

Age of Expansion

Europeans began to explore the globe

- Europeans were vaguely aware of other lands

- Explorers sought wealth in the form of spices, silk, and gold

- Religious zeal for conversion also motivated explorers

 - Spanish and Portuguese were especially religious

- Glory of adventure was third motivating factor

- New monarchies had the resources to sponsor exploration

- Cartography, astrolabe, and the compass made ocean travel more reliable

- Larger and more versatile ships made voyages safer

Portuguese Maritime Empire

- Portugal leads the way under Henry the Navigator

 - founded school for navigators

- explored the African coast

 - see map (SV)

 - discovered gold trade and conquered it

- 1498 - Vasco da Gama is the first to round Cape of Good Hope

- Portugal builds Asian trading empire at expense of Arabs

 - establish trading outposts but not colonies

 - India, China, Spice Islands

 - advanced technology and firearms gave advantage

Spanish Exploration

- 1492 - Christopher Columbus lands in the Bahamas

 - discovers New World and proves that the world is round

 - John Cabot and Henry Hudson will later explore the Americas 1494 -

- Treaty of Tordesillas divides New World between Spain/Portugal 1519 -

- Ferdinand Magellan leads the first expedition around the world Spanish

- conquistadors established an empire in Latin America

Maya(400BC - 900AD)

- built large cities throughout what is now Mexico

 - each city ruled by warlord and priests

 - centers of power and trade

 - Polytheistic religion that built large pyramids with temples on top

 - closely linked with dual calendar system

 - religious - 20 13 day months

 - solar - 18 20 day months

 - first people to precisely calculate astronomy

 - extensively wrote down their history

 - most of it still hasn't been interpreted

- Mysteriously abandon cities in 8th century

 - Teotihuacan

 - large city that arose in the Valley of Mexico

 - 200,000 people at height in 500AD

pyramids 20 stories high remain from worship
mysteriously disappear in 750 AD

Aztecs(900 - 1521)

warlike invaders that swept into Valley of Mexico
conquer all of Mexico

Aztec kings force local Indians to pay tribute
build city of Tenochtitlan on Lake Texcoco
300,000 people lived there
huge marketplace for trade

Great Temple built to worship Sun God
sacrifices made to appease gods

1519 - Herman Cortes arrives in Mexico with 600 soldiers

Montezuma invited Cortes into Tenochtitlan

feared Cortes was fulfilling prophecy

Cortes impressed by gifts of gold
in search of gold wealth

Cortes decides to conquer Aztecs
outnumbered 11 million to 600

had horses, steel weapons, and artillery

Cortes made friends with Indians under Aztecs

Cortes takes Montezuma prisoner

later kills him

June 30, 1520 - Cortes and some followers escape city

Smallpox devastates the Aztecs

millions are killed

1521 - Cortes returns with larger force and conquers Aztecs

Inca(1100 - 1533)

arose around the town of Cuzco

will build temples and a gigantic fortress

1438 - ruler Pachacuti begins conquest of South America

son Topa finished conquest of 2500 miles of coast

claimed to be descendants of Sun God

built network of highways for travel

quipu - knotted strings used to communicate info

1532 - Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro lands in Peru

Atahualpa had recently won a civil war against his brother

Pizarro invites Atahualpa to a meeting

200 Spaniards slaughter 5000 Incan guards

take Atahualpa prisoner

Pizarro took room of gold and one of silver for ransom

still ordered Atahualpa killed

Spain takes Peru as colony

Spanish administrators exploit natives for material gain

see Las Casas

Exploration had several effects on Europeans
gave adventurers and dispossessed outlets
created massive influx of gold and silver
caused massive inflation
increased rivalry and tension between European nations
Europe begins to form colonies
England and the Netherlands formed first permanent colonies
1602 - Dutch East India Company formed
joint - stock company
forerunner of modern corporation
controlled large sections of India, China, and Japan
Dutch est. colony of New Netherlands(New York)
1601 - England creates British East India Company
est. colonies along American Atlantic seaboard

Wars of Religion

Catholics and Protestants(especially Calvinists) clash throughout 16th century
French Wars of Religion(1562 - 1598)
large numbers of French nobles and merchants became Huguenots
French Calvinists
sons of Catherine de' Medici were young, weak rulers
concerned by Huguenots, they began persecution
Catherine frustrated when extremists make compromise impossible
Ultra-Catholics, Jesuits, and Guise family
Towns and nobles were also eager to oppose French monarchy
1562 - Duke of Guise has Huguenots massacred at Vassy
civil war erupts in France
August 24, 1572 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
Henry of Navarre set to marry sister of King Charles IX
Guise family convinces Catherine de' Medici to attack
police murder several Huguenot leaders
Catholics mobs rampage through Paris
3,000 people killed
Henry promises conversion and escapes
1588-89 - War of the Three Henries
Henry, Duke of Guise - wants to be Catholic king
Henry III(Valois family) - inherited throne from Charles IX
Henry of Navarre(Bourbon family) - leader of Protestants
first two Henries are assassinated
Henry of Navarre claims French crown
converts to Catholicism to appease French people
1598 - issues Edict of Nantes
granted Huguenots right to worship in some areas

Philip II

- son of Charles V, king of Spain, greatest Catholic advocate
- wanted to consolidate Spain, Netherlands, Italy, New World
- broadened royal power in Spain, but refusal to delegate harmed him
- influx of gold and silver from New World provided money for military
- causes massive inflation in the Spanish economy
- stops them from developing large middle class
- Catholicism united his empire
- defeats Turks in 1571 at Battle of Lepanto to control Med Sea

Revolt of the Netherlands

- see map (SV)

- wealthiest section of Philip's empire

 - Antwerp and Amsterdam were major trade centers

- Will come to resent Spanish rule

 - recognize that royal taxes are used to benefit Spain

 - don't want business interests affected by Philip

 - Northern 7(of 17) provinces were German/Protestant

 - Philip tries to reorganize Dutch Catholic church

 - wants to expel Protestants

 - nobles and merchants resist

- 1566 - Calvinists begin to destroy statues and churches

 - Philip sends 10,000 troops led by Duke of Alva

 - Alva est. Council of Troubles(Blood)

 - levies harsh taxes and executes Dutch

 - many Catholic Dutch rebel

 - William of Orange organizes Dutch resistance

 - "Sea Beggars" - raid Spanish shipping

- 1576 - Pacification of Ghent

 - est. William as leader of independent Dutch state

 - Philip sends Duke of Parma to conquer Dutch

 - exploits religious differences

- 1579 - Southern provinces form Catholic Union

 - loyal to Spain

- England/France send assistance to William of Orange Netherlands retains independence(recognize in 1648)

England of Elizabeth

- Elizabeth I inherits the throne from Mary in 1558

- solves religious problems by creating the Anglican Church combines Protestant belief with Catholic ritual

 - 1559 - Parliament passes Act of Supremacy

 - makes Elizabeth head of Church of England

 - settlement temporarily reduces religious tension in England

 - Elizabeth inherits several other problems

extremely weak military and empty treasury
Elizabeth responds with cunning, intelligence, and creativity
assisted by Walsingham and Cecil
only calls Parliament to meet thirteen times in 50 years
Francis Drake is authorized to begin raiding Spanish
shipping
"Sea Dogs" provide income and military training
Elizabeth pretends to have no involvement to avoid war
also supports Protestants against Philip II
leads Philip into believing he may marry her
1585 - Elizabeth is finally compelled to send troops to Netherlands
1587 - Mary, Queen of Scots tries to overthrow Elizabeth
wanted to restore Catholicism to England
Mary is captured and ordered beheaded by Elizabeth
Philip decides to invade England
1588- Spanish Armada sails for England with 20,000 troops
over 500 Spanish ships have English outnumbered
Drake uses English speed and maneuverability
Armada also devastated by storms
Spain begins long decline and England rises to power

Thirty - Years War(1618 - 1648)

Last of the religious wars, transition to nationalism
see map (SV)

France was concerned about being surrounded by Hapsburgs
Spain wanted to reconquer the Netherlands

Austria wanted to consolidate HRE under it's Catholic rule
Frederick IV(Elector of Palatinate) forms German Protestant
Union

supported by England, Netherlands, France
Duke Maximilian(Bavaria) forms Catholic League of Germany
supported by Spain, Holy Roman Empire(Austrians)

1618 - 1625 - Bohemian Phase of the War

Bohemia accepts Hapsburg Archduke Ferdinand as king
Protestant nobles rebel in May, 1618

throw 3 Catholic ministers out of window
elect Frederick V(Palatinate) as new king

Nov 8, 1620 - Catholic League wins Battle of White Mountain
Ferdinand II(now HRE) removes Frederick from thrones claims
Bohemia and Palatinate

Spanish again invade Netherlands

1625 - 1629 - Danish Phase of the War

King Christian IV of Denmark invades Germany

- sought to help Protestants and add Baltic territory
- Catholics under Wallenstein route Danes
- Wallenstein allows army to devastate Germany
- scares many into not opposing him
- 1629 - Edict of Restitution
 - Ferdinand declares Protestantism over
 - seizes lands held by Protestants
 - German princes fear his power
 - Wallenstein forced to resign
- 1630 - 1635 - Swedish Phase of the War
 - Gustavus Adolphus had made Sweden a Baltic power
 - military genius financially supported by French
 - used Swedish conscripts for larger armies
 - pikes protected muskets
 - pikemen then charged supported by cavalry
 - much more mobile army
 - didn't want Hapsburgs to threaten Baltic
 - also a Lutheran who felt religious motivation
- 1632 - Battle of Lutzen
 - Swedes defeat recalled Wallenstein for huge victory
 - Gustavus Adolphus is killed in battle
- 1634 - Battle of Nordlingen
 - Imperial forces defeat Swedes to secure S. Germany
- 1635 - 1648 - Franco-Swedish Phase of the War
 - Cardinal Richelieu of France fears Hapsburg power
 - brings Catholic France in on side of Protestants
 - ends religious flavor of war
- 1643 - Battle of Rocroi
 - French defeat Spanish to secure victory
- 1648 - Peace of Westphalia
 - ends Thirty Years War
 - est. independence of Netherlands
 - guarantees German princes independence
 - effectively destroys Holy Roman Empire
 - France gains Alsace, Lorraine, Metz, and Verdun
 - Brandenburg - Prussia emerges as new powerful state

Religious Wars had several cultural affects

Witchcraft Craze

- "witches" & "warlocks" were burned at the stake
- anyone who practiced "dark" arts of religion
- usually defined as working with Satan
- standards of proof were notoriously weak
- thousands executed in Europe and New World

Art

Mannerism

- rejected Renaissance reason in favor of spiritualism
- inspired by Reformation
- went away from classic values of balance/proportion
- purposely drew distorted/painful figures
- reflected agony of era
- El Greco was most accomplished artist of time
- see example (SV)

Baroque

- tried to combine Renaissance and Mannerism
- looked to truly impress audiences
- many churches were redone in this style
- St Paul's Cathedral in London
- after London fire of 1666

French Classicism

- France gradually became cultural center of Europe
- Combined Baroque flair with Renaissance order

Dutch Realism

- Dutch merchants commissioned many paintings
- reflected down to earth real world values
- Rembrandt van Rijn
- master of Dutch realism
- selected a variety of introspective topics
- see example (SV)

Michel de Montaigne

- French philosopher disgusted by religious wars violence
- Essays* argues moral absolutes should be rejected
- instead people should seek middle ground
- rejected Christian moral standards in argument
- influenced the Enlightenment

William Shakespeare

- English writer who revolutionizes theater/language
- master of comedy and tragedy
- demonstrates deep understanding of humanity
- finalizes English as a dominant language

Don Quixote

- Novel by Miguel de Cervantes satirizes nobility
- contrasts idealism with practicality

French Neoclassicism

- emphasized the clever and correct over emotions
- Moliere wrote for Louis XIV

Absolutism

some historians have declared 17th century a time of absolute monarchy
complete control of society based on divine right

not very accurate portrayal of reality

monarchs still competed with local authorities

The Sun King, Louis XIV(1643 - 1715)

France had been moving towards a strong monarch

1610 - Louis XIII comes to throne as a boy

Cardinal Richelieu rules as Louis XIII Chief Minister

protected Huguenot religious rights for their support

developed spy network to counter noble power

set up system of royal administration in provinces

came into conflict with local officials

intervention in 30 Yrs War was also successful

1643 - Louis XIV inherits the throne at age 4

Cardinal Mazarin rules France until his death in 1661

1648 - 49, 50 - 52 - The Fronde

Rebellion of French nobles and Parlement of Paris

resented Mazarin and royal authority

when defeated, convinces most French to support king

1661 - Louis XIV begins to actively rule his kingdom

Declares his intention to be absolute ruler of France

see quote and inset (SV)

Builds the Palace of Versailles

extensive royal palace and Gov. center outside of Paris

see Hall of Mirrors (SV)

elaborate court rituals become envy of all Europe

nobles competed to serve the king

key to getting influence

all ceremonies were ritualized

allowed Louis to exert control over nobles

Court system further centralizes power within France

Louis' key ministers came from new nobility or merchants

Francios Michel Le Tellier - Sec. Of War

Nicholas Fouquet - 1st Minister of Finance

Jean Baptiste Colbert - 2nd Minister of Finance

brilliant financier who raised money for Louis wars

Mercantilism

finite amount of wealth in the world

must keep exports up/imports down

raised tariffs

horrible long term policy

Louis had difficulty controlling local towns and provinces

local officials often acted in their interests
Louis sought to unite his kingdom religiously as well
encourage Huguenots to convert to Catholicism
Oct, 1685 - Edict of Fontainebleau
banned Huguenots, reversed Edict of Nantes
200,000 Huguenots fled to England, Germany

Wars of Louis XIV

see map (SV)

Tellier built a professional standing army of up to 400K

Louis was at war for all but two years of his reign

wanted to expand France to Alps, Pyrenees, Rhine

1667 & 1672 - France invades Netherlands

limited success against coalitions

1689 - 1697 - War of the League of Augsburg

vs. Spain, HRE, Dutch, England, Swedes

France suffers heavy losses

gains Strasbourg

1702 - 1713 - War of Spanish Succession

Charles II of Spain dies without a male heir

wills Spanish crown to Louis XIV's grandson

Philip V could inherit two crowns

Europe fears unification of Spain/France England, Austria, Dutch, and
some Germans

fought in Europe and New World

coalition wears down France & Spain

1713 - Peace of Utrecht signed

Philip V becomes king of Spain

agrees not to seek throne of France

Austria get Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples

Brandenburg-Prussia gets more German land

England gets Gibraltar and Canada

Louis XIV's wars leave France broke and weakened

Decline of Spain

Spain will gradually decline into a second rate power

1596 - Philip II had gone bankrupt fighting England

1607 - Philip III bankrupts again spending on court

military gradually fell out of date

peasants were extremely poor

nobles and church officials were wealthy, but lazy

Philip IV and Chief Minister Guzman tried to reform Spain

power of nobles kept them from succeeding

Thirty Years War drained economy and resources disastrously

Spanish forces won no victories

1640 - Portugal wins its independence from Spain

Charles II was an extremely poor king who produced no heir

Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia

see map (SV)

Hohenzollern dynasty begins acquiring territory in 15th century

1609 - dynasty inherits lands around the Rhine river

1618 - receive East Prussia

Hohenzollerns rule territory spread out throughout Germany want to unify to central rule

1640 - Frederick William the Great Elector takes throne

built small, but well trained powerful army

made deal with Prussian nobles(Junkers)

granted them high positions in army in return for autonomy

also granted them control of peasants

invited people from other nations to settle in Prussia

wanted to build population and tax base

Frederick III maintained his father's state

HRE names him King Frederick I of Prussia for help in WSS

Austria

see map (SV)

destruction of HRE ended hope of building German empire

Thirty Years War adds Bohemia to Austrian possessions

Leopold I led Austria in a Southeastern expansion

1683 - resurgent Turks lay siege to Vienna

Combined European army turns them back

1687 - Austrians defeat Turks

gain control of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slovenia

gains from WSS est. Austria as Southeastern Empire

Austria will never fully unify because of diversity of nationalities

Russia

Ivan IV(the Terrible) expands the Russian state(1533 - 1584)

first Russian ruler to take title of tsar(czar)

conquered Eastern neighbors to expand empire

see map (SV)

violently took power from Russian nobles(boyars)

1613 - Michael Romanov elected new tsar of Russia

begins dynasty that will last until 1917

Russian society divided between rich aristocrats and poor peasants

Russian nobles reintroduce serfdom in 17th century

Peter the Great(1689 - 1725)

huge man(6'9) who attempted to Westernize Russia

visited the West as young man to learn new ways

reorganized army and built a navy

- brought in European officers to train Russians
- Built government based on absolute monarchies
- demanding that all nobles serve in civil or military office
- introduced Western-based book of etiquette
- offended many Russians
- adopted mercantilist policies and tried to build industry
- 1701 - 1721 - The Great Northern War
- fought against Sweden's Charles XII
- initially went poorly, but ultimately wins
- began construction on new capital of St. Petersburg

Ottoman Empire

- see map (SV)
- Ottomans will continue to make gains at expense of the Arabs will be driven back in Europe by Hapsburgs
- begins slow decline that ends with WWI

Dutch Republic

- Netherlands reach their height of power in the 17th century
- practiced a wide degree of religious toleration
- Republic was dominated by the House of Orange
- 1672 - William III gains title of stadtholder and acts as king
- will eventually become the King of England
- upon his death reverts to true Republic
- Amsterdam was the center of Dutch Republic
- 200,000 person city was center of European trade
- Banking, textiles, and ship building were key industries

England

- 1603 - Queen Elizabeth dies and ends Tudor dynasty
- James I (son of Mary, Queen of Scots) begins Stuart dynasty
- James was used to ruling Scotland as an absolute monarch
- angered many members of Parliament
- Religious policy also became a concern
- Puritans want Anglicanism replaced with Presbyterians
- Charles I (1625 - 1649) inherits his father's religious problems
- Parliament passes laws on taxation, prison, soldiers quarters
- 1629 - Charles refuses to call Parliament into session won't meet again until 1640
- Charles begins to move England towards Catholicism
- 1640 - Scots rebel over religious issues
- Charles is forced to call Parliament for money
- 1640 - 1660 - The Long Parliament
- Parliament passes a series of laws limiting the monarchy
- Parliament then splits over further limitations
- Charles arrests some members of Parliament
- 1642 - 1646 - English Civil War

Royalists vs. Independents

Oliver Cromwell lead New Model Army for Parliament

1646 - Charles I is captured by Cromwell

Independents split over whether to restore him

1648 - Cromwell captures London and King

expels Presbyterians from Parliament

Rump Parliament(53 members)

Jan 30, 1649 - Charles I is executed

Cromwell will rule as Lord Protector until 1658

Cromwell's son can't continue to rule

revived Parliament restores Stuarts in Charles II

The Glorious Revolution

Charles II returned from exile clearly inferior to Parliament

Parliament passed a series of laws against Catholics

Charles tried to help Catholics, aroused suspicion

1685 - James II follows his brother as King of England

openly devout Catholic caused concern

Parliament hoped he would die without male heir

1688 - James has a son born of his second(Catholic) wife

Parliament invites William of Orange to be king

William and Mary(James daughter) invade and conquer

1689 - William and Mary agree to English Bill of Rights

see insert (SV)

Revolution provoked serious political discussion

Thomas Hobbes

gov. created to defend man against himself

John Locke

gov. is contract between ruler and subjects

people have right to revolt