

PERIOD TWO

Early Modern Transformations

ca. 1648 - ca. 1815

Name two multinational agreements in which diplomats sought first to create and then to restore a balance of power in which no one nation became too strong.

What did all states in Europe share as common projects? (list five)

Describe the flow of natural and human-made products around the world? (into or out of Europe?)

Describe the income levels of people able to afford imported sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco.

Describe the houses of nobles and wealthy merchants in terms of rooms and space from each other.

Contrast the houses of artisans to those of nobles.

Who could afford umbrellas and pocket watches?

What would people go to cafes to read and discuss? Were these ideas supportive or challenging existing hierarchies?

How were traditions and ideas taught in the countryside?

Wars in Europe used to be fought for religion. Now why would someone wage war?

What allowed families to increase their social stature? From where did it come?

What was money able to change? What was the best assurance of power and prosperity?

Where were the first revolutions? What island nation was the result of an early revolution?

Absolutism and Constitutionalism

What emerged as the solution to economic stagnation and political disorder?

Kings in what countries claimed exclusive, absolute power? With whom would they work in reality to achieve these goals?

To whom did rulers turn to meet the demands of running their expanding governments?

To whom did rulers say they were responsible to? Was there another group or institution that had the right to check their power?

What types of reforms did central and eastern European rulers make hoping to improve society?

What is constitutionalism?

What is the difference between a constitutional monarchy and a republic? Where were each of these in Europe?

How did the Dutch benefit from establishing a republic?

Why was there frequent warfare throughout this period even though absolutist and constitutionalist states sought to maintain a balance of power?

Late-Eighteenth-Century Conflicts and Revolutions

How large was the battlefield of the Seven Years' War?

England and Prussia were fighting against what two countries?

After the Seven Years' War, which governments had to raise taxes? Which colonies revolted in North America?

What was one factor leading to the French Revolution, toppling the monarchy?

Name the three forms of government formed after the French Revolution before the defeat of Napoleon.

What did the Napoleon Empire spark triggering the defeat of Napoleon?

What did French armies violently export? Which nation formed as a result? Who was revolting? What were they inspired by?

Why did European powers meet at the Congress of Vienna after Napoleon's defeat?

The Expansion of the European Economy

How did most people experience life during this period?

Which countries were considered the rising Atlantic powers and were more fortunate as colonial empires?

What developments increased the food supply and brought an end of hunger in western Europe?

What did a rising rural population lead to? What is a cottage industry?

What was the role of financial institutions in the growth of the market economy?

The expansion of agriculture, industry, and population in Europe was accompanied by what?

Who revived their colonial empires?

What was the purpose of mercantilist economic policies? What did they lead to?

At the core of the Atlantic economy was what activity?

Why were slaves necessary?

From where did dietary staples for people of all social classes in western Europe come?

How were working people increasingly dependent on the enslaved labor on faraway colonial colonies?

Scientific, Philosophical, and Cultural Developments

New ways of understanding the natural world began in what century?

People were looking for precise knowledge of the physical world based on the combination of what? (list two)
What is this called?

Name two subjects that were revolutionized during this period.

Name two social groups that also gained an interest in science?

Name two "fringe, occult practices" that many key figures of the Scientific Revolution believed in.

What were natural philosophers doing in the seventeenth century in their search for precise knowledge of the physical world? That is, what subject did they use and what were they performing?

In the eighteenth century, philosophers moved from studying nature to studying what?

What were natural philosophers attempting to challenge by bringing light of reason?

Name four concepts members of the "Enlightenment" created?

With this new understanding of nature and reason, people claimed superiority to rationalize what two -isms?

What practices encouraged the spread of enlightened ideas? (list two)

What is a public sphere?

What was the effect of applying Enlightenment ideals to the economy?

What was the effect of applying Enlightenment ideals to politics?

What was the effect of applying Enlightenment ideals to religion?

What did the religious renewal movements in both Protestant and Catholic lands emphasize? (list three)

What is Romanticism? When was it created? Who created it? What was Romanticism fascinated with?

Social Change

What changed considerably over the eighteenth century? Why? (list three)

Describe the climate of the seventeenth century. What did this lead to? How was this climate different from the eighteenth century?

Give four reasons the population of Europe began to grow markedly in the eighteenth century.

Describe how marriage timing and family planning in the eighteenth century.

Who controlled premarital sex in village society? What changed when people moved to cities? Why were they moving to cities?

What happened to the rate of children born outside of marriage in the eighteenth century?

How was childhood affected by Enlightenment ideals? What was the effect of literacy?

Name a new pastime due to the increased literacy rates of this period?

People started to derive their self-identities through what offered in towns and cities?

How were new attitudes toward privacy and intimate life reflected in home construction and personalized decor?

How was cleanliness and hygiene changed by new focuses on outward appearances?

What were many migrants to cities stuck doing to make a living? (list three)

What were city residents more likely than rural residents to be subject to? (list two)

Most of Europe during this period were city dwellers or rural residents? Rich or poor?

From where did most poor rural residents get their consumer goods?

Questions for after all chapters have been covered

1. How did rulers in western and eastern Europe transform their nations into powerful monarchies?
2. How were the expansion of the market economy and production in Europe and the growth of world trade in commodities and human beings related to one another?
3. What discoveries in science and technology were made in this period, and how did they shape society?
4. What new ideas about society and human relations developed in this period, and what new practices and institutions enabled these ideas to take hold?
5. How did increasing literacy, a growing population, and new patterns of consumption and culture affect people's lives in their families and communities?
6. What led to the wave of political revolutions in the Atlantic world in the late eighteenth century, and what were the consequences?