

Europe and the World in the Early Modern Period

Theme 6

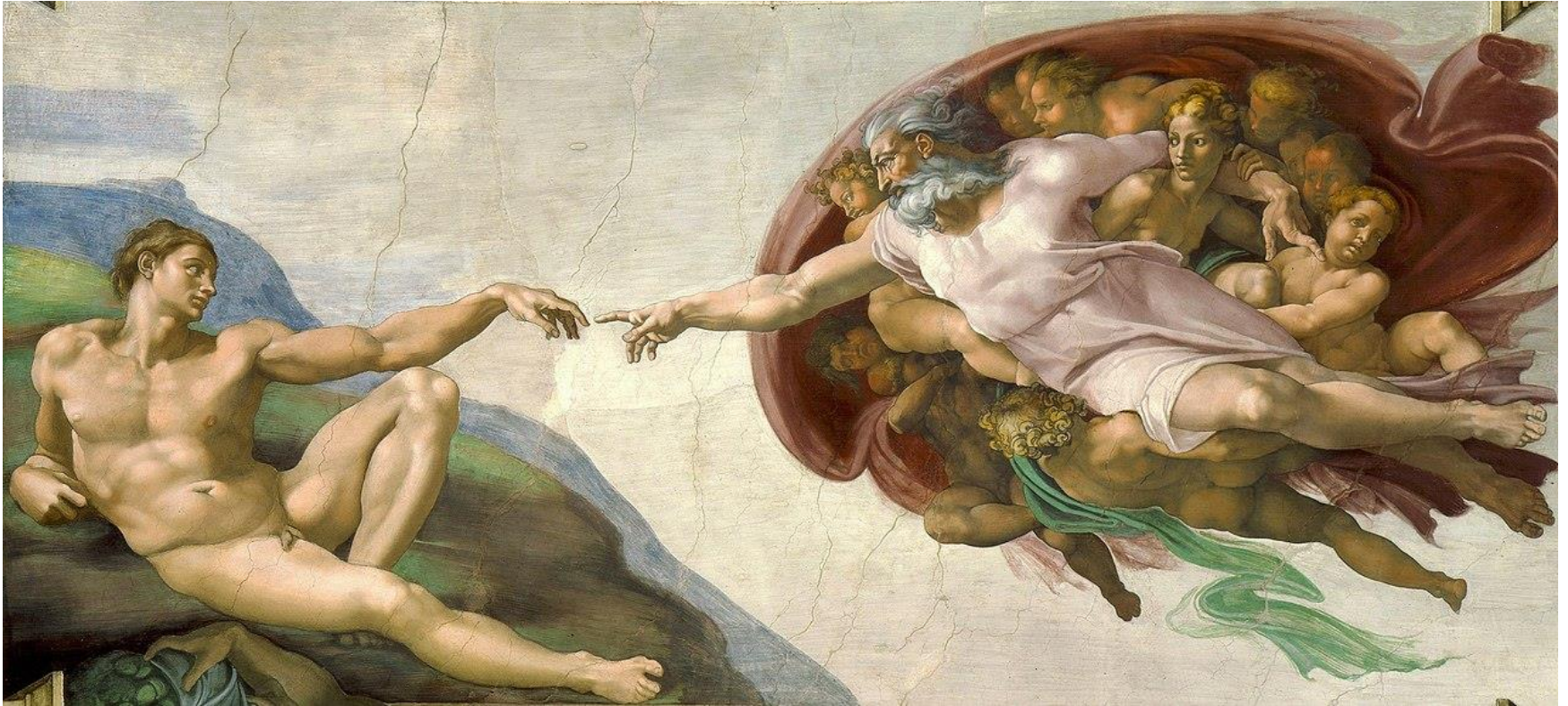
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The Little Ice Age (1500–1800)



European Renaissance



A fresco painting "The Creation of Adam" (Sistine Chapel's ceiling) by Michelangelo

Hallmarks of the Renaissance

- A new view of man as a creative and rational being
- A rediscovery of ancient Greco–Roman knowledge
- Accomplishments in literature, music, and art
- A celebration of the human individual



Michelangelo Buonarroti



Leonardo da Vinci



Miguel de Cervantes



William Shakespeare



Erasmus of Rotterdam

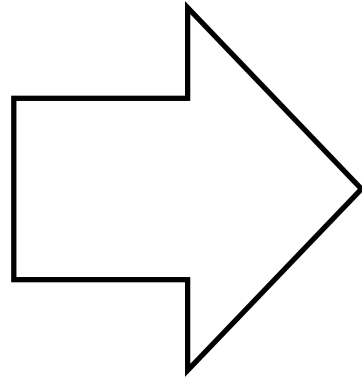


Thomas More

Johannes Gutenberg in the 1430s



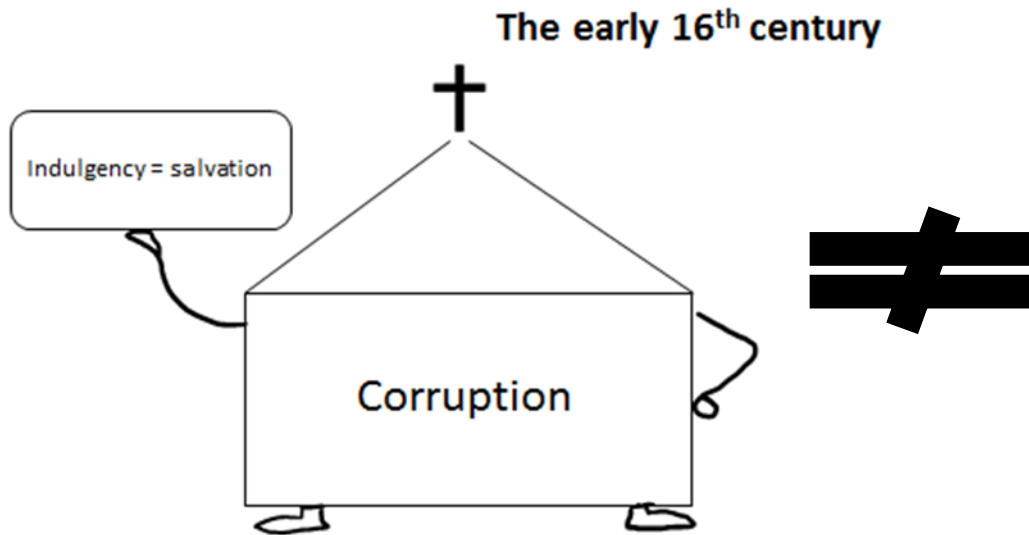
Books

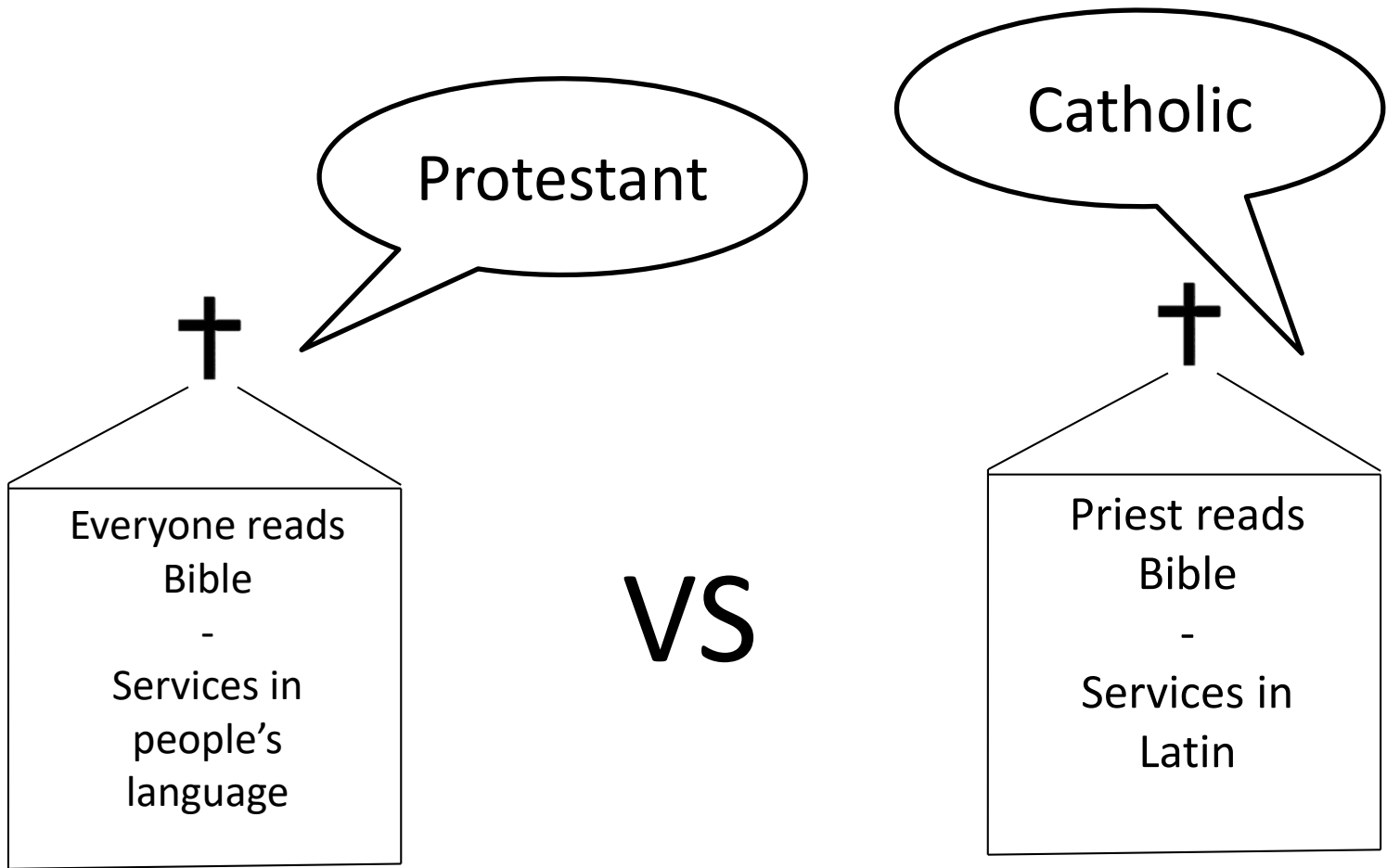


Science

Protestantism

Martin Luther against Catholicism





Jean Calvin (1509–1564)

The Geneva
Calvinists in
Switzerland



Huguenots
in France

Reformed
church in
Netherlands

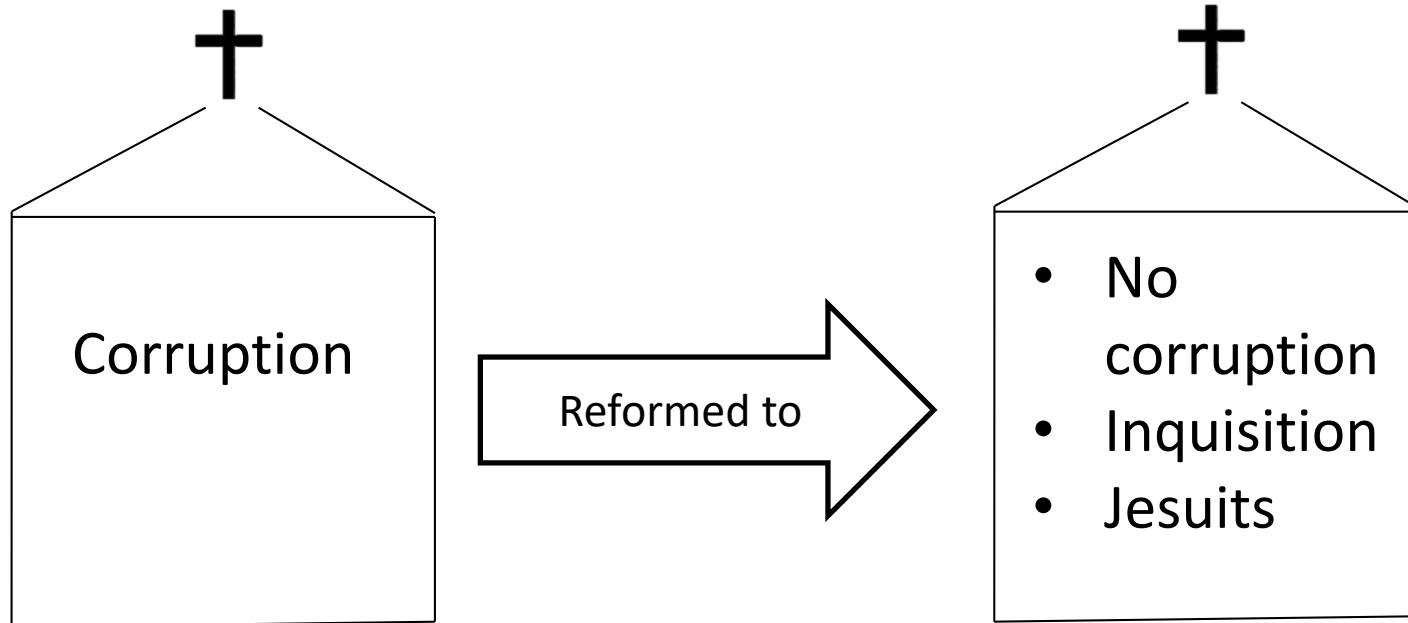
Puritans in
England

Henry VIII (1491–1547)



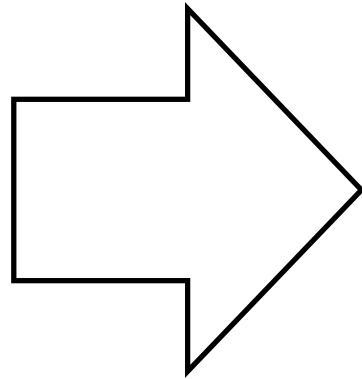
The
Anglican
Church

The mid-16th century Counter-Reformation



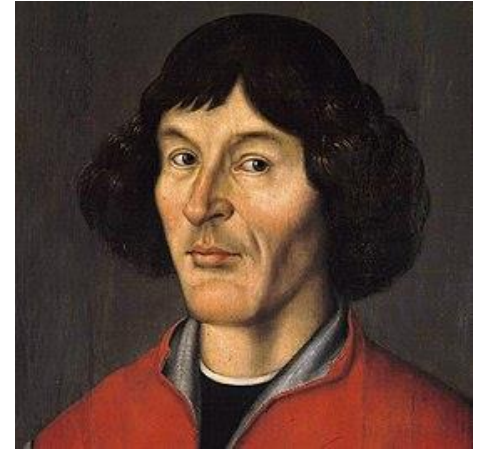
CATHOLICISM

Books

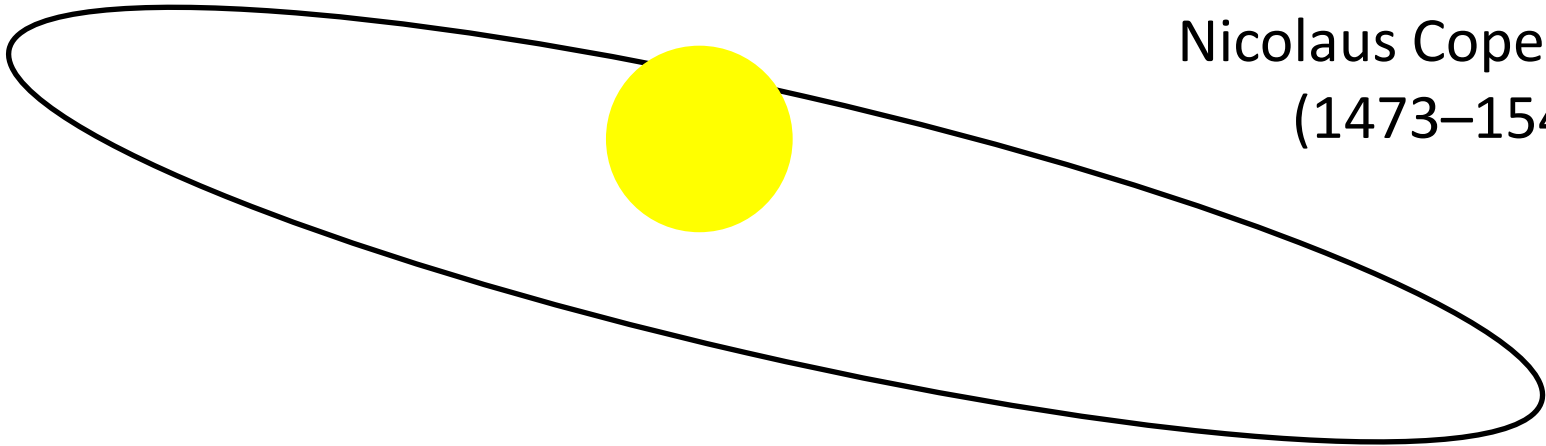


Science

Heliocentricity



Nicolaus Copernicus
(1473–1543)





Tycho Brahe



Johannes Kepler



Galileo Galilei

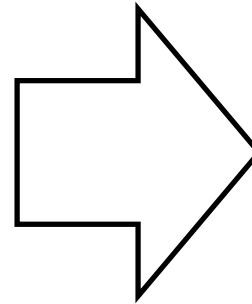


Leonardo da Vinci

the early 1600s

Francis
Bacon

Rene
Descartes



Formal logics
-
Experiment
approach

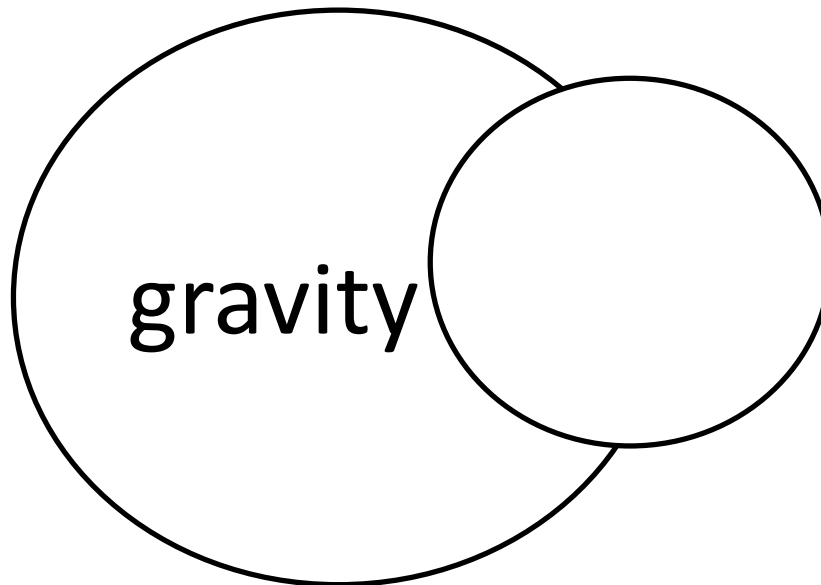
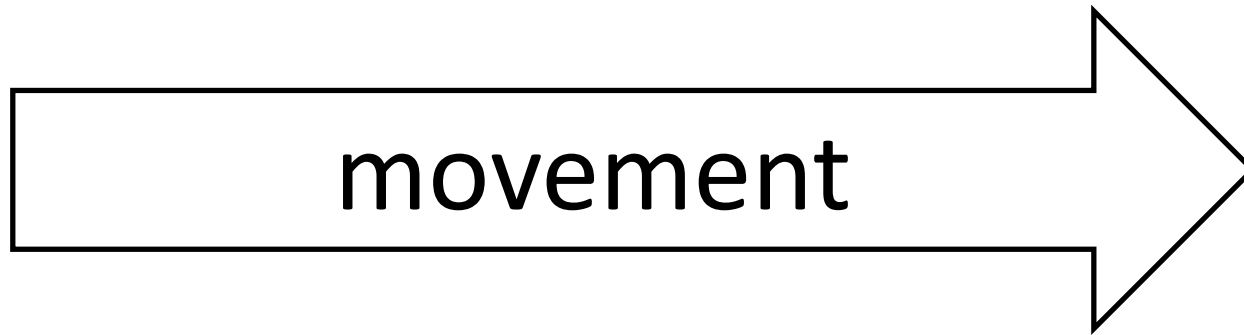


Francis Bacon

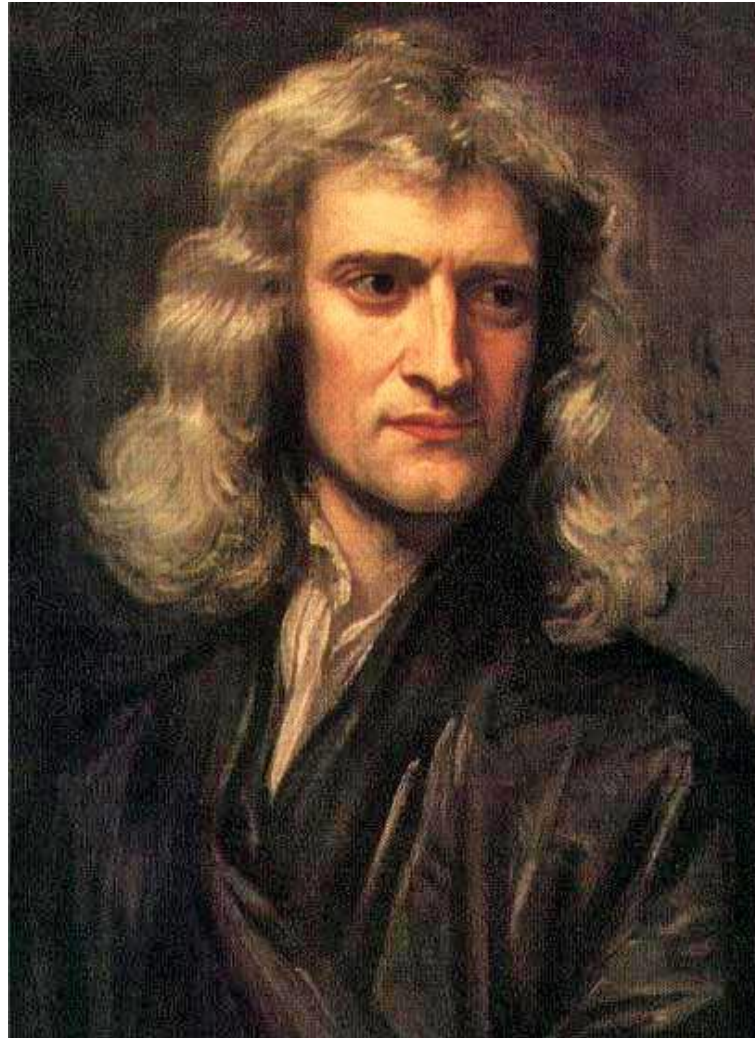


René Descartes

Isaak Newton (1642–1727)



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The Military revolution

from 1450 to 1700



Goals of the early European exploration

- **Direct access to Asiatic goods**
- **Spread of Christianity**



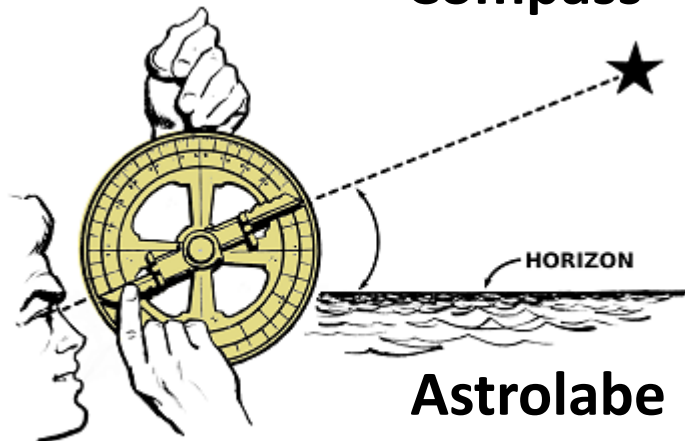
Sternpost rudder



Compass



triangular lateen sails



Astrolabe

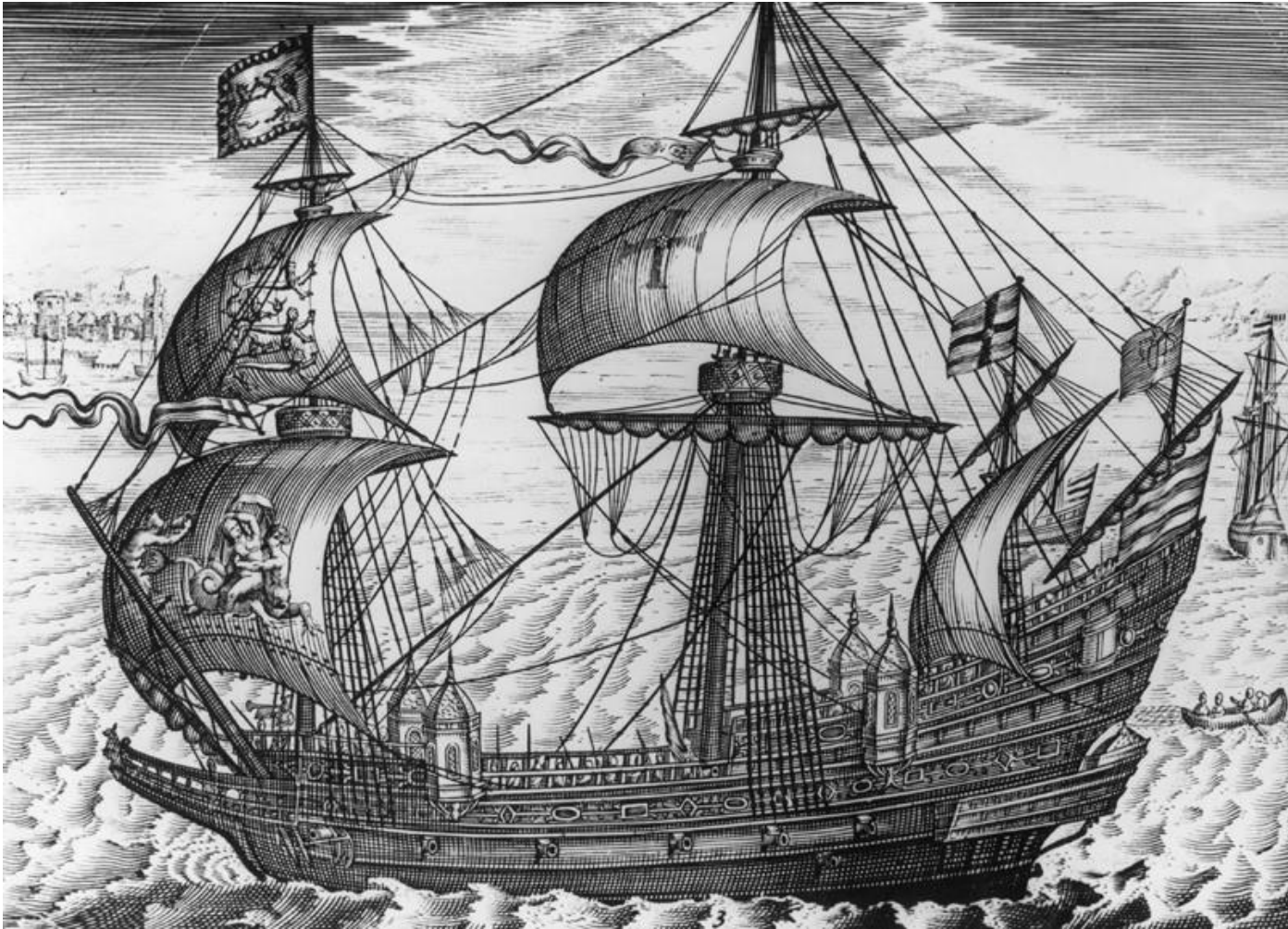
The caravel



The European gunpowder weaponry



Galleon



Bartolomeu Dias in 1488



1492
CHRISTOPHER
COLUMBUS' FIRST
VOYAGE





Vasco da Gama

1497

Ferdinand Magellan in 1519–22



THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

The Columbian Exchange



THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE