UNIT 1- CHANGE COMES TO EUROPE

QUESTIONS- WHAT IS CHANGE? WHAT FACTORS CAN LEAD TO CHANGE? WHAT DO YOU CALL IT WHEN A CHANGE IS SO BIG IT CAUSES HUGE IMPACTS?

WHAT IS A REVOLUTION?

*1. an overthrow or repudiation and the thorough replacement of an established government or political system by the people governed.*

*2.  a radical and pervasive change insociety and the social structure, especially onemade suddenly and often*

*accompanied by violence.*

*3. a sudden, complete or marked change in something*

WHAT REVOLUTIONS CAN YOU THINK OF? WHAT DO YOU THINK THE PURPOSE OF REVOLUTION IS?

REVIEW- WHAT WAS EUROPE LIKE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES? WHO HAD POWER?

-feudalism (social classes)- peasants, nobles, king (no middle class- very few)- no moving up in status

-everyone is Catholic (church has supreme power over actions of kings-if they didn’t fall in line- excommunicated

-Kings powers were limited by the church

-time of exploration and discovery (finding new lands, new resources- race for power and global domination)

REVIEW- WHAT WAS HAPPENING TOWARDS THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES?

-growing economy- lots of riches/merchant traders-beginning of middle class

-people are upset with abuse of power of church

-kings are upset with church interference in their bid for power, wealth and resources-looking for an excuse to break free

-People start to rebel against the church- Martin Luther

-Kings take advantage of the church’s loss of power- try to gain it for themselves

-As kings gained power they also started to abuse it

-people were angry- pushed to the limit- demanded change and when change didn’t happen they made it happen through revolution-people demanded the right to be treated fairly and to be able to live a decent life with certain rights- -led to an English Civil war, the French Revolution and eventually the American Revolution (these changes in our ways of thinking about society affect us to this very day- particularly in the area of democracy, civil rights and freedoms)

-as the church lost power, its hold over science also relented and people started thinking in new ways- led to another revolution- Industrial Revolution

-all these changes allowed Napoleon to take over Europe and transform the political face of that continent and the world

Chapter 1- THE MODERN AGE-

KEY LEARNING POINTS-

* ANALYZE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CHANGE
* ASSESS THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE ON SOCIETY
* DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHANGING ROLE OF RELIGION, MONARCHY AND NATION
* DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE BEGINNINGS OF COLONIALISM, AND THE RISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Chapter 1- INTRODUCTION

QUESTION-What is a Renaissance?

1. *the activity, spirit, or time of the great revival of Art, literature, and learning in Europe beginning in the 14th century and extending to the 17th Century, marking the transition from the medieval to the modern world.*
2. *any similar revival in the world of art and learning.*
3. *a renewal of life, vigor, interest, etc.;rebirth; revival:*

What is a Domino effect?

*A cumulative effect produced when one event sets off a chain of similar events: the dominoaffect of increasing*

*the speed limit in one of several contiguous states or a series of similar or related events occurring as a direct*

*and inevitable result of one initial event [From the fact that a row of dominoes stood on end will fall in succession if the first one is knocked over.]*

QUESTION TO THINK ABOUT THROUGHOUT CHAPTER

HOW DID VARIOUS EVENTS DURING THE RENAISSANCE HAVE A DOMINO EFFECT?

Chapter 1- KINGS GAIN POWER

Point #1- Church was abusing its power- people were angry- wanted changes- led to revolution

<http://www.history.com/topics/martin-luther-and-the-95-theses> martin luther and 95 theses

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o8oIELbNxE> protestant reformation

-indulgences- paying for your sins to be absolved and forgiven by god- church would sell these to gain money- showed corruption in the catholic church- beginning of the protestant reformation

His theses talked about corruptions and abuses of power in the church- other people decided to start their own church based on these protests- Protestant reformation

Point #2- Kings were not very powerful when the church controlled everything- as church powers lessened and there was less interference of the pope (church) the kings started trying to gain more power- tried to gain supreme authority of their kingdoms- without interference from the church- paid people for loyalty- middle class- jobs- paid armies (took away power of nobles who used to provide men for armies in return for power- king would be obligated to them)-kings were gaining total control

Led to development of Divine right of kings-basically stated that Kings were given their power directly by god as a divine right and to rebel against the king was to also rebel against God

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bviTlghlIxc> Divine right of kings

Chapter 1- A PROSPEROUS AGE

Agricultural changes- increased ability to grow crops and raise livestock –consolidation of lands from strip farming, better able to feed people- had crops to sell- had negative impacts on people who then were out of work- people moved to towns- starting to form an urban landscape

Trade increases- improvements in navigation and transportation was leading to global expansion and empire building- increased amount of raw goods/materials/resources to be traded- increased demand for luxury goods encouraged further exploration and trade- led to growth of middle class (didn’t fit into old feudal system very independent and often more wealthy than nobles (aristocrats)- upset the hierarchy of society

Chapter 1-A New View of Humanity

It was a time when more people interested in the world around them and less on religion. People started believing they were capable of anything they set their mind on. They also started caring more about every day, ordinary people and their lives. Printing press was invented. Before it was invented, copies of books had to be written out by hand. Because of this only those in the church or with enough money to hire people to write out books by hand were able to read and/or have access to books. As well most books were written in Latin, which could only be read by those in the church, where Latin was taught. The printing press gave access to knowledge to people in a way they never had before. People started to be interested in popular culture (the arts- plays etc), and the information they could obtain through the written word. They also began to value education, which used to be only available to those of nobility and in the church.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LEb1v-6Lf_Q> Printing press invention

Chapter1- A New View of the World

Enormous advances in science were being made. Many things held to be true, such as the earth being flat, were disproven through science. As new inventions and discoveries were made, these led to a domino effect in scientific and technological knowledge. This eventually led to the Industrial Revolution.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2J0-ZbbrD6U> Galileo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PCxP24qj2UQ> Sir Isaac Newton