

Unit 4: Challenging the Traditional Worldview
Global Connections and the Remaking of Europe, 1450-1750

While you read each section, read, annotate, and take notes including specifics and examples of your information. Use the outline below to guide you in your reading. In addition, answer the focus/conclusion question at the end of each section, in complete sentences. Define major key terms (listed at the end of the reading and bold faced throughout the reading) either within your notes or separately.

Global Connections and the Remaking of Europe, 1450-1750

1. Introduction (page 389)

- A. Read the introduction and identify 4-5 main idea statements
- B. Write a well-written thesis incorporating these main ideas.

2. Transitions: Overseas Expansion and Capitalism (pp. 390-395)

- A. Roots of Change
 - 1. Capitalism
 - 2. Cities and Farms
 - 3. Commerce and Politics
 - 4. Intellectual Currents
 - 5. New Technologies
- B. “Gold, God, Glory”: Exploration and Conquests
 - 1. European Motives
 - 2. Iberian Voyages
 - 3. Conquest and Colonization
- C. The Rise of Capitalism
 - 1. Features of Capitalism
 - a. Forms of Capitalism
 - b. Capitalism of Northwest Europe
 - c. Increasing Capital and Wealth
 - d. The Bourgeoisie
 - e. Commercial Capitalism
 - f. Mercantilism

Section Question: How did exploration, colonization, and capitalism increase Western power and wealth?

3. The Renaissance and Reformation (pp. 395-402)

- A. Renaissance Thought Art, and Literature
 - 1. Define the Reformation
 - 2. Spirit of Knowledge Rediscovery of Classical ideas
 - 2. Political Thought
 - a. Machiavelli, Leonardo Da Vinci, and Copernicus (power, morality, and observation)
 - b. Spread of artistic influence
 - 3. Literature
 - a. Growing secularism and humanism
 - b. Growing knowledge
- B. The Reformation and Religious Change
 - 1. Protestants
 - 2. Luther
 - 3. Calvinism
 - 4. English Protestantism
- C. Protestantism, Capitalism, and Catholic Reaction
 - 1. Consequences
 - 2. Counter Reformation
 - 3. Council of Trent
 - 4. Intolerance
- D. Religious Wars and Conflicts
 - 1. Protestant-Catholic Tensions
 - 2. Christian –Muslim Conflicts

Section Question: How did the Renaissance and Reformation mark a crucial cultural and intellectual transition?

- 4. Changing States and Politics (pp. 402-408)
 - A. Regional Wars and National Conflicts
 - 1. Thirty Years Wars
 - 2. Wars of Spanish Succession
 - B. Absolutist and Despotic Monarchies
 - 1. Absolutism
 - 2. French Absolutism
 - 3. Russian Absolutism
 - 4. Russian Expansion
 - C. The Rise of Representative Governments
 - 1. Dutch Golden Age
 - 2. English Politics and Civil War
 - 3. England's Glorious Revolution
 - D. Rising New States, Declining Old States
 - 1. German States
 - 2. Holy Roman Empire

Section Question: What types of governments emerged in Europe in this era?

- 5. The Transformation of Cultures and Societies (pp. 408-413)
 - A. Art and Philosophy
 - 1. Baroque Movement
 - 2. European Thought
 - a. "Knowledge is power."-Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes
 - B. Science and Technology
 - 1. The Scientific Revolution
 - 2. Astronomy
 - 3. Newton
 - 4. New Technologies
 - C. The Enlightenment
 - 1. Enlightenment and Deism
 - 2. Locke, empiricism, and government
 - 3. The French Philosophes
 - D. Capitalism and Rural Society
 - 1. Displaced Peasants
 - 2. Uprisings and Movements
 - E. Families and Gender Relations
 - 1. Gender Relations
 - a. Economic roles and status
 - b. Varied experiences of women-Dutch, German, Russian
 - c. Views of Sexuality

Section Question: How did major intellectual, scientific, and social changes help to reshape the West?