

THE EARLY MODERN ERA, Mid-1400's to mid 1700's

Introduction: Globalization

I. The Transformation of Europe

A. The Renaissance

1. Italian city-states
2. Scholarly works
Machiavelli, *The Prince*
3. Science
Copernicus
4. Literature
Cervantes
Shakespeare
5. Art
Michelangelo
Da Vinci

B. Other changes

A. Technological developments

C. Results

The Age of Exploration

I. Before the Europeans

A. China

1. Admiral Zhenghe (1371-1433)
2. End of voyages

II. Europeans

A. Motives—“God, Gold and Glory”

B. Portugal

1. Prince Henry, the Navigator

C. Spain and Expansion to the Americas

1. Ferdinand and Isabella
2. Christopher Columbus

D. Results

1. The Columbian Exchange

The Americas in 1492

I. Societies of Native Americans

A. Brief background

II. The Inca

A. Location

B. Empire and society

1. Technological achievements
2. The quipu

II. The Aztecs

A. Location

B. Society

C. Religion

D. Human Sacrifice

IV. European Contact

A. The Conquistador

1. Hernando Cortez (1485-1547)
2. Arrives in Mexico in 1519—tie to Quetzalcoatl
3. Impact in Aztecs

B. The Inca Demise

1. Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475-1541)
2. Atahualpa

V. After the Conquest

A. The Encomienda System

B. Role of Catholic Priests

1. Bartolome de Las Casas

VI. Role of other Europeans

A. French

B. English

Origins of the Atlantic Slave Trade

I. The Atlantic Slave Trade in Perspective

- A. Slavery in different cultures
- B. Not always based on race

II. Emergence of Atlantic Slave Trade

- A. Role of Ottoman Turks
- B. Role of the Portuguese
- C. Labor issues in Western Hemisphere
- D. Racism

Religious Changes in Europe, 16th Century

I. Beginnings of The Protestant Reformation, ca. 1517- 1615

- A. Pairing of the Renaissance and the Reformation
- B. Power of the Catholic Church
- C. Early reformers—Humanist thinkers
 - 1. Erasmus (1466-1536)
 - 2. Francois Rabelais
- D. Problems with the church—the critics' complaints
- E. Protestants—definition

II. Birth of the Protestant Church

- A. Martin Luther (1483-1546)
 - 1. Background
 - 2. Faith struggles
 - 3. Practice of selling indulgences
 - 4. Luther's reaction—95 Theses—1517
 - 5. Council of Worms, Germany
 - 6. The Lutheran Church
- B. John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - 1. Background
 - 2. Predestination
 - 3. Enforced Morality
 - 4. Calvinists in Europe and abroad
- C. King Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547)
 - 1. Background
 - a. Catherine of Aragon
 - b. Anne Boleyn
 - 2. The Church of England

III. The Catholic Church Reacts

A. The Counter Reformation

1. Rooting out heresy
2. Missionary Activity
 - a. Ignatius of Loyola and the Society of Jesus—
1534. The Jesuits

B. The Catholic Reformation

1. The Council of Trent (1545-1563)--reforms

IV. The Problem of Intolerance

A. Examples of Religious intolerance

V. Wars of Religion

A. Spain vs. England

1. The Spanish Armada--1588

B. France

1. The Edict of Nantes--1598

VI. Protestantism and Capitalism

The Changing Face of European Politics and Power, 16th-18th Centuries

I. The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

- A. Holy Roman Empire
- B. The Habsburgs
- C. Countries involved
- D. The Treaty of Westphalia
- E. Results

II. Changing Warfare

- A. The War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)
 - 1. Treaty of Utrecht

III. The Changing Political Face of Europe

- A. Absolutism
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Examples
 - a. France—King Louis XIV (“The Sun King”)
 - Reigned from 1661-1715
 - Divine Right of Kings
 - b. Russia—The Czars
 - Ivan IV (r. 1533-1584)—Ivan the Terrible
 - Czar Peter I, Peter the Great (r. 1682-1725)
- B. Representative Governments
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Examples
 - a. The Netherlands—The Dutch Republic

b. England—Constitutional Monarchy

- Parliament
- The Stuart Kings and Parliament
 - James I
 - Charles I
 - The English Civil War
 - The Commonwealth
 - Oliver Cromwell
 - The Restoration—1660
- The Glorious Revolution—1688
- 1707—Great Britain

The Age of Reason

I. What is the Age of Reason?

- A. “Dare to Know!”
- B. A new way of looking at Life, the Universe and Everything

II. The Baroque Period—1600’s-1700’s

- A. Term used in the Arts—“contorted” or “grotesque”
- B. Art and Architecture
 - 1. Gianlorenzo Bernini (1598-1680)
 - 2. Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)
- C. Music
 - 1. George Federick Handel (1685-1750)
 - 2. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1759)

III. Changes in Understanding the World

- A. How have people understood their world in the past?
- B. How did people of the past describe the world?
 - 1. Early understanding of science
- C. How do things change in the 17th century?
 - 1. Francis Bacon (1561-1626)—“Knowledge is power!”
 - a. The Scientific Method
 - 2. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)—“I think therefore I am.”
 - 3. Thomas Hobbs (1588-1679)—the role of the state

IV. The Scientific Revolution (1600-1750)

- A. The Scientists
 - 1. Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)

2. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
3. Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

B. Technological Improvements

V. The Enlightenment (1675-1800)

A. Philosophical movement

B. The Philosophers

1. John Locke (1632-1704)
 - a. empiricism
 - b. Contract Theory of Government
2. Baron de Montesquieu
 - a. Best form of government—the republic
3. Voltaire (1694-1778)

VI. Other changes in Europe

A. The Enclosure Movement

B. Capitalism

C. Results

Islamic Powers: The Ottoman Turks and the Safavid Empire of Persia

I. The Ottoman Empire (1300-1922)

A. 1453—Fall of Constantinople—Istanbul

B. Religious tolerance

C. The Golden Age

1. Suleiman the Magnificent (r. 1520-1566)

D. Government

E. Society, Culture and Thought

F. Religion

1. Popularity of Sufism—ex.—The dervishes

G. Ottoman Decline—“The Sick man of Europe”

II. Persia—The Safavid Empire

A. Shiite dynasty

B. It's peak under Shah Abbas I (r. 1587-1629)

C. Changes in Shi'ism

D. Decline

The Modern Era: Some General Comments

I. The Era of Revolution

- A. Political Revolution**
- B. Social Revolution**
- C. Industrial Revolution**

II. Impact

- A. Figures from 1800 and 1914**
- B. Emigration and capitalism**
- C. The World's economy**
- D. Imbalance**
- E. Western colonization**
- F. The West vs. the Rest**

The Age of Revolution, 1770's-1840's

I. Political vs. Social revolution

- A. Political: The American Revolution
- B. Social: The French Revolution
- C. Common Elements

II. The American Revolution, 1763-1783 (or 1789)

- A. Colonies in British North America
- B. Salutary Neglect
- C. French and Indian War
- D. New taxes
- E. Colonial Response

III. Independence of British Colonies

- A. Influence of the Enlightenment
- B. Declaration of Independence
 - Thomas Jefferson---with a little help from John Locke
 - Locke's Contract Theory of Government

IV. Creation of Government for United States

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. U.S. Constitution 1787

V. "American Exceptionalism"

The French Revolution: “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”

I. Causes

- A. Financial woes
- B. Unjust economic system
- C. Role of the classes?

II. The Tense Origins

- A. The Estates General: Origins
- B. King Louis XVI
- C. Stalemate
- D. National Assembly
- E. Oath of the Tennis Court
- F. The King Reacts

III. The Revolution Begins

- A. Dissatisfaction of the poor: Some figures
- B. Storming of the Bastille
 - July 14, 1789
 - Why?
- C. The National Assembly (again!)
- D. Countryside uprisings

IV. National Assembly takes charge

- A. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, August, 1789
- B. Power of the King?
- C. Deadlock (again)
- D. The Poor of Paris—Poor Woman—respond

V. New Laws for France

- A. National Assembly in Paris
- B. City vs. Country

VI. The Struggle for France

- A. War!
 - Why?
- B. Fate of prisoners
- C. King and Queen executed, 1793

VII. Trouble in the Government

- A. Factions
 - The Jacobins
- B. Role of Robespierre
 - Committee of Public Safety
 - “The Reign of Terror”

VIII. To make a long story a little less long....

- A. The Directory

IX. The Napoleonic Era and its Aftermath

- A. Napoleon Bonaparte
- B. Emperor
- C. Reaction of Europe
- D. Napoleon’s mistake: Russia
- E. A new Monarch for France

X. The Legacy of the French Revolution

The Age of Revolution in the Caribbean and Latin America

I. Spanish and Portuguese America's Colonial Heritage

- A. Some figures
- B. Provinces
- C. Little Self-government
- D. Little intellectual diversity

II. First Revolt

- A. Tupac Amaru II (1740-1781)

III. The Haitian Revolution

- A. Toussaint L'Ouverture (1746-1803)
- B. Second Independent National in the Western Hemisphere
- C. Impact

IV. South American Independence Wars

- A. Why?
- B. Venezuela and Argentina
 - Simon Bolivar
 - Jose de San Martin
 - Problems

V. Mexico

- A. Manuel Hidalgo and Jose Maria Morelos
- B. 1822
- C. Iturbide

VI. Brazil

- A. Role of Portuguese Royal Family
- B. Emperor Pedro I

The Industrial Revolution

I. The Roots

- A. The Renaissance, Reformation and the Enlightenment
- B. The Scientific Revolution
- C. The Age of Exploration

II. And the Winner is....

- A. England!
 - Advantages
 - Role of colonies

III. The Role of Machines

- A. Changes
- B. New Vocabulary
- C. Technological Innovation
- D. Examples
- E. Fear
 - The Luddites

IV. The Spread of Industrialization

- A. Europe
- B. U.S. and Japan

V. Industrial Capitalism

- A. Background
 - Commercial Capitalism
- B. Adam Smith
 - *Wealth of Nations*, 1776
 - *Laissez faire*

VI. Second Industrial Revolution, 1870

- A. More Technology
- B. Big Business

VII. Industry and Social Change

A. Results of the Rise of the Factory

B. New Social Class

Socialism and Marxist Thought

I. Socialism and its background

A. Reaction to industrialization

II. Utopian Communities

A. Robert Owen

- New Harmony

III. Karl Marx—Marxism

A. Background

B. Friendship with Friedrich Engels

C. Distinction from other socialists—Communist

IV. Marx's Writings

A. *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)

- World-Wide Revolution
- Industrial Workingmen's Association

B. *Capital*

- Concept of historical change
- Reaction of working people

V. Marxist Legacy

A. Effect on Field of History

B. Thoughts on Religion

C. Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat

D. The Paris Commune

E. Socialists Political Parties

F. Russia

VI. Social Democracy and Social Reform

A. Social Democratic Party

B. Second International Workingmen's Association

- Goals

C. Social Reforms

- Examples
- Influence on U.S. Policy

A Few More “Isms”

I. Nationalism

- A. Definition
- B. Plays out between 1750-1914
- C. Shared language, heritage, culture
- D. Important force in the world
- E. Breeds Arrogance

II. Beginnings of 19th century nationalism

- A. Role of English and French
- B. Results

III. Nations that unite

A. Greece

- Role of Ottoman Empire
- European opinion
- Independence—1830

B. Italy

- Number of small states
- Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872)
 - Young Italy movement
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Italy united in 1870

C. Germany

- Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898)
- “Blood and Iron”
- Kaiser William I

IV. Frustrations

A. The Jews

- Wanted a homeland
- Zionism
 - Theodor Herzl
 - 1948—State of Israel

B. The Irish

- Colony of England
- Potato famine—1840's (among others)
- Fenians
- 1905 Sinn Fein—"Ourselves Alone!"
 - Irish Republican Army

V. Liberalism

A. Definition

B. Role of John Stuart Mill

C. Representative Democracy

D. In England

The Resurgence of Western Imperialism

- I. Role of changes in Europe
 - A. Industrial Revolution
 - B. Nationalism

- II. British Trade and Empire
 - A. No competition
 - C. New Technologies
 - Steam ships
 - Suez Canal

- III. Industrialization and Imperialism
 - A. Desire for new colonies
 - B. Role of businessmen
 - C. National rivalries
 - D. Colonialism vs. Neo-colonialism

- IV. Scramble for Empire
 - A. Peoples Affected
 - B. Role of technology for control
 - C. Some figures

- V. U.S. Imperialism
 - A. Reasons
 - B. Spanish-American War
 - Results

- VI. Justification for Imperialism
 - A. Role of Social Darwinism
 - “The White Man’s Burden”

Imperialism and the impact on colonized people.

Case study: Africa

I. End of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade--1870

- A. Reasons
- B. Impact
- C. Europeans move in

II. Colonial States and African Societies

- A. European boundaries
- B. Hierarchy and Segregation

III. Christian Missionaries and African Culture

- A. Goals
- B. Mission Schools
 - Impact on Africans
- C. Conversion

IV. Economic Impact

- A. Role of Colonizer
- B. Impact on Africans
- C. Impact on women

World War I

I. Europe in the 1900s

II. Background and causes of WWI

- A. Nationalism
- B. Imperialism
- C. Alliance System
 - Role of Bismarck
 - Three Emperor's League
 - Triple Alliance
- D. View of War

III. The Spark

- A. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
 - June 28th, 1914
 - The Black Hand
- B. Reaction
- C. Battle plans
 - The Schlieffen Plan

IV. Players

- A. Central Powers
 - Germany, Austria Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria
- B. Allies
 - France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy (1915) and U.S.(1917)

V. Fighting

- A. Battle of the Frontiers
- B. Battle of the Marne
- C. Trench Warfare
 - Figures
- D. Eastern Front

VI. U.S. Enters the War

A. Reasons

- *Lusitania*
- Zimmerman Note

B. Results

C. Armistice—Nov. 11, 1918

VII. The Tide Turns

A. Allied advantages

B. Impact of U.S. entry

VIII. The Peace

A. Versailles

B. Woodrow Wilson

- The Fourteen Points

C. The Treaty of Versailles

- Conditions
- Results

IX. The Impact of the War

The Russian Revolution

I. The Fall of Imperial Russia

- A. Tsar Nicholas II
- B. The Duma
- C. Impact of WWI
 - Response of the Tsar
 - Rasputin
- D. Tsar Abdicates

II. The Provisional Government

- A. The March Revolution
- B. Role of the Petrograd Soviet
 - Army Order # 1

III. Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution

- A. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
 - Background
 - Tweaks on Marx
- B. Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
- C. October Revolution

IV. Dictatorship and Civil War

- A. Peace of Germany
 - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- B. Civil War
 - Reds vs. Whites
 - International intervention
 - Results

The Interwar Period

I. Post War Europe

A. Political instability

- Germany—Weimar Republic
- Results of Treaty of Versailles

B. Prosperity in some places

C. Social change in the 1920s

- Impact on women

II. A New Japan

A. Industrialization and Democratic politics

- Growing middle class

B. Colonization

C. Influence of Western Culture

III. The United States

A. Urban vs. Rural values

- Examples

B. Impact on Culture

IV. The Great Depression

A. Causes

B. Role of Stock Market Crash, October 1929

- Impact around the world

C. U.S. Response

- Herbert Hoover
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt

V. The Depression around the World

A. Europe

B. Japan

VI. Western Thought and Culture

A. Art

- Pablo Picasso

B. Literature

- James Joyce
- Virginia Woolf

C. Science

- Sigmund Freud
- Albert Einstein

D. Development of a Mass Culture

The Road to World War II

I. Totalitarianism

A. Definition

II. Fascism

A. Definition

B. Fascist Italy--1922

- Benito Mussolini
- Tactics
- Ethiopia

C. Japanese Militarism

- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
- Japanese Expansion
- Who's standing in the way?

III. Fascism in Germany

A. Failure of Weimar Republic

B. Adolph Hitler

- Background
- *Mein Kampf (My Struggle)*
- Became Chancellor—Legally!
- “Living Space” for German Peoples

IV. German Expansion and World Reaction

A. Rhineland—Demilitarized zone

B. Sudetenland (western Czechoslovakia), 1938

- Munich Conference
- Appeasement

C. Czechoslovakia, 1939

D. Poland, 1939

- Britain and France Declare War

V. WWI vs. WWII

The War (The Brief Edition)

I. The Players

A. The Axis—Germany, Italy, Japan

B. The Allies-- France (until Paris falls to Hitler in 1940), Great Britain, Russia (after June 1941) and the United States (after Dec. 1941)

II. The European Front

A. Germany's strategy

B. Germany invades Russia

- Results

III. The U.S. Enters the War

A. Background

B. Attack on Pearl Harbor—Dec. 7, 1941

- Reactions

C. U. S. Effects

D. The Tide Turns in Europe

- D-Day—Normandy
- Defeat of Germany—May, 1945

IV. The War in the Pacific

A. Japanese Momentum

B. Turning the Tide

C. Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Hiroshima, Japan—August 6, 1945
- Nagasaki—August 9, 1945
- Debate over the weapons

V. Consequences of the War

A. The Figures

B. International Institutions

C. Two Super Powers

The Holocaust

I. Points to Remember

- A. All victims
- B. Gradual Evolution of Holocaust

II. Anti-Semitism

- A. Background
 - Banking and usury
 - Beliefs about the death of Jesus

III. Identification, 1933-1938

- A. Propaganda
- B. Exclusions

IV. Persecution, 1938-1941

- A. Jewish property
- B. Kristallnacht
 - November 9, 1938

V. Extermination, 1942-1945

- A. Wannsee Conference
 - “The Final Solution”
- B. The Camps
 - Auschwitz, Treblinka, Buchenwald
 - The process

VI. Who Knew?

The Cold War, 1946-1989

I. A Divided World

- A. U.S.
- B. U.S.S.R.
- C. Competition
 - Examples

II. Superpower Conflict in the Cold War

- A. Historical Perspective
- B. Conflicts and results
- C. Interventions
 - Example: Iran

III. The Nuclear Arms Race

- A. Weapons of Mass Destruction
- B. MAD
- C. Brinkmanship—Definition
- D. Close to World Destruction
 - Two examples

IV. What do we do Now?

Super Power Quagmires and other Developments

- I. Quagmire for U.S.—Vietnam
 - A. French Indochina
 - B. Resistance
 - Ho Chi Minh
 - C. French Defeat
 - Dien Bien Phu, May, 1954
 - Geneva Accords, July, 1954
 - D. U.S. steps in
 - Reasons
 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - The Unwinnable War
 - E. Results

- II. Quagmire for U.S.S.R.--Afghanistan
 - A. Soviet Intervention, 1979
 - B. Soviet withdrawal, 1989
 - C. U.S. Reaction
 - D. Results of Intervention by the Superpowers

- III. The Gulf War--1991
 - A. Background
 - B. Role of Iran-Iraq War
 - U.S. support for Saddam Hussein
 - C. Iraq invades Kuwait
 - D. U.S. goes to War with Iraq
 - E. We're living through Chapter 2 of this war

IV. The Global Economy

A. Developments in Japan

B. Developments in Europe

C. Developments in U.S.

- North American Free Trade Agreement, 1992-3

D. Results