

Turning Points Thematic Essay

Turning Point: Protestant Reformation

- Description of Event:
 - A reform movement led by Martin Luther (a German Monk)
 - Attempt by Luther to **reform** the Catholic Church of **corrupt** practices.
 - Luther is **Excommunicated** and forms a separate **sect** of Christianity.

Events Leading Up to Event

- Church CORRUPTION
 - Dishonest priests, too wealthy
- INDULGENCES
 - Sold by the Church to make \$\$ (Johann Tetzel)
- 95 THESES
 - Luther writes 95 things he would like the church to reform...Spark of Reformation
- Luther supported by POOR, PRINCES AND MERCHANTS
- PRINTING PRESS
 - Spreads reformation ideas quickly around Europe

How it Changed History

- End of Religious Unity in Europe
 - (Catholics/Protestants) → Religious Tension
 - Religious Wars (Ireland)
- Decreased Power of Pope
- Increased Power of Kings (King Henry-Eng)
- Catholic Counter Reformation: Council of Trent
 - Jesuits=Catholic Missionaries (Spread Christ-America)
 - Inquisition= Attempt to Rid Europe of Protestants

Turning Point: Discovery of Americas

(AKA-Columbian Exchange/Exploration/Encounter)

- Description:
 - Columbus Discovers the Americas – 15th Cent.
 - Searching for All Water Route to India (Spice Trade)
 - Europeans quickly conquer Natives (Aztec/Inca)
 - Establish Columbian Exchange and Triangle Trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas

Events Leading up to TP

- Age of Exploration – New technology allows Europeans to Explore the World
- Superior Technology – Allows the Euros to easily conquer Natives (Conquistadors)
- Europeans desire Gold, God and Glory

How it Changed History

- Columbian Exchange: Global Transfer of Goods/Ideas b/w Europe and “New World”
 - New Foods (potato) to Europe Improves Diet
 - Disease (smallpox) to New World – Kills Millions
- Triangle Trade
 - Raw Materials to Europe from new World
 - Slaves to Americas from Africa (Middle Passage)
 - Guns/Finished Goods to Africa from Europe
- Mercantilism
 - Colony exists to benefit Mother Country (Raw Materials/Markets)
- Encomienda (Rigid Class Structure in New World)
 - Based on Birth/Blood, Provides Native/Slave Labor for Europeans
 - Similar to Caste System in India, Feudal System in Europe

Turning Point: Russian Revolution

- Description: Poor Russian Peasants lead a Revolution against Czarist Rule in Russia
 - (Autocracy) or Absolute Monarchy is overthrown by a violent revolution led by BOLSHEVIKS
 - V.I. Lenin(leader) demands “PEACE, LAND, BREAD”
 - Russia becomes Communist Soviet Union

Events Leading Up to TP

- GFMNP: Government of Russia Failed to Meet the Needs of the People in Russia.
- Czarist Rule – Leaders live in wealth, Everyone else in Poverty
- WWI – Disaster for Russia, Millions Die/Starve, Not Enough Weapons/Supplies, Stuck on “Eastern Front”

How it Changed History

- Russia Pulls out of WWI
- V.I. Lenin and Bolshevik Party Comes to Power
- Russia is broken up into SOVIETS
- Russia is forced into a civil war between nationalists and communists
- Stalin becomes leader of the COMMUNISTS
- Soviet Union becomes 1st Communist Power
- Leads to Cold War

Turning Point: Industrial Revolution

- Description: An economic revolution in which Europe began a Factory System and Large Scale Manufacturing.
 - Begins in England: Capital, Stability, Harbors, Resources (Coal/Iron)
 - Capitalism

Events Leading Up to TP

- Agricultural Revolution led to Surplus
 - New fertilizers and tools
- New Inventions: Flying Shuttle, Water Frame, Steam Engine
- Commercial Revolution: Development of capitalist economic system, Joint Stock Companies
- Mercantilism brings large quantities of raw materials into Europe

How it Changed History

- Positive Impacts
 - Worker Conditions Improve
 - Factory Act of 1833
 - Child Labor Laws
 - Suffrage
 - Better Transportation
 - Social Mobility Increased
 - Increased Trade/Interaction/Cultural Diffusion
- Negative Impacts
 - Gap between rich and poor (CLASS TENSION)
 - Poor working conditions – SADLER REPORT
 - Pollution
 - Poverty
 - Conflicts between Nations
- **LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNISM**
 - A response to poor conditions experienced by the PROLETARIAT (Working Class) to overthrow the BOURGEOISIE (Owners of Means of Production)

Nationalist Leaders

- Leader: Mohandas Gandhi
- Nation: India

- Leader: Emperor Meiji
- Nation: Japan

Mohandas Gandhi/India

Ideas AND Methods:

Nationalism – Pride and love in one's country

Self Determination – Desire to be free of imperial rule, Rule your own nation.

Civil Disobedience – Refusal to Obey Unjust Laws

Non-Violent Protest – Desire to achieve goals without the use of violence

Hunger Strike – Gandhi Fasts (Doesn't Eat) to end violence between Hindus/Muslims

Salt March – Gandhi leads followers on a March to Indian ocean to make Salt. Protest against British Taxes on Salt

Homespun Movement – Gandhi encourages Indians to make their own clothing/textiles to avoid supporting British Industries.

Impact on their people and nation

- Gandhi Achieves Indian Independence from British Colonial Rule.
- India is partitioned into India for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims.
- India struggles to overcome the negative aspects of Colonial Rule. Cash crop economy doesn't meet the needs of the people – need for GREEN REVOLUTION.

Emperor Meiji/Japan

Ideas and Methods:

Modernization – The Desire to become modern and technologically advanced.

Westernization – Process of become more like the Industrialized West (Western Europe)

Imperialism – Process by which a stronger country takes over a weaker country.

Industrialization – Process by which a country builds up industries and develops a factory system.

- Creates transportation network
- Reforms banking, government, social classes

Impact on the People and Nation

- Japan becomes a modern industrial nation
- Industrialization creates a need for Raw Materials → Japanese Imperialism
- Japan invades Manchuria, Korea and China
- Advanced transportation and communication systems.
- Westernizes so they KEEP OUT THE WEST
- Imperialism (Military Aggression) gets Japan involved in WWII