

Humanism and other Renaissance ideas that began in Italy gradually spread to western and northern Europe towards the end of the _____. Two views of religion existed in the western worldview of the time: one believed that individuals should follow the rules, rituals and _____ of the _____. The other view states that individuals should question and respond to the _____ personally. Many wanted reforms but didn't want to break from the catholic church, this became the basis of the _____. As people became more _____ there was less need for clergy to interpret the Bible. The Renaissance began with most Europeans practicing one common religious belief, _____, tied through a common language of _____. However, by the end of the Renaissance, Europe was a patchwork of differing _____ religions. The fight for religious freedom created a sense of solidarity, common identity among people that influenced the formation of _____.

(p. 90)

(p. 93)

Towards the end of the Renaissance, small political units joined together to form larger states or countries. Some reasons are that societies became more _____. They began to recognize common elements as _____, religion and beliefs. Kings would eventually gain control of the noble's lands because of _____ soldiers. Inventions of the _____ helped create books and national identities. _____ of new lands led to a sense of national identity. (94)

By the Renaissance, _____ traded with people beyond their borders for thousands of years. _____ gained power in Italy and they worked to expand their control of the Mediterranean. In Europe, the _____ system declined and larger states under control of the _____ who wanted wealth that came from trade with the east. This competition spurred new trade routes which would lead to the Age of _____, sometimes called the Age of _____. European expansionism would spread the western worldview to all inhabited continents of the world. Europe needed to find new trade routes because the _____ Road did not meet the demands of the European markets. They also wanted to rid them selves of the "_____ " and deal directly with the merchants. _____ was a new way of thinking that encouraged individuals to question and to explore their ideas, lives and worlds. Technological advances in _____, navigations and ship-building meant they could explore further. The _____ was brought from China to Europe in the 12th century. (98)

As Portugal, France, Spain and England became more powerful united countries, many factors set them up to become the leading players in the Age of Exploration:

- Each had an _____ coastline.
- The monarchs of these countries financed overseas explorations, hoping to establish independent connections with the Far East.
- The new ship designs, navigational tools and navigational information.

New values favoring _____ and exploration increased _____ and accumulation of wealth fueled a race for new trade routes. (103)

Greek, Roman, Islamic and other historical empires expanded their territories to protect their original home areas, but also to exert control over more and more land and its _____. During the Age of Discovery, European nations reached lands and societies previously unknown. They soon recognized the _____ these lands could provide. In time, countries like Spain and Britain, had built so many colonies that they had their own empire. It was natural progression that policies of expansionism would lead to _____ which was built on the desire to increase their _____ and _____.

(109)

European discovery and colonization of lands around the world has traditionally been recorded from the _____ perspective. Areas in _____, _____ and North and South America were called new lands even though people had been living there for years. Europe's imperialist nations thought they had the right to control their colonies, based on a belief of _____ and political superiority. They believed they had a right to _____ exploit both the people and resources discovered. The belief that Europe's culture was superior is also called, _____.

(110)

European exploration, discovery and _____ led to the redistribution of plants and animals around the world and had beneficial and destructive effects on the populations and ecosystems in all worlds. The exchange of products affected economies and changed _____ ways of life of people all around the world. The exchange of _____ had perhaps the greatest impact on _____ societies of the Americas. The diseases had a devastating affect on local populations because they lacked the _____ to the diseases. In some cases whole cultures were destroyed.

(112)

Although the European Worldviews led them consider their way of life to be superior to other cultures. They were impressed with North American indigenous people's ways of life such as their personal _____, their ideas about leadership and consensus _____ as well as their lack of emphasis on individual property _____.

The economy of most European countries ended up being thrown into turmoil by the wealth flowing in from the _____. As more gold and silver came into Europe it's buying power became less. As a result, _____ occurred across Europe. More money was needed to purchase everyday goods. The prices rose and resulted in hardship for the common people.

(114)