

## **Philippe Aries**

Wrote *Centuries in Childhood*

Argued that pre-modern Western children were treated differently than modern children

Art began portraying children as active participants in the family

## **Francesco Petrarch**

Climbed Ventoux

Symbolized what he could achieve

Leading influential figures of Italian Renaissance

Poet, Historian and scholar

Known for his advancements of Latin Classics and his work in Italian

## **Italian Renaissance**

First developed in Italy

Largely an artistic movement

Painting turned to realism and human-centered themes

Religion declined as central focus

Machiavelli and Da Vinci are two influential figures

Stressed Humanism: focus on humankind as the center of intellectual and artistic endeavor

Imitation of classical Greek and Roman literature and art

New political forms; basis of what they could do to advance general well-being and their cities' glory

Practice of diplomacy; introducing regular exchange with other nation-states

## **Northern Renaissance**

Result of French and Spanish monarchs invading and reducing the peninsula's independence

Atlantic trade routes reduced the importance of Mediterranean ports

Focused in France, Low Countries, Germany and England

Classical styles were all the rage in art and architecture

Greek and Latin literature

Humanists were more religious

Shakespeare and Rabelais mixed classical themes with an earthiness

Greater state powers; Francis I from France

Monarchs sponsoring trading companies and colonial enterprises

Ordinary people not as influenced by values

## **Johannes Gutenberg**

Technology changes

Invention of movable type, building on the Chinese technology

Resulted in increased literacy

## **European Style Family**

Later marriage age than agricultural societies

Emphasized the husband-wife relationship

Closely linked the family to individual property holdings

Primary Emphasis on nuclear family rather than extended family

Limiting family birth rates

## **Protestant Reformation**

Started by Martin Luther

Split into several different ideas of Religion

Wave of religious dissent

## **Martin Luther AKA Lutheran**

German Monk

Wrote and posted the 95 theses or propositions

Protesting indulgences or grants of salvation

Argued that priest should get to marry

Bible should be translated so everyone could read it

Urged state control rather than papal authority which brought political appeal

Believed faith alone will bring salvation

Sanctioned moneymaking and earthly pursuits more whole heartedly

## **Anglican Church**

Henry the VIII created it

Response to the Pope not allowing Henry to divorce wife who was unable to have a son

Form of Protestantism

## **Calvinism or Jean Calvin**

French theologian

Insisted on God's predestination or prior determination of those who would be saved.

Sought participation by all citizens in church administration

Which would provide wider access to government

Believed in broader popular education so more people could read the bible

Accepted in parts of Switzerland, Germany, France, Netherlands, Scotland and England

Puritans brought it to North American colonies

## **Catholic Reformation**

Catholic church's response to Protestantism

Refuted key protestant tenets such as the idea that priests had no special sacramental power and could marry

Attacked popular superstitions and magical beliefs

Jesuits, a new religious order, became a part of politics, education and missionary work

## **Religious Wars**

France bitter battle of Calvinist and Catholics

Ended with Edict of Nantes in 1598, granting of religious tolerance

Thirty Years War broke out in 1618 in Germany

German protestants vs. Holy Roman emperor, cutting population by 60%

Ended with Treaty of Westphalia, which created territorial tolerance

English Civil War in 1660; combined the religious issues with parliamentary power over the king

Ended with some religious tolerance to most Protestants but not Catholics

Led to grudging and limited acceptance of religious pluralism

Affected the political balance of Europe

Persuaded some people that religion itself was suspect

## **Commercial Revolution**

Economic structure was redefined

Trade rose rapidly, involvement of merchants and markets increased

Greater commercialization; which led to price inflation

Governments granted regional monopolies helping to dominate trade

Technical improvements helped improve manufacturing

Prosperity increased for ordinary people

Led to social protest by Proletariat (people without access to wealth producing property)

Population growth, rising food prices hit poor hard

Led to peasants and townspeople rising up against protection from poverty and loss of property

Witchcraft persecution reflecting new resentments against the poor

## **Scientific Revolution**

Affected formal intellectual life, as well as promoted changes in popular outlook

Emergence of new government structures: parliamentary and absolute monarchies

Copernicus, Galileo, William Harvey, Rene Descartes, Isaac Newton, Deism and John Locke were all characters in this revolution

Institutes were set up by the government

Lectures and easy to read manuals published on the subject

Public hysteria began to die down because of growing signs that people could control and calculate their environment

Began to attach traditional religious ideas about miracles

New concept of God, called Deism, arguing that although there might be a divinity, its role was to simply set natural laws in motion

Helped to create wider assumptions about the possibility of human progress

## **Copernicus**

16<sup>th</sup> century

Planets moved around the sun rather than earth

Based findings on mathematics

Helped to show that Science discoveries were important in Western intellectual life

## **Johannes Kepler**

Study of Planetary motion

From a poor family but still managed to make it to a university

Was originally aiming for the Lutheran ministry

Resolved Copernicus' issues of planetary motion

Worked with optics as well as astrology

## **Galileo**

Italian

Publicized Copernicus's discoveries while adding his own basic findings about law of gravity

Condemned by the Catholic Church for his ideas

## **Isaac Newton**

In 1687 published *Principia Mathematica*

Set forth basic principals of all motion

Defined the forces of gravity in great mathematical detail

Showed that entire universe responded to these forces, which explained planetary orbit

Stated the basic scientific method

## **John Locke**

Argued that people could learn everything they needed to know through their senses and reason;  
faith was irrelevant

Power came from the people, not the divine right to royal rule

A right of revolution could legitimately oppose unjust rule

## **Absolute and Parliamentary Monarchs**

Feudal monarchy came undone

Monarchs gained new powers

More ambitious militaries introduced

In France, stopped convening the medieval parliament and passed laws as they saw fit

Appointed growing bureaucracy drawn from merchants and lawyers

King Louis XIV summed it up by saying "I am the state"

Mercantilism was stressed as important for state control

Saw a strong military as key

Britain and Netherlands stressed a central state but also built in parliamentary in which kings shared power with representatives

Glorious Revolution resulting in parliament gaining power over the king

Parliament could now monitor and approve taxation

## **Nation-State**

Ruled people who shared a common culture and language

Appeal to certain loyalty that linked cultural and political bonds

Ordinary people began to believe that government should act for their interests

Developed a growing list of functions like Mercantilism

Promoted new political values and loyalties that was different from political traditions of other civilizations

Kept the west politically divided and often at war.

## **Enlightenment**

Thinkers continued to support scientific advancement

Pioneered in applying scientific methods to the study of human society

Rational laws could describe social as well as physical behaviors

Rehabilitation of criminals through education

Carefully planned constitutions

Adam Smith wrote *Wealth of Nations* promoting the idea that people act according to self-interest, but through competition would promote general economic advancement.

Govt. should avoid regulations in favor of market forces and individual initiative

Produced the belief that humans are good, at least improvable through education

Believed societies goals should center on improving material and social life

Attitudes toward children changed as well as women

## **Changes in Commerce and Manufacturing**

Westerners began to purchase processed goods

Growing importance of Consumerism

Growing use of paid professional entertainment: Circus

Agriculture began to change: Three-field system replaced with nitrogen-fixing crops to reduce leaving land idle

Spread of Potato

Increased manufacturing/capitalism

Production of textiles and metal products in households

Hundreds of people drawn into the domestic system, in which capitalist merchants distributed supplies and workers, ran the production for pay

All these produced a rapidly growing population, which furthered economic change, heightening competition and producing a more manipulability labor force.