**UNIT 1: Emergence of the Modern --- Study Guide**

* Understand the Medieval worldview, great chain of being, feudalism, big events of the 14th C.: Black Death (consequences), Hundred Years War, Papal Schism/Babylonian Captivity, trends toward centralization, growth of towns, deterioration of feudalism during the late middle ages, etc. --- THIS STUFF IS BACKGROUND FOR OUR FIRST UNIT TEST…

**Chapter 12 - Renaissance**

* Characteristics of the Renaissance (isms: Classicism, Realism, Individualism, Secularism, etc.)
* Burckhardt Theory of the Renaissance (19th C.) & Criticism of the Burckhardt Theory
* Economic aspects of Renaissance Italy
* Role of the Medici Family
* Profile of the Estates (First, Second, Third Estates)
* Castiglione and The Book of the Courtier (ideals for nobility)
* Family/Marriage/Children/Women’s roles during the Renaissance Era
* Generally characterize the Italian States of the Renaissance: Milan, Venice, Florence vs. Naples
* Significance of the Peace of Lodi (1454) and “balance of power”
* Early 16th C. – French/Valois vs. Spanish/Habsburg ambitions
* (modern) Renaissance Diplomacy and Statecraft
* Machiavelli and The Prince – how was this a break from the Medieval
* Humanism (ideals), application to history as a field, role in society, view of human nature, where does truth/knowledge come from?
* Petrarch, Christine de Pisan
* Civic humanism
* Neoplatonism, Hermeticism, Pantheism (how were these characteristic of the Renaissance?)
* Renaissance (humanist) education/liberal studies characteristics:
* Development and use of the moveable type printing press (Gutenberg)
* Characteristics of Renaissance art vs. medieval art
* Artists: Giotto, Botticelli, Donatello, Brunelleschi, Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael – changing social status of master artists
* Renaissance music – secular characteristics of madrigal court music, text painting
* Spread of Renaissance to the north
* Northern Renaissance characteristics: distinctions from Italian Renaissance
* Northern Renaissance Artists: Van Eyck, Duerer

**European States During the Renaissance**

* Characterize “New Monarchies”
* **France:** results of the Hundred Years’ war, limited role of the Estates General, importance of the taille tax, result of civil war in the late 15th C. between King Louis XI and Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold
* **England:** Effect of the Hundred Years’ War on England, results of the War of the Roses, Rule of Henry VII (Tudor) and moves toward centralization: ending livery and maintenance, establishment of the Court of the Star Chamber
* **Spain:** 15th C. unification of Castile and Aragon, Role of Ferdinand and Isabella in attempting centralize royal authority/power, expulsion of the Jews/Muslims (“Reconquista”) role of the inquisition
* **Holy Roman Empire:** Habsburg emperorship from 1438, electoral nature of the Habsburg monarchy, role of strategic marriages, Charles V’s “perfect storm” of inheritances
* **Ottoman Empire:** Battle of Kosovo (1389), Successful siege of Constantinople (1453), conflicts with Charles V and the Holy Roman Empire
* **Eastern Europe -** generalizations

**Important Pre-Reformation Heresies**

* Wyclif and the Lollards: aims/outcome and significance of this movement?
* Hus and the Hussites: aims/outcome and significance of this movement?

**Characteristics of the Renaissance Papacies**

* + Conciliarism: Sacrosancta/Frequens

vs

* + Papal superiority: Execrabilis

**Chapter 13 – Reformation**

* + Characteristics of Northern/Christian Humanism
  + Erasmus: beliefs, intentions, *In Praise of Folly*
  + Thomas More – beliefs, *Utopia*, career under Henry VIII
  + Problems with the Catholic Church in the late 15th / early 16th C.
  + Significance of the mechanical path to salvation, indulgences, mysticism – Modern Devotion, Thomas a Kempis and the Imitation of Christ, internal movements to reform the Church via monastic orders, Oratory of the Divine Love

**Martin Luther and Lutheran Reformation (1517-)**

* + - His issues with salvation, the indulgence controversy (Tetzl), Leipzig debate (Eck), Diet of Worms, Edit of Worms, Frederick “The Wise” of Saxony
    - Significance of Luther’s Address to the Nobility of the German Nation
    - Core beliefs of Lutheran doctrine
    - The Peasants War and Luther’s reaction
    - Spread of Lutheranism and the establishment of state churches (Scandinavia)
    - Charles V (Habsburg HRE) his career and his “four problems”: Valois wars (issues with the papacy), war with the Ottoman Empire, Schmalkaldic League (Protestant princes)
    - 1555 Peace of Augsburg

**Zwingli and Zwinglianism**

* + - Core beliefs/practices
    - Differentiating factors from Lutheranism (Marburg Colloquy)
    - Establishment in Zurich
    - Death in Swiss civil War (1531)

**Anabaptists**

* Core beliefs/radical nature/opposition to?, John of Leiden

**English Reformation**

* Henry VIII – motivations, course toward a split between the English church from Rome, Act of Supremacy, Henry’s actions after the English split
* Direction of the English Church post-spit – Direction under Edward VI (Cranmer), under Mary, under Elizabeth I (p. 403-404)

**John Calvin and Calvinism**

* + Core beliefs, significance of predestination and the consistory
  + Calvinist views on government
  + Spread of Calvinism
  + Eventual cultural ties between Calvinism and capitalist ethics
* Social impact of reformation: on family, on society, on worship, on religious practices, on literacy, etc…

**The Catholic Reformation**

* + “Catholic Reformation” vs. “Counter Reformation”
  + Catholic reforms and responses to the Protestant Reformation
  + Jesuits (Ignatius of Loyola)
  + Papal response: hardliner views over moderate views, Index of Forbidden Books
  + Council of Trent – stance toward Protestant Reformation

**French Wars of Religion**

* + Huguenots – ties to nobility (Bourbon Family) – Henry of Navarre
  + Valois monarchy’s response Catherine de’ Medici, Henry III
  + Guise family (ultra Catholic)
  + Marriage of [Margot] sister of the Valois King with Henry of Navarre
  + St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre (1572)
  + War of the Three Henries (1588-89)
  + Edict of Nantes (1598)

**Spain and Philip II “The Most Catholic King”**

* + Goals of Philip II – responses to Protestant Reformation
  + Ties to Exploration
  + Revolt of the Netherlands (1566-1609 – 1648) – causes, course, outcome
  + Conflicts with Elizabeth I, England’s Role during the Revolt of the Netherlands and the English Naval defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588 (significance)

**Characterize the reign of Elizabeth I**

**Chapter 14 - Exploration**

* General motivations for European Exploration (“God” “Gold” “Glory”)
* Big Ideas from the Howard Zinn reading: “Columbus, Indians and Human Progress”
* Nautical advancements

**Portuguese Empire**

* Henry the Navigator
* General goals of the Portuguese
* Portuguese Empire – basic geography, expansion, tactics, goals
* Explorers: Dias, da Gama, Albuquerque

**Spanish Voyages and Empire**

* Columbus’s motivations, goals, life, treatment of Arawaks, relation with Spanish Monarchy, Bartolome de las Casas
* Conquistadors – crusader zeal
* Cortes and the conquest of the Aztecs (): Montezuma, Tenochtitlan, Quetzalcoatl myth, Spanish luck, role of disease
* Pizarro and conquest of the Incas (1535)
* Spanish model of administration: encomienda system, settlement, multiethnic empire
* Magellan’s voyage/death – eventual conquest of the Philip…pines

**Slave Trade**

* Origins, Triangle Trade, middle passage, role of native African slave traders, Impact of the slave trade, slavery’s role in the mercantilist/colonial economy, how slavery became a race based institution, timeframe/reasons for abolition

**Dutch Empire**

* Success factors (Perry reading) & Chapter 15
* Factors that limited European success on the SE Asian mainland
* General interactions between Chinese and Japanese civilizations to European traders
* Characterize the role of the Caribbean in the world economy in the 16th/17th C.
* Characterize the role of British North America in the mercantilist economy
* Characterize the role of the French in North America
* Significance of the Columbian Exchange – cultural impacts, religious implications of “discovery” of the new hemisphere, impact on native peoples, economic impacts
* Price revolution
* Mercantilism and its characteristics, role of government
* Joint stock companies, Dutch and British East India Companies – powers/authority, success factors?
* Big/Long-term effects of European Globalization.

**Chapter 15 – The Modern State**

* Causes of the spike in frequency and intensity of Witchcraft trials in the 17th C. and reasons for its decline

**Thirty Years War**

* Background to the conflict: inadequacies of the Peace of Augsburg (1555), continuation of the Dutch War, fear of Habsburg universalism
* Causes of the conflict: religious and political
* How does the war start in Bohemia?
* Why do Denmark, Sweden and France eventually get involved to oppose the Imperial Habsburgs?
* Why does Spain get involved?
* Effects of the Thirty Years War? – views of religious wars, reason of state over religion as the driving force behind foreign policy
* Outcomes of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) – sovereignty, balance of power, new nations, power vacuum of Holy Roman Empire, “reason of state”, Frances emergence as main continental power,
* Reasons for continued war between France/Spain – major outcome of the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659) – marriage between Louis XIV (France) and Marie Therese (Spain) – future consequences of this marriage?
* Changes in military tactics? From a military standpoint, how does the war result in greater centralization of government?
* Reasons for late 16th/early 17th C rebellions?

**Absolutism**

* Characteristics of absolute monarchy
* General realities of absolutist control?

**France**

* Policies of Cardinal Richelieu 1624-1642
* Cardinal Mazarin’s reign and the Fronde revolts – ultimate effect of Fronde revolts?
* Reign of Louis XIV – career and legacy
* Policies that expanded Louis’ royal power/authority?
* How did Louis limit/check the power of the nobility?
* Edict of Fountainebleu (1685)
* Mercantilist policies of Jean Baptiste Colbert  
  Purpose of the building of Versailles? Characterize the role of Versailles
* Wars of Louis XIV
* Louis motivations for war?
* Why did nations like the Dutch, English, Sweden and later the Habsburgs (Spain and HRE), Brandenburg and others oppose Louis?
* Causes of the War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713)
  + Results
  + Peace of Utrecht 1713/Rastatt 1714 – outcomes?

**Other European States**

* Factors leading to Spain’s decline by the end of the 17th C.?
* Degree of success of absolutist direction of Brandenburg-Prussia under Frederick William and Frederick III?
* Degree of success of absolutist direction of Austria under Leopold I? Nature of Habsburg monarchy?
* Degree of success of absolutist direction of Russia under Ivan IV and under Peter the Great (1689-1725) – Westernizing policies, reforms to religion, military, government
* Results of the Great Northern War (1701-1721)
* What factors kept the Polish Monarchy from centralizing in the 16th and 17th Centuries?
* Describe the developments in the Dutch Republic from 1648 to 1702 (Death of William III)
* Commercial success factors of the Dutch Republic in the 17th C. ?

**English Revolution**

* James I and problems with claims of absolutism vs. “balanced polity”
* How did James I alienate Parliament?
* Conflicts and mistrust between Charles I and Parliament?
* Petition of Right (1628)
* Significance of English/Puritan fear of “popery”
* Reasons for Scotish rebellion in 1640
* Reasons for Charles I recalling Parliament?
* Actions of Long Parliament in 1641?
* Ship money?
* Goals of Puritans?
* Goals of Presbyterians?
* Reasons for the outbreak of the English Civil War 1642-1646?
* Goals of (Puritan) Independent led New Model Army?
* Rump Parliament?
* Reasons for execution of Charles I? Reactions? Significance?
* Oliver Cromwell and his goals, course of action
  + Relations with Ireland/Scotland?
  + Conflicts with Levellers? (Ideas of Levellers?)
* Why did Cromwell dissolve the Rump Parliament and establish a military dictatorship in 1653?
* Ties between English Revolution and American Revolution?
* Restoration: Conflict between Charles II (1660-1685) and Parliament
* Charles goals vs. Parliament’s goals
* Declaration of Indulgence (1672), Test Act (1673)
* Significance of the Popish Plot and the fear of Catholicism
* Whigs vs. Tories
* Resentment of James II?
* Incident that prompted Parliament to invite an invasion of William III?
* Results/significance of the Glorious Revolution?
* Significance/content of the English Bill of Rights?
* Ideas of Thomas Hobbes (Leviathan)
* Ideas of John Locke (Two Treatises of Government)

**Artistic movements:**

* Mannerism (El Greco)
* Baroque (Peter Paul Rubens, Bernini)
* French Classicism (Nicholas Poussin)
* Dutch Realism (Judith Leyster, Rembrandt van Rijn)
* Significance of Shakespeare