

**COURSE OUTLINE**

**Periodization 1:**

**Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)**

- Unit 1: River Valley & Classical Civilizations
- Unit 2: Greece & Rome

**Periodization 2:**

**Post-Classical Era (600-1450)**

- Unit 3: Islam & Africa
- Unit 4: Byzantine Empire & the Middle Ages
- Unit 5: Americas, China, & the Mongols

**Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)**

- Unit 6: The Renaissance & Protestant Reformation
- **Unit 7: Exploration & Scientific Revolution**

**Periodization 4:**

**Early Modern Era (1750-1914)**

- Unit 8: The Middle East, Japan, & China
- Unit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, & Napoleon
- Unit 10: Industrial Revolution & Imperialism

**Periodization 5:**

**The World at War (1914-1945)**

- Unit 11: World War I & the Russian Revolution
- Unit 12: World War II

**Periodization 6:**

**Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1945-Present)**

- Unit 13: The Cold War
- Unit 14: Decolonization & Globalization

**World History Organizer**

**Unit 7: The Age of Absolute Monarchs, Exploration and the Scientific Revolution**

**The Big Picture:**

The increase in trade during the Renaissance led to an Age of Exploration. During this era of discovery, European explorers searched for new trade routes to Asia, new people to convert to Christianity, and new lands to conquer in the name of their kings. Exploration led to European colonies in America and Asia, stimulated global trade patterns (especially across the Atlantic Ocean), and destroyed native cultures in America and Africa. Wealth from exploration along with the end of feudalism, led to the rise of powerful kings. Absolute monarchs Louis XIV and Peter the Great transformed France and Russia. Elizabeth I worked with Parliament to rule England as a constitutional monarch. New discoveries during the Renaissance and Age of Exploration led many people to question previously held beliefs. As a result, a Scientific Revolution began during which new discoveries were made about the orbits of planets, the physical world, and the human body. Beginning in 1450, Europe experienced the beginning of an era of incredible changes including the Renaissance, Reformation, Age of Exploration, Age of Absolutism, and Scientific Revolution. These changes led to the “rise” of Western Europe. By 1750, Europeans had begun their dominance of many parts of the globe.

| Unit Pacing:                             | BELLWORK<br>(Answer Qs on Back) | Key Terms and Phrases:         |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1/5 – The Protestant Reformation         | 1/5– 19.1                       | 1. Age of Exploration          | 15. Absolute Monarchy                 |
| 1/6 – The Counter (Catholic) Reformation | 1/6– 20.1 & 20.2                | 2. “Gold, Glory, God”          | 16. Louis XIV (France)                |
| 1/7– Reasons for Exploration             | 1/7 –20.3                       | 3. Astrolabe, compass, caravel | 17. Czar Peter the Great (Russia)     |
| 1/8 – Conquest of Exploration            | 1/8– 20.4                       | 4. Prince Henry of Portugal    | 18. Westernization                    |
| 1/11 – Impact of Exploration             | 1/11– 21.1 & 21.2               | 5. Vasco da Gama               | 19. Constitutional (Limited) Monarchy |
| 1/12– Impact of Exploration              | 1/12– 21.4 & 21.5               | 6. Christopher Columbus        | 20. Magna Carta                       |
| 1/13– Rise of Absolute Monarchs          | 1/13– 22.1                      | 7. Ferdinand Magellan          | 21. Parliament                        |
| 1/14– Compare Louis, Peter & Elizabeth   | 1/14– Complete Unit 6 Organizer | 8. James Cook                  | 22. Elizabeth I (England)             |
| 1/15– The Scientific Revolution          |                                 | 9. Samuel de Champlain         | 23. Scientific Revolution             |
| 1/19– Periodization Review               |                                 | 10. Columbian Exchange         | 24. Nicolaus Copernicus               |
| 1/20– Unit 7 Review                      |                                 | 11. Conquistadors              | 25. Galileo Galilei                   |
| 1/21– <b>Unit 7 Test</b>                 |                                 | 12. Mercantilism               | 26. Johannes Kepler                   |
|  |                                 | 13. Triangular Trade           | 27. Isaac Newton                      |
|  |                                 | 14. Middle Passage             | 28. Scientific Method                 |

**Essential Questions:**

1. What were the causes and effects of European exploration?
2. What were the accomplishments of each of the following European monarchs: (a) Queen Elizabeth in England, (b) Louis XIV in France, and (c) Peter the Great in Russia?
3. How did each person change scientific ideas? (a) Copernicus, (b) Galileo, (c) Kepler, and (d) Newton

**AKS**

- AKS 38f
- AKS 39a-c
- AKS 42a
- AKS 42b

## Unit 7 Reading Guide—The Age of Exploration, Absolute Monarchs and the Scientific Revolution

Go to [www.classzone.com/cz/books/wh\\_survey05/book\\_home.htm](http://www.classzone.com/cz/books/wh_survey05/book_home.htm), click “Activity Center” and find the “Audio Downloads” link to listen to each chapter. After reading the chapters, go to “Review Center” and take the “Chapter Quizzes” and look at the “Flip Cards” to review the content from the book.

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### **Chapter 19, Section 1**

1. What were the two main reasons for European exploration?
  2. What role did Prince Henry of Portugal play in the Age of Exploration? What role did Vasco da Gama play?
  3. How did Spain and Portugal solve their differences over claims to new lands?
  4. How did the Dutch and English become Indian Ocean trading powers?
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### **Chapter 20, Section 1**

1. How did Columbus’ voyages give Europeans new knowledge of the world?
2. Name three ways Cortez, Pizarro, and other Spanish conquistadors impacted America?
3. What challenges to their power did the Spanish face?

### **Chapter 20, Section 2**

1. What areas of North America were part of New France? What was the main economic activity of New France?
  2. Name two differences between the English colonies in Virginia and Massachusetts
  3. What was the impact of the French and Indian War?
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### **Chapter 20, Section 3**

1. Why were African slaves brought to the Americas?
  2. What was the triangular trade?
  3. What was the middle passage?
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### **Chapter 20, Section 4**

1. What did the Columbia Exchange take from the Americas, and what did it introduce?
  2. What is capitalism? How did capitalism help encourage voyages of exploration?
  3. What is mercantilism? Why were colonies important to European mercantilism?
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### **Chapter 21, Section 1**

1. How did Philip II transform Spain into a superpower? Why did Spain lose its power?
2. Give two reasons for the success of the Dutch in trading
3. What is an absolute monarch? How did “divine right” encourage absolutism?

### **Chapter 21, Section 2**

1. How did the monarchy of France grow stronger?
  2. How did Louis XIV make sure he kept is power in France?
  3. How did Louis XIV improve France? How did he bring disaster to France?
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### **Chapter 21, Section 4**

1. What good and bad did Ivan the Terrible bring to Russia?
2. Name three ways Peter the Great’s visit to Western Europe transformed Russia
3. How did Peter the Great increase his power?

### **Chapter 21, Section 5**

1. What is a constitutional monarchy? How was this different from the monarchy of Spain, France, and Russia?
  2. In what ways were the causes of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution similar?
  3. What was the result of the Civil War? What was the result of the Glorious Revolution?
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### **Chapter 22, Section 1**

1. What was the Scientific Revolution?
  2. How did Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton each change peoples’ understanding of the universe?
  3. How did the science of medicine change during the Scientific Revolution?
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