Age of Exploration

Context:

- Fall of Constantinople
- Demand for luxury goods
- Reformation
- New Monarchs
Age of Exploration

Technology:
compass, quadrant / astrolabe

Middle Passage

Columbian Exchange

Mediterranean to Atlantic Seaboard
Impact:
devastation of indigenous peoples

Comparison:
Imperialism – late 1800s
“New Monarchs” 1450 - 1550

Context:

• End of feudalism
• Renaissance
• Exploration
• Reformation

Characteristics of the New Monarchies

5. Their goal was to break down the mass of feudal, inherited, customary, or common law in which the rights of the feudal classes were entrenched. Royal courts would apply the law in more uniform ways.

6. The kings would MAKE law, enact it by his own authority, regardless of previous custom or historic liberties.
"New Monarchs" 1450 - 1550

Themes:

• Consolidate / centralize power (church, nobles)

• Precursor to nation states & absolutism

The "New Monarchs"

• **Main idea:** From mid-15th to early 16th centuries, monarchs in Western Europe consolidated power and created the foundation for the modern states of England, Spain, and France

• NOT absolute rulers – struggled for power with church and nobles

• NOT ‘nation-state’ – still no real concept of ‘nationalism’ until 18th c.
“New Monarchs” 1450 - 1550

Examples:

- Ferdinand & Isabella – Spain
- Francis I of France – Concordat of Bologna
- Henry VII & VIII of England

Spain’s New Monarchy
- Aragon and Castile
  - Ferdinand and Isabella united Spain through marriage
  - True unifying force was Catholicism
    - Crusade against Moors
    - Inquisition served as unifying legal force
    - Catholicism viewed as Spanishness

England’s New Monarchy
- Henry VII (1485-1509)
  - Passed laws against livery and maintenance
  - Weakened Barons
    - Lords prevented from maintaining private armies and wearing livery (family insignia)
  - Passed laws favoring upper middle class
    - Trade, money interests
- Star Chamber
  - King’s private council
  - No jury present
  - Ignore parliament
  - Decided property disputes, disturbances of peace
  - Accepted because it kept order

Concordat of Bologna
- Francis gained power to appoint Bishops, a source of offices for Patronage.
- (this demonstrates the centralizing of power of monarchs over the clergy)
Absolutism

Examples:

• Louis XIV

• Enlightened Absolutists

Contrast:

Glorious Revolution, Enlightenment
Scientific Revolution 17th & 18th

Context:

• **Renaissance**

• **Reformation**

• **Age of Exploration**
Key Concepts:

- Heliocentric / Anatomy
- Push back from “the Church”
- Impact (secularism)
Scientific Revolution 17th & 18th

Key Figures:

- Copernicus (Kepler), Galileo
- Newton
- Harvey
- Descartes/Bacon
Scientific Revolution 17th & 18th

Influence (synth):
- Darwin, Einstein, Curie, Lister, Pasteur
- Enlightenment philosophers
- Industrial Revolution

Rousseau’s View of Man
- “noble savage”
- Humans are corrupted by society.
- “All men are born free but everywhere they are in shackles.”
- Self-interest leads to injustice.
Enlightenment 18th Cent.

Context:

- Industrial & Scientific Revolution
- Rise of the middle class & education
- Absolutism vs. Glorious Rev.
Enlightenment 18th Cent.

Key Ideals:

Social contract, natural rights, separation of powers, deism, general will, popular sovereignty, universal suffrage
**Enlightenment 18th Cent.**

**Key Figures:**
- John Locke
- Montesquieu
- Voltaire
- Diderot
- Rousseau
- Wollstonecraft

### Key Ideas of the Enlightenment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDEA</th>
<th>THINKER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Rights</td>
<td>Locke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
<td>Montesquieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Thought and Expression</td>
<td>Voltaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Freedom</td>
<td>Voltaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Equality</td>
<td>Wollstonecraft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enlightenment 18th Cent.

Impact:

- French Revolution
- American Revolution, Constitution & Bill of Rights
- "isms"
- Suffrage

Impact of the Enlightenment: Revolutions

As the Enlightenment spread, citizens began questioning the authority of their kings...

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Impact of the Enlightenment: Kings

Enlightenment philosophes attacked absolute kings like Louis XIV & Peter the Great

Most philosophes believed that the best form of gov’t was a limited monarchy that respected citizens’ rights

Changing Idea: Relationship Between Ruler and State

Old Idea

The state and its citizens exist to serve the monarch. As Louis XIV reportedly said, “I am the state.”

New Idea

The monarch exists to serve the state and support citizens’ welfare. As Frederick the Great said, a ruler is only “the first servant of the state.”
French Revolution 1789 - 99

Context:

• The Enlightenment

• American Revolution / US Constitution

• Famine & debt
French Revolution 1789 - 99

Key Figures:

Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette

Robespierre

Jacobins

Madame Guillotine
French Revolution 1789 - 99

Key Events:

- Storming of the Bastille
- Women's March on Versailles
- Reign of Terror / Committee of Public Safety
- Flee, guillotine king & Robespierre
- Wars, Levee en Masse
**Outcomes:**

- Napoleonic Era
- Rise of “conservatism” & “nationalism”
- Congress of Vienna & Concert of Europe

**Synth:** ANY other revolution!
Napoleonic Era 1800 - 1815

Context: French Revolution, Enlightenment

Conquers most of Europe

Unique? Non-noble ruler!
Napoleonic Era 1800 - 1815

Enlightened? – Elected emperor for life

Napoleonic Code, Education reform

Spread the revolution’s ideals – “liberty, equality, fraternity”
Napoleonic Era 1800 - 1815

Not Enlightened:
- Censorship
- Secret police
- Nepotism
- Warfare
- Denied women’s rights

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Napoleonic Era 1800 - 1815

Downfall attempt to conquer Russia

Outcomes: nationalism, temporary return to conservatism, controlling France / balance of power

Synth: Hitler’s failure in Russia... Napoleon III...
One goal was to maintain a balance of power in Europe. This was done by forming the Concert of Europe, an alliance among Russia, Austria, Prussia, & Britain to maintain peace & stop future revolutions.

The decisions made at the Congress of Vienna helped maintain peace in Europe for almost 40 years.


- Congress of Vienna
- Age of Metternich
- Conservative / Balance of power
Concert of Europe 1815 - 1848

Examples of Conservatives:
Prince Metternich & Austrian Empire

- Prince Metternich (1773-1859)
- Architect of *the Concert of Europe*, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions
- **Austrian Empire Included:**
  - Austria, Hungary, Bohemia
  - Controlled Northern Italy
  - Most powerful of German Confederation

Examples:

**France – “restoration”**
Bourbon monarchy
Louis XVIII & Charles X

**Peterloo Massacre – England**

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Concert of Europe 1815 - 1848

End of Concert of Europe

- Revolutions of 1848
- Crimean War 1853
- Italian & German unifications
Revolutions of 1830 & 48

1830 – nationalism & liberalism – Louis Phillippe – France Louis Phillippe, Belgian independence

1848 – nationalism, liberalism, socialism

Universal suffrage? France elects Napoleon III (emperor 1852)
Italian Unification – 1848 - 71

Context: German Unification, Revolutions

1848 nationalist revolutions – failed

Piedmont – House of Savoy, King Victor Emanuel, Cavour – realpolitik

Garibaldi – Southern revolutionary
German Unification 1865 - 1871

Context: 1848
Revolutions,
Frankfurt Assembly
1848 – 9

Rise of Bismarck—
“realpolitik”, Prussia,
& Kaiser Wilhelm I

Top-down revolution
1866 – Austro-Prussian War
Franco-Prussian War 1870 – 71
Kaiser Wilhelm I crowned in Versailles
Industrial Revolution 1750 - 1850

Britain early leader – traditional liberalism, national bank / capital, overseas trade, agricultural rev.

Textiles: spinning jenny, steam power

Belgium & Prussia (then Germany) copy
2nd Industrial Revolution 1850

Electricity, automobile, airplane, assembly line

Factory system

Consumerism

Advertising / marketing

Reform movements / Realism in arts
Mass Politics

Context: liberalism, socialism, indust.
Revolution

Universal male suffrage – 1830s
England, 48 France

Industrial Reform: Child labor laws 1830s, 10-hour days
Mass Politics

Karl Marx – Communist Manifesto 1848 – rise of Socialism

Party system – Disraeli Tory/Conservative vs. Labour/Liberals

Both forced to reform

Ex: Public Health Act 1875
Bismarck Era 1870 - 1890

Foreign:
Alliances (everyone but France)

Three Emperors League –
1873 – 80 – Austro-
Hungary, Russia, &
Germany

Triple Alliance – added
Italy, Reassurance w/
Russia
Bismarck Era 1870 - 1890

Impact of Bismarck’s dismissal:

King Wilhelm II:

Ends treaty with Russia – join w/ France & Britain

Starts naval race w/ Britain

Ends stabilizing force
Imperialism 1870 - 1914

Context:

Social Darwinism

Breakdown Concert of Europe

Militarism / 2nd Industrial Rev.
Imperialism 1870 - 1914

Heightened tensions / Militarism

Berlin Conference

“White Man’s Burden”

Close calls - Fashoda

Africa & Asia
Adding to anxiety?

From rational to irrational

Freud, Nietzsche

Einstein, Curie

Overturned Newton

"There are no facts, only interpretations."

Friedrich Nietzsche