

Reformation and Counter Reformation

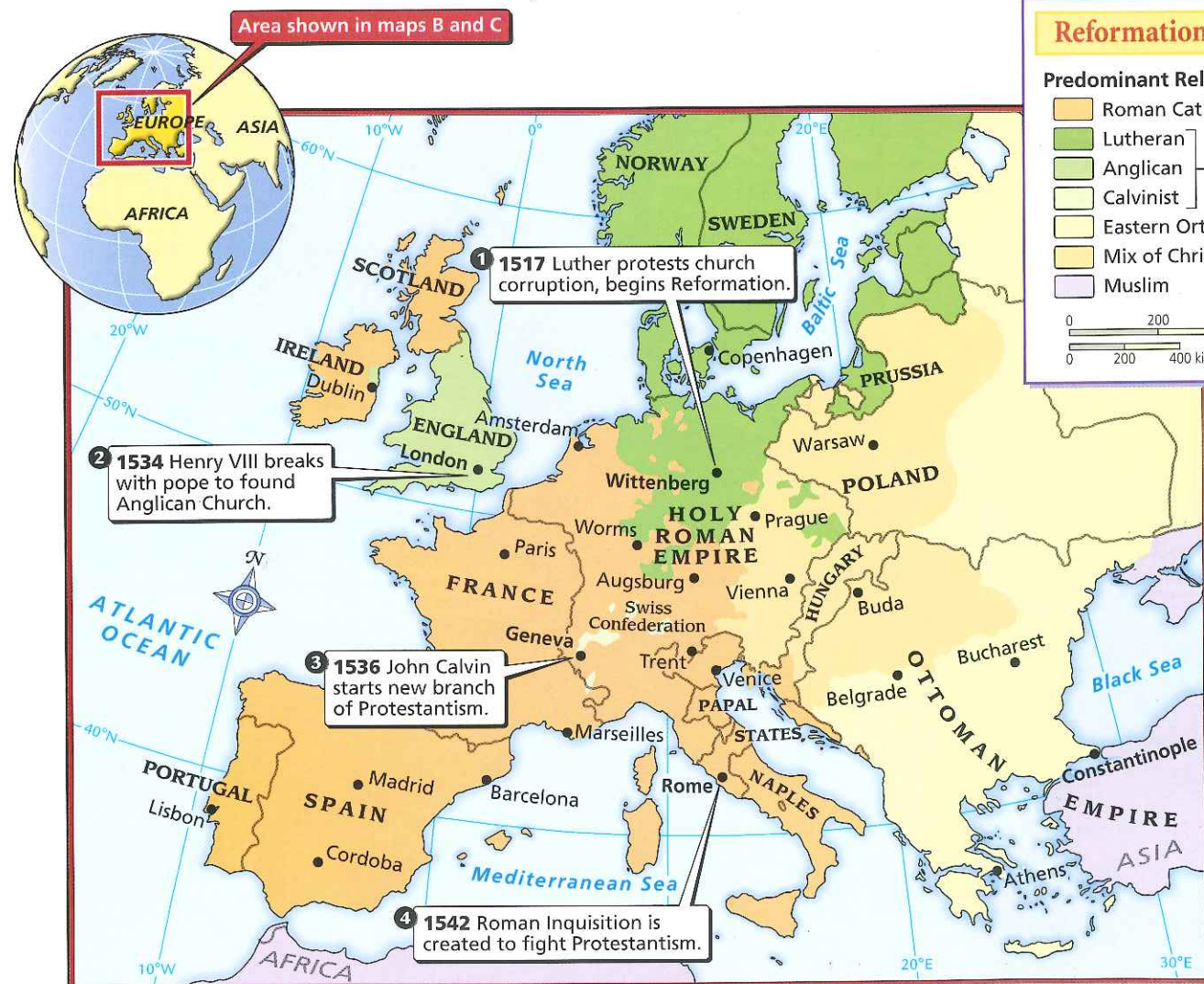
During the Reformation, Western Christianity split into two separate religious groups: Roman Catholics and Protestants.

- In 1517 Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, began the **Reformation**, a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church.
- Like Luther, most reformers wanted to change the Catholic Church. Instead their efforts led to the creation of separate **Protestant** churches.
- Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants caused wars throughout Europe.

What were they protesting?

Protestants got their name from protesting, or speaking out against, the authority of the Catholic Church. Protestantism is the name for most non-Catholic and non-Orthodox Christian churches.

A Martin Luther's criticisms changed Christian practices. The swan in this portrait of Luther is a symbol of religious reform.



Reformation Europe

Predominant Religion, 1560

- Orange: Roman Catholic
- Green: Lutheran
- Light Green: Anglican
- Yellow-Green: Calvinist
- Yellow: Eastern Orthodox
- Light Yellow: Mix of Christians
- Purple: Muslim

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

B Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, and other Protestant churches rapidly gained followers. Which regions had become mostly Protestant by 1560?



C Catholic efforts to stop the spread of Protestantism became known as the Counter Reformation. Religious conflicts and land disputes erupted into the Thirty Years' war.



D Catholic leaders made it a crime to print or read Protestant books. Forbidden books were burned in public.

Major Christian Churches, 1600

Church	Began	Key Figure	Leadership
Eastern Orthodox	1st century*	Peter	Patriarchs and Bishops
Roman Catholic	1st century*	Peter	Pope, Cardinals, Bishops
Lutheran	1530	Martin Luther	Pastors
Anglican	1534	Henry VIII	King of England
Calvinist	1536	John Calvin	Elected councils

*1054 Christianity splits into two churches: Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

E The major Christian churches survived the Reformation and Counter Reformation. They still exist today, either with the same names or as the foundations of more recent churches.

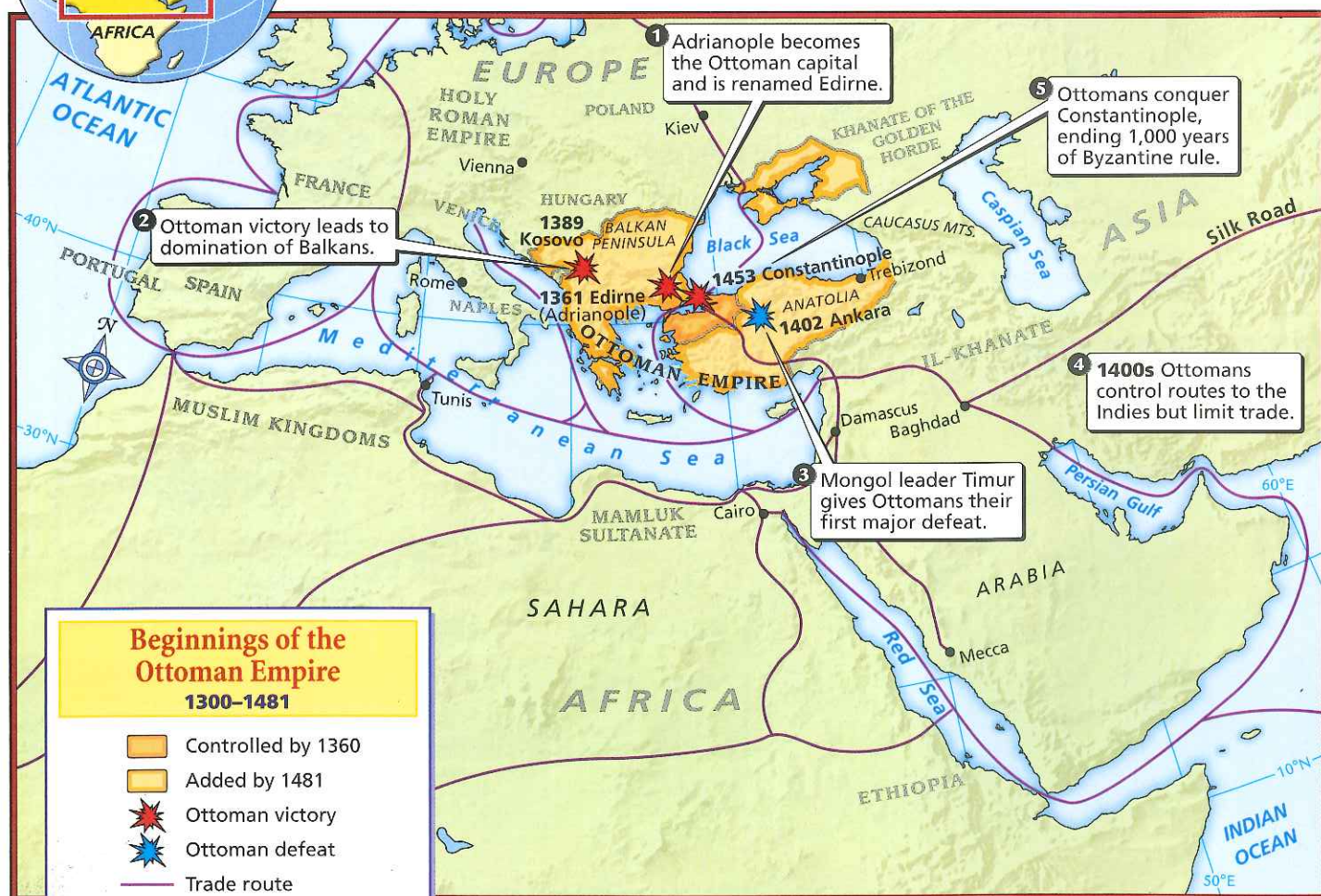
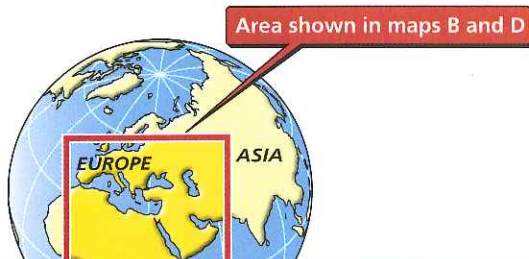
Rise of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire began as a small kingdom in the region known as Anatolia, near the Black Sea. But during the 1600s it was the world's strongest and wealthiest empire.

- The Ottomans were Muslim Turks who warred with neighboring Muslim kingdoms and European Christians.
- After conquering the Byzantine Empire, the Ottomans gained power and wealth by controlling important trade routes.
- Under their rule, Islam spread into Eastern Europe, although the Ottomans allowed their non-Muslim subjects to practice other religions.



A This illustration from an old text shows a European army battling Ottoman invaders. Europeans feared that the invaders would conquer all of Europe and put an end to Christianity.



Beginnings of the Ottoman Empire 1300-1481

- Controlled by 1360
- Added by 1481
- ★ Ottoman victory
- ★ Ottoman defeat
- Trade route

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

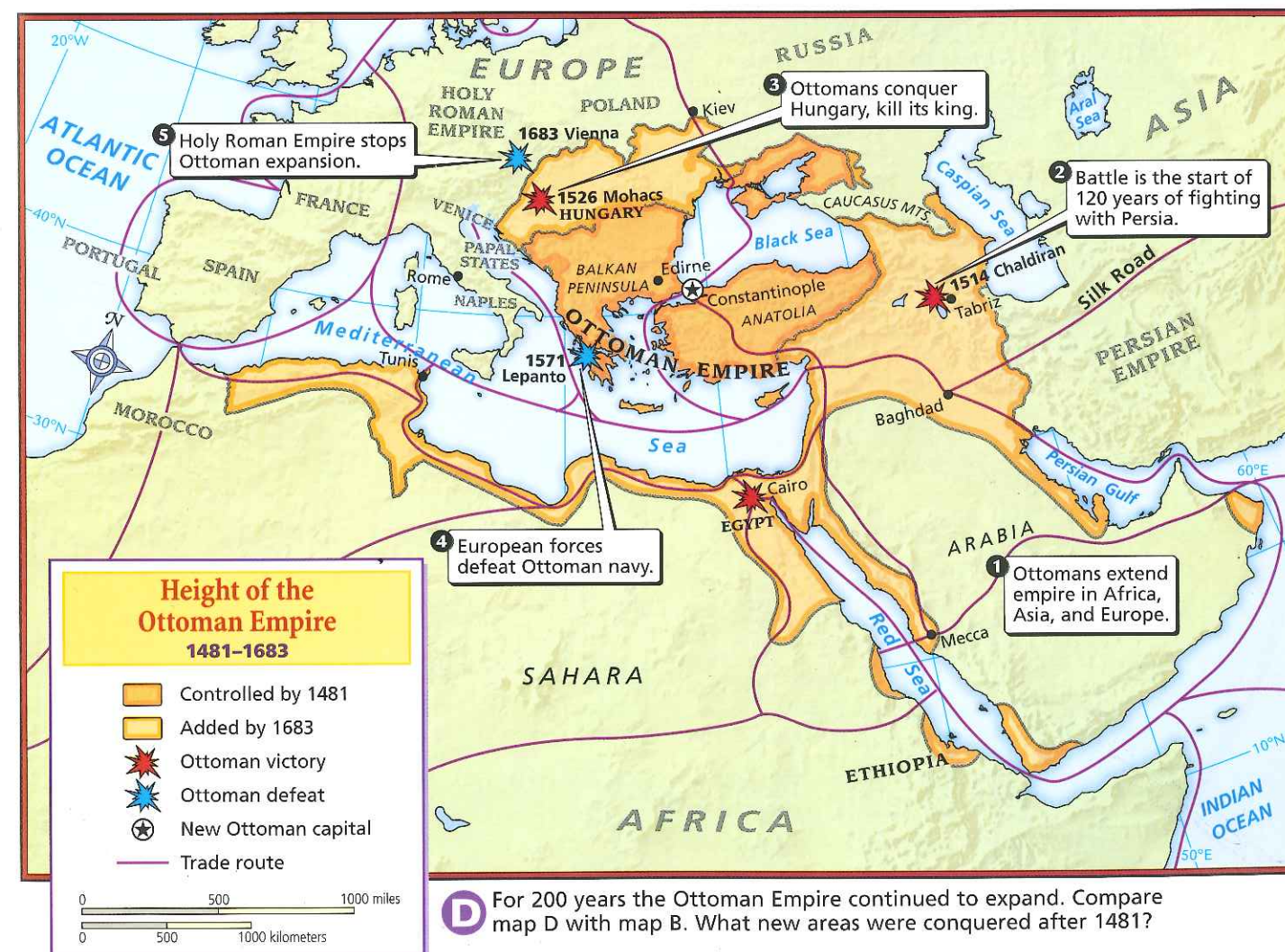
B As the Ottoman Empire grew, its Turkish rulers gained control of trade routes connecting Asia, Africa, and Europe. They charged high taxes on goods that were carried through their territory.

Who were the Ottomans?

Groups of Turkish nomads migrated from Central Asia to Anatolia. In 1300 one of these groups began to expand its territory and build an empire. Its leader was named **Osman**, and his followers and successors came to be known as **Ottomans**.



C The Suleimaniye Mosque was built to honor the great Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Magnificent. Today it is one of the largest mosques in Istanbul, the modern name for Constantinople.



Height of the Ottoman Empire 1481-1683

- Controlled by 1481
- Added by 1683
- ★ Ottoman victory
- ★ Ottoman defeat
- ⊙ New Ottoman capital
- Trade route

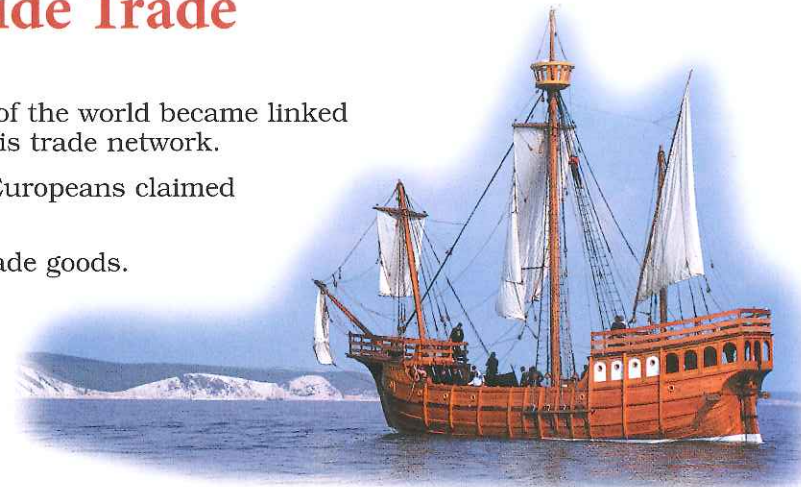
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D For 200 years the Ottoman Empire continued to expand. Compare map D with map B. What new areas were conquered after 1481?

The Dawn of Worldwide Trade

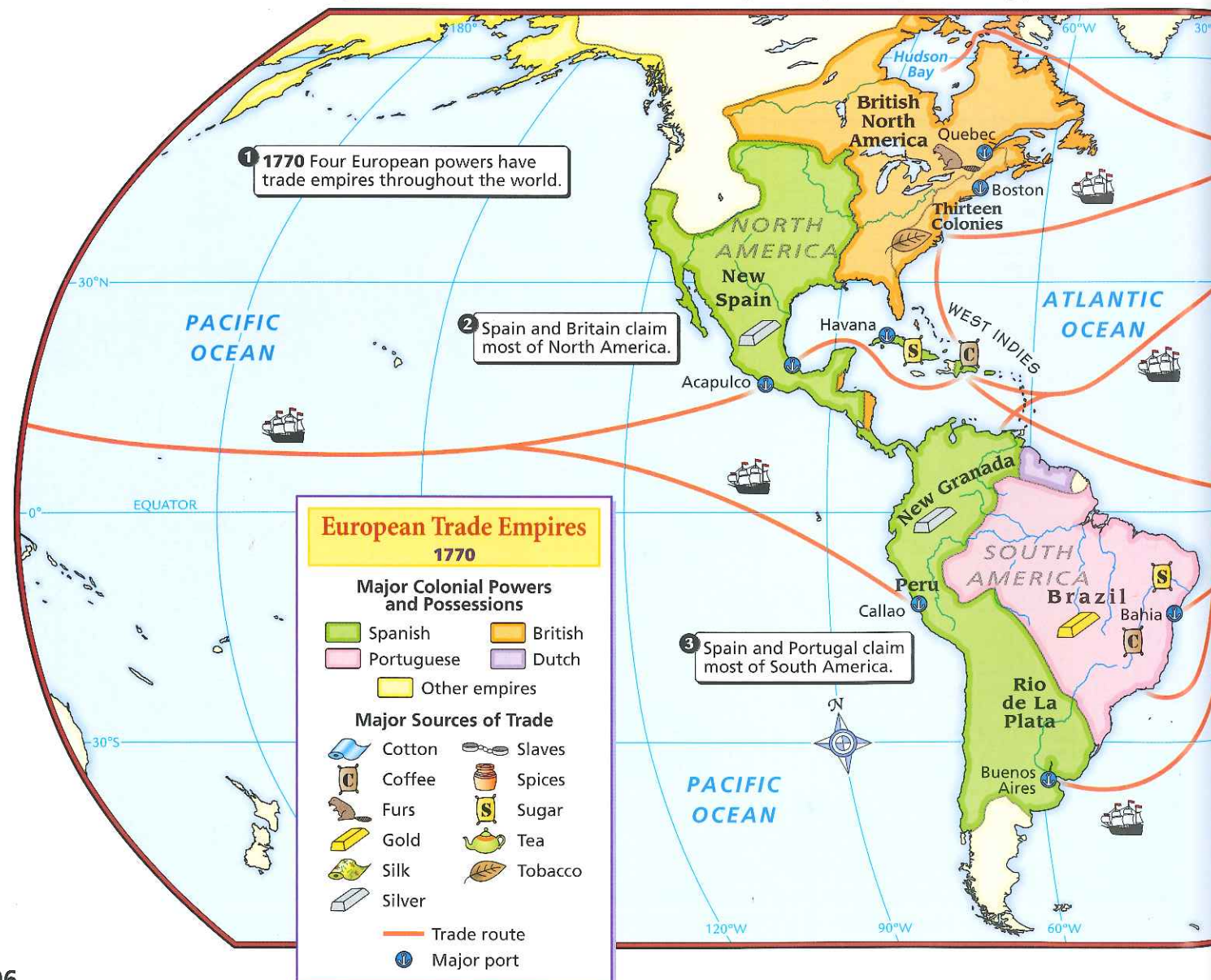
As Europeans formed colonies overseas, most of the world became linked through trade. Europe became the center of this trade network.

- Based on the voyages of early explorers, Europeans claimed land in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- These regions were sources of valuable trade goods. European countries competed for access to these goods.
- As European trade expanded, more and more goods were exchanged among different regions of the world. A world economy began to form.



A New ships like the caravel shown here were faster and safer. By the 1500s more goods were being moved by sea than by land.

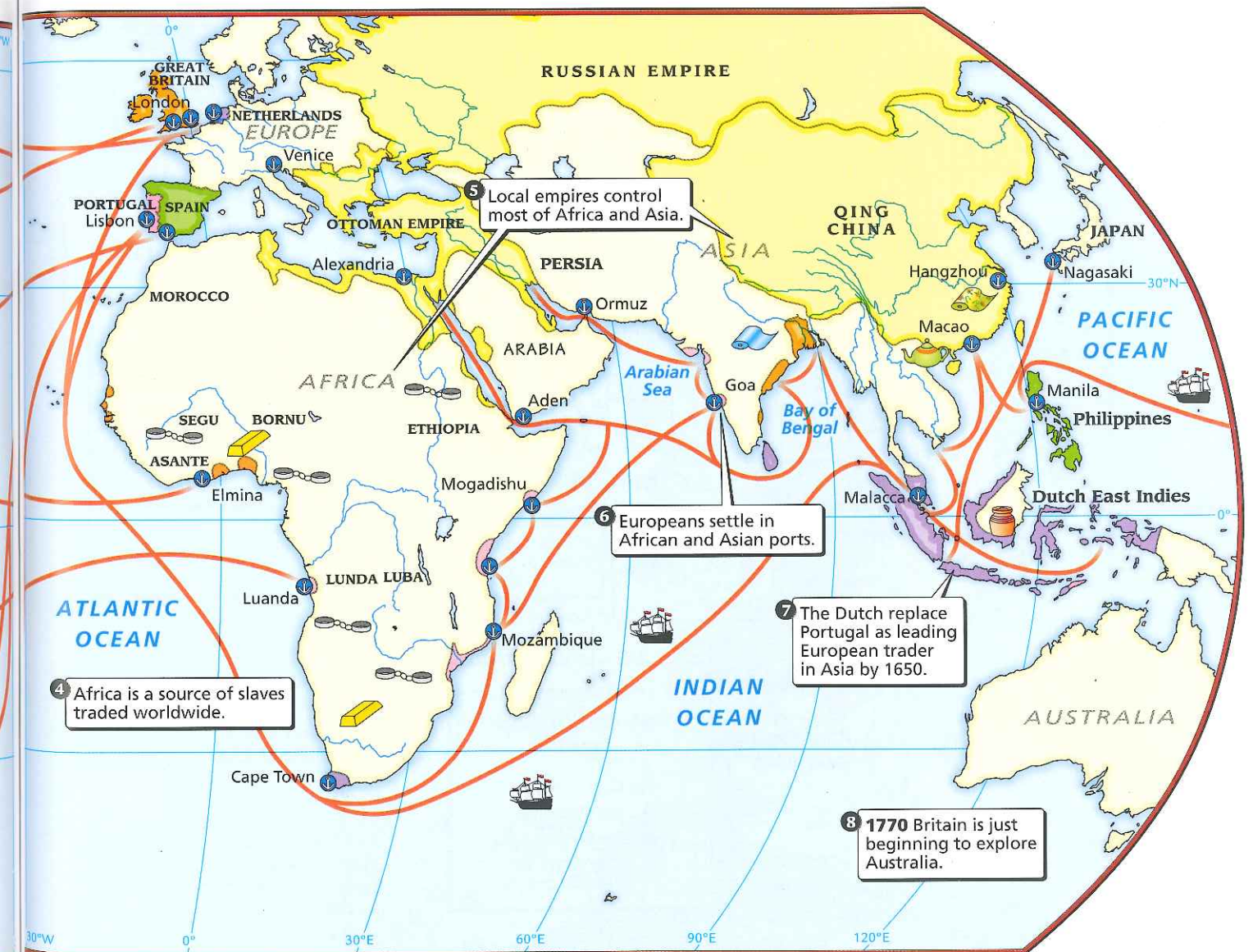
B Europeans traded in such goods as coffee and silk, and also in slaves. Ports near the sources of trade often were controlled by the major European trading powers.



European Expansion Overseas 1505–1763

1500	1600	1700	1800
1505 First European trade settlements are established in Africa.	1510 Goa becomes capital of Portuguese colonies in Asia.	1641 Dutch take control of East Indies trade.	1763 Britain gains French territory in North America after the French and Indian War.
	1575 Brazil becomes world's largest sugar producer.	1695 Gold is discovered in Brazil.	
	1545 World's largest silver deposit is discovered in Peru.	1713 British control rapidly growing slave trade.	

C During the 1500s Portuguese traders controlled the Atlantic slave trade as well as European trade with Asia. By the 1700s the British and the Dutch were the leaders in worldwide trade.



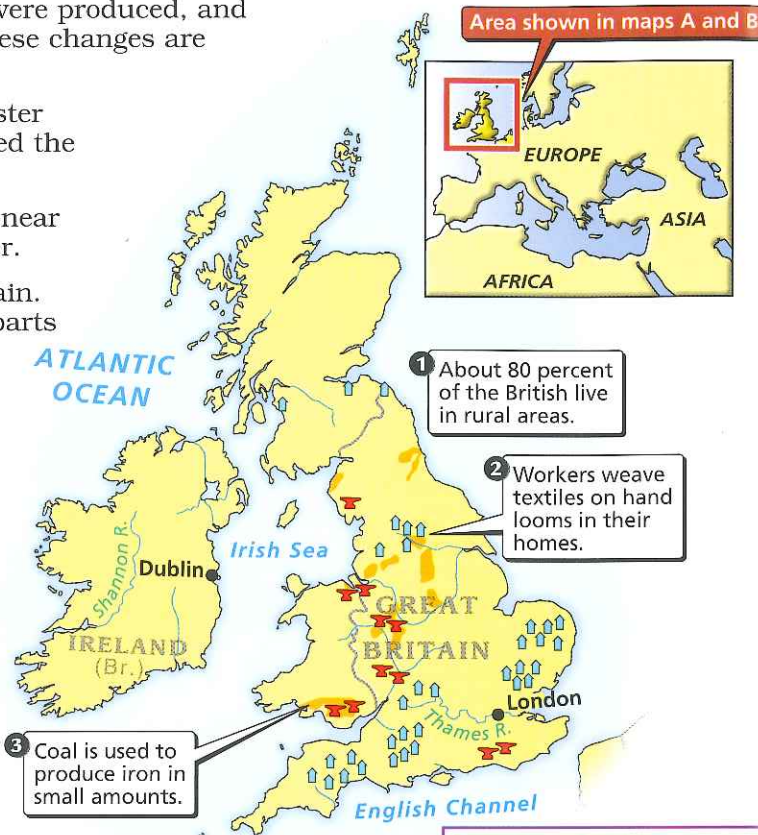
Industrial Revolution Changes Europe

The Industrial Revolution changed the way goods were produced, and thus changed the way people lived and worked. These changes are known as **industrialization**.

- Machines were developed to produce goods faster and in greater quantities. The fuel that powered the machines was coal.
- Factories were built near coal deposits. Cities near the new industrial areas grew larger and larger.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. But industrialization quickly spread to other parts of Europe and to North America.

How did industrialization affect people's lives?

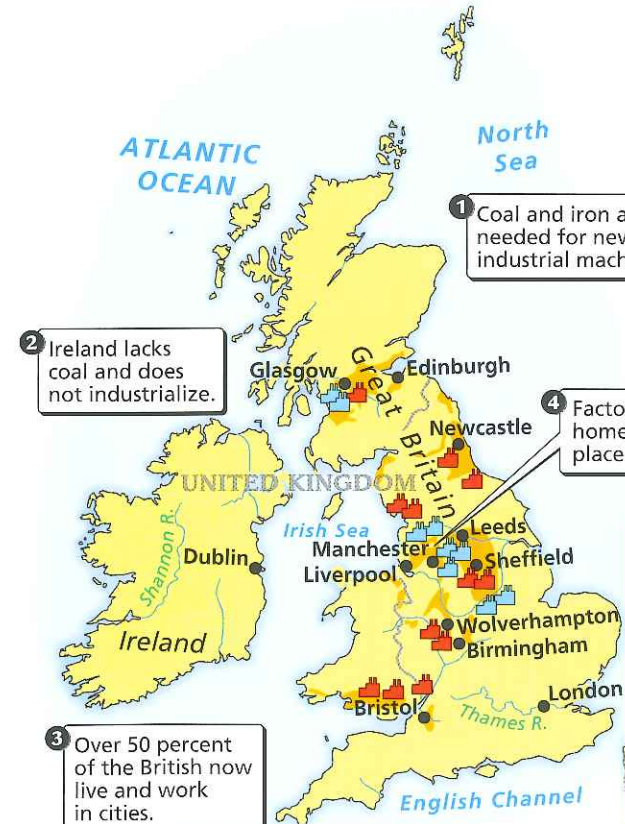
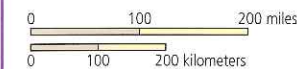
The use of machines to manufacture goods changed where people worked: in factories rather than at home. It also changed where they lived: in cities rather than on farms.



A In 1750 most British products were still made by hand. A few years later, most textiles were machine-made in factories.

Industry in Great Britain 1750

- ☀ Coal mining
- 🏠 Iron workshops
- 🏠 Cloth-making in homes
- City with over 100,000 people



Industry in Great Britain 1850

- ☀ Coal mining
- 🏠 Iron factories
- 🏠 Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people

B As Britain became industrialized, cities grew larger. Compare map B with map A. How many more cities with over 100,000 people were there in Britain (now United Kingdom) by 1850?

Top 10 Cities, 1800

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Beijing (China)	1,100,000
2	London (United Kingdom)	861,000
3	Canton (China)	800,000
4	Edo (Japan)	685,000
5	Constantinople (Turkey)	570,000
6	Paris (France)	547,000
7	Naples (Italy)	430,000
8	Hangzhou (China)	387,000
9	Osaka (Japan)	383,000
10	Kyoto (Japan)	377,000

C Between 1700 and 1800, the population of London increased by nearly 60 percent. Many parts of the city became overcrowded and had poor living conditions.



Area shown in map D



D The Industrial Revolution spread more quickly in some countries than in others. Industrial development depended on having enough natural resources, government support, and money for new factories and technologies.

Industrial Revolution Spreads in Europe 1870

- ☀ Coal mining
- 🏠 Iron factories
- 🏠 Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people

