

UNIT SIX

THE TRANSITION FROM
MEDIEVAL TO MODERN PERIOD

6.1.the Renaissance: a rebirth of learning

- ***Renaissance*** (rebirth of learning) existed from 1300 to 1600
- It was transitional period from Medieval to Modern period in West Europe.
- It began with the rediscovery of the *Greco-Roman* civilization.
- It emphasized reason, questioning mind and free inquiry.
- It was the reverse of the Medieval faith, authority and tradition.

...cont.

- It featured the achievement of *literature art* and *science*.
- The *Renaissance* began in *Italy* because it was the center of the *Greco-Roman civilization*.
- *Humanism* rejects religious matters but every day human problems.
- *Francesco Petrarch*, poet and *Giovanni Boccaccio* studied and rediscovered the *classical writings*.
- *Boccaccio* published *Decameron*

...cont.

- The Renaissance scholars studied Christianity with humanistic method.
- The scholars became Christian humanists.
- *Desiderius Erasmus(Dutch)* and *Thomas More (English)* were the leading Christian humanists.
- *Erasmus* published *The Praise of Folly* in 1511. He ridiculed superstition, prejudice, upper privileged and Church abuse.

Erasmus

Dutch humanist

Desiderius Erasmus

Pushed for a Vernacular form of the Bible

"I disagree very much with those who are unwilling that Holy Scripture, translated into the vernacular, be read by the uneducated . . . As if the strength of the Christian religion consisted in the ignorance of it"

The Praise of Folly

Used humor to show the immoral and ignorant behavior of people, including the clergy. He felt people would be open minded and be kind to others.

...cont.

- He encouraged people to think about reforms.
- **Thomas More** published **Utopia** in 1516.
- He portrayed an ideal state free from *war*
injustice
poverty and
ignorance society.

Sir Thomas More

English Humanist

Wrote: *Utopia*

A book about a perfect society

Believed men and women live in harmony. No private property, no one is lazy, all people are educated and the justice system is used to end crime instead of executing criminals.

Revolution in Art, Literature and Drama

- *Giotto di Bondone* portrayed nature realistically.
- *Donatello* curved many figures of men on horse back.
- *Michelangelo, Raphael* and *Leonardo da Vinci* dominated the arts of the 15th and 16th centuries.
- *Michaelangelo has been called the the greatest sculptor in history.*

Works of the Renaissance Arts

Donatello –*life size of St. George in armor.*

- *David*

- *The Feast of Herod*

- *Geta Melata*

Raphael -*Baldassre Castiglione*

- *the school of Athens*

- *Sistine Madona*

...cont.

- **Michaelangelo** – *The Last Judgment*
 - *Pieta*
 - *The Creation of Adam*
 - *Delphic Oracle*
 - *Dying Slave*
- Sandro Botticello** – *The Birth of Venus*
 - *Primavera*

... contd

- *L. da Vinci* - *The Virgin of the Rock*
- *The Last Supper*
- *Mona Lisa*

He was ideal Renaissance man. He was painter, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer and scientist.

He was one of the most searching mind.

...cont.

- *Dante Alighieri* wrote *Divine Comedy*.
- *Nicholo Machiavelli* wrote *The Prince*.
- He was known for his expression of
- *The end justifies the means.*
- *Might is Right.*
- *William Shakespeare* was the greatest poet and play writer in all time. He wrote *Macbeth*, *The Viennese Merchant*, *Othello*, *Hamlet*, etc.

Political Ideas of the Renaissance

Niccolò Machiavelli

The Prince

Machiavelli believed:

***“One can make this generalization about men:
they are ungrateful, fickle, liars, and deceivers,
they shun danger and are greedy for profit”***

Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule.

He felt that a ruler should be willing to do anything to maintain control without worrying about conscience.

Creating realistic theories of
political science

The Prince, describes

cunning and *unscrupulous*

(having no moral or ethics)

methods for rulers to gain
and keep power.

Machiavelli: The Prince

- Better for a ruler to be feared than to be loved
- Ruler should be quick and decisive in decision making
- Ruler keeps power by any means necessary
 - The end justifies the means
 - Be good when possible, and evil when necessary





Intellectual & Creativity



- Renaissance Architecture
- Arches half circle like in Roman building.
- Proportions more based on human likeness.
- Huge domes.
- Columns and elements reflect ancient Greece and Rome.
- This dome was designed by Brunelleschi. It was the largest free standing dome other than the ancient Roman Pantheon.



Florence Cathedral - View of the dome.

Renaissance Scientific Achievements

- *Copernicus* disproved the *Ptolemaic* theory of the earth
- *Galileo Galilee* - Law of Gravity
 - - telescope
- *William Harvey* – circulation of blood
- *Robert Boyle* – the Law of Gasses.

6.2.Reformation

- It was *religious movement* in *Germany* in the 16th century against the R.C.C.

Causes of Opposition

- tax and tax exemption
- Teaching on astronomy and history
- Worldliness and nepotism
- *John Wycliffe* translated the *Bible* in to English
- *John Huss* followed Wycliffe but were arrested with their followers and persecuted as *heretics*.

...cont.

- The Holy Roman emperor suppressed the revolt.
- *Martin Luther* was the monk and professor of University of Wittenberg.
- Luther condemned the sale of *indulgences* (accepting money for church pardons without true repentance).
- In 1517 *Luther* nailed statements of his belief (95 thesis) on the door of church in *Wittenberg*.

Cont.

- *Luther denied the pope supremacy and declared the Bible is the final authority.*
- He translated the Bible in to German and argued everyone can read and understand it.
- He develop the doctrine of ***Justification by Faith*** (the faith alone ensures salvation).
- Luther was excommunicated by the Pope and faced punishment by ***Charles V*** (the Holy Roman Emperor).

Cont...

- ◆ On October 31, 1517, Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, posted his criticism of the Catholic church on door of the castle church in Wittenberg.
- ◆ He openly criticized the church from within, as well as, provide new teachings to reform the Christian Church.



Causes of The Reformation

- ◆ 1. Abuses of the Catholic Church
- ◆ 2. Renaissance Ideas
- ◆ 3. Political climate
- ◆ 4. Technological Innovations

Catholic Church Official Abuses

- ◆ Church leaders need for money led to increasing corruption
- ◆ **Simony** - selling church offices
- ◆ **Pluralism** - one person holding multiple offices
- ◆ **Absenteeism** - church officials ignored duties
- ◆ **Indulgences** - selling “get out of hell free” card

Political Climate Favored Luther

- The powerful German rulers opposed the none German pope and desired to seize church properties, weakened the Holy Roman Empire.
- They accepted teaching of Luther and opposed punishment on him.
- Lutheranism got acceptance in northern Germany.
- The *Scandinavian rulers* accepted and then established Lutheranism.

Cont.

- The Lutheran success in N. Germany and *Scandinavian* encouraged them to spread it.
- Religious reformers such as *Ulrich Zwingli*, *John Calvin* and *John Knox* spread the movement in many European countries.
- A Swiss *Ulrich* taught that the Bible not the pope is the final authority and converted to Protestantism.

Cont.

- A French *John Calvin* taught the doctrine of *Predestination* in *Geneva* that only those elected beforehand by God would achieve *salvation* .
- In *Scotland* Calvinism became official religion as *Presbyterian* mainly by *John Konx*.
- The followers of Calvin in France (*Huguenots*) spread Calvinism in France

Factors for the Success of Lutherans

- I. Decline of Holy Roman emperor and the pope
- II. The threat posed by the Ottoman Empire.
- III. The invention of printing in the 15th century rapid dissemination of the reformers' ideas.
- IV. The growth of secular learning
- V. The rise of nationalism
- VI. The increasing resentment of the pope's authority among both rulers and ordinary citizens.

Henry VIII and the Church of England

- *In England the reformation was established by the act of state.*
- Its success due in part to anticlericalism among the people.
- The immediate cause of English's break was the refusal of **Pope Clement VII** to annul (cancel) **King Henry VIII's** marriage to his first wife **Catharine** of Aragon.

Cont.

- *Catherine* had no son for heir to throne.
- Henry wanted to marry *Ann Boleyn* to male heir to throne.
- The pope refused Henry's divorce.
- Henry also desired the extensive properties the church in England besides new marriage.
- He induced the parliament and formed *Anglican Church of England* headed by the monarch in 1534.

Political Climate: Henry VIII

- ◆ King of England
 - ◆ Henry VIII - needs an heir to create political stability
 - ◆ He is married to Catherine of Aragon, the aunt of the Holy Roman Emperor, who cannot have more children (they have one girl)
 - ◆ Needs an annulment to re-marry and have a boy, but the pope will not grant one



Technological Innovation

- ◆ 1450 - Invention of Movable Type by *Johann Guttenburg*
- ◆ Cheaper and faster to make paper documents
 - for indulgences, anti catholic works, bibles
- ◆ Led to the quicker spread of ideas - such as questioning the church



Cont.

- Henry VIII remained Catholic but Protestantism advanced during the reign of his *Edward VI*
- *Mary I* succeeded Edward VI and restored Catholicism and suppressed Protestantism.
- *Queen Elisabeth I* (1558-1603) established a moderate form of Protestantism called *Anglicanism*.

Cont.

- The English followers of Calvinism were called *Puritans*.
- They opposed *Anglicanism* because it was *episcopal* (governed by bishops).
- *The puritans preferred Presbyterian.*
- Catholicism was officially banned.
- In Scotland *John Knox* introduced *Presbyterian*
- In 1560 the *Scots* made *Presbyterian* as state religion.

Cont.

- The *Irish* people remained *Catholic*.
- *Protestants colonized northern Ireland (Ulster) and the conflict started between Catholics and Protestants.*

The Roman Catholic Church and Counter Reformation

- *Counter reformation* (Catholic Reformation) consisted of *defensive reaction against Reformation* and *Catholic reform* in the 16th century.
- *The Council of Trent* defined *Catholic doctrine including original sin, grace, free will, the seven sacraments, the mass* and *relation between scripture* and *tradition*.

Cont.

- The council arranged *catechism* and *books* on *liturgy* for uniformity of the church teachings.
- In 1542 the church reorganized the *Inquisition* in Italy to help courts to fight Protestantism.
- The council ordered bishops to live in their *dioceses* to check abuses by clergy.
- The *capuchins* played important role in the movement.

Cont.

- The Jesuits and Dominicans led the revival of philosophy and theology in Catholic universities.
- ***Saint Ignatius Loyola*** (who founded Jesuits or the Society of Jesus) and ***Saint Francis de Sale*** were in organizing the counter reformation.

Historical Significance of the Reformation

- Religious tolerance in Europe.
- Respect for the importance individual conscience.
- The establishment of *state churches* reflected the growth of *nationalism* (*Lutherans supported strong central government*).
- Developing of democracy against tyranny.

Cont.

- Lutherans opposed *celibate* (abstaining) life of *monks* and *nuns* and mobilized for family life.
- protestant leaders emphasized education.

Art during the Reformation

- *Baroque* (dramatic and exciting) form of in western Europe and Latin America.
- Counter reformation stirred a sense of religious enthusiasm. *Baroque churches* expressed the dramatic and emotion of this movement.

6.3.The Rise of Absolute Monarchs and National States

The Rise of Absolute Monarchs

- *Henry VIII* of England and *Louis XIV* of France ruled countries of Europe.
- The major landmark revolutions in the 17th and 18th centuries limited the power of kings and crystalized the idea of citizenship.
- *Citizen* refers to a person who has the right to be a full member of a state.
- *Citizenship* the actual legal status of membership to a state (relationship between a state and its people).

Beginning of National States

1. England

- Early English history was the story of invasions
- *The Roman legions* controlled England and withdrew in the 5th century.
- *Teutonic tribes* from *N.W. Germany* invaded and settled in England and Scotland.
- The *Anglo-Saxons* invaded England and formed small kingdoms in England.
- *Alfred the Great* halted the invaders from *Denmark* in the 9th century.

Cont.

- The descendants of Alfred united England.
- In 1066 **William** Duke of Normandy (N.W. France) defeated **Anglo-Saxons** in at the battle of **Hastings** and crowned as king of England.
- William established a strong central government in England.
- **Henry II** build the **Jury system** in England.
- King John brought trouble with treacherous and cruel approaches.

Cont.

- John plotted against his father and his older brother *Richard the Lion-Hearted*.
- John succeeded Richard in 1199 and quarreled with *Pope Innocent III and barons*.
- Barons were aristocrats demanded reform.
- They forced John to agree to a document called *Magna Charta (Great Charter) in 1215*.
- *Magna Charta limited king's power.*

Cont.

- ***Edward*** brought *house parliament* with two branches.
- ***House of Lords*** made up of nobles and church leaders.
- ***House of commons*** consisted of knights lesser land owners lower churchmen and representatives of towns.

Cont.

- *Henry VIII* was talented but selfish and wasteful.
- In 1534 he became the supreme head of church instead of the pope in England.
- The 1285 conquest of *Edward I* resulted repeated revolt of Walsh people but *Henry* united *England* and *Wales*.
- In 1547 Henry died and was succeeded by *Edward IV* and *Mary* respectively.

Cont.

- *Elizabeth I* came to power in 1588.
- The reign of Elizabeth I was the *Golden Age of England*.
- She became successful in many aspects of ruling system.

Landmarks of the Reign of Elizabeth

I

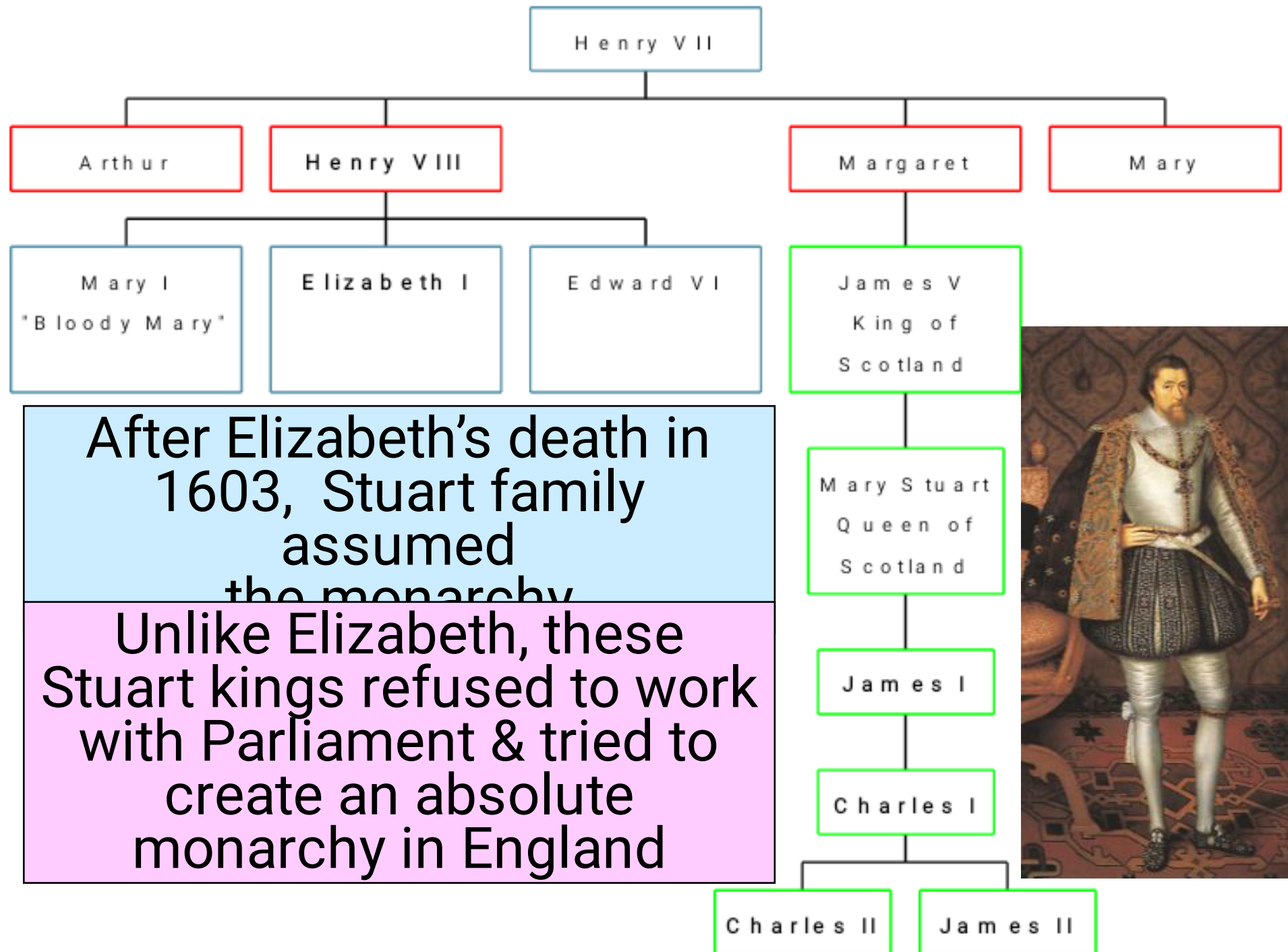
- I. In 1600 the *East Indian Company* was formed.
- II. *Sir Francis Drake* and *Sir Walter Raleigh* and others explored the West Indies and coast of N&S. America.
- III. English literature flowered with the works of *Francis Bacon, Ben Johnson, Christopher Marlowe, Edmund Spenser and William Shakespeare.*

cont.

- IV. Military success over Spain (the powerful country in Europe). *King Philip II* of Spain sent naval fleet of Spain. *Admiral Lord Howard* destroyed *Armada* (huge Spanish Naval force) in 1588.
- V. The defeat of the armada was one of the great achievements of *Queen Elizabeth I* of England and helped bring about the subsequent decline of the Spanish Empire.

Cont.

- The Stuart dynasty ruled Scotland since 1371.
- In 1603 James VI of Scotland succeeded Elisabeth I in England as *James I*.



2.France

- In 987 *Hugh Capet* (count of Paris) was crowned in France.
- *Philip II (Philip Augustus)* was the first great captain king since 1180.
- He built large body of government and developed Paris as permanent capital.
- *Philip IV (The Fair)* taxed church officials and arrested bishop.

Cont.

- He called representatives all estates (classes) and public approval for his action.
- The *Estate General* was consisted of the *clergy, the nobility* and the *commoners*.
- In 1305 Philip IV influenced a French archbishop to be elected as a *Pope Clement V* and moved the pope's center from Rome to Paris until 1377.

Cont.

- *Charles IV* (the last king of Capetian dynasty) died without male heir.
- A cousin succeeded him as *Philip VI*.
- *King Edward* of England claimed the French throne.
- Edward landed an army in *Normandy* (N.W. France)
- The 1337 invasion of Edward marked the beginning of the *Hundred Years War* which is fought between 1337 and 1453.

Cont.

- During the hundred years war the English won many battles.
- The French drove out English force after victory at *Orleans* under *John of Ark*.
- During the Reformation many French became *Huguenot* (Calvinist) protestants.
- 1572 (after the 30years Catholic-protestant civil war)many protestants were killed during the measure of *Saint Bartholomew Day*.

Cont.

- *King Louis XIII* made France strong nation with his ministers as *Cardinal Richelieu*.
- *Louis XIV* was the most absolute king of France and boasted "*I am the state*".
- After his prime minister died in 1661, he declared he would be his own prime minister.
- In 1685 he persecuted the *Huguenots* and weakened the French economy.
- *Jean Baptize Colbert* (minister of finance) promoted strength of the French economy.

Cont.

- *Louis* tried to rule supreme in Europe but was stopped by the allied force of *England, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire* and others.

3.Spain

- In 1469 *Prince Ferdinand* of *Aragon* married *Princess Isabella* of *Castile*.
- *Isabella* became queen of Castile in 1474.
- *Ferdinand* became king of Aragon in 1479.
- In 1480 they established the *Spain Inquisition* and killed many people suspected as the rivals of Roman Catholic Church.
- *In 1492 they defeated Muslims and also drove out Spanish Jews.*
- Ferdinand seized *Navarre* and completed the Spanish unity.

4. Russia

- In 1547 *Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible)* became the first Czar of Russia.
- He murdered many aristocrats and church leaders.
- Peasants became serfs by law.
- Serfdom became the economic basis of Russian power.
- Ivan controlled *Tetras, Kazan, Ural Mountains* and *western Siberia*.

Cont.

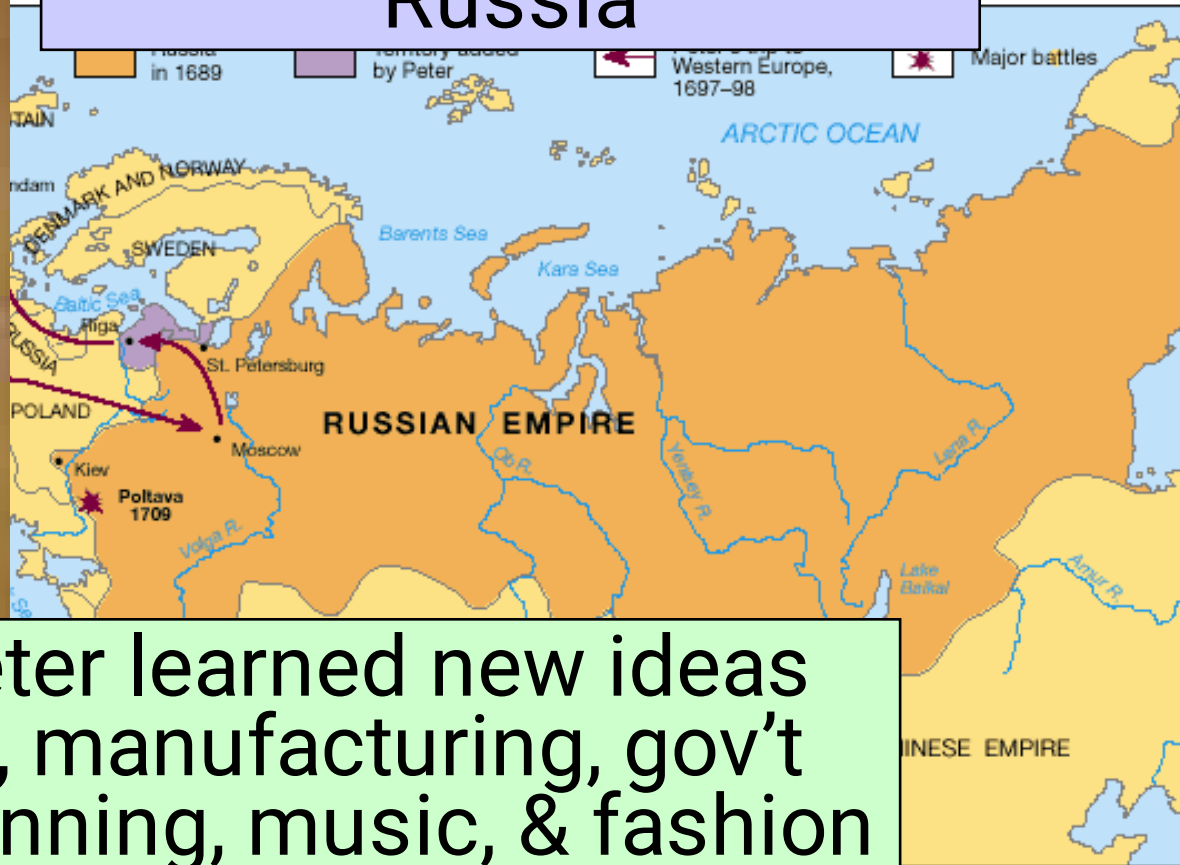
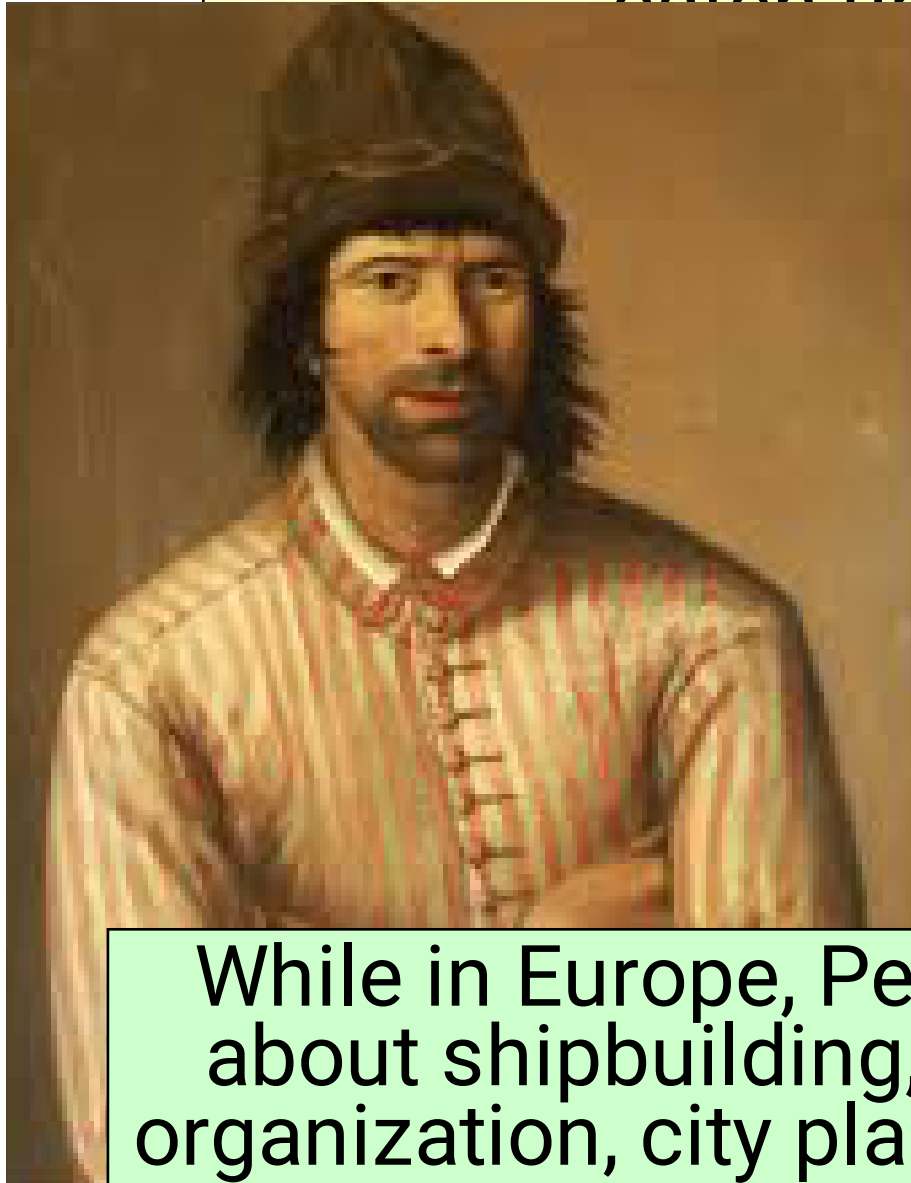
- He tried to control the Baltic Sea but was defeated by Lithuanians, Polish and Swedish armies.
- In 1610 Polish controlled Moscow and ruled powerless council of *Boyars* until 1612.
- In 1613 the *Zemski Sobor* elected *Michael Romanov Czar*.
- The Romanov dynasty ruled Russia from 1613 up to 1917.

Cont.

- In the 17th century Russia annexed much Ukraine and Siberia.
- In 1682 *Peter the Great* and *Ivan V* seized power as *Co-Czars*.
- Both were children and *Sophia* (Ivan's sister) ruled as regent.
- In 1682 peter's followers retired Sophia from power.

Czar Peter the Great wanted to modernize & “Westernize” Russia to catch up with Europe

In disguise, Peter toured Europe to learn new ways to modernize Russia



While in Europe, Peter learned new ideas about shipbuilding, manufacturing, gov't organization, city planning, music, & fashion

Cont.

- In 1696 Peter came in to full power when Ivan died.
- He controlled *Baltic states* and founded *St. Petersburg* in 1703.
- The capital moved from Moscow to *St. Petersburg* in 1712 and increased czar's power.
- He introduced western type of clothing, factory and schools in Russia.

When he returned from Europe, Peter imposed new reforms to Westernize



Adopted European fashions by banning beards for men & veils for women

Adopted a European calendar

Improved farming techniques

Used mercantilism as an economic policy

Created iron & lumber factories

Modernized the army & navy

Made himself head of the Orthodox Church (like Henry VIII in England)

5. Prussia

- The **Hohenzollern** rulers Germans colonized **Slavs** in the Middle Ages.
- The aristocratic **Junkers** owned most of lands.
- *Prussian army was one of the most drilled and disciplined army in the world.*
- **Berlin** and **Konigsberg** (**Kaliningrad**) were the main cities.

Cont.

- The Hohenzollerns were the family of the German counts.
- In 1415 they became margraves (the rulers) of *Brandenburg*.
- Their title as the Election of the Holy Roman Empire was *Elector of Brandenburg*.
- In 1600 the Hohenzollerns controlled East Prussia and *Pomerania*.

Cont.

- Prussia became strong during the reign of Great Elector Fredrick William from 1640 to 1688.
- Frederick became the first king of Prussia in 1701.
- ***Frederick II (Frederick the Great)*** took power in 1740.
- ***He believed in the idea of Might makes right .***

Cont.

- *Commissars* and *ministers* were the *tax collectors* and *members of the cabinet* respectively.
- He controlled Silesia from Austria and parts of Poland.

6. Austria

- In the 8th century *Charlemagne* (king of Franks of Germanic people) controlled Austria.
- In 955 Otto I defeated the *Magyars* and controlled *Austria*.
- 962 Otto became king of Holy Roman Empire.
- The German emperors ruled Holy Roman Empire until 1806.
- In 976 *Emperor Otto II* gave control N.E. *Austria to Leopold I* of the *Babenberg family*.

Cont.

- In 1156 *Emperor Frederick I* declared it a *duchy* (*territory ruled by Duke*).
- The last Babenberg duke died with out heir in 1246.
- *King Ottokar of Bohemia* controlled the Babenberg duchies of *Austria* and *Styria*.
- *In 1273 the princes of Germany elected Rudolf I a member of Habsburg of Switzerland as king of Holy Roman Empire.*

Cont.

- Rudolf I Habsburg defeated Ottokar in 1278.
- In the 14th century Habsburg lost Holy Roma Empire.
- in 1359 Rudolf IV claimed the title of archduke of Austria but not recognized until 1453.
- *In 1453 the duchy of Austria became archduchy of Austria.*

Strong Monarchs and Hundred Years (1337- 1453)

- The Hundred Years War was fought between England and France over the French territory.
- The Hundred Years' War was a series of short conflicts, broken intermittently by a number of truces and peace treaties.

Causes of the Hundred Years War

- I. The 1204 loss of *Normandy* (N.W. France) by England(the main cause).
- II. The French attempt to control *Gascony* (in N.W. France) and *Flanders*.
- III. The French support of Scots against England.
- IV. Fisher men quarreled over the *English Channel*.

Cont.

- Edward III of England claimed the French throne and landed an army in 1337 in Normandy (N.W. France).
- The use of the English longbow against French forces enabled the English to win many important victories.

Hinders of the Course of the War

- I. Peasant rebellion
- II. Pillaging in France by unemployed soldiers
- III. The Black Death (a of bubonic plague).
- IV. A peasants revolt in England in 1381.

Major Features of the War

- I. The war weakened the power of nobles.
- II. It marked decline of feudalism.
- III. The French unity
- IV. The development of new military tactics.
- V. The growth of English sea power.

The English Victories

- In 1348 the English won great victory at *Crecy*.
- In 1356 at Poitiers.
- The 1360 *Treaty of Brétigny* began period of peace.
- Henry V renewed fighting and got victory in 1415 at *Agin Court*.
- He was made heir to the French crown by the *Treaty of Troyes* in 1420.

Cont.

- The English sieged *Orleans*.
- *Joan of Ark* (1412-1431) led the French army against the English in *Orleans* and surprising victories.
- She united the French army and turned the war.
- The English burnt her considered as evil.
- In 1453 the English lost the French territory except *Calais*.
- The French took Calais in 1588.

6.4.European Expansion Over Seas

Factors encouraging over seas voyages

- I. Their interest to luxurious goods of Far East
- II. Blockade of European merchants by Turks.
- III. Increasing their geographical knowledge.
- IV. The yarn about *PrestorJohn (a Christian king with huge army in Asia or Africa)*.
- V. The development of efficient sailing ships.
- VI. The invention of compass, quadrant and astrolabe until it was replaced by sextant.

Prominent personalities in Exploration and Discoveries

- In 1488 *Bartholomew Diaz* discovered *Cape of Good Hope* in the southern tip of Africa.
- In 1492 an Italian *Christopher Columbus* explored the *New World or America*.
- *Vasco de Gamma* discovered *the route to India* via Cape of Good Hope in 1498.
- The Portuguese *Ferdinand Magellan* *circumnavigated the world* between 1519 & 1522 for Spain and died in *Philippines*.

Cont.

- The *Spanish* and *Portuguese* led the voyages in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- The *Dutch, French* and the *English* followed in the 17th and 18th centuries.

European Colonial Empires in Asia (16th to the 18th century)

- The Europeans established trading posts called **Factories** in Asia.
- *The factories in the east were stores for goods*
- The Dutch controlled **Dutch East Indies** (now **Indonesia**).
- In 1608 the British established *East Indian Company in India*.

The Franco-British Conflict in India

- In 1689 Britain and France fought over India.
- *Religious conflict between **Muslims** and **Hindus** helped to split India apart.*
- **Dupleix** (French) won the support of Rajas of Southern India on the side of France.
- **Robert Clive** (British) defeated the French supporter local Indian ruler and seized **Arcot**.
- The **nawab** of state of **Bengal** (French ally) seized **Calcutta** and killed 123 English with suffocation.

Cont.

- In 1557 **Clive** destroyed the nawab's army and recaptured **Calcutta**.
- Clive appointed another nawab and ruled **Bengal** for **British East Indian Company**.
- The English control of India nearly complete at the end of the **Seven Years War** in 1763 carried out by the East Indian Company **by using local rulers**.
- In 1784 the English government controlled India.

PORTUGAL ,SPAIN,HOLLAND,FRANCE , ENGLAND ,IN THE NEW WORLD

1. PORTUGAL

- In 1500 *Cabral* discovered *Brazil*.
- Portuguese colonists settled and colonized Brazil.

2.Spain

- In 1519 *Hernando Cortes* controlled *Tenochtitlan* (now Mexico City) capital of the Aztec.
- *Montezuma* (emperor of Aztec) welcomed by considering as they were white gods.
- In 1533 the Spanish *Francisco Pizarro* controlled Inca (now *Peru*).

Cont.

- In 1539 *Hernando de Soto* controlled *Florida, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.*

Cont.

- *The native people forced to work in mines, but many of them died of disease and harsh treatment.*
- Negro from Africa were imported for heavy work.
- *Spain, Portugal, England, France* and *Holland* founded colonies in the *New World*.
- Trade with the East and the N. West brought new products to Europe.

Cont.

- Spain and Portugal controlled much of the New World.
- The *small pox* and other epidemic diseases helped Spanish to kill many people and to weaken the resistance.
- The colonization of Europeans eroded sense of self-reliance of the colonized people and eventually dehumanized them.

3.Holland

- The Dutch West Indian Company was formed in 1621 to trade in the New World and West Africa.
- In 1624 the company colonized *New Netherland or New Amsterdam (now New York), New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware.*
- In 1626 Dutch colonists bought *Manhattan Island* from Indians for goods worth \$ 24.

Cont.

- They established *New Amsterdam* (now *New York*) city in 1629.
- The Netherlands fought three naval war with English from 1652 to 1824.
- The Dutch won now *Suriname* from English and the English gained *New Netherlands*.

4.France

- In 1603 the French *Samuel de Champlain* founded *St. Lawrence*.
- He also founded *Quebec* as Fur trading post in 1608.
- The French settled from Quebec to New Orleans near Gulf of Mexico and scattered up to Mississippi river.
- Quebec this day is more French than English.

5. England

- 1607 *Jamestown Island* in Virginia.
- *Plymouth* was the second settlement.
- The next colonies were grouped *northern, middle and new colonies*.
- There were three types of American colonies namely *royal, proprietary and corporate*.
- *Royal colony* was under the direct control of the king.

Cont.

- *Proprietary colony* was controlled by prominent individuals (the proprietary) under a grant by the king.
- *A corporate colony* was operated as a rule a charter obtaining from the king by a company's stock holders.
- The American war of independence began in 1775.

Cont.

- the European colonies in the Americas were *settlement colonies*.
- *The indigenous people were reduced by disease brought by Europeans.*
- *In Brazil, Caribbean Islands, and parts of South America plantation colonies were established.*
- The plantation crops were produced by slave labor.
- The slaves were imported from Africa.

Cont.

- The most important crops exported to Europe were sugar cane and tobacco.
- By 1640 about 60000 English men settled in the New World.
- The French *Huguenots* were not allowed to settle because France alike Spain excluded non-Catholics from its colonies.
- *Geographical discoveries were followed by colonial conquest.*

Cont.

- World trade grew rapidly and brought commercial revolution that brought great changes.-*new business method*

-increasing price

- growth of modern capitalism

Expansion of Christianity and western ideas.

- *Growth of slave trade (most harmful effect).*
- The growth of mercantilism.

Cont.

- Colonies were important to mercantilist nations.
 - I. *They could supply **raw materials and slaves**.*
 - II. *They were used by mother countries as **closed market** to sell manufactured goods(Foreign traders were kept out).*
 - III. *Colonies were not allowed to produce export goods of mother countries and were good ports or controlled vital waterways.*

Colonial Rivalries and Wars

- In the 16th century the Spaniards settled and named the islands as Philippines after King Philip II.
- Portugal possessed *Moluccas*.
- In 1694 by the *Treaty of Tordesillas* with the line of demarcation in 1542 Spain named archipelago Philippine Islands.
- In 1571 a colonial capital was established at *Manila*.
- *Spain ruled Philippines more than 300years.*

Cont.

- The Dutch English French claimed sections of the present USA.
- THE English established the *Thirteen colonies* between 1603 and 1733.
- In 1424 the Dutch settled in *New Netherlands* (now *Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey and New York*).
- In 1664 the *English* took *New Netherlands*.

The Anglo-French Frequent Wars

- The 1689-1697 *King William's War* (*the War of League of Augsburg*).
- The 1744-1748 *King George's War* (*Wars of the Spanish Succession*).
- The 1754-1763 *French-Indian War* (*the Seven Years War*).
- The French-Indian War (1754-1763) concluded a global series of wars (1689-1763) between Britain and France.

Cont.

- The British victory in the Seven Years War increased main land empire but brought new problems, such as- wastage of resource and acquisition of French and Spanish territory gave British new administrative tasks.
- they acquired French settlers and indigenous people.

The Commercial Revolution and Its Effects on the New World Trade

- The foundation of European sea-board empires laid in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- By the 18th century, the empires became powerful.
- Commercial and other interactions of different continents resulted the connection of the *world system*.
- In the world system and regional system oceans and other boundaries didn't restrict connection.

Cont.

- Britain controlled much of Asia and Latin America trade with formal and informal control.
- The well known saying “***the sun never sets on the British Empire***” indicated her vast global influence.
- ***The discovery of new trade route ended the long monopoly of Italians.***
- Wealthy cities like ***Genoa, Venice*** and ***Florence*** declined.

Cont.

- Trade moved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic ports of *London Amsterdam Bristol* and *Antwerp*.
- The amount of world trade increased rapidly.
- *Italians were first European Bankers.*
- Banking didn't became big business until the 16th century.
- The growth of trade led to the rise of *insurance companies* in the late 17th century.

Cont.

- The joint-stock company was another new ideas of the growth of trade.
- The business led to the modern capitalism.

Negroes in Africa Transported to the New World

- The Portuguese traded in west Africa followed by British and French.
- The European transported slaves from Africa to America for their plantation agriculture.
- From the mid 15th to the late 19th century the Europeans and American Slave traders purchased about 13 million slaves from west and west central Africa.
- ***Brazil received about 38% of African slaves.***

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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርሲቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ያለውን የሚያጠቃልል ነው። ይህም ተማሪዎች ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው። እኛም ከ2015 ዓ.ም የት/ት ዘመን ጀምሮ በነፃ Mathematics ትምህርትን ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች Example & Exercise Solution ጨምሮ ቀለል ባለ እና በሚገባችሁ መንገድ ለየት ያሉ YouTube video እያዘጋጀን የምናግዛችሁ መሆኑን ስናሳውቃችሁ በታላቅ አክብሮት ነው። ከእናንተ የሚጠበቀው በትኩረት መከታተል ብቻ ነው።

- ፤ Computation የበዛበት ጊዜ ላይ ስላለን ታሪክ ለመቀየር ለስኬት ዛሬ ጀምራችሁ ተነሱ
- ፤ በትኩረት የምትከተሉን ያለምንም ጥርጥር 100% ብቁ ትሆናላችሁ

⌋ ጉዞ ወደ ስኬት ል

Join አድርጉ ታተርፋላችሁ

Mathematics ይከብዳል ማለት እና አስጠኒ መፈለግ ቀረ
Thank You

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