

Chapter 19

Portugal took the lead in overseas exploration in part due to strong government support. Prince Henry who was referred to as "the Navigator" never went on voyages of discovery – but took a leading role in Portuguese exploration.

In the 1400s, shipbuilders designed a new vessel, the caravel, which allowed it to sail effectively against the wind.

Europeans improved their navigational techniques as sailors used the sextant/astrolabe which the Muslims had perfected.

Explorers were also able to more accurately track direction by using a magnetic Compass, a Chinese invention.

The rivalry between the Portuguese and Spanish for West African trading posts and a direct sea route to Asia heightened in the 1490s. To keep the peace between the two nations, Pope Alexander VI stepped in to suggest an imaginary dividing line, known as the Line of Demarcation. Lands to the west would be Spain's and lands to the east of the line would belong to Portugal. In 1494, the line was moved farther west when both nations signed the Treaty of Tordesillas.

Beginning around 1600, the English and Dutch began to challenge Portuguese dominance over the Indian Ocean trade.

Around 1700, Britain and France emerged as two European powers who entered Asia seeking to profit from global trading.

China became a major power in Asia under the Ming Dynasty from 1368-1644.

Zheng He was a Chinese Muslim admiral who led seven voyages of Chinese exploration that China hoped would impress the world with ~~the~~ its power and expand China's tribute system.

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buying and selling of Africans for work in the Americas – known as the Atlantic slave trade - became a massive enterprise.

Africans transported to the Americas were part of a transatlantic trading network known as the Triangular Trade.

The voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and later to North and South America was known as the Middle Passage.

The global transfer of foods, plants and animals during the colonization of the Americas is known as the Columbian Exchange. Some aspects of it had a tragic impact on many Native Americans as disease led to the death of millions of Native Americans.

The establishment of colonial empires in the Americas influenced the nations of Europe in many ways. New wealth from the Americas and dramatic growth in overseas trade prompted a wave of new business and trade practices in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries. One aspect of the European economic revolution was the growth of capitalism which is an economic system based on private ownership and the investment of resources for profit. No longer were governments the sole owners of great wealth.

Another business venture that developed during this period was known as the Joint-Stock Company, which worked like the modern-day corporation, with investors buying shares of stock in a company (people combined their wealth for a common purpose).

Chapter 22

Earth-centered view of the universe: geocentric theory.

A change in European thought in the mid-1500s that brought a new way of thinking about the natural world is called the Scientific Revolution by historians.

Copernicus' sun-centered theory: heliocentric theory.

Galileo Galilei was an Italian scientist who supported the theories of Copernicus and frightened both Catholic and Protestant leaders because his findings went against church teaching and authority.

The Scientific Method is a logical procedure for gathering and testing ideas.

Isaac Newton's law of gravity explained how the same physical laws governed motion on both earth and in the heavens.

Enlightenment was a new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of individuals to solve problems. It was also known as the Age of Reason. This movement reached its height in the mid-1700s.

There were three effects of the Enlightenment:

- Belief in progress
- A more secular (worldly, non-religious) outlook
- Importance of the individual

In July 1776, the Second Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence, written by political leader Thomas Jefferson.

The U.S. Constitution set up a federal system in which power was divided between national and state governments. Congress then formally added ten amendments that protected the rights of individual citizens known as the Bill of Rights.

Chapter 23

In the 1770s, the social and political system of France was divided into three large social classes or estates. The Estates-General is an assembly of representatives from all three estates.

During the 1770s and 1780s, France's government sank deeply into debt due to extravagant spending of Louis XVI and his queen, Marie Antoinette.

July 14 - Bastille DAY has been a French national holiday as the fall of the Bastille was a great symbolic act of revolution to the French people. A wave of senseless panic called the Great FEAR rolled through France that involved a peasant rebellion and a riot due to the threat of starvation over the rising price of bread.

Most of the people involved in government changes in September 1792 were members of a radical political organization, the Jacobin Club.

The guillotine was a machine used to behead individuals and served as a form of capital punishment.

In 1793, Maximilien Robespierre gained power, governed France as a dictator and the period of his rule became known as the Reign of Terror.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French general who rose to power in France and was crowned Emperor.