Western Europe Extends its Influence

The Mid-1400s
- The wave of __________________ ended.
- The Italian Renaissance is well underway.
- The Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453 which results in the rise of the __________________ Empire and begins Europe’s exploration.
- The Protestant Reformation
- The solidifying of the ________________ powers of the monarchs
- Movement from feudalism to __________________
- The _______________________________ War between France and England ended.
- The invention of the ______________________________ increased literacy.

Protestant Reformation
- Roman Catholic Church was powerful and influential, but also criticized for __________________.
- Catholic church tried to reform in the __________________________ (950-1130), but were unsuccessful.
- John Wycliffe (late 1300s) was vilified for translating parts of the Bible into ____________ and argued priests were unnecessary for salvation
- The _______________, followers of Jan Hus in Bohemia were declared heretics for similar beliefs and burned at the stake
- People also believed the church suffered further when it ________________ to stop the Black Death

Lutheranism
- Started in 1517 by _____________________________ in Wittenberg, Germany
- Presented his 95 Theses
- Objected to the sale of ________________ (absolution from the punishments for sin)
- Also objected to the practice of ________________ (the selling of church offices)
- Was not a political revolutionary, but a theological revolutionary, his ideas had a social impact
- Luther was ___________________________ in 1521.
  - Several German political leaders saw an opportunity to free themselves from the power of the pope and sided with Luther.
- Role of women under Lutheranism
  - Women could have direct ________________ to God just like men
  - Recognized the importance of women in ________________ children to read the Bible
  - Did not organize ________________ so no opportunity to become leaders
Calvinism
- Founded by John Calvin around 1530 in Geneva, Switzerland
- Believed in the idea of ____________________________ (the “elect” who were predestined to go to heaven ran the community)
- Offshoots of Calvinism were the Huguenots in France, the Reformed Church of Scotland, and the Puritans in England.
- Were encouraged to work hard and reinvest their profits, leading to the Protestant

Anglicanism
- Founded by King Henry VIII (1509-1547)
- Asked the pope for permission to __________________ his wife who gave him no male heirs, pope said no because Henry’s wife was ________________ to the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
- So he created his own church, and two of his daughters, Mary Tudor, and Elizabeth I would later rule

Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation
- Increased the use of the __________________________, sometimes allowed the use of torture to achieve its ends
- The ______________________ were founded to increase missionary activity.
- The __________________________, corrected some of the Church’s abuses, also published an index of prohibited books, considered dangerous to one’s faith of

England vs. Spain
- __________________ abdicated as ruler of the Holy Roman Empire in 1555 (discouraged by his inability to stop the ______________ of Lutheranism)
- Spain was left to his brother __________________ who led a Catholic crusade to the __________________ where he ruled from 1556-1581.
  - Tried to conquer and convert England in 1588 but his ___________________________ was defeated by English naval power.

Wars of Religion
- Charles V fought the German Lutheran Schmalkaldic League (defensive __________________ of Protestant territories), resulted in the 1555 __________________________, allowing each German State to choose if it’s ruler would be Catholic or Lutheran
- In France, Catholics and Huguenots fought for nearly half a century.
  - 1593, King Henry IV converted to ______________ in an effort to unify the country.
  - ___________________________ in 1598 allowed Huguenots to practice their faith - religious toleration for the next 87 years.
Thirty Years War (1618-1648) involved most of Europe
- ___________________ catastrophe for much of Europe
- Troops were allowed to _________ as part of their compensation.
- Widespread famine, starvation, and disease
- ___________________________ allowed each area of the HRE to select its own religion.
  - France, Spain, and Italy = Catholic
  - Northern Europe = Lutheran or Calvinist
  - England = Protestant

Emergence of Modern Nation-States under New Monarchs
- New monarchies of the Renaissance - centralize power by controlling ___________, the ____________, and many aspects of ________________.
  - The Tudors in England
  - The Valois in France
  - Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand in Spain
- ___________________________ increased, as did the middle class at the expense of lords and churches

English Civil War
- Background: James I (1603-1625) wrote The True Law of Free Monarchy which asserted the monarch’s _________________ to make laws which Parliament disagreed with.
- 1642 (aka The Puritan Revolution) - supporters of Parliament vs. the Stuart monarchy
  - ___________________________ (1215) - limited the rights of the king
  - ___________________________ (1628) - also limited the rights of the king;
    Charles I signed it but ignored it and did not call for Parliament to meet for 11 years
- Parliament initially won. Charles I was convicted of _________ and executed in 1649.
- Monarchy was restored in 1660 with Charles II. His son, James II, became king in 1685. Many feared he would convert to _______________ and force the country to as well.
- William and Mary (Protestant rulers of the _________________) were invited to be joint rulers of England in 1688 (The Glorious Revolution).
  - James II fled.
  - William and Mary signed the ___________________________ in 1689 which assured individual liberties
    - Legal process from those ________________ of crimes
    - Agreement between the monarchy and Parliament on matters of ___________________ and raising an _____________
  - Toleration Act of 1689 stated that the English monarch had to be_______________ since he/ she would be head of the Church of England but gave ______________________ of worship to non-Anglicans.
Two Major Philosophers, Two Different Ideas

- Both liked the idea of a ______________________________ - an agreement in which people give up some of their rights in exchange for living in a community under the protection of a government.
  - **Hobbes**: Wrote *The Leviathan*, believed that people were inherently __________________ and needed a strong government.
  - **John Locke** believed that people were _____________ and needed government with restraints to protect people from tyranny. Argued people had a right, and even a duty to _____________ against a government that broke the contract.

Absolutism Increases in France

- In contrast to England, France became more absolute in its rule.
  - Henry IV (1589-1610) claimed the _____________________________ of the monarchy.
  - Louis XIII (1610-1643), with the help of his minister **Cardinal Richelieu**, developed a system in ______________________________ - royal officials who were sent out to the provinces to execute the orders of the central government, also called ________________.
    - Weakened the power of the ______________
  - **Louis XIV** (“Sun King” 1643-1715)
    - Ruled as a virtual ______________ (“L’etat, c’est moi” - I am the state)
    - Financial changes under the leadership of **Jean-Baptiste Colbert**
    - Built the palace at ______________________ where he conducted all of his business with the nobles (kept them from conducting business or rebellion elsewhere)
    - His refusal to _____________ power weakened the French government.
    - Also expanded the army, but this led to financial trouble.

Mercantilism, Early Capitalism, and Adam Smith

- In the 17th century, power was measured by how much ________ or _________ countries had.
  - **Mercantilism** called for heavy __________________________ involvement in the economy
    - The goal is to _____________ more than you ____________.
    - The key is **self-sufficiency** - producing all you need for your citizens and selling goods to other countries to gain wealth
    - Accumulation of _____________________ - material wealth available to produce more wealth.
  - This led to the formation of the **cottage industry**
Adam Smith

- Turned against mercantilism and produced The Wealth of Nations (1776)
- He believed in the idea of ________________ and to rely on the laws of supply and demand which will make everyone wealthier in the long run.
- Believed the ________________ would regulate itself if people were allowed to following their own "self-interests".

Commercial Revolution

- The change from small-scale barter trade, to international-scale gold & silver trade.
- Which affected the world in 4 key areas...
  - Development of European ________________
  - Opening of new ______ trade routes
  - ________________ Growth
  - ________________ (rising prices) caused by increased population and increased mining of gold and silver.

Joint-Stock Companies

- Owned by ________________ who bought stock in them to share both the ________________ and ________________ of exploration and trading ventures. Limited liability meant an investor could not lose more than the initial investment.
- Growing ________________ class had capital to invest and money to purchase imported luxury goods.
- British East India Company (1600) and the Dutch East India Company (1602). In Spain and Portugal, the government invested in grants to explorers.