A Review of:

The Age of Renaissance and Reformation

By: David Boeck

U.S. History I
The Age of Renaissance and Reformation (circa 1300-1650) may be characterized as an intellectual revolution of immeasurable internal and external dimensions—a movement which was evolutionary in its origins but revolutionary in its effects (DeMolen, 1974 pg. 1).

This opening statement by Richard DeMolen says everything about his book. He explores all of the avenues leading into the Renaissance as well as the Reformation. He shows how the two are inter-linked and how the Renaissance helped to lead the way into the Reformation. DeMolen also shows how the link between economic interests and influences helped to bring about both the Renaissance and the Reformation.

The second chapter delves into the economic influences that helped to get the Renaissance into motion. He explains that the increase in prosperity in the middle ages led to early developments in the merchant states of Italy. "The appearance of fluid money allowed the city-states to bolster their authority against feudal lords (DeMolen, 1974 pg. 2)". This gave rise to a lessened need for feudalism and its economic institutions. The lessened influence of the feudal lords gave rise to a new power class. The merchant society of the city-states were beginning to have authority over their own affairs and now had the ability to question how things were done. While many things changed economically, Italy was still handicapped because of the Emperor and the Pope. These issues would continue well into the Reformation. The newfound wealth and prosperity allowed for a privileged few to enjoy the advancements of the time, but the masses were
still left out of the benefits of the Renaissance. "In the end, the Italian Renaissance was preeminently an expression of ideas and a search for the ideal" (DeMolen, 1974 pg. 5).

DeMolen contends that the Renaissance did not bring about great religious change, but revisited many Greek ideas and gave thought to the Greek's "fundamental belief in the ability of means natural reason to propose sound solutions" (DeMolen, 1974 pg. 12).

The Renaissance gave creativity back to man, and hence, lessened his concern for immortality through Christ and increased his concern for immortality through economic, literary, artistic, and political pre-eminence (DeMolen, 1974 pg 13). He contends further that the ultimate goal of the Renaissance was tolerance for all religions and cults, with a blending of all resulting in a united religious front. DeMolen writes about how the Renaissance's humanist approach to Christianity would ultimately lead to its downfall at the hands of Reformation.

DeMolen tells us that "The Reformation officially began in Germany when the Medici Pope, Leo X, began to seek funds for rebuilding St. Peter's and promoted one indulgence sale too many (DeMolen, 1974 pg. 18). He goes on to tell us that the Reformation raised a question against basic authority and brought about many changes to the church and its affairs. He further relates how, Martin Luther's provocative religious concepts, his solifidianism - that faith alone assures salvation- had the most profound and practical repercussions, in that it renounced and rejected "pious observances, utterances and cash transactions; the purchase of pardons, prayers and tributes to saints; multiplication of requiem masses, monasticism and bodily mortification, and the host of endowments and institutions (DeMolen, 1974 pgs, 18-19). DeMolen goes on and explains
on how the Reformation led to many new revolutionary ideas of how it spread throughout Europe. It most importantly spreads to England and gave rise to Puritan ideas and ways. It is the rise of those thoughts that will eventually lead a growing number of people to make the dangerous trip to the New World (America) and religious freedom, and the birth of a new nation.

Richard L. DeMolen earned his PhD in history from the University of Michigan in 1969. He is the editor of Erasmus of Rotterdam: A Quincentennial Symposium, Richard Mulcaster's Positors (1581), Erasmus, Printing and Renaissance, and One Thousand Years: Western European the Middle Ages. Since 1970 he has devoted full time to research at the Folger Shakespeare Library (DeMolen, 1974 pg. 369).
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**Grading Scale:**

- 50-45 = A
- 44-40 = B
- 39-35 = C
- 34-30 = D
- 29 and below = F

93 A

A well written, interesting critique.

David:
Can you make me a copy of this paper (as it is) with white background. Thank you!
Sample of poor performance.

Each identification is unclear.
No complete sentences.
No logical flow of thought.
No attempt to write about the significance of each item to identify.

Identification
1. Crash of 1929
   Black Thursday Oct 24, 1929
   Black Tuesday Oct 29, 1929
   9000 banks went bankrupt
   23 million stocks changed hands
   led to the Great Depression

2. Battle of the Bulge
   Germans' last ditch effort to reclaim France after D-Day

3. Neutrality Act
   1. No sale of arms to belligerent nations
   2. Peace in those ships
   3. Cash and carry
      pay off cash and carry on your own ship
   4. Lend-Lease
      If you traveled in a belligerent ship then it was at your own risk.
   Cash and carry
(4) Yalta Conference
Big three Great Britain, US and Soviet Union
Post war agreement
Could not agree lead to Cold War.

(5) Cold War
Was could not agree what to do with atomic bomb and so began the Nuclear arms race.

(6) D Day
liberates France from the germans
United Nations

All nations agreed to protect each other if
each attacked. Great Britain, US, France,
China, to other nations on rotating axis.

Brest

Was a pact if 12 nations
came and attacked the US would
intervene and so would other nations for
peace. Soviet Union does not appear
leading the Soviets to the Warsaw pact.

Korean War

North Korea attacked South Korea.
They were threatened and the
United Nations so US intervened.
Hitler Nazism and Soviet - Dictator Communist
who broke the Munich Conference
Agreement of Appeasement
when Hitler agreed not to
take any more territory with
German invasion of Czechoslovakia.
Almost Poland.
Dec 8th 1938.
Critique of James L. Stokesbury's 
*A Short History of the Civil War*

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<td>Publisher</td>
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A Short History of the Civil War by James L. Stokesbury is a book that attempts to summarize the Civil War into a definitive one-volume account. Stokesbury is a professor of History at Acadia University in Nova Scotia, Canada. He successfully strikes a delicate balance between providing an accurate and informative account without getting bogged down in details. The results of this balance are a thoroughly enjoyable and yet educational book. Many of his other works that I have read also follow this formula, and I cannot give his work any higher recommendation. A Short History of the Civil War briefly delves into the political maneuvering that led to the succession of the southern states and the political forces, as well as the military maneuvers conducted by both sides during the conflict. Perhaps because Stokesbury is a Canadian, he avoids the common habit of historians to paint either side as a protagonist vs. antagonist, instead he maintains neutrality, which is rare for historical works covering this period. Throughout the rest of this paper I will summarize Stokesbury’s positions on a number of subjects within his book. I will cover the author’s positions on the causes of the war, the political and military views during the early part of the war, the war aims of either side, and the tactics and strategies employed.

Stokesbury traces the causes of the war to primarily that of the institution of slavery. He states that essentially it was the decades of compromise, the constant need for the nation to maintain a balance of free and slave states, which caused the South to adopt a siege mentality, that ultimately led to succession. I also agree with his position that the Civil War was primarily about slavery. All other viewpoints on what the war was about, such as issue of states rights, the transformation from an agrarian society to an
industrialized one, even succession itself, hinge on the fact that the south continued to use
slave labor and the north did not. Without the issue of slavery none of these related
causes would have reached a flash point. Stokesbury traces the conflict between the
northern and southern states to as far back as the writing of the Constitution and the
framer's three-fifths compromise. And compromise is exactly how the northern and
southern states dealt with the slavery issue for over seventy-five years. Stokesbury looks
at such political solutions as the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the
Dred Scott case. Essentially, as the southern states increasingly began to lose political
power and were behind in development, mostly because of continuing to rely on slavery,
they turned more firmly to the idea of succession. Stokesbury makes the case that as
their national power dwindled, the southern states relied increasingly on threatening
succession in order to achieve a desired compromise. This southern brinkmanship caused
the eventual breakup of the Union after the election of the Republican Party's candidate
Abraham Lincoln. The first state to succeed was South Carolina, which had a tradition of
dissent, led by John C. Calhoun. The succession of South Carolina was followed shortly
by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Stokesbury goes to
great lengths to stress that the Confederates not only built a military, but indeed they
created a functional government including a constitution and an elected president in a
remarkably short period of time. After the attack on Fort Sumter, Virginia as well as
Arkansas, North Carolina, and finally Tennessee succeeded from the Union. These
eleven states would fight long and hard for their independence from the Union and the
Union would fight just as hard to return them to the Union.
Prof. Stokesbury makes it a point to show that while many have argued that the defeat of the Confederacy was inevitable, due to simply looking at the advantage of men and materiel that the Union had, he asserts that the outcome was far from assured. He makes a point to state that people could count the population, industrial capacity, and miles of railroad just as well in 1861 as today. The Confederacy had to simply hold out long enough for the Union to give up and allow the Confederate states to form their own nation. A similar strategy had worked for the original thirteen colonies, and the Confederacy hoped to repeat that success. Basically, the Union had more resources than the Confederates, however the Union also had a much more difficult task to accomplish. However in order to illustrate the difficulties faced by both sides it helps to examine some of the numbers that Stokesbury compiled that related to the military forces either side was able to raise. In his book Stokesbury contends that the Union had a population advantage of 22 million to the Confederate’s 9 million, however 3 million of the Confederate’s population were slaves, and therefore the Union had a manpower advantage of three and half to one. Stokesbury contends that the Civil War was the first “railroad war” (p.29), and that at the start of the war the Union had 22,385 miles of railroad track as compared to the Confederate’s 8,783 miles. The finances of the two sides were also examined and here, again, the Confederacy was found to be extremely lacking, Stokesbury uses the inflation rate as a fairly accurate gauge of each nations financial health. The Union suffered an inflation rate of 80% which is comparable to the increases felt during World War I and II, however, the Confederates suffered an inflation rate of 6,000%. Stokesbury states that it wasn’t a surprise that Confederate finances were
chaotic, what was surprising was “that they managed to last as long as they did in the face of it” (p.30)

The tactics and strategy were another aspect of Stokesbury’s book. During the Civil War there were hardly any instance where an attacking army managed to achieve a mass surrender of troops. Time and time again beaten armies gave ground and fell back, but rarely were they encircled or forced to surrender en masse, something that has become much more common in the 20th and 21st centuries. Basically because of shortcomings in command-and-control and the geography of the areas where the majority of the battles were fought, in northern Virginia and Tennessee, the ability to achieve a Cannae-style victory was extremely limited. Stokesbury contends that the reason that casualties reached such huge numbers was because military tactics had not caught up with the changes in technology, specifically the use of the minie ball. In the past armies using smoothbore muskets extend effective fire about 50 yards out in front of their positions; now armed with rifles using minie balls, an armies effective range increased to 100 to 150 yards. Because this revolution in firepower had occurred shortly before the hostilities began, no military minds had a chance to develop effective tactics against such a defense. Sixty years later the European powers would experience similar problems in World War I.

Throughout the book Stokesbury does focus on individual battles, but sidesteps the common mistake of becoming bogged down in the numerous details about a particular battle but instead gives an overall feel for how the various campaigns were
developing into a war. In a sense he weaves the various battles together to give the reader a sense for the overall tactical situation. Essentially it becomes a tale of McClellan’s incompetence against Lee’s genius, of the Union’s numerical and material superiority over the Confederate’s dogged determination, and of the significance of Gettysburg and Chickamauga. It is thoroughly engrossing and entertaining read that gives the reader an excellent grasp of the civil war. It is simply an excellent book.

*Nice job*

A good effort to *critique*

the book.

A few minor errors of grammar and style?
Bibliography

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Total Points 43

Grading Scale:

50-45 = A
44-40 = B
39-35 = C
34-30 = D
29 and below = F

86 B
Book Critique: The Urban Nation by George E. Mowry

Prepared by
Course No: U.S History II
The Urban Nation.


Published by Hill and Wang, New York.

The United States in 1920 was remarkably transforming from rural to an urban nation through mass consumption and production culture. The author, Georg E. Mowry, has done a broad range of research in demography, economic theory, sociology, and social psychology of nineteen twenties. The rise of modern American urban mentality and its influence on the social institutions and values is one of his key interests in this book. He has made his book an important contribution to American intellectual history. Professor Mowry has written a splendid summary of a highly eventful era of the United States. This book, The Urban Nation, calls dramatic attention to the significance of the mass production, mass consumption factor in American society.

At the beginning of the book, Prof. Mowry discussed the formation of mass production-consumption economy and its impact on the society. According to Prof. Mowry, two significant social forces were working to bring more spectacular changes in the society during the twenties. These were urbanization and mass-production-consumption economy. With the advent of the twenties the industry was rapidly organized by the finance companies, and retail credit associations sprang up in every town and city. By 1929, when apparently over 75% of the automobiles and probably more than half of all major household appliances were sold on time payments, total consumer credit had reached a peak of about $7 billion. According to the author, the vital factor, which contributed to the creation of mass production culture, was the will on the part of
corporate managers to expand facilities and production while encouraging higher consumption by stabilizing or lowering prices and raising wages. The total record of increasing production and a stable price level also indicates that the great bulk of American industry was dedicated to a program of mass production and consumption. In 1913 Henry Ford introduced into his motor factory the moving production line along which the parts of his automobile were meshed together by stationary workmen. They had to perform a single repetitious job. Despite the revolutionary nature of production line, Ford’s significant social contributions were in his wage, price, and selling policies. He lowered the price of the automobile and raised the wages of his workers well above. He also reduced the working time below the standards of the industry. Many business statements of the twenties contained revolutionary phrases. Instead of presenting themselves as strictly private, large corporations now often described themselves as public institution. By 1927 the competitive process in the automotive industry had reduced the number of the significant producers in the field from at least twenty before the war to three: Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. Increasing attention had to be paid to sales techniques and to consumer preferences. Sales and designing organizations had become as important as those engaged in engineering, production and cost. By analyzing the facts presented in the first chapter of the book, it is quite evident that the automotive industry had provided significant contribution in economic, social, and political spheres during the twenties.

As the new mass production-consumption system made vast changes in the economic structure, it also had extremely important effects on American culture. The author elaborately discussed the formation of mass communication media and its
influencing impact on public mind. Radio broadcasting and film industries played a significant part in forming mass consumer society, contributing to the revolution of the expectation of the common people. In the early days of the film and radio, their potential value was to lead the masses of the people toward a new and much higher cultural level. Later, both became almost purely instrument of entertainment. Because the majority of the movie audience had no desire to be reminded of their shabby homes and their monotonous work, most pictures dealt with carefree individuals involved in exciting adventure and surrounded by frivolous luxuries. Since the movies set the constantly changing standard in manners, they changed the nations' attitudes toward more important and permanent values as well. The movie credo was one of the sustained consumption during twenties. The radio added another dimension to the rapidly increasing mobility, making it possible for people to flood their house with the world's news of the instant, with music and amusement. The movie and radio obliterated the village and the farm from isolation and brought it into mass luxury economy. By thoughtful reading of the chapter, it can be concluded that this industry had become midwife to the birth of leisure seeking, materialistic consumer society of modern America.

Older cultural institutions also realized the importance of the new mass market. Both the daily and periodicals press eagerly sought new readers, more for the purpose of capturing the burgeoning national advertising than to increase their area of influence. In 1919, the first tabloid newspaper, The New York Daily News, was published, creating a new journalistic style. The Daily News, having the largest circulation of any American paper, was scarcely a newspaper in the conventional sense. It carried more picture and advertising than reading material, more gossip than news, more entertainment than
information. It and other tabloids were long on criminal and divorce stories, sports and comic strips; short on political, economic and social news of a serious nature. These newspapers did not contain any critical comment on literature, art, music and drama. According to a recent study comparing the nature of magazine material in the twenties with that of twenty years before, the mass-circulation magazines of the decade carried far fewer serious factual articles and many more devoted to sports and leisure time pursuits. The tabloids had become a merchandiser of advertising and a conveyor of mass-entertainment.

During the decade a cultural conflict raged in which almost every existing social institution was questioned and many were modified radically. The author has discussed the changing role of the women in society as a whole. In Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street*, published in 1920, the heroine and her classmates discuss what business positions they will seek after graduation from college. Twenty years before, few midland girls had ever attended college. By the twenties the feminine employment revolution had reached flood tide. By 1928 the number of women working was five times the figure of ten years before. Women in Colombia University outnumbered men for the first time, and women had been elected as governors of states. At the same time, scholarly surveys of urban marriages showed that 50 percent of the husbands and wives were unhappy with their institutional state, and 15 percent felt that adultery should not be denounced since it was a normal occurrence in modern marriages. From the above evidence presented in the book, it can be said that modern feminine morality and attitudes toward the Institutional marriage changed from the twenties. The passage of the Nineteenth Amendment probably inspired the feminine sex to seek greater conquests.
This book also talked about the religious trend during the twenties. The battle over social Christianity had been won largely by the pro-modernists, who insisted that the ministry should confine its attention to theology and avoid involving the church in matters of economics and politics. Perhaps the defeat of the fundamentalists inspired many of the one-time defenders of the social Christianity to the more venturesome theology of the modernist movement. This movement sought to reconcile the new views of science and psychology with traditional religion. The most bitter clash between the modernists and fundamentalists came in the rural South. Throughout the southern states the evangelical churches led a movement during the early twenties to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the public schools because they considered this scientific theory of evolution was against the true biblical doctrine. The fundamentalists failed in North Carolina, but in Tennessee, the state legislature responded and passed anti-evolution act. From every angle the old small-town-countryside Protestant culture was being viciously assaulted in the twenties. The census data indicates that its numerical superiority was passed. Its religious, ethical and moral values were being flouted. The countryside and its liked minded allies in the city responded to a new crusade against its alleged enemies. The author has discussed the emergence and spread of the traditional nativity movement.

At the end of the above discussion, it can be said that Dr. Mowry has analyzed the consequence of the urban revolution in America and the transformation of the minds of the American people. There are twin themes in this book: the rise of urban mind and the mentality developing from a mass-production consumption economy; their conflict with older rubrics of thought and their impact upon social institutions. The author has
provided reliable secondary evidence in support of his argument and observation. This book *The Urban Nation* is truly a scholastic interpretation of the American past.

**Biography of the Author:** - Source: *Contemporary Authors*, Volume-17.

Mowry, George E(dwin) 1909-1984

**Personal:** Born September 5, 1909, in Washington, D.C.; died May 12, 1984; son of James Reilly and Iby Mowry; married La Varne Raasch, 1938. Education: Miami University, A.B., 1933; University of Wisconsin, M.A., 1934, Ph.D., 1938.


**Member:** American Association of University Professors, American Historical Association, Society of American Historians, Organization of American Historians, Mississippi Valley Historical Society, Sigma Alpha-Epsilon.

**Awards, Honors:** Silver Literary Medal, California Commonwealth Club, 1946, 1956, 1959; M.A., Oxford University, 1961.

Prof. Mowry is the author of *Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement*, *The California Progressives*, and *The Era of Theodore Roosevelt*.
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Total Points: 46

Grading Scale:

50-45 = A  
44-40 = B  
39-35 = C  
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29 and below = F

92 A

Nice job.
A well written well thought of critique
(1) Jamestown

One of the early lessons of colonization was the expense involved. So to encourage participation, joint stock companies were created allowing for smaller investments by multiple investors, thus minimizing the risk of bankruptcy. In 1606, James I granted a charter to one such company, the Virginia Company. And in 1607, 120 men and boys arrived in Virginia and settled on a peninsula a few miles inland. They called the river the James and their new settlement Jamestown. They were, however, ill prepared for the conditions that existed; few if any were capable of living off the land. The water they needed for their existence was contaminated by salt. Mosquitoes thrived along the river’s edge leading to outbreaks of malaria. The Powhatan Indians were hostile. Last but not least, the men didn’t want to work. They came
Along thinking, it was a get rich quick scenario. Jamestown seemed destined for failure and would have been had Governor John Smith not taken a firm grip on leadership and imposed strict discipline with rules such as "If you don't work, you don't eat." When John Smith had to return to England, the colony without leadership due to delays in the arrival of ships bearing reinforcements and supplies edged closer to self-destruction again. As fate would have it, though, as the remaining survivors were setting sail for England, the ship bearing the new governor sailed into the bay. Jamestown was saved and Virginia went on to flourish as the result of the cash crop, tobacco.
THE ENLIGHTENMENT

The Enlightenment had its roots in France around 1675 with its French men who were "philosophes," not really philosophers but more social critics. They believed that society could be improved upon by observation. They had faith in nature, the power of progress, the need for education and reason as the most important reference point. Voltaire and Montesquieu were prominent "philosophes." had prepared the movement of the Scientific Theory also evolved during this period. Copernicus, a Polish astronomer, proposed a theory that the sun was the center of the universe. This was, of course, in direct confrontation with the Church so Copernicus waited until on his deathbed to publish so he would not be executed for treason. So one important outcome of this era was the move from accepting the Church as the authority to using reason.
TO EXPLAIN WHAT BECAME KNOWN AS
NATURAL LAW. THE TEACHINGS OF
THE ENLIGHTENMENT TRAVELED EVEN
IN THE 1730S-1760S TO THE COLONIES WHERE MEN LIKE
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFERSON EMBRACED IT. THESE MEN WHO WENT ON TO FRAME OUR GOVERNMENT WERE VERY MUCH INFLUENCED
BY THE IDEAS THAT CAME OUT OF THIS AGE.
The Seven Years War, or the French and Indian War, could also be called the War of the Alliance. This conflict saw the French as a threat to British colonies in North America as well and was truly a struggle for world power.

The colonists looked toward Westward Virginia sent a young colonel to erect a fort on the Ohio River where Pittsburgh is today. He failed and was killed. Frustration mounted among the colonists. Eventually, the French and Indian Alliance saw itself.

And Carake fit. Duquesne, a French educator, expanded the conflict toward Westward. Virginia sent a young colonel to erect a fort on the Ohio River where Pittsburgh is today. He failed and was killed. Frustration mounted among the colonists.
THAT BY WORKING TOGETHER, GREAT THINGS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED AND IT ALSO PROVIDED TRAINING INVALUABLE TO AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN WAY OF FIGHTING, WHICH WAS VERY USEFUL IN FIGHTING THE BRITISH JUST A FEW YEARS LATER.

**Bloody Marsh**

THE BATTLE OF BLOODY MARSH TOOK PLACE ON ST SIMONS ISLAND ON JULY 7, 1742. JAMES OGLETHORPE, FOUNDER OF GEORGIA IN SAVANNAH IN 1733, FEARED ATTACK FROM THE SPANISH IN FLORIDA. HE CAME TO ST SIMONS IN 1736 AND BUILT FORT FREDERICA ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ON THE INLAND SIDE. HE ALWAYS BELIEVED THAT THE SPANISH ATTACK WOULD OCCUR ON THE INLAND SIDE. HE ALSO KNEW THAT THEY WOULD ATTACK - SOONER OR LATER.
So he also established Ft. St. Simons on the south tip of the island as a lookout. The Spanish sailed into the harbor, fought their way past the small blockade of boats guarding the mouth of the river and anchored. The Spanish were at a disadvantage. They had no maps. The island was overgrown. Scouting parties were captured. When the Spanish did stumble across the military road, leading from Ft. St. Simons to Ft. Frederica, a surprise lay in wait for them. As the road curved by the marsh a company of redcoats, English Rangers, and Scots Highlanders attacked. Though the redcoats ran, the remaining men overwhelmed the Spanish, claiming the blood of dead; nobody turned the water's edge. Although a battle...
At Gully Hole earlier in the Sicuanish inflected far more harm to the Spanish, the myth of the bloody Marsh is most recognized as the final attempt by the Spanish to reclaim this land for themselves.

(5) Common Sense

Common Sense was a pamphlet published in January 1776. Written by Thomas Paine, it criticized rule by monarchy and divine right kings while outlining the benefits of a republican (representative) government. Over 100,000 copies were sold. Those who couldn't read had it read to them. Although Thomas Paine had experienced little success in his life, he found himself author of perhaps the most important American literature.
EVERY PUBLISHED. HE WROTE IN A WAY THAT THE LITERATE—not the well educated—COULD UNDERSTAND AND HIS WRITING WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN REMOVAL THE LAST DOUBTS TO REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

(6) Anne Hutchinson

Anne Hutchinson was a remarkable woman, in an age where the role of women was in subjection to their husbands—and all other men for that matter—she did not hesitate to speak out against widespread puritan beliefs. She hosted prayer meetings in her home. She was an antinomian, one who believed in equal access to God for all people. In 1637 she was tried for heresy. In defending herself, she almost won acquittal but her because
She related a vision she had — considered direct contact with God. She was found guilty. She was banished from Connecticut, went to Rhode Island and eventually New York where she was killed in an Indian raid. This, according to the Puritans, was God's way of punishing her for her wrongful actions.

Salem Witchcraft

The stage for the Salem Witchcraft trials was set by many factors reflecting the mood of the day. For one, the Puritans were quite superstitious partly because of their belief in miracles but also because of their observance of natural phenomena they attributed to God — lightning, for example. Many Puritans also
USED PAGAN ASTROLOGICAL CHARTS TO
GOVERN THEIR PLANTINGS, A PRACTICE
CONDEMNED BY MORE ZEALOUS PREACHERS. ✓
FOR ANOTHER, WOMEN WERE CONSIDERED
THE WEAKER SEX AND MORE EASILY
CORRUPTED BY THE WORKS OF THE DEVIL. ✓
SO WHEN IN 1692, THE WEST ENDERS
OF SALEM VILLAGE WHO WERE NOT AS
PROSPEROUS AS THE EAST ENDERS OF
SALEM TOWN, THEY EXACTED ROYENCE
THROUGH ACCUSATIONS OF WITCHCRAFT
CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS HAD ALREADY ✓
HANGED A NUMBER OF ACCUSED WITCHES
BEGINNING IN 1647, BUT THE SALEM TRIALS ✓
ACCUSSIONS OF
WITCHES. HOWEVER, THE PURITANS WITNESSED ✓
A STRONG PUBLIC REVOLUTION AT THEIR ACTIONS,
AND SALEM BECAME THE LAST ACT OF PUNISHMENT
FOR WITCHCRAFT IN AMERICA. ✓
The Declaration of Independence

On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress was called. The time was truly right for the colonists to declare their independence, because of the debt incurred on the part of the British in the Seven Years War, Parliament began taxing them with for anything and everything, which contrasted sharply with the salutary neglect they had shown in the decades prior. Thomas Jefferson was chosen to write this declaration, and he based it upon John Locke's theory of government and the existence of unalienable rights possessed by all men.

These rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness (amended from property because of developing social ideas) were to be protected by government and if the government
Sec. III

1) Social Security Act -

This is a program in Franklin D. Roosevelt's '2nd New Deal.' Because of challenges by Long, Townsend, and Coughlin, Roosevelt decided to institute a federal program that would provide old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and provide welfare payments to the poor. When this program was instituted in 1935 it wasn't initially very successful until its scope was broadened to include more of the 'deserving poor.'

2) Neutrality Acts - Initially the Neutrality Acts, started in 1935 and amended through 1937, did not allow trade of any goods to belligerent nations. In 1936 it was expanded not to allow loans to belligerent nations, and in 1937, it
was revised again to allow the trade of various items on a cash-and-carry basis. This meant belligerent nations were allowed to buy certain goods from the US only if they paid cash and carry.

B. Battle of the Bulge - This took place in Europe in 1945. Hitler, who had retreated quickly on the 8 mile-wide 50 mile-deep German front, took back the warhead in southern Europe.

After the war ended quickly, the US left the area...
Eastern Front.

Good Neighbor Policy - This policy is established with the repeal of the Platt Amendment by Franklin Roosevelt in 1935. Franklin felt in order to have good relations in Latin America. He said that no state has the right to intervene in the affairs of another. Because Latin America had earned its right to national self determination, which FDR respected, he established the Good Neighbor Policy.

Crash of 1929. - The crash of 1929 officially began on Thursday, October 29, 1929 when stock prices fell through the floor. The problem became a real catastrophe on Black Tuesday, because of the frenzied stock selling. The crash of the
Stock market led to the closing of banks and factories. The fault of the crash of 1929 does not lie in the stock market alone, although that is where I will begin. The Great Bull Market had become a national obsession in the 1920's. Banks were extending loans of up to 75% of stock purchases. The Federal Reserve Board wanted the banks to stop lending money for stock speculation, but they didn't. The stock pools developed where a group would get together and buy cheap stock, then they would sell it amongst themselves which would artificially raise the price and lure in buyers, then they would dump the stock. This artificial wealth that existed was a large contributor but not the only one. Next, we have the inability
of the administration to see the real economic picture. There was a vast unequal distribution of wealth. The wealthy were doing very well because of low tax rates, but other industries like agriculture and the railroad were dealing with falling prices and competition that was keeping the workers from making a decent living.

The scaling back of war reparations payments, which were desperately needed, with the Dawes and later Young Plan, also contributed to economic instability.

Finally, we had an oversaturation of the market of consumer goods. Automobiles which had become an obsession with a new generation of drivers had
led to a major increase in their production. The household appliance industry was also experiencing a boom. The problem was, that once consumers had a car and the appliances they wanted, they didn't need another one, but production didn't read those indicators until it was too late. It would take 60 long years of depression and the entrance into another World War before the economy would truly recover.

6) Cold War - The Cold War was unofficially started during World War II with the delay of England & US to open a second front in Europe. Stalin was very upset by this and eventually defeated the Germans on his own right. The "official" beginning of the Cold War begins with the Truman Doctrine. Truman is
Convinced that the expansionist tendencies have to be contained and that is what he proposes in his doctrine. The Soviets at the end of World War II establish the Iron Curtain with puppet governments in surrounding nations. The dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima only escalated the arms race between Russia and the US. The Cold War finally ended in 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Very nice job!
Section IV
Compare 1st 100 days ND w 2nd ND

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected in 1932, he referred to his "New Deal" to fix America's problems in broad and vague terms. He did not buy into Hoover's policy of non-governmental intervention. FDR knew that volunteerism was not going to save the nation.

His first 8 days consisted of requesting emergency powers from Congress to pass the Emergency Banking Act so he could declare a federal holiday. With the banks closed, Roosevelt took to the radio waves for his first of many "fireside chats." In this first chat, he assured Americans that the banks were safe. He was a master at restoring American
Confidence, which had suffered greatly during the Depression, the day the banks opened deposits exceeded withdrawals and Roosevelt declared that democracy had been saved in 8 days.

His next step was to pass 15 pieces of legislation through Congress to help provide economic and some social relief. In the area of economic relief we see the first of the alphabet soup programs, the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act). This program encouraged farmers to reduce their production acreage to help raise the prices of crops. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) set forth a set of codes that industry voluntarily followed to help establish production limits and
help stabilize prices. The Supreme Court would later declare that program unconstitutional. Roosevelt was making a switch to Keynesian policy which allows the government to go into deficit spending to spur economic recovery. Roosevelt funded the very successful Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which not only helped soil erosion in the Tennessee River basin, but built dams which helped produce hydro-electric power for the region.

Not all of Roosevelt's programs were successful, but he was trying and that is what mattered. Roosevelt did not want to reinvent a new economic system, he only hoped to restore it.

His Federal Emergency Relief Act gave federal money
to the states to help keep Americans from starving. Like most of FDR's programs, this was only meant as temporary aid to help relieve some of the pressure of the Depression. FDR provided 2.5 million V jobs with the Civilian Conservation Corps. These young men were affectionately known as the 'tree army' because they worked in state parks and on other conservation projects. The V Works Public Works Administration had some troubles, although its intent was to provide jobs building public buildings. Roosevelt knew that reform in the stock market was needed as well; so in 1934 he passes the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate the sales of stock on credit, margin and to fight inside trading.
Roosevelt had his adversaries, Huey Long, Fr. Coughlin, and Charles Townsend to name the loudest. As a result of pressure from these men and others, FDR passed another series of alphabet soup (aimed at the deserving poor). These programs included the Social Security Administration, which in a very expanded form, is still with us today. This program provided for old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and welfare payments (modeled after Bismark's program).

In his 2nd New Deal he included reform in the labor industry with the NLRA, which allowed for the organization of unions and collective bargaining, and the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The FLSA allowed
minimum wage and maximum hours for workers.

Roosevelt also increased the power of the Federal Reserve Board with the Banking Federal Act. He appointed a board of governors to the FRB.

The final program I want to mention, I see as one of the most important because it really tied the rural areas to the cities. This is the Rural Electrification Act (REA). This act provided rural areas, mainly farmers, with electricity. This, I believe, boosted the moral of the farmers and made them feel important. FDR was nothing if he wasn't good at making the average
American feel good about themselves.

Many economists would say that neither of FDR's 'New Deals' went far enough. If these programs were really based on Keynesian policy, then he would have needed to spend a lot more money. Most Americans, I believe, were happy to be experiencing any relief from the pain of the Great Depression. I also believe that if people hadn't felt government was responsible for the Depression and not themselves, it would have been more difficult to pull out of the Depression.

Excellent job!