

## The Growth of New Ideas

- **SECTION 1** Renaissance Connections
- SECTION 2 Traders, Explorers, and Colonists
- SECTION 3 The Age of Revolution
- **SECTION 4** The Russian Empire



# How can trade spread disease?

FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHY

Movement • In 1347, an epidemic of bubonic plague (boo•BON•ik playg) hit Europe. This plague, also called the Black Death, started in Asia. Caravans and trading ships carried it to port cities on the Mediterranean Sea. The plague spread from Sicily to the Italian Peninsula and then to France, Spain, and England.

The Black Death was carried by fleas that infected both rats and humans. Rats did not die from the plague. Instead, they served as hosts, or carriers, for the disease. By 1349, the horrors of the epidemic reached Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary. Later, it even reached as far north and east as Scandinavia and Russia. Historians estimate that this plague killed one out of every three persons in Europe.

### What do you think?

- Why might the plague have reached Italy before it spread to England?
- How do you think the Black Death might have affected the economy of Europe?



Place The Cape of Saint Vincent is at the southwest tip of Portugal, jutting into the Atlantic Ocean. This was the location of Prince Henry's School of Navigation, where Portuguese sailors learned ways to explore the oceans of the world.



## READING SOCIAL STUDIES

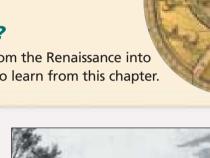
### BEFORE YOU READ

### **▶▶** What Do You Know?

Do you know who first sailed around the world? Do you know that Leonardo da Vinci drew plans for a helicopter 400 years before it was actually built? Think of other discoveries, inventions, events, and famous people. What do you think life was like for common people during this time? Think about movies you have seen, books you have read, and what you have learned in other classes about the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, and political revolutions in France, Russia, and the United States.

### **▶▶** What Do You Want to Know?

Decide what you know about changes in the West from the Renaissance into the 1800s. In your notebook, record what you hope to learn from this chapter.



Movement • New tools and inventions contributed to social and political changes. Some improvements include the astrolabe (above), the steam engine (left), and movable type (below).

### **READ AND TAKE NOTES**

Reading Strategy: Categorizing One way to make sense of what you read is to categorize ideas. Categorizing means sorting information by certain traits, ideas, or characteristics. Use the chart below to categorize details about the topics covered in this chapter.

- Copy the chart into your notebook.
- As you read each section, look for information about ideas, people, and events.
- Record key details in each category.

| Influences                               | New Ideas | People/Achievements | Events/Effects |
|--|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| The Renaissance                          |           |                     |                |
| European Exploration and Conquest        |           |                     |                |
| Scientific and<br>Industrial Revolutions |           |                     |                |
| Political Revolutions                    |           |                     |                |
| The Russian Empire                       |           |                     |                |