* 1. Preconditions, Causes, and Responses to the Plague – Kristen Ruehlin and Ryan Ramirez
1. Preconditions
2. The Black Death occurred at a time of vulnerability for Europe. At first, Europe suffered from extremely poor farming strategies, however farmers introduced the three-field system, which significantly increased crop yields. At first, these increased crop yields helped the economy and the people of Europe as more food led to more survivability and heightened average lifespans. Unfortunately, the farming strategies did not continue to improve as the population rapidly grew within Europe, meaning that the population was now too high when compared to the amount of food available. In fact, during the years of 1315-1317 the largest famine of the entire middle ages occurred, causing large amounts of malnutrition amongst Europeans. These unhealthy Europeans were therefore weaker to fight against illness, especially the bubonic plague. Another precondition was the shift of people from rural areas into cities. The cities lived in by Europeans did not have effective sanitation systems, and forced highly concentrated areas of people. These two factors combined also allowed for diseases to spread with relative ease throughout Europe.
3. Causes
4. The actual cause of the Black Death is not known for certain. However, it is widely accepted as being due to a bacteria found in rats. This highly contagious disease was brought to Europe through trading ships that docked in Italy delivering Asian goods. Along with the actual disease known as the bubonic plague, there were also many causes of why it was able to spread so rapidly and effectively. The first was the increasing rates of urbanization especially in the city-states of Italy, the first area of Europe which was severely struck with the Black Death. More people being focused in a single area, as well as the poor sanitation standards of Europe eventually allowed the plague to run rampant throughout Europe. Another large cause of the Black Death was the social customs of Europeans. Europe had yet to go through the scientific revolution and did not yet know proper medical treatments. People often created scapegoats such as witches, Jews, or sinful behavior instead of actually trying to come up with scientific cures. In fact, in order to try and cure the disease, many "healers" gave their patients bleeding treatments and herbs. These treatments may have actually killed the patients quicker and made their bodies unable to deal with the disease. Another cause of the rapid spreading of the plague is the fact that the bubonic plague is highly contagious, and Europeans lack to realize this. People with the disease were often treated, and those treating them would often become infected themselves. The final cause of the Black Death is people having the infection within them, not realizing this and flee to other communities, often infecting entirely new communities and effectively aiding the plague in its expansion.
5. Responses
6. The Black Death left a lasting impact on all of Europe. People's immediate response was to attempt to remedy the disease. Herbal medications, punishment for previous sin, and increasing hygiene all had varying degrees of success in helping people cope. An extreme reaction was the development of flagellants, who beat themselves with belief that it would bring divine help. One of the largest responses to the Black Death was an enormous drop in population which had social and economic consequences. Farms were on the decline and nobles lost a great amount of their power. However the wages of artisans rose. In response to peasants leaving their farms, English parliament passed the Statute of Laborers, which limited their wages and forced them to stay on their master’s land. This led directly to peasant revolt. The decline of farm life was only furthered as the demand for high-quality goods increased and wealth poured into cities. Economically, guild masters strived for power among the strong merchant classes. These guild masters poured focus into legislation to protect local industries. This was a conflict to artisans who wanted time to master their craft before the industry expanded. Politically, Kings responded to a national sentiment that arose with the plague. They used it to gain power and centralize the government. Religiously, the plague weakened the church. Many members of the clergy fell ill and were killed by the Black Death. In addition, people wondered why if there was a God and they were praying, no help came. With the deaths of so many people around them, even the most devoted wondered how their church was going to respond. Some took to the idea that God was punishing the world.

2.1 Causes of the War and Joan of Arc – Rachel Halpern and Melodie Truchi

Both England and France advocated their prestigious power, and the aftermath of this battle for control was called the Hundred Years War. The tremendous Hundred Years War got it’s name due to it lasting from May of 1337 extending to October of 1453. Conflicts aroused between the renowned monarchies generating from their disputes over the English King’s affirmation to the French Throne. During these battles, King Charles VII of France allowed Joan of Arc to lead the French to victory. The Hundred Years’ War consisted of sixty-eight years of peace and forty-four years of war. Charles IV died without a male heir to fill his illustrious throne leaving it susceptible to practically all people. As a result, Edward III of England viewed this as a probable opportunity to take possession of the French throne. The French were immensely skeptical of permitting the fiveteen year old English boy to rule their land, which left an open spot for a monarch only to be filled by Philip VI of Valois beginning a new French Dynasty. Not only was the dispute over the King’s throne a main cause to the war but several other factors came into play pertaining to both lands being in adjacency to one and other. Any additional land possession by the English was viewed as a threat to the french do to their “royal policy of centralization” causing dispute for Edward a landholder of France Philip VI. Authority of Flanders, one of the three regions of Belgium, was fought over numerous times because it was susceptible to English politics. The French and English often disputed over each other because of their overall abundance of supply in cloth manufacturing, and importing English wool making them eligible to be a key role in trade through their dynamic sea ports. Finally the Hundred Years’ War was a race to win over territory and their sense of nationality as a whole. Particularly being compared to England the French had their weaknesses. First and foremost, England was known for their vast size and in this case was three times the size of France making it easier for them to seize economical capability. In contrast, England knew their values to their integrity in government making them the dominant ruler compared to France. Let alone, the fourteenth century was a tackle for France to make their way from a feudal system to a “modern” state. Furthermore, struggles to find fund for the war led to French Kings asking for a decrease of currency and turning to Italian bankers for help. Additionally, the Estates General consisting of high class nobility, tried to express guidance to funds in 1355. To make matters worse, a loss of battles for France gave into their deficiency. Notably, the English used their longbow allowing six arrows to fire a minute, making it their special asset in combat. Consequently, all of these factors gave England a fair advantage in the war. Even though England had an advantage in the war there were three main stages all which had different triumph. Moreover, Edward not only controlled territories but was involved with trade, in particular wool; therefore, this caused rebellion. As a result, in 1340 an alliance was signed declaring Edward the king of France. He defeated the “French fleet in the Bay of Sluys” in the same year the alliance was signed. Although the Flanders gave him the idea to invade France it did not happen. His next defeat was Normandy and this included winning over the port of Calais. Next, this was all going on during the Black Death which probably weakened both sides and this resulted in a truce in the year of 1347. Correspondingly, the English managed to capture the king of France which was known as their “greatest victory” and subsequently disrupting their government. In this case, the Estates General was now put to hold power in France. It was said not to have been unified like the English Parliament because it was too branched. Having a government that was practically falling apart for France was not a good timing to help them win the war. Unsurprisingly, the peasants of France were forced to pay tailles to help cover the debt from broken down was necessities such as weaponry or destroyed properties. Surely enough, gory rebellions in 1358 later known as Jacquerie because of the revolutionary leader of the peasants named Jacques Bonhomme. Henceforth, the rebellion was quickly shut down. Ordinarily, on May 9, 1360 the Peace of Bretigny-Calais was signed forcefully by the French rightfully declaring the end of Edward’s reign of France. This also took away his English territories that he had claimed. In the 1360’s the next move was made by France defeating the English before Edward’s death in 1377. Richard II reigned England from 1377-1399. During his reign, many overworked peasants and artisans joined a revolt called the Jacquerie. This revolt stampede was led by none other than Wat Tyler and John Ball; a journeyman and a secular priest, respectively. Under the reign of Henry V, England began the war once again. The Treaty of Troyes, established in 1420, stated Henry V successor to the French King, Charles VI. Infant Henry VI took the French throne and, in addition, became King of England after both Henry V and Charles VI died within months of one another. Joan of Arc was a peasant who lived in Domremy, Lorraine; which was in eastern France. In March of 1429, Joan introduced herself to the King Charles VII and declared that she had been called to deliver Orleans from the English; she had been called from “The King Of Heaven” to do so. The king was hesitant, but he was willing to take a chance due to the fact that the French had little to no hope in the. Joan drove the English from the Orleans with her French Troops and celebrated many other victories. What made Joan and her French Army so successful was her ability to get the soldiers to feel proud of their national identity and destiny. Although Joan made such an immense impact on the power Charles gained after the battles, she was incarcerated in May of 1430 and got no help from the selfish king. Joan was later turned over to the Inquisition in English-held Rouen and she was executed and accused of being a relapsed heretic on May of 1431. In 1456, Joan’s trial was reopened by Charles and she was declared innocent as well as a Saint by the Roman Catholic Church. Overall, the Hundred Years’ War had many peaceful times and many gory, viscous times; but in the end, French nationalism was awakened and it paved the way for centralized state.

3.2 Challenges to the Papacy – Jonathan Leon

Challenges of the Church

I. The Great Schism

\* The church temporarily moved to Avignon

\* During this period the church was riddled with rumors of corruption

\* A sense of spiritual loss has become increasingly brewing with the lay people

II. The Rise in Power of the Lay People

\* The Medieval Church was becoming more weakened and was on the verge of collapse

\* Lead to an increase in individuality and a decrease in the loyalty that was once seen thought the lay people

\* Benefice System-the ability for members of the clergy could purchase their position within the church

\* No longer will the lay people be taken advantage of by the abuses of the Church

III. Martin Luther

\* 1483-1546

\* Background in law but never really studied, instead he joined monastery

\* Studied theology

\* Uncomfortable with the concept that salvation is reached through good deeds

\* sola fide (faith alone)

\* Credited in the development of the Protestant faith

IV. The Church (Before)

\* The papacy and the clergy had the up most of power

\* More involved in secular aspects of society such as Politics

\* Involvement in secular aspects meant a weakened spiritual connection

\* Taught that the only way to reach salvation was to perform good deeds

\* The Bible was only allowed to those who were and had a higher intellectual ability

\* Abused its power and economic status for its own gain, not for God

V. Indulgences

\* Indulgences were sold as a way to temporary forgive a person's sins

\* Used as a way for the Church and the papacy to gain more wealth and power

\* Originally meant for the Crusaders, but soon was opened for the lay piety

\* Luther posted 95 theses to denounce the selling the indulgences

o Castle Church in Wittenberg

\* Catalyzed a massive cultural, German movement

4.1 The Birth of Humanism – Gabby Jose and Allison Linksey

The 14th Century Renaissance was a time of new ideas, inventions, and philosophies that expanded the knowledge of individuals and reintroduced ancient literature. Along with the new intellectual advancements the Renaissance brought came the birth of humanism; a philosophy that heavily emphasized the importance of an individual, secular values, and stressed the dignity of humankind. Humanism is thought to be a way of thinking that prefers rationalism and empiricism, which is critical thinking and evidence, instead of blind acceptance of superstition. Many widely known Renaissance figures such as, Francesco Petrarch, Dante Alighieri, and Giovanni Boccaccio, spread the idea of humanism to the general public. Another major Renaissance figure that helped spread humanism was Leonardo da Vinci. Da Vinci spread humanism through his famous art that symbolized his ability to do what he wanted, to be an artist, and went on to help spread humanistic beliefs. This new way of thinking inspired ancient literature, languages, art, and teachings that contributed to the increase in knowledge and desire to learn. The development of the printing press, and the spread and study of Roman-Grecco studies, and philosophies were key factors to the birth of humanistic thinking.

The Renaissance was a major contributor to the birth of the Humanism in multiple different ways such as easier access to knowledge and encouraging new ideas. During this period of time, insight and intellect was encouraged, creating a base for humanism. Again, humanism influenced believers to desire knowledge which was popular during the time of the Renaissance. However, because the Renaissance was a period of development, it meant that by having a better education, you would have a higher standing when it came to social status;

furthermore heavily influenced humanism as all classes were eager for knowledge. Along with the desire to learn, there were also new sets of values which encouraged self- reliance and virtue. This meant that after peasants were no longer tied to surfs, because of the economy during the Renaissance, that they could focus on themselves, their wants, and their needs as well as their families; thus strengthening the empowerment of individualism. Over time, this increase on the emphasis on individualism transformed into the study of humanism. Humanistic ideology led people to turn to sources other than religious book, and without the development of the printing press, they wouldn’t have been able to do so.

Another major factor of the birth of humanism was the development of the printing press as it expanded the ability to retain knowledge and made it easier to access books. A printing invention, know as the printing press was created by Johannes Gutenberg around 1440 and led to long lasting effects on the world. As people during the renaissance were inspired to read and learn, it was made easier by the printing press. With the development of the printing press, a wide variety of books were created; thus ranging from religion to ancient literature and languages. These different genres helped give humanists they education they wanted by exposing them to new kinds of literature, they were able to learn new studies in math and science, and they as a result were able to receive the education they wanted. The father of humanism, Francesco Petrarch, started by first began collecting Roman manuscripts for the majority of his life to provide more knowledge on its history. Soon after, more humanists followers helped Petrarch restore the study of classical Greek and Latin and changed prevailing theory about education. The printing press allowed these discoveries to be shared and learned

by others, along with leading and expanding humanism. However the invention of the printing press was only important if the people wished to study knowledge, which was one of the many ways humanists thought.

A humanistic way of thinking is centralized around the idea of focusing on the individual, developing individuality, and thinking for one's self, rather than accepting general secular and religious ideas. Expansion on humanistic ideas also came from the Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution, where many philosophers explored the depth of reason in thinking. Francis Bacon was amongst the many well known philosophers during the time of the Enlightenment in Europe. Bacon introduced the inductive method, which is a way of thinking which stresses observation, reasoning, and experimenting to come to a general conclusion, instead of accepting the fact as is. Bacon's work inspired and influenced the work of Rene Descartes, also a philosopher and scientist during the Enlightenment. Descartes developed an inductive way of thinking to approach math and logic. Although many of the advancements Bacon, Descartes, and many others made seem to only pertain to philosophy, the sciences, and mathematics, but many of their methods and way of thinking can be used in everyday life. Martin Luther is a prominent example of a humanistic thinker. Luther did not accept or agree with many of the ideas of the Roman Catholic Church of the time period. His defiance and nailing of his 95 theses on the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church started the Protestant Reformation, which in the end led to many other Reformations and more branches of the Christian religion.

Humanism was also shown widely throughout many art pieces through the Renaissance and later eras. Many art pieces from 14th century Europe were no longer centered around the

church, much like how it was during the dark ages. Artists began to experiment and paint many different things on many different mediums. The quality of art greatly improved and were considered a delicacy. Artists were given credit, fame, and many different opportunities to show off their talent. The focus on art during the 14th century Renaissance allowed artists to develop their own style through humanistic thinking. Art allowed the artist to focus on the individual; what the individual wants, and what they are gifted in.

Humanistic thinking was jumpstarted by the 14th century Renaissance, but did not end along with the era. Renaissance art, and the printing press were amongst many of the ways that helped humanism spread throughout Europe. Humanism was also used by many scientists and philosophers during the Enlightenment and Scientific Revolutions, along with many of the Reformations during the 16th century in Europe. In the end, humanism is just focusing on individuality, doing what is right for the individual, and questioning the world around us.

4.2 Art and Patronage – Luke Todd and Ben Jung

During the Italian Renaissance, art and patronage exponentially altered the life. Varying families and nobility including the Pope and the Medici's all supported and were patronages of the arts. In this time period, these supporters led to the acceleration in the production of arts.

The Renaissance means a 'rebirth' and taking into account of all the changes, it is pretty fitting for the time. New ideas of humanism, new viewpoints on art, and lastly the overall increase in spirit to contribute all made the Renaissance unique. The time between 1300 and 1600 consisted of some of Europe's highs with Renaissance men like Leonardo da Vinci providing ideas in art and sciences. However, art was the main focus with the thousands of artists and millions in capital.

Art was a way of life during the time period. Just like how we watch televised programs, go on social media, and read the daily paper, art at the time period was more than a painting or sculpture. Art was used as a political, religious, cultural, and social statement. It was a device to strike a sense of strong emotion (fear, anger, joy, compassion, and love) into the audience.

Art was a big part of Renaissance culture, so being a patron to one was a big factor. Being a patron to art meant various things; it meant that you had power, influence, and wealth. To be considered as an "important" figure during the Renaissance it was necessary for the man to be a patron to art. The size and beauty of the art was directly correlated to the amount of power its patron had. Not only did the rich benefit from this concept, but the artists were able to fund their ventures.

An icon of the Italian Renaissance was the art and the amount of effort put into it. During this time period, people’s whole viewpoint was change with the introduction of humanism, the belief of individual virtue and praise, and the revival of old ideas. Both of these ideas also heavily impacted the Church. In Medieval Art, the whole subject was our hierarchy and a large emphasis on everybody looking holy. However, humanism was introduced to art and everything began to reflect the natural world and human emotions. The Church still owned the majority of power, but these new ideas started the roots of secular movements.

People of the society didn’t have the luxuries of art we have today. During the Renaissance, art was not only expensive to buy, but also very expensive to make. This resulted in an emergence of patrons, a person who funds another for a specific reason, in this case art. The Catholic Church, the Pope, and many more all donated money to painters like Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michelangelo. Although, the biggest patron of all included the wealthy families of Florence and most importantly

the Medici family. All of these donors spearheaded the art movements of the Renaissance and spread it all across Europe.

The Medici family was the most known for their patronage of the arts. The family itself was made up of wool merchants and bankers, allowing them to hold a lot of capital. Their bank, the Medici bank, allowed them to peak and become the wealthiest family in Europe. With artists knowing that Medici's were at their side, they were able to focus completely on their art without the worry of money. They allowed artists and architects to customize the city of Florence and influence the rest of Europe to do the same.

One of the Medici's favorite artists was Leonardo da Vinci. Not only was he was a master of the arts, but he was overall a Renaissance man. He was very individualistic in the sense that he was a self taught botanist, tried learning the human anatomy, and approached everything as a scientist. These viewpoints transferred over into his art as well. All of his works expressed his mood and emotions which forever influenced the future of art. Mona Lisa, his most popular artwork, still lives today and is deemed priceless due to its quality and influence.

Furthermore, the arts and the patronages produced at the time created controversy at the time. One main example of this is when the Pope Leo X used indulgence money to fund the renovation of the Saint Peter's Basilica. This project was a colossal art project. Although it was a large project, the Church was a patron

to this art project to further show the influence and wealth the Church carried. This later on caused a massive controversy that detrimentally harmed the Church by revealing its corruption.

Art was a major part of Renaissance culture. Art was not just a wall piece, but it was a tool or a device to announce something. This could not have happened without the rich becoming patrons to art and funding the artists. With the patrons paying for the art, artists had the freedom to create and explore.

5.1 Northern Europe and the Holy Roman Empire – Christine Ong and Alanna Cronk

The Northern Renaissance began when scholars, merchants, and lay piety began traveling from Italy, the center of the Renaissance, to northern Europe. As scholars spread their ideas and knowledge, a new Renaissance began in northern Europe, and a new lay religious movement began in the Netherlands. Feudalism was on the decline, and a focus of individualism and humanism began.

Printing Press' Influence

In the 14th and 15th centuries the demand for books began as people wanted access to education and literacy. During the late Middle Ages, numerous expansions to schools and university heavily impacted the literacy rate in the lay population. There was a high demand for books, which cost a fortune, so a new invention for cheaper paper was introduced and in 1468, Johannes Gutenberg invented printing with moveable type. Following this, books were produced much faster and had topics for the lay population and the scholarly population. New technology allowed more of the lay population to be educated and literate, and scholars to spread their expertise and popularize their viewpoints throughout Europe. Northern humanists created religious and educational reforms that they could disperse throughout Europe. Literacy had deeply affected everyone throughout Europe and the print revolution allowed anyone who was literate a strong authority. Rulers in both church and state who had previously ruled over an ignorant population now had to be concerned of the now educated population who could realize that there were faults in their rule; however, print became an influential and

persuasive tool for religious and political purposes. Kings could now persuade and brainwash people through words in text, and clergy-men could produce many indulgences and pamphlets.

Erasmus

Desiderius Erasmus illustrates the impact of the printing press through his printed works in which he gained fame by spreading his religious and educational reforms. He was a lifelong Catholic who wanted change in the church before the reformers of the Reformation created them. Erasmus made a living through tutoring children how to speak and learn manners through reading short Latin dialogues called Colloquies. They had satires on religious dogmatism and superstition. Erasmus wanted to conjoin the ideals of humanity and morality with the ideals of Christian love and piety. Erasmus edited the works of the Church Fathers and produced a Greek edition of the New Testament in 1516, then added a translation in 1519. Martin Luther then used both of Erasmus' works when he translated the New Testament to German in 1522.

Humanism

Another key characteristic of the renaissance was humanism. Humanism was a field of thought brought about ad explored during this time that was optimistic of human potential and had a goal of progress and reform. It was a revival of classical culture, arts and text highlighting the humanities, education and models. In order to set goals and inspire this progress the people would look to ideals rather than to real life to always have something to keep in strive for. To set this change in to motion humanism places value of education, especially that of the liberal arts. The Northern renaissance here was distinct from the Italian because they focused on religious education. The reason for this being their location. The center of Catholicism or rather, the pope, was located in Italy during this time, something the Northern countries obviously did not have. Northern humanists such as Erasmus felt Christianity was important, and being so distant from the religious epicenter, Northern humanism took advantage of this

by reforming piety. This came in sharp contrast to Italy's social means of humanistic reform. The religious reform brought about here came alongside the Protestant Reformation, fanning flames to issues between Catholics and Protestants placing importance on living a simple holy life.

Art was another integral part of renaissance and Northern are certainly has a distinct flavor. The religious nature of humanism sowed its face in art here with common motifs including biblical scenes as well as portraits and domestic interiors. Separate from Italian styles the North also embraced gothic themes. Popular mediums were fresco, sculpture, architecture and stain glass works. However, artists in the north were less numerous than that of Italy because unlike them, the North did not have the wealthy merchants to fund their arts.

The Northern renaissance, though started by the same spark had distinct characteristic rom that of the Italian renaissance. From the revolutionary invention of the printing press which allowed for knowledge to better flow to the pious humanistic influences of art and education, the Northern renaissance left its mark on Europe.

6.1 Northern Humanism – Anushka Pandya and Ashley Williams

There were two different Renaissances in Europe. Both generally did the same thing and were the same, but there were some differences. So, here are some basic facts about the Northern Renaissance and then the Italian Renaissance. Firstly, both were religious, but the Italian had more of an impression made by the Holy Roman Empire than the Northern experienced. Meanwhile, the Northern emphasized non-secularism, but the Italian had very strict secularism. Both Renaissances exacerbated the downfall of feudalism in Europe. The Italian wanted control, law and order, deep historical scholars instead of practical thinkers, and wished to revive Greek studies. On the other hand, the Northern promoted education and academic freedom, had increased literacy rates due to the printing press (which was also used for political propaganda), witnessed religious reforms that led to the English Reformation, and experienced a surge in economic growth.

The Northern Renaissance was influenced by the Italian Renaissance. The Northern originated due to the cultural diffusion due to northern students going to Italy to study and then coming back with new ideas and ideals. Also, the quest for knowledge and the new artistic

and engineering techniques were brought to Northern Europe and blossoming from there into its own Renaissance.

The Northern Renaissance influenced Germany, England, France, and Spain. Northern Humanism in these countries stirred educational and religious reform.

First, German humanism was fathered by Rudolf Agricola who introduced Italian learning toe the Germans. German humanism appeared as hostile towards anything against Germany's type of humanism; especially Roman culture. The Reuchlin Affair unified a reform-minded Germany. This event was similar to Martin Luther's posting of his 95 theses. Meaning, that when such incident occurred the Germans rushed to defend the person as to protect a scholar.

Furthermore, England was influenced by Italian learning, but was altered by English scholars and merchants. Lectures by renowned scholars marked a maturation period of humanism in England. For example, John Colet patronized humanist studies for the young and promoted religious reform. Due to the acts of King Henry VIII, humanism in England was prepared in a way for the English Reformation.

Even more so, France invaded Italy which allowed Italy to influence educational and religious reforms in France. France was the influenced by many young-minded reformers. Later on, the reformer John Calvin was influenced by the ways of French humanism.

Lastly, Spain entered into a service for the Catholic Church. The religion in Spain was controlled by its king. Religious tracts were translated and were supposed to reform clerical life

and better direct lay piety. Spain remained strictly Catholic until after the Protestant Reformation.

Northern Humanism was depicted as a time of religious growth and prosperity. There were many leaders that brought righteousness of humanistic ideals including the father of Northern Humanism, Erasmus. There was also great reform of humanism in Germany, England and France. Education and knowledge was also now identified and deemed as important.

Humanism stressed the importance of human values and goodness of individuals. The father of Northern Humanism was Erasmus who was an educational as well as religious reformist and spread the impact of the printing press. He was not very wealthy and earned his way through life by tutoring the youth. He believed in teaching Latin scripts which would enable his students to speak and write well. While he did all of these common activities, his ultimate goal was to illustrate the combination of humanistic ideals and Christianity and present it to society. He was an idealist, so he revealed all the Christian scriptures and sources in their original form. Erasmus if known as the leader of Northern Humanism who spread beliefs based on Christian and humanistic values.

Northern Humanism emerged through not much interaction from the Italian Renaissance. Humanism displayed human achievement through Christian values, Erasmus's teachings and the spread of the idea through the printing press. Many countries adapted this type of humanism as Italian humanism did not spread to this part of the world. Humanism includes idealistic views that were promoted and praised in this time period.

 7.1 The Portuguese lead the way – Jack Caron and Maile Mayer

Before the Voyages of Discovery, the people of Medieval and Renaissance Europe had no notion of the existence of other people. The Americas were yet to be discovered, and only some of Africa was known to Europeans. The people that they knew of in and around Africa they rarely interacted. This was due to the harshness of the seas and lack of maritime knowledge, and the height of the mountains separating the people of Europe from people of other continents. In today's history class, we learn mainly about Christopher Columbus, so called "Discoverer of the Americas" but what nation really began the search for new territories and quest for gold and glory? For that was what the voyages were really about – power through gold, slaves, control of trade routes, or other means of power that would set nations apart. Seventy Seven years before Christopher Columbus set foot on the Americas, the Portuguese were making voyages to Africa. Their goal was to establish a trade route from their homeland, Portugal, to the rich spices and silks in the land of India. Their rivals of the time were their powerful neighbors, the Spaniards, the rulers of the sea, England, and the powerhouse inland, France. Through this trade route they could gain an enormous economical advantage, leading to possible domination of the continent. They would later need help, of course, from the Church. Lead by Prince Henry "the Navigator", they also sought to save the souls of the Muslims and pagans who had no knowledge of Christ. They were also in search of gold and slaves, but a major point of their voyages was to gain knowledge of the seas and establish a trade route with Asia. They accomplished their goal, beginning a trade route that wrapped around Africa leading to Asia's widely popular spice markets. There are similarities here - like Christopher Columbus and the Spaniards, the Portuguese also sought an over-seas route to Asia. Many opportunities and riches presented themselves to those who had the easiest access to the glories of Asia. Spices were highly desired among Europeans because of their very bland diet, but also because some spices

were used as preservatives. Portuguese ships also delivered 150,000 slaves to Europe, using their access to grain, horses, and finished goods to trade with the tribe leaders. The first voyages of discovery were slow and methodical, because although a new trade route would allow the Portuguese and other European nations to bypass the Muslim Ottoman monopoly of Asian trade, the route was new territory and was a definite challenge with the technology they had at the time. A major point of the Voyages of Exploration was to allow Europe to gain ground on their eastern enemies, the Muslims. Portuguese explorers were granted all the spoils of war from the coasts of Africa along their route by the pope.. This included gold, slaves, goods, land, and other riches that were meant to give the Portuguese and the Church a sort of advantage over the Muslims. The Church hoped that the explorations would lead to mass conversions to the Christian faith. The trade routes established by the Portuguese started first with Bartholomew Dias, who first rounded the Cape of Good Hope at the yip of Africa in 1487. 10 years later, Portugal was competed with the Arabs and Venetians for control over the spice trade routes when Vasco de Gama made it all the way to the shores of India. The Portuguese and their quest for a trade route to India sparked all the other nations of Europe to follow suit.

8.1 New World Resources – Mikaela Maglaque

The Age of Discovery led Europe to receive various resources from the New World that formulated change. Crops, spices, plants, and diseases were brought and spread throughout Europe.

Syphilis was a disease that made its way to Europe because of the sailors and explorers that carried it. Although the disease was not life threatening, it had impacted many individuals. Crops such as yams, rice, chili, and corn altered the diet of Europeans and revolutionized agriculture. These crops resolved the problem of starvation for many and it led to an increase in population.

Since there was an increase in new products, Europe had raised their taxes. Inflation became an economic issue because it had escalated the prices of everyday items and taxes on the people. Peasants opposed this inflation and had plenty revolts.

The new crops that were brought were farmed in numerous places in Europe. Many landowners were peasants that farmed crops such as yams, rice, and corn. To improve the ways of farming, crop rotation was introduced by Charles "Turnip" Townshend. Crop rotation became popularized because it reduced soil erosion and increased soil fertility for the farmers.

8.2 Spanish Empires – Nicholas Waltman and Benjamin Lee

The Spanish were people of great power and had an outstanding navy, but was a country of religion and exploration. Many famous men that we call the pioneers of colonization and exploration were funded or were from Spain: Hernan Cortes, the Spanish conquistador responsible for discovering the Aztecs, and Christopher Columbus who we praise with being the man who "discovered" America. Spain's navy was a force to be feared and for a time not were only were they rich with monetary goods and luxuries, but also with culture and religion. However, they didn't start like this, all great things had a beginning.

Spain was had several influences in the creation of itself as a nation. The Iberians and Celts were perhaps some of the earliest settlers of Spain and the Celts and the Iberians the Celtiberians laid the groundwork for Spain to grow. As the Celts and Iberians came from the north, at around the same time, and similar to the Iberians the Phoenicians brought their own technology and innovations to Spain. Specifically iron technology which until that time would have been out of many society's reach because they didn't have the tech to smelt iron. However the Phoenicians were later forced out by the Carthaginians who later came into conflict with Rome through the Punic Wars. After losing to Rome in the First Punic War, Hannibal attempted to invade Rome by crossing through the Alps. He then proceeded to fail his second invasion

during the Second Punic War. He was then forced to flee and was pushed all the way to North Africa.

The Romans now controlled Spain attempting to Romanize the entire land and they successfully managed to bring down some of the rebellious tribes such as the Basques within 200 years. However, the Romans were not entirely successful in their endeavor, the Basques, while they may have been subjugated for the time being were never truly Romanized. There were also various insubordinations throughout Spain: eight-year revolt led by the shepherd-turned-guerrilla Virathius in the west and the centre from around and the siege of Numancia near Soria. By AD 50 Spain had reached Pax Romana, what could be considered one of the most stable and peaceful times while the Romans were in charge of Spain. Spain had gone from many separate tribes into a nation controlled by Rome. Spain was divided by the Romans into 3 regions/provinces: Baetica (most of Andalucía plus southern Extremadura and southwestern Castilla-La Mancha), with its capital at Corduba (Córdoba); Lusitania (Portugal and northern Extremadura), with its capital at Augusta Emerita (Mérida), the greatest Roman city on the peninsula; and Tarraconensis (the rest), with its capital at Tarraco (Tarragona). Rome did more than just split Spain into segments, they introduced: road systems, aqueducts, theatres, amphitheaters, circuses, baths, and a new legal code to abide by. It also brought the Jewish people into Spain, and Spain gave back to Rome providing: gold, grains, wines, silver, and other precious metals. This beautiful age was not meant to last after the Germanic tribes, notably the Franks and the Alemanni began to head toward the Pyrenees.

The Visigoths, one of the many Germanic tribes that invaded eventually sacked Rome itself, and made Spain their home. However, the Spanish people still lived their daily lives and for the most part ran their own country. The Visigoths time in Spain was short as the Muslims

saw and opportunity and swept in with their own religion (Islam). The Visigoths were strained as they were hard pressed with internal conflict with the aristocracy and disease was rampant within their kingdoms. That is what allowed for the Muslim invasion of Spain, the weakened Visigoths and internal conflict. The Muslims held on to Spain for a long time, around 6 centuries. However, they met opposition as they spread throughout Spain, bringing their religion and culture with them. The Muslims set their center of command in what was Cordoba to Seville, to Granada. However, much like the Romans the Muslims brought their own improvements, like the turning of Spain into a more culturally rich country, and improving irrigation and new foods: oranges, lemons, peaches, sugar cane and rice to name a few. They did not attempt to completely transform the countries, like how the Romans had tried to Romanize all of Spain, they allowed the Jewish and the Christians to live in peace, the Jews in particular flourished, but the Christians were required to play taxes. Even though it seemed all peaceful on the inside, the Muslim settlers were not all comfortable with each other. In particular, the Berbers were known for making several disruptions and disputes as they often broke out in rebellion against the upper class. Later in Cordoba, astronomy, medicine, mathematics and botany flourished and one of the great Muslim libraries was established in the city. The current ruler Abd ar-Rahman III’s court was frequented by Jewish, Arab and Christian scholars. That peace between religions and people was soon to be destroyed.

In the 10th century Cordoban general Almanzor began to savagely attack the Northern Christians persecuting, killing, and enslaving them. In fact, he destroyed one of their Churches, the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela and then forced his new Christian slaves to take the remains of their church back the mosques and incorporate those parts. After his death the caliphate dissolved into chaos and anarchy which led to a Civil War separating the once unified

country into many small kingdoms. The Almoravid invasion fixed all that once again uniting Spain under a common banner once again. That would not last long, the Christians aimed to finally reclaim Spain during the Reconquista, to finally force the Muslims out. It was a messy process that created may Christion states that were at war with each other as much as they were fighting with the Muslims, but ultimately were able to oust the Muslims. Much later as Spain became a thoroughly Christian country, Spain sought to enforce that, hence the Spanish Inquisition. The Inquisition was responsible for perhaps 12, 000 deaths over 300 years, 2000 of them in the 1480s. It focused initially on conversos (Jews who had converted to Christianity), accusing many of continuing to practice Judaism in secret. They forced the expulsion of the Jewish who were not persecuted or executed. The Jews had the option of conversion or to leave, and as many as 200,000 Jews ended up leaving Spain and those who did not leave were converted. The Muslims were not left alone either, they had mandatory mass baptisms, and burnt Islamic books and banned Arabic. Again, like the Jews, they were given the option of expulsion or conversion, and again many of them chose to convert, however unlike the Jews were never totally assimilated and so were expelled out of the country despite their conversion.

After the Inquisition Spain hit their Golden Age, exploration, new inventions and ideals, a booming economy, new materials and goods, more culture enriching, all in all it made Spain better stronger country. After the revival of the old rulers through the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon (1452-1516) and Isabella of Castile (1451-1504), eventually brought stability to both kingdoms. They funded explorers like Christopher Columbus, and Hernan Cortes worked for Spain in exploration. Cortes was a conquistador who was responsible for discovering the Aztecs and then destroying, but not before exploiting them out of their riches and goods. Columbus did so, but in a much subtler way. He originally left in hopes of finding a new way to get to Asia, but

found the Americas instead, but believed he was at the Indies. However, like Cortes, Columbus was able to get materials and respect of the natives even though he terrorized them according to historical reports and also exploited and enslaved them like Cortes. They both brought back new goods to Spain and luxuries, new riches, like gold and silver. These luxuries and goods also included: Cacao, tobacco, sugar, corn, turkeys, potato's. These discoveries came in quick succession and with the influx of new goods, allowed for new trade, and for plenty of economic growth. Spain had now become an economically rich, politically and religiously unified country that would stand strong for years, as not only with economic growth but had on of the strongest navies at that time the Grand Armada included the following: 34 warships, 163 armed merchant vessels, 30 flyboats, 22 galleons of Portugal and Castile, 108 armed merchant vessels (including 4 war galleasses of Naples). The Spanish would remain as one of the politically strongest and economically strongest countries during their time.

In the end Spain became one of the strongest countries even after their Golden Age was over, rich in culture and was a rich country as well. They started as a disorganized country overruled by great empires, but eventually made their stand finally forcing the Muslims out of their country and making their mark. Through exploration and through culture and religion Spain stands as a country with a rich history and stands as a modern tourist destination.

8.3 European Impact – Kellen B, Eric B

GGG meaning God, Glory, and Gold became the most prominent reasons for any explorer during the age of European exploration to search for new lands. Exploiting the newly explored Americas became a primary source of achieving these goals economically. The main ways that Europeans were able to do this was through mining, agriculture, and labor servitude. Conquistadores of the Americas valued wealth over anything else as they rampaged through the native's lands. Mining silver became an important source of income for these explorers, and it funded the crown with 1/5 of the profits. Extraction of this silver and many other types of metals catalyzed the rise of mercantilism with countries such as Spain receiving these while providing settlers and other resources to the New World. A major impact on Europe from this was that it helped start the Industrial Revolution with this newfound wealth and access to metals for Western Europe. In addition, it caused a need for labor servitude in both the New World and Europe. Many slaves from Africa were brought back to Europe in order to provide the necessary work force for many of the new inventions during this time. Emergence of the encomienda allowed for landowners in the Americas to use natives as workers on their plantations with the rights of slaves. Many natives were forced to fulfill a Spanish monarchy eventually began to fear the possible power grab by the encomienda owners causing them to be shut down. Haciendas became the Spanish version of a plantation and produced food for urban areas and leather for machinery devices.

Important words to know:

Conquistadors: Spanish conquerors who were given permission from the monarch to claim land in the Americas

Hacienda: a large area of land owned by a person born in Spain or of any sort of Spanish descent

Encomienda: A grant given to landowners in the Americas by the Spanish monarch to use a set number of natives as a source of labor

Repartimiento: An arrangement of required labor for natives to complete that often led to their death due to harsh working conditions

The Impact on Europe

Discoveries by Columbus and many other consequent explorers led to a change in thinking in the people of Europe who now believed that long-standing concepts were able to be challenged because even their entire view of the world had changed. New types of groups also grew to protest unfair treatment of the natives. The European economy expanded massively due to the newly introduced luxuries such as spice and gold. This also lead to inflation of about 2% per year. The new large amounts of wealth among European monarchs and private entrepreneurs enabled them to fund new research and invest in industries such as mining, printing, textiles, shipping, and munitions. In the city of Wittenberg, Germany, the cost of clothing and food nearly doubled between 1519 and 1540.

The Church in Spanish America

Roman Catholic priest joined Spanish explorers on their trips to the New World. The priest followed Erasmus’s concept of the “philosophy of Christ” to spread Christianity in the New World. They also wanted to spread European values to the New World along with religion. Tensions rose between the natives and the Spanish friars trying to convert them. Bartolome de Las Casas, a Dominican, criticized the clergy for their idea that dominance was needed to convert the natives. His remarks and campaign resulted in royal regulations to protect natives after 1550. Las Casas's writing inspired the emergence of the "Black Legend" which described all Spanish treatment of the natives to be cruel and inhumane. The "Black Legend" rattled Native American leaders and hurt the Spaniards reputation. Emperors of native civilizations such as the Aztects demanded criminal persecution of Spanish conquistadors and friars who harassed and mistreated the people of their empire. Toward the end of the 16th century, the religious institute in Spanish America built by the Spanish friars had become a status quo for American colonies. Although some individual Spanish priests defended rights of the indigenous population of America, the Spanish elites and the colonial church continued to exploit the natives for economic and religious prosperity of their own. By the late 18th century the Roman Catholic Church had become the most conservative power in the Latin American Colonies.

9.2 Martin Luther, John Calvin, and the Reformers – Hana Kim and Carey Bash

Martin Luther and the German Reformation

Martin Luther, a German member of the Order of the Hermits of Saint Augustine, was a well known critic of the practices of the corrupt Catholic Church along with most of the population of Germany during the late Middle Ages. Germany lacked nationalism, but the individual people collectively were united under their disapproval of the impious papacy. Luther's beliefs were founded on his rejection of the “righteousness of God” and instead applying the idea of “justification by faith alone” or sola fide. He also boldly contradicted the teachings of the Church through the thought that good deeds should be done from a willingness to help others, not to guarantee salvation, instead simply believing in God would save people from damnation.

Indulgences, a main source of revenue for the Church, were fees imposed by priests to relieve people of their own or dead relatives' sins. These bought redemptions were originally given to soldiers who couldn’t repent fully before going into battle. In 1343, Pope Clement VI professed that the Church had an unlimited amount of good deeds they could distribute and Pope Sixtus IV in 1476 expanded their uses to include being able to prevent serving time in purgatory for unforgiven sins. Pope Leo X subsequently reestablished indulgences in 1517 to fund the Church and Archbishop Albrecht from accumulated debt. In Luther's ninety-five theses which exposed the corrupt Church, he largely objected the statement of John Tetzel, a preacher of indulgences, that people could pay for salvation and declared it to be unholy.

Once Luther's ideas were distributed, he became the forefront of the rebellion against the papacy. Due to the Church's need to establish power and dominance over the insubordinate people, they charged Luther with heresy and were prepared to persecute him when Emperor Maximilian I died and drew attention away from the now seemingly insignificant case of Martin

Luther. In the struggle to gain the available power, the pope favored Francis I, but Charles I of Spain was ultimately chosen by the seven Hapsburg and Fugger electors out of the nine German princes who determine the new leader. Following his rise to power granted by these electors, he was forced into appeasing them by giving settlements from Spain which aided Germany including the reinstitution of the Council of Regency.

During the period of the new emperor being chosen, Luther gallantly opposed the faultlessness of the pope and his subjects and shifted to a view that declared the Bible to be the sole ruler of faith. He further proved his opposition through supporting John Huss, a man executed for heresy. In addition, he published three documents which solidified his thoughts; Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, Babylonian Captivity of the Church, and Freedom of a Christian which described, respectively, the need for reform, the presence of unbiblical traditions, and sola fide. In 1520, he was finally excommunicated and banned, although he still furthered his studies by translating the Bible into German from 1521 to 1522.

10.1 Martin Luther, John Calvin – Dhyan Ranchhod and Justin Kung

The Age of Reformation, which occurred during the sixteenth century, established a rebellion against the views of the Catholic Church. They disagreed with what the church did to take advantage of the people and saw the meanings of religion in a different light. These irreconcilable differences led to the development of a variety of religious views across multiple countries.

Martin Luther, a German theologian, wrote his ninety-five theses, which molded the foundation for the Protestant Reformation, in response to the church and their corrupt ways of swindling the poor into buying indulgences for forgiveness. He held a firm belief that humans were expected to perform good deeds because it was the ethical thing to do.

Huldrych Zwingli, leader of the Swiss Reformation, held ideology similar to Martin Luther, but questioned some key points, such as differences over the Eucharist. He objected the employment of Swiss citizens in foreign armies, and became a critic of the mercenary system. He took the tile of the People's Priest and preached his interpretation of the Words of God through sermons given to the townspeople.

Dhyan's

Questions

1) How was Calvinism different towards the Catholic Church then Lutheranism?

2) What impact did John Calvin have on the Protestant Church?

3) Why had John Calvin decided to go against the church?

4) How had the 95 thesis affected the Catholic church?

5) Why had Martin Luther come out with the 95 theses?

John Calvin was a French Theologian, Pastor, and scholar during the Protestant Reformation during the early sixteenth century. John Calvin had advanced the movement that Martin Luther had sparked. He had created a Protestant theology that was based on scripture from the beliefs and ideas of protestants. He had changed the views and culture of many people through a scholastic and humanist tradition. He had followed the beliefs of Martin Luther the justification was by faith rather then deeds which later he had created the "doctrines of grace". The new dominant force that led the Protestant reformation was Calvinism. Calvinism was

Protestant Theological system or belief that was created by John Calvin and his successors . Their system was based on the concept that everything was normal and was based on Gods word. It was the religious ideology that advocated resistance in France and had developed Luther's "doctrine of faith" alone into the grace of god. Calvinism had prospered through out Europe to disconnected parts. Calvin was the part of the Reformation that later had splintered Catholic Europe.

In conclusion, John Calvin was a major key during the Protestant reformation in the separation of the Catholic church. He had created Calvinism which had later led to the fall of the church. Calvin had changed the views and cultures of many which led to a wider broader way of thinking. His theology prospered in Germany and later spread through out the whole of Europe.

The Protestant Reformation was referred as a rupture from the Roman Catholic Church that was initiated from reformers such as Martin Luther, Huldrych Zwingli, and John Calvin. This had occurred during the early 16th century. There were many Protestant Reformers that consisted of statesmen, church men, and theologians. During this Germany had diversified and risen due to Lutheranism and advancement of John Calvin in the future. The reformation had started when Martin Luther has criticized the Catholic church of selling indulgences. In 1517 Martin Luther came out with the 95 theses disputing against the selling of indulgences. The 95 theses had crippled the church and adapted the views and culture of many. People had learned that deeds payed to the church was not a way to get rid of their sins.

In conclusion, reformers such as Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Huldrych Zwingli had shaped the Protestant reformation. The fall of the Catholic church had opened people views and minds and led to the Renaissance. Overall, the protestant reformers had fought for their beliefs and in the future it payed off.

11.1 Efforts at Reform – Aidee Gonzales and Jessica Gomez

The protestant reformation was a shock to many people, but it didn't seem so for the Catholic church; rather, The Catholic Church seemed more so outraged instead of worried, the one thing they did in fact dread was that there would be an expansion of the protestants, which is just what was happening. With Lutheranism and Calvinism slowly stripping away their followers due to their efforts being brought to light, the church had to act fast in an attempt to redeem themselves, with this, to make sure they did not exacerbate the lowering loyalty of the people further, but do the opposite.The efforts of the Catholic church to head towards a reformation were influenced by the previous protestant reformation that had occurred in England around the time of the reign of King Henry VIII. The Catholic reformation came about with many Catholics bringing about new ideas that would prove to consolidate the faith of the people in the church itself. One of the movements that was advocated was the Theatines which wanted to support the higher leaders of the church that agreed with the reform for the church, this act was orchestrated by a bishop who would later be Pope Paul IV, who helped establish it, he being the co-founder. Though this did not really affect their followers, so the church also took steps to demonstrate that they cared for their pious followers. The pope encouraged the issuing of the Capuchins, which referred back to the original teachings of Saint Francis, this did in fact appeal to the lower-class followers, which was indeed what they were heading for. Several more movements were sent forward, one of them was the Barnabites, working forth to repair all the damage that had been done in Italy due to war, in all aspects.

With Catholic reform came forth new ideals. One of which was rights, education included within this. There was a new focus within the church for education, which actually focused on women, women of all classes. The order of the Ursulines abolished the previous ways of the church that had no focus on education but to follow God blindly. Instead, there was a focus on education; however, this was not just any education, but religious education. The Orations was another order that brought forth an emphasize on different types of art for the church, such as music and literature. One of which who was included within this group was Giovanni Perluigi da Palestrina, a renown musician and hymnist. Though these small changes that proceeded towards an inner reformation did not help the church much and were quit weak, at this point, the church required a higher form of redemption, something that would indeed show that the church was still organized, and apart from that, that it truly appealed to it's followers, that it was worth reverting back to.

Perhaps one of the greatest acts that emerged during this period of Catholic reform was the order of the Jesuits, of which was not even ushered forth by a church official, it was created by a man by the name of Ignatius of Loyola. Ignatius of the Loyola sought to bring forth an order to the Catholic church that would appeal to the people who liked certain portions of the teaching of Martin Luther and John Calvin, the theological ideas. He desired to take certain ideas from Humanism and create a reformed Catholicism that would indeed appeal to powerful people, political and economically powerful, that is.

Ignatius of Loyola believed that Catholic followers should indeed follow their religion blindly, but not in that way to the point of manipulation. The Jesuits set forth to tell people to strengthen their churches, and what also came forth was the slight tolerance of small sins, that is, were they for a good cause.What he wanted people to do was to have faith in the hierarchy of the

church as well as the spiritual portion of the church, such as god himself. He did not think that they should question the church, and that if they could do this, it would display the discipline as well as the self-control that the people had. There was an emphasis in his teachings of the importance of this faith and control. Mysticism as well as traditional spirituality were given the credit that they deserved through his explanations. These teachings of his brought back many protestants, this was especially so in Germany as well as Austria.

Soon the Catholic church recognized the society established by Ignatius of Loyola. A few years later, under the force of Emperor Charles the V, Pope Paul III formed the Council of Trent, which is said to be the beginning of the counter-reformation. This council discussed issues such as corrupt bishops and priests, indulgences and other things related to the dislike and misuse of the church. The church continued to re-establish their beliefs and ideals. During the reign of Pope Leo X, the reformation of the church intensified; his campaign was to reconstruct the St. Peter's Basilica by supporting the use of indulgences. However, the Catholic church responded with a swift change of reform resurfacing the Council of Constance, which supported humanism, devotionalism, and legalism. At the same time bishops being appointed for political reasons were no longer tolerated by the church.

Furthermore, what continued and ended the Catholic reformation were the religious wars that spread throughout Europe like the plague. During these wars, different rulers set out strict order for the catholic church. Catherine de Medici had played sides with the Huguenots and the Guises, she eventually supported the Guises which led to the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. Meanwhile the daughter of King Henry the VII, Mary Tudor enforced a strict catholic rule on England for a period of time. Her rule broadcasted the catholic church and their beliefs. She executed many protestants such as Thomas Cranmer, Hugh Latimer, and John Hooper. Another

Catholic ruler that dominated lands would be Phillip the II of Spain; he attempted to conquer the Netherlands. As a result the Netherlands held a campaign against Spain until the Catholic and Protestant provinces came together against Spain in the Pacification of Ghent.

Ultimately what had really brought peace to not only the Catholic Church, but to almost every religion, was the Thirty Years War. It went through four stages; The Bohemian Period, The Danish Period, The Swedish Period, and The Swedish-French Period. The most deadly stage would considerably be the final stage. French, Swedish, and Spanish soldiers issued chaos throughout Germany killing one third of the population. During that stage of war religious issues overruled political ones. Afterward, the Treaty of Westphalia ultimately ended Ferdinand's Edict of Restitution and brought reverence to all religions, including the peace to the catholic church.

11.3 Baroque Art and Mannerism – Victoria Nunez, Lexi Werner

Seventeenth century Baroque art was the repercussion of the resplendent Scientific Revolution and Age of Absolutism. Many monarchs have emerged during these periods, inducing several artists to incorporate leaders such as King Louis XIV. A favored technique used in composing Baroque arts was the handling of Tenebrism, which is the approach of using sensational contrasts between lights and darks. As for figures painted, they usually acquired oddly positioned limbs, as well as twisted, wrenched posing. Facial expressions of these figures illustrate extreme emotion, enough to entice viewers into ciphering the story behind the Baroque painting. In addition, these painting typically displayed drastic stories and events of the time period. Two contrasting categories of Baroque arts, or several types of style characterization, are the secular and non-secular paintings. Baroque art took place around the realization of heliocentricism, sparking many secular thoughts among individuals, including artists.

One of the most acclaimed paintings of Baroque art is "Girl with a Pearl Earring" by Johannes Vermeer. In this painting, one may evidently observe the utmost use of contrast between lights on darks within the figure and dark background. Her facial expression is not that of a plain one, but exhibits a sort of shocked trait. One may want to know the story behind the

painting. Another example of this is "The Calling of St Matthew", a masterpiece by Michelangelo Caravaggio.

The term Baroque was used to pinpoint a variety of styles such as painting, architecture, and sculpting. The type of art was pioneered in the seventeenth century. At this time, Naturalistic ways emerged in Baroque art rather than a specific idealized approach. Secularism and non-secularism were both publicized within Baroque art forms. Scenes from the bible were quite often displayed as well.

Mannerism itself had commenced from the Italian High Renaissance, being in the early to late sixteenth century. The term derived from the vocable "maniera". In comparison to Baroque art, a prime facet of Mannerism is the melodramatic poses proposed by the painted figures. The art style customarily uses tormented facial expressions for people sculptured or painted, but can also acquire impassive expressions. Since the art is based on personal style, one may notice the strange abnormality in specific works of art. Contrasting cohesion and normality, Mannerism tends to charm the viewer. Luminous colors such as pinks, orange green and violet are generally present in paintings rather than calm toned colors.

"Madonna with the Long Neck" composed by Parmigianino, is an ideal example that adduces the oddly positioned poses of the human figures as well as the lucid colors popular within Mannerism. "The Deposition of the Cross", an altarpiece by Pontormo very distinctly depicts the afflicted faces of the figures. Pink and green are profoundly vibrant in this piece.

12.1 The King’s Affair Rebekkah Chapman and Camille P.

The French Wars of Religion mainly occurred from 1562 to 1598. Although the discriminatory treatment and bad attitudes started several years before. Most of the wars and events were not completely about religion but about power struggles between families after a weakened monarchy. Religions turned into straight politics and fear pushed leaders to do crazy things. Ultimately these political battles projected the Protestants into a vicious struggle for simple survival against a long standing, corrupt system of religion.

The first wave of Protestant persecution began in France after the army from Emperor Charles V in the battle of Pavia captured the French king, Francis I. The second wave came ten years on October 18 1534 when Protestants spread anti-Catholic propaganda in Paris. The government responded with mass arrests of the offenders. In 1540 the Edict of Fontainebleau was signed and enforced. This opened up the Huguenots to the Inquisition, a often vicious form on combating hearsay from the Catholic Church. Then just eleven years in 1551 the Edict of Chateaubriand came into effect. This laid a harsh foundation for the Protestants and would eventually lead to more persecution and harsh treatment from their own government, the same government meant to protect them.

Around this time power was shifted from France to Spain after the end of the Habsburg-Valois War which was resolved with the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis. Back in France the monarchy was substantially weakened by the death of Henry II and the promotion of his son Francis II. Francis II was just fifteen years old and sick, his reign lasted just a year and left the country in a bitter power struggle between the Bourbons, Guises and Montmorency-Chatillons. Just like we know from other countries, power struggles never end well and often torture the helpless population the most.

The Guises from Eastern France gained power over the weak Francis II and this led to them having great power with the monarchy before the country even knew what was happening. The other two powerful families developed sympathy for the Huguenots and this would lead to extreme tension. Louis I Bourbon and Gaspard de Coligny Montmorency-Chatillon became leaders of the resistance and attempted to carry out vicious plans towards the monarchy. Over the next few years about two-fifths of the aristocracy became Huguenots. Calvinism appealed to many people across the population pyramid and added to the resistance against the Guise French monarchy. The protestants religious organization would eventually merge with the Conde and Coligny military. This inspired resistance but some started to question the religious side of Calvinism. Never the less, Calvinism became very important to many aristocrats eventual political goals and desire for power.

All of this chaos happened over just a year and eventually the long-awaited death of Francis II happened in 1560 and Catherine de Medicis became regent queen for her young son. Her goal was to preserve the monarchy therefore she tried to bring the Protestants and Catholics together. Just two years later in 1562 she produced the edict

of January and gave Protestants the right to publicly worship outside of towns. This was a huge step but was destroyed after the Duke of Guise massacred a Protestant congregation and thus the wars of religion began. This threw the regent queen under Guise control.

Karma hit back and the Duke of Guise was assassinated during the first war between 1562 and 1563. Conflict resumed again in 1568 and August 1570 leaving Conde dead and handed leadership to Cologny, luckily for the Protestants he was much more skilled with military strategy. The Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1570 ended the third war and granted religious freedom to the Huguenots within their territory. Queen Catherine strived to keep both sides content and equal but Charles IX, her son, became influenced by Coligny. She rightfully feared this relationship because it led to the French invading the Netherlands in support of Dutch Protestants. This was a major problem because it put France in direct conflict with the recently powerful Spain.

On August 22, 1572 the Bartholomew's Day Massacre took place which murdered about 3,000 Protestants and the infamous Coligny. Catherine supported this out of fear of Coligny's power and even convinced her son that he was up to no good and was planning something horrible. Over in Spain the officials loved the news and celebrated. Since France was locked into a bloody internal war they posed no threat to Spain. This event turned a few political struggles to an international fight.

\* Henry II was mortally wounded during the celebration of the marriage of the thirteen year old daughter of Phillip II and Charles V

12.2 The New Church of England – Jessica Becerra

During the 16th century, a disintegration between King Henry VII and the Pope Julius II caused England to diffuse from the Roman Catholic Church, which changed the religion of England forever. This controversy was due to King Henrys wish to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon when she failed to produce a male heir. King Henry believed that his and Catherine's marriage was cursed by God due to her many miscarriages and stillbirths.When Pope Julius refused to annul their marriage the king decided to take matters into his own hands thus causing him to convey the 7 year session known as the Reformation Parliament. His choice to part from the church may have been impacted by Martian Luther and his "95 theses" of 1517 which was a completion of objections and accusations against the Catholic Church.

In January 1531, the Convocation (legislative assembly that represents English clergy) publicly declared King Henry VII as head of the Church of England "as far as the laws of Christ allow". Parliament published its official objection against the church, ranging from alleged indifferences to the excessive number of religious holidays. In February 1533, parliament named the king the

highest court of appeal for all English subjects. After these many changes conducted by parliament it changed the national religion. Subsequently this change allowed him to annul his marriage and get married to his new wife Anne Boleyn, although some residents did not fully recognize her as the rightful queen. The Act of Succession was passed which asked all English peoples to take an oath to recognize Anne Boleyn as the Kings lawfully wedded wife and their children as legitimate heirs to the throne. Anyone who refused to greatly welcome these new adjustments would be declared guilty of treason . Thomas Moore and John Fisher, refused to take oath, so King Henry had them executed to make a clear mark that he was tenacious to have his way regardless of the cost. This along with his newly found authority over the church considered him to be a mighty ruler that should not be challenged.

All of these achievements emphasized the Protestant reformation that was occurring in other areas of Europe. However King Henry did not agree with the views of the Protestant Reformation. The Protestant Reformation was the religious, political, intellectual, and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe. The King so greatly disliked the Protestants views that he struck directly at them in the Six Articles of 1539. Protestants referred to these Six Articles as the "whip with six

stings". Before the Protestant Reformation launched the catholic church had its speculations of a upheaval. In acknowledgement to the Protestant Reformation, the Catholic church then created the Counter reformation. The Counter Reformation is the reform movement from the Roman Catholic Church.

The clash of these two religions caused people to disperse into one of the many religions being introduced throughout Europe. Some people even claimed to be supportive of many religions.

13.1 French Wars of Religion – Alli Wright and Brooke Wheeler

The French Wars of Religion mainly occurred from 1562 to 1598. Although the discriminatory treatment and bad attitudes started several years before. Most of the wars and events were not completely about religion but about power struggles between families after a weakened monarchy. Religions turned into straight politics and fear pushed leaders to do crazy things. Ultimately these political battles projected the Protestants into a vicious struggle for simple survival against a long standing, corrupt system of religion.

The first wave of Protestant persecution began in France after the army from Emperor Charles V in the battle of Pavia captured the French king, Francis I. The second wave came ten years on October 18 1534 when Protestants spread anti-Catholic propaganda in Paris. The government responded with mass arrests of the offenders. In 1540 the Edict of Fontainebleau was signed and enforced. This opened up the Huguenots to the Inquisition, a often vicious form on combating hearsay from the Catholic Church. Then just eleven years in 1551 the Edict of Chateaubriand came into effect. This laid a harsh foundation for the Protestants and would eventually lead to more persecution and harsh treatment from their own government, the same government meant to protect them.

Around this time power was shifted from France to Spain after the end of the Habsburg-Valois War which was resolved with the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis. Back in France the monarchy was substantially weakened by the death of Henry II and the promotion of his son Francis II. Francis II was just fifteen years old and sick, his reign lasted just a year and left the country in a bitter power struggle between the Bourbons, Guises and Montmorency-Chatillons. Just like we know from other countries, power struggles never end well and often torture the helpless population the most.

The Guises from Eastern France gained power over the weak Francis II and this led to them having great power with the monarchy before the country even knew what was happening. The other two powerful families developed sympathy for the Huguenots and this would lead to extreme tension. Louis I Bourbon and Gaspard de Coligny Montmorency-Chatillon became leaders of the resistance and attempted to carry out vicious plans towards the monarchy. Over the next few years about two-fifths of the aristocracy became Huguenots. Calvinism appealed to many people across the population pyramid and added to the resistance against the Guise French monarchy. The protestants religious organization would eventually merge with the Conde and Coligny military. This inspired resistance but some started to question the religious side of Calvinism. Never the less, Calvinism became very important to many aristocrats eventual political goals and desire for power.

All of this chaos happened over just a year and eventually the long-awaited death of Francis II happened in 1560 and Catherine de Medicis became regent queen for her young son. Her goal was to preserve the monarchy therefore she tried to bring the Protestants and Catholics together. Just two years later in 1562 she produced the edict

of January and gave Protestants the right to publicly worship outside of towns. This was a huge step but was destroyed after the Duke of Guise massacred a Protestant congregation and thus the wars of religion began. This threw the regent queen under Guise control.

Karma hit back and the Duke of Guise was assassinated during the first war between 1562 and 1563. Conflict resumed again in 1568 and August 1570 leaving Conde dead and handed leadership to Cologny, luckily for the Protestants he was much more skilled with military strategy. The Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1570 ended the third war and granted religious freedom to the Huguenots within their territory. Queen Catherine strived to keep both sides content and equal but Charles IX, her son, became influenced by Coligny. She rightfully feared this relationship because it led to the French invading the Netherlands in support of Dutch Protestants. This was a major problem because it put France in direct conflict with the recently powerful Spain.

On August 22, 1572 the Bartholomew's Day Massacre took place which murdered about 3,000 Protestants and the infamous Coligny. Catherine supported this out of fear of Coligny's power and even convinced her son that he was up to no good and was planning something horrible. Over in Spain the officials loved the news and celebrated. Since France was locked into a bloody internal war they posed no threat to Spain. This event turned a few political struggles to an international fight.

\* Henry II was mortally wounded during the celebration of the marriage of the thirteen year old daughter of Phillip II and Charles V

13.2 Spanish Politics and Phillip II – Andrew Chhang and Alyson Lucas

Philip II

\* Spanish

\* King of the spaniards

\* King of the portugese as philip I

\* Chamipon of roman catholic counter reformation

\* During reign spanish got highest power and influence

\* Son of charles v, holy roman emporer and son of isabella of protugal

\* Charles gave philip advice and took this to heart

\* Married 4 times with maria of portugal (cousin) but died, married mary I of england and became joint soverign of england until her death, then with elizabeth of valois but she also died, and philip married anna of austria but she also died

\* Received duchy of milan from charles v and then kingdoms of nnaples and sicily on his marriage to mary of england (don’t know what that means)

\* Charles gave a couple kingdoms such as the netherlands and spain and spanish overseas empire to him

\* After victory over french at saint-quentin, he hated war, but still did it if he thought it was necessary

\* Ruled empire from madrid through peronsal control of official appointments and patronage

\* Subjects outside castile never saw him and that created a distrust

\* Methods of government have become famous. All work was done on paper from consultas (memoranda reports advice given from ministers)

\* Inherited and developed advanced bureaucratic methods (the Council of Finance, the Council of the Inquisition, the Council of State)

\* Sold office to those who were underqualified (

\* Methods dangerously slowed down a system of government already notorious for slowness

\* Avid for knowledge so that he doesn’t know important from trivial

\* Suspicion of trusted servants; murdered juan de escobedo

\* Cause of spain's golden age of literature

\* First 20 years tried to keep good standings with foreigners, but changed because he had to conquer stuff by force for some reason

\* Wanted to conquer england and sent money and trooops to support holy league against henvry of navarre and huguenots bu failed

\* Defeated ottoman offensive in mediterranean at the battle of lepanto

\* Completed work of unification

Streched his empire across continents, creating one of the vastest empires ever known- the consequence being the death and havoc of millions of Native Americans inhabiting the New World as Spain established power there (this is what made his empire so strong )

King of Spain from 1556 until 1598,

King of Naples from 1554 until 1598, king consort of England (as husband of Mary I) from 1554 to 1558,

Lord of the Seventeen Provinces (holding various titles for the individual territories, such as Duke or Count) from 1556 until 1581,

King of Portugal and the Algarves (as Philip I) from 1580 until 1598,

King of Chile from 1554 until 1556.

Lover of books and pictures

Believed that beyond his responsibilities as a ruler, his most important task was to diligently work to both maintain and spread Catholicism – relates back to his inquisition of the New World, religion was his most important motive (Believed in DIVINE RIGHT)

Used divine right to justify many of his actions, ruled as an absolute monarch

His rule severely neglected farming, domestic policy favored sheep ranching which led to mass imports of grain and other foods by the mid 1560s (became dependent on imported food)

Church and wealthy class were exempt from taxation, and taxes were instead required from those of the working class, and those involved in trade and industry, which limited the growth of business and manufacturers, which limits annual gross of the country

Currency: Inflation throughout Europe in sixteenth century; Spain's domestic costs increased by five-fold,

^Spains riches were slowly declining due to importation, high tax burden on manufacturers, status obsessed aristocracy, and Phillips wars

^However he did gain territory and wealth from pursuits in the New World, imported more precious metal into Spain than the country had ever seen before, kinda balanced it out

His deal w England: so he tried to marry Queen Mary, but Queen Elizabeth executed Mary to withhold the throne, soo King Philip turned to invasion as other means of returning England to Catholicism >>>>>>>But he LOST and Queen Elizabeth took the win, igniting the protestant's spirits in England>>>>>>>BUT the English weren't able to take advantage over Spain, and Spain remained stronger in naval influence, through rebuilding and clever stratagem, they had good military leaders in place at the time.

He was really able to successfully convert countries to Catholicism, but maintained strict unification of religion within his own country

In addition his efforts led to a hold a substantial influence in leading the Catholic Counter-Reformation,

French : waged war with Henry VI of france joining the papacy in The French Wars of Religion

Very complicated and controversial ruler

Died of cancer, legacy lived on for about 50 years

I mean we basically have for pages < a lot of the information is repeated and I have to put it into essay format

\* Ok good enough for now

13.3 Dutch Revolts – David Hugo and Leneah Herrin

The unrest and rebellion in the Netherlands began with Philip II’s ascension to the Spanish throne and his multiple attempts to exert his control over the 17 provinces of the Netherlands. Philip II was the King of Spain and had control of the Netherlands, but he did not address the needs of the people as a good monarch should. The Dutch Provinces were self-sufficient, accustomed to ruling themselves and having their own freedoms. Therefore, when Philip II tried to unite the Dutch Provinces under one set of laws, the people revolted, appalled at the thought of breaking tradition. Another major factor that led to the Dutch Revolt (also known as the Eighty Years’ War) pertained to the Protestant Reformation that was sweeping through Europe at this time. The Provinces of the Netherlands consisted of Catholicism, Protestantism, and Calvinism, thus creating division between the people of different religious beliefs. However, their divisions were not strong enough to keep them from uniting against the Spanish when Philip II crossed the line with religious reform to eradicate Protestantism in the Netherlands.

When Philip II left the Netherlands for Spain, he set up Margaret of Parma as regent over the Netherlands with Cardinal Granvelle as her advisor. Granvelle had many plans of how to use his power, none of which appealed to the Dutch. His goals to create a stable and uniform society politically and socially consisted of creating a centralized royal government and the reorganization of ecclesiastical authority in the Netherlands. With a centralized government established in the Netherlands, the Spanish would have a direct way to rule the Netherlands more effectively, thus yielding them more power over the 17 Provinces to control the people.

Moreover, Granvelle wanted to reorganize the ecclesiastical authority that was currently used in the Netherlands. These actions combined were ultimately his downfall as Margaret of Parma’a advisor. He was removed from office in 1564 after William of Orange (also known as William the Silent, he was a powerful man who originally did not side with anyone, but he ended up becoming one of the biggest figures in the Dutch Revolt) and the Count of Egmont led a rebellion against him and the changes he was trying to force on the Dutch.

In the same year that Cardinal Granvelle was removed from his office, Philip II told Margaret of Parma, the regent over the Netherlands, to enforce the decrees stated in the Council of Trent. This was an unwise move for Philip II to make, and it was the cause for the first opposition shown to Margaret of Parma in her time as regent. Consequently, the Dutch made The Compromise, which was a national covenant in the Netherlands, in which the people swore to resist and oppose the decrees that were stated in the Council of Trent and any attempt made to enforce them. Tensions escalated even higher when Margaret of Parma changed nothing in response to the protests and people began to riot, coming close to an all-out rebellion. However, this was prevented due to the lack of support the peasants and middle classes had from the nobility.

After this first major revolt, Philip II sent the Duke of Alba with an army of 10,000 soldiers to demonstrate the might and power of Spain, crush the rebellion, and bring the Netherlands back under his control. In following out his King’s wishes, the Duke of Alba executed approximately 3,000 rebels. He was the governor over the Netherlands for six years, which is commonly referred to as his, “reign of terror.” He was a very unpopular figure in the eyes of the Dutch, even more despised than Cardinal Granvelle had been and he made everyone from both sides of the conflict much more radical than they were before. During the Duke of

Alba’s rule, William of Orange was exiled to Germany, where he gained supporters and returned to the Netherlands as the leader of a new, big, rebellion.

This time, the Dutch were more successful in their efforts of resistance against Spanish control. They had many victories and inspired many people to join them in rebelling against the Duke of Alba. At this point, the Duke of Alba was in over his head and he passed his power and authority over the Netherlands to Don Luis de Requesens. Don Luis de Requesens not only received the Duke of Alba’s position of governor, but also his commanding position over the Spanish forces stationed in the Netherlands. His presence in the Netherlands was brief, only three years, before he died. With his death came the worst atrocity committed in the Dutch Revolt by the Spanish. On November 4, 1576, Spanish mercenaries killed 7,000 Dutch people in the streets of Antwerp. This terrible event is known as the Spanish Fury and it was the necessary spark to turn the Dutch revolt from a flame to an inferno.

Moreover, only four days after the Spanish Fury, the 17 Provinces of the Netherlands united under one cause against the Spanish in their country. The Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anglicans, and all other Protestant faiths in the Netherlands united despite their religious differences because of their common goal. The unification of the Provinces is known as the Pacification of Ghent, and its aftermath left Philip II and his Spanish forces facing the Netherlands as a unified nation. After the new leader of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands, Don John was defeated by the untied Dutch people, he signed the Perpetual Edict. This edict was put into effect and required that the Spanish forces leave the Netherlands.

Due to major losses in resources from the war with the Netherlands that they were losing, it was very slim chance that the Spanish would be able to retake the Netherlands, but they still tried. In a new tactic to try and turn the people against their leader, Philip II declared William of

Orange an outlaw and put a generous bounty of 25,000 crowns on his head. William of Orange responded with a famous speech called “The Apology,” in which he publicly denounced Philip II and declared him a tyrant and that the Dutch want nothing to do with him. Shortly after, the 17 Provinces of the Netherlands formally declared that Philip II would no longer be their ruler and they would not answer to Spanish rule ever again.

However, the Spanish and their leader Philip II were very persistent and greatly desired to conquer and control the Netherlands. They were still fighting for the 17 provinces in the late 16th century. The only reason that the Netherlands were not eventually taken by the Spanish was because Phillip II's attentions were directed elsewhere, to England and France. The Spanish began a war with the English and attempted an invasion of England with their Armada, which failed spectacularly. Philip II lost a big portion of his Armada and the men that were with it, and thus depleted his limited resources even further. With the weakening of the Spanish, the Dutch were able to consolidate their strength and power and the Provinces were able to completely drive out the remaining Spanish soldiers still in their country. The conflict with the Dutch and the Spanish was formally ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648.

14.1 England vs. Spain – Ryan Berejikian and Ziyan Bhamani

Introduction

The Age of Religious Wars brought conflicts among even some of the greatest nations that lived in the day. England and Spain were by no means "friends" at any point during this time period. They, being the two strongest countries in Europe, each pushed each other's buttons slowly . They had different beliefs when it came to religious policies, each tried to show dominance over the other, and Elizabeth even killed one of Spain's allies. Eventually, this erupted into one of the biggest and most impacting wars during the time period. Political power fluctuated, religious policies changed, egos were crushed, and lives were lost.

Spain

Philip II was the king and held most the power in the mid 16th century. He was a strong Catholic supporter who ruled in the Habsburg lands of Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary, as well as Castile, in Spain. Under his rule Spain was able to conquer Portugal and they gained access to empires in Africa, India, and the Americas. Although he was successful with conquering Portugal, he could not match this success in his attempts with the Netherlands. Cardinal Granvelle had attempted the ecclesiastical reform in the Netherlands, but William of Orange and Count of Egmont led the resistance. The Dutch continued their campaign against the Spanish ways of governing. Catholic and Protestant provinces had come together against Spain in what is called the Pacification of Ghent. Peace with Spain had not been achieved until 1609, with the Twelve Years Truce. The real peace was finalized with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

England

England was growing in power exponentially during the 16th and 17th centuries. Mary Tudor inherited the throne in 1553 and attempted to convert the entire nation to Catholicism. She became later known as "Bloody Mary" for her cruel acts and punishments against the protestants. Luckily, 5 years later Elizabeth the first stepped in and took over the throne. She reinstated religious toleration by removing all anti-protestant acts. This was issued by the Act of Supremacy in 1559. The queen disapproved of all people who were intolerant Protestantism. The Jesuits were one of the main religious groups trying to bring England (as well as the rest of the continent) under religious unity. Elizabeth received ,much outside influence from these large groups as well as from the rulers of other countries. Spain, France, and Scotland desperately tried to get Elizabeth to convert to Catholicism, but the queen stayed true to her word and kept religious tolerance.

Elizabeth was debatably the strongest leader England had ever seen. Right after she became the queen of England, Elizabeth returned peace and security throughout England. She grew the military greatly to take over and repel all incoming attacks. This was demonstrated when the world famous Spanish armada arrived at England's shores (or at least tried to). She aroused conflicts with other nations to show the strength and dominance of England. She brought war upon herself when she made the debatably immoral decision to execute Mary, Queen of Scots. This set off bad relations with Spain and Scotland, that were later to be resolved. Queen Elizabeth the I's reign of 45 years protected England from the religious discrimination, life loss, and land loss many nations received from the Age of Religious Wars.

Interacted

If there was a country in the middle-ground, observing both Spanish and English interactions it would be obvious a war was about to rise. The Spanish didn't agree with Elizabeth I's religious toleration and cockiness to challenge their power. Spain and England truthfully knew that each held great power and a war would be ugly for both sides, but England kept pushing buttons on Spain that no country has ever pushed. The last straw was when Elizabeth killed Mary, Queen of Scotland. Philip II felt obligated to prove his country's dominance over England and teach them to never mess with Spain again. Philip didn't care what it would cost Spain because the country was prosperous and they hadn’t lost a war n decades. That had good reason to be confident in a win. After all, they did have the world's most powerful navy at the time.

Queen Elizabeth acted to Spain's thirst for war as she had with any other problem that came her way, with power, strength and intellect. The first attack on Spain in 1587 was shelling their ships to weaken their armada (which Elizabeth knew was their biggest threat). Sir Francis Drake's attack was a success as it pushed back Spain's war preparation time an entire year and severely damaged some ships. Spain didn't attack until May 30 of 1588. 130 war ships and 25,000 men made up Spain's attacking armada. The English, however, were smart with their defense. They prevented Spanish soldiers from being able to land on English shores. Spain's entire invasion plan was kept at bay and Medina-Sidonia, the commander in charge, took too long to figure out what to do. Unexpectedly, English and Dutch ships flanked the Spanish

armada, forcing them to flee. This was later known as "English Wind" because the Spanish armada fled in such a frantic way it was as if they were lost in the wind. With huge success in their plan, England pulled off a shocking win taking out over a third of the entire Spanish Armada. This showed Spain that they weren't as great as they had thought while giving England confidence and Elizabeth I an epic story to leave behind.

Conclusion

The varying degrees of political centralization had caused struggle for sovereignty. Phillip II of Spain ordered his Armada to prepare for war with England and the battle resulted in a complete victory for England which encouraged European Protestants. Religious pluralism had challenged the concept of a unified Europe. Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition among and within states. Overall England proved its dominance over the previously leading power, Spain, but both continued to expand in wealth, power, and land.

14.3 Thirty Year’s War and the Treaty of Westphalia – Xavier Barneclo, Dante Bernheart

The Thirty Years War and the Treaty of Westphalia

The Thirty Years War was the epitome of the Age of Religious Wars, in that it was a long devastating conflict that truthfully focused around political gain rather than religious conflict, and it established France, which replaced Spain, as the new dominant force in Western Europe, through the Treaty of Westphalia. The war was fought in a fragmented Germany that contained 360 independent entities established by the Peace of Augsburg, each with its own religion, which could change as the German Princes so wished. It was fought here because of Germany's central location, and due to conflicts between a new Catholic League and Protestant defensive alliance. Thus, when Ferdinand II, a devout Catholic and soon to be emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, ascends to the Protestant Bohemian Throne in 1618, the stage is set for the igniting of the Thirty Years War.

The devastation this war had on Germany, as one third of Germans die, is done simply for economic and political gain, despite the fact that the war had started due to Ferdinand's repression of Bohemian Protestants, which is a religious conflict. Once Ferdinand enacts this repression as King of Bohemia, he also ascends the throne of the HRE, and is sent troops from Spain; following these events, the Danish, Swedish, and Swedish-French periods of the war commence. In these periods, Protestant forces, from the Dutch, Swedish, and eventually French, continually incite conflicts with Spanish forces in modern-day Germany. The presence of all

these armies, on the pretense of religious conflict, leads to the looting of Germany, the death of many Germans, warring simply for the sake of fighting, and the actual reason for this war, the gaining of political power. This is see through France's belated call to action, where they join the fight simply to weaken Spain and increase their own continental power. Thus, despite the stated reason of "religious conflict," much of the Thirty Years War was actually fought over political gain, along with economic gain, as many cities were looted and plenty of mercenaries were employed on all sides.

The French's rise to power begins with Ferdinand II's Peace of Prague, the document which causes most individual Germanic states to follow the HRE. This sudden surge in unity frightened Sweden, the United Provinces, and France, forcing them to action. During the wars, however, France did not have enough men and supplies, gaining enough only by Sweden's help. As the French strength grows, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, and Roman Catholic princes plots against them. Before they could act, however, France declares war on Spain. This sudden and not surprising move had been long thought of by the country, as they wanted their power gain from the Spanish. This hunger was fulfilled in the Treaty of Westphalia, the peace that ends the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War. Though mainly about religion, territorial rules and changes are discussed. Spain's geographical shrinks as the Dutch gain their independence and France envelops many plots of land, including cities such as Decapole and Pigneral, near the port of Milan. From a small, weak country France gains many benefits from this Peace, especially the power shift throughout Europe, where the French end up on top, as they received the most out of the deal.

The Thirty Years' War is known as one of the worst wars of Europe, resulting in many territorial changes and deaths. Some of the better consequences from the war was of the loss of

most religious tension from the Lutherans and Catholics. For France and Sweden, they also got the better end of the snake, as they both gained much land and power, in commerce and politics. This rush to the head of Europe would last France till the French Revolution. Spain and the Holy Roman Empire, instead, lost almost half of their strength as empires. Spain lost its control of the Dutch, that of which gained independence, as well as losing cities to France. The Habsburg dynasty over Spain and Germany also unwillingly lost grip of their control. Though awful, the HRE had the shorter end of the stick. Like stated, Habsburgs dwindled throughout Europe. Germany had become a battleground during the war, now a No Man's Land of mercenaries and thieves. A problem everyone had endured, however, was the debt. This debt would stalk Europe until the 17th to 18th century and ruin the economy till there.

15.1 Educational Reforms – Alex Chun and Zak Garcia

During the Reformation, the implication of humanism educational reforms helped educate protestant schools and universities. Protestant reformers in France, Germany, and England still focused on opposition to scholasticism and belief in the unity of wisdom, eloquence, and action even as their views on human nature and church doctrine lead them away from humanism as a whole. The humanism program of studies was a more useful tool for the amplification of the protestant doctrine and also provided language skills to appropriately deal with original sources. This remained eminent through out the Catholic Reformation.

Ignatius took advantage of how new learning was easily embraced by protestants. Around this time, Catholic reformers began to ties between humanism and the Reformation.

In Ignatius' Spiritual exercises, he insisted that under the guide of authorities Scholastic theologians (Peter Lombard, Bonaventure, and Thomas Aquinas), the bible and the Church Fathers were read directly in unison. Aquinas especially had the most understanding and was in encouraged to guide the study of the past.

Philip Melanchthon's purpose in the educational reforms was to alter the curriculum of humanism itself and what it stood for, at the University of Wittenberg. In an inaugural address titled On Improving the Studies of the Young, he claimed himself to be a defender of all things

related to good letters and classical studies against "barbarians who practice in barbarous arts." He viewed the Scholastic dominance breeding contempt for the Greek language and classical learning. Philip urged the intricate study of history, poetry, and other fundamental humanist disciplines.

Before government funded public schools, small budgeted charity schools did the job. These schools were developed by Protestants and later adopted by the Catholic Church. Since these schools were designed to educate as many people with as little money as possible, they taught very basic and simple subjects such as bookkeeping. Although this method was a start, it barely scratched the surface of what education could become. John Lancaster revived the school system by introducing the monitorial system which effectively taught less knowledgeable students by the wisdom of more knowledgeable student. This effectively made it possible to educate thousands of students with just one adult.

Although this system was wildly popular it had its flaws. As a result of the overwhelming student to adult ratio, disobedient students were a nightmare to manage. Also, with the rock bottom prices that Lancaster bragged about to keep kids in school, Lancaster was forced to live off of charity from family and friends, as he made very little money.

16.1 Marriage, Wet Nursing, and Family Size – Toni Marietti and Aiden Cabral

Marriages

Marriages were under constant change from their surroundings. This was due to the cultivating and emerging social and economical pressure in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The social and economical pressure came from Luther challenging the authority of pope and church councils.This then led to the Peasants Revolt. Furthermore different Protestant religious were arising like the Anabaptists, Calvinism, and Jesuits. All of this religious conflicts made the social and economic pressure more sensitive because there was tension between the different religions and people. Henceforth the marriages were changing a lot. Also, this affected marriage in that it changed who people would marry based on religious backgrounds.

Another factor of marriage changing was the role of woman. At first, the ideal woman should cook, look after the children, and support their own husband. Over the years however the role of them was changing. This change includes woman taking on more responsibilities. Moreover, woman were becoming more smart and taking part in the Renaissance. It was not huge but it did change their role. Women mostly participated in arts of the Renaissance. Furthermore, the Renaissance changed views based on humanism which changed the views of what a marriage should be in those times.

"God, gold, glory" was the saying for the Columbian Exchange. In the beginning it was the trading of spices, crops, and animals. Later however it turned to trading of ideas, military, religion, and finally people. The New World was an open slate for marriages. People had to marry closely because the community was not huge.

Following the Columbian Exchange was the Age of Enlightenment and the Agricultural Revolution. The Age of Enlightenment was the when people started to use reason and empiricism to solve problems and scientific reasoning. However this was not only subjected to men, it also went to the woman which had to change the way marriages were in European history. An example of this is Margaret Cavendish who was one of the few known woman during the Age of Enlightenment. Also the Agricultural Revolution was another factor of the marriages. This was because the Agricultural produced a surplus in crops and led to disposable income in which the marriages could pay for leisurely activities. Moreover urbanization happened and caused not only men in the industries but women too. This was causing a tension in the work place between all people that carried into their marriages.

Characteristics of Later Marriages

The later marriages had various characteristics. Men and women married each other in their twenties (men was mid twenties and women was late twenties). There were laws about marriages which were you need parent consents and the marriages most often than not only happened because of financial reasons. Unfortunately one fifth

of the women never married. Premarital sex was also a problem for late marriages. Thus the emergence of unplanned babies for orphanage.

Arranged Marriages

Oftenly throughout European history prearranged marriages were not uncommon. This was due to financial and survival reasons. It made sense to marry up or marry someone with the same financial status of you.

Arranged Marriages

Parents met and discussed the terms before husband and wife met but they knew each other had some type of relationship. Although the parents did plan it, they didn't force it because there was a law against it.

Family size

The family size of a European family consisted of a father. The role of the father is to make money. There was also a mother and her role is to bare the children and look after them. Since the woman bared the children the family size consisted of two children that survived into adulthood. On average the parents tried to have children six to seven times. To conclude, the household of a family was big because the in-laws also stayed with the husband and wife and so did the serf or laborers.

Birth Control

Birth control has been exercised for a very long time. Some early forms of birth control include sponges, as well as acidic ointments. The church condemned male

withdrawal before ejaculation during the thirteenth and fourteenth century because they believed children should come from sex.

This often led to the contraceptive mentality within Europe. Early methods however were not as effective as they are today. Just as the church condemned male withdrawal before ejaculation, they also condemned these contraceptives used. Once again, this was because they believed that sex was meant for the birth of children once marriage was pronounced.

Wet Nursing

A wet nurse is someone employed to suckle another's child. This method of nursing was very popular among upper class women and lower class women were the wet nurses. Wet nursing reflected social status, the higher your status, the more likely it is that a wet nurse was used. This type of nursing was very much so frowned upon by the church as well as physicians, for children were exposed to milk from people who may be unhealthy or unsanitary. This is believed to have lead to an increase of infant morality. Nursing was said to be distasteful to upper class women, leading wet nursing to gain popularity. Vanity, as well as convenience lead to the hiring of such.

During this time period, the church forbade a lactating woman from partaking in sexual intercourse, although this resulted in birth control that was seventy five percent effective, men sometimes had issues with this. Nursing was often used to delay pregnancy, however higher class men, royalty or noblemen, desired male heirs, nursing seemed to rob them of a chance to produce such offspring.

Loving Families

Western European families seemed cold, distant, and unloving during this period in time. Children from ages eight to thirteen were often sent to some sort of school, workplace, or to do work with others such as relatives or friends. They were taught from young ages to be self sufficient. A perfect child in this time was known as independent.

Emotional ties between spouses were just as distant as the ties between their children. Widowers or Widows were often remarried very shortly after the death of their previous spouse, showing the lack of love and compassion in relationships. Often, marriages showed extreme age difference which also leads people to believe that unloving marriages were likely.

18.1 New Scientific Observations = Alexis Kakuk and Niya Carrera

The Scientific Revolution

Nicholas Copernicus, a Polish priest and astronomer, was best known as the springboard of innovation in science, especially astronomy. He argued that geocentrism, a concept in the Ptolemaic model that states that all things revolved around the Earth, was false and heliocentrism, his own innovation which followed all rules of the Ptolemaic model except that all things revolved around the sun, was true. In general, Copernicus transferred all the factors of the Ptolemaic model into his own Coprnican model except for geocentrism which he replaced with heliocentrism. In an attempt to popularize his views by stating evidence, which were proposed previously, he wrote On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres. After the publication of this book, scientists began to find confidence in questioning and testing accepted views of the universe.

Tycho Brahe was Danish astronomer who took the next big step closer into everyone believing the heliocentric theory. He actually did not use Copernicus' ideas, but he expressed the belief that Venus and Mercury revolved around the sun, and the moon, sun, and other planets revolved around the Earth. Trying to pursuit his own theory, Brahe invented many new scientific instruments which helped him and others make more extensive naked-eye observations of the planets. His work and data helped many of successors like Johannes Keplar. When Tycho Brahe died, his assistant, Johannes Keplar, took over his work.

Johannes Kepler, a German astronomer and mathematician, used the data collected by his mentor, Tycho Brahe, as an argument in support of the heliocentric model. With Brahe's data, Kepler discovered that in order for the heliocentric model to be true, planets would need to orbit in ellipticals as opposed to in circles, as published in his book The New Astronomy . Overall,

Kepler discovered the solution to the problem of planetary motion through Copernican views and Brahe's empirical data.

Galileo Galilei, an Italian natural philosopher, truly popularized and defended the Copernican system and Copernican views. With math, Galileo was able to prove the heliocentric model. Unfortunately, the Roman Catholic Church found Galileo's overall belief in the heliocentric model over the geocentric model to be threatening. To cease the spread of Copernican views, the Roman Catholic Church publicized them as heretic.

In Isaac Newton's book, The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, he established the basis for modern physics through his identification of planetary motion. Two of his laws include the law that states that inertia applies to moving and unmoving objects and the law that states that all physical objects, like planets, moved in mutual attraction, gravity. In addition to creating his own innovation, he also supported the innovation of Sir Francis Bacon, the empirical method.

Sir Francis Bacon was an Englishman who perfectly embodied a Renaissance man. He not only contributed to the scientific revolution by being the founder of the empirical method, but also as a major contributor in setting the intellectual tone. In his books The Advancement of Learning, the Novum Organum, and The New Atlantis, Bacon encouraged scholastics to make new discoveries in science without influence from tradition and classics because medieval thought was unable to explain the complexities of science. Also, he encouraged monarchs to explore ways to improve their government.

René Descartes was a high end mathematician who discovered analytic geometry and developed rational deduction. In Discourse on Method, Descartes encouraged rational deduction,

a scientific method that used reasoning to determine facts. Descartes's Meditations emphasized deduction, rational speculation, and internal reflection of the mind.

Thomas Hobbes, an English philosopher, wrote Leviathan. In this book, Hobbes strongly suggests the need for a strong central authority. His pessimistic view on human nature encouraged others to take a rather negative view on life and all things in it.

John Locke was English political and philosophical thinker. He published two treaties of government called the First Treatise of Government which expressed his feelings against patriarchal models of government. HIs second treatise, Second Treatise of Government acknowledged that government power should lie in those who are governed. He was also a defender of moderate liberty. John Locke wrote the Letter Concerning Religious Toleration which encouraged religious toleration. Lastly he wrote an essay concerning humans that exercised the ideas that the mind is blank at birth, you gain knowledge and understanding through senroy experience, and you should reject Christian understandings of original sin.

During this time period, women didn’t usually have a lot of authority of over courts where many phiosophers wanted to go. Queen Christina of Sweden was one exception. She was able to get Galileo and Descartes to Stockholm to provide the regulations for a new science academy.

Some women were able to shy away from the normal social standards of society and help in the scientific world. Margaret Cavendish was able to help through her husband's social circle and brought forth many ideas. She wrote many of her ideas down in Observations Upon Experimental Philosophy and Grounds of Natural Philosophy.

Another person who defied the norm of social standards was Maria Cunitz. She was German female astronomer who assisted her husband and ended up writing her own book about astronomy. Everyone thought that her husband had published the book and not her until her husband added a preface supporting her as being the author.

Elizabetha Hevelius, a German/Polish astronomer, was part of a husband/wife astronomy team with Johannes Hevelius. Elizabetha Hevelius was the second female APA president and the first female to earn a Harvard graduate diploma.

Maria Winkelmann was a German astronomer who ascribed to the discovery of a comet. She was also part of a husband/wife team with Gottfried Kirch. Unfortunately she was rejected from working because she was a female.

Blaise Pascal was from France and was a Christian philosopher. He opposed dogmatism and skepticism. Also he was a Jansenist which means he believed humans will never be innocent of sin.

Francis Bacon, an English philosopher, emphasized the two books of divine revelation which are the bible and nature. He also belived in Physico-theology. It is the idea that you can always deduce religious conclusions. Lastly, he vocalized his belief that humans wanted to better the world.

19.1 Mechanism, Empiricism, and Deduction – Sophia S. and Kyle S.

Empiricism, Mechanism, and Deduction are ways of thinking that were formulated during the Scientific Revolution. New views and ideas of the universe swept across Europe. Philosophers such as Bacon, Descartes, and Newton were motivated to formulate and study natural law. The exploration of these new methods and ways of thinking impacted Europe's culture.

Empiricism is the idea that one must observe phenomena before attempting to explain it through mathematics. Sir Francis Bacon believed that experience was the best source of knowledge. Bacon wrote The Advancement of Learning, Novum Organum, and The New Atlantis to support the his ideas of empiricism. He is also known for comparing empirical philosophers to bees because it uses it's resources to develop it's own power. Bacon pioneered scientific thought, which encouraged other scientists and their ideas to challenge early beliefs.

Mechanism

Newton

Mechanism was the viewed the universe as a machine created by God but worked by using universal laws that could be discovered, mastered and utilized to improve human life.

Mathematical formulas

No supernatural forces

Comparison to clock

The scientific revolution conceived a method of researched called the scientific method. The scientific method uses inductive reasoning and controlled experiments to discover patterns in nature that develop natural laws that can form mathematical formulas. Rene Descartes composed a method using deduction. Rational deduction is reasoning from general principle to arrive at facts. Deductive reasoning starts with a general theory, statement, or hypothesis and then works its way down to a conclusion based on evidence. Inductive reasoning starts with a small observation or question and works it's way to a theory by examining the related issues. Descartes's Discourse on Method and Meditations emphasized mathematical thought, rational speculation, and deduction. He doubted of all notions based on authority or custom and advocated clear human reason.

19.2 Differing Opinions During the Scientific Revolution – Logan V, Daniel M

The Scientific Revolution ushered in a new era of thinking and analyzed the nature of humans, the center of the universe, and scientific reasoning. The philosophers of the Scientific Revolution molded modern society. Despite their influence many held opinions that directly conflicted with other philosophers.

Two philosopher who held conflicting ideas were John Locke and Thomas Hobbes, Each were philosophers who commented on the nature of humans. Each formed their beliefs from their surroundings and current events during their life, For example, Thomas Hobbes formed his belief that absolutism is the superior form of ruling when observing the struggles of the English Civil War. Furthermore, he states that people shall be governed under one sovereign monarch for people need to controlled. Despite the possibility of tyranny, Hobbes states that the effects anarchy are for worse than those of tyranny. Hobbes formed these opinions on the idea that humans were naturally wicked creatures who's desires are completely greedy. This is in direct opposition of the writings of John Locke. Locke believes people are born with a clean slate and completely molded by their experiences. John Locke's teachings also included that of toleration, religious liberty, and separation of church and state which was furthered upon in his book Letter Concerning Toleration. His preaching of tolerance also conflicts with the ideas of John Hobbes. Locke's idea of religious liberty conflicts with Hobbes' belief in absolutism as a rulers religion may become that of the nations and other beliefs may not be tolerated.

The idea of heliocentricism and geocentricism conflicted by each being supported by well known scientists. Copernicus was an advocate for a heliocentricism and rejected the idea og the Earth n=being the center of universe. Johannes Kepler was a supporter of the heliocentricicsm. Kepler was able to create a model of a sun centered system that displayed motion. HE was able to publish works in 1609 in his book The New Astronomy. Despite the support of both Copernicus and Kepler there ideas were opposed by a more ancient earth-centered system. Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe rejected Copernicus' ideas and advocated for the idea of geocentricism. To further his theory he constructed astronomical instrument. He was also able to produced more astronomical information which could be built upon by successors. After the works of Kepler another mathematician would advocate the heliocentric theory. An Italian mathematician would use his revolutionary instrument, the telescope. Galileo apply mathematical reasoning to his theory and argued that mathematical regularity could be applied in nature.

21.1 Print Culture – Arshdip Khinda and Callum Guizar

Print Culture- a culture in which books, journals, and newspapers have achieved a status of their own. It emerged during the Enlightenment period of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Within the Enlightenment Print culture flourished into becoming an influential force that influenced religious and intellectual movements such as Renaissance humanism, the Reformation, and the Counter Reformation. Print materials had been brought about because of higher literacy rates present in urban populations within Europe. Print culture held high importance for the daily lives of people because it became the main method for sharing information and ideas among people. As a result of being able to freely and quickly spread new ideas,

Print culture led to a focus on material concerns and secularism as opposed to a religious standpoint which previously dominated most peoples lives. Because the scope of print culture was so vast it circulated to all levels of society affecting the broad public. Print culture was accessible through public and private libraries, newspapers, journals, and sometimes books. Secular ideas and books were commonly discussed in coffeehouses (centers for intellectual conversation) for the aristocratic and middle-classes. They were also talked about in Freemasons lodges. An occupation in print culture held a much different standing than ordinary jobs because writers could make a living and authors had success based on merit

and competition rather than nepotism or heredity. Voltaire and Alexander Pope were popular and successful writers in the emergence of print culture. Successful writers interacted with the upper levels of society (nobles, and monarchs) while aspiring, struggling, writers lived marginally and would sometimes express radical ideas. Print culture helped influence the literate public develop an influential social force, public opinion. Public opinion is the collective view point on ideas discussed and raised by literature (print culture). Lay people were better informed due to print culture so governments could no longer operate without regard to the peasantry and middle-class. Government also took liberty for

banning offending parts of print culture that did not coincide with their beliefs or goals.

Questions.

1.What did it influence?

2.How did it form in Europe?

3.What importance did it have on everyday life?

4.What effect did print culture have on religion?

5.Who did print culture affect?

6.What were ways print culture circulated?

7.Where was print culture discussed?

8.How were occupations in print culture different then the traditional jobs in Europe?

9.Who were some famous authors in print culture?

10.What was the difference between successful and non-successful writers of print culture?

11.Print Culture led to a new social force as well as the expansion of what?

12.What was the government involvement in print culture?

20.2 Superstition and Witchcraft – Emma Griffis and Montana Barnett

I Origins of superstition

A. Consolidated between the 15th and 18th centuries

B. Those who were clever, cunning, or wise were often suspected of being witches. Furthermore, they were exploited as scapegoats when fear arose from natural disasters or other strange occurrences

(bad harvest, long winters, sickness, or birth defects, for example)

1) Four out of five witches were women, consisting mainly of widows, midwives, and herbalists

2) Misogyny is theorized as being the reason for an overwhelmingly female prosecution

C. Witch craze was fueled partly by the rise of Christianity in Europe which provided accusers a form of concrete evidence for the practice, as well as a cause and reason to pursue its destruction.

II Witch Trials

A. At least 70,000 people were tried and killed as witches

B.However, some speculate that as many as 200,000 could have perished, due to the belief that witches did not come alone. If one was discovered in a village, there were certainly more.

D. People that were thought to be witches were tested and in these tests many were killed as a result

1) These tests included the swimming test, Prayer test, Touch test, witch cakes, Incantations, Pricking and scratching, and Witch's marks .

Swimming test

\* The accused would be striped of their garments and bound. They would then be thrown into the water and would sink if they were not witches and float if they were a witch.

Prayer Test

\* The accused would be forced to read Bible passages without error since it was believed that witches could not read Biblical passages.

Touch test

\* Women declared guilty of witchcraft were often tortured in thumb screws and iron legs

Witch Cakes

\* Witch hunters would take a urine sample of a victim of witchcraft then mix it with ashes and rye meal and bake it into a cake. The cake would then be fed to dogs and in hopes they would revel the witches name.

Incantations

\* During this the accused would be forced to verbally tell the demon that is possessing the victim to leave.

Pricking and scratching test

\* Witch hunters would prick the accused with special needles. If the wound did not bleed then that indicated that the accused was a witch.

Witch's Marks

\* The accused would be publicly stripped and searched for marks. These marks were believed to be given to the witches when the made their pact with Satan.

III In Politics and the Papacy

A. In 1492, Pope Innocent VII declared witchcraft to be heresy

B. King Henry VIII established an act in 1542 which defined witchcraft as a felony

1) Anne Boleyn, second wife of King Henry VIII, was speculated by critics as being a witch herself

C. King James I of England was petrified in the face of witchcraft, but solidified himself as an expert on the matter.

1) in 1590, James oversaw the trial and execution of 300 witches he claimed were planning to assassinate him

2) He later passed additional laws on witchcraft laying out the proper procedures for trying a witch as well as their punishments

Superstitions

\* During this period many superstitions where created. Black cats, ladders, spilling salt, sneezing, peacock feathers, and shoes on a table.

Sneezing

\* After someone sneezes you would have to say " God bless you" to ward of the devil from possessing you.

Shoes on a table

\* It was seen as bad luck to have shoes on a table and would be seen as inviting imitate death

Peacock feathers

\* If you owned a peacock feather it was considered extremely unlucky because the eye on the feather was considered " the evil eye"

Black Cats and Ladders

\* If a black cat passed your path it was considered highly unlucky. Ladders were associated with gallows and walking under them was considered bad luck.

21.3 Society and Economical Problems During the Agricultural Revolution – Tyler Holtke and Adal Fernandez

  Old Regime- term applied to the pattern of social, political, and economical relationships                             and institutions that existed in Europe before the French Revolutions.

  Aristocratic Resurgence-term applied to the eighteenth-century aristocratic efforts to resist the expanding power of European monarchies.

  Family Economy-The basic structure of production and consumption in preindustrial Europe.

  Agricultural Revolution- The innovation in farm production that began in the eighteenth-century and led to a scientific and mechanized agriculture

  Enclosure- The consolidation or fencing of common lands by British landlords to increase production and achieve greater commercial profits. It also involved the reclamation of waste land and the consolidation of strips into block fields.

  Industrial Revolution- Mechanization of the European economy that begun in Britain in the second half of the eighteenth-century.

  Consumer Revolution- The vast increase in both the desire and the possibility of consuming goods and services that began in the early eighteenth-century and created the demand for sustaining the Industrial Revolution.

  Ghettos- Separate communities in which Jews were required by law to live.

  Domestic System of Textile Production- Method of producing textile in which agents furnished raw materials to households whose members spun them into thread and then wove cloth, which then agents then sold as finished products.

  Spinning Jenny- A machine invented in England by James Hargreaves around 1765 to mass-produce thread.

  Water Frame- A water-powered device invented by Richard Arkwright to produce a more durable cotton fabric. It led to the shift in the production of cotton textiles from households to factories

**Notes**

  The main problems of society and economy during the eighteenth-century was the peasants losing their jobs due to the Act of Enclosure and urban rioting

  Many lower-class men mainly peasants were revoked of their farming jobs

  The landlords savagely took their land and did not need their employment

  The land owners accelerated the use of machinery

  The machinery was faster and did not have a wage

  Peasants and many other lower class men had to move into the towns to find jobs

  Urbanization boomed because of the Act of Enclosure

  The boom in urbanization meant more people existed in the town to riot

  The main rioter were the artisans

  They would confiscate bread and grains from the bakers and sell it for a just price then give the money to the bakers

  There were many other kinds of riots too

  In many of the riots violence was very common

  Riots were a way to convey the people that were exclude get their voice out

  Usual development of a riot was to restore a tradition

  Another problem is the non-tolerance of the Jewish religion

  Jews were authorized to live in ghettos

  Most of the Jewish communities were self-governing

  Another small problem is the loss of tradition

  Work immigrated from home to factories

21.2 The Philosophes – Koa Shutt and Jon Puno

During the 15th century, the bringing up of thought swayed away from sole memorization of fact and people have started to find their own way of learning. These correlate to the creation of the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment in which the original schools of scholasticism and Aristostlian view have been contested. Philosophers, people of scientific and political thought, have emerged with their support in natural law and reasoning.

Philosophers of immense knowledge fluctuated the way scientific standpoints should have become. Copernicus, a Polish philosophe that emphasized astronomy, had shown a heliocentric model of the universe that was rejected by the church at the time, and provided the jumpstart for future philosophers' in the Revolution. On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres was Copernicus' book that he used to add on to his idea of heliocentrism. Copernicus' teachings displayed the illusion people believed where the planets that were moving was a deception cast by Earth also moving, and the longer revolutions of each planet depending how far they were from the sun. A Danish supporter of geocentricism, Tycho Brahe, had strongly disapproved of Galileo, and believed in geocentrism where the universe revolved around the Earth. However, Brahe has created the understanding that Mars and Venus orbited around the sun. Johannes Kepler was Brahe's German assistant who took his works to support Copernicus instead and founded a heliocentric model with the planets in an elliptical motion, but could not explain why. From this Kepler published The New Astronomy for his breakthroughs. Another

great philosopher was Galileo Galilei who was an Italian mathematician and philosopher that used the Dutch instrument, the telescope, to clearly examine stars, moons, and planets. Like Copernicus who implemented math into nature, Galileo did the same, and was able to have Copernicus' heliocentric theory become popular. Concentration of mathematics in natural law and philosophy was shown most prominent here with Galileo. As another scientific philosophe who sought to figure out the complexity of the universe, Isaac Newton had developed the laws of gravity. He was an English physicist that pondered on the motion of the planets in the stars. Newton's reasoning was of inertia found in both non-moving and moving objects with the influence of the mathematical thought of Galileo, and Newton's reasoning was like a more complex version of Dante's Divine Comedy. That meant that the planets which were also dictated by some force made them orbit uniformly. Although this was true, Newton had no explanation of it naturally, but had an explanation of how the movement of planets happened with equations mathematically. As said, these philosophes had the intellect to pave the way for the more logical view of the world rather than believing papal or scholastic theory.

Philosophes of reason and political thought emerged through the changing sciences. Francis Bacon, the father of empiricism, was a key mind in the Revoultotion. Though not a natural philosopher, he was similar to Copernicus' on how he established a tone for scientific work. He wrote, The Advancement of Learning, The New Atlantis, and the Novum Organum and strongly believed that knowledge produced useful deeds. Another philosopher was a French mathematician, Rene Descartes, who founded deductive reasoning in science. Deductive reasoning differed from empirical thinking because it was based upon general principle to come to a conclusion. Descartes used deduction to explain God because he believed that God was the

source of reason and logic. His ideology was influential in the philosophe world. Thomas Hobbes, an English political philosopher, was an advocate for absolute monarchy. He came to a conclusion that all human beings are all corrupt and that everyone has signed a figurative contract to the ruler and the governed. His ideology is expressed in the Leviathan. Thomas Hobbes' opposite was John Locke who was also another English political philosopher. He challenged absolute monarchy because he believed that the natural human state was logical and good and that the government is supposed to protect liberty, life, and property of individuals. He also believed in religious toleration and contributed to the work of psychology. Locke also encouraged that if the government did not fulfill its obligations and duties to the citizens, then the people could revolt. This ideology may have influenced the American and French Revolutions. Thus, with new thought and theories, Europe was changed to a continent of logic, reason, and opinion that challenged the old.

In conclusion, the philosophes and their ideology and theories shifted from papal and scholastic thought so prevalent in the Dark Ages to one of Enlightenment and Science. Ignorance was swept away while logic, reason, and the confidence in human beings were emphasized. Europeans now had the tools to transform, learn, and observe the world in the 15th century.

21.5 New Political Thought– Christopher Chang and Daniel Rumfelt

\* Isaac Newton and John Locke = major intellect of the Enlightenment.

\* Print Culture flourished during Enlightenment.

\* Print Culture: The art printed documents, such as books, journals, newspaper, pamphlets, etc.

\* Philosophe: 18th century writers and critics who embraced Print Culture and apply logic and reasoning to anything in their life.

\* Philosophes had many diverse political thoughts and ideas.

\* French Philosophes were the most discontented, they were divided on how to solve their own country's problems.

\* Despite France's diverse political thinking, some of the most crucial political thoughts came from France.

Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)

\* Montesquieu was a member of the French Parliament and saw the need for a reform in the French government.

\* He used the English gov. as an example for him to write Spirit of the Laws

\* Spirit of the laws = one of the most influential books of that century.

\* Montesquieu sought after an empirical method of gov. used examples from ancient and modern political systems.

\* Wanted to limit the power of the French monarch and add public opinions to regulate monarchial control.

\* Montesquieu's most brilliant idea was the idea of check and balance

\* Check and balance: A system of government in which a government consists of three separate branches in which two branches can overpower the other by majority vote (I.e. US government).

\* Montesquieu portrayed his thoughts that monarchies should be restricted by a legislative power and should not be in control of law making.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

\* Rousseau hated the world and the society he lived in.

\* In his book, Discourse on the Moral Effects of Arts, he describes the reason for corruption; the process of civilization and the Enlightenment.

\* In Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, he describes how humans have become evil though the development of social class/groups .

\* One way he describes this "evil" is by referring it as the unequal distribution of property.

\* Rousseau intelligently questioned society and it's norms of importance and progress.

\* Other philosophes normally believed that the progress of mankind would contribute to a better society, but Rousseau question what exactly mad a good life and how to properly achieve it.

\* He carried this thinking when he would transition to politics.

\* Rousseau's political book The Social Contract was widely read in France.

\* Unlike Montesquieu's book, Rousseau's book outlines what a good political structure would be that Rousseau believes would help with removing corruption.

\* Rousseau believed that society was more important than the individuals in that society.

\* He thought that people are who they are because of the relationship of a group they correlate with.

\* Rousseau envisioned a society in which each person can maintain freedom, while behaving as a loyal member of a organization.

\* Freedom (Rousseau): the obedience to law.

\* Rousseau saw human beings not as individuals, but rather creatures that are subjected to social relations.

\* His writing helped influence and contribute to the French Revolution as well as inspiring writers of the previous century.

\* Most Philosophes believed that expanding Europe's territory and civilization would result in the extension in political system and economic status.

\* Europeans believed that European culture was far more superior compared to other cultures.

\* Some philosophes actually criticized the treatment of other cultures, especially the Native Americans.

\* Those philosophes reasoned that we should respect any culture or race just because they are also humans.

\* They believe that the culture should be respected and understood, rather than being destroyed.

22.1 Challenges to religious idea and institutions – Alan Flores and Carl Sloan

In the Enlightenment there were many challenges to religious ideas and institutions. For a wide range of philosophes, the church at the time limited human improvement. Most religions were criticized, meaning that many people could not have peace with their own beliefs and religion. In addition, Voltaire's words of "Crush the Infamous Thing" described the attitude to church. Moreover, the deepest institutions were challenged by philosophes. The church was related to these already existing institutions. The church also gained and owned a lot of land and could also collect taxes from the people. Along with this, the clergy were exempt from the taxes enforced. Many religious actions were present during the Enlightenment, like the deism, as well as the toleration during the 18th century, criticism of Christianity, and the presence of Jewish thinkers in the age of Enlightenment.

Deism was challenged various times after several scientific discoveries were made. These discoveries contradicted the ideas of religions, especially the Catholic Church. The discovery of heliocentricity instead of a geocentric universe worried the Catholic Church who had, for many years, claimed that the Earth was the center of the universe. Nicolaus Copernicus wrote a book on it, a book which was later banned. Copernicus, however, faced no persecution because he died shortly after publishing

his book. Galileo, on the other hand, did face persecution, and was excommunicated for his claims.

However, despite all this, most scientists were still religious believers. Rene Descartes even thought that his discoveries supported Catholicism, rather than go against it. Scientists had many different views as well. For example, the debate between inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning caused a small split in the scientific community. Not enough to do much harm, but this did cause an argument between some scientists, which was good news for the Catholic Church, or so they hoped. The Enlightenment was still going strong even after all of that.

In addition, unlike the leaders of the Catholic Church, philosophes often spoke about their wishes for religious tolerance. Many religious leaders and even monarchs were very adamant about religious unity and o tolerance for other religions, especially with the contempt between the Catholic Church and Protestant faiths. Gotthold Lessing even wrote a book called Nathan the Wise where he pleaded for the toleration of not only other Christian faiths (Lutheranism, Calvinism, etc...), but for toleration of ALL faiths, including Judaism and Islam.

Toleration, unfortunately, had its shortcomings. Even with the begging for religious tolerance, all religions felt persecution in some way or another, especially Judaism and Islam. Even Catholic believers faced persecution, it just wasn't to the same extent. Muslims did not have very many people speaking on their behalf, and because of this, they faced the most persecution of all religions. All of this persecution stemmed from the arisal of scientific thought and secularism, when

people began to think that religion was disposal, or unnecessary, and became "enlightened thinkers" who didn't need religion, because they had science instead.

Moreover, there was a radical enlightenment critique of Christianity. Many philosophes contributed with this. One being David Hume, a Scottish philosopher who is known for his influential system of radical philosophies. Hume's "Of Miracles" in 1748 claimed that there was no evidence for divine miracles, and In his perspective, he believed it was a miracle that people believed in miracles. In addition, Voltaire had questioned the truthfulness of priests and morality of the Bible. Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary pointed out the inconsistences of the bible. Along with this, Edward Gibbon explained Christianity as a natural cause rather than miracles in his book Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and Baron d'Hdolbach and Julien Offray de La Mettrie wrote about atheism and materialism, which went far passed criticism.

Not to mention, the Jewish Enlightenment was a time where Jewish thinkers of the eighteenth century embraced new ideologies and emphasis , as well is philosophical and scientific discoveries. Baruch Spinoza and Moses Mendelssohn were major Jewish writers who entered a larger debate regarding religion and the place of Jews in European life. Spinoza used reason to look at traditional thought. His criticism of religion encouraged the historical reading of the bible, and also explained that religious institutions of Christianity and Judaism led people away from the teaching of the scripture. Moreover, Moses Mendelssohn, a leading eighteenth century philosopher, was known as the "Jewish Socrates". Mendelssohn's most influiental work was Jerusalem where he insisted for religious toleration and distinction communities. It also stated that religious diversity did not harm the loyalty to the government.

Moreover, He also presented Judaism as a path revealed by god. In contrast of Spinoza, he advocated Jewish integration to modern life. Mendelssohn also wanted toleration and right to differences.

Religion in the enlighten introduced a number of novel ideas include Deism and Atheism. Criticism for religion played a role during the Enlightenment and many philosophes like Voltaire, Gotthold Lessing, David Hume, and many others challenged a set of ideas and Europe's most powerful institutions. Consequently, people faced critique against their own beliefs and religion. Judaism, Islam, and Christianity, especially Roman Catholicism, were the main targets for philosophes.

23.1 Enlightened Absolutism – Stephanie Chun and Sarah Foote

Enlightened absolutism during the eighteenth century involved an absolute monarchy inspired by the Enlightenment, guided by reason and rationality. Philosophes favored the existing monarchies - especially Voltaire, Immanuel Kant, and Moses Mendelssohn - and opposed any ideas of aristocracy or democracy. In this time period, some of the most influential and powerful absolute monarchs were Frederick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, and Catherine II of Russia.

The philosophes and enlightened thinkers had a heavy influence on the monarchs of the 18th century. Several other physiocrats encouraged the use of power to rationalize economic and political structure and liberate intellectual life, and withhold any limits of monarchical power. Many of these philosophes also severely opposed the traditional authority of established churches in Europe and generally attempted to champion religious toleration, usually with success. Additionally, most enlightened thinkers of the 18th century believed in the importance of human productivity and material happiness. Furthermore, in the late 1700s, the monarchical government was strengthened through the administration of central absolutism which diminished the power of the aristocracy, papacy, parliaments, and diets.

Moreover, the Enlightenment Monarchs of this period controlled major diplomatic and military roles in Europe, and integrated rational economic and social policies, which bolstered military strength and political power. By corresponding with enlightened writers, humanitarians, and liberals, absolute monarchs gained thoughtful insight on how to seek new revenues and internal political support.

First, Frederick II of Prussia reigned from 1740-1786 and was a renowned patron of history, music, and literature. An embodiment of enlightened absolutism, he invigorated the loyal military, built a growing bureaucracy, and engaged university professors in the intellectual refinement and clerical/bureaucratical training of the middle class, giving them more job opportunities. Initially, Frederick the Great was diligent in allowing Jews and Catholics equal rights, but still giving Lutherans - the predominant religion in Prussia - the highest authority. In addition, he enacted the Hohenzollern policy, which granted toleration of foreign workers to immigrate to Prussia. In addition, Frederick worked towards administrative and economic reforms, which created a more rational and efficient legal system. He also eradicated regional peculiarities and torture; moreover, he decreased aristocratic influence and capital crimes, which extended and strengthened royal power. Furthermore, he constantly put the common good of his people before his own interests, performing as the “First Servant of State”. Likewise, Frederick II gave enlightened thinkers in his country the freedom of print to express their ideologies of religion and reason.

During his reign, Frederick the Great promoted a powerful political body complete with the consent of the governed and the government's service towards the people, granting them the natural rights to life, liberty, and property. He also believed in promotion through merit, which allowed citizens to earn ranks through skillful service, instead of the privilege of being born into nobility. However, he still endeavored and protected nobles’ social interests and army leadership, through eliminating conflict between the aristocracy and monarchy. Due to this personal bias towards nobles, Frederick increased the taxation of peasants and townspeople, but not nobility. He also aspired to develop advancements in Prussian agriculture, introducing the cultivation of

potatoes and turnips. Additionally, he established a land mortgage credit association, which encouraged landowners to implement higher agricultural improvements. Regarding Frederick the Great's personal life, he frequently pursued intellectual interests and participated in Enlightenment culture. As he grew older, towards the end of his reign, Frederick the Great gave more power to the aristocracy, allowing them to engage in major military and administrative responsibilities.

Second, Joseph II of Austria reigned from 1765 – 1790 and powerfully enacted many religious, legal, and social reforms with the support of philosophes. He also embodied an austere, rational, and impersonal force over his country, but with a sincere desire to improve the lives of his people. Nonetheless, his reign led to the aristocratic and peasant rebellions which erupted from Hungary and the Austrian Netherlands. Joseph's influence over Austria involved several brave reforms all throughout his dominion, including the abolition of serfdom and many internal tariffs. He also established a new land taxation system in 1789, which taxed not only peasants, but all landowners, regardless of social class. This was strongly protested against by Habsburg nobles, which defeated the system's implementation, creating turmoil between turbulent peasants and selfish landlords. Furthermore, Joseph II established religious toleration in Austria, which was predominantly Catholic under royal control, and proceeded to extend freedom of public worship to Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greek Orthodox (who all received equal rights), and private worship to Jews (who did not receive full equality). Likewise, Joseph II diligently reorganized the religious orders and training of priests which became known as Josephinism. Additionally, Joseph endeavored to extend Austrian territories, increase his central authority over the Hapsburg Empire, reduce Hungarian autonomy, and reorganize his government officials' political and social

authority. Likewise, King Joseph II reconstructed and unified the Austrian judicial system, creating rational laws. Consequently, he lessened the authority of local landlords over peasants, making them subject to the oversight of royal officials. Therefore, Joseph II gave serfs and peasants many personal freedoms - including marriage, skilled work opportunities, and education of their children. Under his reign, peasants were able to easily inherit or transfer land to other peasants and become productive and industrious farmers. Eventually, Joseph's reorganization of social and administrative structure exacerbated the nobility and peasantry in his realm, especially those holding political positions, protesting against the innovative reforms he had executed. This forced Joseph to somewhat abandon his original beliefs and decided to stifle his people's defiance through the enforcement of censorship and secret police.

Moreover, Joseph II of Austria's mother, Maria Theresa, contributed to his reign through the centralization of authority, establishment of a diverse and independent aristocracy, and the strengthening of the bureaucracy. She also created an efficient tax system that even affected clergy and nobles, expanded primary education on a local level, and stimulated national prosperity and military strength. Next, Joseph's brother, Leopold II, reigned from 1790-1792. During his short and fruitless reign, he was forced to repeal controversial decrees such as taxation, and he returned political and administrative power to local nobles because he wanted them to have a voice in the government. However, Leopold still managed to retain religious and political centralization.

Third, Catherine II, born as a German princess, became the new empress of Russia under the name Catherine. She believed that Russia needed major reforms and decided in 1797 to create a legislation commission to support absolutism. Furthermore, she supported the nobility and gave

them rights and local power. Also, Catherine put the local offices into the hands of nobles rather than having a royal bureaucracy. In 1785, she issued the Charter of Nobility which gave nobles rights and privileges. Moreover, in 1769, the Ottoman empire declared war on Russia - Russians won - and Catherine became the protector of the Orthodox Christians living in the Ottoman Empire. From 1773-1775, the Pugachev Rebellion erupted in Russia, plaguing Catherine with a constant fear of the peasants' political and social upheaval; thus, she censored all Enlightenment literature throughout Russia and terminated all reforms or changes that would further inflame the peasantry and nobility.

Collectively, from 1772-1795, the Partitions of Poland were originally proposed by Frederick the Great of Prussia, dividing Poland into three territorial divisions, perpetrated by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. These partitions eased tension among the Eastern European countries, preventing international rivalries and warfare between the realms of Frederick II, Joseph II, and Catherine II. Influenced by the enlightened thinkers of the late 18th century, all of these absolute monarchs were each galvanized with the inspiration to heighten the power of their country through extensive political, social, and economic reforms. These widely culminated in fresh concepts that unified eastern European regions, but also conceived national unrest and political dissension.

24.1 Rococo and Neoclassical Styles – Erica Brown and Brittany Lam

Eighteenth-century Europe experienced the prevalence of two contradicting art styles that arose as reactions to certain events during the time period. The light-hearted and extravagant Rococo style surfaced and quickly spread throughout Europe as a result of the high demand by King Louis XV of France in the early 1700s. However, the artificial and frivolous aspects of Rococo advocated the need for a return to classical thought, beginning a new art movement known as the Neoclassicism. The differing movements had portrayed the amount of significant changes that occurred in Europe, and defined the events of the era.

Emerging in France in the early 1700s, Rococo art had become known as the style of Louis XV. Renowned for its elegance and lightness, Rococo art typically depicted fetes galantes, which were scenes of the French aristocracy in lavish parties set in lush gardens. Moreover, it illustrated a glorified landscape with carefree subjects who sought for a life of pleasure. It accentuated on pastel colors and use of play of light. "Rococo" derived from the French word "rocaille," meaning rocks and shells. Rococo architecture used shell-like curves, light pastel colors, as well as use of asymmetry to create the illusion of a very open space. One of the most renowned Rococo spaces in the Imperial Hall in Bavaria. Illustrious artists included Jean-Antoine Watteau, Boucher, and Jean-Honore Fragonard. While the Rococo style began to spread to many other European countries, it began to decline in its origin country. As a result of this art style

however, the manner in which the nobility was portrayed had led to an increase in hostility and disbelief in the ruling bodies of the state, and paved way for a new art movement in the late 1700s.

Neoclassical art is another of the many art movements that Europe has endured. To start, Neoclassical art took place in the late eighteenth-century to the early nineteenth-century. It was built upon the art that came before it, compiling some ideas from the Renaissance, Baroque, and even Rococo movements. Additionally, concepts from ancient Greece and Rome were reawakened.

Neoclassicism is characterized as almost the complete opposite of Rococo, although they were prevalent around the same time period. Generally, Neoclassicism contains severe, unemotional subjects. These can serve as symbols of self-sacrifice or self-denial. Typically, the subjects were very serious, as to represent the grave events occurring during this time period, such as the French Revolution, which was about to be launched. This movement brought back classical thoughts of ancient Greece and Rome. It invoked these thoughts by using shallow colors and brush strokes. Several artists perfected the school of Neoclassicism. They included painters Jacques-Louis David and Anton Raphael Mengs, architects Robert Smirke and Robert Adam, as well as sculptors Antonio Caniva and Bertel Torvaldsen.

Rococo and Neoclassical art may have different characteristics, but they have both remained relevant in today's world and are still making an impact. For example, a great portion of King Louis XIV's Palace of Versailles was filled and designed with Rococo art. Today, the Palace of Versailles is open to the public to visit and the art is seen by thousands daily. Similarly, many art museums are filled with Neoclassical art.

Moreover, the Louvre in France houses the painting Oath of the Horatii by Jacques-Louis David. This painting is very famous and also seen by thousands of people everyday. Rococo and Neoclassical art are still pertinent to the world around us, despite their differences in which define them.

24.2 Peasants and Serfs – Brandee Smith and Bella Roske

The peasants inquired the want for the restoration of traditional, or customary rights. They united together to revolt and offer petitions demanding a revival that would allow them to access particular lands, courts, or grievance procedures. They relied on the quality and quantity of the grain harvest to survive. They weren't allowed to wear clothes that looked like those of a different social class. Those laws were put in to action so that the social classes were clearly visible in the society and lower classes weren't confused with higher social classes. The peasants and serfs only enjoyed the rights and privileges that were guaranteed to their low social class. Peasants and serfs had different rights depending on their circumstances like where they lived and who ruled there in their lifetime. The serfs of Germany, Austria, and Russia were legally bound to their plot of land and to a particular lord, they had no freedom, they were "property" of their owners. Free peasants such as English tenants and French cultivators had different freedoms compared to the serfs of Germany, Austria, and Russia. In Great Britain, all farmers and tenants had legal rights of English citizens so they had some freedoms. They got to have rights, but they didn't really have a say in the laws like the substantial landowners and

members of Parliament did, so they didn't have the opportunity to stand up for themselves.

On the Continent, the burden of the taxes fell on to the peasants and the serfs. From west to east the power of the landlords increased immensely. A good amount of French peasants owned some land but there were only a few serfs inhabited in eastern France. Almost all French peasants were subject to certain feudal dues called banalités which included the use-for-payment of the lord's or, seigneur's mill to grind grain and make bread. The peasants could be required by the seigneur to work a certain number of days. The practice of forced labor was called the corvée. French peasants rarely had enough land to support their families so they were inclined to rent more land from the seigneur and were subject to feudal dues attached to the plots that they rented. In Prussia and Austria the monarchies tried and tried to improve the lot of the serfs but landlords kept almost complete control over them. The serfs were required to provide service to the lords in a lot of the Habsburg lands. The worst place for the serfs to live was in Russia because the nobles reckoned their wealth on the number of male serfs or "souls" they owned and not on how much land they obtained. The nobles could demand the serfs to work for them six days a week which is also called barshchina. They enjoyed punishing the serfs they owned just as did the Prussian and the Austrian landlords.

The peasants of the Southeastern Europe were treated in much different conditions. They were free, yet stilled worked on land. Due to a lack of labor needed landowners needed peasants. It was because of this labor deficiency that the peasant were free. The peasants would drift from landlord to landlord with every

need for their labor and would have no means in returning to a former landowner because there was always work somewhere else. Often, the landlords were absent and the estate was managed not by themselves, but by an overseer. They became more commercialized in the market industry. Fascinated by the selling of goods, the landlords turned to crop production. By selling cotton, corn, potatoes, and others, these landlords made profit. The landowners also tried imposing authority over the peasants that worked their land in every way possible. And when disorder came from the disagreement in capitals, they boosted their authority by offering protection from those who might destroy peasant villages. Housing within the estate with all the necessary tools and assistance to work the land was provided for the peasants. This protection became a sanctuary for the peasants to live and work in. As a result, peasants often found themselves highly reliant on these landowners indifferent to their legal independence. Although they increasingly became dependent on landlords, it was never to the extent of or as extreme as the serfs in Russia and East Europe.

Peasant revolts play a significant role in the timeline of peasant and serfdom lifespan within history. These revolts that occurred in Russia were antagonized by and egged on by her monarchy. Russia's emperor, Peter the Great, unfairly and biasedly gave favored nobles whole villages. His succeeder, Catherine the Great, gave permission for nobility to take authority over their serfs in exchange for the landlords' political cooperation. Between 1762 and 1769, over fifty peasant revolts occurred all throughout Russia. These uprisings cultivated a rebellion, Pugachev's Rebellion, when he promised freedom and land of their own to the peasantry and

serfs. Until she brutally ended this rebellion, Russia was in great turmoil over the serfs. All further action to improve the conditions of the peasants were outcast and forgotten for a generation. Many other smaller revolts happened amongst all of Europe. Revolts in the rural of Europe were attacks fought by the peasantry that were more focused on damaging the estates rather than the people who owned said estates. These rebellions were targeting the wrongdoing of the peasants and surfs' right, or lack thereof. They could be seen as vigilante acts: fixing the corrupt, unjust ways the upper class and nobility has set for the lower, working class.

27.1 New Methods in Iron and Textiles – Angela Shiflett

\* Mechanized textile production spread from Great Britain to continental Europe in the early 19th century, with important centers of textiles, iron and coal emerging in Belgium, and later in France. \* Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested; the textile industry was also the first to use modern production methods.

\* Textiles – mechanised cotton spinning powered by steam or water greatly increased the output of a worker. The power loom increased the output of a worker by a factor of over 40. The cotton gin increased productivity of removing seed from cotton by a factor of 50.Large gains in productivity also occurred in spinning and weaving of wool and linen, but they were not as great as in cotton. \* Iron making – the substitution of coke for charcoal greatly lowered the fuel cost for pig iron and wrought iron production. Using coke also allowed larger blast furnaces,resulting in economies of scale. The cast iron blowing cylinder was first used in 1760. It was later improved by making it double acting, which allowed higher furnace temperatures. The puddling process produced a structural grade iron at a lower cost than the finery forge.The rolling mill was fifteen times faster than hammering wrought iron. Hot blast (1828) greatly increased fuel efficiency in iron production in the following decades.

Iron Production

Iron is an important element of all heavy industry and of land or sea transport. Most productive machinery itself is also manufactured from iron. During the early 18th century, British ironmakers produced somewhat less than 25000 tons of iron annually. Three factors held back the production. First, charcoal rather than coke was used to smelt the ore. Charcoal, derived from wood, was becoming scarce as forests in Britain diminished, and it does not burn at as high a temperature as coke, derived from coal. Second, until the perfection of the steam engine, furnaces could not achieve high enough blasts. Finally, the demand for iron was limited. The elimination of the first two problems also eliminated the third.

27.3 The Growth of Cities – Stefan Anderson and Grant Campbell

1. Patterns of Preindustrial Urbanization

a. witnessed considerable growth of towns during this time. Ex.) London's population went from 700,000 to a million.

b. After 1750 cities became large in number but small in size.

2. Growth of Capitals and Ports

a. Between the 1600's and 1750's capitals and ports grew vigorously affecting overseas trade.

3. The Emergence of New Cities and the Growth of Small Towns.

a. In the mid 1700's the growth of large cities declined, and small cities grew.

b. Improved agricultural production had helped the growth of city markets, which allowed wealthy farmers to access to consumer goods and recreational activities

4. Urban classes

a. There was a new middle class that emerged called the bourgeoisie.

b. The highest class is the aristocrats the poor classes are the peasants and artisans.

5. The Upper Classes

a. At the top of the social class are the nobles, large merchants, bankers, financiers, clergy, and government officials.

6. The Middle Class

a. The middle class was prosperous in the city and consisted of merchants, trades people, bankers, and professional people.

b. Another name for these people are bourgeoisies.

c. Most middle class peoples life's fostered thanks to growing factories.

7. Artisans

a. This social class consisted of shop keepers, artisans, and wage earners.

b. These people earned their living off of the guilds that sponsored them.

28.2 Africa and Slavery – Kylie T and Andrea G

Slavery began long before the 18th century. Many times slavery had been forbiden and banished. Slaves had not always been African American the Mediteranian/ Ottoman empire had their share of slaves as well from Europe, under the devsirme system. The Portuguese first imported slaves from the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands. These slaves served in the royal houses, "because of the novelty of their color" . Slave labor became a pivital part of the growth of plantations and farmlands to many Europeans. Slave labor became a strong economic and social norm.

In the transition from Europe and to the "New World" (America) the Spanish and the Portuguese brought their slaves along with them to work on their plantations. They also enslaved Native Americans.

As the new people invaded new land that brought new diseases and sickness to the Native Americans. Due to this depleesion of labor the Spanish and Portuguese were forced to look to African slaves for their source of labor. As more and more people invated the Americas more labor and land was needed, this resulted in African Americans being sold into slavery in auctions and slave markets. African nations would assemble groups of available slaves and the African societies would sell them to Europeans like animals. However, this trade system provided a relationship between Europe and Africa which would lead to later alliance during the world wars.

Although there were many places where slaves where imported to the vast majority were imported to the West Indies and Brazil. This was because of the Sugar plantations, located

in the Caribbean "sugar islands". That is why in the Caribbean there is heavy African influence. As well as, Brazil with the production of coffee and tobacco. These products became huge economic game changers brining in an extraordinary amount of profit in.

With slaves from a different country with a different culture, language, and of a different color, brought mixing and clashing of people. African American slaves for one being slaves and two being a different pigment from the "white man" made them different and alienated from the rest of society. Resulting in what we know as racism and inequality.

Slavery influenced many economic breakthroughs during this time. With the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton brought more money. This money came from the world wide trade between Europe and the Americas. Most of these were located on the costal regions of the continent. All progress is a result of slavery.

Sugar enters Europe, introduction to a new flavor brought a new sweetness and new possibilities for the cuisine and life style of the western wealthy and middle class. Using sugar to sweeten up other foods. This applied to coffee, chocolate and tea. But like other popular products as the production went up the prices went down.

The sugar plantations were set up like this: The owners lived in a :"Great House" above ther fields and housing overlooking their workers. Slaves were housed right outside the fields. The Aquaducts were located fairly close as well to power machinery.

These slaves endured a very difficult experience and were more often then not forcibly brought to the New World. This forced mass migration was the largest in human history. Their horrific traveling circumstances consisted of extremely cramped living spaces, disgusting food,

and unrestrained disease, which led to the death of numerous Africans that never made it to this New World.

Owners preferred native born, older slaves(accustomed), and younger in age slaves(easier to adapt). New slaves under went seasoning: disciplined, new names, new skills, new languages. Some trained in apprenticeship with older slaves.

Slaves in Portuguese area had fewest legal protections. Spanish church protected Native more than Africans. Law allowed corporal punishment, forbid slaves to gather, and didn't recognize slave marriages. Hard agricultural labor, poor diet, and inadequate housing. Families could be separated. Africans and Natives eventually converted to Christians, Spain, France, Portuguese to Catholic, and English to Protestant. They preached to slaves a natural social hierarchy. African religion disappeared, practiced are in muted forms(witches, voodoo, spiritual powers, mixed with Christianity).

Inhabitants of isolated rural plantation get to visit each other on market days. Slaves were able to sustain for a time culture and social structure. Jamaicans spoke Coromantee... it is said to take two or more generation for colonial language to mix with African. Through languages, people self-organized into similar ethnic groups(nations, biases for religious community). They also organized into religious brotherhoods to do charitable work, electing kings and queens. They enabled them to communicate during revolts.

Slavery had not always been racial; however, slavery is now extremely prejudiced against Africans, as they are considered to be a savage race. Blackness and/or black skin color

held a negative connotation in society. Race kept black slaves in subservience(social and economic). The creation of a new society was dependent on slave labor and racial difference.

To start, African religious beliefs and practices were numerous and varied. In addition to a wide variety of polytheistic religions, a significant portion of the continent had for centuries fallen under Islamic influence. Despite this diversity, there were some common threads across cultural groups. Despite this wide range in religion, they were in a ways forced to convert to Christianity.