

Semester Exam Review

- Renaissance
 - Definition: revival of art, thought, literature, architecture, and antiquity
 - Focus on Humanism
 - Intellectual movement
 - Revival of classical learning
 - World view now secular and individualistic
 - Background
 - 5 Major Italian Powers
 - Venice
 - Papal States
 - Milan
 - Florence
 - Kingdom of Naples
 - 2 Government Styles
 - Oligarchy
 - 1 main ruling family
 - Medicis (Florence)
 - Very urban and ununited
 - Florence
 - Dominated Italy and was controlled by Medici banker family
 - Papal States
 - Popes great patron of the arts
 - Why Italy?
 - Area based around Classical Rome
 - Urban
 - Lot of patronage
 - Increased leisure time
 - Decline of city-states
 - First Italian War (1494-1498)
 - France invaded but was removed by League of Venice
 - Italian Battleground
 - France and Spain fought over control of Italy
 - Sack on Rome (1527)
 - Charles V (Holy Roman Emperor) invaded Rome and Florence and took Pope hostage
 - Humanism
 - Italian Humanism
 - Revival of antiquity
 - Individualism and human potential
 - Virtu

- “Renaissance Man” (can do anything set mind to)
 - Leonardo da Vinci
 - Secularism
 - YOLO
 - Petrarch
 - Father of Humanism
 - Love Letters to Laura
 - Mirandola
 - *Oration of the Dignity of Man*
- Civic Humanism
 - Study classical politics
 - Should be well-rounded & good learner
 - Nuclear/immediate family (patriarchal)
 - Machiavelli
 - Secular
 - Rulers are better to be feared than loved
 - Castiglione
 - *Book of the Courtier*
 - Public sphere for women
 -
- Christian Humanism
 - Go back to more proper church and church figures
 - Use humanism to reform church
 - Sir Thomas More
- Art
 - Italian
 - Patronage from Medicis and Popes
 - Architecture
 - St. Peters Basilica
 - Sistine Chapel
 - Characteristics
 - Realistic people/ Individualism
 - Linear Perspective
 - Balance
 - Realistic background
 - Classical theme
 - Artists
 - Donatello
 - David
 - Botticelli
 - Birth of Venus
 - Leonardo da Vinci
 - Mona Lisa
 - Last Supper

- THE Renaissance Man
 - Raphael
 - School of Athens
 - Michelangelo
 - Sistine Chapel
- Northern Renaissance
 - Ideas spread over time
 - PRINTING PRESS
 - Around Germany but ideas slightly different
 - Appealed to religion
 - Led to Protestant Reformation
 - Christian Humanists
 - Erasmus
 - Reform church from within
 - Laid the egg that Luther hatched
 - Art
 - Individualism
 - Showed real life (peasant life) (no ideal form)
 - Extreme detail
 - Jan van Eyck
 - Arnolfini Portrait
 - Hans Holbein the Younger
 - The Ambassadors
- New Monarchies
 - Reduced power of the nobility
 - Reduced power of clergy
 - More effective bureaucracies
 - Increased influence of middle class
 - State armies instead of noble militias
 - England
 - War of the Roses
 - Noble family vs. Lancaster royals
 - Henry Tudor won
 - Lancaster
 - Henry VII (Tudor)
 - Star Chamber
 - Unified currency
 - Professional army
 - Middle Class Advisors
- Age of Discovery
 - Causes
 - God
 - Glory
 - Gold

- Mercantilism
 - More exports than imports
 - Country should rely on itself
 - Colonies provide raw materials and act as a closed market
 - Focused on obtaining precious metals
- Inflation
 - Silver, cash crops, & natural resources from colonies
 - Made prices soar & economies crash (Spain)
- Atlantic Trade (Columbian Exchange, Triangular Trade, etc.)
 - Items
 - Slaves
 - Silver
 - Potato
 - Chocolate
 - Coffee
 - Smallpox
 - Impacts
 - Healthier (potato)
 - More diverse
 - Commercial Revolution
 - Pop. increase
 - More banking and trade centers
 - Inflation
 - Caused by influx of gold and silver
- Exploration
 - Vasco de Gama
 - Rounded Cape of Good Hope
 - Christopher Columbus
 - Control over parts of Central and South America
 - Spanish
 - Greatly opposed by BARTOLEMEW DE LAS CASAS
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
 - Split S. America to prevent conflict between Spain and Portugal
- Reformation
 - Causes
 - Broke off due to grievances w/ corrupt Catholicism
 - Simony
 - Indulgences
 - False sacred relics
 - Erasmus (Christian Humanism)
 - Printing Press

- Lutheranism
 - Founder: Martin Luther
 - Beliefs:
 - Salvation by faith alone
 - Only need Baptism and Communion
 - Consubstantiation
 - Priesthood of all believers
 - 95 Theses (1517)
 - Series of complaints posted against the Catholic church
 - Diet of Worms (1521)
 - Trial for Luther to recant beliefs but refused
 - Became outlaw and translated Bible while in hiding
 - German Peasants Revolt (1524-1525)
 - Thinks everyone should be equal and fair before the law based on Luther's beliefs
 - Luther disagreed saying it was only faith based and helped nobles put down revolt
 - Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 - Ended violence between Catholics and Lutherans only
 - Lutherans received rights
- Zwingli
 - Doesn't need pope
 - Metaphorical communion
- Anabaptists
 - Radicals
 - No child baptisms
 - No allegiance to state/ small gov.
 - Munster Incident
 - Catholics, Lutherans, and Zwingli teamed up against Anabaptists
 - Anabaptists took over city of Munster
- Calvinism
 - Geneva = safe haven for Protestants
 - Beliefs:
 - God is absolute
 - Predestination
 - Huguenots in France to cause later issues
 - No images or music in church
- Anglican
 - Henry VIII couldn't get divorce annulled= created own branch with himself at the head
 - Beliefs:
 - No saints or purgatory
 - Kept 3 of seven sacraments
 - Good works more important

- Catholic Reformation
 - Wanted to fix Catholicism and go back to proper
 - Bishops had more power but had to stay within diocese
 - No more indulgences
 - Council of Trent
 - No concessions to Protestants
 - Reaffirm and reform beliefs and system
 - Religious Orders
 - Jesuits
 - Ursuline
- Impact
 - Caused wars between nations
 - More tolerance between religions
- Baroque Movement
 - Art movement to glorify Catholic church and absolute monarchs (Palace of Versailles)
 - Designed to give specific and spontaneous emotions
 - Bernini
 - Ecstasy of St. Teresa
 - Bach
- Wars of Religion
 - French
 - Causes
 - Political
 - Nobility wanted more power over monarchy
 - Religious
 - Huguenots heavily persecuted
 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1571)
 - No weapons from Huguenots allowed at wedding of Henry of Navarre
 - Guise had Huguenot leader assassinated=Catherine worried Huguenots would rebel
 - Had all Huguenots executed
 - Impacts
 - Henry of Navarre won= became Henry IV
 - Bourbon
 - Converted to Catholicism and established order
 - Edict of Nantes (1598)
 - Gave provisions to Huguenots
 - Catholicism main religion for France
 - Dutch Revolt
 - Cause
 - Wanted freedom but Spain wanted to keep control over them
 - Protestant north and Catholic south
 - William of Orange led revolt

- Events
 - Duke of Alba put it down, but revolt returned
 - Spanish fury massacred thousands in Antwerp
- Conclusion
 - Spain failed = Dutch Republic formed
- Spain vs. England
 - Spanish Armada defeated in 1588
 - Spanish naval fleet attempted to invade England
 - England beat them and Spain retreated
 - Led to the decline of Spain as a major power
- Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
 - Causes
 - Protestant vs. Catholics
 - German tension
 - Peace of Augsburg fails
 - Lutheranism and Catholics have right but Calvinists don't
 - Religious military leagues form
 - Habsburg threat and other areas wanted to control German states
 - Spark: Defenestration of Prague
 - 1st Phase: Bohemian Phase
 - Key Events:
 - Full revolt against church and Habsburgs
 - Was defeated and all Protestantism w=in Bohemia was defeated as well
 - 2nd Phase: Danish Phase
 - Height of Catholic power
 - Denmark wanted to fight Catholics but didn't get any help= Habsburgs got mercenary and defeated them
 - 3rd Phase: Swedish Period
 - Protestants wanted to get territory lost during Danish phase
 - Gustavus Adolphus
 - Helped Protestants and had new successful fighting technique
 - Pushed Catholics back to Bohemia
 - Ended catholic hopes of uniting Germany under one religion
 - Ferdinand II reinstates mercenary Wallenstein who kills Adolphus
 - Peace of Prague annulled Edict of Restitution after first phase
 - 4th Phase: French/ International Phase
 - France continued war and sided w/ Protestants to weaken Habsburgs (this was led by Cardinal Richelieu)

- Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
 - Ended 30 years war
 - Provisions (EF-CHIP):
 - Ended wars of religion
 - France emerged as a major power
 - Peace of Augsburg+ Calvinism
 - Holy Roman Empire still divided
 - Independence of Dutch Republic
 - Brandenburg got territory (to be Prussia)
 - Switzerland neutral
 - Map of Europe redrawn
- Age of Absolutism (1600s)
 - Monarch had complete control
 - Divine right of kings
 - Western:
 - Reassert public order
 - Standing armies
 - Not subordinate to assemblies
 - Control nobility
 - Religious alliances
 - Use of the arts
 - Theorists
 - Bodin
 - Only absolutism could keep chaos at bay and apply order to people and gov.
 - Nothing higher on earth than a king (king is a father figure)
 - Hobbes
 - Without kings, life is nasty & man naturally bad
 - for absolutism
 - Social contract (people give up rights to absolute monarch for security)
 - Bishop Bossuet
 - Divine right of kings idea
 - Counter theorist
 - John Locke
 - Man naturally good
 - Consent of the governed
 - Social contract (people give government power to protect and preserve natural rights)
 - Main rulers
 - Louis XIV of France
 - Came after Cardinal Richelieu and his Intendent system (Louis XIV still used the system)
 - Centralized France
 - Versailles

- One king, one law, one faith
- Revoked Edict of Nantes
- Mercantilism & military funding
- War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)
 - Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
 - Partitioned Spain
 - Allow for Bourbon Spain
 - England controlled slave trade
 - Prussia recognized
- Peter the Great
 - Built the Peterhof
 - Attempted to control nobles with things like the Table of Ranks
 - Westernize Russia
- Prussia
 - Frederick William I (Soldier's King)
 - Increased Prussian military spending
 - Built Prussia into the Sparta of the North
- Non- absolute countries:
 - England Constitutionalism
 - English Civil War (1642-1649)
 - Causes
 - Incompetent Stuart dynasty
 - Parliament vs. King; who should have more power
 - Invasion of Parliament
 - Coup to kill P leaders
 - Results
 - Parliament won w/ Oliver Cromwell
 - Charles I executed
 - Cromwell created New model army based on skill
 - Interregnum Period-Cromwell became military dictator
 - Stuarts restored in 1660
 - Glorious Revolution (1688)
 - Parliament upset with James II and his Catholic leanings
 - Heir was Catholic
 - Parliament also still trying to assert their authority
 - William 3 of Orange built army to invade
 - Success
 - English Bill of Rights (1689)
 - Have to have parliament approval on most everything and king can't be catholic
 - No taxes and right to trial

- Scientific Revolution (1500s and 1600s)
 - BEFORE:
 - body had four humors
 - Two types of blood
 - Aristotle and Church
 - Geocentric
 - Heavenly spheres
 - AFTER:
 - Heliocentrism, Gravity, Calculus, Human Anatomy, Circulatory system
 - **Cops, Bring, Kids, Great, Big, Donuts, Now**
 - Copernicus: heliocentric theory
 - Brahe: proved heliocentric theory
 - Kepler: mathematically proved heliocentric theory & laws of planetary motion
 - Galileo: Jupiter's moons, sun spots, used telescope, not perfect spheres, etc.
 - Bacon: inductive reasoning (use experiments)
 - Descartes: deductive reasoning (I think therefore I am)
 - Newton: laws of motion, gravity, calculus, deism, etc.
 - Catholic Church disagreed and was offended by heliocentric theory= persecuted scientists like Galileo
 - Women:
 - Not much advancement
 - Few received ed. and were recognized
 - Winkelmann
 - Cavendish
- Enlightenment (1700s)
 - Religious toleration
 - More equality among classes
 - Secular reasoning to life
 - Natural rights
 - Locke: natural rights and social contract
 - Adam Smith: capitalism
 - Voltaire: tolerance of religion & Deist
 - Montesquieu :checks and balances
 - Rousseau: General will
 - Beccaria: No cruel and unusual punishment
 - Diderot: *Encyclopedia* (education to spread Enlightenment thought)
 - Use of salons
 - Hosted by women (more power)
 - People could talk about politics, revolutionary ideas, culture, anything
 - Enlightened Despots
 - Monarchs who follow the ideals of the enlightenment when ruling
 - Joseph II (Austria): everything but failed in the end
 - Catherine the Great (Russia): more western, limit nobility, restrict torture
 - Frederick The Great (Prussia): religious freedom, ed. For all, free serfs, just trials, etc

- 17th and 18th Century Society
 - Marry for Love but still patriarchal
 - Russian Nobility = Boyars
 - Prussian Nobility = Junkers
 - Agricultural Revolution (1600s and 1700s)
 - Charles Turnip Townsend : crop rotation
 - Jethro Tull: seed drill
 - Cornelius Vermuyden: drainage techniques
 - Moved Europe toward commercialization of farming and a market based economy
 - Enclosure Movement
 - Unless worked there, closed off land to all other
 - Like fencing
 - Forced peasants into cities; increased urbanization
 - Cottage Industry
 - Merchants gave resources to families in cottages and told them to make product
 - Low quality and slow
 - Will lead to Industrial Revolution
 - Population greatly increased
 - Healthy immune systems from New World crops
 - Potato
 - More food from Agricultural Revolution
 - Decline in diseases such as the Plague
 - Mercantilism
 - More export than import
 - Country rely on itself
 - Use of colonies
 - European powers still used colonies and expanded their control over them
 - Referred to as Maritime Empires
 - Consumer Revolution
 - Coffee houses
 - More spending power
 - Consumer goods from overseas increased
 - Urbanization
 - Sanitation issues
 - New social classes
 - Poverty and crime
 - Prostitution increased
 - Marginalization of groups
 - 18th Century Wars
 - War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)
 - Causes
 - Louis XIV grandson would inherit all Austrian and Spanish land
 - William III of Orange allied w/ others to stop him
 - Led to Treaty of Utrecht (described above)

- War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)
 - Causes
 - Charles VI only had daughter (Maria Teresa) and had agreement that other countries wouldn't attack or dispute her
 - Called Pragmatic Sanction (1713)
 - Prussia (Frederick the Great) violated it by trying to take Silesia, a resource rich area he was interested in
 - Events
 - Maria Teresa had to protect from Prussian Frederick the Great
 - Spilled over into the colonies
 - Results
 - Even w/ her alliances, Austria was defeated
 - Prussia got Silesia
- Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
 - Cause
 - Austria wanted to take back Silesia from Prussia
 - Events
 - Continental and colonial (French and Indian War)
 - Prussia won again w/ English funding
 - On Colonies, France and Britain fought for territory
 - North America and India
 - Treaty of Paris (1763)
 - Ended it
 - F lost all colonial territory in N. America
 - B now main colonial power
 - Austria kept Netherlands
 - Prussia keeps Silesia
- American Revolution (1775-1783)
 - Debt = taxes on B colonies
 - Colonies upset and mad so revolted
 - Allied with French (Lafayette)
 - Treaty of Paris (1783) = America won
- French Revolution (1789-1799)
 - BEFORE: bad situation, low standard of living
 - Causes
 - Long term
 - Influenced by American revolution
 - Criticism due to enlightenment ideals
 - The Three Estates didn't reflect what the classes actually wanted or were like
 - 1st: clergy
 - Lots of rights and no taxes
 - 2nd: nobility
 - Lots of control, no taxes, rich
 - 3rd: everyone else

- Taxed heavily and very oppressed
- Short term
 - Famine and poverty
 - High bread prices
 - Budget Issues
 - Too much money spent on wars = broke
 - Financial and Political monarch problems (Louis XV and Louis XVI very incompetent and weak)
- Stage 1: Moderate Stage (1789-1792) (Constitutional Monarchy)
 - Meeting of Estates General (May to June of 1789)
 - Cahiers
 - List of grievances about monarchy and life
 - 3rd estate wanted more of a say when it came to voting = division
 - Tennis Court Oath
 - 3rd Estate locked out so met at Tennis court
 - Created new constitution
 - Fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1789)
 - Revolt of Poor and Oppressed
 - Peasants ravished countryside and sent nobles to flee the country for their lives (nobles that fled were called emigres)
 - National Assembly Reforms
 - August Decrees
 - Equal taxation and no feudalism
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
 - Civil Constitution of the clergy
 - Women's March on Versailles (October 1789)
 - Forced Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to come back to live in Paris
 - Establish a Constitutional Monarchy with new constitution
 - 83 departments and nobility abolished
 - Emergence of Radicals (Jacobins and Sans-Culottes)
 - Flight to Varennes (July 1791)
 - Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette tried to escape but were caught and placed under house arrest
 - International Reactions
 - Conservative
 - Gradual change and reform
 - Led by Edmund Burke
 - Liberal
 - Revolution was providing new rights
 - Led by Thomas Paine

- Outbreak of War
 - Coalitions formed against France and ideas of rev.
 - The Coalitions
 - 1st: France losing but then won b/c Austria and Prussia more focused on partition of Poland
- Stage 2: National Convention (Reign of Terror) (Republic) (1792-1795)
 - National Convention Established
 - France a republic
 - Louis XVI executed (January 1793)
 - Marie Antoinette executed (October 1793)
 - Military issues
 - Internal revolts and invasions
 - Committee of Public Safety formed in response to chaos
 - Led by Robespierre, Danton, and Marat. They would send spies to find any suspicious people that MIGHT be enemies of the revolution even if innocent
 - Law of Suspects
 - Reign of Terror
 - Most people caught were innocent and given unfair trial = guillotined
 - Moved the country to a deist nation; attempted to make France more secular
 - Robespierre shouted down in July 1794 and executed
- Third Stage: The Directory (Republic/oligarchy) (1795-1799)
 - New constitutionalism
 - Bicameral legislature
 - Offices for property owners
 - Republic
 - Executive body = 5 directors
 - Middle Class Control
 - Remove all economic reforms
 - Disband worker unions & encourage patriarchy
 - Directory Problems
 - Uprisings
 - Sans-Culottes revolted, wanted socialism
 - Aristocracy
 - Economic Issues
 - Bribes and high prices
 - Annulment and bias during elections
 - The Directory was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799 via a coup

- Napoleon Bonaparte
 - Took over France after a coup in November 1799
 - He formed a consulate
 - He made himself consul for life in 1802
 - He crowned himself emperor in 1804
 - Domestic Policies
 - He implemented various reforms
 - Careers open to talent
 - New education system
 - Centralized bureaucracy
 - Napoleonic Code of 1804
 - Concordat of 1801
 - He went against the rights of the people and manipulated people
 - Secret police were used to crush dissent
 - Censorship was heavily used against the French people as well
 - Military Actions
 - Napoleon used new military tactics and artillery to take over directly or indirectly much of the European continent by 1810
 - He spread the ideas of the revolution and Napoleonic Code in the process
 - Napoleon's empire started to fall apart by 1810
 - Continental system was a disaster
 - Guerilla warfare in Spain
 - Invasion of Russia 1812
 - Napoleon was defeated in 1814 and forced into exile to Elba
 - He came back in 1815, but was defeated finally at Waterloo
 - Exiled a final time to St. Helena
 - Congress of Vienna met