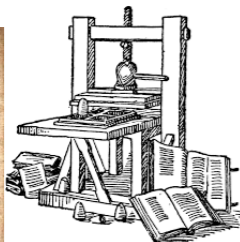


## Unit 4- 1450-1750

# Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange

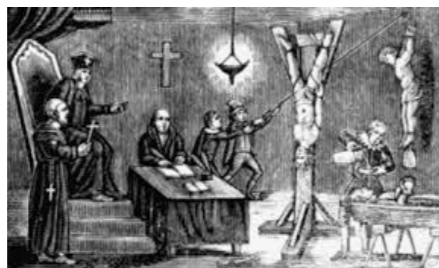


Printing Press



## Spirit of the Renaissance (1300-1600 Europe)

- means re-birth
- began in northern Italy & spread north
- new secular and sacred art and literature was created
- new political and scientific ideas
- focused on the works of ancient Greece and Rome
- Financed by Patrons
- 1439: Johannes Gutenberg invented the Printing Press that could mass produce books
- Humanism-An outlook or system of thought attaching prime importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters



The Inquisition



Citing for Renaissance & Reformation  
Freemman-pedia.com

## Reformation

- Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of usury.
- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict
- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.
- Martin Luther:
  - salvation by faith alone
  - Bible as the ultimate authority
  - 95 theses
- John Calvin:
  - Predestination
  - faith revealed by living a righteous life
- King Henry VIII
  - Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome
  - broke with Rome
  - headed the national church in England
- Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism
- Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars (e.g., Thirty Years' War).
- changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies
  - Growth of secularism
  - Growth of individualism
  - Eventual growth of religious tolerance
- Role of the printing press
  - Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press.
  - The Bible was printed in English, French, and German
- Counter-Reformation:
  - The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
  - The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world
  - The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine



## Impact of the Profits from Trade:

- Specific products explored and discovered allowed Eurasian regions to attract to a specific site of the resource, thus creating trading companies and other globalized interactions.
  - Sugar
    - With the discovery of sugar in Brazil, the economy gradually became heavily industrialized with coercive labor, plantation techniques etc.
  - Gold
    - Paulistas found precious metals in Minas Gerais→ GOLD RUSH!
      - effects of gold: local wealth; stimulated building and public works, opened interior for settlement, expansion of slavery, stimulation of mining, attraction of Eurasian regions to make trade alliances
  - Silver
    - Potosi, a mine in upper Peru, became wealthy mining center with great prestige for its silver.
  - Coercive Labor
    - dependent economies (mostly industrialized such as Brazil) rely on cheap production of unprocessed goods
      - social inequality due to a "lower" job status
  - Mass Consumerism, or public interest in acquiring material goods and services along with economic capacity arose with the massive spread of goods.
  - a Pre-Capitalistic economy arose with the increased manufacturing and investments of products.
  - Price Inflation occurred due to massive imports on products such as gold and silver as there is a bigger availability of capital, thus heightening demand for products. Ultimately, leading to inflation
    - encouraged merchants to take new risks
    - formation or trading companies, guilds etc.
    - government granted regional monopolies
    - colonial markets stimulated manufacturing
    - mercantilism
    - technological improvements
      - quality of pulleys and pumps in mines increase
      - iron products and paper printing

## Scientific Revolution

Earth revolves around sun

Earth is not the center of the universe

the Earth is not flat

natural philosophy

gravity concept

Galileo is the first to use a telescope to study planets and their moons

Keplerian telescope basis of the modern refracting telescope

key people Galileo, Sir Issac Newton, Johannes Kepler, and Copernicus

theories based on human observations not the bible

thermometer, air pump, pendulum clock, barometer, and microscope invented

<http://users.clas.ufl.edu/ufhatch/pages/03-Sci-Rev/SCI-REV-Teaching/03sr-definition-concept.htm>

[http://members.tripod.com/mr\\_sedivy/enlite.html](http://members.tripod.com/mr_sedivy/enlite.html)

<https://explorable.com/science-and-enlightenment>

