**Unit 3 Study Guide: Global Connections**

1. What was the impact of the printing press on Europe in the late 1400s and 1500s?

 **More people learned to read, increased knowledge**

1. What was the age of great change marked by renewed interest in classical learning and the arts?

**Renaissance**

1. Why did King Henry VIII found the protestant Church of England?

**Pope wouldn’t grant him a divorce**

1. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

 **Political freedom, wealth from trade, and new theory of humanism**

1. How did the Renaissance contribute to the Age of Exploration?

 **a spirit of discovery and innovation was awakened in Europe, new stuff**

1. How did The Crusades contribute to the Age of Exploration?

 **When they came back Europeans wanted more goods from Asia**

1. Where did Portuguese captain Vasco da Gama sail to?

**India**

1. What was the significance of the humanist movement?

 **Remembered classical texts and individuality of humans**

1. What were the characteristics of a Renaissance man?

 **painter, sculptor, architect, inventor, and mathematician**

1. Why was Martin Luther important?

 **Started the Protestant Reformation with his 95 Theses**

1. Why did Luther criticize the Roman Catholic Church?

 **Selling indulgences**

1. What did medieval Catholics believe was necessary to achieve salvation?

**Good works**

1. What did missionaries do when they traveled to the New World?

**Build hospitals, churches, schools, convert the natives, and translate the bible**

1. What were the causes of the Reformation?

 **Indulgences, corruption inside church, and the Plague**

1. How did the Roman Catholic Church react to Luther’s idea?

 **Excommunicated him at Diet of Worms**

1. Which nation-state was the earliest to benefit from their journeys during the Age of Exploration?

**Portugal**

1. What was the Columbian Exchange?

 **The transfer of plants, animals, diseases, and technology between the Old and New Worlds**

1. What is colonialism?

 **Sending settlers to new lands in order to govern them and make money**

1. How did Spain & Portugal divide the newly claimed territories in the New World?

 **Treaty of Tordesillas and Line of Demarcation**

1. What were the impacts of European exploration of the Americas, to other parts of the world?

 **African slavery**

1. What impact did the arrival of Europeans have on native populations caught up in the Columbian Exchange?

 **Many died of diseases or were conquered**

1. What were the original motivations for exploration?

 **Gold, God, Glory**

1. Which American civilization was known for their vast network of roads throughout the Andes Mountains?

 **Incas**

1. What was the purpose of the encomienda system in colonial Latin America?

 **Steady labor supply**

1. What factors contributed to the Spanish conquistadors’ success in defeating the Aztec?

 **Superior weapons, disease, and allying with native enemies**

1. What is the Middle Passage?

 **Horrific slave journey on a ship across the Atlantic Ocean**

1. Why were large numbers of African slaves brought to Latin America during the early period of Spanish colonialism?

 **The natives were dying and there weren’t enough workers**

1. What is mercantilism and what is the role of colonies based on this system?

 **Favorable balance of trade, export more than you import**

1. Why did Europeans consider Africans as a better source of forced labor than Native Americans?

 **Farming experience, immunity to disease, nowhere to run home to**

1. Label the boxes with the products or goods transported on each leg of the Triangular Trade network:

**Africa to America**

**slaves**

**Europe to Africa**

**guns, money, manufactured goods**

**America to Europe**

**Raw materials**

1. What was the impact of Renaissance humanist ideas on the Catholic Church?

 **Look for answers outside the Church**

1. What is the historical significance of John Wycliffe and Jan Hus?

 **First people to speak out against the Church**

1. In what ways did Protestant Reformation impact the Catholic Church?

 **Challenged the traditions of the Church, caused a split**

1. Name three individuals that influenced the Reformation?

**Martin Luther, John Calvin, King Henry 8th, Johannes Gutenberg**

1. Name 3 things the New World gained in the Columbian Exchange?

**Sugarcane, guns, horses, farming techniques, diseases**

Name 3 things the Old World gained?

**Potatoes, corn, tobacco, chocolate, more gold**

1. What country was most responsible for the conversion of South America to Catholicism?

**Spain**

1. During the Age of Exploration people were exposed to new ideas, products, religions, and ways of life. What is this an example of?

**Cultural diffusion**

**Essay Questions:**

1. Explain the consequences of exploration and colonization on indigenous (native) cultures, their population, and the environment. Include at least one example of each.

**Aztec, Inca, and Maya were all taken over by conquistadors and enslaved to work on large farms or in the mines. There were many deaths due to diseases brought over by the Columbian Exchange, as well as by the technology like guns and cannons. The New World gained some new crops like sugarcane, and a lot of new domesticated animals like pigs, horses, and cows.**

2. Explain how increased literacy impacted both the Renaissance and Reformation?

**During the Renaissance, people went back to the ways of Greece and Rome, reading many of the classic books on philosophy and culture. We were lucky to have these documents, which were saved by the Islamic Empire and the city of Constantinople. People realized that they could choose to see their lives in a different way. This idea, humanism, impacted the way people created art, architecture, and literature.**

**When Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses, he put it on the door of a church in Germany. Very few people would have seen it, but because Johannes Guttenberg had invented the printing press, it could be spread far and wide. By making it easier to make books meant that more people had access to them, especially the Bible, which was being translated into local languages for everyone to read. The more books meant more people learned to read and the priests were less necessary as the only way to understand their religion.**