

is little used, became necessary. The effects of the use of money were: 1) all goods used in exchange became commodities - that is, they were produced to be sold on the market; 2) wealth became concentrated in the hands of the merchants; 3) the products of labor passed out of the hands of the artisans into the control of the merchants and manufacturers; and 4) the older ruling class, the nobility, found itself forced to use money. Rents began to be paid with money instead of in service.

IVI. THE AGE OF DISCOVERY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD MARKET.

The Crusades introduced Europe to many new wants which only trade with the East could satisfy. Spices, silks and other luxuries were desired by the upper classes. These commodities had to come to Europe over long and difficult routes, so that on these trade routes at strategic spots, many great cities were established. In this manner were developed cities like Venice, Genoa and the Hanseatic cities of the North.

In the 14th Century, however, those old routes, already so difficult, were made even more so by the conquest of the Eastern Mediterranean countries by the Turks. This led to a search for new routes. Aided by the inventions of gunpowder and the compass, which permitted sea travel, a period of discovery and exploration set in which extended the world market by leaps and bounds.

In this the kings aided considerably. The reason for this was as follows: Altho kings and nobles and the high Church officials were all part of the feudal ruling class, there was continual fighting among the various sections of this class for the upper hand in society. In order to concentrate as much power as possible into their own hands, the kings sided, at this stage, with the rising bourgeoisie against the nobles. The invention of gunpowder and cannons revolutionized warfare, and put a common man, from a military point of view, on an even level with a noble on horseback and in armor. Kings therefore developed standing armies of common men which they used against the nobles. The result of the whole process was the development of absolute monarchies like that in France under the Louis', or England under Elizabeth, and the establishment of colonies by these monarchies in North and South America and the East. In other words, we witness the development of nationalism. Culturally these conditions created the Renaissance period in Europe.

V. THE THREE CONDITIONS NEEDED FOR THE RISE OF CAPITALISM.

Thus we see how within the very womb of feudalism were created the three economic conditions that are essential to the growth of a capitalist society. To summarize, briefly, we have observed:

- 2) x) The development of a small but powerful business or bourgeois class in whose hands a considerable accumulation of wealth is already concentrated;
- 1) x2) The development of trade or commerce to a more or less world-wide scale