



LIFE·PAC®

History & Geography



Alpha Omega Publications®

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 608

MODERN NATIONS I: WESTERN EUROPE

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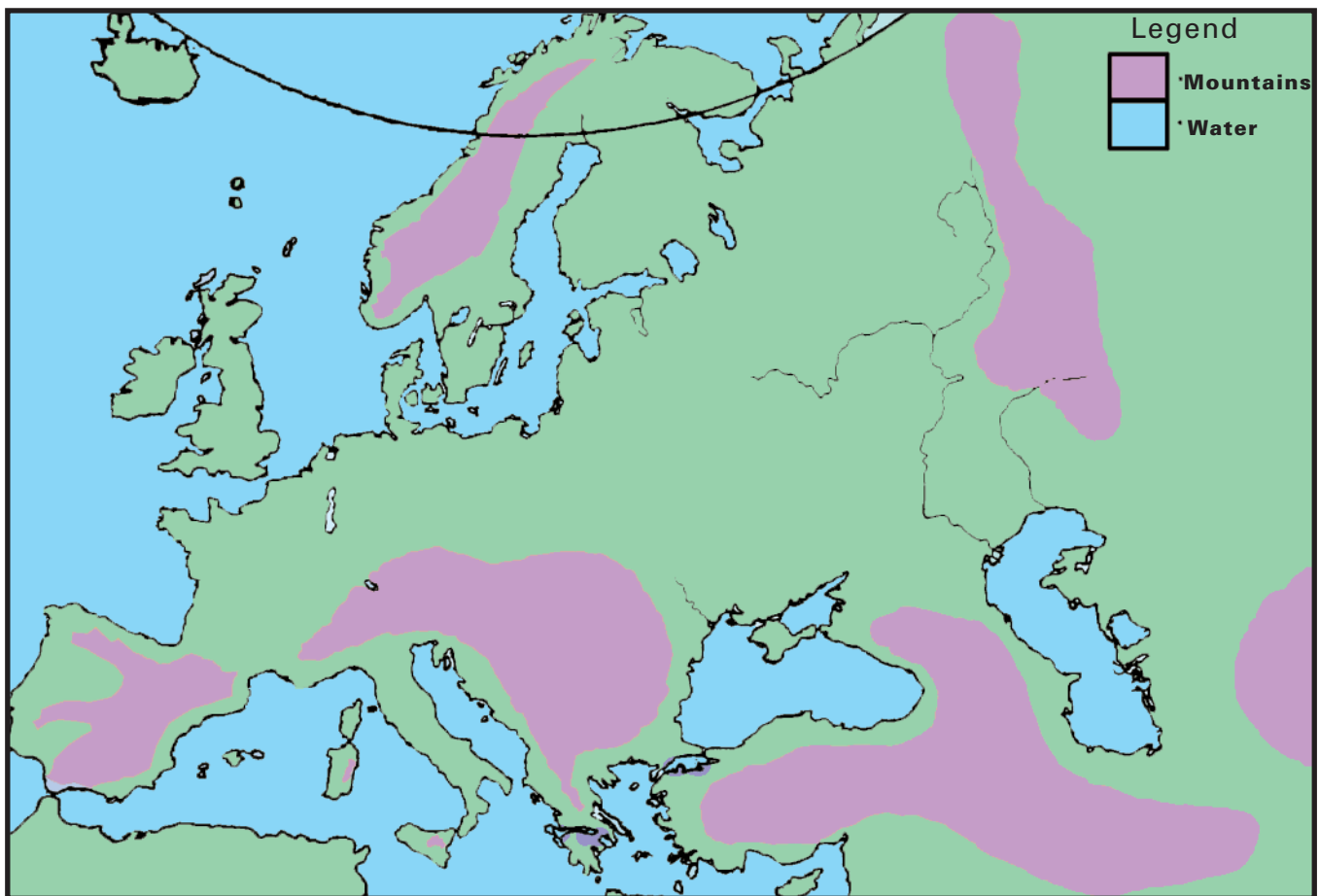
MODERN NATIONS I: WESTERN EUROPE

By the end of the thirteenth century, wealthy merchants all over Western Europe had bought great portions of land. These lands once were parts of feudal manors. On them the merchants built large city-states, which they ruled. City life, not rural, became the center of human activity. Busy commerce developed between the cities. You learned about these things in an earlier LIFEPAK®. In this LIFEPAK you will follow events that happened in Western European countries from the time called the Middle Ages until the present time. By the end of the thirteenth century, boundaries of the countries of Europe were defined. Strong national feelings grew. Explorers sailed out in the name of their home countries and conquered lands across the oceans.

At the same time banks were established for the exchange of money. The largest of these became the Medici Bank in Florence, Italy.

Italy is situated between the Near East, on the one hand, and Western Europe on the other. During the early centuries of the Middle Ages, brisk trading with both markets made Italy a rich country. Many people had time to be interested in art and science. A new spirit of wanting to learn came to Italy. A spirit of wanting to be free spread slowly into the whole continent of Europe.

In this period, the Roman Catholic Church lost some of its supremacy. People began to hope God could touch them as individual persons.



Map 1

You will learn in this LIFE PAC about the Protestant Reformation. Most probably you will begin to know God better yourself.

The study of the Industrial Revolution should help you to appreciate the growth of huge cities. Mass production of goods began as a result of the Industrial Revolution. What happened in the twentieth century would not have been possible without mass production.

Today we live in the "Age of Unrest." Starting in the early 1900s, this time has been marked by two world wars and by money problems. People in some countries lost freedoms they had worked hard to get. This study will help you to understand the need to follow Jesus' teachings carefully.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC.

When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Name at least three areas in which awakening took place in Western Europe during the Renaissance.
2. Tell how a person of Protestant faith seeks God.
3. Describe three inventions that revolutionized the textile industry in England.
4. Name at least three reasons why England was the most involved of all the Western European countries in the Industrial Revolution.
5. State the starting dates and at least two other facts each about World War I and World War II.
6. Describe the Berlin tragedy.

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

accelerate (ak sel' u rāt). Increase speed.

adhere (ad hir'). Stick fast.

affable (af' u bul). Easy to approach; courteous.

alliance (a lī' uns). State of being joined together.

apex (ā' peks). The highest point of anything.

architecture (är' ku tek' chur). The designing and drawing of buildings.

blockade (block ād'). Barring entrance or exit to a place.

classical (klas' u kul). Relating in some way to the classics.

classics (klas' iks). Creations of enduring value; perfect specimens, especially speaking of literature.

clergy (kler' jē). Priests, ministers.

communism (kom' yu niz um). Political system that advocates state ownership of land and property

corrupt (ku rupt'). Becomes or makes impure, tainted, or injured.

dictatorship (dik tā' tur ship). Power to give orders that must be obeyed.

diplomacy (di plō' mu sē). Practice of discussing terms between nations.

dogma (dog' ma). Formally stated principles of faith taught by the church.

era (ē' rä). A period of time; a stage of history.

etcher (ech' ér). One who engraves on metal, glass, or the like, by means of acid.

extermination (ex stēr mu nā' shun). Complete destruction.

fascism (fash' iz um). A strongly nationalistic political theory in favor of government control of industry and labor.

Fascist (fash' ist). A person who favors and supports fascism.

indulgences (in dul' jun suz). In the Roman Catholic Church the remission of the punishment still due after the guilt of a sin has been forgiven.

manse (mans). The house assigned to or occupied by a minister.

mural (myūr' ul). Pertaining to a wall, as a painting on a wall.

national socialism (nash' u nul sō' shu liz um). The doctrines of the Nazis, including totalitarian government and state control of industry but opposition to communism.

penitential deeds (pen' u ten' shul deedz). In the Roman Catholic Church, acts performed to show one is sorry for a sin.

perceive (pēr sēv'). To apprehend with the mind; understand.

perspective (pēr spek' tiv). Relative distance and positions as seen by the eye.

psychological (sī kō loj' u kul). Of or belonging to the mind or to psychology.

psychology (sī kol' u jē). The science and study of the mind.

realistic (rē' u lis' tik). True to life.

shuttle (shut' ul). To move back and forth.

sociology (sō shē ol' u jē). The science and study of human groups or society.

spindle (spin' dul). A device that spins as it turns, especially used for spinning thread.

spire (spīr). A slender, tapering stalk or steeple of a church.

strategy (strat' u jē). Large-scale military planning.

tactics (tak' tiks). The science or art of moving troops or ships in action.

textile (teks' tul). Of or having to do with weaving; cloth.

theologian (thē' ō lō' jun). One who studies God.

trustworthy (trust' wēr thē). Reliable; deserving confidence.

unification (yu ni fi cā' shun). To form into a whole.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFE PAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /a/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

I. THE RENAISSANCE

The word *Renaissance* means rebirth. Renaissance is used to indicate a time of renewal or revival. Many scholars of the early fourteenth century thought that, in order to come out of darkness, the world had to return to the bright days of Rome and Greece. They wanted the **Classical** Age to be reborn. However, they did not entirely return to something old. When an interest in education was revived, men were also awakened to new ways of thinking and doing. The Renaissance saw an awakening in the arts and **architecture**, exploration, religion, and other fields.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Name at least three areas in which awakening took place in Western Europe during the Renaissance.
2. Tell how a person of Protestant faith seeks God.

Restudy these words.

architecture
classical
classics
clergy
corrupt
dogma
era

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indulgences
mural
penitential deeds
perceive
perspective

psychology
realistic
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spire
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trustworthy