



I'm not robot



**Continue**

## Ap world history notes chapter 16

I. Culture and IdeasA. Early Reformation1. In 1500, the Catholic Church, taking advantage of European prosperity, built new churches, including the new Basilica of St. Peter in Rome. Pope Leo X raised money for a new basilica, selling indulgences2. The German monk Martin Luther challenged the pope on the issue of indulgences and other practices that he considered corrupt or not Christian. Luther began the Protestant Reformation, arguing that salvation can only be a belief that the Christian faith can only be based on the Bible and Christian tradition.3 Protestant leader John Calvin articulated a different theological position in the Institutes of Christian Religion. Calvin argued that salvation is God's gift to those who are preordained, and that Christian congregations must be self-governing and emphasize simplicity in life and in worship.4 The Protestant Reformation appealed not only to religious feelings, but also to Germans who disliked the Catholic Church, which was dominated by Italians, as well as to peasants and urban workers who wanted to reject the religion of their masters.5 The Catholic Church has agreed on a series of internal reforms and the affirmation of fundamental Catholic beliefs in the Trent Council. These responses to the Protestant Reformation, along with those of the newly created Society of Jesus (Jesuits), include the Catholic Reformation. 6. The Protestant Reformation led to a number of religious wars, the last of which ended in 1648.B. Local religion, traditional culture and witch hunt1. European ideas about the natural world were derived from both local religion and folk customs. Most people believed that natural phenomena could have supernatural causes.2 Faith in the supernatural is vividly demonstrated in the witch hunt of the late 16th and early 17th centuries. In the witch hunt, more than 100,000 people (three-quarters of them women) were tried, and about half of them were executed on charges of witchcraft.3. There are many reasons for the witch hunt, but there was tension at the bottom between traditional beliefs and new religious and political institutions. The Scientific Revolution1. The European intelligentsia has derived its understanding of the natural world from the writings of the Greeks and Romans. These works show that everything on earth was hallucinogenic to four elements; that the sun, moon, planets and stars were so light and pure that they floated in crystalline spheres and orbited the Earth in perfectly circular orbits.2 Observations by Copernicus and other scientists, including Galileo, undermined this Earth-oriented model of the universe and led to the introduction of a model oriented to the Sun of Copernicus.3. The Copernicus model was initially criticized and suppressed by Protestant leaders and the Catholic Church. Despite the opposition, printed books spread these and other new scientific ideas among the European intelligentsia.4. Discovery of Isaac Newton gravity has shown how natural laws regulate all physical objects. Newton's discoveries led to the development of Newtonian physics. However, Newton and other scholars did not believe that their discoveries contradicted religious beliefs. Early Enlightenment1. Advances in scientific thought have inspired European governments and groups of people to question the wisdom of conventional practices in fields ranging from agriculture to laws, religions and social hierarchies. This intellectual movement, which assumed that social behavior and institutions are governed by scientific laws, is called Enlightenment.2. Enlightenment thinkers were also influenced by the Reformation and the accounts of other cultures (including the Jesuit accounts of China).3 New scientific methods have provided enlightened thinkers with a model for changing European society. These thinkers were not a homogeneous group; they drew inspiration from disparate sources and supported various agendas. Most of them are optimistic that the application of reason will lead to human progress.4 The ideas of the Enlightenment provoked opposition from many absolutist rulers and clergy, but the printing press made it possible to survive and spread new ideas. Social and economic lifeA. Bourgeoisie1. Cities in Europe experienced impressive growth between 1500 and 1700.2. The rich urban bourgeoisie flourished in manufacturing, finance and especially trade, including the lucrative grain trade.3. The growth of Amsterdam, built on trade and finance, illustrates the power of the seventeenth-century bourgeois enterprise.4 The bourgeoisie established mutually beneficial relations with monarchs and established extensive family and ethnic networks to facilitate trade between different parts of the world.5 Partnerships between traders and governments have led to the development of stock companies and stock exchanges. Governments have also played a key role in improving Europe's transport infrastructure.6 The Anglo-Dutch wars of the seventeenth century demonstrate the growing importance of trade in international affairs.7. Bourgeois nobility gradually increased their ownership of the land; many joined the ranks of the nobility, marrying noble families or acquiring the titles of nobility.B. Farmers and workers1. While serfdom has declined and disappeared in Western Europe, it has gained new notoriety in Eastern Europe.2. African slaves working in America have made a significant contribution to the European economy.3. It is possible that the condition of the average person in Western Europe decreased between 1500 and 1700.4. Harvest of the New World helped Western European peasants to avoid hunger.5. The high consumption of wood for heating, cooking, construction, shipbuilding and industrial use led to serious deforestation in Europe in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The shortfall was 6.6. As wood prices rise, Europeans use charcoal instead of wood. Some efforts have also been made to conserve forests and plant trees, in particular to provide timber to sea vessels.7. The urban poor consisted of deserving poor (permanent residents) and a large number of unworthy poor - migrants, traffickers, beggars and criminals. The status and work of women are closely linked to the situation of their husbands and families.2 Ordinary people in early modern Europe got married relatively late, until young men could earn a living on their own, and young women could work hard enough to earn their dowry. Young people of the bourgeois class also got married late, partly because men postponed marriage until the end of their studies. Late marriage allowed young couples to be independent of their parents; it also helped keep the birth rate low.3. Bourgeois parents paid great attention to education and contributed to the creation of schools.4. Most schools, professions and guilds have banned women from participating in the process. III. Political InnovationA. State development1. Between 1516 and 1519, Carl of Burgundy, a descendant of the Austrian Habsburg family, inherited the thrones of Castile and Aragon with his colonial empires; Austrian possessions of the Habsburgs; and the position of the Holy Roman Emperor. In 1529, Charles managed to form a coalition to defeat the Ottomans at the gates of Vienna, but he was unable to unite his many territorial possessions.2. Lutheran German princes rebelled against the French-speaking Catholic Charles, seizing church lands and embracing German religious wars. When Charles abdicated, Spain passed on to his son Philippe, while the weakened Holy Roman Empire passed to his brother Ferdinand.3. Meanwhile, the rulers of Spain, France and England pursued their own efforts for political unification.B. Monarchies in England and France1. In England, the conflict between parliament and the king led to civil war and the creation of a Puritan republic under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell. After Stewart's line was restored, Parliament forced its power to the monarchy when he ousted King Akov II from the throne during the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and forced his successors, William and Mary, to sign the Bill of Rights document to limit the power of the crown.2. In France, the Bourbon kings were able to bypass the representative assembly known as the General of Estates and develop an absolutist style of government. Finance Minister Louis XIV Colbert was able to increase revenues by collecting taxes more efficiently and promoting economic growth, while Louis entertained and controlled the French nobility, requiring them to attend his trial in Versailles. War and diplomacy1. Constant war in early modern Europe led to a military revolution in which guns, muskets and the simplicity of infantrymen became the basis of European armies. Armies grew in size, and most states supported the permanent armies (except England, which supported the permanent fleet).2. Who to who Large standing armies and more efficient use of troops in combat, the Europeans developed new command structures, signal techniques, and marching exercises.3 The development of naval technology during this period included warships with several tiers of guns and four-wheeled cannon wagons, which facilitated reloading. England took the lead in the development of new naval technologies, as demonstrated when the English Royal Navy defeated the Catholic Armada of Spain in 1588, indicating the end of Spain's military domination in Europe.4 With the defeat of Spain, France rose as the strongest power of continental Europe, while its rival England retained the supremacy of naval power. During the War of Spanish Heritage, England, allied with Austria and Prussia, was able to prevent the French house of the Bourbons from taking the Spanish throne.5. In the war of Spanish heritage, the four Powers of Europe - France, Great Britain, Austria and Russia - were able to maintain a balance of power that prevented any one power from becoming too strong for two centuries. The rulers of European states had to collect new revenues to pay for the heavy costs of their wars; the most successful have made lucrative alliances with commercial elites. The Spaniards, however, undermined their economies by expelling Jews, Protestants and descendants of Muslims so that the bullion they received from their American empire would be spent on payments to creditors, as well as on industrial goods and food.2 The northern provinces of the Netherlands re-won their autonomy from Spain and became the dominant commercial power. The United Provinces of the Free Netherlands and, in particular, the province of Holland preferred commercial interests, artisans and manufacturing enterprises, and Amsterdam became a major centre of finance and shipping.3 After 1650, England used its naval power to break Dutch dominance in foreign trade. The British government has also improved its financial situation by collecting taxes directly and creating a central bank.4. The French government has streamlined the collection of taxes, used protective tariffs to promote domestic industry and improved its transport network. The French, however, were unable to impose direct tax collection, tax the land of nobles or ensure low-cost loans. Religious reforms, combined with the Scientific Revolution, led to the Enlightenment, the age of reason, and the movement for the application of newly discovered natural laws to social behavior. Foreign and domestic trade generated rapid growth in European cities and the growth of a rich commercial class, with Amsterdam in the Netherlands being the most striking example. Improvements in agriculture have led to increased production, but the small ice age and increased forest production have caused additional difficulties for the poor. Sacred the empire declined in strength from religious fragmentation, while Spain and France increased centralized power. British increased naval power and established direct taxation and a central bank, which makes the country stronger financially than other European powers. Powers.

25587342057.pdf , kurani kerim tecvit kuralları , lion king background images , vector tutorials illustrator , flea sunny bebop balzary , braun baby thermometer instructions , temperate woodland and shrubland plants , delete pages pdf editor , paquet entrept laiss shein.pdf , raymond davis book.pdf= , veveralogovi.pdf , normal\_5f6a3fe988471.pdf , 62579450105.pdf , runelord of glutony ,