

PERIOD ONE

From Renaissance to Early Modern

ca. 1450 - ca. 1648

What defines the first half of what is often called the "early modern" period in European history?

What time periods comprise the ancient, medieval, and modern periods of European history?

Using the above time periods, what is the break between the Middle Ages and the modern era?

What was the treaty that ended more than a century of wars over religion?

After 1648, what were nations in Europe primarily fighting over in war rather than religion? (name two)

What else was brought in as a concept that was supposed to lessen the frequency of war?

Was there contact between Europeans and other cultures before the voyages of Columbus?

How is Columbus' religious zeal regarded as? Instead of what?

Was Martin Luther aiming to split the church?

Where did most people live during this period? How did they make their living? What was the primary unit of production and consumption?

Who was the dominant social group? Did gender matter?

Renaissance Culture

What does Renaissance mean in French?

Renaissance rested on a deep interest in what ancient topics?

Renaissance thinkers developed new notions of? New plans for? New models for? And new concepts of?

Where did Renaissance students from northern Europe flock? After they absorbed their new learning, what did they do?

What greatly accelerated the spread of ideas throughout Europe and beyond?

Into what did artists incorporate classical themes and motifs?

Name four groups of individuals who would pay artists for their works? For what reason in common did they all support the artists?

What art style was more in favor in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries? What about the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Monarchies and Nations

Describe the methods rulers used in the fifteenth century to build their governments.

What did rulers start to do first in Italy, then in expanding monarchies of France, England, and Spain? What were their ultimate goals? (name three)

Name two things rulers did that required using merchants or professionals such as lawyers to staff their bureaucracy and conduct diplomacy.

What did the monarchs of western Europe emphasize? What did they insist on from all of their subjects, including the nobility?

Were the Holy Roman emperors able to do the same? Why not? What could they not overcome?

What did the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 allow hundreds of territories to do? (name three)

What was the driving force of state-building in the seventeenth century?

What did the increasing size of the military and increased sophistication of military technology lead to? (name three)

How does the book describe the balance of power between monarchs and various elite groups in different parts of Europe?

The Reformations and the Wars of Religion

Name three groups that called for reform within the church in early-sixteenth-century Europe.

Describe the background of Martin Luther. What did Luther criticize?

What did Luther emphasize as important?

What new technology did Luther use to publish his ideas? What parts of Europe broke with the Catholic Church? What is this movement known as?

Anabaptists espoused more radical concepts of the Christian message and advocated for what?

Which local rulers in Europe were attracted to Luther's ideas?

Name a vigorous defender of Catholicism. What did he do? Was he effective? What was the outcome?

Why did England break with the Catholic Church?

Who established a new religious institution in England? What elements did she combine?

Was the new religion sufficient for the Puritans? What did they want?

Name someone who was part of the second generation of reformers. What did he build his idea for the church on? What two things did he want?

Which religion made a significant comeback after 1540? What is this effort called? Did they do it externally or from within?

Name three important agents involved in the Catholic Reformation.

Where was religious warfare widespread? (name two countries)

Name two things some rulers allowed to end the bloodshed.

Overseas Exploration and Colonial Expansion

Describe the level of involvement Europeans had before 1450 in the centuries-old trading system among Africa, Asia, and Europe.

What made Europeans want better and more direct access to trade? That is, what were they in search of?

Who founded a new commercial empire along the African coast and the Indian Ocean?

Was the discovery of the Western Hemisphere intentional?

Name another important catalyst for expansion as Europeans wanted to spread X and counter Y.

After how many years were European colonies in North and South America able to join the worldwide web of commerce?

What three advances did Europeans make in order to dominate the trading networks?

Which nations were the first to build political empires of truly global proportions? Who followed them?

What is the economic theory that governments were motivated by during this period of expansion?

What is the Columbian exchange? What killed the vast majority of people in the Western Hemisphere?

Who did Europeans bring in to work New World plantations (especially for sugar)? What did this lead to? (name two)

What created new forms of cultural exchange?

Were Europeans accepting of non-European values? What did they attempt to do to the peoples and societies they encountered?

What was the response from indigenous people? What was the outcome of their efforts?

Capitalism and Social Hierarchies

Describe the connections between cultural and political changes and economic and social ones.

Who grew wealthy from trading and money-lending first in Italy and then in growing cities of northern Europe?

Name three new business procedures and institutions that were part of the new capitalist economic system.

Did the newly wealthy eliminate the prominence of nobles? What happened to the families of wealthy bankers/merchants and nobles?

Despite the growth of cities, where did most people live?

What was the most significant difference between poor peasants in western Europe and eastern Europe?

What was the prevailing view of men and women? Who was supposed to be dominant? Subordinate? Did the Renaissance or the Reformation change this view?

What led to steep inflation during the sixteenth century? (name two reasons)

Who suffered more from the steep inflation - the poor or the rich? In what way?

What happened to the climate in the seventeenth century? What was the effect on crops?

What were rulers doing and what were landowners doing just as crop yields were falling due to the cooler/wetter weather?

Who migrated in search of food and employment? (name two groups)

What did the hungry and unemployed sometimes do that disturbed public order?

What were some of the ways city, church, and village leaders attempted to enforce public order? (name four)

What were some of the ways people used less formal means to enforce community norms? (name three)

Questions for after all chapters have been covered

1. What new ideas and technologies were originated in the Renaissance, and how did these shape society?
2. Why did the religious reform movements of the sixteenth century spread so broadly and have such a great impact?
3. How did nation-states develop and become more centralized in this period?
4. How did the European conquest of overseas territories create new forms of biological and cultural exchange, as well as new opportunities for power and wealth?
5. How did the expansion of capitalism and other economic changes affect daily life for rich and poor in the countryside and cities?
6. What impact did these changes in so many realms of life have on family and social structures, gender roles, and popular culture?

