**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PERIODS & DATES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY**

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| What you need to know:The Renaissance:1. **Humanism (definition and impact of, differences between Italian and northern**)
2. Characteristics of art
3. Role of Petrarch
4. Strengths/significance of Venice, Florence
5. Causes: Geographic, political, economic
6. **Speed of literacy/ Printing Press**
7. **Writings of Machiavelli and Erasmus**

Exploration and New Monarchs 1. **Spain rise and fall**
2. **Centralization of power/ decline of nobles’ power**
3. **Rise of Bourgeoisie**
4. **Economic power shifts from the South to the North (Atlantic Economy)**
5. **Commercial Revolution**
6. Price revolution
7. The Columbian Exchange (New knowledge)

Reformation and Wars of Religion:1. **Causes and effects of Protestant Reformation**
2. Martin Luther (basic beliefs, criticisms of Church))
3. German Peasants Revolt (causes/effects, impact)
4. **Charles V and Phillip II ( Hapsburgs)**
5. Peace of Augsburg
6. **Causes and effects of English Reformation**
7. Acts of Henry VIII, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth
8. Anabaptist beliefs
9. **Calvin and Predestination (differences with Luther)**
10. Role of Society of Jesus
11. Defeat of the Armada 1588.
12. Council of Trent (significance)
13. **30 Years War (impact) Treaty of Westphalia**:
14. St. Bartholomew’s Day Mass. (causes/effects)
15. Politiques (definition/ examples)
16. **Role of Henry of Navarre**
17. Misogyny/role of women in 16th C.

Scientific Revolution:1. Origins and influences of Scientific Revolution
2. Knowledge prior to the Sci Rev ( CCOT)
3. Heliocentric theory (definition)
4. **Role of Galileo, Kepler, Newton**
5. Hobbes, *Leviathan vs* Beliefs of Locke
* **Deism (definition)**
 | **Period 1 superlatives: 1450-1648**most exciting 15th century personmost exciting 16th century personmost exciting 17th century personWeakest countryMost evilMost important treatyBest writerBest countryBiggest blunderBest work of art / piece of literatureBest inventionWorst ruler |

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model of a Traditional Society (period1: )- (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Give specific Evidence to both Continuity and or change from the period 1450 to 1650.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Evidence of TSP- continuing  | Evidence of change TSP-  |
| Large proportion of societal resources used for raising the next generation | Farming reminded unchanged during this period  | Limited change- Guild systems declined during exploration as they could not supply the demand.  |
| Low Income Levels | The vast majority of Europeans were very poor. | Exploration, the rise of banking and the commercial revolution as a result of Atlantic trading lead to the growth of wealth (bourgeoisie) |
| 1. **All factors of production are underutilized**
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| 1. **Inadequate investment in education, health, transportation facilities**
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| 1. **Economy based on barter rather than trade**
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| 1. **Wide gap between rich and poor**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Heavy taxation**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Religion is very important**
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| 1. **Local landlords hold much political and social power**
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| 1. **Ceiling on productivity**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Family and clan very important**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Nationalism lacking**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Caste System exists**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Warfare endemic**
 |  |  |
| 1. **Sense of “Changelessness”**
 |  |  |

* List the nations in their level of power in each of the time period.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1450-1500 | 1500-1600 | 1600-1650 |
| Most powerful | Spain |  |  |
|  | HRE |  |  |
|  | Italy |  |  |
|  | England |  |  |
| Least powerful | Dutch |  |  |