



Renaissance,
Recovery,
Reform

1450-1650

Contents

Slide 4 Eurasian Context: Mongols' Aftermath

Slide 5 The Rise of the Ottoman Empire

Slide 6 Ottoman Influence on Europe 1300-1700

Slide 7 Europe Transition Age of Great Reform

Slide 8 The Protestant Reformation

Slide 9 The Thirty years' war 1618-1648

Slide 10 The peace of Westphalia 1648

Slide 11 Global Context: Powerful Asian Empires

Slide 12 The Printing Revolution



Contents

Slide 13 Key figures of the Reformation

Slide 14 The Catholic Response: The Counter-Reformation

Slide 15 The military Revolution

Slide 16 Shifting Economic Tides: The Rise of the North

Slide 17 The global Silver Trade: A world Connected by Ming China

Slide 18 The Fall of the Ming and Rise of the Qing

Slide 19 Summary

Eurasian Context: Aftermath of the Mongols

Fragmentation and destruction

The Mongolian Period led to significant destabilization across the Eurasian belt.

Fragmentation and destruction

- North China: Suffered a 30-50% population loss, collapsed agriculture, and ruined cities, taking over a century to recover.
- Persia/Central Asia: Faced immense destruction of cities, artisans, and irrigation, with some areas needing centuries to recover.
- Silk Road Trade: Experienced a brief collapse before being restored under the Pax Mongolica, later shifting towards maritime routes.

Rise of The Ottoman Empire

New Mediterranean Power

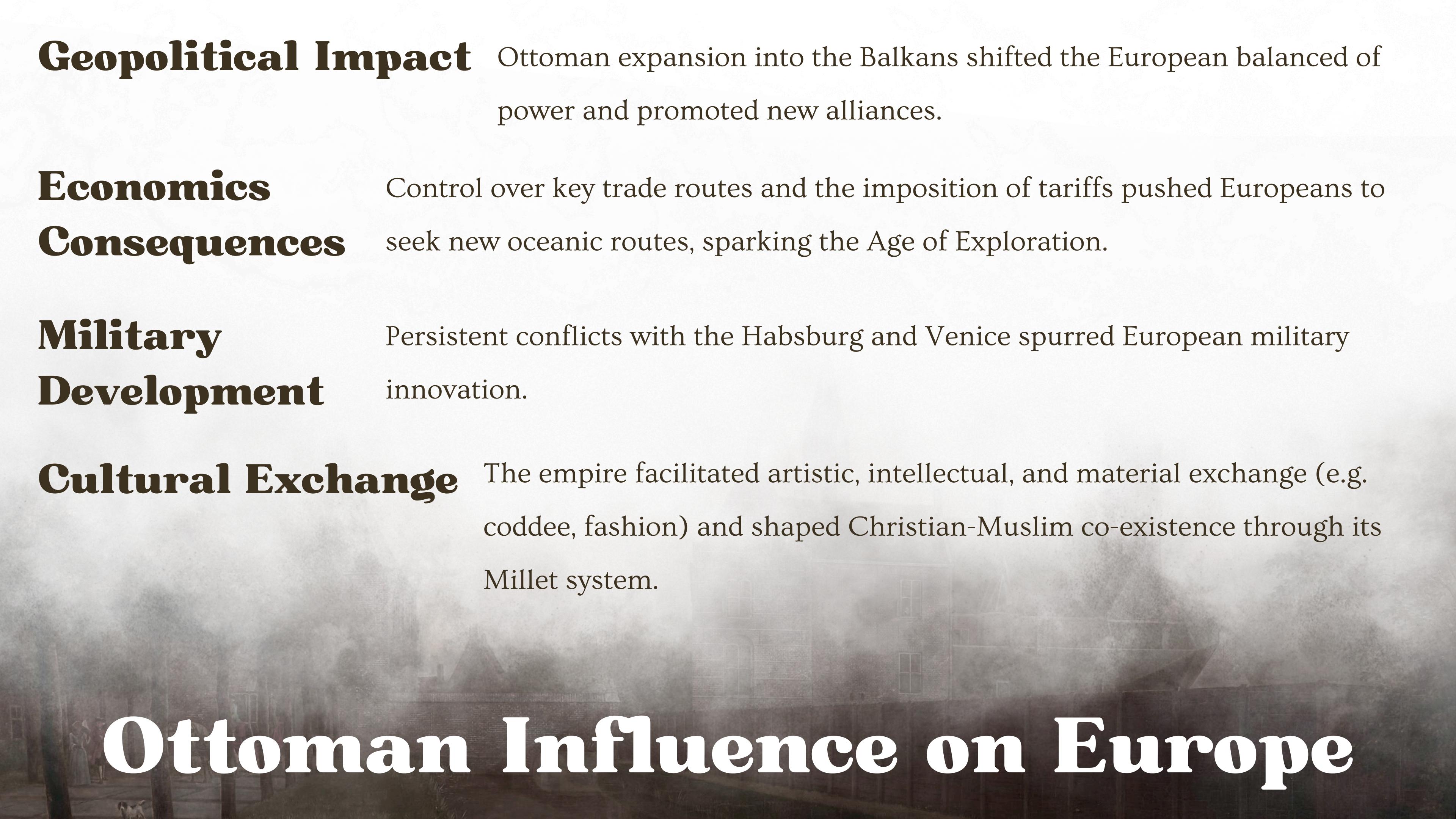
The Ottoman Empire emerged as a dominant force, expanding significantly between 1300 and 1683

Fall of Constantinople

The Ottoman Empire emerged as a dominant force, expanding significantly between 1300 and 1683

Major Expansion Phases

- Expansion under Murat II (1421-1451)
- Expansion under Mehmet II and Selim I (1451-1520)
- Expansion under Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566)



Geopolitical Impact

Ottoman expansion into the Balkans shifted the European balance of power and promoted new alliances.

Economics Consequences

Control over key trade routes and the imposition of tariffs pushed Europeans to seek new oceanic routes, sparking the Age of Exploration.

Military Development

Persistent conflicts with the Habsburg and Venice spurred European military innovation.

Cultural Exchange

The empire facilitated artistic, intellectual, and material exchange (e.g. coddee, fashion) and shaped Christian-Muslim co-existence through its Millet system.

Ottoman Influence on Europe

Europe in Transition: Age of the Great Reforms

Key changes (1500-1700):

- Government: Evolution from Personal Monarchy towards Constitutional Monarchy.
- Religion: The Protestant Reformation shattered the unity of medieval Christendom, eventually leading to religious toleration in the late 17th century.
- Technology: The introduction of decisive new technologies like the printing press and gunpowder reshaped society.
- Society: Literacy became more widespread.

Shifting dynamics

By the mid-15th century, Europe began to experience significant transformation, with northern European economies gaining momentum.

Roots in Corruption:

The movement was largely a response to corruption within the Catholic Church.

Indulgences

The selling of forgiveness for sins.

Simony

The buying and selling of church position.

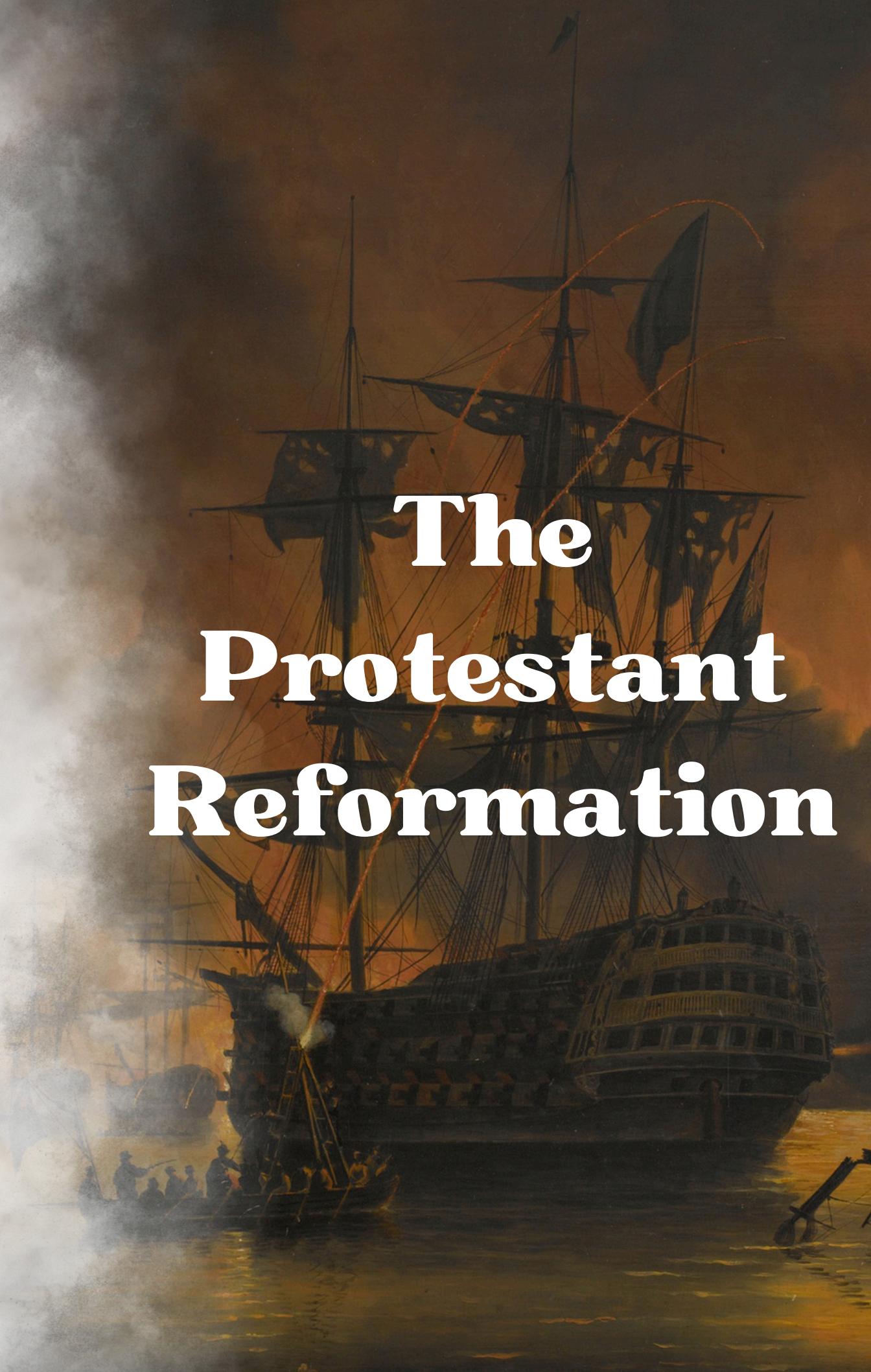
Nepotism

The practice of giving church positions to family members.

Impacts:

The reformation shattered the religious unity of medieval Christendom and prompted a backlash known as the Inquisition.

The Protestant Reformation



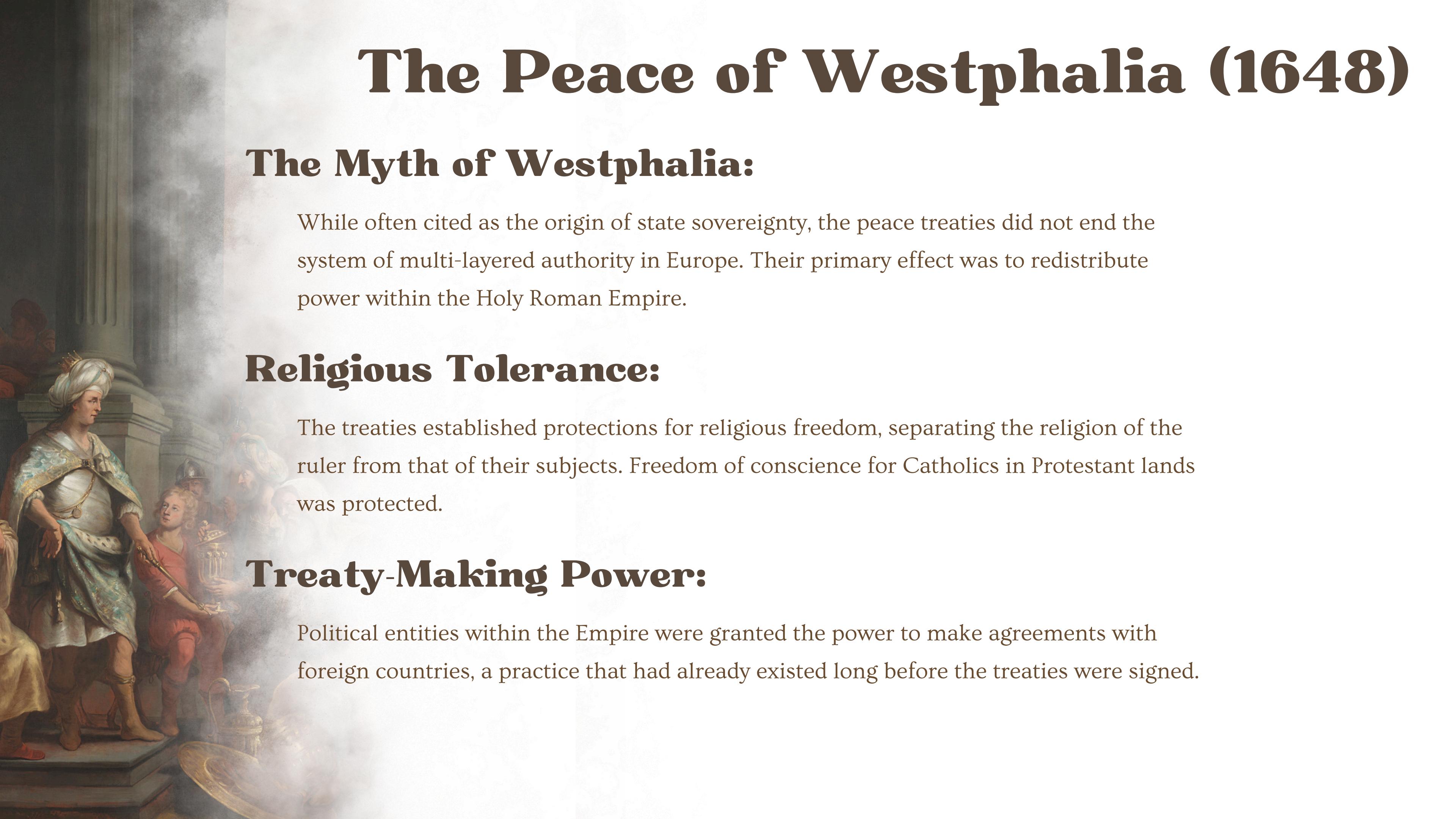
The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

Key Events:

- 1618: The Protestant Bohemian revolt against future emperor Ferdinand II.
- 1621: The Dutch Revolt.
- 1635-1648: The Franco-Habsburg confrontation.

A Continental Conflict:

The war was a series of conflicts between Protestant and Catholic rivals within then German constituencies of the Holy Roman Empire, but it drew in most of Europe



The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

The Myth of Westphalia:

While often cited as the origin of state sovereignty, the peace treaties did not end the system of multi-layered authority in Europe. Their primary effect was to redistribute power within the Holy Roman Empire.

Religious Tolerance:

The treaties established protections for religious freedom, separating the religion of the ruler from that of their subjects. Freedom of conscience for Catholics in Protestant lands was protected.

Treaty-Making Power:

Political entities within the Empire were granted the power to make agreements with foreign countries, a practice that had already existed long before the treaties were signed.

Ming China (until 1644)

- A highly centralized state with strong bureaucracy.
- Its demand for silver in exchange for goods like silk and porcelain created the world's first global economy, linking the Americas, Europe, and Asia.
- This dependency on silver ultimately contributed to its later crisis and collapse.

The Mughal Empire (South Asia)

- A major force in the global trade of textiles and bullion.
- Practiced cultural and religious accommodation, notably under Emperor Akbar.
- Began to gradually decline after 1650



A Technological Catalyst:

The invention of the printing press with movable type by Johannes Gutenberg was a pivotal development of the era.

Dissemination of Ideas:

- Allowed for the rapid and widespread circulation of texts, including Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses, which fueled the Reformation.
- Increased literacy rates and enabled broader access to knowledge beyond the clergy and nobility.

Impact on Power:

Weakened the traditional information monopoly held by the Church and states, contributing to social and religious upheaval.

The Printing Revolution

Key Figures of the Reformation

Martin Luther (1483-1546)

- A German monk and theologian whose Ninety-five Theses (1517) directly challenged the Church's practice of selling indulgences.
- Emphasized "Sola Scriptura" and "Sola Fide" as the paths to salvation.
- His translation of the Bible into German made it accessible to the common people.

John Calvin (1509-1564)

- A French theologian who established a Protestant theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland.
- His doctrine of predestination was a core belief of Calvinism, which became a major branch of Protestantism



The Catholic Response: The Counter-Reformation

Key outcomes:

- Reaffirmation of Doctrine: Upheld the authority of the Pope and the importance of both faith and good works for salvation.
- Clerical Reforms: Addressed abuses like simony and nepotism and established seminaries for better education of priests.
- New Religious Orders: The Society of Jesus was founded to spread Catholicism through education and missionary work.

Council of Trent (1545-1563):

The Catholic Church initiated its own reforms to address corruption and reaffirm core doctrines.

Transformation of Warfare:

The period saw fundamental changes in military strategy and technology, driven by conflicts like the Thirty Years' War.

Gunpowder and Artillery:

The rise of cannons and firearms rendered medieval fortifications obsolete and changed the nature of battle.

Standing Armies:

Monarchs began to maintain professional, year-round armies instead of relying on feudal levies, leading to more centralized state power and higher cost of warfare.

Trace Italienne:

New star-shaped fortifications emerged to withstand cannon fire, leading to longer and more complex sieges.

The Military Revolution

Decline of the South

Traditional Mediterranean economic powerhouse like Venice and Genoa saw their dominance wane as trade shifted towards Atlantic.

Rise of Atlantic Economies:

- Spain and Portugal: Led the initial Age of Exploration, building vast colonial empires in the Americas.
- Netherlands and England: Developed powerful merchant fleets, banking systems, and colonial networks, laying the groundwork for global commercial empires.

Decline of the South

A new economic theory emerged, emphasizing state control over trade, the accumulation of bullion (Gold+Silver), and use of colonies for the benefit of the mother country.

Shifting Economic Tides: The Rise of the North

The Global Silver Trade: A World Connected by Ming China

The World's Silver Sink:

Ming China's economy operated on a silver standard. Its immense demand for silver in exchange for luxury goods like silk and porcelain drove global trade.

Connecting Continents:

- Vast quantities of silver were mined in the Americas (e.g., Potosí) by Spanish colonizers.
- This silver flowed across the Pacific to Manila and then to China, and also across the Atlantic to Europe to pay for Asian goods.

Global Impact:

This was the world's first truly global economy, linking the Americas, Europe, and Asia in a single economic network centered on Chinese demand.

The Fall of the Ming & Rise of the Qing

Internal and External Pressures:

By the early 17th century, the Ming Dynasty faced numerous challenges.

Economic Crisis:

Disruption to the silver supply from the Americas caused deflation and fiscal instability.

Environmental Disasters:

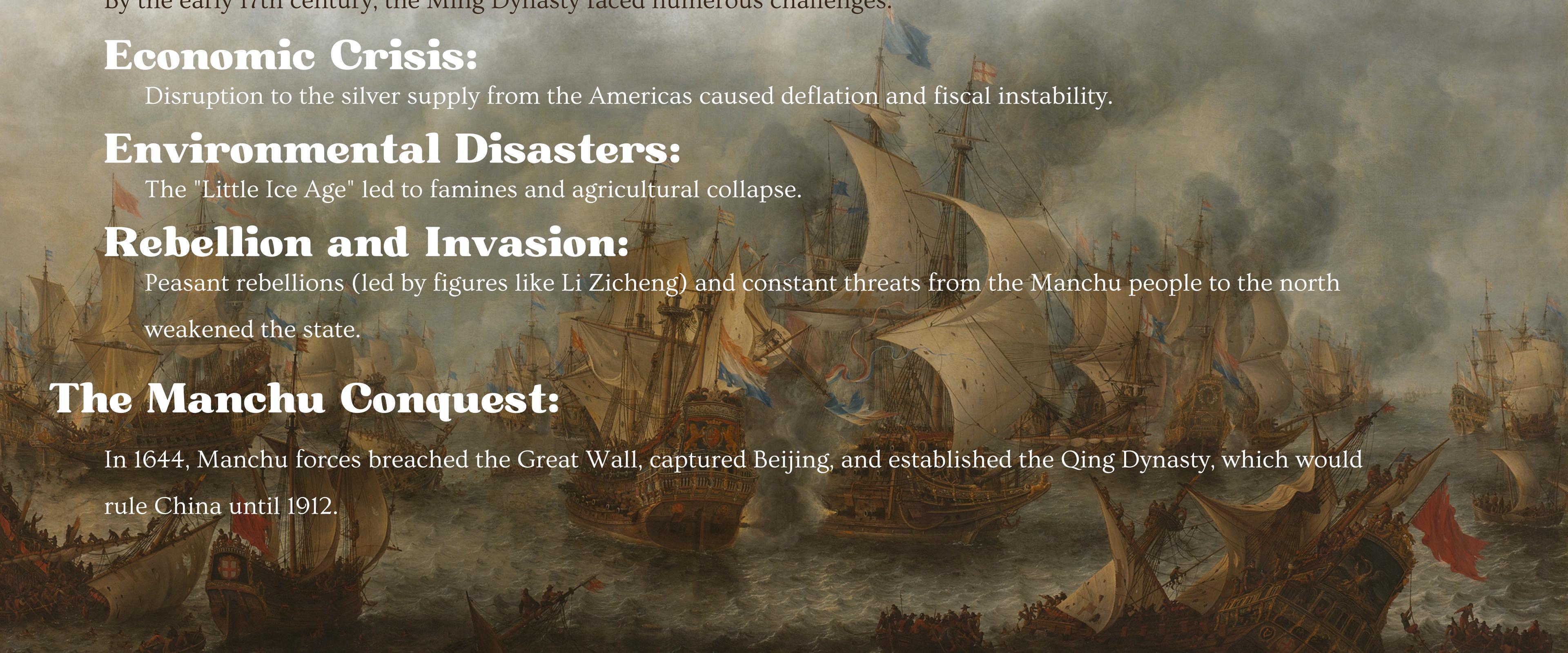
The "Little Ice Age" led to famines and agricultural collapse.

Rebellion and Invasion:

Peasant rebellions (led by figures like Li Zicheng) and constant threats from the Manchu people to the north weakened the state.

The Manchu Conquest:

In 1644, Manchu forces breached the Great Wall, captured Beijing, and established the Qing Dynasty, which would rule China until 1912.



Key Transformations:

Europe underwent a state-building process, shattered religious unity, and experienced technological innovation.

The Peace of Westphalia reconfigured power within the Holy Roman Empire.

Global Dynamics:

While Europe transformed, powerful Asian empires like Ming China and the Mughals were central players in a newly forming global economy.

A New Europe:

The period saw the relative economic decline of Southern Europe and the rise of France, the Netherlands, England, and Spain.

Summary

Wish yall
and me pass
this exam
eiei