**PERIODS & DATES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY**

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| **Hundred Years’ War (1337-1453)**  **Fall of the Byzantine Empire (1453)**  **Renaissance: 1300-1600** (first in Italy, then into Northern Europe)  ―New Monarchs‖/ rise of modern states: late 15th century, 1st half of 16th century  Height of Hapsburg power: mid-16th century under Charles V  **Commercial Revolution: c. 1500-c. 1700**  ―Old Imperialism‖: 16th and 17th centuries (in New World)  **Reformation: 1517**  **Catholic Counter Reformation: 1545-1563 (Council of Trent)**  **Religious Wars:**  **Spanish Armada, 1588**  French Civil Wars (1562-1594)  **30 Years’ War (1618-1648); Treaty of Westphalia:**  **Scientific Revolution: 16th & 17th centuries (Copernicus to Newton)**  Agricultural Revolution: decades prior to 1750 (leads to population explosion)  **―Golden Age of Spain‖: c. 1550—c.1650**  **―Golden Age of the Netherlands‖: 17th century (1st half);** Dutch wars w/ England lead to decline  **Age of Absolutism: c. 1650-1750:**   * **Louis XIV: 1643-1715;** * **Peter the Great: 1682-1725** * Frederick William ―Great Elector‖ (1640-1688); Frederick William I (1713-1740)   **Baroque (art): 17th century**  **Constitutionalism in England: 17th century**  **English Civil War 1642-49**  **Glorious Revolution, 1688**  **Act of Union, 1707: Great Britain created**  **Enlightenment: 18th century**  **Population explosion: c. 1750**  **Enlightened despotism: c. 1750-c.1800** (early 19th century for Napoleon)  Frederick the Great (1740-1786); Catherine the Great: 1762-1796); Joseph II (1780-90)  Absolutism in Eastern Europe (17th century-early 18th century): Rise of Prussia, Russia and Austria;  decline of Poland, Ottoman Empire, and HRE  **―Second 100 Years War‖ between Britain and France: 1689-1815: Balance of Power**   * War of the League of Augsburg (1689-1697) * **War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713),** Treaty of Utrecht   **War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)**, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle | 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 7. Writings of Machiavelli and Erasmus   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 (role of) 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. Council of Trent (significance) 12. 30 Years War (impact) 13. St. Bartholomew’s Day Mass. (causes/effects) 14. Politiques (definition) 15. Role of Henry of Navarre 16. Baroque style of art 17. Misogyny/role of women in 16th C.   Absolute Rule and Constitutionalism:   1. Divine rule (definition) 2. Constitutionalism (definition) 3. Treaty of Utrecht (significance) 4. Richelieu (Role in 30 Years War) 5. Use of intendants by France 6. Noble uprising: Cause/effects of the Fronde 7. Impact of Colbert and mercantilism 8. War of Spanish Succession (causes/effects) 9. Louis XIV: Versailles and Failures 10. England 1642-1689 Civil war to Glorious Revolution 11. Decline of Spain 12. Dutch Revolt (Causes/effects and role of England) 13. Defeat of Spanish Armada (significance) 14. Rise of Prussia and Austria 15. Peter the Great (accomplishments of) 16. Netherlands (government and society)   Scientific Revolution:   1. Origins and influences of Scientific Revolution ( 2. Knowledge prior to 3. Heliocentric theory (definition) 4. Role of Galileo, Kepler, Newton 5. Hobbes, *Leviathan vs* Beliefs of Locke 6. Deism (definition) |