**CHAPTER SUMMARY**

This chapter is about big changes in Western Europe during the early modern period. The core areas of Western civilization changed dramatically between 1450 and 1750. While remaining an agricultural society, the West became unusually commercially active and developed a strong manufacturing sector. Governments increased their powers. In intellectual life, science became the centerpiece for the first time in the history of any society. Ideas of the family and personality also altered. The changes resulted from overseas expansion and growing commercial dominance. The internal changes, such as the Renaissance and Enlightenment, were marked by considerable internal conflict, with focal points centered on the state, culture, and commerce, with support from technology.

1. What change did Philippe Aries describe in his work *Centuries in Childhood*?
2. Why MIGHT it have occurred? Cite 2 reasons (p. 369)

**The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce. 1450-1650**

**A New Spirit.**

1. How did Petrarch’s writing in the early Renaissance differ from most writing from the Middle Ages?

**The Italian Renaissance.**

1. The word “Renaissance” means “rebirth” and describes Europe, esp. Western Europe, from 1300 into the 17th and 18th centuries. Why did Western Europe need to be reborn? (HINT: The Roman Empire fell in 476 CE)
2. What lost some importance during the Renaissance?
3. What common influence did Machiavelli share with artists like da Vinci and Michelangelo?
4. Given your answer above, why does it make sense that the Renaissance began in Italy? (Keep in mind that it also began there because Italy was a major trading center with the Arab world and Eastern Europe following the Crusades.)
5. Define “Humanism” –
6. The Black Death killed about 1/3 of Europe’s population, more in some areas, during the 14th and 15th centuries. How could the plague have led to humanism?
7. What did the Italian city-state (ex. Venice & Genoa) leaders base their right to rule on that shares a commonality with contemporary U.S. politicians?

**The Renaissance Moves Northward.**

1. How did new trade routes and the Americas cause the Renaissance to decline in Italy?
2. What did Northern humanists have in common with Thomas Aquinas?
3. What role did trade play in encouraging art?
4. Who was least affected by the Renaissance?

**Changes in Technology and Family.**

1. How did Asia contribute to the rise of the West?
2. How was Johannes Gutenberg important to both the Renaissance and literacy?
3. Describe the European family model and how it limited birthrates? (You have to THINK for that last part. Consider the traditions and advantages of extended families.)

**The Protestant and Catholic Reformations.**

1. What are “indulgences”?
2. List some of the demands Luther included in his ***95 Theses***.
3. Why did German princes support Luther’s ideas?
4. What is “Protestantism” and what is the key difference with Catholic beliefs. (Look back at what Luther believed.)
5. How did Protestant beliefs support trade in Europe?
6. Where was the Anglican Church based, who set it up, and for what primary reason?
7. What was the key idea of John Calvin?
8. How did Calvinism help promote the idea that the people should participate in government?
9. Your text states that Puritans (people who wanted to “purify” the Anglican Church of Catholic influence) brought Calvinism to North America in the early 17th century. You’ve learned about these people since elementary school. What name do most Americans know them by? (HINT: Thanksgiving)
10. What part of Europe did the Catholic Church manage to hang on to

**The End of Christian Unity in the West**.

1. What was a key outcome of the Protestant and Catholic Reformation in Europe?
2. In England in the mid 1600s, King Charles I was Catholic. This contributed to the English Civil War. What was the result?
3. The various bloody religious wars that broke out led to something that we enjoy today in America. What?
4. What country declined as a result of the religious strife in Europe?
5. Your text states that people became less likely to see a connection between God and nature during this time. How might the plague (Black Death) have played a part in that?
6. In what ways did Protestantism both help and hurt the plight of women?
7. What two things came together to promote literacy in Europe?

**The Commercial Revolution.**

1. What led to European trade rising along with a greater variety of available goods?
2. What did the large influx of gold and silver lead to and who benefitted the most?
3. What new trade development/innovation led to greater European involvement in countries around the world? (Note: this will play a key role in “imperialism” later)
4. The Industrial Revolution will not occur until the 18th century but colonies provided new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that will stimulate manufacturing and lead to the I.R.
5. How did Western European peasants begin to differ economically from Eastern European peasants as a result of trade?

**Social Protest**.

1. What is the “proletariat”?
2. Where did some poor people end up as they sold or lost their land to landowners?
3. Cite evidence of growing class tension in Europe. (This tension will be very important to both the French Revolution later and the work of Karl Marx on Communism.)
4. How were women singled out for punishment in Western Europe and America during the 17th century?

**Science and Politics: The Next Phase of Change.**

1. Define “Scientific Revolution” –

**Did Copernicus Copy?**

1. Copernicus developed the heliocentric theory of planetary motion. What is that theory?
2. Cite one supporting fact that Copernicus DID copy.
3. Cite one supporting fact that Copernicus did NOT copy.

**Science: The New Authority**.

1. How was Kepler a product of both the new and old ways of thinking about the universe?
2. Who did Galileo get into trouble with because of his support for Copernicus’ ideas?
3. What did William Harvey contribute to science?
4. Francis Bacon tied scientific study to advancements in what other area?
5. Rene Descartes was skeptical of “received wisdom”. From the context, what do you think that terms means?
6. What was Isaac Newton’s most important book called?
7. Newton described a system that all scientists today use and you learn in your science classes. What is it?
8. How did science help women?
9. Explain “Deism”:
10. During the Middle Ages faith/religion was paramount. During the later years of the Renaissance what replaced it among educated elites?
11. What was the basic difference between the Christian view of human nature and the humanist intellectuals of the Scientific Revolution?

**visualizing the past: versailles**

1. Word of the day: “idiosyncratic”. Define it:
2. Now, explain why architects cannot be idiosyncratic while painters can.

**Absolute and Parliamentary Monarchies.**

1. How did the relationship between nobles and monarchs change following the religious wars in Europe?
2. The necessity of bigger militaries led to what regarding taxes?
3. What did the French system of royal power come to be called? Why?
4. Describe the mercantilist system:
5. What region was most influence by France’s political system?
6. How did Britain and the Netherlands differ from France regarding monarchial power?
7. The Glorious Revolution in England (shortly after the English Civil War) led to who assuming the dominate role in government?
8. John Locke argued that power comes from where?
9. If a government fails to protect the natural rights of the people, the people had the right to do what, according to Locke?

**The Nation-State.**

1. Welcome to a very difficult but important concept: the “nation-state”. Define what a nation-state is and then explain why the Roman Empire was not a nation-state.
2. How did the role of government change as the notion of nation-states emerged?

**In Depth: Elites and Masses**.

1. According to your text, what affect do artisans have on manufacturing technology?
2. How does this run contrary to what Francis Bacon believed?
3. How did the advent of the European-style (i.e., nuclear) family affect colonization?

**The West by 1750.**

**Political Patterns.**

1. How did France’s “absolute monarchy” system start to become not so “absolute” in the 18th century?
2. How did the Columbian Exchange play a role in the public policy of Fredrick the Great?
3. What would a Confucianist say about the concept of “enlightened depots”?

**Enlightenment Thought and Popular Culture.**

1. In what country was the Enlightenment centered?
2. What was the basic idea behind the Enlightenment’s application to society?
3. What were some of the public policy changes as a result of Enlightenment ideas?
4. What was Adam Smith’s book called?
5. What did he say about competition and government?
6. List the basic Enlightenment principles of human affairs:
7. Why do you think the Catholic Church was singled out for attack by the Enlightenment writers?
8. What was Mary Wollstonecraft’s contribution to the Enlightenment?
9. How did life for children change during and after the Enlightenment?

**document: controvercies about women**

1. What are the main disagreements between the two documents?

**Ongoing Change in Commerce and Manufacturing.**

1. How did common people in Western Europe encourage their countries to see out and exploit colonies?
2. Why would some people not eat potatoes?
3. The system of domestic manufacture discussed on p. 385 is known as the “putting-out system”, “cottage industry”, or “workshop system”. Describe how it worked.
4. Better food supplies had a positive benefit on Europe. Cite both the benefit and one particularly important source of food for poor people:
5. Manufacturing jobs helped what class of people? How was this group affected?

**Global Connections: Europe and the World.**

1. Describe the factors that contributed to the idea of “European superiority”.