

Modern Western Civilization

Professor. John “Kinch” Kincheloe







SCS DONATVS

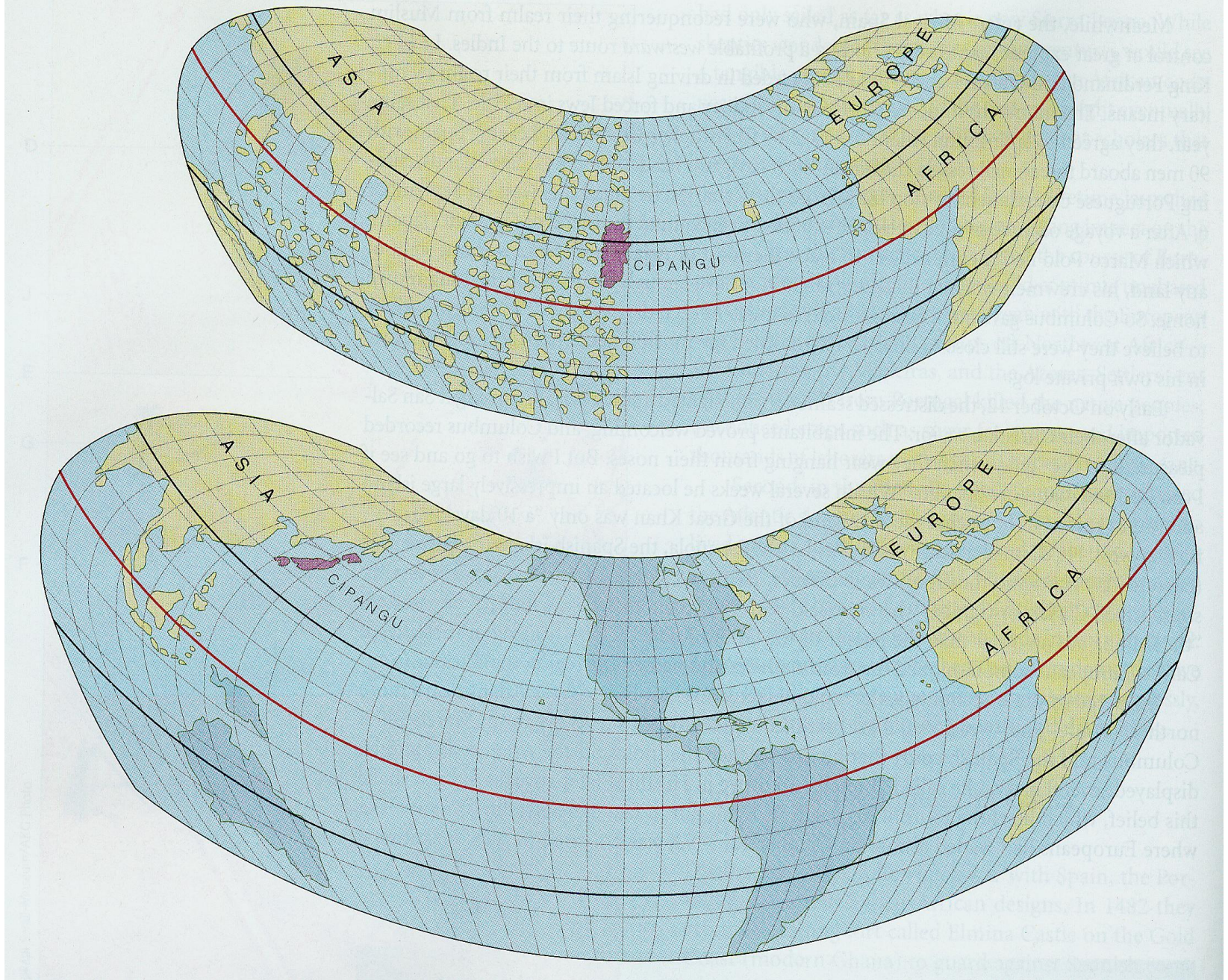
SCS GEORGIVS

Age of Discovery/ Colonialism

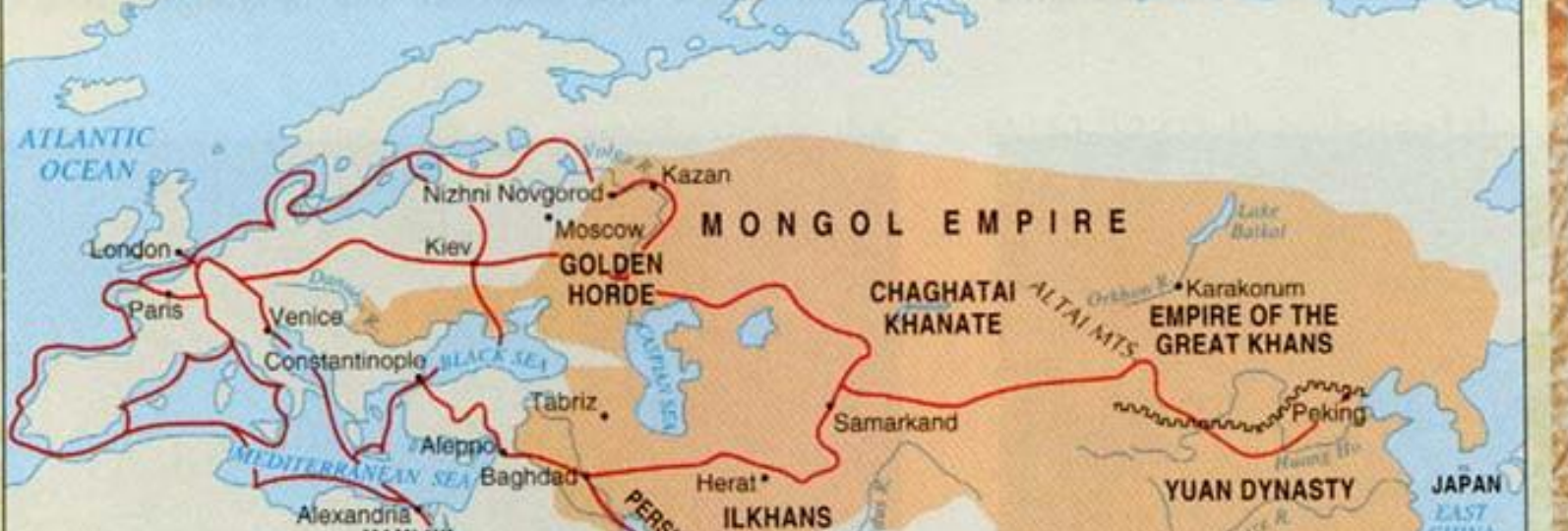
- **Christopher Columbus 1492**
- **---Age of Exploration**
 - The Little Ice Age
 - The Great Famine
 - The Black Death, 1347–1350
 - Portuguese caravel
- Prince Henry the Navigator (1394–1460)
 - Bartholomeu Dias [Cape of Good Hope (1488)]
 - Vasco de Gama (1497–98)
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Columbian Exchange
- Azores and Canary Islands
 - Hernando Cortés [Aztecs] (1519–1521)]
 - Francisco Pizarro [Incas] (1533)]



Christopher Columbus



The globe as Columbus understood it (upper map), and the reality.



THE MONGOL EMPIRE IN THE LAST THIRTEENTH CENTURY

- Major trade routes
- Mongol Empire
- Great Wall of China

The Mongols extended to the Pacific for the first time.



TRADE ROUTES IN THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC WORLD

- Abbasid dynasty
- Trade routes

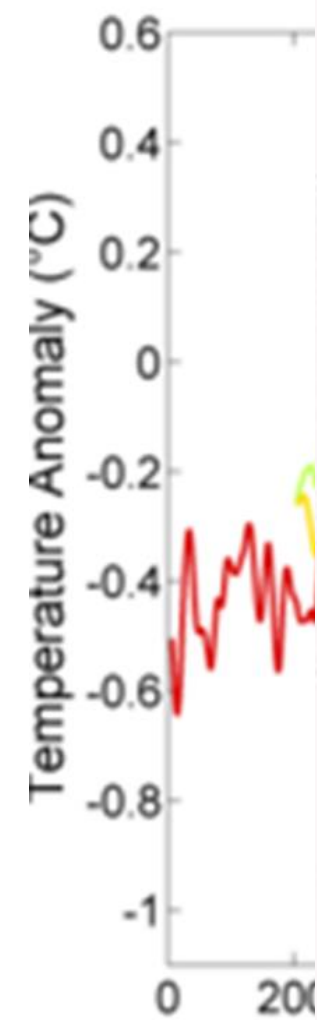
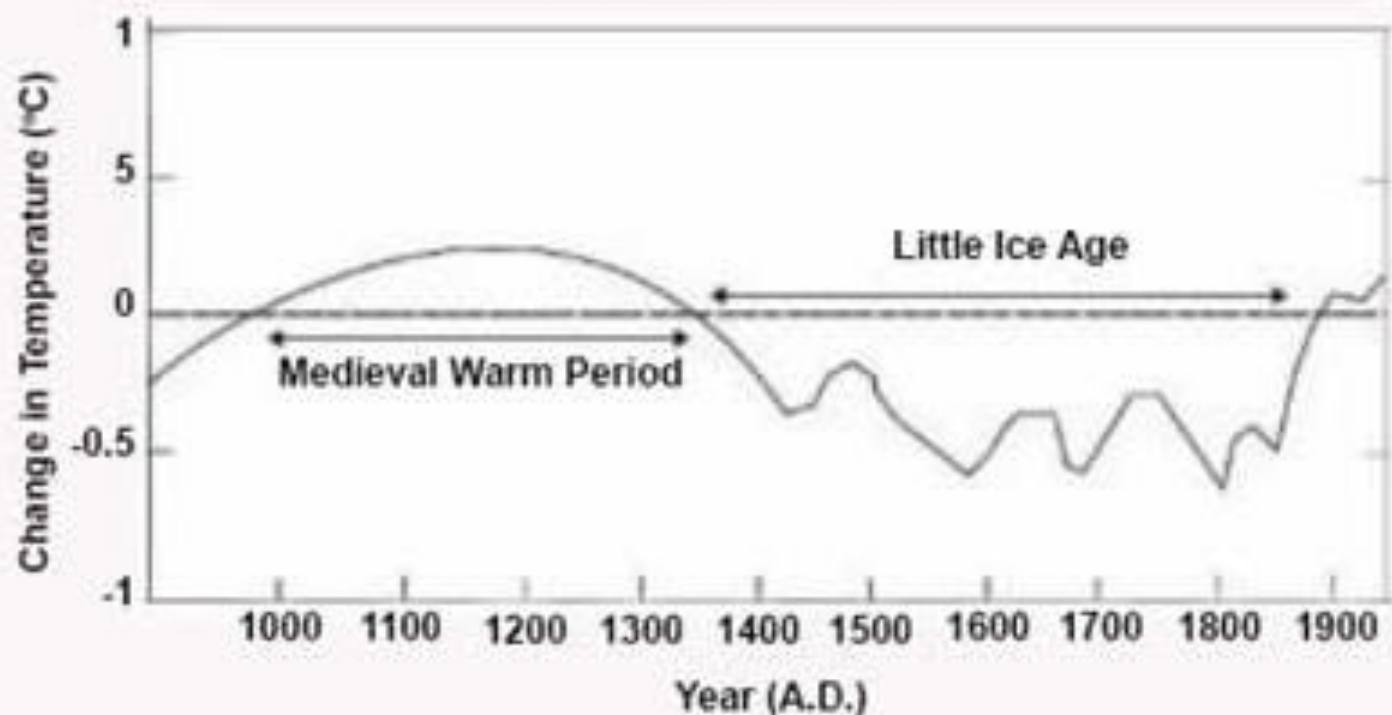
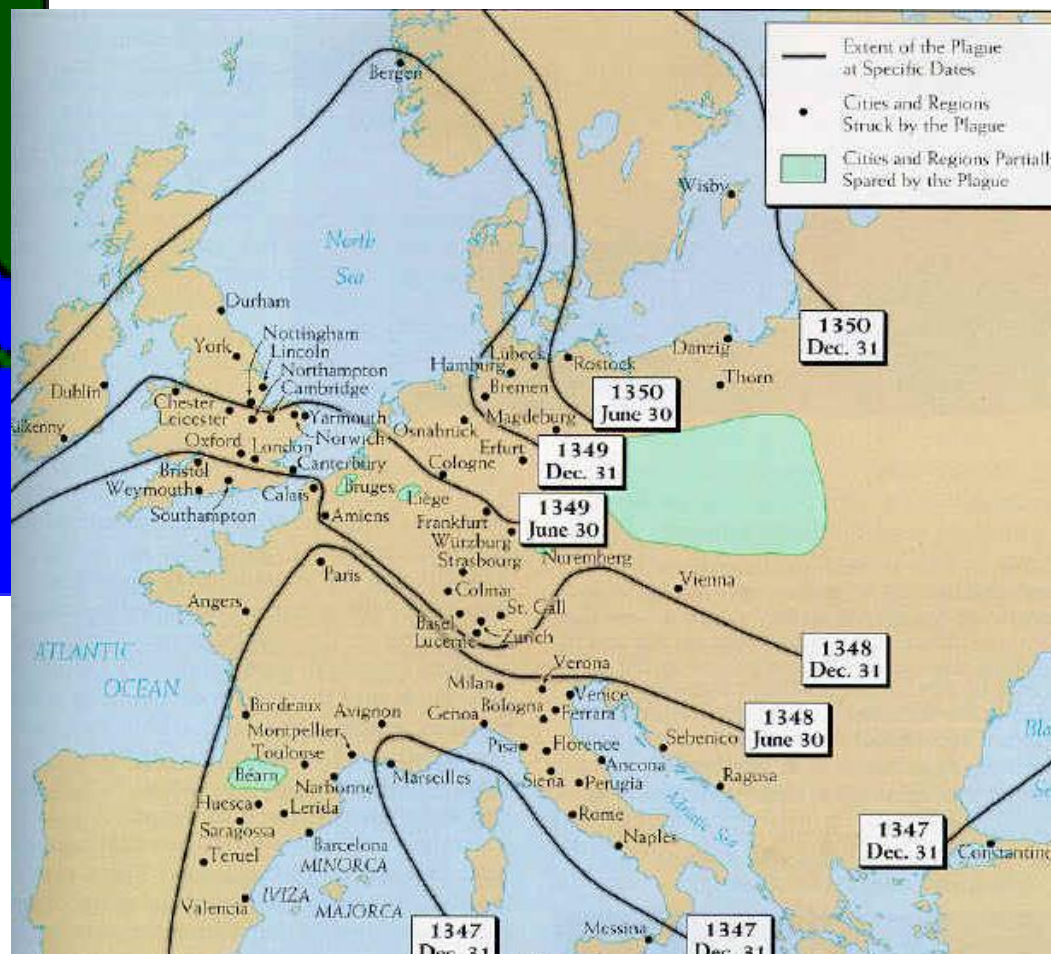
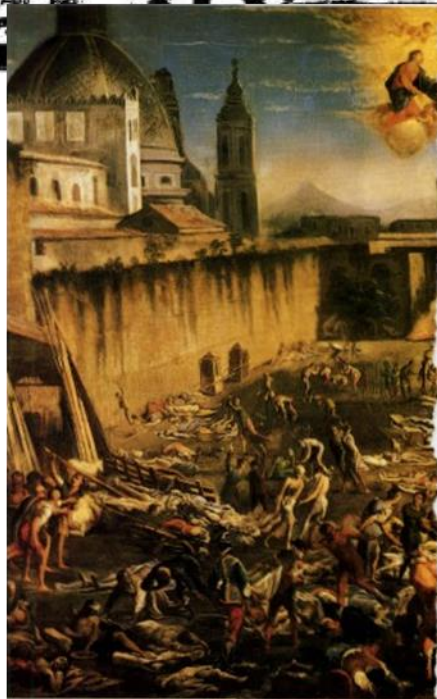


FIGURE 1
Climate Cycle



Source: Thomas J. Crowley (1996, <http://www.gcrio.org/>). Compiled by R. S. Bradley and J. A. Eddy (*EarthQuest*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1991) based on J. T. Houghton et al. (1990).

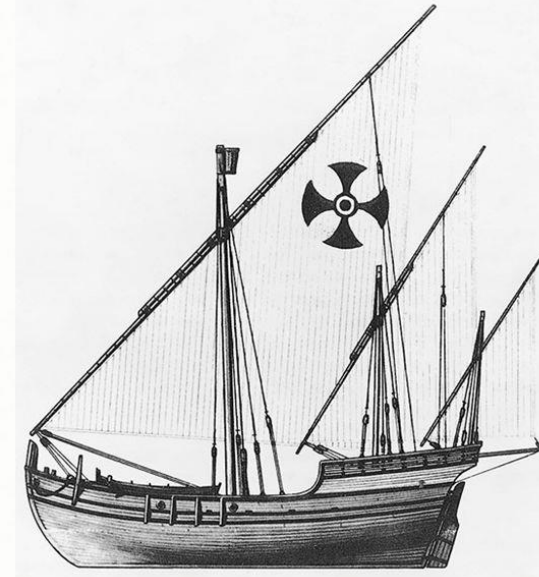
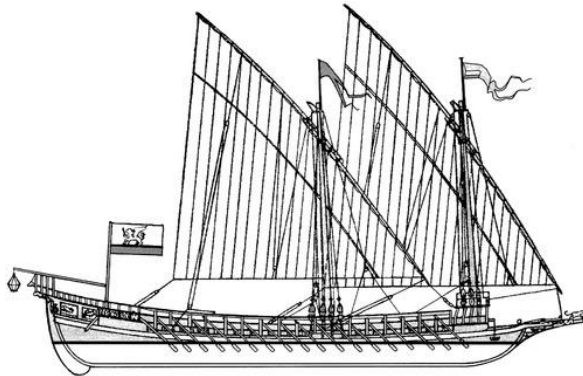
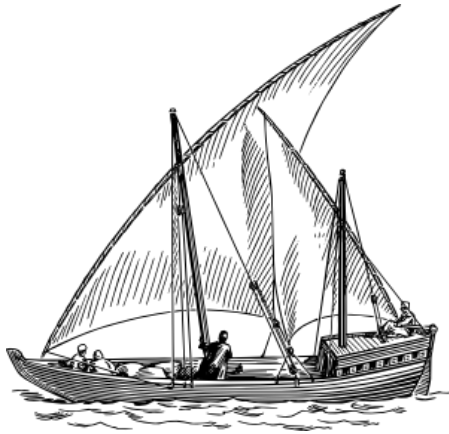


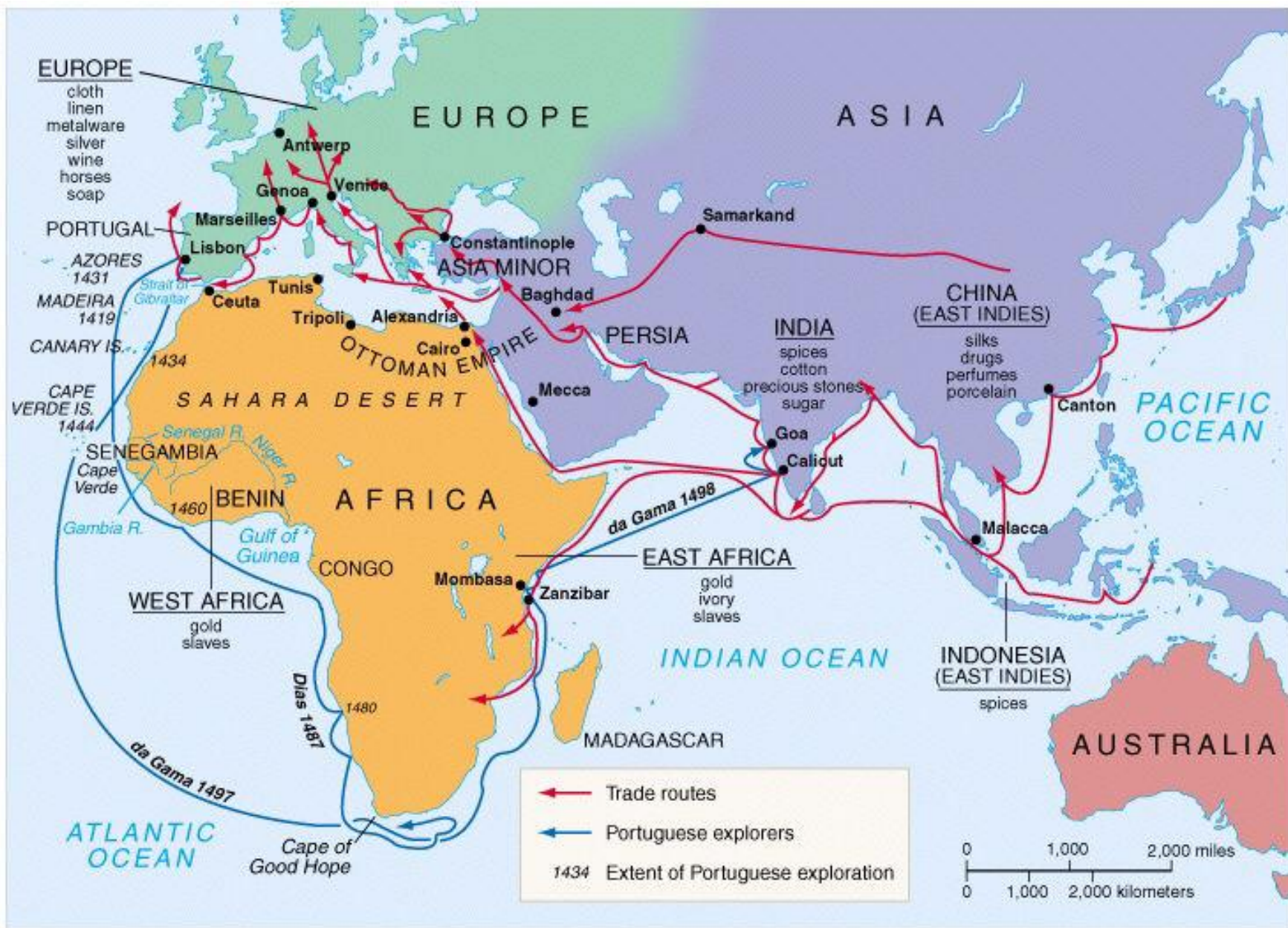


no other recurrence of plague in Naples in 1656
inspired this depiction of dead being hauled away.



Dhow + Galley – Plague deaths = Caravel









From the Americas
to Europe, Africa, and Asia

maize
potato
sweet potato
beans
manioc
peanut
squashes
pumpkin
papaya
guava
avocado
pineapple
tomato
chile pepper
cocoa
quinine



wheat
sugar
banana
rice
grape (wine)
olive oil
bluegrass
daisy
dandelions
horse
pig
cattle
goat
sheep
chicken
guinea hen
mule
smallpox
measles
typhus

From Europe, Africa, and Asia
to the Americas



The Columbian Exchange

The image features a white background with several realistic water droplets of varying sizes in the corners. In the top-left corner, there are three droplets of different sizes. In the top-right corner, there are two droplets. In the bottom-right corner, there is a cluster of four droplets, including one large one and three smaller ones. In the bottom-center area, there are three more droplets of varying sizes.

How did the New World inspire
Europeans?

Reformation

- Reformation**

- Indulgences

- Printing Press

- Martin Luther

- Wittenberg

- Johan Tetzel

- Frederick the Wise

- Ninety-Five Theses (October 31, 1517)

- Diet of Worms (1521)

- John Calvin

- Calvinism

- Predestination

- Geneva

- English Reformation (1531)

- Henry VIII (1509-1547)

- Catholic (Counter) Reformation

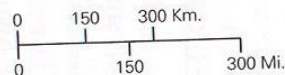
- St. Ignatius Loyola

- Society of Jesus (Jesuits) 1534---

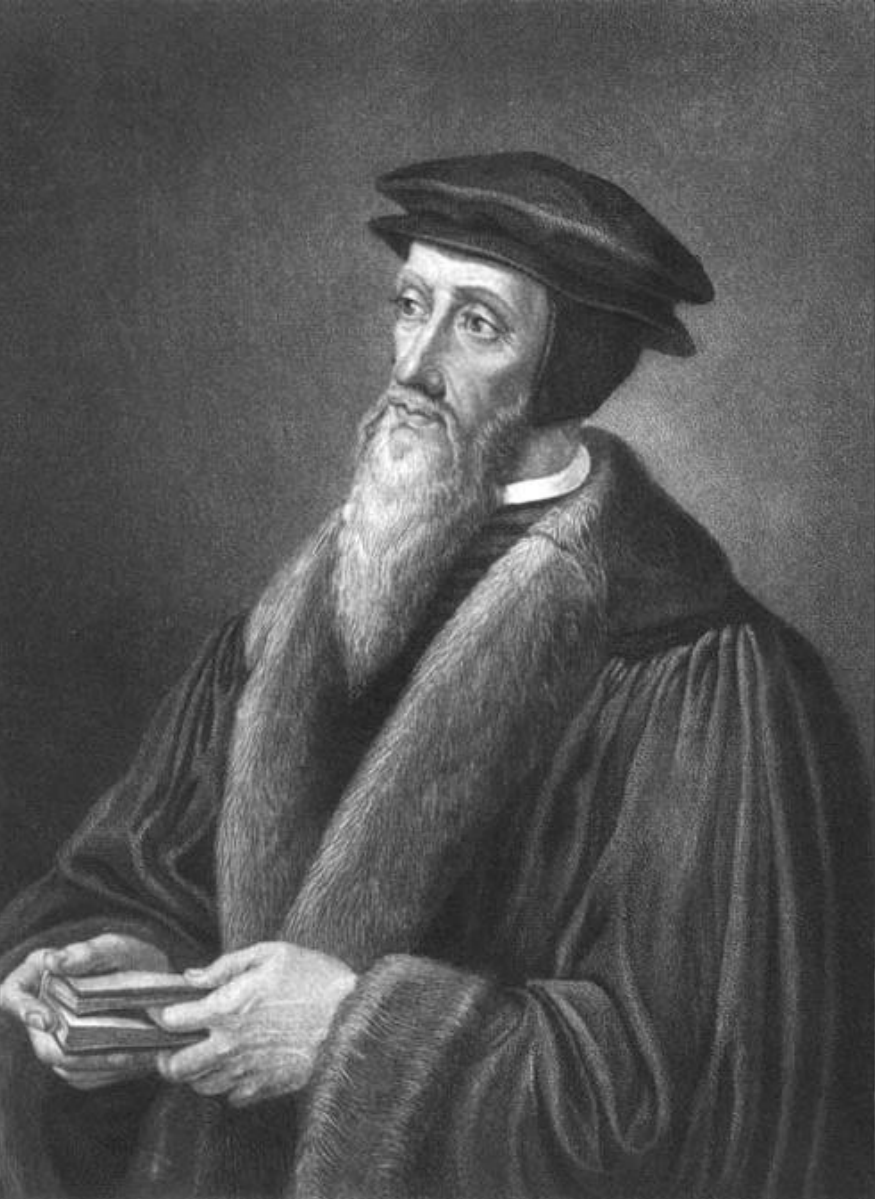


Predominant Religion in 1555

- Lutheran
- Calvinist (Reformed)
- Church of England
- Roman Catholic
- ▲ Huguenot centers
- Spread of Calvinism







John Calvin



Henry VIII

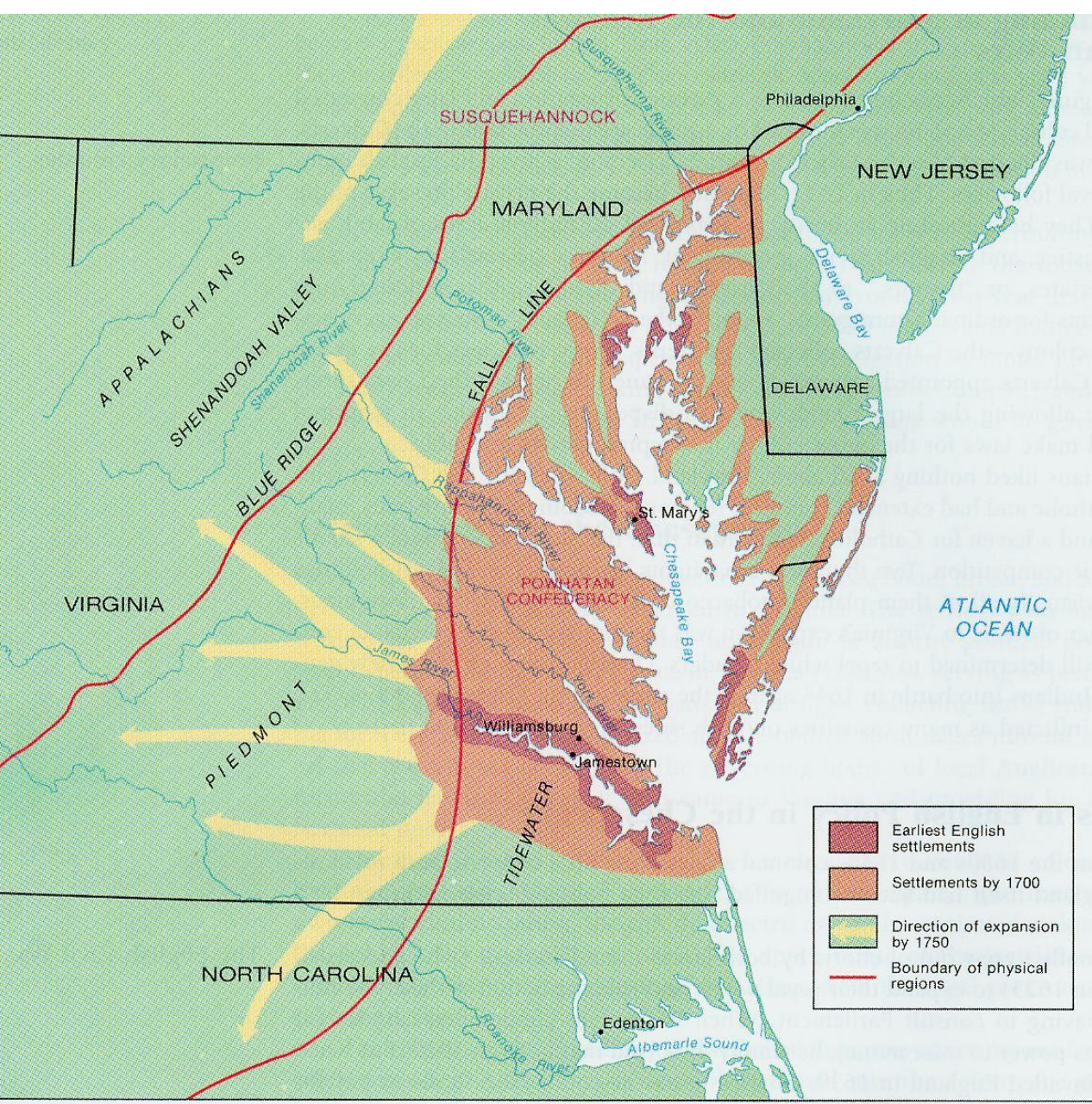


St. Ignatius Loyola

Absolutism

- **Bacon's Rebellion**
- Bourbon Dynasty
 - Louis XIII
 - Marie de Medici
 - Cardinal Richelieu
 - 1634 Centralization (Bureaucracy)
 - Louis XIV
 - Cardinal Mazarin
 - Nobility of Sword & Nobility of the Robe
 - Versailles
- **Constitutional Monarchy**
 - James VI of Scotland
 - House of Lords –v- House of Commons
 - Charles I (1625-1649)
 - Triennial Act
 - English Civil War (1646)
 - Oliver Cromwell (Lord Protector)
 - English Republic
 - Charles II (1660-1685) “Restoration”
 - James II (1685-88)
 - Glorious Revolution 1688
 - William and Mary
 - Constitutional Monarchy

Bacon's Rebellion 1675





Se ipse pinxit.

SR NATHANIEL D.



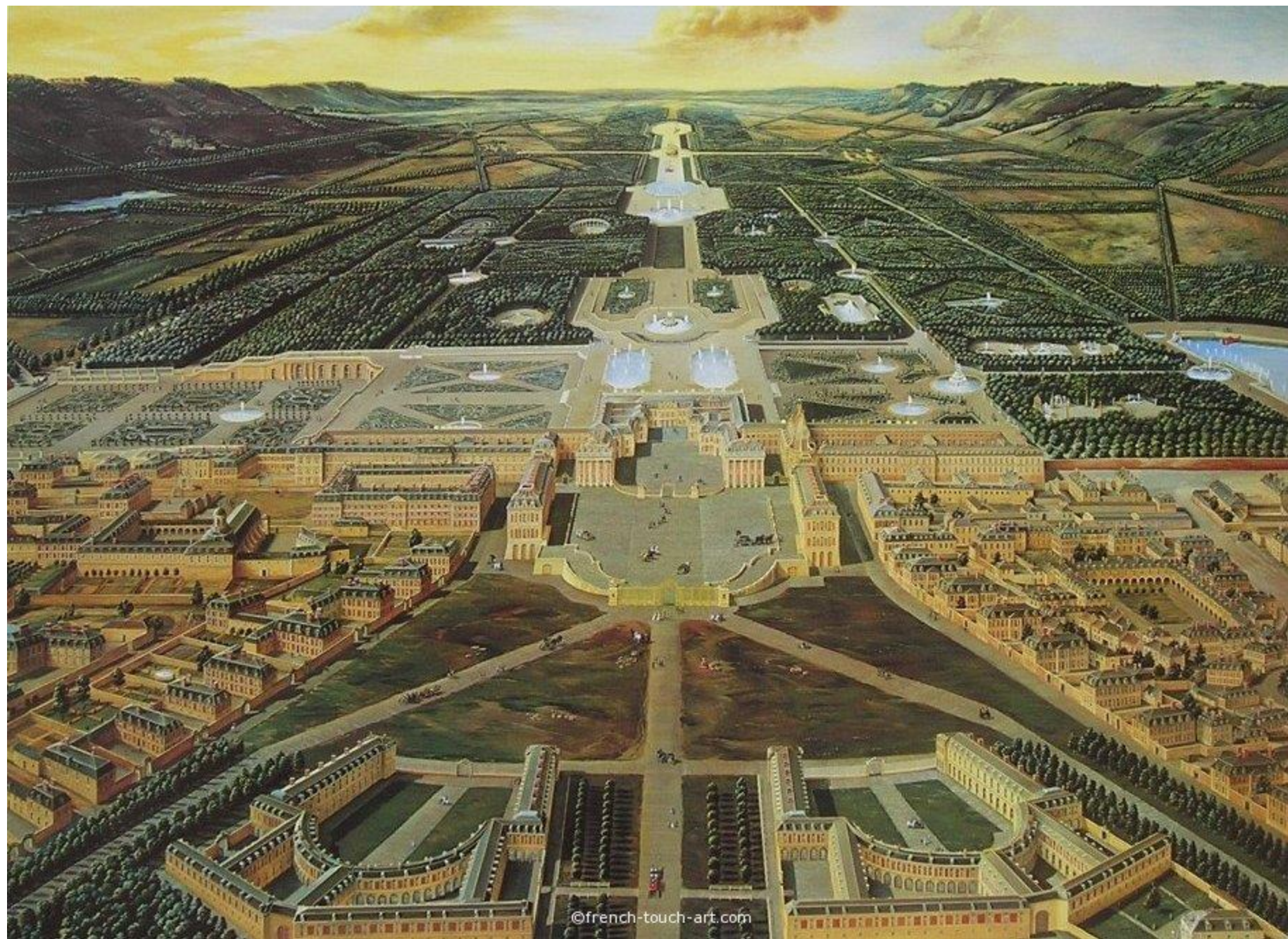
Bacon's Rebellion

- Colonial Gentry
(new nobility)
 - Class Conflict
 - Deference
 - Anglican Parish
 - Race Division
 - Ind. Servant –vs- Slave
 - Slave codes (culture of fear)















- James I
 - (1603-1625)
- Charles I
 - English Civil War
- English Republic?
 - Restoration
- Charles II
- James II
 - Glorious Revolution
- William and Mary





- James I
- Charles I
 - English Civil War
- English Republic
 - Restoration
- Charles II
 - (1660-1685)
- James II
 - (1685-1688)
 - Glorious Revolution
(1688)
- William and Mary

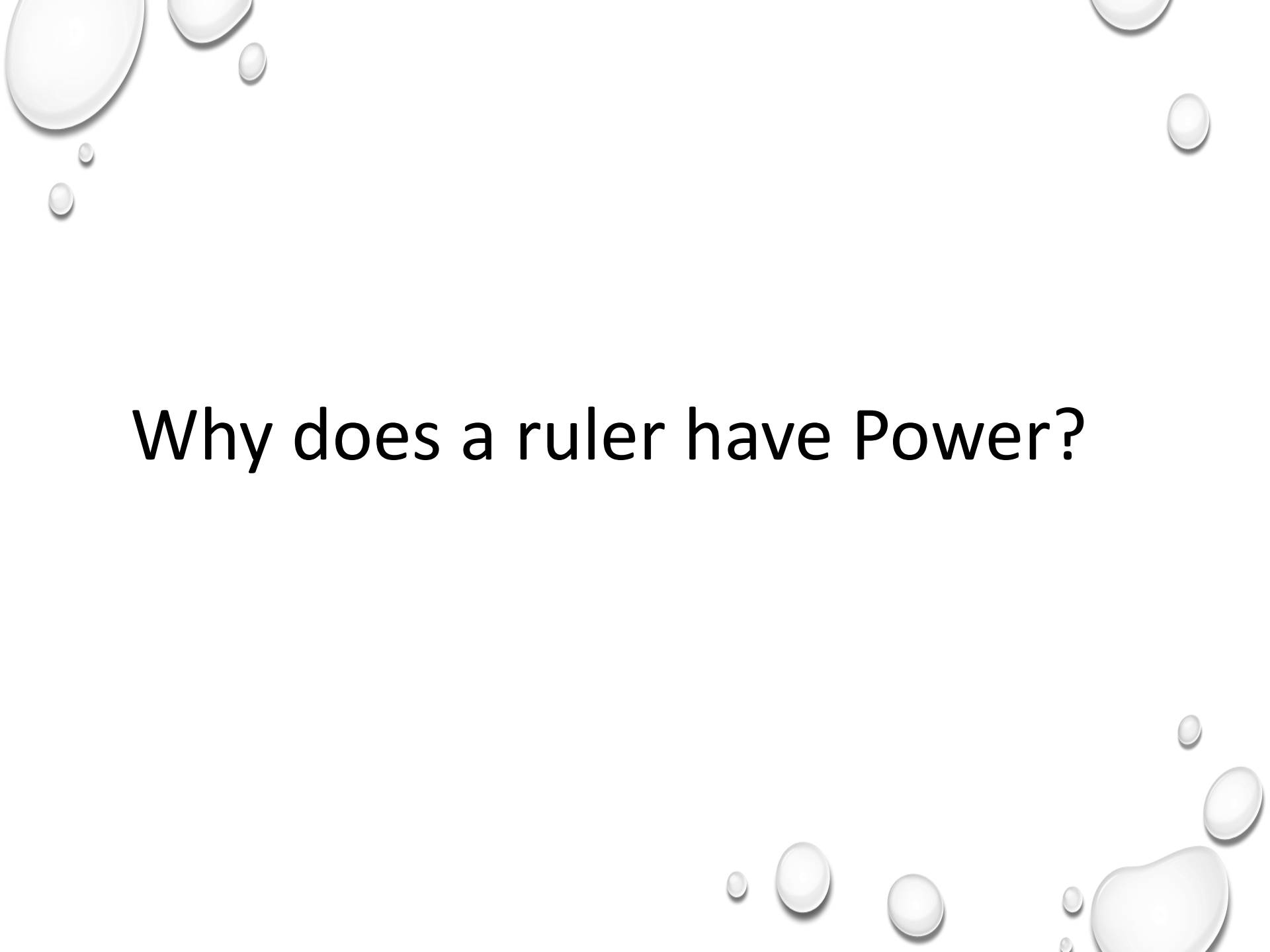


- 1642-1649 =
 - English Civil War

Political chaos in colonies
- 1649-1659 =
 - Commonwealth of England

Power given to colonial assemblies
- 1660-1688 =
 - Restoration of Monarchy
 - Dominion of NE
 - NY seized by York
 - NJ/NC/SC/PA/DE= Gifts to lords (Northern Neck Proprietary)
- 1688 =
 - Glorious Revolution

-Governors worked with colonial assemblies.

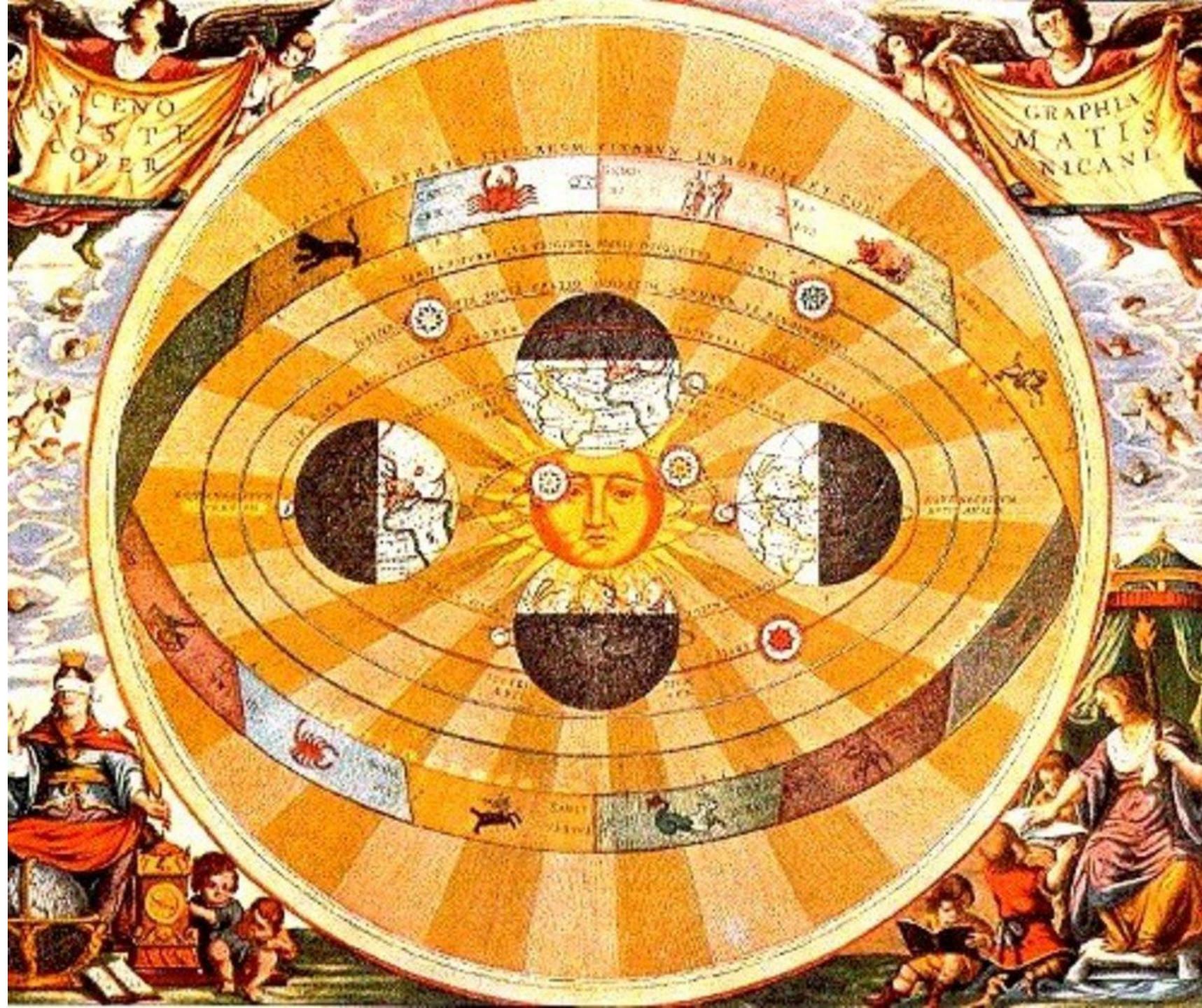
The image features a white background with several realistic, 3D-rendered water droplets of varying sizes. These droplets are positioned in the corners: top-left, top-right, and bottom-right. The central text is in a clean, black, sans-serif font.

Why does a ruler have Power?

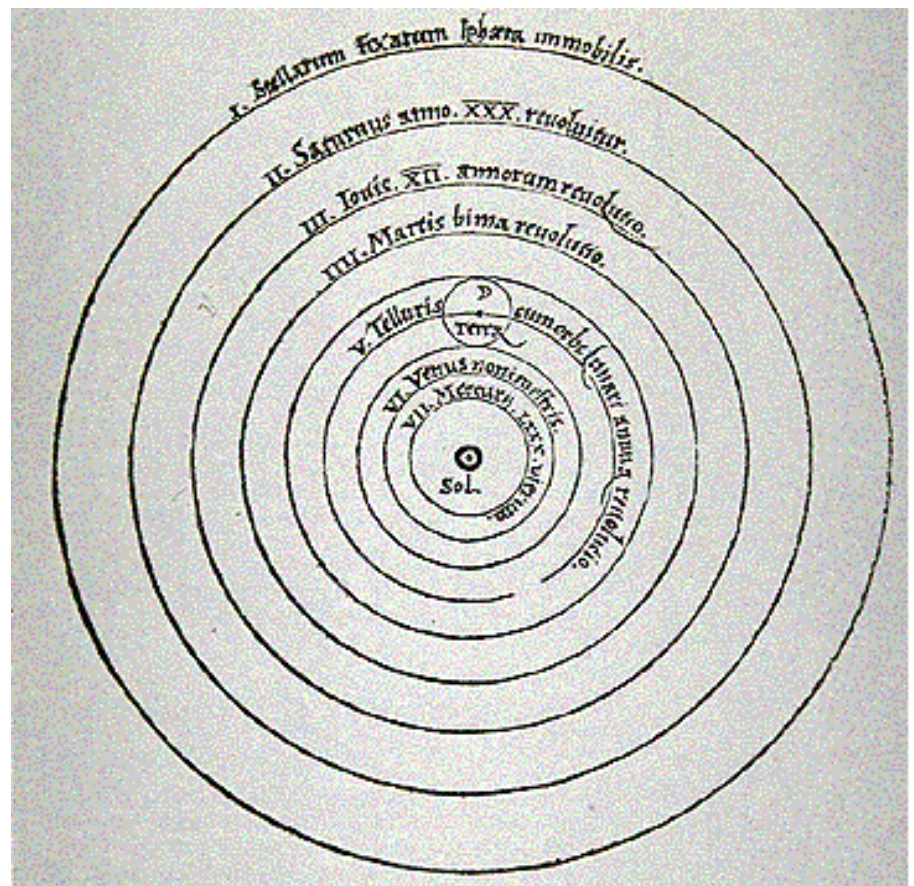
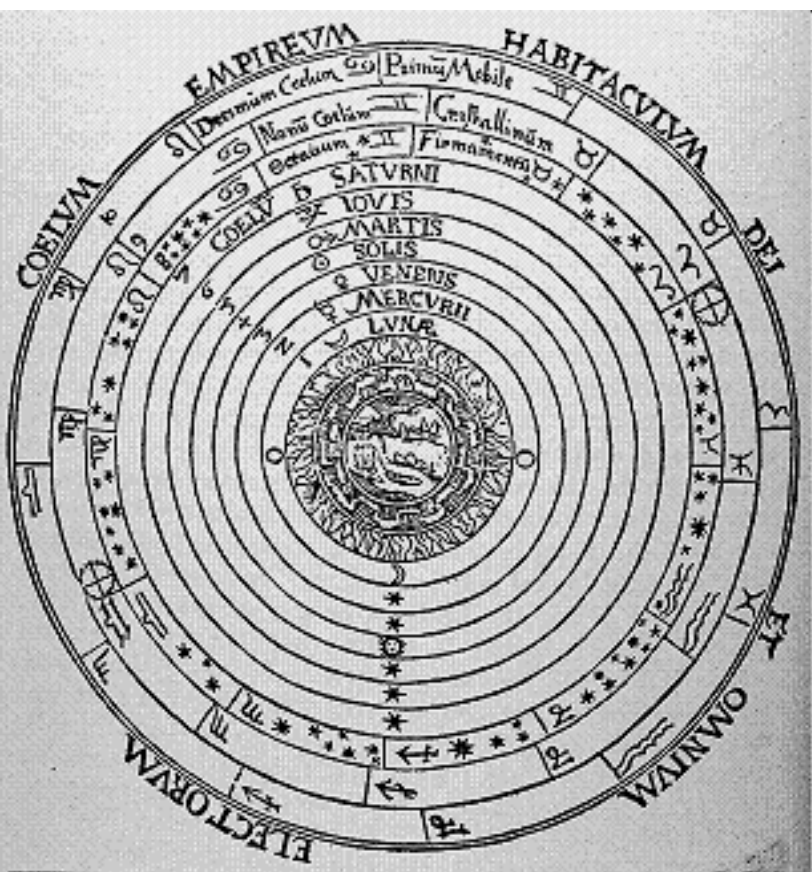
- **Scientific Revolution**
 - Heliocentrism
 - Copernicus
 - Johannes Keppler (Ger. 1571-1642)
 - Galileo (Italian, 1564-1642)
 - Isaac Newton (English 1642-1727)
 - Principia Mathematica 1687
 - Academies
 - Scientific Method
- **Enlightenment**
 - Deism
 - (Early) Voltaire (1713-1784)
 - 1755 Great Lisbon Earthquake
 - QUESTIONING*
 - (Middle) Dennis Diderot (1713-1776)
 - “Encyclopédie” (1751-1780)
 - Totality of *KNOWLEDGE*
 - (Late) Emmanuel Kant (1724-1804)
 - “What is enlightenment” 1784
 - REASON*
 - "Dare to Know"
 - Jean Jacques Rousseau

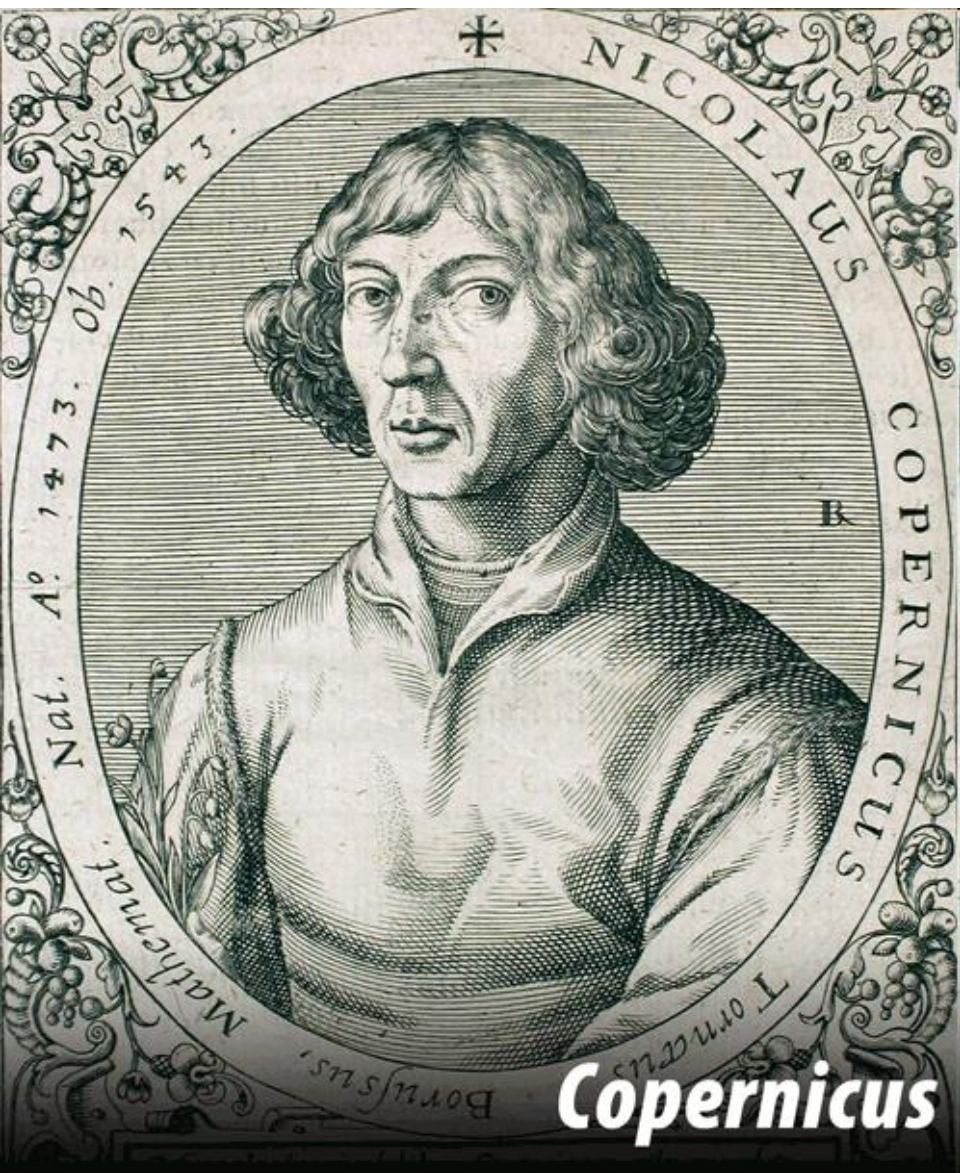






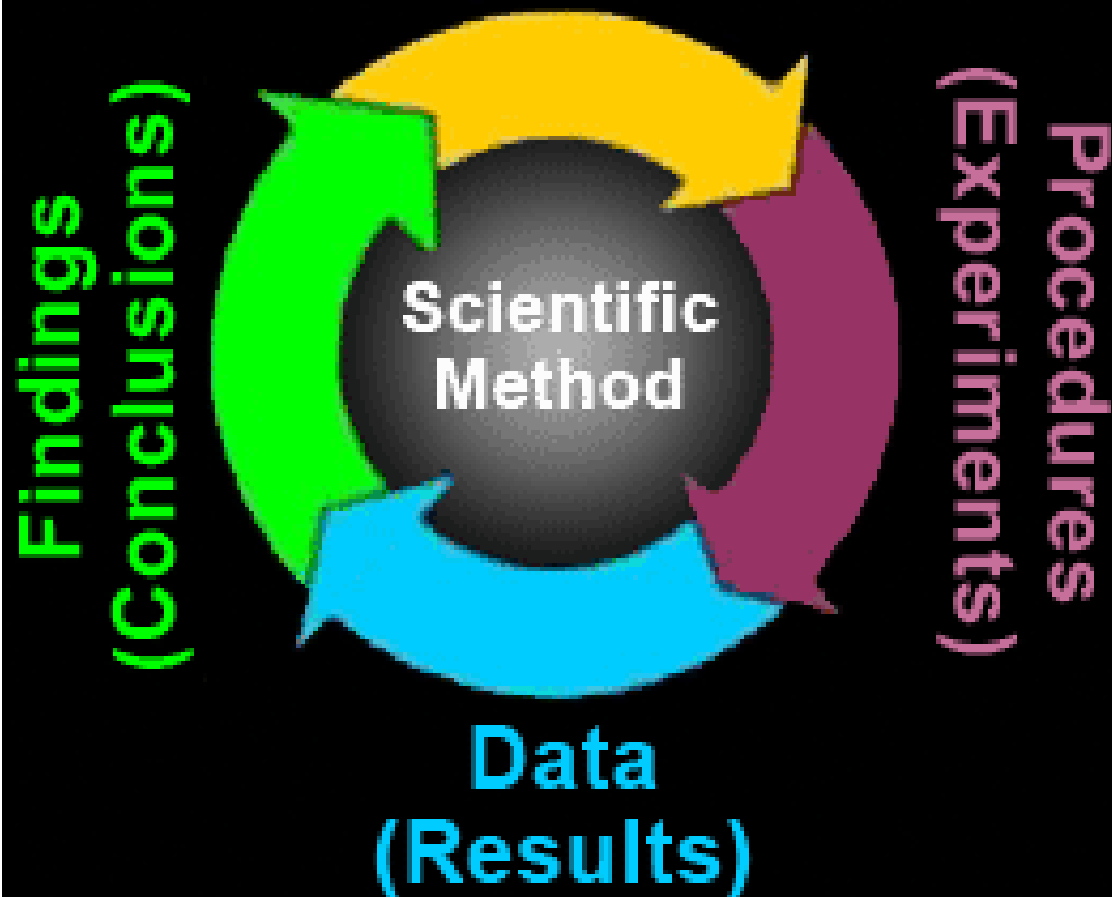


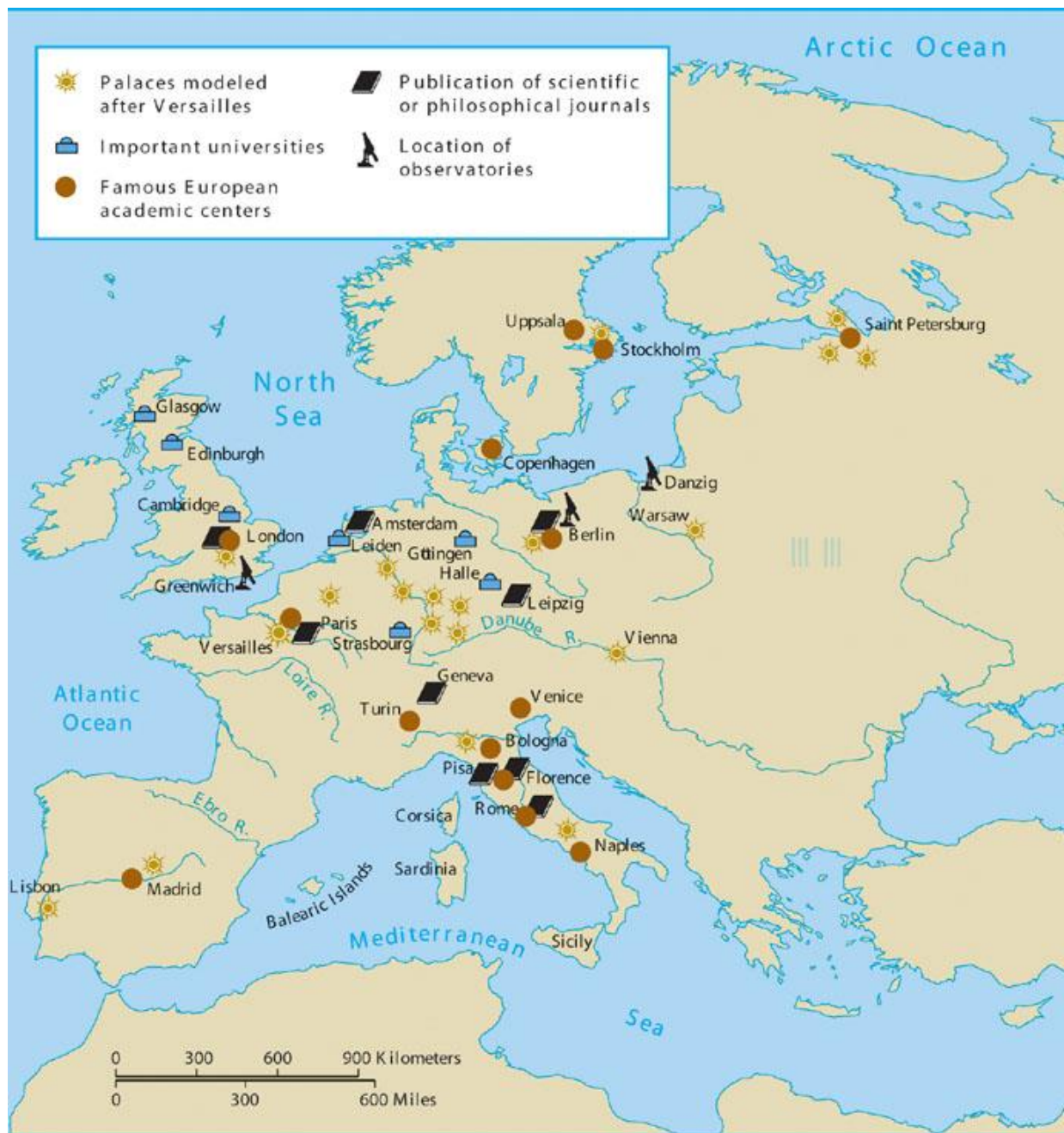






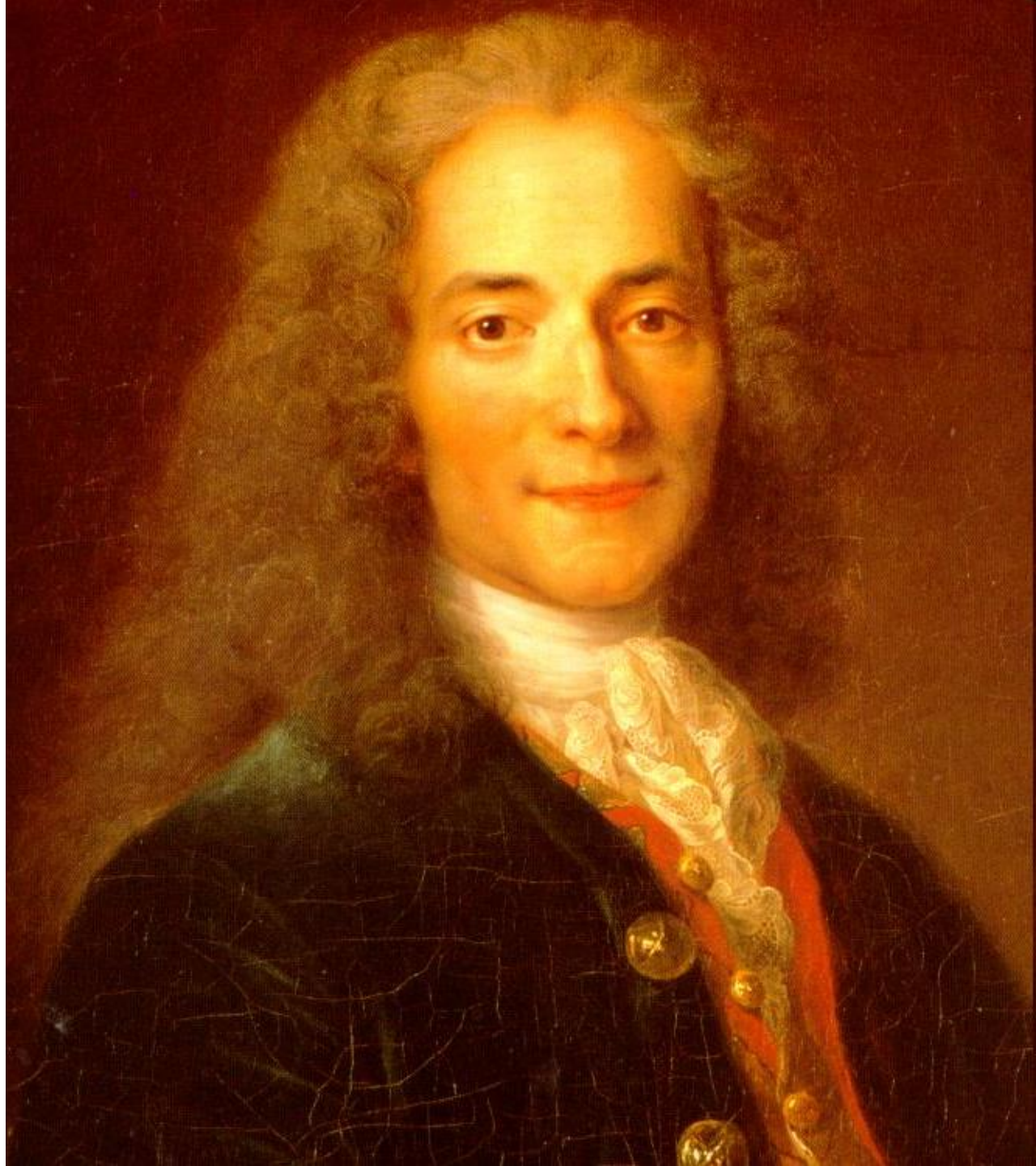
Hypotheses





- **Scientific Revolution**
 - Copernicus
 - Johannes Kepler
 - Galileo
 - Isaac Newton
- **Enlightenment**
 - John Locke -v- Descartes
 - (Early) Voltaire
 - » *Questioning*
 - (Middle) Denis Diderot
 - » *Knowledge*
 - (Late) Emmanuel Kant
 - » *Absolute Truth*
 - Jean Jacques Rousseau









ENCYCLOPÉDIE,

O U

LE DÉTAIL DE LA MANÈGE
Le détail de la manège est une science qui a pour objet de faire connaître les propriétés des animaux, et de leur donner une éducation qui leur soit utile. Elle est divisée en deux parties, la théorie et la pratique. La théorie est celle qui traite des principes de la manège, et la pratique est celle qui traite des moyens de les mettre en œuvre. La théorie est la base de la pratique, et la pratique est la fin de la théorie.

Après de longues années de la vie de l'homme, qui se passe en une suite de peines et de tristesses, il est bon de se donner un moment de repos, et de se livrer à une occupation qui lui soit agréable. C'est pourquoi l'on a imaginé de faire des livres, qui sont une source de plaisir, et qui peuvent servir à l'instruction.

GLOIRE à DIEU.
Honneur au ROI,
Salut aux ARMES.



Imprimerie de Lottin, à Paris, chez la Citoyenne

PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA.

Autore J. S. NEWTON, Trin. Coll. Cantab. Soc. Matheseos
Professore Lucasiano, & Societatis Regalis Sodali.

IMPRIMATUR
S. PEPYS, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES.
Julii 5. 1686.

L O N D I N E,

Jussu Societatis Regiæ ac Typis Josephi Streater. Prostat apud
plures Bibliopolas. Anno MDCLXXXVII.

ENCYCLOPÉDIE,
OU
DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ
DES SCIENCES,
DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,
PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. DIDEROT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Prusse; & quant à la PARTIE MATHÉMATIQUE, par M. D'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

*Tantum series juncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris!* HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.

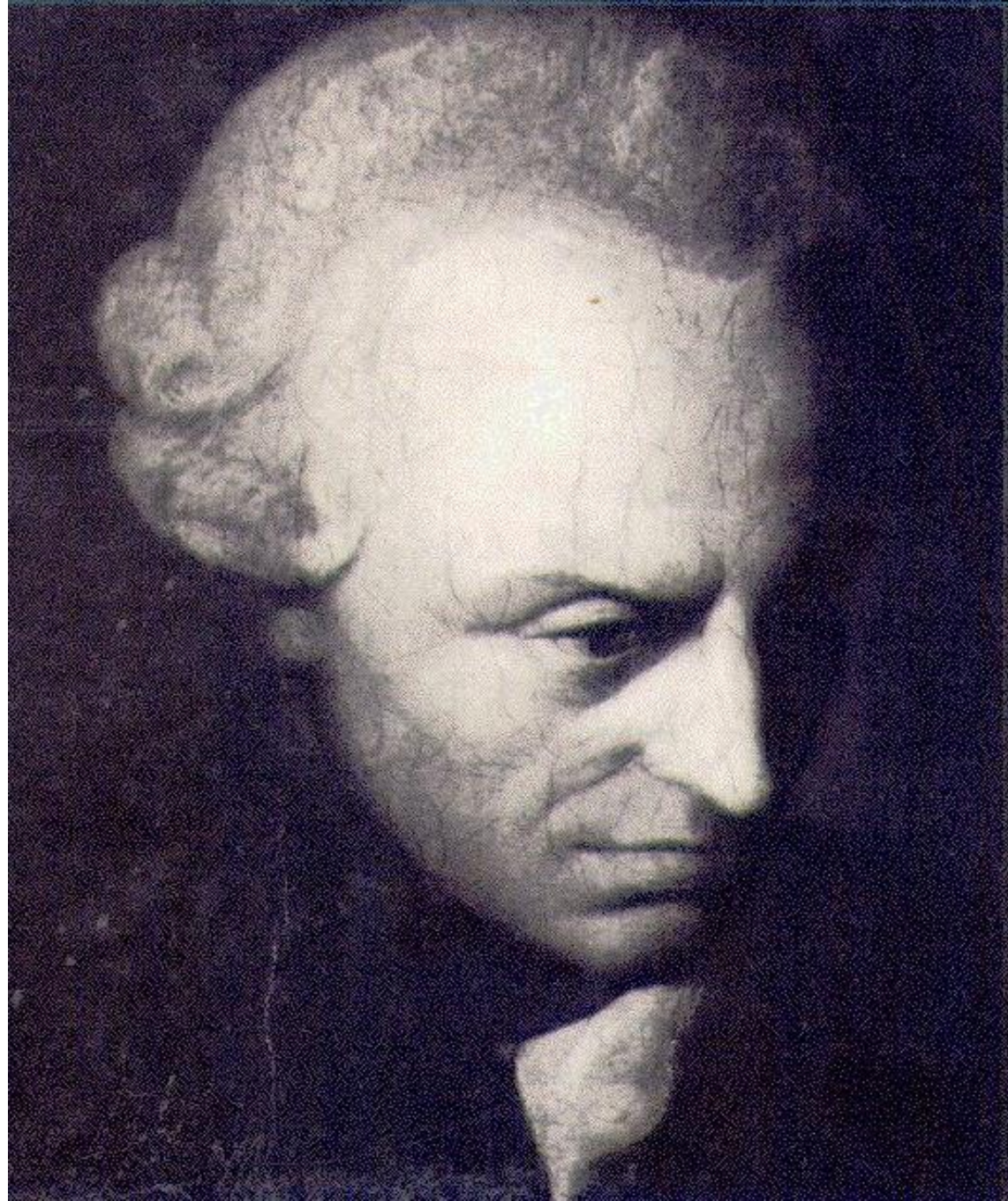


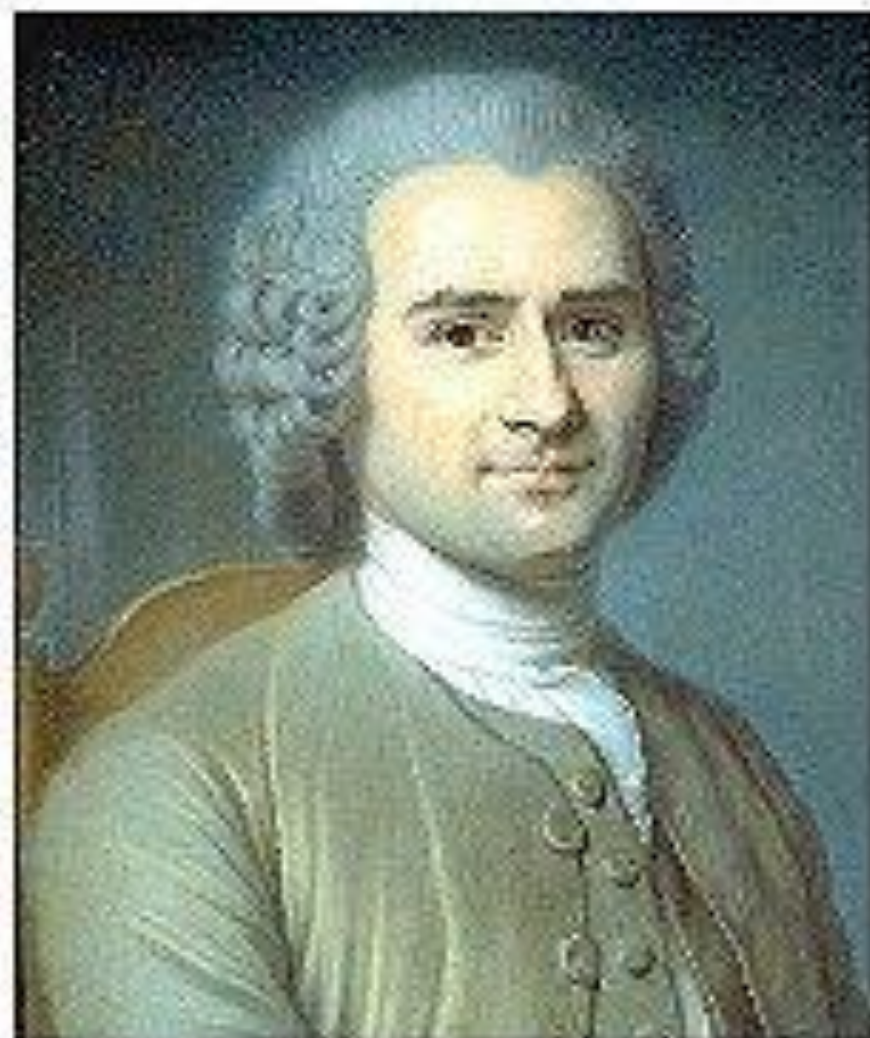
A PARIS,

Chez { BRIASSON, rue Saint Jacques, à la Science.
DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'or.
LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.
DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

M. DCC. LI.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.





DU CONTRAT
SOCIAL
OU
PRINCIPES
DU DROIT
POLITIQUE

Par J. J. ROUSSEAU, Citoyen
de Genève.

Deuxième édit.	Touten édit.
	Paris, 1755.

Editeur chez Caster, à laquelle on a ajouté
une Lettre de l'Auteur au jeûne Ami qui lui
répond dans le monde.

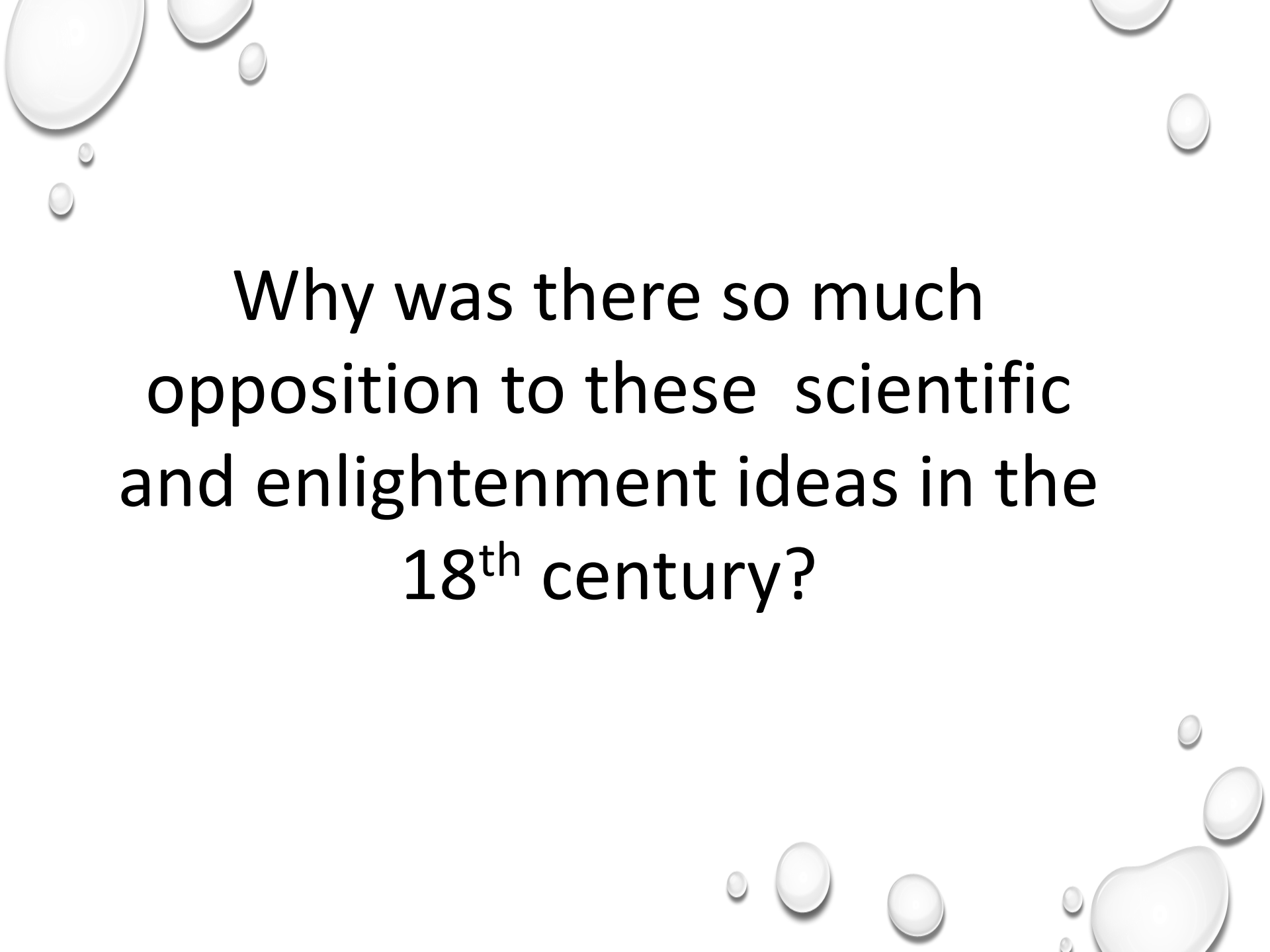


A AMSTERDAM,
Chez MARC-MICHEL REY.

M DCC LXII.

THE COFFERIOUS MOB





Why was there so much
opposition to these scientific
and enlightenment ideas in the
18th century?

The French Revolutions

- Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette
Estates General 1789
Three Estates
The National Assembly
“Tennis Court Oath”
The Bastille, July 1, 1789
I) Revolution of Liberty (1789-1792)
“King of the French”
Declaration of the Rights of Man
II) = Revolution of Equality (1792-1794)
Sans Culottes / Jacobins
Robespierre
Guillotine
The Terror
III) = Revolution of Stability (1795-1821)
Napoleon Bonaparte
“first Consul for life” (alone)
Emperor Napoleon
Napoleonic Code
St. Helena

Louis XVIII



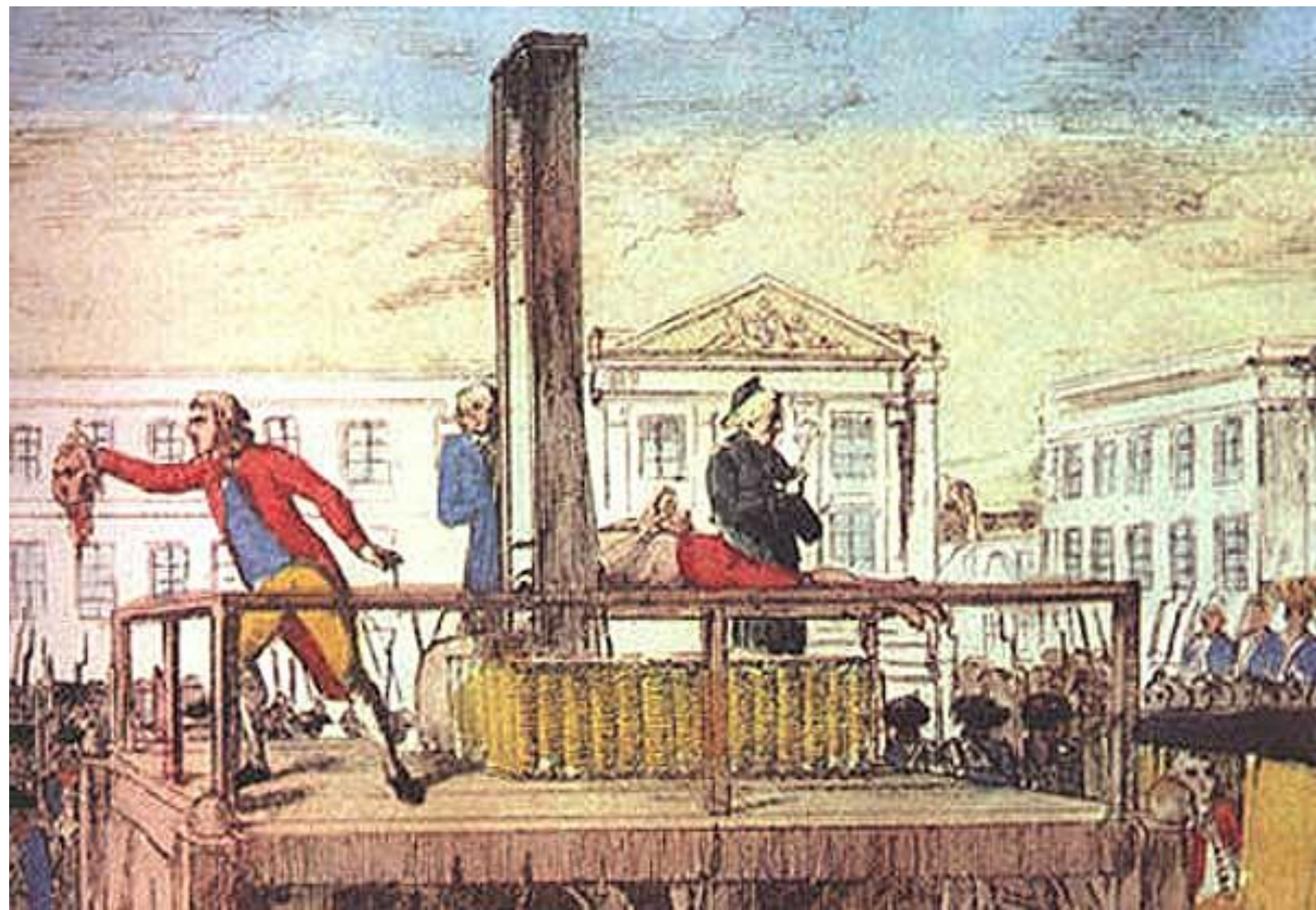


French Revolution

- **King----**
- **Jail-----**
- **Document----**
- **Tech. Device----**
- **A Man----**
- **Louis XVI**
- **Bastille**
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man**
- **Guillotine**
- **Napoleon Bonaparte**









Confluence of Revolutionary Mvts.

1. National Assembly

Wealthy 3rd estate calling for reform

2. Urban Unrest in Paris

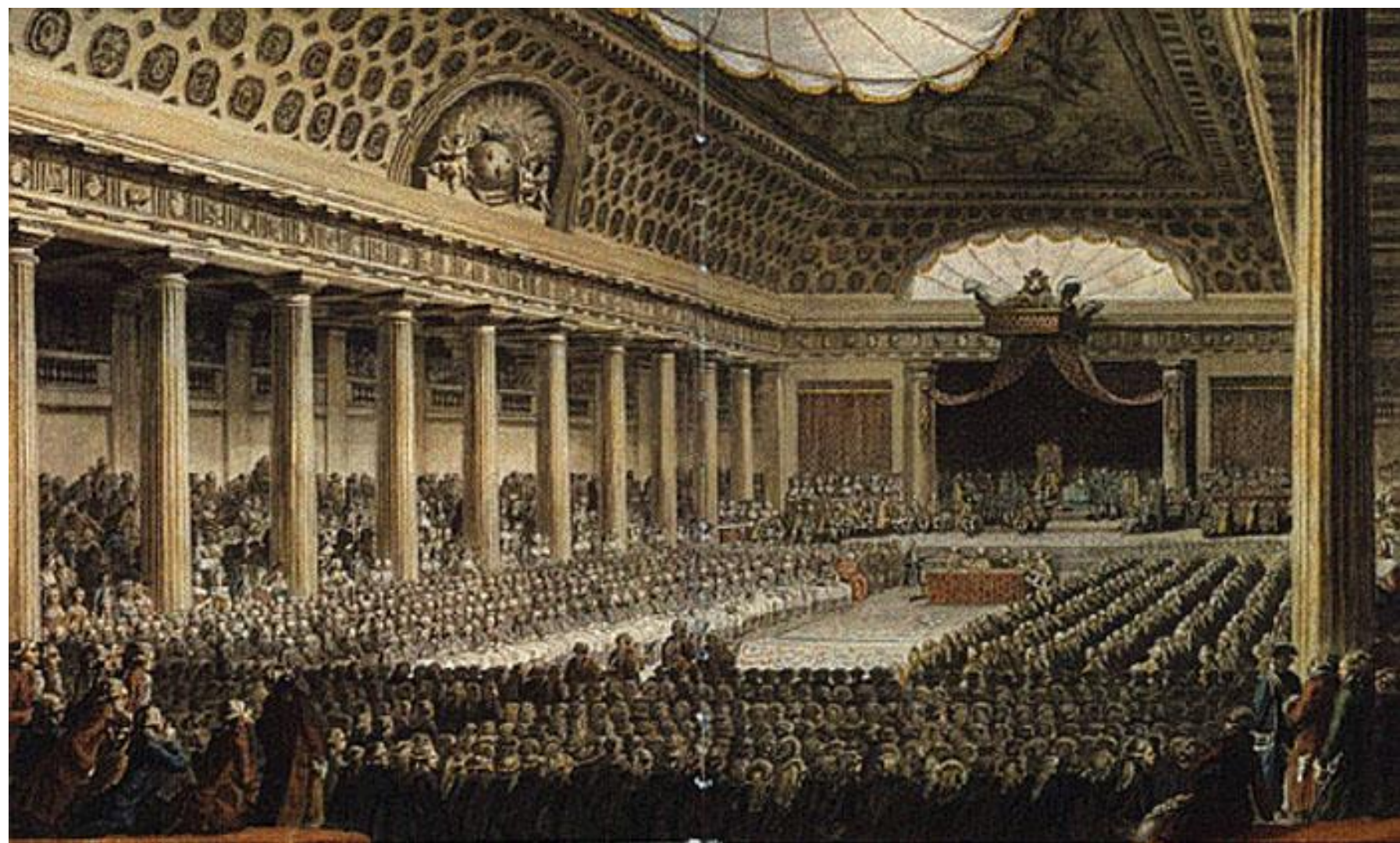
Middling class and artisans (skilled labor)

3. Rural Tax Uprising

Struggling farmers

4. Peasant Bread Riots

Poor and hungry



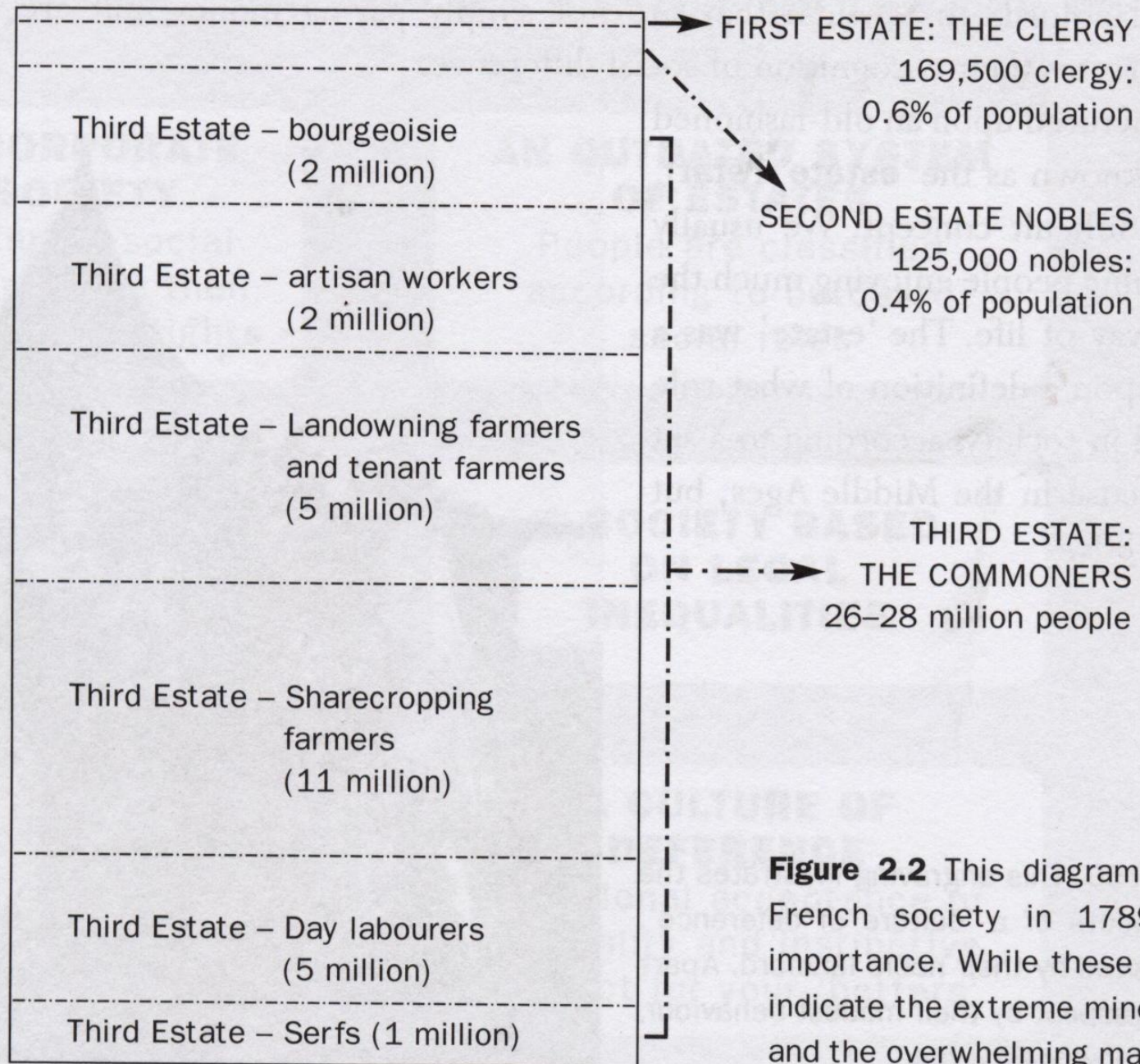


Figure 2.2 This diagram¹ shows the French society in 1789 and the importance. While these figures are indicate the extreme minority of the and the overwhelming majority enjoy

Confluence of Revolutionary Mvts.

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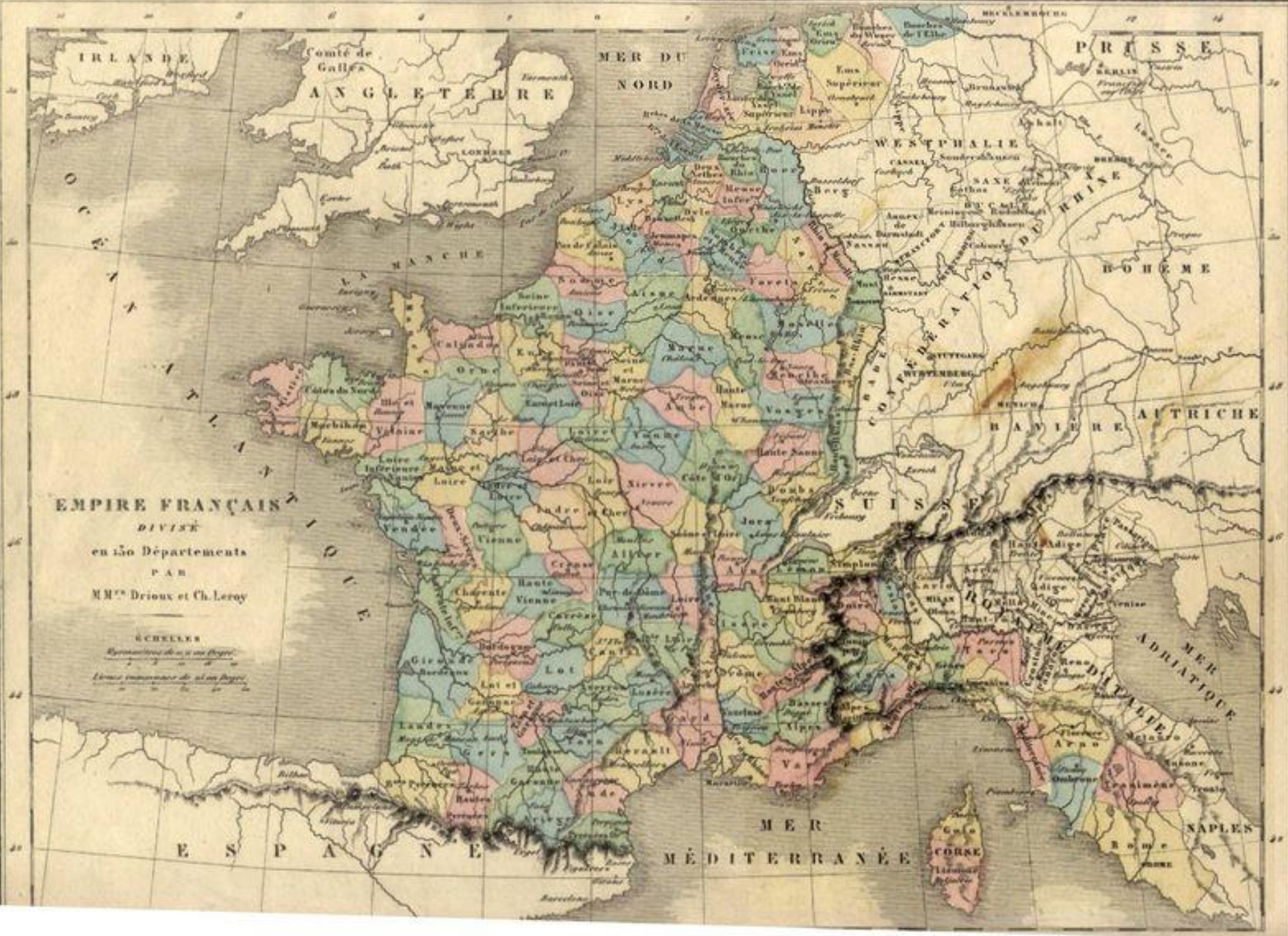
Poor and hungry





French Revolution

- I) Revolution of Liberty (1789-1792)
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man
- II) Revolution of Equality (1792-1794)
 - Guillotine
- III) Revolution of Stability (1795-1821)
 - Napoleon Bonaparte



EMPIRE FRANÇAIS
DIVISÉ
en 130 Départements
PAR
MM^{rs} Drioux et Ch. Leroy

ÉCHELLES
Représentation de 100 lieues
Longueurs de 100 lieues



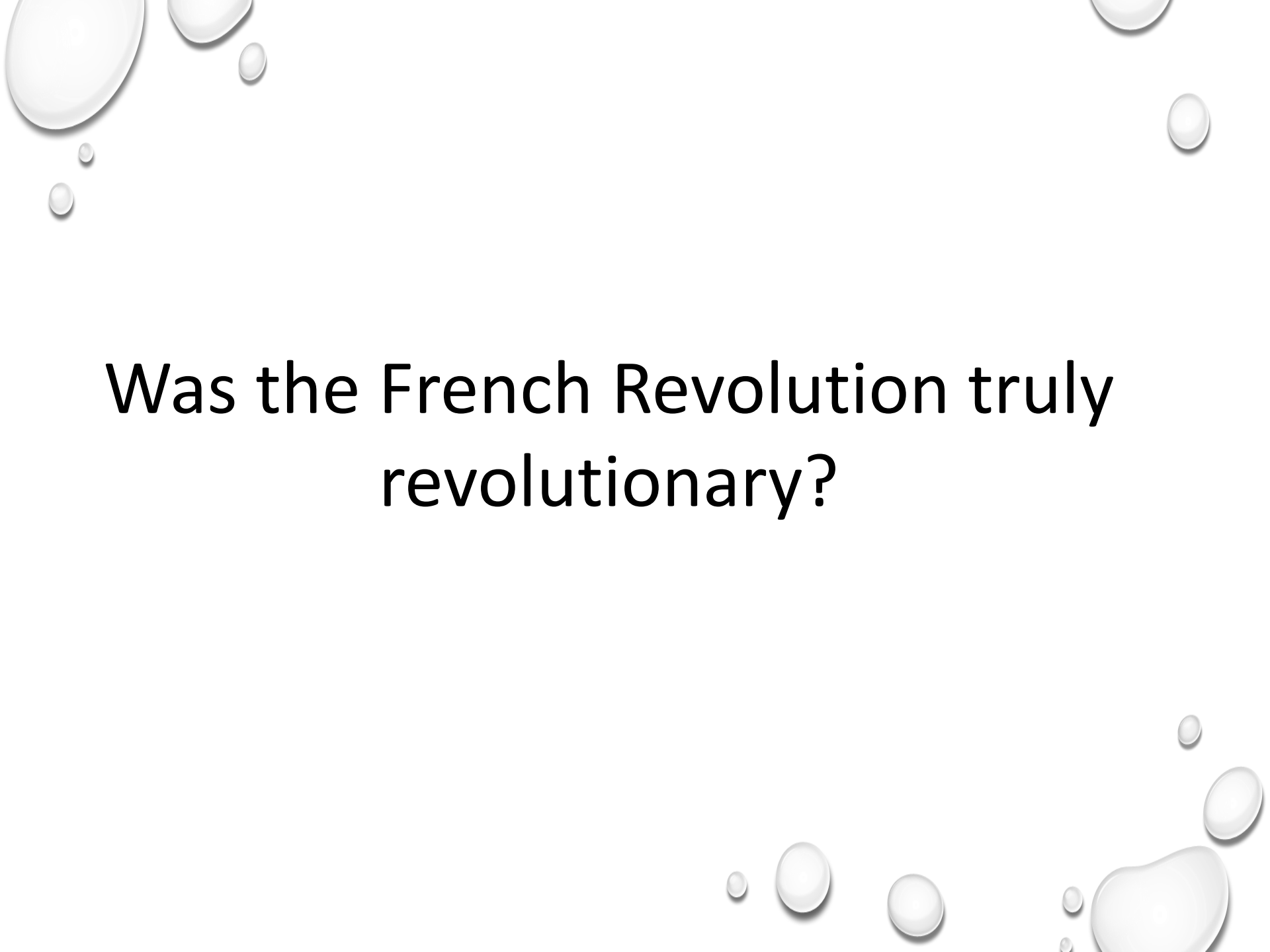










The image features a white background with several realistic water droplets of varying sizes. These droplets are positioned in the corners: top-left, top-right, and bottom-right. Each droplet has a soft shadow beneath it, giving it a three-dimensional appearance.

Was the French Revolution truly
revolutionary?

Liberalism = Age of Revolutions

- Greece 1821
“Cradle of Democracy”
- The rights Bearing citizen
- Exportation of Revolutionary Ideals
- Rev. 1830 - Louis Philippe
Bourgeois King
- Rev. 1848
Louis -Napoleon (1851)
Emperor Napoleon III
- Paris Commune
Franco-Prussian war (1871)
Alsace- Lorraine







Age of Revolutions: *Liberalism*

- French Revolutions
 - 1830
 - 1848
 - 1871
- 1492 – New World Discovery
- 1789 – French Revolution
- 1848 – Year of Revolution
- 1914 – The Great War
- 1991 – Cold War ends

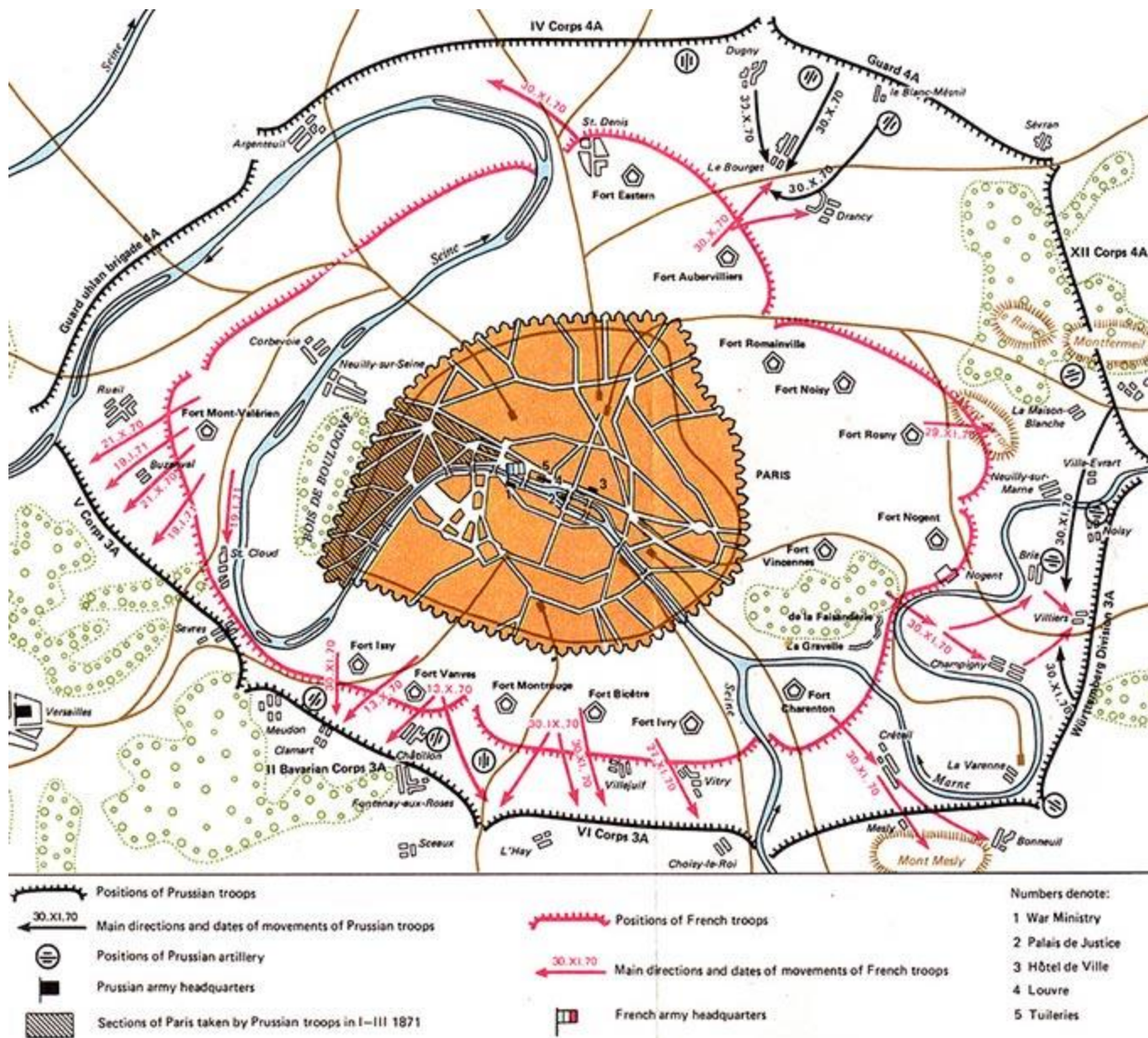
Age of Revolutions: *Liberalism*

- French Revolutions
 - 1830 Louis XVIII -> Louis Phillippe
 - 1848 Louis Phillippe -> Louis Napoleon
 - 1871 Napoleon III -> Third Republic









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La barricade de la place Blanche défendue par des Femmes.

The image features a white background with several realistic water droplets of varying sizes. These droplets are positioned in the corners: top-left, top-right, and bottom-right. Each droplet has a soft shadow and a highlight, giving it a three-dimensional appearance.

Why do we have political parties?