I. Growth of Towns and Cities

A. Fall of Empire, establishment of feudalism

1. fall of infrastructure, laws, trade

2. feudalism improved infrastructure, reestablished laws, improved trade

B. Wealthy Trading Centers

1. port cities in Italy, Belgium and Eastern Roman Empire

C. Government in Cities

1. rise of the middle class, merchants/bankers

a) only males considered citizens

2. freedom from nobles (laws, taxes, rights)

a) town charters and guilds/city councils

b) 3 steps to guild apprentice/journeyman/master

D. Life in a Medieval City

1. close together (air pollution, open sewers, ineffective medicine)

E. The Plague Come to Europe

1. starting in China around 1300 (Black Death)

a) 40-60 million died (50%) in China

2. Mongol-controlled trade spread disease faster (Silk Road, ships)

3. 1346 city of Caffa (Black Sea port) infected Italian merchants

a) 1347-51 19-38 million (50%) of Europe died

F. The Effects of the Plague

1. blamed Jews, forced to leave

2. wages rose, food prices fell, serfs gained rights

G. Conflict in the Church

1. 1378-1417 Great Schism in the Catholic Church

a) multiple popes, Euro kings challenged pope power

H. The Hundred Years War 1337-1453

1. land dispute of Gascony, France 1337 (England Vs. France)

a) early English victories (Crecy/Agincourt)

2. 1429 Joan of Arc led French to victories

a) captured, burned as witch/heretic

b) became French national hero/Catholic saint

3. English loss resulted in civil war (War of Roses)

I. Jews and Muslims in Spain

1. Reconquista 1250-1492 Christian recapturing Iberian Peninsula

a) all non-Catholics leave, used Spanish Inquisition

**Reading for this unit: 75-77, 99-112, 336-7**

II. The Renaissance in Italy

A. French word = rebirth, new interest in Classics (G&R)

1. secular = worldly ideas/events, non-religious

2. center is Italy (Roman Empire), shift to urban life

B. The States of Italy

1. city-states during European feudalism

a) no king over pope/ fought each other / no “one” can rule

b) independent wealth, Euro kings left alone (money borrowing)

C. Riches from Trade

1. geographic position ideal, “middle of it all”

2. Crusades exposure, Mongol Empire (East/West, Euro/Asia)

a) Marco Polo’s book (1270), travel to Yuan Dynasty China

D. Florence

1. 1st center of Renaissance, wealth from wool cloth/banking

a) florin= gold currency standard of wealth

b) Medici ran family banks all over Europe

E. Venice

1. most important trade city, ship building

F. Ruling Italian City-States

1. functioned as republics, run by citizens

2. usually single leader, also city councils or assemblies

a) Lorenzo de’ Medici 1469-1492 (example of)

3. used diplomacy to keep power in check

a) Niccolo Machiavelli, authored The Prince, 1513

**Reading for this unit: 359-369**

III. Renaissance Humanism

A. humanism = focus on G&R, individual and human potential

1. opened way for Renaissance, Sci Revlution, Age of Enlightenment

2. Francesco Petrach 1304-1374, Italian scholar

B. New Literature

1. used vernacular (everyday language) instead of Latin

2. Dante Alighieri 1265-1320, Divine Comedy (Italian)

3. Geoffrey Chaucer 1343-1400, Canterbury Tales (English)

4. Johannes Gutenberg 1400-1468, Euro printing press (German)

**Reading for this unit: 370-373**

IV. Italy’s Renaissance Artisits

A. artists learned from Classics, sponsored by wealthy patrons

1. showed human emotion (face/gestures)

2. perspective = depicting volumes and spatial relationships on flat surface

3. chiaroscuro = light and shadows to separate objects

B. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Florence, sculptor, painter, engineer, Renaissance Man

1. fresco = The Last Supper (1490), painting = Mona Lisa (1503), engineering = helicopter (1493)

C. Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), Florence, sculptor, painter, architect

1. fresco = Sistine Chapel (1508), sculpture = David (1504), Pieta (1499), architect = St. Peters Basilica (b.1506)

D. Raphael Sanzio (1483-1520), Rome/Florence, painter, architect

1. fresco = School of Athens (1511), architecture = St. Peters Basilica (b.1506), prints

E. Other European Artists

1. Jan van Eyck (1390-1441), Belgium, painter = The Arnolfini Portrait (1434)

2. Albrecht Durer (1471-1529), German, painter/engraver = The Four Horsemen (1498)

3. William Shakespeare (1564-1616), English, playwright = Romeo and Juliet (1597), Hamlet (1601)

**Reading for this unit: 374-377**

V. A Reformation of Christianity

A. Early calls for reform

1. indulgences = certificate granted pardon of sin, collection of taxes

2. John Wycliffe 1330-84, England, Jesus head of Church, Bible in English, burned

3. Desiderius Erasmus 1466-1536, Holland, book-Praise of Folly, against corruption

B. Luther’s Reformation

1. wealthy family, educated

2. against clergy power, indulgences and corruption

3. 1517 wrote 95 Thesis, 1521 the Diet of Worms (trial)

C. Rulers and Lutheranism

1. Euro rulers used Protestantism to gain power

2. no more taxes to Rome (head of church)

D. The Reformation Spreads/Catholic Reformation

1. Council of Trent 1563, plan to counter Protestantism

a) end of abuse (indulgences), strict training and behavior

b) seminaries and missionaries to spread Catholicism

E. Religious Wars

1. Europe at war, North Protestant/South Catholic

2. Spain vs. England 1588, English navel victory for sea power

3. Henry IV of France 1598, Edict of Nantes = France is Catholic, free to practice

F. Thirty Years War

1. 1618-1648 Protestant vs. Catholic battle in H.R.E

2. 1648 Peace of Westphalia, weak Spain/HRE, strong Europe

**Reading for this unit: 324-330, 334-341**

VI. Three Muslim Empires (The Gunpowder Empires)

A. The Ottomans (Sunni) 1299-1922, Mediterranean

1. Turkish clan used guns, captured Constantinople 1453, made it capital

2. Muslims had special status, non-Muslims paid large tax

B. The Safavids (Shia) 1301-1760, Persia

1. Persian heritage, continued trade and used guns, conflict with Ottomans (Sunni)

a) Shah Abbas (1588-1629), hired foreigners, meritocracy

2. Ibn Battuta (1325-1356), scholar on 29-year trip, book, Rihla

C. The Turks in India (Sunni)

1. 1206-1526 Muslim Turks captured N. India, Sultanate of Delhi

2. mixed tolerance for Hindu, strong trade (2nd to China), unstable government

a) Hindu math (algebra) and astronomy

D. The Mughal Empire (both) 1526-1857, India

1. Mongols used guns to capture India

2. ruler Akbar (1542-1605) blended Islam/Hindu

a) Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal 1632

3. new religion Sikhism = monotheistic, 9th largest in world

a) persecuted by Muslims, formed own state in 1799

b) follow 5 K’’s, honest living, sharing, pray to one god

**Reading for this unit: 133-4, 346, 166-69, 350-3**

VII. The Rise of Mali

A. 1230-1600 conquered Ghana, King Sundiate Keita 1230-1255

1. gold/salt trade, increase Islamic influences

2. Mansa Musa (1312-1337), last powerful Mali ruler

a) set up libraries, mosques

b) 1324 took hajj to Makkah, so much gold = inflation

B. The Government of Mali

1. move away from matrilineal, governors for areas

a) special trousers (pants) to military heroes

C. Who was Ibn Battuta?

1. lawyer/scholar from Morocco, traveled to West Africa

2. detailed accounts of African culture/religion

D. The Slave Trade

1. African tribes traditionally took slaves

2. Muslims allowed to have non-Muslims as slaves

3. 1441 Portuguese began slave trade with Africans/Muslims

a) slaves worked in Euro, Americas, sugar cane/cash crops

**Reading for this unit: 296-7, 300-10**

VIII. Mongol Expansion of China

A. Genghis Khan 1167-1227, expanded territory

1. most of northern Asia, fierce reputation

2. by 1294, largest land empire

a) encouraged trade, adopted guns

B. Mongols and the Chinese

1. 1271 Kublai Khan (grandson) conquered all of China, founded Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)

a) established capital, Khanbaliq (now Beijing)

b) two cultures separate, Mongols on top/Chinese on bottom

c) did not use CSE, supported Buddhism, liked foreigners

2. Marco Polo spent 16 years in Yuan China, wrote book in 1217

a) Ibn Battuta visited during 1345

3. encouraged trade with Euro/Muslims

a) major trade port city Quanzhou, one city direct contact with outside

b) invaded Korea, Vietnam, and Japan (failed)

C. The Ming Dynasty 1368-1644

1. ended Mongol rule, new dynasty for 300 years

2. Beijing became Imperial City, Forbidden City at center

a) only royals, top officials allowed in

3. used CSE, census, roads, Grand Canal, cotton wide use

D. Chinese Exploration 1405-1433

1. fleets to demand tribute, show Chinese power

2. Zheng He (admiral, scholar) between 1405-33, 7 major exploration/tribute trips

a) traveled from Africa to Indonesia, massive fleet/ships

b) soon after death, no more ships/expensive/close off China

3. trade with only Portuguese (barbarians), city of Macao

4. Ming fell in 1644 to Manchu (Qing Dynasty)

**Reading for this unit: 195-214**

IX. The Korean Yi Dynasty 1392-1910

A. Koryo lost control, accepted Mongol dominance

1. became ship builders for Yuan China

B. Yi Dynasty founded by general Yi Song-gye (1392)

1. capital city Hanseong (Seoul)

2. supported education, Neo-Confucianism, CSE

3. Sejong the Great 1443, created Hangul = new written language, promoted literacy

C. War and Technology

1. war with Japan (1592-1598), defeated invasion with turtle ships

a) Hanazuki, Kyoto = shrine “nose mound

2. weakened from battles/wars, became tribute state to China

**Reading for this unit: 229-30**

X. Feudal Japan

A. Divided Japan

1. establishment of the shogunate in Kamakura (1185-1333)

2. Japanese feudalism = shogun/daimyo/samurai/peasant

a) peasants= farmers/ artisans/ tradesmen, all major parts

b) Kyoto became center of intra/international trade, guilds

c) women lost status in society

3. new form of Buddhism, Zen = focus on meditation

B. Samurai and Shoguns

1. warrior class similar to knights in Euro, male and female

2. mental/physical training, stoic, only ones with swords

a) major focus on honor, dishonor = seppuku

b) towards end, bushido = like chivalry

C. Edo Period (1333-1601), capital moved to Edo (Tokyo)

1. end of samurai, cut off contact with world, (except Portuguese)

**Reading for this unit: 240-5**

XI. Mesoamerican Empires: Aztecs and Incas

A. Aztec Empire 1325-1519, controlled central Mexico, founded on legend of eagle/cactus

1. Tenochtitlan, floating city (140k pop.), control of 5 mil., central for trade/power, aqueducts, gold

2. based on tribute(religious/economic), slaves/human sacrifices, social structure, women rights, pictographs

a) maize=corn, no animal power, small area compared to Euro, advanced calendar (365)

3. brought to end by Spanish in 1519, tricked/weapons/disease

B. Inca Empire 1100 – 1572, controlled Andes mountain range, legend Inca god Inti founded

1. Cuzco, control of 12 mil., central trade and power, advanced road system

2. based on taxes of conquered, continued conquest of neighbors, social structure (Sapa Inca top)

a) Machu Picchu-example of technology, bridges

3. advanced agriculture, corn/potatoes/squash/llamas, terrace farming, mummies, gold

4. brought to end by Spanish in 1572, advanced weapons/disease

**MH: 268-272**

XII. Age of Exploration

A. search for trade routes, bypass Italian/Muslim merchants

B. new tech from Arabs/Indians (astrolabe, maps, geography)

C. Portugal leads the way 1420

1. trade/explore Africa, 1488 to India

a) arrived in China, Korea, Japan (exclusive)

b) began African slave trade with Muslims

1) sugar plantations in Brazil

2. 1492 Ferdinand/Isabella send Italian Columbus

D. Spain Conquers Mexico

1. sent conquistadors to claim land

2. Hernan Cortez (1519) and Maliche defeated empire

a) small military force (advanced weapons), native allies

b) death by smallpox and measles

E. Spain Conquers Peru

1. Francisco Pizarro (1530), tricked Inca to defeat empire

a) killed leader, fought rebels for many years after

F. Spain’s American Empire

1. set up colonies/plantations for sugar cane, gold/silver mining

2. forced natives to work as slaves, died of disease

a) Portuguese brought African slaves

G. North American territories

1. French set up fur trade, used African slaves on plantations

2. English plantations of cash crops (tobacco, sugar), used slaves

H. World Trade Changes

1. mercantilism = keep wealth in country

a) colonies supplied raw materials

b) Euro used weapons to dominate Asian trade

2. joint stock companies = investing money for a return (capitalism)

a) overseas trade grew as result/high risk investment

3. cottage industry = goods made at home for sale (cloth)

a) bypass expensive guilds (cheaper/faster)

I. Global Exchange = international trade network

1. Columbian Exchange = between Americas and Europe

a) new food to Euro = corn, potatoes, squash, beans, chocolate

b) new foods to America = wheat, oats, rice, coffee, pigs, sheep, cattle, chickens

c) disease and horse changed life

2. Asia/African Exchange = Asia/Africa to the rest of the world

a) many of the cash crops originated from here (tobacco, coffee, sugar, rice, cotton)

**Reading for this unit: 401-29**

XIII. The Scientific Revolution

A. The First Scientist (Greek and Romans)

1. used math/astronomy to plant crops

2. theory = explanation for how or why something happens

a) did not conduct experiments

3. Greek Ptolemy (100-170), geocentric model = earth center of solar system

B. Medieval Science

1. Europe focused on religion, relied on flawed classics

2. Arab/Jews in Arabia used classics to advance science

a) during trade/Crusades, Euro/Arabia exchanged ideas (Indian numerals)

3. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), believed that religion and reason could be bridged

C. Copernicus and Ptolemy

1. Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), Poland, created heliocentric model = sun centered

2. Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), Germany, corrected Copernicus, ellipses(oval) not circles

a) planets moved at different speeds

D. Galileo’s Achievements (1564-1642) Italian engineer

1. built his own telescope/clock/water thermometer, used scientific method

2. supported heliocentric, proved Aristotle wrong (falling objects)

a) Roman Inquisition called him heretic, house arrest for life

E. Newton’s Universe (1643-1727), England, scientist/mathematician

1. law of gravity, 1687 wrote book Principia

a) explained movement of the planets

F. Studying the human body

1. medicine based on Greek Galen (130-210)

2. Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), Belgium, wrote new medical book, On the Fabric of the Human Body (1543)

G. Descartes and Pascal

1. Rene Descartes (1596-1650), French, used science /math to find the truth

a) book, Discourse on Method (1637), “I think, therefore I am”

b) rationalism = reason is the main source of knowledge

2. Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), French, reason/scientific ideas can solve problems

a) believed moral/spiritual issues needed religion

3. Scientific Method

a) developed by English Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

b) observe – hypothesize – predict - test(experiment) – modify

**Reading for this unit: 378-86**

XIV. The Enlightenment

A. new idea that reason + science could explain human behavior

1. use behavior to create laws to make things better

2. combo of Classics + Renaissance + Reformation + Scientific Revolution = AoEnlight

B. Hobbes’s Beliefs, Thomas Hobbs (1588-1679) English

1. book, Leviathan (1651), people are violent/selfish, need kings

2. absolutism = ruler with absolute power over the people

C. Locke and the Glorious Revolution, John Locke (1632-1704) English

1. Glorious Revolution(1688), created constitutional monarchy (limit royal power)

a) creation of English Bill of Rights (Magna Carta), fair trials, no corporal punishments

2. book, Two Treatise of Government (1690), gov. designed by natural law/rights

a) life, liberty, owning property

b) social contract = gov. to protect natural rights, if not = rebel to get back

D. Montesquieu and Government, Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755) French

1. book Spirit of the Laws (1748), separation of powers

a) three branches, legislative/executive/judicial

E. Who was Voltaire? Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778) French

1. freedom of speech/religion

2. ‘I disagree with you but will defend your right to say it”

F. Women of the Enlightenment, Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) English

1. book, A Vindication of the Rights of Women (1792)

2. women should have the same rights as men

G. Who was Rousseau? Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) Swiss

1. book, The Social Contract (1762) gov. is based on the will of the people

H. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) American

1. Founding Father, wrote Declaration of Independence (1776)

a) based on John Locke and Thomas Pain (book, Common Sense 17175)

b) life, liberty, pursuit of happiness

**Reading for this unit: 387-93**