

**UNIT  
3**

**Start of the Great Divergence**

**Global Interconnections 1**

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

**Chapter 5: The Great Divergence**

- Define: Great Divergence, and briefly explain why this occurred – \_\_\_\_\_

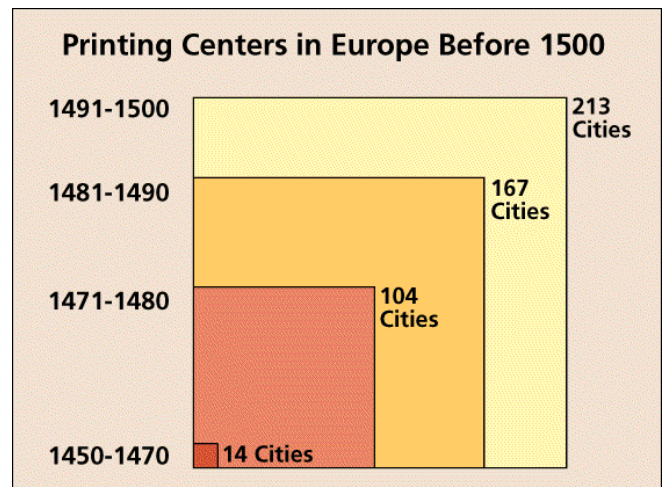
Discuss why the Europeans were motivated to explore and colonize due to culture and religion, whereas the Chinese were not – \_\_\_\_\_

- Contrast the geopolitical situation of Europe and China to explain why the Europeans were motivated to explore, whereas the Chinese were not – \_\_\_\_\_

- Briefly explain why economics and the views on merchants encouraged the Europeans to engage in overseas expansion, whereas the Chinese did not – \_\_\_\_\_

**Gutenberg’s Great Invention**

- Briefly explain why printing was more transformational in Europe than in China - \_\_\_\_\_



**Gutenberg's Great Invention (continued)**

- Describe TWO innovations in Europe that facilitated Gutenberg in developing the movable type printing press – \_\_\_\_\_

- Briefly discuss why printing was such a revolutionary invention in terms of education, communication, and cartography - \_\_\_\_\_

**The Fall of Constantinople and the Rise of Mercantilism**

- Briefly explain why Constantinople was important for the Byzantine Empire, as well as the Middle East (and beyond) – \_\_\_\_\_

- Briefly discuss why the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 was such a turning point in European (and global) history – \_\_\_\_\_

- Define: mercantilism, and briefly explain how European governments promoted and supported monopolies through subsidies and tariffs – \_\_\_\_\_

- Briefly explain why the acquisition of new sources of bullion was a prime motivator for European exploration – \_\_\_\_\_

- Briefly discuss why European states sought colonies in order to create a favorable balance of trade for themselves– \_\_\_\_\_