World History Since 1700
Exam 1 Study Guide

Part I: Multiple choice from readings & class notes

- Protestants
  - Gutenberg invented the printing press in **1440**
  - 1/3 of all the books that were printed were Luther’s “95 Theses”
  - This was the first step towards change:
    1. Laws can now be distributed
    2. Language was standardized
    3. It made exploration easier (books on their journey, maps, etc.)
    4. More people could become educated & literate
    5. The Bible could be spread easier
      a. The Bible was only in Latin so only well educated, literate people could read it
      b. Catholicism was the only religion
        i. Very corrupt – popes violated their priesthood oft
  - Protestant leaders were very incompetent
    - Sons were sold into the military and were given a position based on how much money their fathers had
    - Priests would pay other priests to do their jobs for them
    - Some priests were illiterate and could not read the Bible
    - Church leaders practiced papal indulgences which meant they would sell tickets “into heaven”
      - Limbo & Purgatory
        • Limbo is where unbaptized babies went if they died
        • Purgatory is the place where people are stuck because of their unfinished business on earth
          o Rich people would give money to the church in order to get out of purgatory. Priests would allow them to pray over holy relics to get out of purgatory faster.
  - Martin Luther
    - Wrote the “95 Theses” (which was a list of 95 problems with the Catholic Church) and nailed it to the church door in **1517**
    - He lived in a principality where he was protected from the Church
    - Once the Catholic Church doesn’t reform, Lutheranism as a religion is born
  - Henry XVI
    - Wanted a divorce but the church would not allow it so he wanted to take control of the church
    - Creates a new sect called Anglican/Episcopalian Church
    - He only cared about power, politics, and wealth
  - John Calvin
The Dark Ages = Philosophy doesn’t develop too much because people were too concerned with avoiding the warlords

Printing Press = the exchange of ideas in the literary world
- Newspaper publishing became popular (Britain Constitutional Protestant Monarchy) 1652 first coffee house where people went to read – 60% of men & 40% of women could read

John Locke
- English
- Published “Two Treatises on Civil Government” after the Glorious Revolution
  - He wanted people to have the power (similar to US)
  - Says that government only exists to ensure the life, liberty, & property of the people & if the government messes that up, then the people have the duty to overthrow it
  - All men lived in the state of nature that is: “do whatever you want”

Adam Smith
- Scottish
- Father of capitalism (people leave money on his grave today)
  - Said that there was a limited amount of wealth in the world
  - Said that in order to guarantee that money is good, contracts must be kept
  - Created the Les Effaire form of government which means that the government was hands off
  - Believed that the heart of capitalism is competition
  - Supply & demand creates prices
  - Coined the term “Invisible Hand of the Marketplace” which meant: “that individuals try to maximize their own good (and become wealthier), and by doing so through trade and entrepreneurship, society as a whole is better off. Furthermore, any government intervention in the economy isn't needed because the invisible hand is the best guide for the economy”

Montesquieu (1748)
- French – most of the Enlightenment happens in France
- He worked at the Palace of Versailles
- Studied different forms of government by traveling the world
- He does not believe in absolutism (which means the practice of unrestricted government power)
  - Republic = people make the law
  - Monarchy = the king makes the law
  - Despotism = the king IS the law
- Social Class
  1. Landed Elites – made up of the Nobles & Landed Gentry (the upper class)
  2. Princes, Dutch’s, wealthy landowners (middle class – upper middle)
    a. Gentry – a man who did not work
  3. Middling sort – (also the middle class – lower middle)
    a. Merchants, tradesmen, lawyers, doctors
  4. Peasants – poor miserable peasant farmers (lower class)
  5. Underclass – beggars, homeless, those who lived off of the Church

- Industrial Revolution (cont.)
  o Deference = ass kissing the Lords in order to get help such as loans
  o Industrialist
    ▪ Those who own & create factories
    ▪ Very wealthy
  o Working Class / Proletariat
    ▪ Poor miserable factory workers
  o Capitalists
    ▪ Josiah Wedgewood
    ▪ Anywhere from the middle class to the upper-class
    ▪ These were the people who had extra money to spend
      - They came from experience & a background in their field of work
        - People in this group typically came from a “fringe religious group” (Methodist, Baptist, Quaker)
    ▪ Bolton gets knighted & dies with a 500,000 pound wealth (equivalent to what Bill Gates has)
    ▪ 1789 – Robert Crowe invests 100 pounds to start his own business & ends with 84,000 pounds (most “well off” people made about 50 pounds a year)
  o Proletariats
    ▪ More poor miserable factory workers
    ▪ 7 year olds were forced to join the work force
    ▪ A new concept of work-time-discipline was created
      - Instead of working sunup to sundown, workers knew when it was time to work when they heard the factory whistle blow – once to wake you up, another to tell you your shift was starting, one at the beginning & end of lunch, & one to let you know your shift was over
    ▪ One day off per week – Sunday – where people would go to the bars and get very drunk instead of going to church
      - Work days were from 6AM to 8:30PM
  o Britain decides not to get involved with US South – instead, they expanded their cotton empire to India & Egypt
3 million Africans were transported to the US South to work on cotton plantations.

- 48% of all cotton went to Great Britain. US South was in charge of farming, picking, & sending the cotton to US North. Once it reached the North, it was then sent from the North to Britain via water ports. Once civil war broke out in the North, all of the water ports closed so that cotton could not be exported. The British and the French threatened to side with the South during the Civil War in an attempt to reopen the ports. The British decide not to get involved in the war so they expand their cotton empire to India and Egypt.

- The Combination Acts of 1799 outlawed all unions. After this act was passed, the peaceful protests turned violent. Factories were broken into, machines were destroyed, and the ex-workers wrote threats to their old bosses signed from “The Luddites”. The military rounded up all of the Luddites and the French Breakers Offense was passed. This said that if you are to cause damage to any factory machine then you could be tried and sentenced with the death penalty. Once the ex-workers realized that they could not win, they accepted their fate as being unemployed. In an attempt to keep the industrial revolution inside of Great Britain, the government made it illegal for factory builders and workers to leave the country.

- During the Industrial Revolution, a new system of social class emerged. Before the revolution, it looked like this:
  1. Landed Elites - made up of the Nobles and Landed Gentry (upper class)
  2. Gentry - Princes, Dutch’s, and wealthy landowners (middle class)
  3. Middling sort - merchants, tradesmen, lawyers, and doctors (middle class)
  4. Peasants - poor miserable peasant farmers (lower class)
  5. Underclass - beggars, homeless people, and those who lived off the Church

- During the Industrial Revolution, it looked more like this:
  1. Industrialists - wealthy people who own and create factories (upper class)
  2. Capitalists - people who had extra money to spend (middle to upper class)
    a. They typically came from experience and a background in their field.
    The people in the capitalist group typically came from a “fringe religious group” – Methodist, Baptist, and Quaker.
  3. Working Class / Proletariat - poor miserable factory workers (lower class)
    a. Children as young as 7 years old were forced to join the work force. A new concept of work-time-discipline was created – a factory whistle was your new way of telling time. Factory workers worked six days a week from 6AM to 8:30PM. They had Sunday’s off and instead of going to church; they all got drunk at the bars.

- Before this time period, people practiced deference – which meant they stuck up to the lords in order to get help such as loans. During and after the revolution, the poor miserable factory workers kissed up to the industrialist if they messed up. Before this, everyone lived on a farm. Now, big cities were the place to live. People who did not live close to the city lived in small towns. Each house was