V. 2. FROM EARLY MODERN ERA THROUGH CONTEMPORARY TIMES.pdf

1: ModernityCharacteristics

Perspectives from the past: Primary Sources in Western Civilizations,Volume 2,Second Edition: From the Early Modern Era through Contemporary Times / Edition 2 From the ancient near east to contemporary times, Perspectives from the Past offers a rich variety of sources both familiar and fresh.

During the Early Enlightenment ca. During the Late Enlightenment ca. The anti-French coalition averted this danger by attacking and defeating both nations; in the resulting peace settlement, France and Spain were forbidden from ever uniting, and both were stripped of significant territories. Fighting took place both in Europe itself and throughout the world, between the European empires. At the core of this conflict was the British-French struggle for world supremacy. The Enlightenment period witnessed a string of wars between these nations over control of India, North America, and the Caribbean. More often than not, Britain claimed victory in these wars, such that French territory was slowly eroded. By imposing new taxes on colonies due to massive war debts , however, Britain spurred the American Revolution, which France was only too eager to support. Russian territory expanded steadily throughout the Early Modern period, especially eastward. Ivan the Great was succeeded by Ivan the Terrible, the first Russian ruler to be titled tsar. Soon after, the Romanov dynasty came to power, remaining there until the position of tsar was terminated during WWI. Poland conquered the region soon afterward, but allowed the Knights to keep part of it as a duchy. During the Reformation, this duchy was inherited by the prince of Brandenburg one of the small German states under the Holy Roman Empire ; during the Enlightenment, Prussia broke free as an independent kingdom and expanded rapidly, joining up with Brandenburg to form a single great power. French Revolution The Enlightenment concluded with the French Revolution , effected by the French peasantry and middle class in response to heavy regressive taxation. Escalating civil unrest forced Louis XVI to summon the Estates-General in a desperate bid to implement satisfactory political reforms, including an acceptable system of taxation which was needed to manage the towering national debt. Unlike Parliament, the Estates-General had never attained significant political power, and so had remained chiefly advisory. The Estates-General consisted of representatives from three groups: Though discussions ensued, the commoners lost patience and demanded control of the nation, dubbing themselves the National Assembly. Before long, the king reluctantly acknowledged the National Assembly as the new government of France. This act is considered the beginning of the French Revolution. Meanwhile, violence raged both within France against counter-revolutionaries and between rival revolutionary factions and against other European nations in the French Revolutionary Wars, through which France expanded eastward. Though not declared "emperor" for some years, his rule was dictatorial from the start. The Revolution also bolstered a range of freedoms in French society, including freedom of speech and religion. The ideals and reforms of the French Revolution proved widely influential, especially across Continental Europe. A 1 - "Europe", Encyclopedia Britannica.

Contemporary history, in English-language historiography, is a subset of modern history which describes the historical period from approximately to the present. The term "contemporary history" has been in use at least since the early 19th century.

The emergence of cultural and political dominance of the Western world during this period is known as the Great Divergence. At the end of the early modern period, the British and Russian empires had emerged as world powers from the multipolar contest of colonial empires , while the three great Asian empires of the early modern period, Ottoman Turkey , Mughal India and Qing China , all entered a period of stagnation or decline. Renaissance and "early modern"[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. September Learn how and when to remove this template message The expression "early modern" is at times incorrectly used as a substitute for the term Renaissance. However, "Renaissance" is properly used in relation to a diverse series of cultural developments that occurred over several hundred years in many different parts of Europe â€" especially central and northern Italy â€" and it spans the transition from late medieval civilization to the opening of the early modern period. Only in the study of literature is the early modern period a standard designation. European music of the period is generally divided between Renaissance and Baroque. Similarly, philosophy is divided between Renaissance philosophy and the Enlightenment. In other fields, there is far more continuity through the period such as warfare and science. Gunpowder and Firearms[edit] When gunpowder was introduced to Europe, it was immediately used almost exclusively in weapons and explosives for warfare. Though it was invented in China, gunpowder arrived in Europe already formulated for military use and European countries took advantage of it and were the first to create the classic firearms. Despite its name, for much of its history the Empire did not include Rome within its borders. The Renaissance [21] was a cultural movement that spanned roughly the 14th to the 17th century, beginning in Italy in the Late Middle Ages and later spreading to the rest of Europe. The term is also used more loosely to refer to the historic era , but since the changes of the Renaissance were not uniform across Europe, this is a general use of the term. As a cultural movement, it encompassed a rebellion of learning based on classical sources, the development of linear perspective in painting, and gradual but widespread educational reform. Notable individuals[edit] Gutenberg reviewing a press proof a colored engraving created probably in the 19th century Johannes Gutenberg is credited as the first European to use movable type printing , around , and as the global inventor of the mechanical printing press. Nicolaus Copernicus formulated a comprehensive heliocentric cosmology , which displaced the Earth from the center of the universe. Another notable individual was Machiavelli , an Italian political philosopher, considered a founder of modern political science. Machiavelli is most famous for a short political treatise, The Prince , a work of realist political theory. Among the notable royalty of the time, Charles the Bold , known as Charles the Bold or Rash to his enemies, [23] he was the last Valois Duke of Burgundy , and his early death was a pivotal, if under-recognized, moment in European history. Charles has often been regarded as the last representative of the feudal spirit â€" a man who possessed no other quality than a blind bravery. Upon his death, Charles left an unmarried nineteen-year-old daughter, Mary of Burgundy , as his heir. Her marriage would have enormous implications for the political balance of Europe. In , the territory of the Duchy of Burgundy was annexed by France. In the same year, Mary married Maximilian, Archduke of Austria , giving the Habsburgs control of the remainder of the Burgundian Inheritance. Claude de Lorraine was the first Duke of Guise , from to his death. Claude distinguished himself at the battle of Marignano , and was long in recovering from the twenty-two wounds he received in the battle. In , he fought at Fuenterrabia , and Louise of Savoy ascribed the capture of the place to his efforts. In he destroyed the Anabaptist peasant army , which was overrunning Lorraine , at Lupstein , near Saverne Zabern. On the return of Francis I from captivity in , Claude was made Duke of Guise in the peerage of France , though up to this

time only princes of the royal house had held the title of duke and peer of France. The 3rd Duke of Alba was a nobleman of importance in the early modern period, nicknamed the "Iron Duke" by the Protestants of the Low Countries because of his harsh rule and cruelty. Tales of atrocities committed during his military operations in Flanders became part of Dutch and English folklore, forming a central component of the Black Legend. Although in the greater part of his reign he brutally suppressed the influence of the Protestant Reformation in England, [24] a movement having some roots with John Wycliffe in the 14th century, he is more popularly known for his political struggles with Rome. These struggles ultimately led to the separation of the Church of England from papal authority, the Dissolution of the Monasteries , and establishing himself as the Supreme Head of the Church of England. Though Henry reportedly became a Protestant on his death-bed, he advocated Catholic ceremony and doctrine throughout his life. Royal support for the English Reformation began with his heirs, the devout Edward VI and the renowned Elizabeth I , whilst daughter Mary I temporarily reinstated papal authority over England. He is also noted for his six wives , two of whom were beheaded. Christians and Christendom[edit] Christianity was challenged at the beginning of the modern period with the fall of Constantinople in and later by various movements to reform the church including Lutheran, Zwinglian, and Calvinist , followed by the Counter Reformation. Also known as the Hussite Wars, they were arguably the first European war in which hand-held gunpowder weapons such as muskets made a decisive contribution. The Taborite faction of the Hussite warriors were basically infantry, and their many defeats of larger armies with heavily armored knights helped effect the infantry revolution. In totality, the Hussite Crusades were inconclusive. The last crusade, the Crusade of , was organized to counter the expanding Ottoman Empire and lift the Siege of Belgrade , and was led by John Hunyadi and Giovanni da Capistrano. The siege eventually escalated into a major battle, during which Hunyadi led a sudden counterattack that overran the Turkish camp, ultimately compelling the wounded Sultan Mehmet II to lift the siege and retreat. The siege of Belgrade has been characterized as having "decided the fate of Christendom ". Nearly a hundred years later, the Peace of Augsburg officially ended the idea that all Christians could be united under one church. The principle of cuius regio, eius religio "whose the region is, [it shall have] his religion" established the religious, political and geographic divisions of Christianity, and this was established in international law with the Treaty of Westphalia in , which legally ended the concept of a single Christian hegemony , i. Each government determined the religion of their own state. Christians living in states where their denomination was not the established church were guaranteed the right to practice their faith in public during allotted hours and in private at their will. With the Treaty of Westphalia, the Wars of Religion came to an end, and in the Treaty of Utrecht of the concept of the sovereign national state was born. The Corpus Christianum has since existed with the modern idea of a tolerant and diverse society consisting of many different communities. Inquisitions and Reformations[edit] Main articles: Spanish Inquisition , Protestant Reformation , Inquisition , and Catholic Reformation The modern Inquisition refers to any one of several institutions charged with trying and convicting heretics or other offenders against canon law within the Catholic Church. In the modern era, the first manifestation was the Spanish Inquisition of to Because of its objective â€" combating heresy â€" the Inquisition had jurisdiction only over baptized members of the Church which, however, encompassed the vast majority of the population in Catholic countries. Secular courts could still try non-Christians for blasphemy most of the witch trials went through secular courts. The Protestant Reformation and rise of modernity in the early 16th century entailed the start of a series of changes in the Corpus Christianum. Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church with his Ninety-Five Theses , generally accepted as the beginning of the Reformation, a Christian reform movement in Europe, though precursors such as Jan Hus predate him. The Protestant movement of the 16th century occurred under the protection of the Electorate of Saxony , an independent hereditary electorate of the Holy Roman Empire. The Augustinian monk Martin Luther became professor of philosophy there in At the same time, he became one of the preachers at the castle church of Wittenberg. The reform movement soon split along certain doctrinal lines. Religious disagreements between various leading figures led to the emergence of rival Protestant churches. The process of reform had decidedly

different causes and effects in other countries. In England, where it gave rise to Anglicanism , the period became known as the English Reformation. Subsequent Protestant denominations generally trace their roots back to the initial reforming movements. The Diet of Worms in , presided by Emperor Charles V , declared Martin Luther a heretic and an outlaw although Charles V was more preoccupied with maintaining his vast empire than with arresting Luther. After returning to the empire, Charles V attended the Diet of Augsburg in to order all Protestants in the empire to revert to Catholicism. Charles V left again to handle the advance of the Ottoman Turks. He returned in to launch a military campaign against the Schmalkaldic League and to issue an imperial law requiring all Protestants to return to Catholic practices with a few superficial concessions to Protestant practices. Warfare ended when Charles V relented in the.

3: Top 10 Ages of Architecture - Listverse

Perspectives from the Past PRIMARY SOURCES IN WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS 3rd Edition VOLUME 2 From the Early Modern Era Through Contemporary Times ®a JAMES M. BROPHY • JOSHUA COLE • STEVEN EPSTEIN JOHN ROBERTSON • THOMAS MAX SAFLEY W • W • NORTON & COMPANY t>?t NEW YORK • LONDON.

The additions to English vocabulary during this period were deliberate borrowings, and not the result of any invasion or influx of new nationalities or any top-down decrees. Latin and to a lesser extent Greek and French was still very much considered the language of education and scholarship at this time, and the great enthusiasm for the classical languages during the English Renaissance brought thousands of new words into the language, peaking around A huge number of classical works were being translated into English during the 16th Century, and many new terms were introduced where a satisfactory English equivalent did not exist. Words from Latin or Greek often via Latin were imported wholesale during this period, either intact e. Sometimes, Latin-based adjectives were introduced to plug "lexical gaps" where no adjective was available for an existing Germanic noun e. Several rather ostentatious French phrases also became naturalized in English at this juncture, including soi-disant, vis--vis, sang-froid, etc, as well as more mundane French borrowings such as crpe, tiquette, etc. Examples of inkhorn terms include revoluting, ingent, devulgate, attemptate, obtestate, fatigate, deruncinate, subsecive, nidulate, abstergify, arreption, suppeditate, eximious, illecebrous, cohibit, dispraise and other such inventions. Sydney Smith was one writer of the period with a particular penchant for such inkhorn terms, including gems like frugiverous, mastigophorus, plumigerous, suspirous, anserous and fugacious, The so-called Inkhorn Controversy was the first of several such ongoing arguments over language use which began to erupt in the salons of England and, later, America. Among those strongly in favour of the use of such "foreign" terms in English were Thomas Elyot and George Pettie; just as strongly opposed were Thomas Wilson and John Cheke. However, it is interesting to note that some words initially branded as inkhorn terms have stayed in the language and now remain in common use e. An indication of the arbitrariness of this process is that impede survived while its opposite, expede, did not; commit and transmit were allowed to continue, while demit was not; and disabuse and disagree survived, while disaccustom and disacquaint, which were coined around the same time, did not. It is also sobering to realize that some of the greatest writers in the language have suffered from the same vagaries of fashion and fate. There was even a self-conscious reaction to this perceived foreign incursion into the English language, and some writers tried to deliberately resurrect older English words e. Most of these were also short-lived. John Cheke even made a valiant attempt to translate the entire "New Testament" using only native English words. However, this perhaps laudable attempt to bring logic and reason into the apparent chaos of the language has actually had the effect of just adding to the chaos. Whichever side of the debate one favours, however, it is fair to say that, by the end of the 16th Century, English had finally become widely accepted as a language of learning, equal if not superior to the classical languages. Vernacular language, once scorned as suitable for popular literature and little else - and still criticized throughout much of Europe as crude, limited and immature - had become recognized for its inherent qualities. As mass-produced books became cheaper and more commonly available, literacy mushroomed, and soon works in English became even more popular than books in Latin. At the time of the introduction of printing, there were five major dialect divisions within England - Northern, West Midlands, East Midlands a region which extended down to include London , Southern and Kentish - and even within these demarcations, there was a huge variety of different spellings. For example, the word church could be spelled in 30 different ways, people in 22, receive in 45, she in 60 and though in an almost unbelievable variations. The "-eth" and "-th" verb endings used in the south of the country e. The Chancery of Westminster made some efforts from the s onwards to set standard spellings for official documents, specifying I instead of ich and various other common variants of the first person pronoun, land instead of lond, and modern spellings

of such, right, not, but, these, any, many, can, cannot, but, shall, should, could, ought, thorough, etc, all of which previously appeared in many variants. Chancery Standard contributed significantly to the development of a Standard English, and the political, commercial and cultural dominance of the "East Midlands triangle" London-Oxford-Cambridge was well established long before the 15th Century, but it was the printing press that was really responsible for carrying through the standardization process. With the advent of mass printing, the dialect and spelling of the East Midlands and, more specifically, that of the national capital, London, where most publishing houses were located became the de facto standard and, over time, spelling and grammar gradually became more and more fixed. One such example is the use of the northern English they, their and them in preference to the London equivalents hi, hir and hem which were more easily confused with singular pronouns like he, her and him. Caxton himself complained about the difficulties of finding forms which would be understood throughout the country, a difficult task even for simple little words like eggs. But his own work was far from consistent e. Many of his successors were just as inconsistent, particularly as many of them were Europeans and not native English speakers. Sometimes different spellings were used for purely practical reasons, such as adding or omitting letters merely to help the layout or justification of printed lines. A good part of the reason for many of the vagaries and inconsistencies of English spelling has been attributed to the fact that words were fixed on the printed page before any orthographic consensus had emerged among teachers and writers. Printing also directly gave rise to another strange quirk: It is only since the archaic spelling was revived for store signs e. Ye Olde Pubbe that the "modern" pronunciation of ye has been used. As the Early Modern period progressed, there was an increased use of double vowels e. The letters "u" and "v", which had been more or less interchangeable in Middle English , gradually became established as a vowel and a consonant respectively, as did "i" and "j". The grammarian John Hart was particularly influential in these punctuation reforms. Standardization was well under way by around , but it was a slow and halting process and names in particular were often rendered in a variety of ways.

4: Important events in Modern history timeline | Timetoast timelines

The early modern period of modern history follows the late Middle Ages of the post-classical www.enganchecubano.comgh the chronological limits of the period are open to debate, the timeframe spans the period after the late portion of the post-classical age (c.), known as the Middle Ages, through the beginning of the Age of Revolutions (c.) and is variously demarcated by historians as beginning.

Notable events during the modern period of universal history include two world wars and the Cold War , characterized by the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Cold War began in and lasted until The Space Age was concurrent with this time, encompassing the activities related to the Space Race , space exploration , space technology, and the cultural developments influenced by these events. Pax Americana is an appellation applied to the historical concept of relative liberal peace in the Western world , resulting from the preponderance of power enjoyed by the United States of America after the end of World War II in The post world experienced the establishment of many new states. Throughout the post period, the Cold War was expressed through military coalitions, espionage, weapons development, invasions, propaganda, and competitive technological development. The Soviet Union created the Eastern Bloc of countries that it occupied, annexing some as Soviet Socialist Republics and maintaining others as satellite states that would later form the Warsaw Pact. The conflict included defense spending, a conventional and nuclear arms race , and various proxy wars ; the two superpowers never fought one another directly. The post world saw the end of the totalitarian regimes of the Cold War and the ending of client state status for many states. The Cold war was effectively ended by the Revolutions of , and the Malta Summit on December 3, The Soviet Union was dissolved on December 26, The Pinochet regime collapsed in In Southeast Asia , the right-wing developmental dictatorships were overthrown by popular uprisings. Partial map of the Internet based in The Information Age or Information Era, also commonly known as the Age of the Computer, is an idea that the current age will be characterized by the ability of individuals to transfer information freely, and to have instant access to knowledge that would have been difficult or impossible to find previously. The idea is heavily linked to the concept of a Digital Age or Digital Revolution , and carries the ramifications of a shift from traditional industry that the Industrial Revolution brought through industrialization, to an economy based around the manipulation of information. The period is generally said to have begun in the latter half of the 20th century, though the particular date varies. The term began its use around the late s and early s, and has been used up to the present with the availability of the Internet. During the late s, both Internet directories and search engines were popularâ€" Yahoo! By late , the directory model had begun to give way to search engines, tracking the rise of Google founded , which had developed new approaches to relevancy ranking. Directory features, while still commonly available, became after-thoughts to search engines. Database size, which had been a significant marketing feature through the early s decade , was similarly displaced by emphasis on relevancy ranking, the methods by which search engines attempt to sort the best results first. It has led to the development and evolution of web-based communities, hosted services , and web applications. Examples include social-networking sites , video-sharing sites , wikis , blogs, mashups and folksonomies. Social networking emerged in the early 21st century as a popular social communication, largely replacing much of the function of email, message boards and instant messaging services. Twitter , Facebook , and YouTube are all major examples of social websites that gained widespread popularity. The information distribution continued into the early 21st century with mobile interaction and Internet access growing massively in the early 21st century. By the s, a majority of people in the developed world had Internet access and a majority of people worldwide had a mobile phone. The Semantic Web dubbed, " Web 3. With the rise of information technology, computer security , and information security in general, is a concern for computers and networks. Concerns include information and services which are protected from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction. This has also raised questions of Internet privacy and personal privacy globally. Late

contemporary times[edit] Terrorism and warfare[edit] Major political developments in the s decade for the United States and the Middle East revolved around recent modern terrorism , the War on Terrorism , the Afghanistan War , and the Iraq War. The September 11 attacks - which were described as a "watershed moment" of contemporary history - were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by Al-Qaeda upon the United States on 11 September On that morning, 19 Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners. Both buildings collapsed within two hours, destroying nearby buildings and damaging others. The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia , just outside Washington, D. The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania , after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected toward Washington, D. Major terrorist events after the 11 September Attacks include the Moscow Theatre Siege , the Istanbul bombings , the Madrid train bombings , the Beslan school hostage crisis , the London bombings , the October New Delhi bombings , and the Mumbai Hotel Siege. The United States responded to the 11 September attacks by launching a "Global War on Terrorism", invading Afghanistan to depose the Taliban , who had harbored al-Qaeda terrorists, and enacting the Patriot Act. Many other countries also strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded law enforcement powers. The aim of the invasion was to find the whereabouts of Osama bin Laden and other high-ranking al-Qaeda members and put them on trial, to destroy the whole organization of al-Qaeda , and to remove the Taliban regime which supported and gave safe harbor to al-Qaeda. The Bush administration policy and the Bush Doctrine stated forces would not distinguish between terrorist organizations and nations or governments that harbor them. Two military operations in Afghanistan are fighting for control over the country. Operation Enduring Freedom OEF is a United States combat operation involving some coalition partners and operating primarily in the eastern and southern parts of the country along the Pakistan border. The multinational infantry actions, with additional ground forces supplied by the Afghan Northern Alliance , and aerial bombing campaign removed the Taliban from power, but Taliban forces have since regained some strength. Violence against coalition forces and among various sectarian groups soon led to asymmetric warfare with the Iraqi insurgency , strife between many Sunni and Shia Iraqi groups, and al-Qaeda operations in Iraq. President Barack Obama announced an month withdrawal window for "combat forces".

Perspectives from the Past: From the Early Modern Era through Contemporary Times by James M. Brophy, John Robertson, Steven Epstein, Thomas Max Safley Includes over three hundred primary sources. Provides a rich variety of selections including literature, eyewitness accounts, and public documents.

Share6 Shares Architecture has existed since the recognition of civilization. Below is a list of architectural periods that are the foundations of our present-day structures. Pottery was first introduced in this age, as well as the development of tools for hunting, building and cooking. The neolithic peoples in the Levant, Anatolia, Syria, northern Mesopotamia and Central Asia were great builders, utilizing mud-brick to construct houses and villages. Houses were plastered and painted with elaborate scenes of humans and animals. The Mediterranean neolithic cultures of Malta worshiped in megalithic temples. In Europe, long houses built from wattle and daub were constructed. Elaborate tombs for the dead were also built. These tombs are particularly numerous in Ireland, where there are many thousand still in existence. Neolithic people in the British Isles built long barrows and chamber tombs for their dead and causewayed camps, henges flint mines and cursus monuments. This period shows the start of human civilizations, spiritual beliefs, and the human ambition to make life easier. The ancient Mediterranean civilization, from ancient times to the beginning of the Middle Ages, is a result of significant historical events, and it is one of the most notable empires which gave a progressive influence to the growth of human cultures. The mild and healthful climate, and the inheritance of important civilizations of Mesopotamia, India and China, the facile communication by maritime routes, as well as the invention of writing, supporting columns, doors, windows, arches, sculpture, painting, engineering, the alphabet, agriculture, metal works, and logistics was born in this era. The Ancient Mediterranean civilization was a result of the continuous process of advancement, enhanced by the inheritance from previous civilizations, by easy maritime communication, and by the exchange of ideas through migration and colonization. The principal Islamic architectural types are: From these four types, the vocabulary of Islamic architecture is derived and used for buildings of lesser importance such as public baths, fountains and domestic architecture. Egypt could be considered as the most progressed region in Africa. The rise of large structures like Building and Temple complexes were derived from Egyptian architectural backgrounds. Ancient architecture south and west of the Sahara is not well documented compared to their Egyptian neighbors so little is known of their architectural styles. The architecture of Africa is remarkably diverse because each of these African ethno-linguistic tribes has had their own architectural traditions throughout history. These entire region share a common theme that defines traditional African architecture: The use of fractal scaling: Also includes Persian architecture, this age comprises of all four corners of Asia. It encompasses a wide variety of geographically and historically spread structures, each to their own details and religious deities. It is a blend of ancient and varied native traditions, with building types, forms and technologies from West and Central Asia, as well as a few in Europe. Presently, Asian interior design is a popular trend used in homes. The use of artworks, furniture, Zen, Balinese, etc. Comprises the Mesoamerican, Incan, Olmec,Maya, Aztec and Ancient North America influences in architecture, the pre-Columbian era is a period in history of the Americas before the arrival of the European colonizers in the 16th century. Pre-Columbian architecture is mostly noted for its pyramids which are the largest such structures outside of Ancient Egypt, and also The Macchu Picchu. The basic characteristics of this style of architecture were influenced by religion latin cross style churches , military castle and fortified walls and civil Manors impacts. This is the Colonial Period. Architecture was primarily made from things they found wherever they are in search of the frontier. With the rise of various European colonial empires from the 16th century onward through the early 20th century, the new stylistic trends of Europe were exported to or adopted by locations around the world, often evolving into new regional variations. This period is divided into the Baroque elaborate and over-designed , Classicism symmetry and proportion , Revivalism revival of an architectural era

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, Orientalism Imitation of Eastern Cultures , and Art Nouveau organic forms and structures. Think of old Hollywood, Silver Screen at its peak. Early Modern architecture began with a number of building styles with similar characteristics, primarily the simplification of form and the elimination of ornament, which first arose around By the s these styles had largely consolidated and been identified as the International Style. The exact characteristics and origins of modern architecture are still open to interpretation and debate. An important trigger appears to have been the maxim credited to Louis Sullivan: This statement is less self-evident than it first appears, and is a matter of confusion and controversy within the profession, particularly in regard to modern architecture. This was the time that man finally set foot on the moon, which inspired the idea of futurism to architecture as well. It composes the Regionalism sense of placelessness , Postmodern Architecture diverse and innovative aesthetics , Deconstructive Architecture fragmentation and controlled chaos. The newest addition to this period is Green Architecture, also known as Sustainable Architecture, is a general term that describes environmentally conscious design techniques in the field of architecture. Most simply, the idea of sustainability, or ecological design, is to ensure that our actions and decisions today do not inhibit the opportunities of future generations.

Perspectives from the Past: Primary Sources in Western Civilizations: From the Early Modern Era Through Contemporary Times 2nd Edition by James M. Brophy (Editor), Steven Epstein (Editor), Cat Nilan (Editor), John Robertson (Editor), Thomas Max Safley (Editor) & 2 more.

Early Modern Empires Introduction: Some readers may be surprised to learn about the wealth, thriving global trade, and dominant manufacturing production in Asia that held sway until at least the end of the 18th century. Throughout much of this era, Europe was, in contrast to Asia, an unimpressive backwater of small countries and kingdoms. The West gradually worked its way into the global economy and planted the seeds for its imperial rise and eventual dominance over most of the modern world. After , world regionsâ€"such as West Africa, East Asia, and South Americaâ€"fused together into one global trade system. For the first time in history, each region of the world now interacted with the others. For example, enslaved African labor was used in South American plantations to sell cheap sugar to Europe. Silver from Mexico bought loans for Spain, and that same silver ended up in China to buy silk or porcelain for Europeans. This was Globalization 1. Just Before the Turning Point: In the Americas, for example, the Aztecs ruled over a vast and diverse population of over 25 million people and controlled an area of , square miles Getz The Inca in South America controlled an empire that stretched miles. The empire of Mali controlled much of West Africa. Across the deserts of North Africa, caravans of up to 25, camels traded enslaved Africans and gold for Indian textiles Marks In the 15th century, empires outside Europeâ€"in China, Mexico, and the Middle Eastâ€"were also far more urbanized than Europe. Ninety-nine percent of humans throughout the world lived in rural areas, so urban living was unusual. And Europe lagged behind. Both Istanbul and Beijing, for example, had populations of around , in , whereas only , lived in Paris Frank Tenochtitlan, the capital city of the Aztec Empire in central Mexico, had a population of over , people, while fewer than , lived in London Marks China had the most impressive cities of allâ€"nine out of the ten largest cities in the world were found there In , few would have looked at the cities of the world and believed that Europe would come to dominate global trade centuries later. Europe was not even dominant on its own doorstep. The vast and diverse empire controlled much of southeastern Europe, almost all of the Middle East, and the strategically important nation of Egypt gateway to the main trade route from Europe to the Indian Ocean. The Ottoman Sultan succeeded in uniting much of the ethnically diverse Islamic world behind him by claiming the religious authority of the caliph, which designated him an heir to the prophet Mohammed. The Ottomans used the latest in military technology, enormous cannons, to decisively defeat the Europeans at the battle of Constantinople in This enormous loss of the last Christian stronghold at the doorstep of the Middle East would later lead Europeans to seek a sea route to Asia to open up the profitable spice trade. Without question, China was the most dominant country in the world in the 15th century. His Muslim faith and prestigious position in government reminds us of the ethnic and religious diversity of the vast Chinese empire. These were, by far, the largest fleets in the history of the world and would not be surpassed in size and number for many centuries. Between and alone, the Chinese built 1, ships requiring wood from as far away as miles. The largest ship was feet long and feet wide, bigger than a football field Marks In Europe, by contrast, the intimidating Spanish Armada, the largest navy in the world in â€"almost two centuries laterâ€"included only much smaller ships Frank The Chinese seemed poised to control the trade and treasure of the entire Indian Ocean. Alas for China, the emperor in favor of these expensive, exploratory, and impressive voyages died in So no more Chinese fleets sailed the Indian Ocean. How might the history of the world differed if these voyages had continued on to Europe and even the Americas? Less dramatically, but more importantly, Asia was the center of global trade in the early modern era, prompting Europeans to expend considerable time and energy to find a route to Asia. Europeans wanted to trade for Chinese silk and porcelain, Indian cotton textiles and indigo, and the spices of Southeast Asia such as cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, and pepper. Asian silk, cotton, and porcelain were the highest quality

mass-produced items in the world. Spices, for example, were only grown in the islands of Southeast Asia, and some were helpful for preserving meat in a world without refrigeration, while others were luxurious delicacies. All of these products had to travel to Europe via difficult and long land routes across the Middle East or southern Asia. This made the items extremely expensive in Europe, especially since the Europeans had nothing to trade that the Asians wanted. Even though 15th century China was much more powerful than Europe, the average European had much in common with his or her Asian counterpart. People in these three regions lived similarly rural lives and had about the same material existence. All had life expectancies of between thirty and forty years of age In Europe, South Asia, and China, peasants gave up much of their crop yield to landlords and their respective governments. Also, the entirety of Eurasia was still recovering from plagues that had swept through the continent over the last century and depopulated cities and regions. And all three regions had access to new military technology such as gunpowder and cannons. Although 15th century Asian empires had the clear lead in trade, manufacturing, productivity, market size, and overall wealth, Europeans at the time planted the seeds for their ascendency with incremental but highly significant innovations in military and sailing technology. In Europe, new military technologies eventually tipped the balance of power in favor of larger and expanding states that could afford to develop the latest war inventions and maintain standing armies. Europeans improved on Mongol cannons by making them with strong cast iron. The small kingdoms and nations of Europe were in almost constant war with each other. This pugilism became a long-term advantage of sorts because the bloody competition between many states pressured Europeans to improve on their military technology. China, on the other hand, was one large empire with one government that did not feel the constant pressure to improve military technology. Thus, trade in the Indian Ocean was peaceful; merchant ships sailed unarmed across thousands of miles. Conversely, Europeans were so accustomed to combat: Europeans came ready for battle. Similarly, while most Asian empires focused on their vast, rich inland empires and neglected their navies, Europeans began to excel in sailing and navigational technology. By the 15th century, the compass, the full-rigged ship, and the quadrant allowed Europeans to sail across the open ocean. As a result, in the s, the Portuguese kept pressing south down the coast of Africa with small but armed caravels. And, by the late 15th century, it seemed just a matter of time before a bold European would throw his fate to the winds and set off into the open seas of the Atlantic Ocean.

7: Difference Between Modern and Post-Modern | Difference Between

So, here is the Early Modern Period The above map was created using the geographic references from this era in the AP World History curriculum. Every geographic reference for this unit appears on this map.

The Cartesian and Kantian distrust of tradition for autonomous reason In addition, the 19th century can be said to add the following facets to modernity: Emergence of social science and anthropology Romanticism and Early Existentialism Naturalist approaches to art and description Evolutionary thinking in geology, biology, politics, and social sciences Beginnings of modern psychology Emancipation Defining Characteristics of Modernity There have been numerous attempts, particularly in the field of sociology, to understand what modernity is. A wide variety of terms are used to describe the society, social life, driving force, symptomatic mentality, or some other defining aspects of modernity. To an extent, it is reasonable to doubt the very possibility of a descriptive concept that can adequately capture diverse realities of societies of various historical contexts, especially non-European ones, let alone a three-stage model of social evolution from premodernity to postmodernity. As one can see above, often seemingly opposite forces such as objectivism and subjectivism, individualism and the nationalism, democratization and totalitarianism are attributed to modernity, and there are perhaps reasons to argue why each is a result of the modern world. In terms of social structure, for example, many of the defining events and characteristics listed above stem from a transition from relatively isolated local communities to a more integrated large-scale society. Understood this way, modernization might be a general, abstract process which can be found in many different parts of histories, rather than a unique event in Europe. In general, large-scale integration involves: Increased movement of goods, capital, people, and information among formerly separate areas, and increased influence that reaches beyond a local area. Increased specialization of different segments of society, such as the division of labor, and interdependency among areas. Seemingly contradictory characteristics ascribed to modernity are often different aspects of this process. For example, unique local culture is invaded and lost by the increased mobility of cultural elements, such as recipes, folktales, and hit songs, resulting in a cultural homogenization across localities, but the repertoire of available recipes and songs increases within a area because of the increased interlocal movement, resulting in a diversification within each locality. This is manifest especially in large metropolises where there are many mobile elements. Centralized bureaucracy and hierarchical organization of governments and firms grows in scale and power in an unprecedented manner, leading some to lament the stifling, cold, rationalist or totalitarian nature of modern society. Yet individuals, often as replaceable components, may be able to move in those social subsystems, creating a sense of liberty, dynamic competition and individualism for others. At the same time, however, such an understanding of modernity is certainly not satisfactory to many, because it fails to explain the global influence of West European and American societies since the Renaissance. What has made Western Europe so special? There have been two major answers to this question. First, an internal factor is that only in Europe, through the Renaissance humanists and early modern philosophers and scientists, rational thinking came to replace many intellectual activities that had been under heavy influence of convention, superstition, and religion. This line of answer is most frequently associated with Max Weber, a sociologist who is known to have pursued the answer to the above question. Second, an external factor is that colonization, starting as early as the Age of Discovery, created exploitative relations between European countries and their colonies. It is also notable that such commonly-observed features of many modern societies as the nuclear family, slavery, gender roles, and nation states do not necessarily fit well with the idea of rational social organization in which components such as people are treated equally. While many of these features have been dissolving, histories seem to suggest those features may not be mere exceptions to the essential characteristics of modernization, but necessary parts of it. Modernity as Hope, Modernity as Doom Modernization brought a series of seemingly indisputable benefits to people. Lower infant mortality rate, decreased death from starvation, eradication of some of the fatal diseases,

more equal treatment of people with different backgrounds and incomes, and so on. To some, this is an indication of the potential of modernity, perhaps yet to be fully realized. In general, rational, scientific approach to problems and the pursuit of economic wealth seems still to many a reasonable way of understanding good social development. At the same time, there are a number of dark sides of modernity pointed out by sociologists and others. Technological development occurred not only in the medical and agricultural fields, but also in the military. The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II, and the following nuclear arms race in the post-war era, are considered by some as symbols of the danger of technologies that humans may or may not be able to handle wisely. Environmental problems comprise another category in the dark side of modernity. Pollution is perhaps the least controversial of these, but one may include decreasing biodiversity and climate change as results of development. The development of biotechnology and genetic engineering are creating what some consider sources of unknown risks. Besides these obvious incidents, many critics point out psychological and moral hazards of modern life - alienation, feeling of rootlessness, loss of strong bonds and common values, hedonism, disenchantment of the world, and so on. Anyone who wants to see the full article may go to: The modern self searches for personal therapy that only results in the subjective experience of well-being. The true, the good, and the beautiful are undiscoverable, so they are judged as not applicable to human experience. The modern self has moved from an emphasis on redemption of character to liberation from social inhibitions. Identity is self-constructed through self-consumption of products of desire. Such claims about identity and truth call for a technical mastery of the environment, as well as a division between the public and private spheres of reality. Adapted from Gay, Craig M. The Way of the Modern World: The uniqueness of the individual represents his or her essential reality. Individuals are or ought to be free. Individuals are responsible for their own actions, but only for their own actions. Individuals possess certain rights over and against collectives. Individuals are ultimately responsible for creating themselves. Liberation and Loneliness," Partisan Review 52 It is an image of Christ. I have chosen to include it here because it represents a very Romantic notion of Christ, one who is a self-actualized hero. Christ projects himself by force of will outside of his circumstances. By the power of his imagination he overcomes the wounding he receives in his hands. In this sense, Ordet is emblematic of the false solutions that the modern self is left with.

8: History of Early Modern Europe | Essential Humanities

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Ancient Art Art is the product of human expression. In human history, art has been used as a documentation and expression of life in a particular period of time. Art records not only the lifestyle of a certain period or people, but also the personalities that shaped history. Modern and ancient art are two classifications of art and, very loosely, human history. Both periods have distinct characteristics that help identify human perceptions and lives in their respective times. Ancient art, as its name implies, is the art produced during the ancient times. This particular art period ranges from the Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages. Ancient art was produced by early humans, ancient civilizations, and early Christian societies. Ancient art can be described and is often used as an historical archive. Artistic products of the period reveal historic events and lifestyles of early human societies. Ancient art has no uniformity and no worldwide approach, appeal, or effect. Ancient Egyptian Art The emphasis of ancient art is on history, and it is influenced by the distinct cultures of its origin, religion , and political climate. Ancient art is also characterized as a stiff, direct, and frank representation of life. On the other hand, modern art is the direct opposite of ancient art. The dawn of modern art is debatable, although some suggest it took place in During this timeframe, there were two World Wars. Modern art is the result of questioning, opposing, or abandoning the traditional ideas, subjects, and techniques of expression. It focuses on the changing times and perceptions, experimentation, new perspectives, and fresh ideas about the world and the function of art. Additionally, modern art tends to be more expressive and supported or influenced by the general population. Modern art also formed art movements including surrealism, Fauvism, expressionism, cubism, and Dadaism. Unlike ancient art, modern art can be produced by any person from any country. It is not unique to any culture or society; it has worldwide and global appeal. Ancient and modern art refers to two distinct art periods that reflect a particular period of history and human lifestyle. Both art periods have their own characteristics and means of expressing human lifestyle in that period. The period of Ancient art ranges from the Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages. Ancient art reflects the particular culture, religion, politics , and lifestyle of its place of origin. Ancient civilizations produced works of art that are identifiable to their distinct cultures. Meanwhile, modern art reflects the same elements on a global scale. It began in the 19th century and covers the two World Wars. Modern art is more expressive and less formal than ancient art. It questions or rejects the traditional means, treatment, or mindset of creating art. On the other hand, ancient art was impersonal and conformed to a certain society or society as a whole. There are ancient art forms that were created for a certain purpose, either for ceremonial purposes or as a valuable piece that later served as an historical artifact. Modern art is often used as a means of self-expression. Modern art includes Cubism, surrealism, Dadaism, impressionism, expressionism, art nouveau, art deco, surrealism, cubism, pop art, and many other art movements. In contrast, ancient art does not have art movements. If you like this article or our site. Please spread the word.

9: Early modern period - Wikipedia

And "modern" recalls the early- and midth-century architecture embodying the ideals of the machine age: an absence of ornament, structures of steel or concrete, large expanses of glass, a whitewash (usually stucco over brick) or another minimal exterior expression, and open floor plans.

Early Modern Crime and Punishment Movie on at First, this was a time of increasing wealth but also of increasing poverty for different groups of people. Second, rich landowners wanted a bigger say in the way the country was being run and had a growing influence on the making of laws. Consequently, there were tougher laws for crimes against property. Third, England became a Protestant country and this caused much conflict and confusion- having the wrong religious beliefs could lead to execution. As a result, tougher laws emerged dealing with crimes against the royal and Church authority. This subsequently had a big effect on crimes, punishments, trials and policing. The theft of food, money or low value belongings remained the most common crimes. No police force existed and there was a continued belief that savage, terrifying corporal and capital punishments deterred people from committing crime. However, there were also some important changes in the period The amount of crime seems to have gone up during the s and early s. There was an increased fear of crime. By the late s, there is evidence that crime was actually falling. However, most people continued to believe that crime was rising rapidly. In the s, even minor crimes could result in execution as punishments became even harsher. The number of crimes carrying the death penalty capital punishment was greatly increased. Vagabondage Who were vagabonds? Some vagabonds were demobilised soldiers no longer needed in the army after wars ended. No doubt others were hardened criminals, and there is some evidence that pickpockets, a relatively skilled group of criminals, did tend to move about. However, the great majority of vagabonds were unemployed people looking for work wherever they could find it. Why did people become vagabonds? The biggest problem facing those looking for work in this period was the steadily rising population. Simply put, an increased population meant more people with not enough work to go round. The result was rising unemployment. In medieval England people had not needed, or had not been very free, to move around from place to place. However, by the s, unemployment was forcing people to travel beyond the local area to look for work. In normal years vagrancy was not a big problem. The city with the greatest number of vagrants was London. It was the only large town in England during this period and so many people thought that they might find work there. For some, it also offered better opportunities for crime. Even so, in the London Bridewell an early example of a House of Correction only dealt with 69 vagabonds. However, periods of hardship could lead to a growth in the number of vagrants. In the s, following a series of bad harvests, the number of vagabonds increased considerably. The late s were years of even greater poverty with wages at their lowest point since the year It was not surprising that by the number of vagabonds in London had swollen to In Salisbury they dealt with 20 or less. However, in these towns were forced to deal with 67 and 98 cases of vagabondage respectively. Witchcraft During the Early Modern Period people believed in the existence of witches and their power to cause harm to others. Punishments became harsher for witches in this period. Instead of being tried in more lenient church courts they were now tried in ordinary courts which gave out more severe punishments. Witchcraft was viewed and punished more seriously by the authorities for a number of reasons: Economic problems in the late 16th Century. This increased tensions within small communities. Crop failures and the death of livestock was blamed on witchcraft and evil spirits rather than bad luck, disease or bad weather. Fear of vagabonds made wealthy people more suspicious of the poor- many accusations of witchcraft were made by rich people against poor people. He treated witchcraft as a crime against the king and the state, not just a religious crime. James was an enthusiastic witch hunter and this book encouraged people to hunt witches and gave instructions on how to conduct witch trials. Because of the Gunpowder Plot, James was fearful for his life and there was still great religious unrest in the country from the Reformation, this motivated his attitude towards witchcraft. However, his ideas had great influence on wider

belief of witchcraft, influencing social attitudes at large. Hopkins created a panic in the east of England which led to approximately people being investigated for crimes against witchcraft- of these individuals were executed by hanging. Hopkins interrogated suspects in a number of ways to gain a confession. He would restrict their food to a starvation diet of bread and water and deprive the accused of sleep. He would also examine the individual for any physical evidence of being a witch, a mole or birthmark could be used as evidence of guilt. For Hopkins a full confession had to include the names of other witches. Attitudes to women Not all people accused of witchcraft were women- some men were also accused- but overwhelmingly it was women faced witchcraft accusations. By law women were viewed as the property of either her father or husband. Therefore, widows or spinsters were treated with suspicion as they did not conform to societal norms. Religious attitudes towards women also influenced opinions, as the church believed that women were more susceptible to the temptations of the devil. Decline in accusations of witchcraft The Enlightenment was a philosophical movement in the 17th and 18th centuries. It focused on using reason and logic to question ideas that had previously been taken for granted. This more logical and scientific approach meant that more evidence was demanded in courts to prove the guilt or innocence of someone accused of witchcraft. Witchcraft started to be treated as a superstitious idea rather than a crime. However, wider public attitudes were slower to change with some rural communities continuing to believe in the existence of witches. The last recorded execution of witchcraft in England was in Heresy The 16th Century was one of great religious upheaval in Europe. A German priest called Martin Luther protested against the teachings of the Catholic Church, his followers became known as Protestants. Such a divide existed within the English royal family, with siblings, wives and children following different religions. It was crucial to these leaders that their subjects followed their religious lead. The religious changes in this period show just how powerful the monarch was at this time. The monarch could change the definition of what constituted a crime, and so a change in ruler could make the religious activities of Catholics or Protestants a criminal offence. Crimes against religion were dealt with in two different ways: Heresy was seen as a crime against the Church and an offence against God. Those committing heresy were seen to be dangerous because they could persuade others to follow them in false belief. Heretics were punished by being burnt at the stake- the person was tied to a wooden post while a fire was lit beneath them. They would die from the fumes in the smoke or the shock from the burns to their body. Treason was a challenge to the authority of the monarch. Those committing treason were punished i n a number of ways depending on social status. For nobles, they would have been beheaded. Whilst ordinary peasants or laymen could be condemned to death by hanging or be hung, drawn and quartered.

V. 2. FROM EARLY MODERN ERA THROUGH CONTEMPORARY TIMES. pdf

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