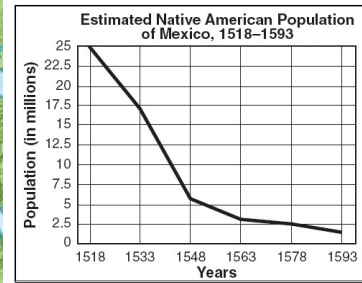
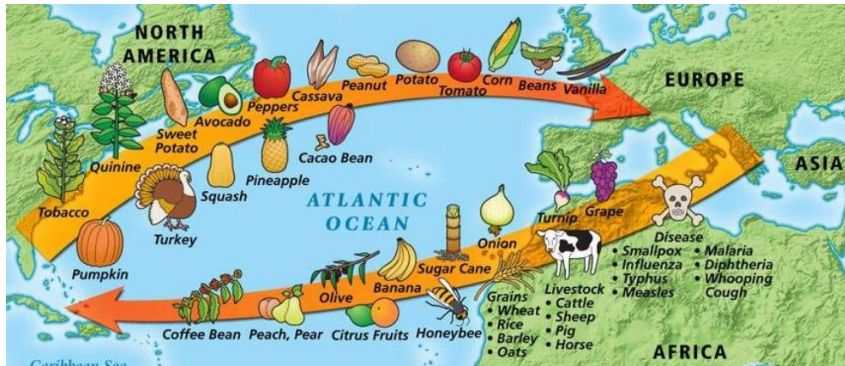


New and Old World Interactions



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

In the years after the Columbian Exchange, new crops, livestock, and diseases traveled between the two worlds. These new exchanges also allowed for an increase of trade (including slavery), due to a European desire for new products and greater economic control.

Mercantilism	Capitalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -competing against other nations -peripheries (colonies) traded only with core nations (mother countries) -state control over economy -colonies=cheaper access to products and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -developed in 1750s -emphasized free trade -less state control of economy

Core Nations	Peripheries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spain -Portugal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mexico, Caribbean, Latin America, Peru -Brazil

Intensification of Trade

The Columbian Exchange allowed for new trade routes with new commodities to be opened. Many core nations started importing the new global commodities to the Old world in hope of improving their economy. Not only was the economy of the core nation improved, but the rest of the world prospered as well. Trade opened the market to new agricultural products, improved technology, differing cultures or religions, some of the first dialogues for social hierarchies based off race, new enterprises, increased slave trade, and the spread of new diseases. The intensification of trade benefited those in Europe, but primarily detrimental and deadly for those who inhabited the New world or west Africa.

Renaissance	Protestant Reformation	Scientific Revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Began in Italy in the 15th century -mainly artistic (realism and humanism) -Humanism: Emphasis on humans as the center of intellectual and artistic endeavors -Leonardo De Vinci -question old beliefs - Merchants became better at banking -Government became based on ability, not bloodline -improved armies -It moved north when Italy declined in 1500 -France, Germany and England included in Renaissance by 1450 -art and literature changed -Began languages like French and English -Military conquests north -Government sponsored trading companies and art -Renaissance only affected the poor because it affected art and literature which the poor can't afford -movable type was introduced which increased literacy -to limit birth rates the size of families changed. women got married later or not at all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1500's new religions formed Martin Luther: wrote 95 thesis (95 things wrong with the church and hung them on church doors), he believed only faith, not good deeds, brought salvation, gained a following by the 16th century and created Lutheranism. -King Henry VIII wanted divorce in 1534 but that wasn't allowed within the Catholic church and so he started the Anglican church. - Catholic reformation re-established old values and created the Jesuits who were missionaries -These religions cause religious wars such as Thirty years war: war in Germany between protestants and the Swedish, French and Danish -This ended with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 -Granted right to choose religion in each state -Religious wars weakened Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -17th century changed traditional beliefs such as heliocentrism -Copernicus: Polish monk and astronomer, credited for heliocentrism -Johannes Kepler: astronomy, math -Microscope -Galileo made laws of gravity -William Harvey: English scientist who discovered the heart as a pump for blood -Francis Bacon: worked on scientific method -Isaac Newton: principles of motion and gravity (1687) -Witchcraft trials declines because people didn't believe in magic because the scientific discoveries -doctors improved -Deism: concept of God in science -John Locke: Faith is irrelevant, humans are naturally good.

