# FRANCE

## FRENCH CIVIL WARS: (at least 9 wars)

• power struggle between Valois (Catholic), Bourbon (Huguenot), and Guise (ultra-Catholic)

### St. Bartholomew Day Massacre:

• Catherine de Medici massacres 20,000 Huguenots coz of the weird wedding

• initiated war of 3 Henrys

Henry III <sup>bodyguards</sup> (Valois) killed Guise, then priest kills Valois, now Bourbon rules

### Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) - first Bourbon king

- ended French Civil wars; he was a politique - converted to Catholicism to gain loyalty of Paris

- EDICT OF NANTES: degree of religious toleration to Huguenots. (more like a truce than religious toleration)

## THIRTY YEARS' WAR (1618-1648)

• Failure of the Peace of Augsburg of 1555

A. Defenestration of Prague triggered war in Bohemia - Protestant forces eliminated in Bohemia

B. Danish Phase: height of Catholic Power

- Albrecht von Wallenstein - mercenary general who fought for the HRE ← success for Catholics

- Edict of Restitution - Catholics get lost land back - all Protestants, except Lutherans, lose rights. (1629)

C: Swedish Phase: Protestants liberate previous lost territory

D: French Phase: Cardinal Richelieu of France allies with Protestants to defeat HRE, German economy destroyed!

• Treaty of Westphalia (1648) - ended Catholic Reformation in Germany

• Renewal of Peace of Augsburg, added Calvinism as an accepted faith

• HRE Divided

results 1) Germany devastated, divided by decline of HRE

2) ended religious wars

3) rise of France as dominant European power

- Britain + Netherlands rise in power

4) Balance of Power

~~New Monarchs~~

## Wars of Religion

RB  
A

ENGLAND

### English Civil War (Puritan Revolution)

- James I and Charles I - struggle between King and Parliament (Puritans (Presbyt))
- Charles I (Royalists that support king) vs. Roundheads (calvanists who oppose king)
- Oliver Cromwell: military leader of Roundheads that ~~beat~~<sup>led</sup> his New Model Army to victory
- \* Prides Purge: removed all non-Puritans/Presbyterians from Parliament leaving a "rump" parliament with 1/5 of members
- Charles I's execution was a huge blow for absolutism (divine right) +

CIVIL WAR ENDS

### Interregnum: rule w/o king (Cromwell's rule)

- republic created
- The Protectorate: Cromwell became an absolute ruler (dictator)  
(no religious freedom to Anglicans (Catholics))
- The Stuarts, under Charles II, were restored to throne in 1660 ← Restore Monarchy

Mrs. Lowry

APEH

21 March 2012

MAR 21 2012  
MORNING

New Monarchs: History for Kids (choice number 1)

Idea: During the 1500's many sudden changes occurred such as the changes of kings and queens, explorers finding new lands, and the change from the old times to the new times in all of Europe.

One change that happened during the 1500's was the king and queen's change of behavior. The "New Monarchs" gained more power over their people and set the change for more modern states in France, England, and Spain. Before the 1500's, kings and queens usually shared their power and did not have absolute control over decisions, but now kings and queens tried to gain more power, and tried to control their country on their own. Since they wanted absolute power, they lowered and took away some power from the nobles, or rich citizens, through raising taxes, taking away their land, and having ready armies in case of attack. From these changes came the invention of gunpowder, which would be useful for wars to come. Monarchs also took power away from the clergy, or the people of the church, unlike medieval times, the church was not the center of authority and power anymore. The "new" kings and queens also made better working policies, rules, and became more stable in their status as ruler.

go all the way around the world. The Spanish Empire in the New World was also known as the Golden Age of Spain.

During the time of exploration and rise of the new monarchs, there also came a change in the lives of the common people. From 1500- 1700 was the Commercial Revolution which came from their great population growth and the Price Revolution which was a long, slow increase trend in prices. In the Commercial Revolution, the Fuggers in Germany and the Medicis in Italy were the leading bankers in Europe. Amsterdam became the center of the Commercial Revolution in the 1600's after the Dutch Revolt against Spain. The Hanseatic League was also created and came from the German states during the Middle Ages and slowly began to control trade in the north of Europe until 1500-1600. Stock Markets were created and allowed customers to invest into a company and purchase a share of money, if the value of the company went up, so did the customer's money they invested. The Commercial Revolution led to a golden age of Europe and inspired the people to strive for more.

# new monarchs!

consolidated power and created the foundation for Europe's first modern nation-states in France, England and Spain.

**ENGLAND**

Henry VII

mercy  
law  
as reader!

chamber (secret trial)

nobles

~~ABSOLUTE POWER~~

Maximilian I + Mary of Burgundy = gained territory

taille = tax on all land & property

CHARLES V - most powerful ruler in Europe in 16th C

mercy - political power

Parliament law & tax

HRE & Spanish Empire

HRE = 300 GERM STATES! \*center: Augsburg

Spanish Inquisition

Catholic-enforced

oversaw by *Consejo de Indias*

gun powder

Spain

Ferdinand of Aragon + Isabella of Castile

MOORS  
JEW

Reconquista (1492)

significant in middle class

York + Lancaster = Tudor (until 1603)

efficient

Condé of Borja (1516)

The King of France now had power to appoint bishops to the Catholic Church

SPAIN & FRANCE = CATHOLIC

Valois ↑

LOUIS XI

FRANCE

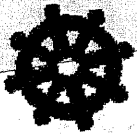
POWER = clergy

death with

encouraged economic

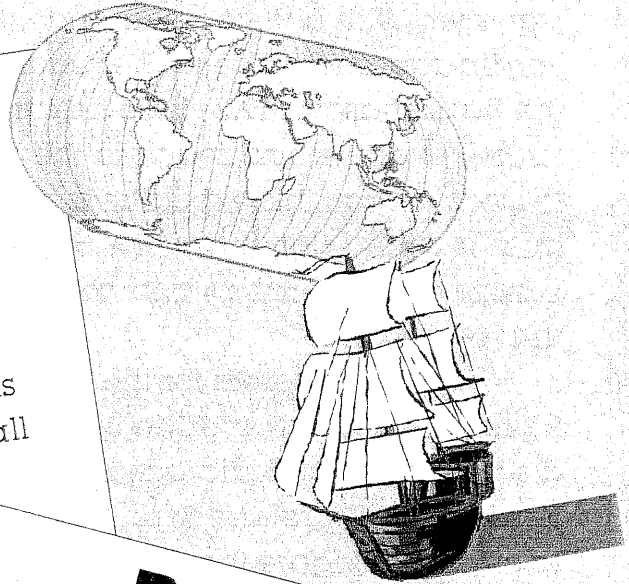
# God, Glory, Gold

Exportation Newsletter: Mar. 21, 1516



## Exploration

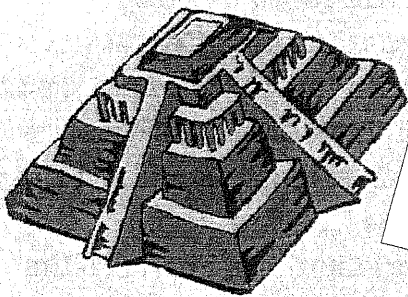
In the past couple of years, the interest in exploration has risen immensely. Countries such as Portugal, Spain, England, and France are all sending out explorers to claim new lands in previously uncharted areas. Starting all the way back in the 11th and 14th centuries, Christian Crusaders created the European interest in Asia and the Middle East, which is still present in today's times. Technological advancements in cartography and astronomy improved navigation and overall sea travel.



## Portugal

When Portugal first began exploration, they had their hearts set on two motives: improve themselves economically through spice trade in the East and religiously by wanting to find the mythical Prester John.

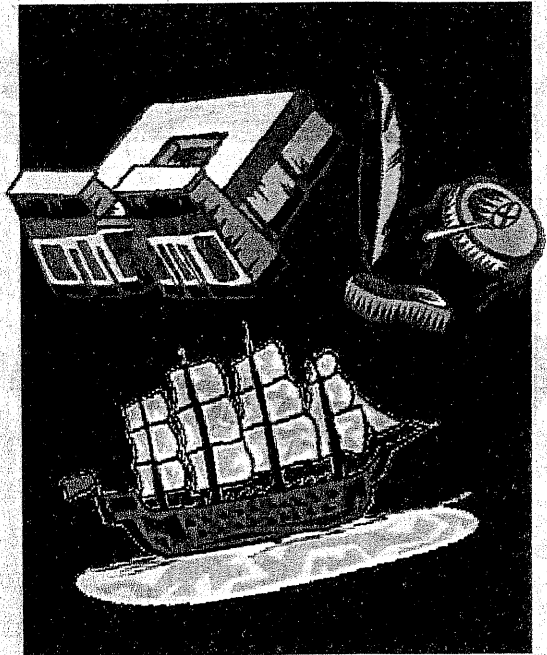
Prince Henry the Navigator created a school for people to learn how to navigate. Bartholomew Dias was the first to round the tip of Africa, in 1488; however Vasco de Gama was the first to complete an all-water route to India in 1498. Amerigo Vespucci explored Brazil and he was the first to realize he had stumbled upon a new continent. Brazil soon became Portugal's major colony in the New World, and it was there where slaves were first introduced.



# Spain

For Spain, Christopher Columbus was one of the most well-known explorers. With a voyage funded by Ferdinand and Isabella, he reached the Bahamas in 1492. Once he arrived, he believed he had reached the Indies. Overall, his expeditions ushered in a new and dominant era of European exploration and control of the New World.

Other explorers for the Spanish included: Vasco Nunez de Balboa, who discovered the Pacific Ocean, Ferdinand Magellan, who was the first to circumnavigate the globe, Hernando Cortes, who conquered the Aztecs, and Francisco Pizarro, who conquered the Inca Empire.



# England and France

England began to explore very late. John Cabot explored and created the first permanent settlement in 1607, Jamestown. While the other countries focused on exploration, Europe sent men to the New World to settle and colonize the land.

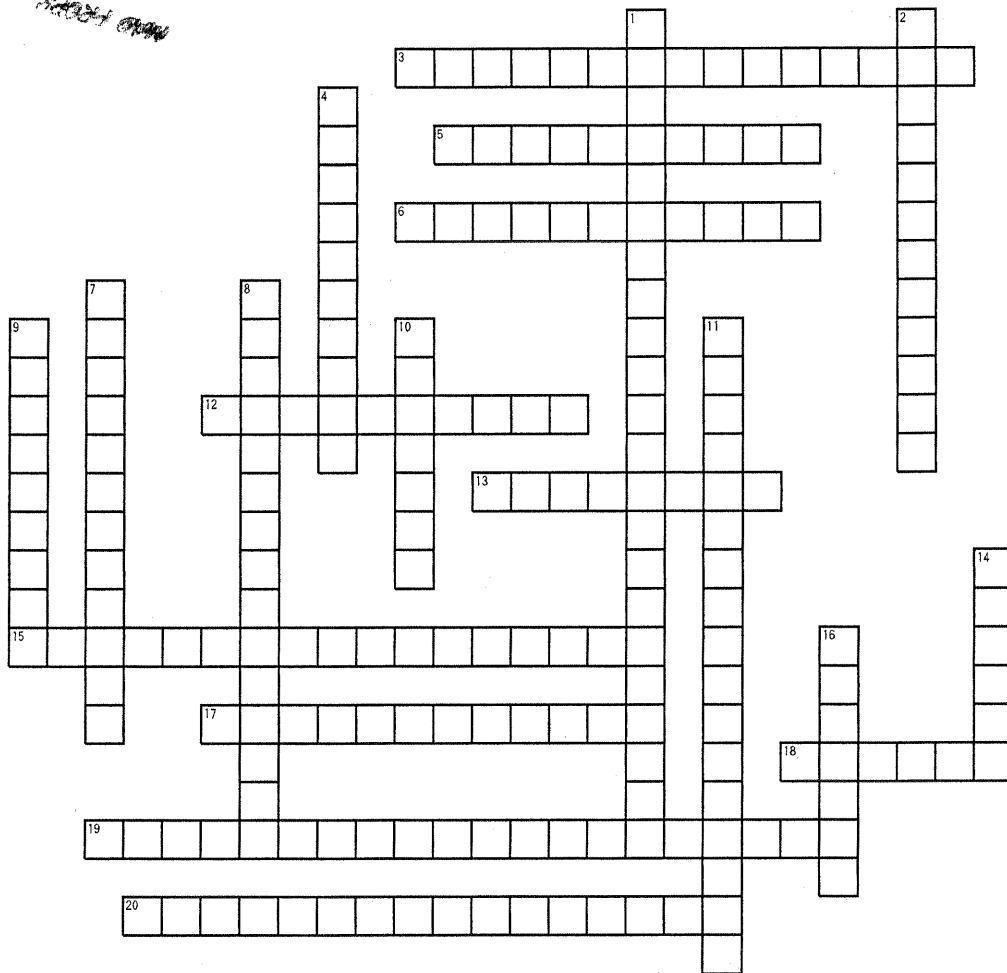
For France, their main explorer was Jacques Cartier. Cartier's main intent for exploration was to find the Northwest Passage. In order to find it, he searched the St. Lawrence River region, establishing Quebec, France's first settlement in the New World in 1608.



# Absolutism in Western Europe

MAR 23 2012

SEARCH ENGINE



## Across

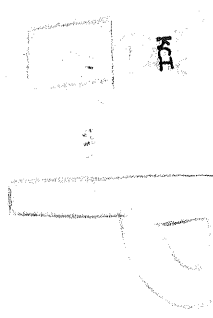
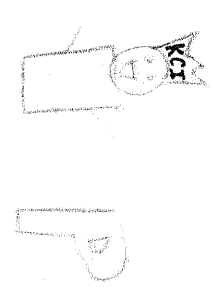
- 3 developed by Cardinal Richelieu and used to weaken the nobility (2 Words)
- 5 a nation's policy of accumulating as much gold and silver as possible
- 6 Henry IV's finance minister who created monopolies on the production of gunpowder and salt (3 Words)
- 12 Catholics who held some Calvinist ideas
- 13 quintessential absolute ruler of France; "Sun King" (2 Words)
- 15 new nobles who purchase their titles from the monarchy; became high officials in the government and remained loyal to the king (4 Words)
- 17 Huguenots lost their fortified cities and Protestant armies; evidence of the rise of absolutism (3 Words)
- 18 forced labor that required peasants to work for a month on roads and public projects
- 19 revoked the Edict of Nantes (3 Words)
- 20 the grandest and most impressive palace in France (2 Words)

## Down

- 1 a strong disagreement that arose when the will of Charles II, the Hapsburg king, gave all Spanish territories to the grandson of Louis XIV (4 Words)
- 2 increased role of the state in the economy in order to achieve a favorable balance of trade with other countries
- 4 derived from the traditional assumption of power and the belief in "divine right of kings"
- 7 he held a pessimistic view on the nature of human beings; wrote Leviathan (2 Words)
- 8 ended the War of Spanish Succession (3 Words)
- 9 believed that only absolutism could provide order and force people to obey the government (2 Words)
- 10 first Bourbon king of France and laid the foundation for France becoming the strongest European power in the 17th century (2 Words)
- 11 a politique who created the Intendant System (2 Words)
- 14 some nobles revolted against Cardinal Mazarin when Louis was between the ages of 5 and 11
- 16 an art that reflected the age of absolutism

£2 BAN  
 SPREAD SHEET  
 Constitutionalism  
 -in-  
 Western Europe

STRICT PARLIAMENT



King Charles I needed money for a Scottish revolt. So, he asked Parliament and they declined. One month later Charles dissolved it.

Since he was desperate for money, Charles promised to follow Parliament's rules. This parliament lasted for 8 years and was mainly consisted of Puritans.

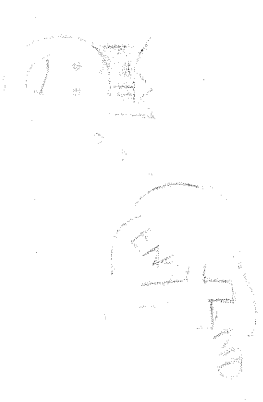
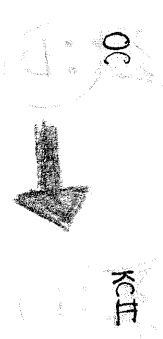
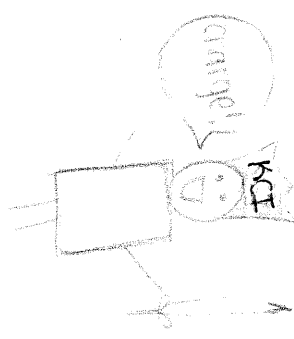
Charles tries to arrest Puritans in Parliament but they won't give him money. However, 4,000 people came to Parliament's defense.

English Civil War

Oliver Cromwell

Charles II

James II



In response in March 1642, Charles declared war on Parliament. Two sides formed: cavaliers who supported the king and roundheads who opposed the king.

Oliver Cromwell led the Puritans to victory. He was known as the Protector & put forth many military campaigns. When Cromwell died Charles II and his family were restored back to the throne.

Charles II had to abide by Parliament's decision. He did, however, institute his own reforms such as the Clarendon Code & the Act of 1673 which restricted the rights of Puritans.

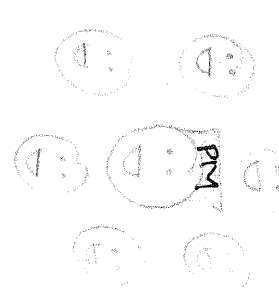
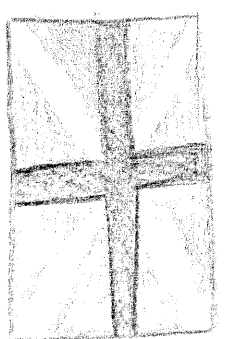
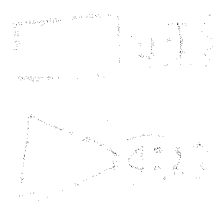
James II received the throne and wanted to Catholicize England. However, Parliament fed a Catholic succession so they needed to find Protestant rulers.

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

ACT OF UNION

THE CABINET



James II was forced to abdicate his throne by Parliament. His daughter, Mary, and her husband, William, took over.

William & Mary made the Bill of Rights which gave more power to Parliament and protected the citizens. England, now, became a constitutional monarchy. The petition of Right & Habeas Corpus Act helped make up

Together William & Mary carried out many new reforms one of which was the Act of Union. The Act of Union united England and Scotland into Great Britain.

The cabinet system was created which made common policies & conducted the business of the country. Robert Walpole, the 1st Prime Minister, led the ministers.

Mrs. Lowry

APEH

26 March 2012

Constitutionalism Review

Once upon a time, there were some people that were mad. Really mad at each other. First of all, there was the king of England who was James 1 just because there are a lot of James in the history of England. He was the king and he wanted to rule everyone in his own way which meant he could control all of the money and he could buy whatever he wanted with it. However, the people of England did not want the King to spend all of their money without their say-so. Since the time of King George, the people had been given a chance to tell the king exactly what they wanted through a group of elected officials who could directly tell whoever was ruling what the people thought they could use. This group was called the Parliament. The king didn't like the Parliament people so he often fired them just for the heck of it. They would try to make him act nicer by suggesting the Petition of Rights which would give all of the power except on how to spend the money. But the king liked ruling along because when that happened, he could do whatever he wanted with the money, even charge people not near the beach to pay for ships (ship money). The Parliament people did not like this so they eventually rebelled against the kings of England. During Charles I's rule, another leader, Oliver Cromwell, tried to take over. He formed the Roundheads who wanted to kill the king against the king's own group called the Cavaliers. During this time, the king tried to take out all of the Puritans, a religious group which went against Charles's Anglican beliefs. This left behind a Rump Parliament with only 1/5 of the members left over. Cromwell got mad and so he built an army called the New Model Army to defeat the Cavaliers. They eventually won and chopped off the king's head. This meant that now only Parliament ruled over everything. This time period without a king is called the Interregnum. But then the Cromwell guy got greedy and he got tired of all of the arguments between the group members. So, he created the Protectorate in which he alone ruled and outlawed fun stuff like dancing, singing, drinking, and stuff that wasn't work or religious. Once the guy died though, his son took over even though he wasn't good at it. Charles II took over then and made the Clarendon Code which made it really hard for Puritans to get back into government which went with stuff like the Test Act of 1673 which meant that if you weren't going to the same Church as the King (which was the Church of England), then you didn't get to have a voice at all which meant no electing, preaching, being a part of Parliament, attending universities, or grouping together with others for meetings. Parliament started to get worried again then so they put into place the Habeas Corpus Act which made people feel better because now the king couldn't just kill everyone who didn't agree with him. There were new rules which made everything fair and cool. Around this time, Charles II took over Scotland too and made himself the head of the Church of Scotland. James II who wanted to make things super Catholic again led to the Glorious Revolution in which Parliament threatened to beat up James II until he left peacefully. His daughter Mary and her Protestant husband took over and after they agreed to give the people rights through the Bill of Rights and let everyone be Protestant in the Toleration Act of 1689 and made sure the heir wasn't crazy in the Act of Settlement of 1701, everyone was happy again. The

Act of Union made Scotland and Britain become more like a family and the Cabinet System used in the government made everything safer.

Meanwhile, in the Netherlands, things were going really great (like, golden) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The government was run by separate governments for each 7 regions in which the people were given people to talk for them. These people were mainly middle-class people who understood everything. These people were generally happy because they allowed different religions like Judaism, Calvinism, and Catholicism which made the Netherland a banging place. One of the places there called Amsterdam became the banking and trade center for all of Europe which were free for everyone and the government people didn't control everything that wasn't their's. This meant that companies like the Dutch East/West India Co. could earn lots of money and trade all over the world.

Over in Sweden, the king Gustavus Adolphus reorganized the government to make all the different peoples of his kingdom a way to speak their thoughts. This group was called the Riksdag, but the king and rich upper people still controlled most of everything. Over time, Gustavus made Sweden a World Power by taking over the Baltic's, and then he focused on trade instead of building a huge and expensive army so that he could earn more money to catch up to other places.

Mrs. Lowry

26 March 2012

WAD PROPS  
MAR 23 2012

### Constitutionalism: Graphic Organizer

Constitutionalism	Absolutism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government power was limited by the law and there was a fine line between the balance of the power of the government and the rights of citizens.</li><li>• The gentry moved up from the middle class to the upper class</li><li>• The gentry greatly relied on legal precedent to limit the power of the king on economic and political matters.</li><li>• The majority of England during the 17<sup>th</sup> century was Calvinist.</li><li>• Parliament passed the <i>Habeas Corpus Act</i> in 1679.</li><li>• The Bill of Rights(1689) gave more power to Parliament and protected the citizens.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monarchs strongly believed the “divine right” of kings.</li><li>• Monarchs were the sole authority of a country, they were at the highest position in society and no one was above them</li><li>• They maintained large standing armies, and no longer depending on mercenary or noble armies as they did in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.</li><li>• They gained control over the church and usually became the “pope” of the church.</li><li>• Bureaucracies in the 17<sup>th</sup> century were made of career officials appointed by and solely accountable to the king.</li><li>• Kings hired secret police to maintain their absolute power.</li></ul>