

Renaissance Introduction

- 1350 CE – 1600 CE
- renaissance is a French word *renaitre*, meaning “to be born again”
- period of time in which innovations based on the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman thinking and the thinking of other civilizations Europeans came into contact with
- many advanced ideas of the Greek and Romans had been lost or ignored in Europe for 1000 years
- European scholars rediscovered classical documents and discovered new ideas and ways of looking at the world

History

- 2000 years ago Europe was part of Roman Empire
- empire was divided into 2 sections during the 4th century to prevent civil war
- Roman empire (Europe and west coast north Africa)
- Byzantine Empire (East coast of Mediterranean Sea and east coast north Africa)
- Roman Empire broke apart into smaller states and was plunged into what is called the “dark ages” or “middle ages”
- Roman Empire succumbed to a loss of civic virtue among its citizens, greed, corruption, internal strife and lazy/soft, outsourcing their duties to defend their Empire to mercenaries (work for anyone who would pay them) caused the breakdown
- Both Roman and Byzantine Empire were predominantly Christian

HOW DID OTHER CIVILIZATIONS SET THE STAGE FOR THE RENAISSANCE IN EUROPE?

- During the Middle ages many civilizations flourished in other parts of the world:
 - Mayan empire reached it’s peak
 - Inca and **Aztec** empires beginning to flourish
 - African empires (Mali, Ghana) were centres of learning, trade and wealth
- Asian and Northern African empires influenced the Europe’s out the Middle Ages into the Renaissance

The Silk Road

- interconnected series of ancient trade routes through various regions of the Asian continent mainly connecting [China](#), with [Asia Minor](#) and the [Mediterranean](#)
- extends over 8,000 km (5,000 miles) on land and sea
- trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of the great [civilizations](#)
- it helped to lay the foundations for the modern world
- traded exotic goods: silks, glassware, paper, spices (pepper/cinnamon), apples/oranges, etc.



- trade went both ways from china to Mediterranean and back
- consumers demands increased the size and links of the trade route both for profit and new businesses
- ideas and knowledge, understandings of religion, science, technology, philosophy, music, math passes from society to society also on the route – sharing worldviews.
- inventions such as irrigation waterwheels also moved along the trade route
- Diseases also passed through the route (ie. black death or plague)

Role of Islamic Civilization

- Islamic faith spread from the Arabian area to other areas east to Spain and west to Indonesia
- Centre of Islamic world was at crossroads of Silk road
- Muslim became the middlemen for the Silk road and became very wealthy
- Muslim empire also became the centre of learning during the middle ages
- Scholars collected knowledge, documents, took math ideas from the far east and refined them into the understanding of numbers known today
- Invented aids to help with navigation, such as the astrolabe
- Medical textbooks were written based on studies of disease

HOW DID THE RENAISSANCE BEGIN?

- 1300's changes were occurring in Europe
- contact with other cultures was increasing and the exchange of ideas was increasing the ability to change
- this change was seen more rapidly in Italy, the hub of the Renaissance
- Middle ages – most Christians believed that God was the centre of human existence, the beliefs of the poor were they had a . . .harsh, short life on earth, they would be rewarded after death
- If you were a wealthy person in the middle ages you could be assured a spot in heaven if you paid money to the church (roman catholic)
- Religion was the central point of their beliefs, no one disagreed with the church as you then couldn't get into heaven, church then was prosperous and rich
- You couldn't talk to god yourself but had to go through the priest, therefore paying money you would be assured your message got through
- Art and architecture therefore were heavily influence by religion, as the church hired, thinkers and artists to work for them
- Priest were send as god's chosen representative
- Pope extremely powerful, ruling both the church and the money, he influenced kings, kingdoms and people's beliefs and actions – power struggles happened between kings and the pope



The Crusades

- Europe tried to recapture areas of Middle East under Muslim control
- Jews, Christians and Muslims considered these areas holy

- Sanctioned by the pope, crusades originally had the goal of recapturing Jerusalem and the Holy land from Muslim rule
- Campaigns against pagans or heretics and people who had been excommunicated for a mixture of religious, economic, and political reason
- Exposed Europeans to more cultures and ways of life
- Thousand of religious pilgrims traveled to these sites to seek god's favor
- Travelers on these pilgrims brought back new ideas and attitudes that led to new ways of thinking about their own lives and society

HOW DID THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES REFLECT THE WORLDVIEW OF THE TIME?

- Feudal system well established
- Monarchs granted land to nobles in return for military support
- Wealthy/powerful landholding nobles formed alliances from diplomacy to support monarch
- Land subdivided to lesser nobles/knights (taxes, supplies)
- Serf/peasants (90%) were property of nobles and worked land for them, provided military labour – nobles in return offered them protection from invaders
- Never moved outside of your class, not part of the medieval worldview
- People believed their situation was god's will and his will was not to be questioned
- Nobles lived in castles and manor homes and peasants in huts

HOW DID THE GROWTH OF CITIES CONTRIBUTE TO A CHANGING WORLDVIEW?

Trade

- European wanted more exotic spices, silks, etc,
- Merchants hired to open new trade routes to all parts of known world (North Africa, Middle East, India and China)
- New trade routes began a revival in business and shipping
- Increase contact with traders from Islamic societies
- Merchants and traders grew wealthy in Europe and a new class outside of the feudal system was forming
- Increase trading meant increase in city growths (ie. Paris, Florence, Venice, population of at least 100,000 each)
- Increase population meant demand for foods and products and led to change in way people lived:
 - Establishment of new business
 - Industries began to form (textile, furniture, handicrafts, etc.)
 - Workers finding jobs and less dependent on nobles
 - Communities became prosperous/powerful in trade, industry and banking and formed city-states(a city that governs itself and the countryside surrounding it)

- Individuals began to feel sense of belonging to a community (citizens) vs serf belonging to a local lord

Urbanization

- Peasants that survived the plague wanted a better life for themselves and moved to cities to find work
- Nobles did not have enough peasants to plant and harvest land and a lot left their lands to move to the cities
- Most people migrated to Italian cities because they were in the middle of the established trade routes and a successful shipping industry
- Florence, Genoa, Venice and Milan became very powerful cities due to success in commercial centres of banking, trade, commerce and industry
- These city-states prospered for the following reasons:
 - Mountains to north help protect Italy from northern invaders and water around Italy helped protect it
 - Italy had been involved in the trade routes since 10th century
 - Feudal system was not strong due urban lifestyle and lack of agricultural land
 - Ancient city of Rome reminded people how effective that style of government had been
 - Power of Roman Catholic Church of Italian city-states weakened when they move the papacy to Avignon South France. Pope and top clerics were French.
 - Italian city governed themselves without much interference from church.
 - Many city-states organized themselves into republics (a group of citizens, rather than a monarch, governs the state)
- By 14th century most city-states had failed and were usually ruled by despots and oligarchies.
- Warfare among city-states over territory and trading routes was common
- City-states of Florence, Venice, Milan and Naples signed a Treaty of Lodi 1454 which brought stability to area – basically no city-state was allowed to become powerful enough to overthrow any other city-state. This allowed those cities to focus on improving trade and amassing huge wealth.
- Around 15th century, city-states sent ambassadors to foreign courts/states to keep in touch with allies and enemies
- These alliances were achieved through diplomacy and marriages

HOW DID THE CITY-STATE OF FLORENCE REFLECT THE RENAISSANCE WORLDVIEW?

Political and Economic Systems

- Built on Arno River, trade route before renaissance period
- During renaissance time trade increased and became centre of successful bankers, silk and wool merchants
- Hilly terrain was not good for farming but perfect for sheep
- Bankers supported pope and pope gave bankers papacy financial business
- So rich bought surrounding cities (Aresso, Lucca, etc)



- Started as a republic, many to power struggles among groups ending in Medici family taking control of city

Social Systems

- Florence based on class system but merchant class people moved up the social ladder
- Merchant class people were call the *popolo grasso* (fat people)
- Merchant class people organized into guilds (silk manu, wool manu., bankers, etc.)
- Workers and shopkeepers called *popolo minuto* (little people), peasants from the country, not allowed to belong to the guilds
- Nobles still owned land and live on estates outside of city

Culture

- Florence became major centre of Renaissance culture under Medici family control
- Medici family support arts, architects and scholars developing the city
- Ideas of citizenship were promoted
- Catherine de Medici married to King of France to form alliances, she was also niece of the Pope at that time

HOW DID THE CITY-STATE OF VENICE CONTRIBUTE TO THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE?

- Well established in trading since 5th century
- Controlled most of the ports in Adriatic Sea and Eastern Mediterranean

Social System

- 3 social classes
 - aristocracy, original noble families who controlled Venice and vote for government
 - *Cittadini Originarii* or “original citizens” of republic who could hold public office but not vote
 - Common people, some rights, apply for some gov’t positions

Government

- Aristocracy rule they could only vote for doge (head of government) and belong to government
- 2% of population made up oligarchy that ruled Venice
- “Original Citizens” bought positions in the aristocracy if wealthy enough
- government or great council made decisions and doge was elected for life but was overshadowed in the government by the great council members

Scuole

- Citizens of Venice implemented new social institutions during Renaissance out of civic duty
- Scuole assc. met for prayer and masses , collected money for good causes

- Scuole developed from fear of punishment in the afterlife for sins committed
- Donations and good deeds lessened the punishment after death
- Rich and poor donated money to support the sick, elder, widows etc.
- This was the precursor to employment insurance

Venice Gains Importance because:

- Stable form of government
- Successful sea trade (shipyards, naval base, armory)
- Merchant class support the arts
- First city-state to use mechanical printing press and you could get books
- Created university to promote science, medicine and law
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HOW DID THE CITY-STATE OF GENOA HELP SHAPE THE RENAISSANCE WORLDVIEW?

- Port city surrounded by high walls to protect inhabitants from invaders
- Major city of trade and commerce
- Played strong role in crusades for transporting crusading armies to the Holy Land
- Genoa citizens paid well for this service
- Genoa's traders quickly developed markets at key ports on the Black sea and trade flourished as did the navy, shipbuilders, traders
- Venice and Genoa were rivals and fought to gain control of lucrative trading posts

Government and Social System

- A republic governed by rival clans or families
- Families agreed to a truce in 13th century and split the city into sections each could control
- Genoa's strength declined to loss of key port (Constantinople) by the Black Sea
- Genoa experienced the Renaissance in art and architecture later in 15th century

Where and How did Renaissance ideas begin to spread?

- Scholars and artist from all over Europe traveled to Italy to study and exchange ideas
- Brought back ideas to their area which then adapted to their own uses
- Writers, scientists, mathematicians, etc. applied these ideas to their daily works and new ideas were formed

The following ideas prevented the Renaissance from spreading beyond Italy until early 15th century.

Feudalism

- lands beyond Italy were agricultural and therefore feudal system well established and being used, not welcome to new ideas
- tension between monarchs and nobles who owned fiefdoms
- monarchs wanted change but nobles didn't
- nobles undermined the monarch



War

- 15th century many wars between England, France, Germany, Netherlands
- resources used for military campaigns, survival, expansion and not arts/sciences
- war also limited travel

Religion

- Church played strong role in Northern Europe due to move to Avignon France in 1309 to 1377
- Church maintained status quo and didn't want people to think for themselves

What allowed the Renaissance ideas after early 15th century?

Ideas of Renaissance spread beyond Italy in the early 15th century because:

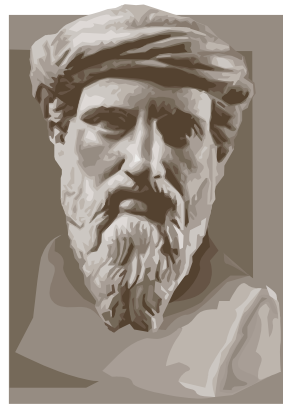
- Decline of feudalism helped monarchs gain more power and allow people more freedom to explore changes in society and new ideas in arts, sciences and philosophy
- War between France/Germany and Italy brought the Renaissance movement into the spot light: northern Europe hired many Italy craftsmen and scholars to come to their courts to show what they could do and to increase the sophistication of their people
- Growth of humanism and power of the monarchs led to competition for the authority over the people against the RC church
- Invention of the printing press, books could now be produced and distributed for anyone to read instead of the previous copying the book by hand. Allowed anyone to learn to read.

How did Humanism affect the Renaissance worldview?

- Scholars became more aware of classical writings of the Greeks, Romans and Islamic cultures
- Scholars felt these classical writings were superior to their own thinking and writings
- Classical writing suggested that life on Earth during people's lifetimes had value vs previous thinking preparing for the afterlife was more important than daily life
- Classical writings also suggested that people as INDIVIDUALS could do great things in their lives and not be limited to strict social roles of the middle ages
- Humanism thus was born – it focused on human beings, their values, abilities and individual worth and human society that could be improved
- Humanism led to new attitudes, people started to surround themselves with beautiful art and architecture, wanted a rich and full life now as well as preparing for the afterlife
- Humanism also led people to learn new languages such as Greek, Latin and Hebrew so they could read the original documents (to find the truth for themselves) not just the translators version

How did Scholars and Philosophers spread the ideas of Humanism?

- Scholars/philosophy travel to from different university exchanging ideas
- Nobles now started to believe that civic duty was important and promoted these ideas at their courts and to their subjects



- Note. . .the peasants were still not be educated
- Northern Europe humanism differed slightly by combining the bible with the study of the classics (roman/greek writings) – they wanted to become better citizens and better Christians

Some best known scholars/philosophers:

Petrarch (1304 – 1374)

- Best known for translating ancient classical Greek and Roman text
- He believe in god and believed that there was value in life on earth

Erasmus (1466-1536)

- Consider the greatest renaissance Christian humanist
- He believe role of church was to teach and support faith and faith part of life
- Wanted bible translated into common language so ALL people could read it
- Value of studying literature was the discussion and sharing ideas and not rote memorizing

Guillaume Budé (1467-1540)

- Believe lawyers should study the original text of roman law and apply that to new cases instead of applying French interpretations that had been passed down for 1000 years

Michel de Montaigne (1533 – 1592)

- Wrote his ideas of how people should act (honour, respect, love, courage themselves and others) in short opinion pieces known as the essay
- Interested in education reform

How did Artists help spread the ideas of the Renaissance?

- Artist began to change their painting style
- Renaissance art focused on religious themes in 14th and 15th century
- Use realistic proportions, perspective, facial expressions and new knowledge of body proportions gained from human dissection
- During 15th century non-religion subject (greek and roman myths) were painted as well as the concept of humanism (individual portraits)
- Artist now paid by wealthy families to do individual and family portraits
- Artists were marketable commodity and began to sign their name and even incorporate their own portrait into the picture in the background
- Artist:
 - Created more realistic image of human form
 - Shared techniques with other artists
 - Free to paint subject matter as how they saw it (within limits)
 - Paid for work, gained class status and respected

Donatello (1386-1466)

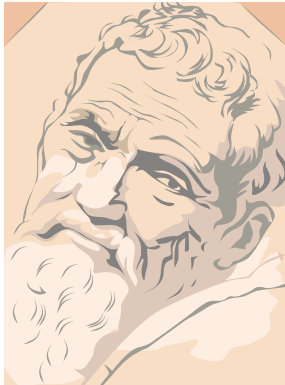
- created technique to cast bronze statues

Brunelleschi (1377-1446)

- first person to use perspective in a design, he converted math into art and architecture

Masaccio (1401-1428)

- used linear and aerial perspective



Michelangelo (1475-1564)

- one of the great renaissance artists, painter, sculptor, architect, poet and engineer
- created Sistine Chapel, statue of David, Pièta
- bodies or sculpted near perfect showing muscle and veins
- created images that were beautiful and realistic

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

- one of the best known painters of Renaissance time
- introduced new techniques *sfumato*, intentional blurring of lines
- Italian polymath: scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, painter, sculptor, architect, musician, and writer.
- ideas vastly ahead of his own time, helicopter, tank, concentrated solar power, calculator, and the double hull, and outlining a rudimentary theory of plate tectonics.

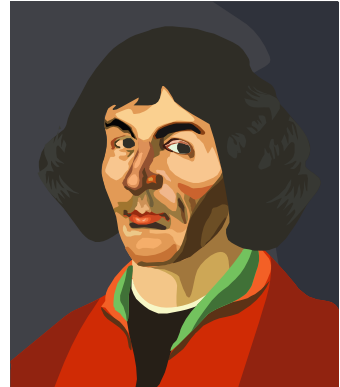
How did ideas spread among Scientists and Mathematicians?

- During Middle ages progress of science was slow:
 - Scientific questioning discourage in favour of religion
 - People believed in astrology, magic and witchcraft
 - Money spent on arts/architecture
 - Education on classical liberal arts not science/math
- Renaissance made people ask questions and search for natural cause vs supernatural powers
- Scientists recorded observations which later led to scientific discoveries

Scientists/Mathematicians worth noting:

Copernicus (1473-1543)

- Proved earth and other planets revolved around the sun and NOT the earth was the centre of the universe
- Proved earth rotated on its axis once a day
- Thoughts were banned by the Roman Catholic Church and were not published until shortly before he died due to fear of retaliation by Church



François Viète (1473-1543)

- Wrote books on trigonometry and geometry
- Provided solutions to doubling cubes, trisecting angles all used for engineering and architecture

Peter Henlein (a german) (15th century)

- Invented spring-powered clock
- Clocks were used instead of sun dials, hour glasses and the church bell

How did Writers influence the Renaissance Worldview?

- Sense of pride and national identity began to develop in states leading to writers writing in their own languages
- Therefore, standardization of language developed in areas of vocabulary, spelling and grammar

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400)

Wrote *Canterbury Tales*, wrote about social and political circumstances

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)

Wrote *Utopia*, advocated religious tolerance, he influenced education

François Rabelais (1494-1553)

Wrote *Pantagruel*, a satire that poked fun at the institutions in society, he wanted to entertain and educate people, his book banned by church

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

Writing that was inventive use of language and their insights into human nature, wrote for people from all classes

How did the ideas of the Renaissance change Social and Economic Systems?

During renaissance

- ✓ feudal system broke down,
- ✓ rural peasants moved to urban areas,

- ✓ middle class of trade and manufacturing,
- ✓ increase number of people learn to read, write and do arithmetic
- creation of the middle class contributed to the growth of a capitalist society based on trade and MONEY (barter system was used up to this time)
- religion remained central to people's lives but middle class/merchants wanted to improve their lives and surrounding by beautifying it through support of the arts and architecture - this made everyone's lives better
- belief system changed from their lives were no longer destined to remain the same as their parents and ancestors, but could see that through hard work and taking advantage of opportunities they *could* improve their lives and social class – individuals could create their own identity

Renaissance Family

Extended family in the house: father, mother, children, grandparents and unmarried/widowed aunts and uncles. Your roles were determined by society as follows:

- father ruled, finances, property decision making for EVERYONE
- mother maintain household and help children and father succeed
- other members support and helped out
- family life valued
- children were considered mini adults and treated as such: duties, respect father decision's until death
- children had arranged marriages (unless peasant) to improve social status, political or financial, girls married by 16 and boys not until 30's or 40's

Women in the Renaissance

- Humanist believed in education for both sexes, males tended to be educ more
- Poor males/females had no opportunity for education
- Wealthy women were not usually allowed to be educated, but some were, most never received education past marriage
- Women were under authority of their father or husband, if widowed could live independently if they had money, if not they had to move in with a male relative or join a convent
- Some notable writers of the renaissance were: Agrippa of Nettleheim, Maria de Zayas Y Sotomayer, Christine de Pizan
- Some women supported and promoted Catholicism, felt they should be able to preach and teach the scriptures but were not allowed to be part of the decision making process

Education

- Provided by RC church focused on grammar, rhetoric and logic; taught nobles, clergy to read, write and arithmetic

- Renaissance brought new learnings to a wider audience, developed new ideas and new discoveries both from old documents and intercultural sharing/contact
- Renaissance brought the idea of individual human life and personal potential to the front and good citizens that could leader their communities and carry out civic work. .they asked questions and sought answers not accepting what they were told

How did new Religious views become part of the western world?



- 2 views on religion now existed
 1. individuals follow the rules, rituals and teachings of the RC church without question
 2. question religion and respond to the bible personally
- because individuals were questioning behaviour of some of the popes and clergy
 - questioning the rules and rituals
 - questioned the thought that they were to accept the church totally and it's authority without question
 - individuals wanted to see the RC church reformed but not necessarily break from it – basis of the protestant reformation
- this reformation divided Christians, wars broke out
- invention of printing press brought this idea to everyone who could read,
- people became more literate and could read the bible on their own, they didn't need the clergy to interpretate it

Religious Reform

Martin Luther, a German scholar promoted the church reform, he believed:

- ✓ following rules/rituals of church was not enough to go to heaven
 - ✓ individuals should seek religious understanding
 - ✓ don't need to pay to receive forgiveness for their sins.
- Luther wrote a book and published it stating his views, his book was burned in Rome and he was expelled from the Church as a heretic
 - He started his own church which provide with individual freedom and choice
 - Other new churches formed
 - RC church looked seriously at their practices and made changes to ensure proper behaviour of clergy and living according to Christian principles
 - Protestant reform is an example of the rapid spread of ideas across Europe

- Protestant and catholic states were often at war and political leaders used citizen's religious beliefs to help build their political power
- Fight for religious freedom created a sense of solidarity and common identity among people that influenced the formation of countries

How did ideas of National Identity and Citizenship begin to develop during the Renaissance?

Small political units joined together to form larger states, reasons:

- ✓ move to urban from rural, monarchs supported growth of cities through trades laws and other laws and in turn cities gave them allegiance and wealth
- ✓ development of local identities through language, religion and beliefs
- ✓ gunpowder was brought in from China and the ways wars were fought changed, monarchs used taxes from the cities and hired mercenaries to overpower nobles, king gained control of large chunks of land
- ✓ printing press brought information and stories about local heroes/tales to the people creating a sense of history and identity
- ✓ exploration of other lands led to establishment of colonies and brought prestige and wealth to founding countries

Changes in European Societies show Changing worldviews

People belonged now to a country or state and not to a feudal property, this changed how the worldview of culture, social, political and economic systems:

Social Systems

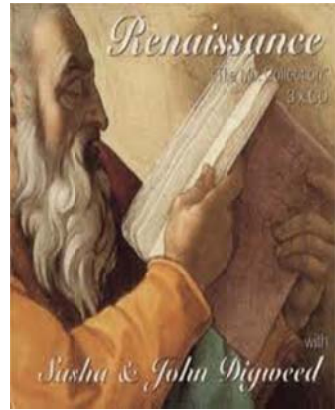
- ✓ people became citizen of country and gave allegiance to monarch
- ✓ exploration of new lands promoted feelings of hope and possibilities
- ✓ move out of the class structure
- ✓ public services began to be provide by central government
- ✓ size and power of states gave the authority of the church competition

Political and Economic Systems

- ✓ monarchs began to centralize their government structures and clearly defined lines of authority, this allowed freedom in dealing with nobles
- ✓ government policies set up to ensure political/economic independence
- ✓ permanent armies set up paid by taxes
- ✓ resources provided to large state projects: exploration, war
- ✓ centralized laws/rules set by monarch and government
- ✓ state policies (tax and trade) created to control trade and business

Culture

- ✓ common language unified citizens
- ✓ middle and upper class became literate
- ✓ religious literature published in common language to state
- ✓ national language chosen to unify state/country



How did a Spirit of Exploration become part of the Western Worldview?

- Competition for new trade routes increased the need for new trade routes
- Trade meant profit and wealth
- Exploration increased with new geographical knowledge and new sailing technologies
- European expansion spread their worldview all over the world

Factors Affecting Expansionism

- ✓ Silk road wasn't good enough anymore
- ✓ Trading trips were organized and went directly to the source and not the middleman
- ✓ New trade route to the east had to be found in order to go directly to the source and to avoid middleman, and to find a safe route

New ideas and Knowledge

- ✓ Concept that the earth was a sphere and not flat, gave sailors confidence that they could sail around the world to asia and not fall off of the world
- ✓ Interest created in travel and exploring new areas
- ✓ Technological advancement was created by trying to get a competitive advantage in trade such as cartography, designs of faster ships based on Arabic and European designs emerged
- ✓ Compass from China was being used
- ✓ Astrolabes from Islamic inventors were being used
- ✓ Printing press allowed sailors to get maps and navigational tables that helped them on their voyages



How did the Age of Exploration begin?

- Portugal, France, Spain and England became more powerful and became the lead players in the age of exploration
 - Each had an Atlantic coastline, best position to explore unknown parts of world in the west
 - Monarchs financed overseas explorations hoping to find and secure a route to china for their country only
 - New ship designs, navigational tools and information they gathered allowed for greater exploration
- New values favouring travel and exploration, increased consumerism and accumulation of wealth spurred on further exploration

Portugal

- 1400's Portuguese sailors headed south and east along western coast of Africa – find new route around Africa to India and China
- Portugal's success in finding new trade routes allowed Lisbon , Portugal became new trade capital for Europe
- Noted explorers:
 - Bartholomew Diaz in 1487 reach Cape of Good Hope
 - Vasco da Gama in 1524 crossed Indian Ocean

Spain

- Envious of Portugal's wealth and power sent it own explorers
- Spain wanted to find direct route to China via west across Atlantic unaware of North and South America continent existed
- Noted explorers:
 - Columbus discovered the Caribbean islands in 1492, thinking it was Japan – Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand support his venture
 - Magellan in 1519 explored the east coast of South America, he discovered a passageway at the tip of South America that led to another ocean now known as the Strait of Magellan – he finally reach Asia, his expedition was the first to circumnavigate the globe

England

- England interested in trade within Europe rather than Asia, not much interest in Asia
- Giovanni Caboto/John Cabot was funded by England and went to Newfoundland in 1497
- No other explorations until mid 1500's
- Saw Spain/Portugal become wealthy and England decided it was time to explore further
- 1560 Martin Frobisher was funded and searched for northwest passage
- By 17th century England had established more colonies on Northern American Coast than any other European country

France

- Saw Spain/Portugal become wealthy and England decided it was time to explore further
- French expedition to florida was defeated by Spanish, French explored further north
- 1534 Jacques Cartier explored St. Lawrence River
- Cartier set stage for further exploration and colonization in North America

How did the Age of Exploration Lead to Imperialism?

- History shows that empires continue to expand their territories, protect their land, control more and more land and resources, spread their religions/philosophies and systems of government (Greeks, Romans, Islamic, etc)

- Countries such as England, France and Spain did the same during the renaissance, founded the new world, established colonies and built their empires and established control over land, inhabitants and resources
- This is known as **IMPERIALISM, the policy of a country or empire to extend its authority or domination by political, economic or military means**
- Imperialism built to increase power and wealth of the controlling country

European View of the Rest of the World

- Lands European took over were called NEW WORLDS even though people had been living there for thousand of years
- Imperialist nations thought they had right to control colonies based on their belief of cultural and political superiority
- Indigenous people not viewed as equal since didn't follow strict European guidelines and belief system therefore considered savages
- Colonist would use inhabitants as slave labour (farms, construction, mining) and after population died of would bring in new slaves

- Most societies practice ethnocentrism – feeling their beliefs, values and ways of life are better than other societies
 - Aztec/Inca were more sophisticated societies than Europe considered inferior
 - Chinese/Indian cultures were thought to be barbarous, even thou thousands of years older
- Europeans believed Christianity was only true religion and duty to convert everyone to christianity either by persuasion or by force

How Did the Exchange of Goods and Products Change the World?

- Exploration and colonization affected the distribution of plants and animals around the world
- It had both beneficial and destructive effects on populations (human/animal), ecosystems, economics and traditional ways of life
- North America transformed by metals, wheel, horses/ox, firearms and war technologies
- North American products impacted other cultures: rubber, canoes, snowshoes, toboggans, dyes/woods and pharmaceutical plants
- European diseases had the greatest devastating impact on local indigenous populations (small pox, tuberculosis, measles) roughly 75% to 90% indigenous populations died
- Loss of traditional ways, cultures and family life for many indigenous people



How Did Imperialism Affect European Worldviews?

Ideas and Knowledge

- Exploration of new lands/peoples altered Europeans view of geography and history
- Europeans considered their way superior to other cultures, they were impressed with first nations or North American indigenous people way of life:
 - personal liberty,
 - ideas about government/consensus and
 - lack of emphasis on personal property/wealth
- these ideas of freedom/leadership became apart of Western North American worldview later on
- European citizens saw new lands in north America as opportunities to live independent lives, not influenced by traditional European restraints
- Europeans chose free land in North America
- Europeans escape religious persecution in North America
- This believe in religious freedom was eventually made into law in Canada and American constitutions

Economic System

- Economy of European countries changed due to wealth coming from colonies
- Gold/silver coming in from Aztec/Incan empires into Spain upset the balance in Europe – more gold meant gold lost its value
- Portugal and Spain didn't develop industries or manufacturing facilities as it could buy it all
- Other countries: England, Germany and Netherlands developed these industries and facilities to provide the goods for Spain/Portugal and the colonies
- The more money in circulation, the less it was worth, inflation happened (an increase in prices and a decrease in the purchasing power of money)