Recovery and Exploration in Europe
(PPT Notes)

Recovery in Europe: State Building

- Demographic recovery _____________________________ states.
- Political authority in a series of __________________________ states rather than a centralized empire – Italy, Spain, France, England and Russia
- ___________________________ survived in name only by the mid-13th century
  - Authority rested in ___________ princes and ___________ city-states rather than the emperor
- Constant ___________ between France and England (_____________________ Years War)
- Russia had been under the control of the Mongols for almost ___________ years until they fell into ___________ in the 15th century
- By the late 15th century, regional states in western Europe had strengthened their societies with some laying the foundations for powerful __________________________.
- State-building efforts included two important elements…
  - ____________________ – levied directly on citizens to supplement income from the subordinates of the rulers
  - ____________________ – supported by state funds and usually made up of ___________________________ forces and equipped with gunpowder weapons
- Italian city-states flourished with ___________ and ___________
  - Principal Italian states – Milan, Venice, Florence, the papal state based in Rome, and the kingdom of Naples
  - Each with independent ___________ and ___________
  - Levied direct ___________ on citizens and issued long-term ___________ to support a military that protected their interests
- France and England
  - Fought ___________ Years' War (1337-1453) over control of French lands
  - Imposed direct taxes to pay the ___________ of war
  - Asserted ____________________ of central government over feudal nobility
  - Unlike France, England did not maintain a __________________________ army
  - In France, ___________ (1461-1483) and his successors enjoyed a decisive edge over ambitious subordinates/nobility seeking to ___________ royal authority or build local power bases – too __________________________ for most to maintain large army
- Spain united by the marriage of Fernando of Aragon and Isabel of Castile
  - The marriage ___________________________ the two ___________________________ and most important Iberian realms.
    ♦ They were popularly known as the ___________________________
    ♦ Completed the ___________________________ by conquering Granada from Muslims
 Asserted their authority beyond Iberia (into __________ in the 1500s)
• __________ tax supported a powerful standing army
• Wanted to give Spain a place in the ______________ of Asia
  ♦ Sponsored ________________ quest for a western route to China

  • As Mongol power disintegrated, Russian ______________ sought to expand their territory
    • The grand princes of Moscow began the process of “______________ the Russian land” around Moscow
    • Grand Prince ______________ (1462-1505, aka Ivan the Great) stopped paying tribute to the Mongol khan thereby declaring Russian _________________.
      ♦ Muscovy (the principality ruled from Moscow) ________________ in size
      ♦ Novgorod – prosperous ______________ city, Ivan III crushed an uprising and brought it under his control in 1478
      ♦ Ivan III built his government modeled on the ______________ empire, even calling himself ______ (or czar) – a Russianized form of the term Caesar

  • Competition among European states
    • Frequent small-scale ______________
    • Encouraged new military and naval ________________
    • Technological innovations vastly ________________ European armies

Recovery in Europe: The Renaissance

  • Demographic recovery and state-building efforts ________________ with a remarkable cultural flowering known as the Renaissance.
  • Renaissance is a French word meaning “______________” – refers to a round of artistic and intellectual creativity and that reflected the continuing development of a sophisticated ______________ society, particularly in western Europe
  • Drew inspiration from ______________ Greek and Roman artists rather than medieval predecessors – admired the realism of classical sculpture and the simplicity of classical architecture
  • Renaissance scholars, known as ________________, looked to classical rather than medieval literary models; adapted moral thought to the bustling urban society of the time.

  • Italian renaissance art
    • City-states sponsored ________________ in art and architecture
    • Italian artists studied the ______________ form and represented the emotions of their subjects. ______________ poses reflected the actual workings of human muscles rather than awkward and rigid postures
    • Painters (Macaccio and Leonardo) used ______________ perspective to show depth
    • Sculptors (Donatello and Michelangelo) created ______________ poses

  • Renaissance architecture
    • Simple and elegant style, inherited from classical ______________ and ______________
    • Magnificent ______________ cathedrals such as Brunelleschi’s cathedral of Florence
      ♦ Residents saw it as a symbol of the city’s ______________ and its ______________ in artistic and cultural affairs.
Humanists drew inspiration from classical models

- interested in literature, history, and moral philosophy
- Recovered and many classical works - the writings of the medieval philosophers/theologians and instead returned to classical Greek and Roman authors and early church authorities
- Humanists were deeply committed to ________________.
- Believed it was possible to lead to ________________ while participating actively in the affairs of the world (taken from classical author, Cicero)
- Made an effort to ________________ Christian values and ethics with the increasingly urban and commercial society

Renaissance Europe and the Larger World

- Increased ________________ enabled them to invest resources in artistic production and support for scholarship

Exploration and Colonization

The Chinese Reconnaissance of the Indian Ocean Basin

- Zheng He's expeditions
  - Ming emperor ________________ foreigners to trade at Quanzhou and Guangzhou
  - Refurbished the navy and sent seven large ________________ to the Indian Ocean basin
  - Purposes: to ________________ foreign trade and ________________ foreign peoples
  - Admiral Zheng He's ships were the ________________ marine crafts in the world
  - Visited southeast Asia, India, Ceylon, Arabia, and east Africa

- Chinese naval power
  - Zheng He's voyages ________________: exchanged gifts, envoys
  - Also ________________: used force to impress foreign powers, for example, against coastal pirates
  - Expeditions enhanced Chinese ________________ in the Indian Ocean basin

- End of the voyages, 1433
  - Confucian ministers ________________ foreign alliances
  - Resources redirected to ________________ and ________________ of northern borders
  - Technology of building large ships was ________________, nautical charts
European Exploration in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans

- Portuguese exploration
  - European goals: to expand ___________ and ___________ opportunities
  - Portuguese mariners emerged as the early ___________
  - Prince Henry of Portugal was determined to increase Portuguese ___________
  - Seized Moroccan city of ___________ in 1415

- Colonization of the Atlantic Islands
  - Portuguese ventured into the Atlantic, colonized Madeiras, Azores, other islands
  - ___________ investors, ___________ landowners cultivated sugarcane on the islands

- Slave trade expanded fifteenth century
  - Portuguese traders ventured down west coast of _____________
  - Traded guns, textiles for gold and slaves
  - Thousands of slaves delivered to Atlantic ___________ plantations

- Indian Ocean trade
  - Portuguese searched for ___________ route to Asian markets without ___________ intermediaries
  - ___________ reached Cape of Good Hope, entered the Indian Ocean, 1488
  - ___________ arrived at Calicut in 1498, returned to Lisbon with huge profit
  - Portuguese mariners ___________ trade between Europe and Asia, sixteenth century
  - Portuguese ships with cannons launched European ___________ in Asia

- Cristoforo Colombo (Christopher Columbus) hoped to reach Asia by sailing ___________
  - Plan rejected by Portuguese king but sponsored by king and queen of ___________
  - 1492, led three ships to the Caribbean Sea, believed he was near ___________
  - Other mariners soon followed Columbus and explored American continents