

The Gain, Reign, Wane and Reclaim of Western Europe

Class #1. **The Gain** (1492-1789): Making of European Age



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Why did Western Europe rise and begin to gain control of the world beginning around 1500?

Background

- In the 500 years following the 1492 discovery of America by Columbus, Europe conquered 84% of the world.
- The major movers of this worldwide Europeanization were primarily the 7 Western European countries of Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy and especially UK, plus Russia.
- But in the past century much has changed in the world: Europe fought two tragic and self-destructive world wars
- Post war, Western Europe then prospered and united in the European Union under the defense umbrella of NATO.
- In 1989, Berlin Wall fell, Cold War ended, and the Soviet Union collapsed.
- In 21st century, Western Europe has been hit with the euro crisis, migration crisis, terrorism, Brexit and the Russian revanchism and assertiveness of Putinism.
- Western Europe's future is insecure but vital to freedom and democracy.

Class Topics

- I. **Gain** (1492-1788): Making of European Age – from discovery of America to French Revolution
- II. **Reign** (1789-1913): Great Acceleration – from French Revolution to WW I
- III. **Wane and Pain!** (1914-1949): End of European Age – from WW I & Great Depression to end WW II
- IV. **Reclaim** (1950-2019): EU rises, USSR collapses & Globalization gallops – from end WW II to today



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■ Class Topics

- I. **Gain** (1492-1789): Making of European Age
- II. **Reign** (1789-1914): Great Acceleration
- III. **Wane and Pain!** (1914-1950): End of European Age
- IV. **Reclaim** (1950-2019): EU rises, USSR collapses & Globalization gallops

Reign and Wane of Western Europe: Questions ????



- I. Why did Western Europe rise and begin to gain control of the world beginning around 1500?
- II. Why did Western Europe in 19th century prosper relative to and reign over 80% of world?
- III. Why did Western Europe wane and suffer such devastating world war pain in first half of 20th century?
- IV. Why did Western Europe rapidly recover from the disastrous wars and remain in peace?
- v. Will Western Europe survive the challenges faced now and thrive in the future?

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Reign and Wane of Western Europe: Questions

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Coffey's Caveats



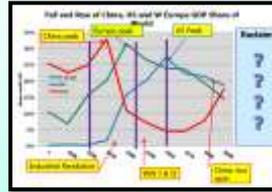
- Long and complex history – selective (hopefully most crucial)
- Try to be objective – but my US perspective undoubtedly influences
- Focus on 6 major W European countries, exclude 23 others
- Where significant – Russia and US included
- Concerned about Eurocentrism, but Europe was and still is central to globe
- Focus on great forces – economics, politics, geography, and technology, but also acknowledge role of individuals – Hitler, Stalin, Churchill, Putin, etc. and contingency
- Omit the arts, literature, music

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Caveats and confessions

- Long and contentious history – can only cover selective (hopefully most crucial) highlights
- Only focus on 5 major Western European countries
- Include others where significant – Russia and US
- Focus on Geopolitics – economy, politics, and foreign relations
- Omit the arts
- Try to be objective and quantitative – but my American perspective undoubtedly influences topics chosen and comments made
- Fortunate generation – neither me, my family, or friends suffered the dictators, holocaust, death or destruction
- My belief (bias?) is Europe has been central to globe in past and continues to be in present and future

Making of the European Age



- Around 1500, a new age of world history was beginning: discoveries in Americas and first European enterprise in Asia
- This new age – was dominated by the astonishing expansion of Europe who eventually became masters of the globe
- Economic integration of the globe - spreading of common ideas and technologies resulted in 'One World'
- A great change in Europe was starting point of modern history
- Change overseas came when Europeans – driven by innovation, greed , religious zeal or scarcity at home – began to conquer the world
- Spain and Portugal had large colonial empires, but Great Britain was the new great power

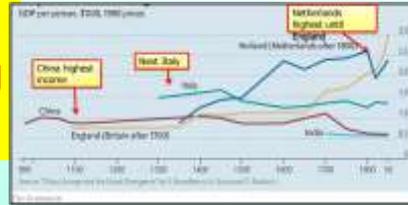
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THE MAKING OF THE EUROPEAN AGE

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Source: The Penguin History of the World by Roberts, J M

Why class on W. Europe starting in 1500? **Beginning of a Miraculous Rise**



- Around 1500, a new age of world history was beginning
- From 1500 to 1900 miraculous rise enabled Western Europe to rule the world
- Miracle happened due: fortuitous fusion of geography, exploration, inventions, revolution, incentive to work ... that gave birth to **Industrial Revolution**

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Why class on W. Europe starting in 1500? **Was the beginning of a Miraculous Rise**

Around 1500, a new age of world history was beginning

- I. From 1500 to 1900 Western Europe's miraculous rise enabled them to rule the world
- II. This miracle happened in Western Europe due to a fortuitous fusion of geography, exploration, inventions, revolution, incentive to work ... that gave birth to **Industrial Revolution**
- III. The miracle had profound effects:
 - Gave the globe a new map and worldview
 - World was decisively and irreversibly integrated
 - Germs, plunder, invasion and trade left no land untouched
 - Spread European institutions and ideologies

Upshot: Western Europe has been the instigator and engine of global progress for 400 years. That unprecedented progress and power, albeit often marred by conflict and conquest, fundamentally was driven by freedom.

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Western Europe's sequence of Golden Ages



Every country England has ever invaded
(all but 22 countries in the world)

- Italy: 200 BC - 200 AD Roman Empire
- Portugal and Spain: 1500's Age of Discovery
- France: 1700s French Revolution and Enlightenment
- Britain: 1800s Sun doesn't set on British Empire
- Germany: 1900s dominant European Industrial Power
- Other major players
 - Netherlands 1570-1670 – replaced Spain & Portugal
 - Russia: late 1700s under Catherine the Great
 - Soviet Union superpower in late 20th century
 - US: 20th Century was "American Century"

"Trees don't grow to the sky" - German proverb

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Western Europe Different Golden Ages

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Why W. Europe success?



(Lucky) Geographical Advantages

- Peninsular- sea access of cheap transport
- Lucky latitudes – favorable climate
- East-West orientation – plant transfer
- Cheap energy
- Many natural borders – smaller states

Geography is not destiny (Japan & Switzerland are not blessed),
but along with other factors including luck can be influential

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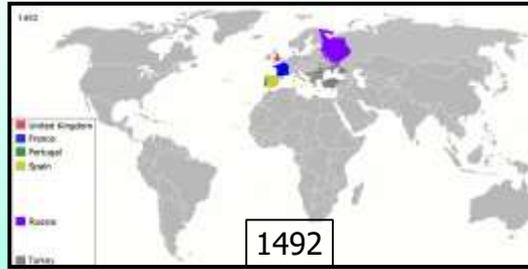
Why success of W Europe?

(Lucky) Geographical Advantages

- **Peninsular:** coastline and rivers for cheaper transport and seafood
- **Lucky latitudes:** temperate climate favorable for farming and living
- **East-West orientation:** easier adaptation of plants and animals per Jared Diamond
- **Cheap energy:** from forests, coal, wind and water
- **Many natural borders:** encouraged political communities of varying sizes & competition of ideas, people, commerce ...

Western Europe conquered the world after 1492

Western Europe controlled or influenced all continents and almost all the territory of most nations

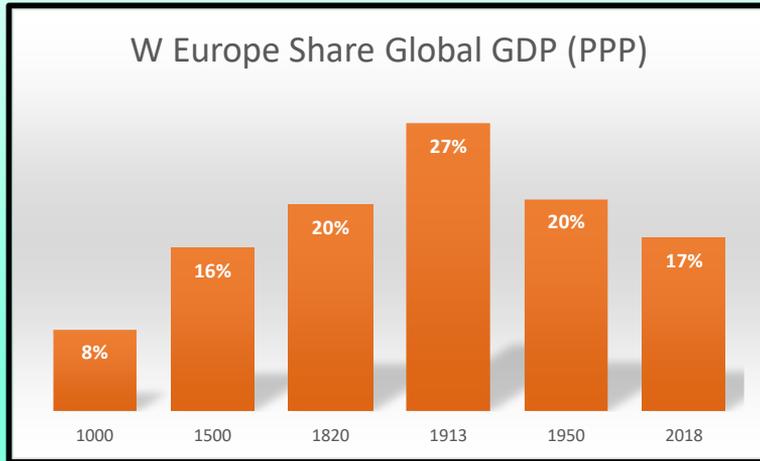


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W Europe doubled share of world GDP from 1000 to 1500, rose to 27% in 1913, now back to 1500 level



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W Europe doubled share of world GDP from 1000 to 1500, rose to 27% in 1913, now back to 1500 level

Note: W Europe data includes only France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and UK. Data from Maddison

Turning points in making European Age (1492-1788)

• **Overseas discoveries and conquests**

- **1492:** Columbus discovers New World
- **1494:** Treaty of Tordesillas – Portugal & Spain split the world
- **1498:** Vasco da Gama opens sea trade with Asia
- **1519-32:** Spain & Portugal conquest of Mexico, Peru & Brazil
- **1600-1874:** British and Dutch East India Companies
- **1775-83:** American Revolution – 1st successful colonial revolt

• **Advances in Western Europe**

- **1517:** Martin Luther - launches the Reformation
- **1550-1800:** Scientific Revolution
- **1618-48:** Thirty Years' War devastation – sets world order
- **1648-1814:** Age of Absolutism – Louis XIV (Sun King)
- **1715-88:** Enlightenment
- **1760-1850:** Industrial Revolution begins in Britain

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What was life like before 1500? **Grim!**



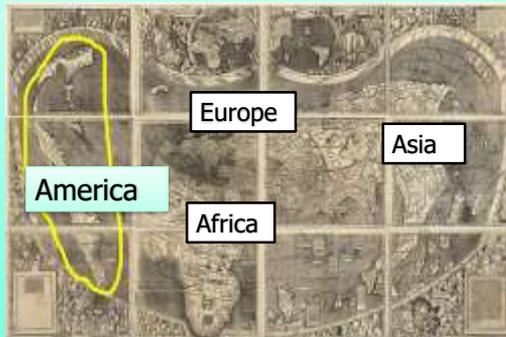
- No incentive to create wealth, since it was not safe from the depredations of feudal aristocracy, state, church, or common criminals
- No European dared to think creatively or scientifically, since original thoughts often condemned their creator to oblivion both in this world and the next.
- Even had wealth creating inventions and services been conceived, capital necessary for their development was unavailable
- Inventors could not have transported their wares to the consumers in distant places.

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*William J. Bernstein, *The Birth Of Plenty: How The Prosperity Of The Modern World Was Created*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2004, page 41

Impact of 1492 Columbus discovery: Added a fourth part of the world



Waldseemüller & Ringmann – Map 1507

1. Shifted balance of power from China to W. Europe
2. Revolutionized religion: to Christian
3. Reversed evolution: from divergence to convergence of Columbian Exchange
4. Demographic: death of natives rise of foreigners

- *For millennia Europeans believed that the world consisted of three parts: Europe, Africa, and Asia.*
- *In 1507 two obscure scholars concluded that Amerigo Vespucci had reached the fourth part of the world and named it in ... [A]nd in his honor: America.*
Source: Toby Lester, *The Fourth Part of the World*, Free Press, 2009, flyleaf
- *The discovery of America reversed 3 great historical trends*
 - *World balance of power: shifted from China to Western Europe*
 - *Revolutionized religion: Making New World largely Christian*
 - *Evolution reversed from divergence to convergence: Shifted species back and forth, wiped out millions of Americans and changed demographic profile of world*

Source: Felipe Fernandez-Armesto, *Ideas That Changed the World*, DK Publishing, 2003, pages 219

Pre-modern life: Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, short and slow!



- *"No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short."* –Thomas Hobbes
- *"A critical fact in the world of 1801 was that nothing moved faster than the speed of a horse. No human being, no manufactured item, no bushel of wheat, no side of beef, no letter, no information, no idea, order or instruction of any kind moved faster."** -- Stephen Ambrose

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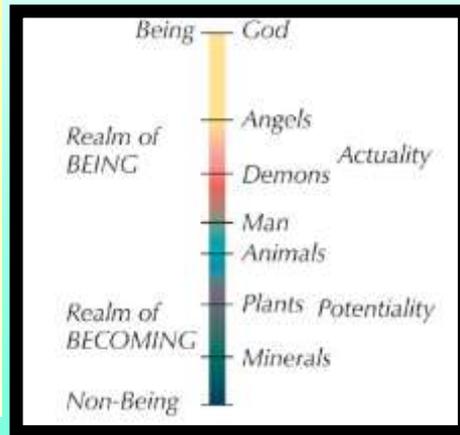


Map of Europe 1500

- Central and Southern Europe much different than today
- No Germany, Italy, Baltics, Finland, UK ..., instead Holy Roman and Ottoman Empires and smaller polities
- Germany, Italy and UK formed 3 centuries later
- Napoleon ended Holy Roman Empire
- Ottoman Empire pushed out of Europe by Catholic League financed by Spanish Empire and Venice Republic at Battle of Lepanto 1571 and then Ataturk shrunk to Turkey in WW II

How did medieval Europe view the universe? **Great Chain of Being**

- A celestial hierarchy
- Obsessed with order
- Was a chain, not a ladder
- A grave sin to
 - Attack the chain
 - Disobey one's superiors
 - Rebel against the king
 - Try to rise to another rank!



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How did medieval Europe view the universe? Great Chain of Being

- The celestial hierarchy consisted of God, angels, man, animals, plants, and stones.
- Those at the top of were closer to God than those at the bottom.
- Each of rank in the chain could be further divided.
 - Angels were divided into nine ranks.
 - The animal, plant, and stone hierarchies could be similarly divided.
 - And so with man: king, aristocrats, peasants, laborers, and the poor.
 - Every rank further divided into families, with the genders ranked.
 - Every single creature could be placed in this hierarchy.
- People of Europe in 1500 were obsessed with order and their greatest fear was disorder.
- Was a chain, not a ladder - it was a grave sin to attack the chain, disobey one's superiors, rebel against the king, or even try to rise to another rank!

Robert Bucholz, *Foundations of Western Civilization II: A History of the Modern Western World*, Lecture notes for audio series by THE TEACHING COMPANY, 2009

Age of Absolutism (1648–1814)

Portrait of Louis XIV - full of symbols of power, and majesty, and divine right of an absolute monarch



I am the state

- Louis XIV “Sun King” of France (r.1643–1715)
- Peter the Great of Russia (r.1682–1725)
- Maria Theresa of Habsburg (r.1740–80)
- Frederick the Great of Prussia (r. 1740–86)
- But capitalism was replacing feudalism and nations were divided religiously & internally

Louis XIV’s magnificent palace at Versailles, was a model for palaces of Russian Czar Peter the Great and Prussian King Frederick the Great - David S Mason

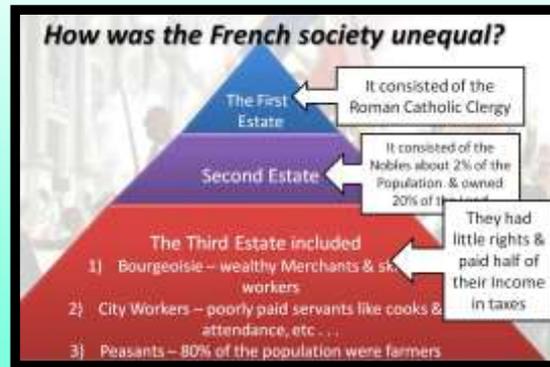
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Age of Absolutism (1648–1814)

- Louis XIV “Sun King” (ruled France 1643–1715)
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Power & wealth concentrated in *Ancien Regime*



- Why did other 97% put up with this system?
- Paternalism taught from pulpit and embodied in law

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Power & wealth concentrated in *Ancien Regime*

- Based on rigid social hierarchies determined by birth not by talent or hard work
- Beneath the King, rest of French society organized into 3 classes or “estates”: 1st estate - clergy, 2nd estate - nobility of only 1 to 2%, 3rd estate - remaining 97% mostly landless peasants
- Top 10% owned 50% of land and held 100% of power
- Church didn’t pay taxes
- Why did other 97% put up with this system?
- Paternalism taught from pulpit and embodied in law

Source: Robert Bucholz, *Foundations of Western Civilization II: A History of the Modern Western World*, Lecture notes for audio series by THE TEACHING COMPANY, 2009

Eventually, grip of extractive feudal institutions eased by:

- Renaissance Humanism – Focused upon advancing humanity in this not next life
- Rise of central state – Laws, infrastructure, markets and currency
- Discovery of New World – Opened economic opportunities
- Printing press - Spread literacy and knowledge
- Reformation – Eased extraction by Catholic church
- Scientific Revolution – Knowledge overcame superstition



Gutenberg, 1439

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Role of Geography & Contingency: Age of Discoveries launched from Iberia – with back to Europe and face to sea shaped its destiny



Contingency: Fall of Constantinople to Islam in 1453, cut off trading with East, so W Europe was forced to discover new trading routes



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Geography: Iberia's back to Europe, walled off by mountains and face to the sea that shaped its destiny

- Portugal shares Iberia with Spain, but 1/6th Spain's size
- Pyrenees Mountains separate Iberia from heart of continent
- Distance and isolation give sense is separate culturally, socially, economically, politically, and even psychologically.
- Long coast propelled its historic exploration and colonization

Pope divided up the world 1494



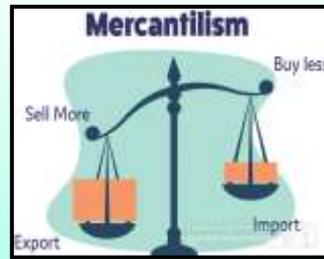
Exploration originally for trade with Asia and spread of Catholicism, not for colonization

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Pope divided up the world 1494

- **Iberia** - perched at edge of Europe facing the Atlantic
- Had great port and seafaring superiority
- Possessed half of the "New World" – thanks to the Pope's 1494, Treaty of Tordesillas essentially divided up the "New World" to two Catholic nations
 - Portugal the eastern half and Spain western half of the "New World",
- Were first two global empires
- Why? Originally was for trade with Asia and spread of Catholicism, not for colonization
- During the colonial period (1492–1832), 2 million Spaniards settled in Americas and 3.5 million more immigrated during post-colonial era (1850–1950)
- Spain enjoyed a cultural golden age in 16th and 17th centuries when silver and gold from America financed European and North African wars – including laying waste to Netherlands and disastrous attempt to invade England.
- Empires have been rightly criticized for their exploitation, brutality and spread of diseases, but also responsible for spread of technology, law, and representative government, and idea of liberty

Mercantilism & colonial expansion



- Spain and Portugal dominated colonial activity and were first global empires
- But British, French, Dutch and Swedish also began colonialization in 17th and 18th centuries
- Trade flourished - American silver accounted for one-fifth of Spain's total budget.
- Europeans fought wars paid by money from colonies
- Slave trade and plantations profitable but only 5% of British Empire's economy by late 18th century

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Mercantilism and colonial expansion

- Mercantilism - national economic policy designed to maximize the exports and minimize the imports aimed at accumulating money through a positive balance of trade
- Frequently led to war and also motivated colonial expansion in Europe from the 16th to 18th centuries
- It promotes government regulation at expense of rival national powers via high tariffs
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Triangular trade & Columbia Exchange

- **Triangular trade:** slaves, sugar, cotton, and tobacco for manufactures resulted in superiority and dependence
- Wealth drained from periphery to Europe
- Trade became global and gave West a powerful role
- **Columbia exchange:** two-way flow of plants and animals that supported population in both hemispheres.
 - Potatoes from Peru fed Europe while sugar and livestock transferred from Europe big impact on Latin America
 - **Diseases:** unintended byproduct devastated indigenous

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Triangular trade & Columbia Exchange

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- Wealth drained from periphery to Europe
- Trade became global and gave West a powerful role
- **Columbia exchange** – two-way flow of plants and animals that supported population in both hemispheres.
- Potatoes from Peru that fed the Irish is a classic example of the food sources gained from Latin America.
- Sugar and livestock transferred from Europe big impact on Latin America
- Communicable diseases - unintended byproduct caused massive declines in indigenous peoples

Source: Peter N Stearns, *A Brief History of the World*, Audiobook by The Teaching Company, teach12.com, Lecture 20

Harsh Silver Extraction: \$530 bil. enriched world but 8 mil. died in mines



*Silver went around the world and
made the world go around*

- Spain boomed, then bust due to warring and extravagance
- Silver produced a new global monetary system
- Silver gave Europe wealth to trade with China
- Aided European development

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Silver from LA impacted entire world

- 300 years of \$530 bil. Silver exports
 - 60% to Europe
 - 20% to Asia
 - 20% remained in Americas
- Spain boomed and then busted thanks to warring and extravagance
- Little silver wealth stayed in Spain
- Silver produced a new global monetary system
- Silver gave Europe wealth to trade with China and aided European economic development
- Tragically, 8 million natives died in Spanish mines

War of Spanish Succession (1701-14)

- **Issue:** Balance of Power - would Sun King's France take Spain's possessions and dominate?
- Treaty of Utrecht (1713) balanced power and stability
- Spain lost Italy, Netherlands & Gibraltar
- Opened America to British
- Confirmed supremacy of British



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War of Spanish Succession (1701-14)

- Triggered by death of childless Charles II of Spain in November 1700
- Disputes over separation of the Spanish and French crowns and commercial rights led to war in 1701 between France and Spain
- Ended with the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht
- King of Spain, Philip V renounced succession to French throne, retained the bulk of Spanish possessions outside Europe, but its territories in Italy and the Netherlands were divided between Austria, Britain and Savoy.
- France acknowledged the Protestant succession in Britain
- Treaty of Utrecht confirmed Britain as leading European power
- Dutch lost their position as pre-eminent economic power in Asia and marked their decline as a first-rank power
- Accelerated break-up of Holy Roman Empire into larger and more powerful German principality
- Spain lost Italy & Netherlands & door opened for Great Britain in Americas

Protestant Reformation (1517-1648)



- Began in 1517 when Martin Luther posted *Ninety Five Theses* protesting doctrines, rituals, corruption and structure of Catholic Church
- Ended with Peace of Westphalia of 1648 of Thirty Years' War
- **Significance?**
 - Effectively ended the Pope's pan-European political power
 - Each prince got right to determine religion of his state
 - Creation of new national Protestant churches
 - Christians guaranteed the right to practice their faith
 - Still basis of world order today



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Role of Protestant Reformation (1517-1648)

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<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformation>

Europe at 1648 Peace of Westphalia and end of Reformation

- Ended religious wars that killed 8 million
- Created new world order based on state sovereignty and balance of power



"Turning point in history - the state, not the Empire, Dynasty or religious confession affirmed as a building block of European order: – Henry Kissinger, *World Order*

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The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- Largely ending the European wars of religion, including the Thirty Years' War which caused the deaths of approximately eight million people
- Was beginning of modern international system, based on the concept of Westphalian sovereignty
- New system of political order arose in central Europe, based upon peaceful coexistence among sovereign states.
- Inter-state aggression was to be held in check by a balance of power
- A norm was established against interference in another state's domestic affairs
- Kissinger in *World Order* calls Peace of Westphalia a turning point in history - the state, not the Empire, Dynasty or religious confession was affirmed as a building block of European order (the power distribution among leading powers).
- Kissinger also argues that although no world order has ever existed, what passes for one is the four century ago Peace of Westphalia

Gains from early capitalism – British and Dutch East India Companies



- **British East India Company (EIC): 1601-1858**
 - Formed to trade in Indian Ocean region but ended up controlling large parts of Southeast Asia
 - Did half of world's trade, beginning of British Empire
- **Dutch East India Company (VOC):1602-1799**
 - First ever listed on a stock exchange - forerunner of modern corporations
 - Quasi-governmental powers - wage war, negotiate treaties, strike coins, and establish colonies
 - Influenced history from "New Amsterdam" (New York City) to Japan



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Gains from early capitalism – British and Dutch East India Companies

- **British East India Company (EIC): 1601-1858**
 - Formed to trade in Indian Ocean region but ended up controlling large parts of Southeast Asia
 - Did half of world's trade and was beginning of British Empire
 - In 1803, had a private army of 260,000, Indian revenues equivalent to \$ 300 million in 2018
 - Ruled large areas of India
 - Lasted until 1858 when British Crown took control
- **Dutch East India Company (VOC):1602-1799**
 - First corporation listed on an official stock exchange - forerunner of modern corporations
 - Did more than trading and shipping - shipbuilding, production of spices, sugarcane, and wine and foreign direct investment
 - Had quasi-governmental powers - wage war, negotiate treaties, strike coins, and establish colonies.
 - Criticized for colonialism, use of violence, and slavery.
 - Influenced history of many areas from New York to Southeast Asia and Japan

Europe greatly influenced by Christianity



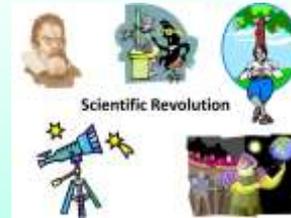
- *Ancien regime* - overwhelmingly Catholic
- Inquisition had 200,000 persecuted, ended 1821
- Church owned extensive properties
- Christian monarchs claimed divine rights in France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and England
- Reformation tore "Christendom" into hostile factions
- Until Enlightenment, Christian culture guided course of political, social and economic order

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Europe greatly influenced by Christianity

- *Ancien regime* - overwhelmingly Catholic
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- Protestant Reformation tore "Christendom" into hostile factions
- Until the Enlightenment, Christian culture guided the course of political, social and economic order (e.g. Protestant work ethic)
- The old regime in France was overwhelmingly Roman Catholic which played an important and pervasive role in society

Role of Scientific Revolution (1550-1800)



- New ideas in sciences rejected old doctrines
- Began in 1543 with Copernicus's *Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres* and Vesalius's *Fabric of Human Body*)
- Ended in late 18th century with Newton's mathematical and experimental approaches to science
- **Significance**
 - Religion and superstition displaced by reason and knowledge
 - Arguably outshines everything since rise of Christianity – including the Renaissance and Reformation

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Scientific Revolution

- Period in Europe towards the end of Renaissance and influenced the Enlightenment.
- Dated at 1543 of Copernicus's *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* is often cited as marking the beginning of the Scientific Revolution.
- It supported scientific investigation of widely held views of the universe
- The new kind of scientific activity emerged in Western Europe and it was restricted there for two hundred years
- It contributed to a revolutionary change in world view – that called all in doubt.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_revolution

Glorious Revolution in England (1688)



- Overthrow of Catholic King James II by English Parliamentarians and Dutch William of Orange
- Significance
 - Crucial turning point - more inclusive and pluralistic political and economic institutions (parliamentary democracy, ended monarch's absolute power, created Bill of Rights)
 - Created conditions leading to Industrial Revolution
 - Ended chance of Catholic monarchy – still today!
 - Last successful invasion of England
 - Cooperation of English and Dutch shifted dominance in world trade to England

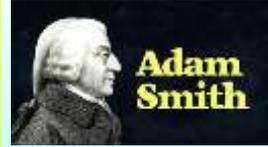
33

The Glorious Revolution (1688)

- Replaced King James a Catholic by William of Orange of Holland, de facto ruler of Dutch Republic
- Parliament met making William and Mary joint monarchs of England and later in Scotland
- Ended a century of political dispute by confirming the primacy of Parliament over the Crown, a principle established in the Bill of Rights 1689.
- Restrictions on Catholics remained in force until 1828
- Religious prohibitions on the monarch's choice of spouse were not removed until 2015
- Restrictions on the monarch personally remain in place today
- Last successful invasion of England
- Ended attempts by England to subdue Dutch Republic by military force
- Personal union, common market and cooperation between navies shifted the dominance in world trade from the Republic to England

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution#World_empire_or_merchant_economy

Enlightenment (1650-1800):
Undermined *Ancien Regime* & laid
foundation for human rights



- Called "Age of Reason" - using mind to overcome unexamined authority and oppression by church or state - undermining *Ancien Regime*
- Adam Smith applied Enlightenment ideas to market economy in *Wealth of Nations* of 1776
- Much cross-fertilization of ideas between America and Europe - Declaration of Independence inspired revolutionaries in France
- Laid foundation for human rights, popular sovereignty, respect for law

34

Enlightenment (1650-1800): Undermined *Ancien Regime* & laid foundation for human rights

- Emerged in the 17th and 18 centuries and was called the age of reason because of its emphasis upon the power of the human mind to liberate the individual and improve society
- Enlightenment philosophers argued that knowledge can be derived only from experience, experiment and observation and encouraged people to use their own minds to free themselves from the unexamined authority and oppression by the church or the state
- This appeal to reason undermined authority of the establishment of the *Ancien Regime*
- Movement was dominated by French writers- most important was encyclopedia published 1751-65 in 17 volumes of 16,000 pages edited by Diderot
- Adam Smith (1723-90) applied Enlightenment ideas to the market economy in his *Wealth of Nations*
- Much cross-fertilization of ideas between America and Europe as Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin visited France and read the works of the philosophers and the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution inspired reformers and revolutionaries in France
- There were even enlightened despots such as Frederick the great in Prussia, Catherine the great in Russia, and Maria Theresa in Austria
- Enlightenment laid the foundation for human rights, popular sovereignty, tolerance, respect for law-values that lie at the core of modern European society-page 22

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2019, Fourth Edition

Why was Britain first to Industrialize?



- Inventions - particularly transformative
- Cheap energy
- Technology aided by science
- Financial revolutions funded factories
- Laissez-faire reduced obstacles to investment, entrepreneurship, and creativity
- Culture – acceptance of social mobility and merchants and financiers

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Source: Robert C. Allen, *The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective*, Cambridge University Press, 2009

Why not industrialization and growth before 1800?



- Previous transitions were short-lived or slow
- Not based on continuous technological innovations
- Lacked financial institutions, contracting, internal trade, etc.
- Authoritarian and benefited the elite
- Not “industrialized” - seasonal because of agriculture, impassable roads, water mills running dry, etc.

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Daron Acemoglu, *Introduction to Modern Economic Growth*, Princeton University Press, 2009

Cotton - wonder industry of Industrial Revolution



- Technology cut cost of cotton by 50% from 1760-1836
- Cotton mill cheaper than spinning elsewhere
- Market boomed for the triangular trade in the mid-18th century as cotton cloth was bartered for African slaves
- Cotton by 1830s accounted for 16% of British manufacturing jobs and 8% of GDP

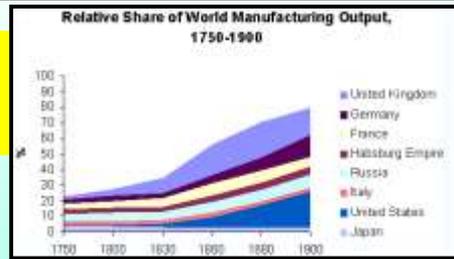
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Consequences Industrial Revolution (1750-1850)



- Made available cheap manufactured goods
- Revolutionized transportation & distribution
- Drew workers to cities & created a working class
- Stimulated Agricultural Revolution
- **But downside of ...**
 - Factory workers lived and worked in terrible conditions, child labor & slums

Major turning point in human history; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced

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Consequences of British Industrial Revolution (1750-1850)

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Summary & Conclusions



- Fundamental change about 1500, Europe began to rise and eventually conquer 84% of world
- Age of discoveries, launched by Portugal and Spain, was motivated by religion and economics
- British and Dutch soon followed with trading companies
- Thirty Years War established a world order still extant
- Grip of religion and absolutism eased by printing press, Protestant Revolution, Enlightenment, and Science
- Technologies such as steam engine propelled Industrial Revolution and triangular trade with colonies

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Appendix of Supplemental Data

1492: Gain (1492-1788) - Making of European Age

1492: Spain expells Moors and Jews, Columbus discovers New World and begins Columbia Exchange
1494: Treaty of Tordesillas, Pope split world between Spain & Portugal
1497: John Cabot is sent by King Henry VII to discover a route to Asia via Atlantic but only reached Newfoundland
1488: Vasco da Gama's circumnavigation of India and Africa
1500: Portugal's Pedro Álvares Cabral discovers Brazil
1500: Printing press, invented by Gutenberg in 1439, had widely spread new ideas in Western Europe
1502: Henry VII commissioned another voyage, a joint venture between English and Portuguese to North America
1513: Portugal - 1st European trading ship to China
1517: Martin Luther's 95 theses leads to Reformation
1519: Hernán Cortés begins conquest of Mexico for Spain
1532: Francisco Pizarro begins conquest of Peru (Inca Empire) for Spain
1536-1821: Inquisition victimized 40,000
1542: Portugal - 1st Europeans to land in Japan
1547: Sebastian Cabot returned to England reporting on Spanish and Portuguese overseas explorations
1556-1659: Spanish Golden Age - highest per capita GDP in Europe
1571: Battle of Lepanto - european naval victory and turning point of Ottoman expansion into Mediterranean
1577: Francis Drake (British pirate/hero) began circumnavigation of world
1588: Defeat of the Spanish Armada by English - Spanish naval power falls to British
1600: Formation of East India Company by British
1607: Captain John Smith and Virginia Company established first permanent settlement in Americas at Jamestown
1618: Thirty Years' War brings massive devastation to central Europe
1620: Mayflower lands at Plymouth with Puritans escaping persecution
1648: Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years' War and introduces principle of integrity still of nation state still in use
1660: Royal African Company and Navigation Acts to protect trading from rival powers such as Dutch
1701-1715: War of Spanish Succession over whether France under Sun King Louis XIV would take control of Spain's possessions
1713:Treaty of Utrecht ends War of Spanish Succession and allows Britain to make territorial gains in Americas and Mediterranean
1751: French Enlightenment - the great Encyclopédie
1770s: British Industrial Revolution begins and Captain James Cook claimed New South Wales (Australia) for Britain
1775-83: American Revolution - 1st successful revolt of a colony against European power, rejected aristocracy and established a reputation

Appendix of Supplemental Data

GDP of Western Europe 1500 to 1950 (Bil. 1990\$ PPP)

Country	Year				Percent/Year Change		
	1500	1820	1913	1950	1500-1820	1820-1913	1913-1950
France	11	35	144	220	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%
Germany	8	27	237	265	0.4%	2.4%	0.3%
Italy	12	23	95	165	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%
Portugal	1	3	7	18	0.5%	1.0%	2.3%
Spain	4	12	42	61	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%
UK	3	36	225	348	0.8%	2.0%	1.2%
W Europe	39	136	751	1,078	0.4%	1.9%	1.0%
Russia	8	38	232	510	0.5%	2.0%	2.1%
US	1	13	517	1,456	0.9%	4.1%	2.8%
World	248	695	2,733	5,332	0.3%	1.5%	1.8%
W Europe % World	16%	20%	27%	20%	123%	125%	54%

Source: wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_regions_by_past_GDP_(PPP) data from Angus Maddison

- In 1500 France and Italy had largest economies but by 1913 Germany did
- GDP growth/yr. jumped 5-fold from 0.4% during 1500-1822 to 1.9% 1820-1913
- In World War years, GDP in W Europe growth slowed despite increasing in world

Population of Western Europe for 1500-
1950 (in 1000s)

Country	Year			
	1500	1820	1913	1950
France	15,000	31,246	41,463	41,836
Germany	12,000	24,905	65,058	68,371
Italy	10,500	20,176	37,248	47,105
Portugal	1,000	3,297	6,004	8,512
Spain	6,800	12,203	20,263	27,868
UK	3,942	21,226	45,649	50,363
W Europe	49,242	113,053	215,685	244,055
Russia	16,950	54,765	85,000	102,833
US	2,000	9,981	97,606	151,271
World	437,818	1,041,092	1,791,020	2,524,531
W Europe %				
World	11.2%	10.9%	12.0%	9.7%

Source: Maddison and others. (University of Groningen)

- Population share of Western Europe of the world has remained around 10% for the past 500 years
- Russia's population in since 1500 has been larger than any in Western Europe
- Germany had the largest population both pre-and post world wars



Western Europe GDP by Era

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**Per Capita GDP of Western Europe
for 1500-1950 as percent of World
average (in 1990\$ PPP)**

Country	Year			
	1500	1820	1913	1950
France	128%	170%	228%	250%
Germany	121%	161%	239%	184%
Italy	194%	167%	168%	166%
Portugal	107%	138%	81%	98%
Spain	116%	151%	135%	104%
UK	126%	256%	322%	327%
W Europe	138%	181%	228%	209%
Russia	88%	103%	179%	235%
US	70%	188%	347%	456%
World	567	667	1,526	2,112
W Europe % World	138%	181%	228%	209%

Source: Maddison and others. (University of Groningen)

- Per capita GDP Western Europe has been much higher than the world average since 1500.
- Russian per capita GDP has been low relative to Western Europe
- Spain and Portugal per capita GDP is low

