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Stage of European history from the mid-15th century to the end of the eighteenth century. It is called the modern era to the stage of European history that runs from the mid-15th century to the end of the eighteenth century. The events that marked the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of modern times vary according to different authors, but are generally considered the invention of the printing press in 1440; taking Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, or the arrival of Europeans in America, in 1492. On the other hand, there is consensus to take the French Revolution of 1789 as the end date of this period and the beginning of the contemporary era. Arrival from Columbus to America, painting by Dióscoro Puebla, 1862.Features of the modern age Some of the most important features of modern times were as follows: A system of anthropocentric thought was imposed in Europe, a conception that relies on the power of human reason to gain access to knowledge of the world, through intellectual activity and experience. The process of Overseas European Exploration deepens. Especially Spain and Portugal began adventurous journeys across the Atlantic and then the Indian and Pacific oceans in search of new trade routes. These explorations resulted in Europeans discovering areas unknown to them until now. They came into contact and began to interact with societies from different regions of the world that do not know each other. From the discovery of new geographic regions and societies, Europeans began a process of conquest and colonization of vast areas in the Americas and Asia. The trade of African slaves who were captured in Africa and transported to America to be sold there began. This trade continued throughout the modern era. The crisis of the Catholic Church that culminated in the Protestant Reformation led to the breakdown of the religious unity of Europe. Of the Modern Age, different Christian religions coexist, often with serious conflicts. Different thought systems and different philosophical lines, for example rationalism and empiricism, were developed and began to coexist. Thanks to the invention and distribution of the printing press, millions of books have been edited that have contributed to the dissemination of new ideas. The monarchy was strengthened as a political system. The kings developed strategies that allowed them to focus more and more on their person. In Europe, especially from the 17th century onwards, there was a population explosion that brought the population from 95 million to 130 million inhabitants. Although most of the population remained rural, it was important to In America, there was an inverse demographic process. As a result of the Spanish conquest, the indigenous population dropped from about 25 million, in the mid-16th century, to about 2 million in the mid-17th century. During the eighteenth century began a slow recovery of the American population. There were numerous long armed conflicts between European states due to religious intolerance, the search for control of the territory and the succession crises of the monarchies. John B. Lepiani's Oil representing the conquest of Atahualpa in Cajamarca, one of the episodes of the conquest of Peru.Main events of modern times The most important and important events that occurred during the modern era were the following: Date Event 1453 The Ottoman Empire occupied the city of Constantinople culminating in the conquest of the Byzantine Empire and began its expansion across Europe and North Africa. 1492 Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator employed by the kings of Spain, began a maritime expedition that brought him to America. Sixteenth century Spain, and later other European powers, conquered and occupied America. 1517 In Germany Martin Luther initiated the Protestant Reformation. 1519 Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire. 1535 Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire. 1545 The Catholic Church initiated sweeping reforms in the institution, known as the Catholic Counter-Reformation. 1582 The Gregorian calendar, which is currently in force in most countries, was established. 1642-1688 There was the English Revolution, a series of clashes over political power between the absolute monarchy and members of Parliament. 1688-1689 In England, the Glorious Revolution ended the absolutist monarchy and consecrated the parliamentary monarchy. 1700 A series of Bourbon reforms were initiated, in order to modernize the Spanish monarchy. 1760 The first industrial revolution began in England. 1776 The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America of the British Crown was signed. 1789 The French Revolution broke out, which overthrew the monarchy and changed the structures of power in France. Art and knowledge in the modern age As for the art and knowledge that society acquired during the modern era, we can say that the most relevant events were: Awareness of the power of the human reason for accessing knowledge preferred the so-called Scientific Revolution, a flow of knowledge building based on observation , experiments and rational speculation, which laid the foundation for today's science. Major technical progress has been made in areas such as maritime navigation, medicine, optics, astronomy, biology and other knowledge. In the eighteenth century, the enlightened thought developed. This intellectual, philosophical and cultural movement, also known as enlightenment, believed that reason could draw humanity out of ignorance to build a better world. He had a major influence on the social and political processes of Europe and America until the beginning of the 19th century. The artistic movements that were in force during the modern era were the Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque and Rococo. Economy and society in modern times European society remained largely agricultural, although there were significant changes in trade and production methods. From the entrance into Europe of American precious metals, mercantilism developed in European states. This economic doctrine was of the opinion that the wealth of the states depended on the amount of precious metals they could accumulate. Capitalism was consolidated as an economic system and the bourgeoisie as an emerging social group, with economic and political power. However, society remained tribal, that is, it was divided by law into privileged (king, nobles and clergy) and not privileged (bourgeois, craftsmen and peasants). Large commercial companies were developed, such as the English East India Company and the Dutch East India Company. From the 17th century onwards, England and the Netherlands claimed you as maritime trading powers. In this way, international trade was intensified. Boats of the Dutch East India Company.Politics in the Modern Age Politics during the Modern Age developed as follows: The concept is related to the idea of a nation as an institution above another type of individual, family or social organization that was created and consolidated. The absolute monarchy was the dominant form of government on the European continent. It was characterized by the concentration of all state powers in the figure of a king who joined the throne by his family heritage. This was philosophically justified by theories such as divine law, according to which the authority of the king of God came. The most representative dynamics of this form of government were the Bourbons in France (Henry IV – Louis XIII – Louis XIV – Louis XV and Louis XVI) and the Habsburgs in Spain (Charles I – Philip II – Philip III – Philip IV and Charles II). In England absolutism failed to consolidate and from 1688 a parliamentary monarchy was established. Was this article useful to you? We're happy! :) we :(Help us improve The modern age is the period from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century and is between the Middle Ages and the present day. claim that this period was considered of intense change. The modern era began, according to some historians, it was given on May 29, 1453, the date of the Turkish conquest of Constantinople, but does not represent consensus among historians; other scholars point to other dates for the beginning of the modern era, such as: Vasco da Gama's trip to India or Christopher Columbus' trip to America. The final is accompanied by the French Revolution of July 14, 1789. Characterized by a phase of major changes, revolutions and changes in the Western mind, these economic, scientific, social and religious changes gave rise to the capitalist system. Therefore, the most important events of the modern era were: The first major explorations The Renaissance Religious Reform Absolutism The Enlightenment The arrival of Christopher Colon in America French Revolution Characteristics of the modern era was a period of transition from feudalism to capitalism. Strengthening The European National Monarchies. Prevalence of a political regime characterized mainly by the centralization of power in the hands of the monarch (king). Period of maritime discoveries through Europe (especially Portugal and Spain) and the colonization and exploitation of uncovered countries (mainly in the Americas and Africa). Maritime trade as the most important factor of the economic development of nations. Strengthening European trade unionism. Attendance of movements of disagreements to the power of the Catholic Church (Religious Reform) and formation of new churches (Lutheran, Calvinist and Anglican). Development of visual arts and culture in a new perspective (humanism), mainly with the Cultural Renaissance. Extensive scientific development (Astronomy, Engineering, Mathematics, Anatomy, Biology, etc.) in the context of the Scientific Renaissance. Accumulation of wealth in Europe, the result of the exploitation of colonies in America. Beginning of the Industrial Revolution at the end of this time. Discord, mainly with enlightenment, of the Absolutist regime and the crisis of this system of government at the end of the modern era. The economy of the modern era The Trade Revolution came with the transition from feudal to capitalist economic model. This change affected the great powers of the time, Spain, Portugal, England. One of the first major changes that occurred in this movement was the beginning of the application of coins for the purchase and sale of goods. This movement was caused by the economic crises that the world began to go through the failures of feudalism. On the other hand, Europe reached the end of the 100-year-old war, which many countries losers) in very complex situations with regard to products to maintain their population. Devastated by the war, which consumed almost all the resources of the European majority, trade and the population were without a certain future. Solutions were then sought to overcome these crises. And it was during the modern era that Europeans created the Great Navigation and maritime expansion, creating the conditions for the domination of entire

continents, such as Africa and the newly known America. The dominance of these regions resulted in the conquest of countless riches by the European ruling classes, thus laying the groundwork for them to later expand their form of social organization for the rest of the world. Enlargement of the seas Europe was the only continent discovered; therefore the movement occurred in principle only in Europe. But that would change quickly as a result of the maritime expansion that would happen to regenerate the economy of the powers of the old world. Moreover, from the shift in the economic model from feudalism to capitalism. With territorial expansion, a number of new practices were emerging and they were widely used by the powers of that time, such as: Mercantilism: which served to measure the wealth of a country by the amount of precious metals it had. The colonial pacts or the exploitation of the colonies: were the defined relations between the metropolis, it was the country that colonized, and the colony, that the land they colonized. Commercial monopolies: the king determined his group of traders and their fields, because it was forbidden to act outside these areas and others who could sell space. With the discovery and policy of exploiting the colonies, there was a general consensus that exporting less and importing more would be the most advantageous way to accumulate wealth and preserve its nation. It was called the trade balance, and it reinforced the idea of accumulation of wealth, precious metals and valuable resources. These practices, both in the trade balance and in accumulating valuable resources, were the only sets of a theory called mercantilist. Politics in modern times was characterised mainly by the creation of national states in Europe. In this process, national monarchies emerged, creating centralized political and administrative structures, as opposed to decentralization mainly in the Middle Ages. Absolutism was as most governments operated. It was a form of government in which all the power of the state was solely in the hands of a single person (usually the king) or only with a social group. Absolutism had its theorists and among them, what stood out most was Nicolas author of the work El El In his book, Machiavelli counted ways in which a prince had to act to remain sovereign in his kingdom. Machiavelli said, among other things, that the goals justify the means and that the government must be sovereign and use its power to defend the interests of the state. It is important to remember that in about four centuries, European monarchs observed their power fall through various liberal revolutions, until the French Revolution begins the process that will definitively bring down the Old Regime. To make it a little clearer... This political-administrative structure served as the basis for strengthening capitalism and the political power of the bourgeoisie. This social class, which was least politically represented when it was seen economically and politically, was able to organize and end hegemony for the nobility in power. The end of this hegemony was mainly represented by the French Revolution by the bourgeois, when the bourgeois representative state was established, ending the modern age and the beginning of the contemporary era. Religion in modern times this time was characterized by making major changes in the way people looked at the church and how states went on to respect papal authority or not. In the Middle Ages the Church enjoyed great wealth, the power over governments and citizens was common. In modern times, it was a phase where he took a heavy hit: religious reform. This reform was led by Martin Luther and was a movement against the Catholic church. She interrogated papal holiness, supported the use of ecclesiastical indulgences and other principles that were not previously questioned. When I saw Luther, who used these practices to bring oppression to the people rather than spiritual growth, I led the religious reform that was a great success in Europe, as a way that many governments were dissatisfied with religious interests. But the Catholic Church, in contrast to this, came up with a counter-reformation, a move by the Catholic Church to contain the progress of religious reforms. A counter-reformation that began with the Council of Trent, convened by Pope Paul III. The Council succeeded in saving Catholic hegemony in Europe, but failed to extinguish the influence of the reform, which to this day had different religious currents. In addition to this religious reform, social movements such as the Renaissance and enlightenment also emerged that changed the way society was thought. The Modern Society As for society, this was a period marked by significant transformations and technological advances that globalization in ran in this period. it' s a good one. mention the Great Navigation that were made possible by the discoveries and developments of this era, such as the invention of the astrolabe and compass, ships for sea voyages and, later, the arrival of steam engines. These transformations enabled an intensive accumulation of capital, enabling the European continent to launch itself for the conquest of other territories. It is worth noting that the eighteenth century was also marked as the culmination of the research spirit of the scientists and philosophers of the Enlightenment, who, in addition to inventing different machines, created many social and scientific theories. In addition to the Enlightenment, the Religious Reformation, led by Martin Luther, which also had a great social revolution, hitting the Catholic Church, which responds with counter-reform, a movement to stifle the progress of religious reforms. Therefore, we should point out that social movements such as the commercial and artistic movements of the Renaissance, the Enlightenment and the Religious Reformation changed the social imaginary of the time and its transformations are felt to this day. Timeline or Timeline – 1453: Constantinople by the Turkish-Ottoman Empire. – 1455 to 1485: War of the Two Roses in England. – 1479: formation of the Spanish national monarchy. – 1492: Discovery of America with Christopher Columbus. Arrival of the Spaniards in the American lieutenant. – 1498: Arrival of the squadron of Vasco da Gama to India. – 1500: arrival of Portuguese in Brazil, led by Pedro Alvares Cabral (Discovery of Brazil). – 1508: Michelangelo begins painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The work is one of the most representative of the Cultural Renaissance. – 1517: beginning of the Protestant Religious Reformation with Martin Luther in Germany. – 1532: beginning of Spanish colonization in the Americas, after the destruction of the Inca Empire, commanded by the Spanish conquistadors Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro. 1534: Foundation of the Church Counterreformation to the Protestant Reform of Martin Luther. Called the Association of Jesus, Jesuit organization of the Catholic Church, - 1542: The restoration of the Inquisition, which worked mainly in Italy, Portugal and Spain. – 1618 to 1648: Thirty Years War. – 1642 to 1660: Puritan Revolution (Civil War) in England. – 1688 to 1689: end of the absolutist regime in England with the Glorious Revolution. – 1756-1763: Seven Years' War – military conflict between different European kingdoms, the main cause of which was the dispute over colonial rule. – 1765: refinement of the steam engine by the Scotsman James Watt (first frame of the Industrial Revolution). 1776: Declaration of Independence of the United States. – 1789: the beginning of the French Revolution, which brought down the monarchy and initially ended absolutism in France. Initially.

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