During the Early Modern period

in world history,

this region, culture, ideology,

or civilization came to

dominate the world.

This accounts in part for

the decline of the

Italian Renaissance

The date and event which commonly

begins the early modern period

Name 4 gunpowder empires

The divisions of Christianity during

the Reformations most closely resembles

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_divisions within Islam over

political leadership of the Muslim community

The major development between

1450 and 1750 was the rise of this.

Jean Calvin

Henry VIII

Martin Luther

*95 Theses*

are all associated with this.

The cause of the massive inflation

in 16th century Europe.

The chief challenge in West Europe

during the 17th and 18th

centuries to the predominance

and the traditional role of religion

and theology as the primary influence

on formal intellectual life was

The major difference between

the Enlightenment and

Scientific Revolution was

that Enlightenment philosophies

Promotes the wealth of a national

economy at the expense of

free trade.

The culture or lifestyle which had

influenced world history

since the Neolithic revolution

but ceased to play any role

after the post-classic era was

Rules a state with one dominant people,

government,

language, and culture.

This monarch was associated with the

establishment of enlightened

despotism in Prussia in the

middle of the eighteenth century

Mexico and Peru.

German princes who turned Protestant

could increase their independence from

the emperor, seize church lands,

and control the church in their territories

European diseases hurt the Americas.

American foodstuffs spread around

the world, Africans were forcibly transported to

the Americas, European transplanted their crops,

animals, and economic systems to the Americas

all describe this

This person is

associated with the

Italian Renaissance,

writer of ‘The Prince.’

A desire for gold and monetary gain,

rivalries with other European states

to acquire new lands,

hope for personal glory by

explorers and conquerors.

Desire to spread Christianity abroad

The period of

major transformation of

Western European society

directed a series of expeditions

along the African coast

and also outward to the Azores

This occurred

following the conquests

by military, gold

seeking adventurers.

The most important basic

commodity traded in the

early modern period was

Within the Spanish American

Empire, this supported the state,

influenced cultural life,

and defended Indian rights.

An institution which had died

out during Medieval Europe

but which had survived in

Iberia and which Spain and

Portugal transplanted to the

new world was

The British and French settlers

encountered little organized

Indian resistance and

created European-like

societies here.

Europeans in this country

during the 17th and

18th centuries

cooperated peacefully to

share the lucrative trade.

This man was against slavery

and an

advocate of Indian rights.

In 1494, Spain and Portugal

clarified the boundaries of

their colonial possessions with

When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system

began to fail, government

began to rely on Indian labor

extracted through local

officials, the mita.

In order to facilitate colonization,

settlement, and exploration,

they chartered companies

and created

commercial monopolies

in a given region.

This colonial power pressed

inland in Angola instead

of simply establishing

coastal fortresses.

By 1700, slaves comprised

approximately this percent

of the Brazilian population.

During the early modern era,

the world economy and

trade did not include areas such

as these 3 regions.

One area of Africa colonized

by the Dutch prior

to the mid-1700’s

Because of this,

the Spanish assimilation of the

American peoples and

the replacement of Indians by

Spanish cultures were facilitated by

the demographic die off

of Indian populations.

In its final form, the Spanish

colonial government

in Latin America was divided

at first into two and later into

four of these.

The French lost their colonies

in India to the British

because of this.

Paying for Spain’s religious and dynastic wars,

Causing a sharp inflation in Western Europe,

exchange of silver for Chinese luxuries Europeans

desired, and the increasing impoverishment

and bankruptcy of Spain were all

outcomes of the export of this

mineral.

Whom did the Spanish

defeat at the Battle

of Lepanto.