AMSCO Chapter 15

Western Europe Extends Its Influence

1. 1453 as breaking point: Constantinople falls to the Turks, Ottoman Empire becomes major power; end of plagues and end of Hundred Years’ War between France and England; Gutenberg printing press; Renaissance
2. Protestant Reformation
3. Church officials had tried to stop church corruption through Cluniac Reforms (950-1130) but were unsuccessful
4. Englishman John Wycliffe argued priests were not necessary for salvation and translated Bible to English; Jan Hus of Bohemia stated the same and was burned at the stake; Zwingli of Switzerland urged strict following of Bible rather than Pope
5. Babylonian Captivity, when French Pope refused to move to Rome further weakened Church; new European rulers began confiscating Church lands
6. Church lost some believers because of inability to stop Black Death
7. Lutheranism
8. In 1517 Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, presented his 95 Theses at the university in Wittenberg, Germany
9. List of criticisms of the Church, including the sale of indulgences (sale of absolution of sin), simony (sale of church offices) and others
10. Pope excommunicated Luther in 1521; Luther and his followers, called Protestants, established a separate church, Lutheran
11. Luther taught that men and women could directly access God, with no need for a priest; Luther translated the Bible from Latin to German
12. Calvinism
13. John Calvin also broke with Catholic Church in 1530 in Geneva, Switzerland
14. Only the preselected would make it to Heaven
15. Calvinists were called Huguenots in France
16. Reformed Church of Scotland and the Puritans followed his theology
17. “Protestant work ethic” coined based on Calvinists encouragement of hard work and reinvesting of profits
18. Anglicanism
19. King Henry VIII of England established the Church of England when the Pope would not grant him an annulment from his first wife, who could not give him a son
20. This Anglican Church was established with the King at its head.
21. Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation
22. Fight against the Protestant attacks of Luther
23. Inquisition – find and punish nonbelievers using torture and execution
24. Jesuits (Society of Jesus) was a religious order founded in 1540 by Ignatius of Loyola to convert new Catholics in Europe and abroad
25. Council of Trent (1545-1563) fixed some of most extreme corruption, reinforced sacraments, improved education of priests, printed a list of banned books
26. Catholic Church managed to maintain power in areas near the Mediterranean and new areas conquered by Catholic countries like Spain, Portugal, and France
27. Charles V abdicated as Holy Roman Emperor in 1555 when he could not stop spread of Lutheranism, his son Philip II took over
28. Philip II took control of Netherlands from 1556-1581 and tried to regain control of England but failed when the English navy and bad weather destroyed the Spanish Armada
29. Wars of Religion
30. 1555 Peace of Ausburg allowed each German state to choose which religion ruler and therefore citizens would be, Catholic or Lutheran
31. In France Henry IV converted from Protestant to Catholicism and granted religious tolerance in the Edict of Nantes of 1598
32. 30 Years’ War (1618-1648) involved most of Europe, and ended with the Peace of Westphalia, which stated that each part of Europe could chose Lutheranism, Catholicism or Calvinism; this war caused looting, disease, hunger, depopulation
33. Gave rulers more political power, and Austria and Prussia became more independent, with Prussia building up militarily
34. Emergence of the Modern Nation States Under New Monarchs
35. Leaders begin to centralize power by controlling taxes, building standing armies, and choosing religions, reducing power of nobility with increased power to middle class
36. Tudors in England, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Valois in France
37. Absolute rule developed in France (Henry IV) and England (James I)
38. Divine right of monarch states that right to rule was given to king by God lasted in France until French Revolution, but not in England, due to Parliament
39. English Civil War and Evolution of Constitutionalism
40. English Civil War (Puritan War, 1642) between Stuart monarchs and Parliament over powers of each
41. Magna Carta in 1215 and Petition of Rights in 1628 both limited king’s powers
42. Oliver Cromwell was Parliamentary leader during Civil War, Charles I was executed but Charles II returned from exile in a compromise
43. James II takes over in 1685 and again broke with Parliament
44. Glorious Revolution was English lords asked Protestant monarchs William and Mary of the Netherlands to jointly rule England
45. 1689, William and Mary sign English Bill of Rights and Toleration Act of 1689
46. Thomas Hobbes emphasized the need for a strong government to protect the people, while John Locke feared excessive government and wanted to limit it, even saying people had a right and duty to rebel against governments that exceed their legitimate power
47. Absolutism Increases in France
48. While English monarchs were more limited, France moved in other direction
49. Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu centralized government and used intendants, royal representatives who made sure the provinces followed governmental policies and collected taxes
50. Louis XIV, Sun King, finance minister Colbert instituted Five Great Farms, free trade area, to increase competitiveness of French goods
51. Louis XIV like a dictator, required nobles at court in Versailles, he said “I am the state” combining law making and justice in his absolute rule
52. War with the Spanish, leading to the Spanish War of Succession
53. Peace of Utrecht said one man could not bee king of both France and Spain
54. So much war bankrupted the French government, leading to the French Revolution
55. Scientific Revolution
56. Francis Bacon developed the Scientific Method and empiricism
57. Sir Isaac Newton advanced knowledge of gravitiy
58. Enlightenment – logic and reason lead to knowledge, and can be applied to government and society
59. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau all advocated religious tolerance, Diderot collected knowledge in an encyclopedia
60. Mercantilism, Early Capitalism, and Adam Smith
61. Mercantilism – export as much as possible and import as little as possible to increase the supply of silver or gold on hand; requires heavy government control of trade
62. Accumulation of capital also pursued by wealthy entrepreneurs in Florence, Milan and throughout Europe
63. Cottage industries used farm women to spin or weave cotton in their homes, as a way to avoid guild regulations
64. Cottage industries put some capital in the hands of laborers, allowing them to be consumers as well, and money lending at high interest rates became common
65. Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations* opposing mercantilism and stated that free trade and the forces of supply and demand would increase wealth for all.
66. Commercial Revolution – shift from local trade based on barter Middle class now had money to invest and to spend on luxury items
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68. to large scale international trade based on silver and gold, accompanied by a high rate of inflation, called the Price Revolution, caused by
69. European colonies overseas
70. New ocean trade routes
71. Population growth
72. Inflation from increasing population and increased silver and gold on hand
73. Middle class now had money to invest and to spend on luxury items
74. Joint stock companies formed, where investors purchased shares of a company in order to share both risk and profit with limited liability; occurred mostly in Dutch, French and English companies, with governments of Spain and Portugal funding exploration themselves
75. Europeans in the Indian Ocean Trade Network
76. Laws of primogeniture left second sons landless, and laborers experienced food shortages
77. By 16th century more Europeans became active in Indian Ocean Trade, looking for gold and converts to Christianity
78. Spain, Great Britain, and Portugal established maritime empires
79. Compass, mapmaking, knowledge of wind patterns, rudder, knowledge of tides based on gravity, and gunpowder all led to rapid expansion of exploration and global trade everywhere except Polynesia
80. Portuguese in Africa and India
81. Prince Henry the Navigator was first monarch to sponsor ocean exploration, searching for an all-water route to Asia
82. Bartholomew Diaz sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama sailed around it to India, where he established trading posts
83. Spanish in the Philippines - Ferdinand Magellan was the first to circumnavigate the globe, proving the Earth was round
84. Dutch in Indonesia – Dutch in India and Indonesia by 1619, establishing Dutch East India (joint stock) Company
85. France vs.England – English formed ties with Iroquois in New World against the French, but eventually the Iroquois and French signed the Great Peace of Montreal treaty in 1701
86. Trading Post Empires
87. British in India took advantage of disputes between local Hindus and Muslims
88. British East India Company established trading posts in coastal India, then used Indian private soldiers called sepoys to move inland, eventually controlling almost all of Indian subcontinent
89. Spices, cotton, tea, indigo dye and saltpeter all shipped out of India
90. These trading posts paved way for small Great Britain to grow into a global power
91. Comparing Northwestern European Empires (Netherlands, France and England)
92. Commerce and Economics
93. Dutch had early advantage of faster, lighter ships that traveled to Latin America, North America, South Africa and Indonesia; also established Bank of Amsterdam to trade international currency, highest standard of living in Europe
94. France and England both suffered from scams called financial bubbles where investors bought based on certain promises, then lost huge amounts of money and damaging the economy
95. South Sea Bubble in England was bad, but Mississippi Bubble in France resulted in ever-growing French debt and eventually the French Revolution
96. Absolutist Control vs Constitutionalism – Dutch and English operated under constitutional monarchies, with Parliament having some approval powers to limit monarch’s control, while the French were under absolute control of Louis XIV
97. Social Order – Dutch and British nobility had power in local and national governments, while in France nobles’ power was limited by Louis XIV and the Estates General did not meet from 1615-1789
98. Growing Acceptance of Jews – Jews had previously been expelled from England, France, Spain, and Portugal, but the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment reduced prejudices and allowed for more movement and settlement in Europe, especially the Netherlands