

• • ATTAINMENT'S • •

Explore  
**WORLD**  
HISTORY

**By Abby Davies MS, BA, Kurt Wessler, and Don Bastian**

Graphic Design by Josh Eacret, Heidi Lobraco, and Deidre DeForest  
Video Direction by Jeff Schultz and Ehren Schultz  
Motion Graphics by Connie Beckham and Cole Steiner  
Captioning by Larry Callahan

An Attainment Company Publication  
©2023 by Attainment Company, Inc. All rights reserved.  
Printed in the United States of America.  
ISBN: 978-1-64856-199-3



P.O. Box 930160, Verona, Wisconsin 53593-0160 USA  
1-800-327-4269  
[www.AttainmentCompany.com](http://www.AttainmentCompany.com)

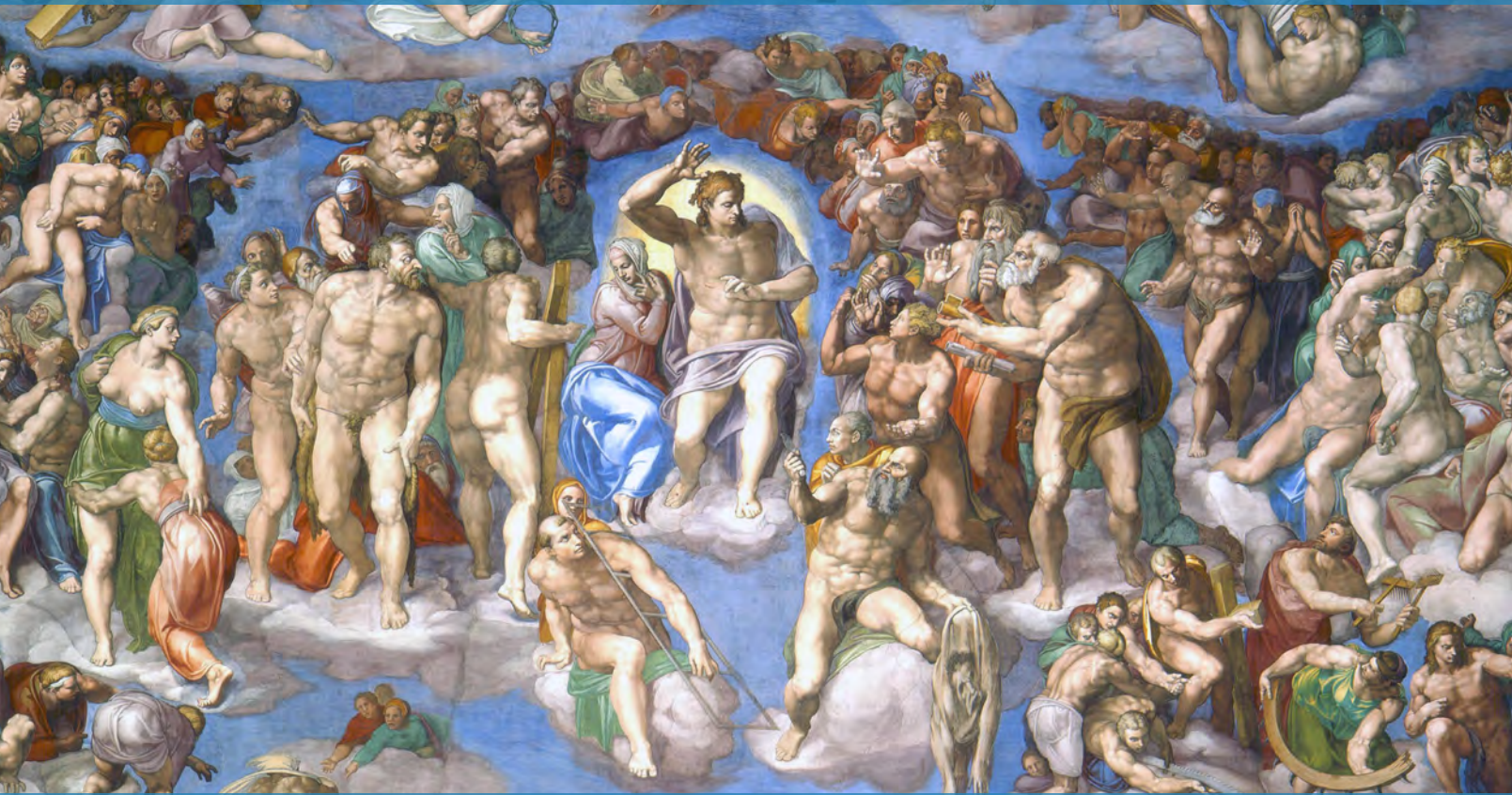
*All brand names and product names used in this publication are trade names, service marks, trademarks, or registered trademarks of their respective owners.*



# CONTENTS

<b>UNIT 1</b> Early Humans & Early Civilizations .....	5
<b>CHAPTER 1</b> Early Humans .....	7
<b>CHAPTER 2</b> Early Civilizations.....	25
<b>UNIT 2</b> Classical Empires.....	43
<b>CHAPTER 3</b> Classical Empires Part 1: Europe & The Middle East .....	45
<b>CHAPTER 4</b> Classical Empires Part 2: Asia & The Americas .....	63
<b>UNIT 3</b> The Middle Ages .....	81
<b>CHAPTER 5</b> The Medieval Period Part 1: Europe & Asia.....	83
<b>CHAPTER 6</b> The Medieval Period Part 2: Africa & The Americas .....	101
<b>UNIT 4</b> Themes of History.....	119
<b>CHAPTER 7</b> Themes of History Part 1.....	121
<b>CHAPTER 8</b> Themes of History Part 2 .....	139
<b>UNIT 5</b> The Early Modern Period .....	157
<b>CHAPTER 9</b> The Early Modern Period Part 1.....	159
<b>CHAPTER 10</b> The Early Modern Period Part 2.....	177
<b>UNIT 6</b> Modern Times .....	195
<b>CHAPTER 11</b> Modern Times Part 1 .....	197
<b>CHAPTER 12</b> Modern Times Part 2 .....	215
<b>GLOSSARY</b> .....	233

# UNIT 5



## THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD



CHAPTER 9

# THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD PART 1



14<sup>th</sup> Century  
*Florence,  
Italy*





The Early Modern Period was a time of discovery and influence.





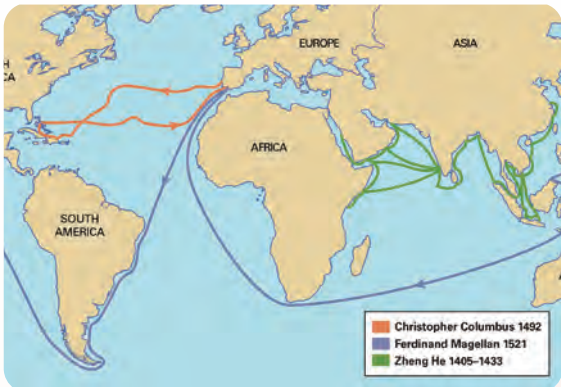
# BIG IDEAS



**41** The Renaissance was a rebirth of Europe's artistic and economic power.

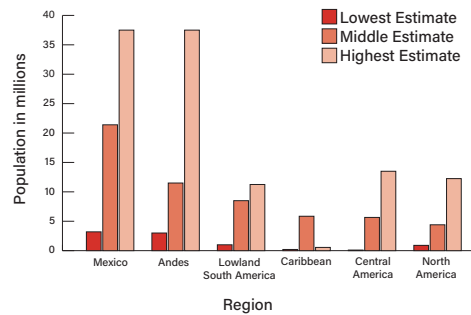


**42** The Reformation led to changes in Europe's religion and politics.



**43** The Age of Exploration led to sea voyages to unfamiliar lands.

Estimated Indigenous populations of the Americas at the time of European contact, beginning in 1492



**44** Colonial empires brutalized Indigenous peoples.



**45** Enslaved Africans were forced to go to the Americas.

# VOCABULARY



## Philosophy

A system of thought and beliefs



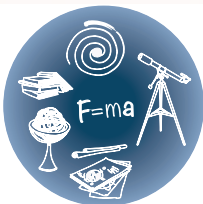
## Reformation

A reform movement that led to the Protestant religion



## Pope

The head of the Roman Catholic Church



## Age of Enlightenment

An era when people began to use reason and science to understand the world



## New World

North and South America and nearby islands



# VOCABULARY



## Colonization

The establishment of control over settlements away from the homeland



## Conquistador

A conqueror of Spanish or Portuguese origin, especially in the 16<sup>th</sup> century



## Imperialism

When a powerful nation dominates weaker nations



## Slave trade

The transporting and selling of human beings as slaves



## Slave raid

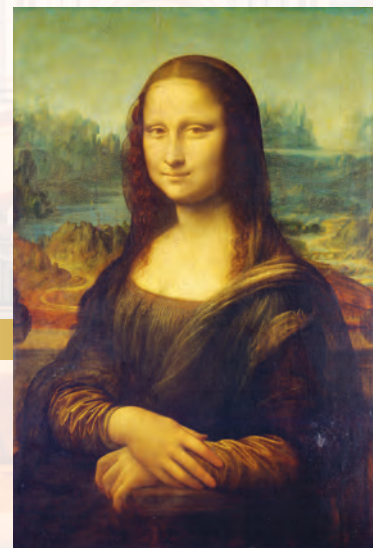
A military attack to capture people and move them to be used as slaves



The Sistine Chapel was painted by Renaissance artists.

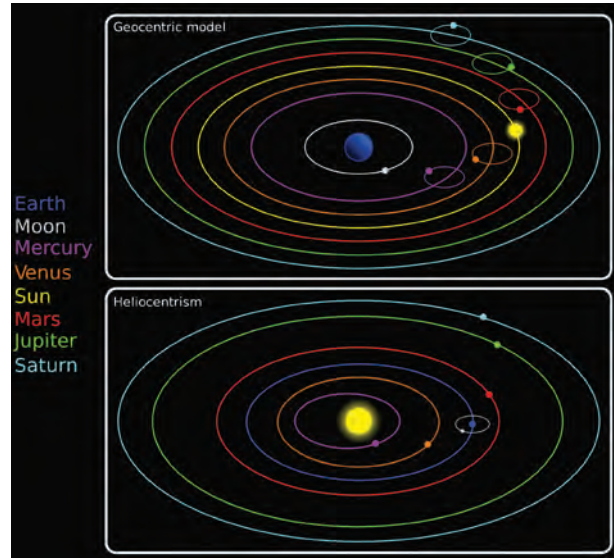
The Black Death swept through Europe near the end of the Middle Ages. The population decreased a lot. Afterward, a rebirth began in the Italian city of Florence. It was called the Renaissance. People again studied the work of classical Greeks. The Renaissance spread throughout Europe. Beautiful art was created with an emphasis on the human form. China made important art, too. China and Europe spread a lot of ideas to each other during this time.

The Mona Lisa is a portrait by Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci.





A drawing of a world map by Pietro Coppo, an Italian geographer, in 1520



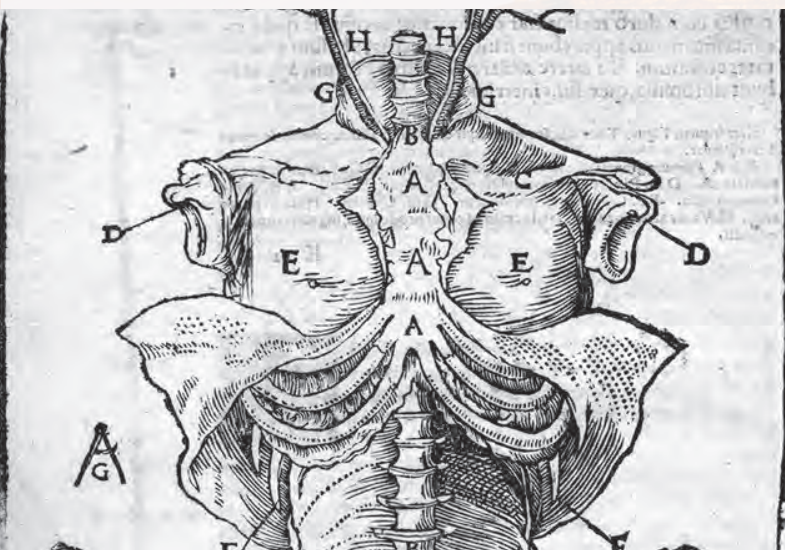
People debated whether Earth or the Sun was the center of the solar system.



The Renaissance included important advancements in **philosophy** and science, too. Science began to replace religion as the best way to explain the natural world. Scientists learned that the Sun was the center of the solar system. Philosophers looked back at old classical literature and ideas. The Renaissance ultimately ended when the **Reformation** began.

**Philosophy**  
A system of thought and beliefs

**Reformation**  
A reform movement that led to the Protestant religion



**DID YOU KNOW?**

Improvements in biology were made during the Renaissance. Scientists and artists studied inside the human body for the first time, like veins and bones. They also studied fossils and discovered new living things.



**Martin Luther was a German pastor and author who began the Protestant Reformation.**

The Reformation was a protest against the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. The Catholic Church is the oldest form of Christianity. The protesters wanted reforms, so they started Protestant churches, like the Lutheran Church and the Church of England. They did not like that religious leaders had political power. The Catholics and Protestants fought for many years. The Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648, was especially brutal. But in the end, people could choose what church to belong to. The **pope** remained the religious leader of Catholics but not Protestants.







**Vatican City is an independent city-state ruled by the pope, surrounded by Rome, Italy.**



**Pope**  
The head of the Roman Catholic Church

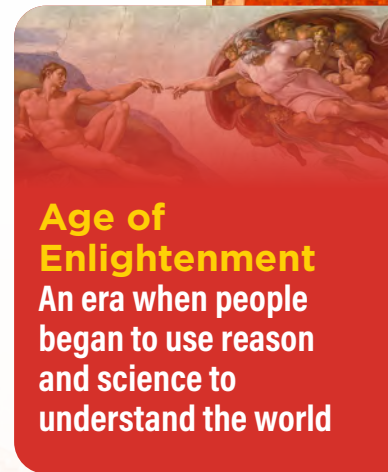


Henry VIII was king of England from 1509–1547.

						
Francis Bacon	William Shakespeare	Galileo Galilei	Song YingXing	Sir Isaac Newton	Benjamin Franklin	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
1561–1626	1564–1616	1564–1642	1587–1666	1642–1726	1706–1790	1756–1791
Used the Scientific Method	Wrote famous plays like Romeo and Juliet	Astronomer who discovered the moons of Jupiter	Wrote an encyclopedia in Chinese	Explained the laws of gravity	A Founding Father of America	Musical genius

Important advancements were made during the Renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment.

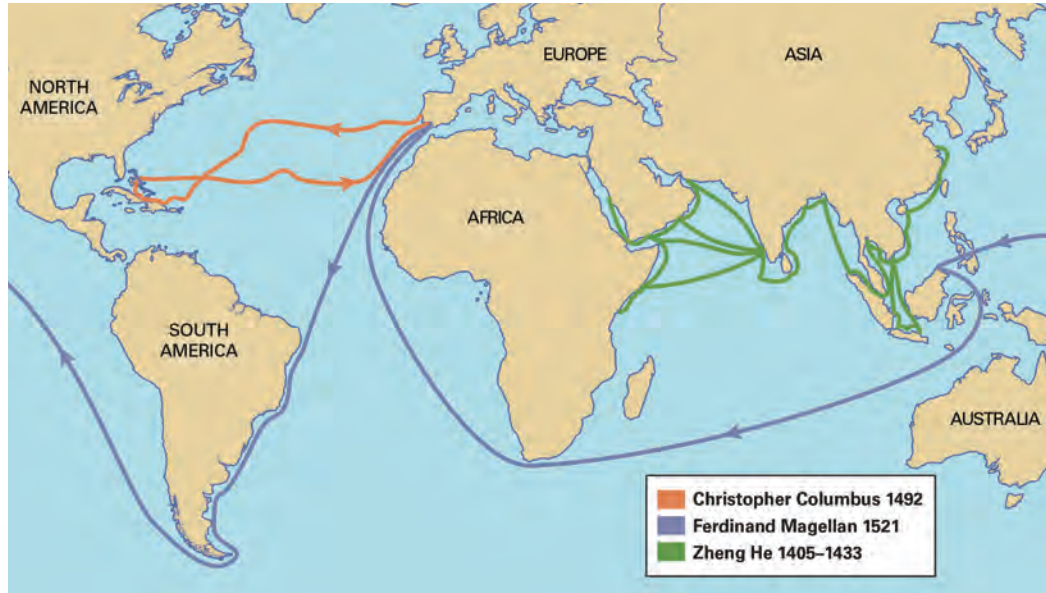
The Catholic Church was all-powerful in Europe until the Reformation. Afterward, people could use reason rather than religion to understand how nature works. Science, art, and music flourished. The **Age of Enlightenment** began. Discoveries in science changed the world. New forms of government and ideals were studied, too, like liberty and separation of church and state.



## DID YOU KNOW?

The Reformation spread new religious thoughts throughout Europe. Calvinism, founded by John Calvin in Switzerland, became a major branch of Protestantism. Calvinists believe in predestination, the idea that God chose people to be saved.

## The Age of Exploration led to sea voyages to unfamiliar lands.



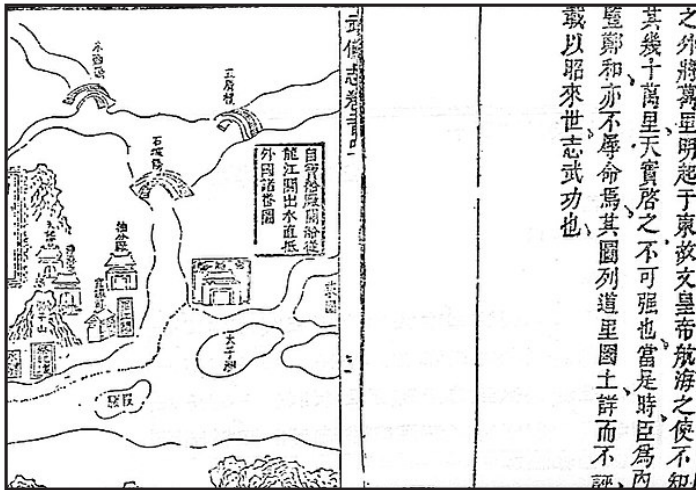
European and Chinese explorers traveled by sea.

European monarchies wanted new trade routes to Asia. They wanted a new route to trade spice and silk. They paid for sea voyages to find them. In 1492, while attempting to find places like China and India, Christopher Columbus sailed to what became known as the Americas instead. The Age of Exploration began. Soon, many new lands were reached. Explorers sailed to the **New World** and mapped much of the unknown world. They also spread Christianity, making it the world's largest religion.

**New World**  
North and South  
America and nearby  
islands

A painting showing Columbus's arrival in the New World



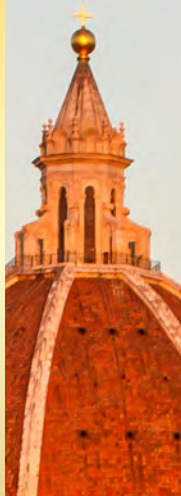


之外將萬里明起于東漢文皇帝航海之使不知其幾十萬里天寶曆之不可強也當是時臣為丙極鄭和亦不辱命焉其圖列道里國土詳而不載以昭來世志武功也

Chinese exploration efforts were stopped around the same time that European monarchies invested heavily in overseas trade and exploration.



European exploration in Africa began in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.



The Age of Exploration changed what people knew about geography and made the world much more connected. European explorers learned about the Americas and Africa and brought this knowledge back with them. After European **colonization**, food, plants, and animals were exchanged between the colonies and Europe. The trans-Atlantic trade routes were similar in impact to the Silk Road, Indian Ocean Trade Network, and gold-salt trade routes. Major improvements were also made in navigation and mapping.

**Colonization**  
The establishment of control over settlements away from the homeland



AMERIGO VESPUCCI



**DID YOU KNOW?**

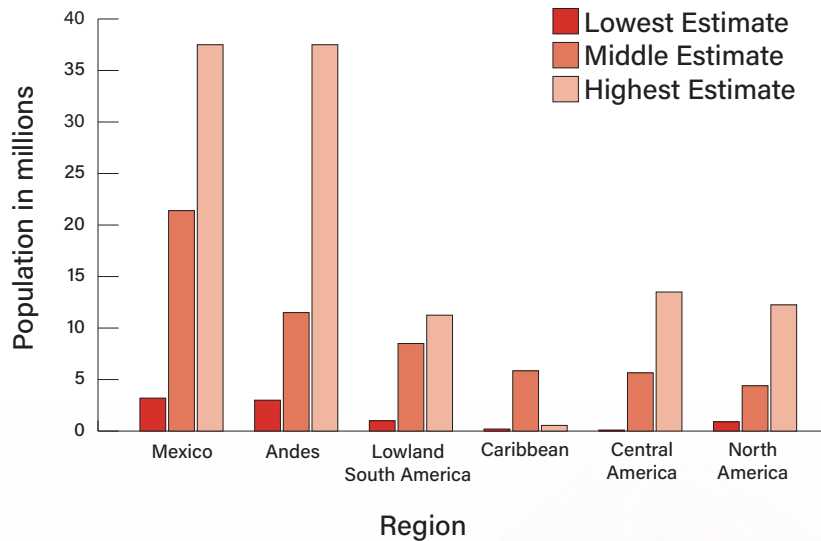
The term “America” comes from the Italian explorer and navigator from Florence named Amerigo Vespucci. He went on two voyages during the Age of Exploration for Spain and Portugal.



# 44

## Colonial empires brutalized Indigenous peoples.

Estimated Indigenous populations of the Americas at the time of European contact, beginning in 1492



The exact number of Indigenous people before European colonization is unknown. It is estimated that around 90% of the population was killed following Columbus's arrival.

The Europeans claimed vast areas of the new land in the Americas for themselves. They took natural resources, like gold. They set up colonies to grow crops and imported slaves to work the fields. Colonization led to great wealth. European nations, like Spain and England, were the first to rule global empires. But the native people suffered greatly. Millions were killed by the colonizers or died from unfamiliar diseases. The

Spanish **conquistadors** overthrew the Aztec and Inca empires.

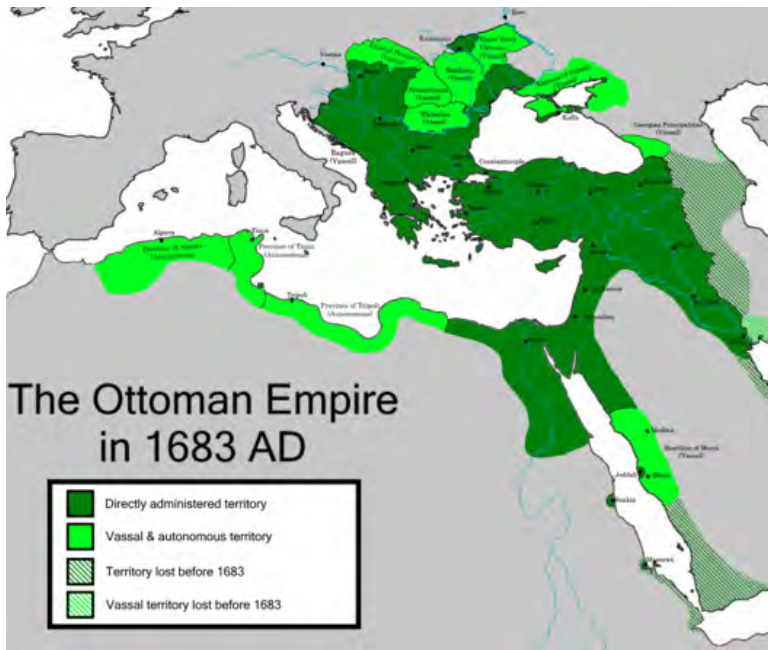
Portuguese conquistadors expanded Portugal's empire across India, the Persian Gulf, the East Indies, China, and Oceania.



**Conquistador**  
A conqueror of Spanish or Portuguese origin, especially in the 16<sup>th</sup> century



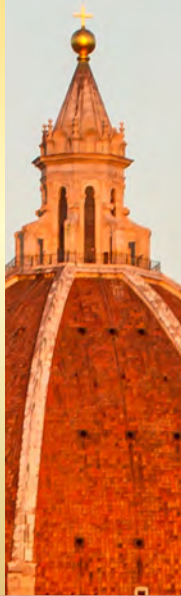




The Ottoman Empire controlled southeastern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.



The Mughal Empire in South Asia lasted from 1526–1857.



The Ottoman Empire controlled the Middle East. It expanded southwest into North Africa. It conquered Constantinople, which is now Istanbul, in 1453. That ended the Byzantine Empire. The Ottoman Empire lasted nearly 500 years. The Mughal Empire took over South Asia. It practiced **imperialism**, like most empires, and took over India. This caused wars between the Hindus and Buddhists.

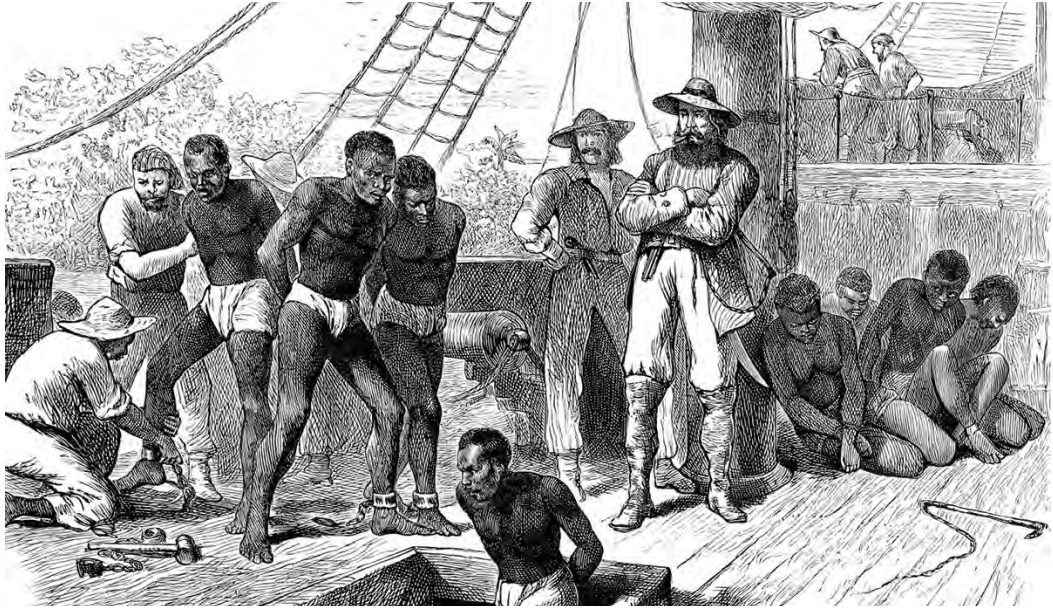
**Imperialism**  
When a powerful nation dominates weaker nations



**DID YOU KNOW?**

This time was the Golden Age for China. The Yuan Dynasty was overthrown by the Ming in 1368. China was ruled again by the Chinese. They maintained an efficient government and school system.

## Enslaved Africans were forced to go to the Americas.

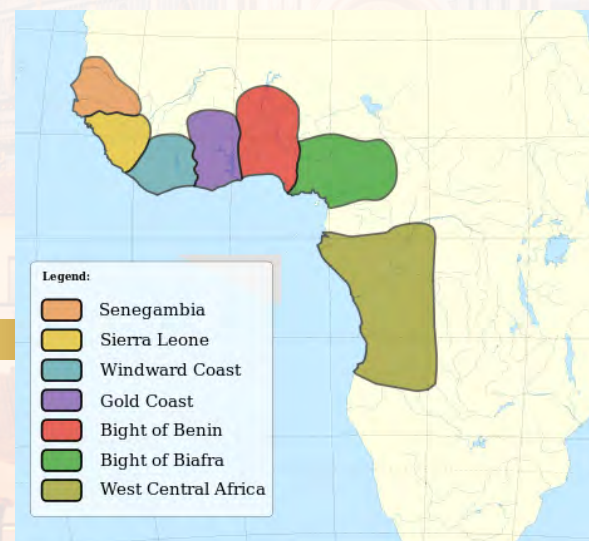


The Atlantic slave trade began in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

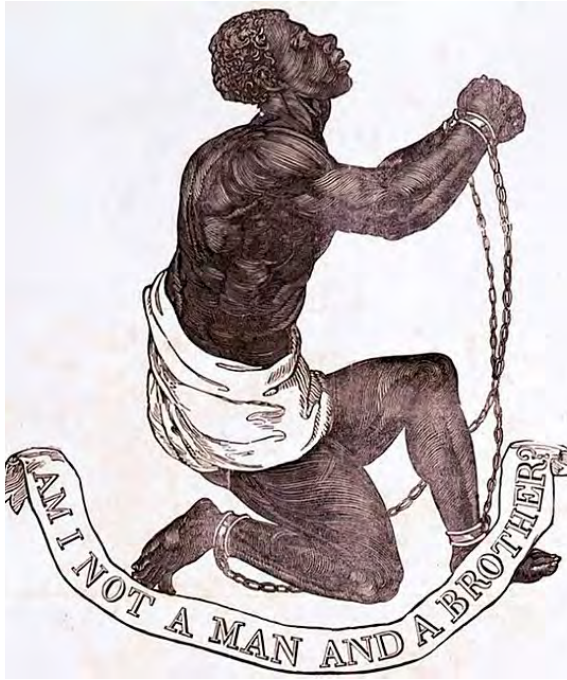
When the Europeans set up colonies in the Americas, they grew valuable crops like sugar and tobacco. But they needed a lot of workers. This began the Atlantic **slave trade**. European ships brought captured Africans to the Americas as slaves. Most of the people captured were from Central and West Africa. About 12 million slaves were traded between 1550-1800. Approximately 2 million enslaved people died during the voyage from Africa to the Americas.

### Slave trade

The transporting and selling of human beings as slaves



Most enslaved Africans came from West Africa. The Atlantic slave trade often depended on African kingdoms to provide captives to be sold.

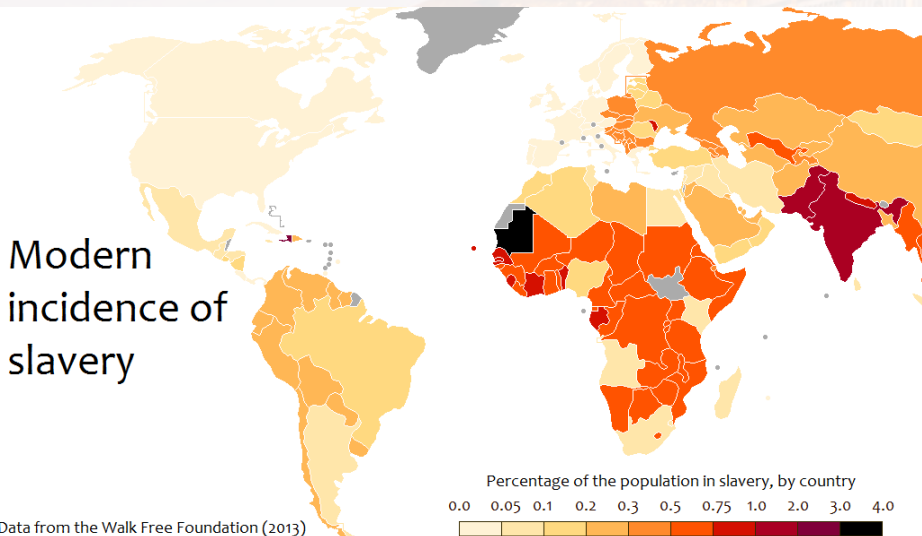


A British anti-slavery campaign, 1787

Year	Country
1590	Japan
1720	Russia
1794	France
1810–1820	South America
1833	Britain & Australia
1834	Canada
1843	India
1865	United States
1875	Africa
1910	China
1929	Middle East

Slavery was outlawed in different countries over time.

The Portuguese were the first to use the Atlantic slave trade, to Brazil in 1526. Other European empires soon followed. Slaves became property of their owners, as did children born to slave mothers. They were sold at markets like they were goods, not people. Many died due to harsh treatment and during **slave raids**. Slavery was not outlawed by many governments until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The British completely outlawed slavery in 1834.



## DID YOU KNOW?

Slavery has been a reality throughout history. Many different cultures, countries, and religions have used slavery from ancient times to today.

## European Exploration and Settlement in Oceania

European settlement in Oceania, including Australia, New Zealand, and nearby islands, began in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British all explored the Pacific and ended up in different countries. The



A map showing early exploration efforts in Oceania

British and French took control of Pacific exploration in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Britain colonized Australia in 1770 to be used as a British prison and to expand the British Empire. New Zealand became a British colony in 1841.



**Aboriginal Australians are made up of many different groups of Indigenous peoples.**

## Aboriginal Australians

British colonization of Australia was devastating for the Aboriginal Australians, the more than 500 Indigenous groups that existed in Australia prior to British colonization. It is estimated that more than 90% of the Indigenous population was killed in the early years of colonization, due to violent conflict and the introduction of diseases like smallpox.

Historians believe Aboriginal Australians are the oldest population of people on Earth living outside Africa. Today, most Aboriginal Australians live in metropolitan cities and speak over 250 languages. How do you think the Aboriginal Australians' cultures have survived so long?

# CHAPTER QUIZ

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What came out of the Renaissance?**
  - A** A lot of beautiful art
  - B** The Black Death
  - C** A lot of war
- 2 What began to replace religion as a way to explain the natural world?**
  - A** Art
  - B** Science
  - C** Literature
- 3 What did protesters in the Reformation want?**
  - A** For the Catholic Church to have more power
  - B** For religious leaders to have political power
  - C** For religious leaders to have no power
- 4 What happened after the Reformation?**
  - A** People had more freedom to use reason instead of religion
  - B** People had less freedom of religion
  - C** All of Europe became Catholic
- 5 What did European explorers spread to the New World?**
  - A** Islam
  - B** Christianity
  - C** Judaism

# CHAPTER QUIZ

**6** What did the Age of Exploration improve?

- A** Knowledge of space
- B** Knowledge of geography
- C** Knowledge of art

**7** What happened to native populations during European colonization?

- A** Native populations thrived
- B** Native populations were killed or died from disease
- C** Native populations set up colonies

**8** What ended the Byzantine Empire?

- A** The Ottoman Empire
- B** The Mughal Empire
- C** The Roman Empire

**9** What did the Europeans do to have enough workers in their colonies?

- A** They paid people to work
- B** They began the Atlantic slave trade
- C** They did all the work themselves

**10** Which empire first used the Atlantic slave trade?

- A** The Portuguese
- B** The Spanish
- C** The British