

New Monarchs, Exploration & 16th Century Society

I. "New" Monarchs: c.1460-1550

A. Consolidated power and created the foundation for Europe's first modern nation-states in France, England and Spain.

1. This evolution had begun in the Middle Ages.
 - a. New Monarchs on the continent began to make use of Roman Law and declared themselves "sovereign" while incorporating the will and welfare of their people into the person of the monarch
 - This meant they had authority to make their own laws
 - b. Meanwhile, monarchies had grown weaker in eastern Europe during the Middle Ages.
2. New Monarchies never achieved absolute power; absolutism did not emerge effectively until the 17th century (e.g. Louis XIV in France).
3. New Monarchies also were not nation-states (in the modern sense) since populations did not necessarily feel that they belonged to a "nation"
 - a. Identity tended to be much more local or regional.
 - b. The modern notion of nationalism did not emerge until the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

B. Characteristics of New Monarchies

1. Reduced the power of the nobility through taxation, confiscation of lands (from uncooperative nobles), and the hiring of mercenary armies or the creation of standing armies
 - a. The advent of gunpowder (that resulted in the production of muskets and cannon) increased the vulnerability of noble armies and their knights
 - b. However, many nobles in return for their support of the king gained titles and offices and served in the royal court or as royal officials
2. Reduced the political power of the clergy
 - The medieval notion of the Church being supreme to the state was replaced in belief and practice
3. Created more efficient bureaucracies
 - Enabled the "New Monarchs" to begin centralizing

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- control of their realms
4. Increased the political influence of the bourgeoisie (at the expense of the nobility)
 - a. In return, the bourgeoisie brought in much needed revenues to the Crown.
 - b. This was more so in France than in Spain.
 5. Increased the public (national) debt by taking out loans from merchant-bankers.
- C. Opposition to monarchical power
1. Nobles resented the decline of political influence
 2. Clergy members saw the pope as their leader, not the monarch
 3. Independent towns resisted more centralized monarchical control
- D. **France**
1. Political and economic recovery began after the Hundred Years' War.
 - a. England was expelled from France.
 - b. Defeat of the duchy of Burgundy in 1477 removed the threat of a new state in eastern France.
 2. Rise of the **Valois** line of monarchs
 - a. **Louis XI "Spider King"** (r. 1461-83):
 - Created a large royal army
 - Dealt ruthlessly with nobles, individually, and within the Estates General
 - Increased taxes
 - Exerted power over the clergy
 - Actively encouraged economic growth
 - Promoted new industries such as silk weaving
 - Encouraged foreign merchants and craftsmen to immigrate to France
 - Entered into commercial treaties with England, Portugal and the Hanseatic League
 - b. **Francis I** (r. 1515-1547):
 - **Condordat of Bologna** (1516): The king of France now had power to appoint bishops to the Gallican (French) Church.
 - Represented a major blow to papal influence in France
 - Yet, French control over these appointments was one reason why France did not become Protestant during the Reformation
 - **taille**: Francis instituted a direct head tax on all land and property
 - Enabled the French gov't to expand its

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budget on such things as a larger army

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E. **England** after the Hundred Years' War

1. **War of the Roses** (between 1455-1477)
 - a. Two noble families, the House of York and the House of Lancaster, fought a civil war to gain the crown.
 - b. Yorkists were victorious and gave rise to the Tudor dynasty (which would rule England until 1603).
2. **Henry VII** (r. 1489-1509):
 - a. Reduced the influence of the nobility, in part, through the Star Chamber (secret trials)
 - Nobles were tried without a jury, could not confront witnesses, and were often tortured
 - b. Nobles were not allowed to have private armies with their own insignias
 - c. However, the English parliament continued to gain power in its struggle with the crown.
 - Standard governmental procedures of law and taxation were developed.
 - Thus, the Tudors did not have the power over taxation that the Valois' enjoyed in France
3. **Henry VIII** (r. 1509-1547) – (see unit 2.1)
 - a. Broke away from the Catholic church in 1534 and established the Church of England with the king as its head
 - b. Oversaw the expansion of the royal bureaucracy and became the most powerful king in English history up to that time.

F. **Spain**

1. Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon (r. 1478-1516) & Isabella of Castile (r. 1474-1504): unified Spain
2. **1492, Reconquista**
 - a. Goal was to remove the last of the Moors and the Jews and Christianize Spain
 - Last Muslim stronghold of Granada surrendered
 - b. Loss of Jews and Moors resulted in a significant decline in the Spanish middle-class
 - Between 30,000 to 60,000 Jews expelled
3. **Hermandades:** alliances of cities to oppose nobles
 - Helped bring cities in line with royal authority
4. **Spanish Inquisition:** (conceived by Isabella)
 - a. Monarchy enforced the authority of the national (Catholic) church
 - b. **Tomás de Torquemada**, a Dominican monk, oversaw the Inquisition.

- c. The Inquisition targeted **conversos**: Jews who had converted to Christianity but were now suspected of backsliding into Judaism
 - Thus began a wave of anti-Semitism in certain parts of Europe
 - In Portugal, 4,000 Jews who refused to leave were massacred in 1506.
 - Germany began systematically persecuting Jews in 1509.
- d. Cardinal Ximenes by 1500 had succeeded in getting rid of the abuses and opposition to reform in the Church (something that did not happen in most other countries).
 - Thus, Spain, like France, did not turn Protestant during the Reformation.

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G. The Hapsburg Empire (Holy Roman Empire)

1. The Holy Roman Empire (HRE) consisted of about 300 semi-autonomous German states.
 - a. Each state had its own foreign policy and wars sometimes occurred between states.
 - b. The center of Hapsburg power was in Austria and other hereditary states nearby.
2. The HRE was NOT a "New Monarchy"
 - a. The emperor did not have centralized control, could not levy taxes or raise armies outside of his own hereditary lands (largely around Austria)
 - b. Hapsburg kings were never able to gain control of the numerous German states, duchies and principalities in the Holy Roman Empire that had enjoyed their own independence.
3. **Maximilian I** (r. 1493-1519): gained territory in eastern France via his marriage to Mary of Burgundy
 - Sparked a fierce dynastic struggle between the French Valois dynasty and the Hapsburgs that would last until 1559.
4. **Charles V**: (r. 1519-1556) most powerful ruler in Europe in the 16th century
 - a. As Holy Roman Emperor, he controlled the Austrian Hapsburg lands while he ruled the Spanish Empire at the height of its power.
 - b. His armies sacked Rome in 1527 that symbolically ended the Renaissance in Italy
 - c. Hapsburg-Valois Wars (c. 1519-1559): HRE was locked in a dynastic struggle with Francis I for control of Burgundy and territories in Italy.
 - d. Charles V sought to prevent spread of Protestant Reformation in Germany throughout his reign

II. The Commercial Revolution (c. 1500-1800)

A. Causes

1. Roots were in the Middle Ages (e.g. Hanseatic League, a commercial and defensive confederation along the coast of northern Germany)
2. Population growth: 70 million in 1500; 90 million in 1600; thus, more consumers existed
3. "Price revolution": (long slow upward trend in prices)
 - a. Increased food prices, increased volume of money, and the influx of gold & silver
 - b. Increased prices meant increase in supply of goods
4. States and emerging empires sought to increase their economic power
5. Rise in capitalism (*laissez-faire*): *entrepreneurs* invested money in their own businesses or other business ventures.
 - The **middle class (bourgeoisie)** led the way.

B. Features

1. Banking
 - a. The Fuggers in Germany and the Medicis in Italy were among the leading bankers in Europe.
 - Funded countless economic activities
 - b. **Antwerp** in Flanders became the banking and commercial center of Europe in the 16th century.
 - c. Amsterdam became the financial center in the 17th century after the successful Dutch Revolt against Spain.
2. The **Hanseatic League** evolved from within the German states in the Middle Ages that eventually controlled trade in much of northern Europe well into the 16th century.
 - The League was a mercantile association of numerous cities and towns.
3. Chartered companies: state provided monopolies in certain areas (e.g. British East India Co. and the Dutch East India Co.)
 - These chartered companies became, in effect, a state within a state with large fleets of ships and military power.
4. **Joint-stock companies**: investors pooled resources for a common purpose (forerunner of the modern corporation).
 - One of the early prime examples of capitalism.
5. Stock markets emerged: e.g., the **bourse** in Antwerp
 - Investors financed a company by purchasing shares of stock; as the value of the company grew

so did the value of the stock, and thus the investors' profit.

6. First Enclosure movement in England: Wealthy landowners enclosed their lands to improve sheep herding and thus the supply of wool for the production of textiles.
7. The "putting-out" Industry emerged in the countryside for the production of cloth.
 - Some farmers, displaced by enclosures, supplemented their income by producing textiles at home.
8. New industries: cloth production, mining, printing, book trade, shipbuilding, cannons and muskets
9. New consumer goods: sugar (most important), rice, and tea
 - Sugar production resulted in an enormous slave trade in the Atlantic
10. **Mercantilism** developed in the 17th century.
 - a. Goal: Nations sought a self-sufficient economy
 - b. Strategy: create a favorable balance of trade where one's country exported far more than it imported.
 - c. **"Bullionism"**: A country should acquire as much gold and silver as possible.
 - A favorable balance of trade was necessary to keep a country's supply of gold from flowing to a competing country.

C. Significance:

1. Slow transition from a European society that was almost completely rural and isolated, to a society that was more developed with the emergence of towns.
 - Many serfs, mostly in Western Europe, improved their social position as a result.
2. Emergence of more powerful nation states
 - Wealth could be taxed
3. Brought about the age of exploration as competing nations sought to create new empires overseas
4. **The "Price Revolution"**
 - a. Prices during the 16th century rose gradually
 - b. The rising population of Europe increased demand for goods, thereby increasing prices
 - c. Influx of gold and silver from the New World was one of the factors (but not *the* major factor)
 - d. Inflation stimulated production as producers could get more money for their goods.
 - e. Bourgeoisie acquired much of their wealth from trading and manufacturing; their social and

- political status increased.
- f. Peasant farmers benefited when their surplus yields could be turned into cash crops.
- g. The nobility, whose income was fixed (based on feudal rents and fees), suffered a diminished standard of living in the inflationary economy.
- 5. The bourgeoisie grew in political and economic significance.
 - a. First evident in the Italian city-states during the Renaissance
 - b. Became the most powerful class in the Netherlands
 - c. In France, grew in political power at the expense of the nobility
 - d. Exerted increasing influence in English politics
- 6. Increased standard of living (e.g. greater varieties of foods, spices, utensils), especially among the upper and middle classes.

III. The Age of Exploration and Conquest

A. Causes for exploration

1. "God, glory and gold" were the primary motives
2. Christian Crusaders in the 11th & 14th centuries created European interest in Asia and the Middle East
3. Rise of nation states ("New Monarchs") resulted in competition for empires and trade
 - Portugal and Spain sought to break the Italian monopoly on trade with Asia.
4. Impact of Renaissance: search for knowledge
 - a. Revival of Platonic studies, especially mathematics
 - b. Awareness of living "at the dawn of a new age"
 - c. Invention of the printed book resulted in the spread of accurate texts and maps
5. Cartography advances improved navigation
 - a. **Martin Behaim**: terrestrial globe, 1492
 - b. Waldseemuller's world map (1507)
 - c. Mercator's map (ca. 1575)
6. Technological advances facilitated sea travel
 - a. Advances in astronomy helped in charting locations at sea
 - b. Instruments
 - Magnetic compass (ca. 1300): pointed to the magnetic north making it easier to determine direction.
 - A number of instruments were used to determine latitude by measuring the altitude of celestial bodies.
 - Geometric quadrant (ca. 1460): used to

- determine latitude by measuring the altitude of celestial bodies
- Mariner's astrolabe (ca. 1480): used to determine latitude by measuring the altitude of celestial bodies
- Cross staff (ca. 1550): used to find the latitude by measuring the altitude of the Pole Star above the horizon
- c. Ships
 - Portuguese *caravel* (ca. 1450)
 - Lighter, faster ships than the Spanish Galleons and much better suited for exploration along the African Coast
 - Could sail into the wind
 - Lateen sail and rope riggings
 - Enabled sails to be quickly and efficiently maneuvered to take advantage of wind power
 - Axial rudder (side rudder)
 - Provided for improved change of direction
 - Gunpowder and cannons
 - Provided protection against hostile ships and facilitated the domination of indigenous peoples in lands explored
- 7. Commercial revolution resulted in capitalist investments in overseas exploration
- 8. Religious desire to convert pagan peoples in the New World served as an important impulse

B. Portugal

1. Motives for exploration
 - a. Economic: sought an all-water route to Asia to tap the spice trade
 - b. Religious: sought to find the mythical Prester John (a Christian king somewhere in the East) for an alliance against the Muslims.
2. **Prince Henry the Navigator** (1394-1460):
 - a. Financed numerous expeditions along the West African coastline in hopes of finding gold.
 - b. Ushered in a new era of European exploration
3. **Bartholomew Dias** (1450-1500): Rounded the southern tip of Africa in 1488
4. **Vasco da Gama** (1469-1525):
 - a. Building on Dias' route, he completed an all-water expedition to India in 1498.
 - b. Brought back Indian goods creating a huge demand for these products in Europe
 - c. Huge blow to Italian monopoly of trade with Asia.

Was a cause of the economic and political decline of the Italian city-states

5. **Amerigo Vespucci** (1454-1512)

- a. Explored Brazil: Perhaps the first European to realize that he had discovered a new continent in the New World.
 - He was not the first to sight South America, however (Cabral had done it a year or so earlier)
- b. "America" named after him when Waldseemuller honored Vespucci's false claim that he was the first to sight the new continent.

6. **Brazil**

- a. Portugal's major colony in the New World
 - Administrative structure was similar to that of Spain in the New World (see below)
- b. In the 17th century, large numbers of slaves from Africa were imported for production of coffee and cotton and most importantly, sugar (18th century)
 - Significant racial mixture between whites, Amerindians and blacks resulted.

C. Spain: Explorers

1. **Christopher Columbus** (1451-1506)

- a. Eager for Spain to compete with Portuguese expansion, Ferdinand and Isabella financed Columbus' voyage.
- b. 1492, Columbus reached the Bahamas, believing he had reached the "Indies" somewhere west of India.
 - His four expeditions charted most of the major islands in Caribbean as well as Honduras in Central America.
- c. Monumental significance of Columbus' expeditions was that it ushered in an era of European exploration and domination of the New World
- d. **Bartholomew de las Casas** (1474-1566)
 - Priest and former conquistador whose father had accompanied Columbus on his 2nd voyage.
 - *A Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies* (1542)
 - Publicly criticized the ruthlessness with which Columbus and his successors treated the Amerindians.
 - His writings helped spread the "black legend" in Protestant countries where Spain was accused of using Christianity ostensibly

for killing countless natives.

- In reality, Protestant countries, like England, were just as guilty of decimating Amerindian populations.

e. **Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494)

- Spain sought to secure Columbus' discoveries in the New World.
- Provisions:
 - New World divided between Spain and Portugal (at the behest of Pope Leo V)
 - A north-south line was drawn down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean: Spain's territory was west of the line; Portugal's was east
 - Portugal was granted exclusive rights to the African slave trade (*asiento*).
- Thus, Portugal retained Brazil and its claims to Africa while Spain received the rest of the Americas.

2. **Vasco Nunez de Balboa** (1475-1517): Discovered the Pacific Ocean after crossing the Isthmus of Panama in 1513.

3. **Ferdinand Magellan** (1480-1521):

- a. His ship was the first to circumnavigate the globe
- b. Charted the enormous size of the Pacific Ocean

4. Spanish **Conquistadores**: began creating Spain's New World empire by conquering Amerindians

a. **Hernando Cortès** (1485-1547): conquered the Aztecs in Mesoamerica by 1521.

b. **Francisco Pizarro** (1478-1541): conquered the Inca Empire along the Andes mountains in modern-day Peru in 1532.

D. Spanish empire in the New World ("**Golden Age of Spain**")

1. Resembled more the "New Imperialism" of the late 19th and early 20th century by outright conquering entire regions and subjugating their populations

- a. Empire divided into four vice-royalties; each led by a viceroy.
- b. *Audiencias*: Board of 12 to 15 judges served as advisor to the viceroy and the highest judicial body.

2. Mercantilist in philosophy from the early-16th century onward

- Colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country
- Mining of gold and silver was most important (the

- Crown got 1/5 of all precious metals); accounted for 25% of the crown's total income
- 1545, opening of world's richest silver mines at Potosí in Peru ushered in the "golden age"
 - Spain shipped manufactured goods to America and discouraged native industries from taking root so to avoid competition with Spanish merchants
3. **Encomienda system:**
- a. Motive: Spanish government sought to reduce the savage exploitation of Amerindians in the Spanish empire.
 - In reality, laws against exploitation were poorly enforced.
 - b. System: Amerindians worked for an owner for certain number of days per week but retained other parcels of land to work for themselves.
 - c. Spain's ability to forcibly utilize Amerindian labor was a major reason why the Spanish Empire imported few slaves from Africa.
4. **Mestizos:**
- a. Spaniards married Amerindian women creating children of mixed white and Native American descent.
 - b. Relatively few Spanish women came to the New World during the 16th and 17th centuries.
5. **Creoles:** Spaniards born in the New World to Spanish parents
- Eventually, came to dominate politics in the empire and later, independence movements.
- E. **"Old Imperialism"** in Africa and Asia
1. Characterized by establishment of posts and forts on coastal regions but not penetration inland to conquer entire regions or subjugate their populations
 - a. In sharp contrast to Spanish imperialism in the New World
 - b. Sharp contrast to the late 19th and early 20th century pattern of "New Imperialism" where entire nations were conquered and exploited for the benefit of the European colonial powers.
 2. Portugal
 - a. By 1495, Portugal had established forts and posts along the Guinea Coast and penetrated inland to the Mali capital of Timbuktu in West Africa
 - b. Da Gama set up trading posts in Goa and Calcutta (in India)
 - c. **Alfonso d'Albuquerque** (1453-1515)
 - Laid the foundation for Portuguese imperialism

- in the 16th and 17th centuries
- Established strategy of making coastal regions (that had been won from the Muslims) a base to control the Indian Ocean.
- Did not seek to create an empire by penetrating inland
- Established an empire in the Spice Islands (modern-day Indonesia) after 1510
- Became governor of India between 1509-1515
- d. **Francis Xavier** (1506-1552): led Jesuit missionaries to Asia where by 1550 thousands of natives had been converted to Christianity in India, Indonesia, and Japan
- 3. Dutch Republic (Netherlands)
 - a. **Dutch East India Company** founded in 1602 and became the major force behind Dutch imperialism
 - b. Expelled Portuguese from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and other Spice Islands (Indonesia)
 - c. By 1650, began challenging Spain in the New World and controlled much of the American and African trade.
- F. France
 - 1. Jacques Cartier (1491-1557): In search of the Northwest Passage, he explored the St. Lawrence River region of Canada
 - 2. Quebec, France's first settlement in the New World, not founded until 1608.
- G. England
 - 1. Came into exploration relatively late
 - 2. John Cabot (1425-1500): explored northeast coast of North America; Henry VII not interested in colonization since no gold and silver was found
 - 3. First permanent settlement not founded until 1607 in Jamestown (Virginia)
 - 4. Tens of thousands of Englishmen came to the eastern coast of North America in the 17th & 18th centuries
 - Far more English came to the New World than France, Spain and Portugal

H. The Slave Trade (**asiento**)

1. Portugal first introduced slavery in Brazil to farm the sugar plantations.
2. After 1621, the Dutch West India Co. transported thousands of slaves to the New World.
3. England's Royal African Co. entered the slave trade in the late 17th century
 - Facilitated a huge influx of African slaves into the Caribbean and North America.
4. By 1800, Africans accounted for about 60% of Brazil's population and about 20% of the U.S. population.
5. An estimated 50 million Africans died or became slaves during 17th & 18th centuries
6. Some African slaves went to Europe (e.g. Portugal)
 - a. Blacks seen as exotic, highly prized in certain areas
 - b. "American form" of slavery existed in Mediterranean sugar plantations

IV. The **Columbian Exchange**

A. Both Europe and the New World were transformed as a result of the Age of Exploration and the exchanges that occurred between the two regions

1. For Europeans, the Columbian exchange resulted in improved diet, increased wealth, and the rise of global empires
2. For the Amerindians, the results were largely catastrophic
 - a. Michel de Montaigne in the 1580s contrasted the greed and violence of the Europeans with the relatively simple and harmonious Amerindians
 - b. Bartólome de las Casas had in the 1540s criticized Spanish ruthlessness in the New World

B. Disease

1. Between 1492 (Columbus' 1st expedition) and 1600 approximately 90% of the Amerindian population perished.
 - a. Amerindians lacked immunities to diseases inadvertently brought over by Europeans
 - b. **Smallpox** was the biggest killer but other major diseases included measles, bubonic plague, influenza and typhus.
2. **Syphilis** was the most significant disease transmitted to Europeans by Amerindians, and it effected many thousands of people back in Europe

C. Diet

1. For Europeans, the Columbian Exchange represented nothing short of a revolution in diet with the importation of a variety of new plants
 - a. The **potato** (from South America) became the most important new staple crop in Europe a few centuries after Columbus' discovery
 - b. Other important foodstuffs included maize (corn) from Mesoamerica, pineapples, tomatoes, tobacco, beans, vanilla and chocolate
2. Plants: Old World contributions to the New World included wheat, sugar, rice and coffee, although much of these crops were grown by transplanted Europeans in the New World
 - By 1600, Europe's most important food crops were also being cultivated in Spanish America
3. Livestock: Cows, pigs, goats, sheep, and chickens were brought to the New World where they eventually became important new sources of protein for Amerindians
 - Prior to the European invasion, Amerindians had no domestic animals larger than the llama and alpaca, thus relatively scarce sources of protein

D. Animals

1. The European introduction of the horse had a profound impact on certain groups of Amerindians, such as the Plains Indians in North America that developed a horse-based culture.
 - Cows, pigs, sheep and goats were important as food sources
2. The turkey was the most important meat source exchanged from the New World to Europe

E. Slavery (see III, H above)

- The capture and transportation of millions of Africans to North America represented a huge aspect of the Columbian Exchange

F. Gold and silver extracted from the rich mines in Potosi, Peru and in Mesoamerica provided an influx of wealth to the Spanish Empire.

The Columbian Exchange

From the New World to Europe

- **Diseases:** syphilis
- **Plants:** potatoes, corn, tomatoes, pineapple, tobacco, beans, vanilla, chocolate
- **Animals:** turkeys
- Gold and silver

From Europe to the New World

- **Diseases:** small pox, measles, bubonic plague, influenza, typhus
- **Plants:** wheat, sugar, rice coffee
- **Animals:** horses, cows, pigs, sheep, goats, chickens

V. Life in the 16th and 17th centuries

A. Compare to life during the Later Middle Ages (see study guide at the back of Unit 1.2)

B. Social Hierarchy

1. Countryside

- Manorial lords were at the top of the social ladder.
- Peasants constituted the largest percentage of the rural population; many owned land.
- Landless workers earned the lowest wages.

2. Towns:

- Merchants (bourgeoisie) were among the wealthiest and most powerful.
- Artisans were skilled craftsmen such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, etc (often belonged to guilds).
- Laborers did mostly low-skilled jobs for low wages

3. Education or wealth became the means of moving up the social ladder (for the fortunate few).

C. Demography

1. **"Long 16th century"**: population growth grew steadily between 1450 & 1650
2. Population growth leveled by 1650 until about 1750 when it rose again (due to the agricultural revolution)
3. Cities saw larger increase than the countryside
4. Nuclear family structure for most families; patriarchal
5. Life expectancy
 - a. Avg. lifespan for men: 27 years
 - b. Avg. lifespan for women: 25 years

VI. Witch Hunts

A. 70,000-100,000 people killed between 1400 and 1700

B. Causes

1. Popular belief in magic
 - a. "Cunning folk" had been common in European villages for centuries: played a positive role in helping villagers deal with tragedies such as plagues, famines, physical disabilities, and impotence
 - b. Claims to power often by the elderly or impoverished, and especially, women
2. The Catholic Church claimed that powers came from either God or the Devil
 - Used witch hunts to gain control over village life in rural areas.
3. Women were seen as "weaker vessels" and prone to temptation: constituted 80% of victims
 - a. Most between age 45 and 60; unmarried
 - b. Misogyny (hatred of women) may have played a role as Europe was a highly patriarchal society
 - c. Most midwives were women; if babies died in childbirth midwives could be blamed
4. Religious wars and divisions created a panic environment; scapegoating of "witches" ensued
 - Leaders tried to gain loyalty of their people; appeared to be protecting them

C. End of witch hunts

1. Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries increasingly discredited superstition
2. Advances in medicine and the advent of insurance companies enabled people to better take care of themselves when calamities struck.
3. Witch trials had become chaotic; accusers could become the accused (thus, using witch trials for political gain could be very risky).
4. Protestant Reformation emphasized God as the only spiritual force in the universe.
 - Yet, witch trials did occur in great numbers in Protestant countries as well.
5. Some literature of the 16th & 17th century implied that people had a large degree of control over their own lives and did not need to rely on superstition.

Terms to Know

New Monarchs Valois line of French monarchs Louis XI ("Spider King") Francis I Concordat of Bologna, 1516 <i>taille</i> War of the Roses Tudor Dynasty Henry VII star chamber Ferdinand and Isabella <i>Reconquista</i> <i>hermandades</i> Spanish Inquisition Tomás de Torquemada <i>conversos</i> Hapsburgs Holy Roman Empire Maximilian I Charles V Commercial Revolution Middle class (<i>bourgeoisie</i>) Antwerp Hanseatic League joint-stock companies bourse mercantilism "Price Revolution" "God, glory, gold"	Martin Behaim Prince Henry the Navigator Bartholomew Días Vasco da Gama Amerigo Vespucci Christopher Columbus Bartólome de las Casas Treaty of Tordesillas Vasco Nuñez de Balboa Ferdinand Magellan <i>conquistadores</i> Hernan Cortés Francisco Pizarro "Golden Age of Spain" <i>Encomienda system</i> Mestizos Creoles "Old Imperialism" Alphonse de Albuquerque Francis Xavier Dutch East India Company <i>asiento</i> Columbian Exchange smallpox syphilis potato "Long 16 th -Century" witch hunts
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Essay Questions

Note: This sub-unit is a high probability area for the AP exam. In the past 10 years, 8 questions have come wholly or in part from the material in this chapter. Below are some questions that will help you study the topics that have appeared on previous exams.

1. Who were the "New Monarchs"? How did they go about centralizing power in their states? To what extent were they successful?
2. What were the causes and features of the Commercial Revolution? How did the Commercial Revolution impact European society politically, economically, and socially between 1500-1700?
3. Analyze the role that knowledge, politics and technology played in European exploration between 1450 and 1700.
4. Compare and contrast the European "Old Imperialism" in Africa and Asia with the European domination of the New World between 1450 and 1700.
5. Analyze causes for the rise of the Spanish Empire and features of Spain's rule in the New World
6. Analyze the impact of the Columbian Exchange on European society.
7. Analyze factors that enabled Europeans to dominate world trade between 1500 & 1700

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