

KEY POINTS Chapter 16
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Essential Question: What new ideas arose in this time period that forever changed European society?

Identify:

humanism - renaissance culture focused on humankind as a center for artistic and intellectual pursuits. Religious beliefs were not attacked, but religious principles were no longer predominant, all the cool kids didn't promote religious principles.

Martin Luther - a german monk who was convinced that only faith could gain salvation, monks could marry, and he wanted to translate the bible from latin so ordinary people could have direct access to the teachings. Lutheran Protestantism urged state control of church.

Jean Calvin - a church inspiring frenchman who established his base in the swiss city of geneva, calvinist churches believed in god's predestination of thows who would be saved. Calvinist churches also promoted the idea of wider access to government, broader education, and ministers were preachers of god's word

proletariat - people without access to wealth-producing property, victims of the higher productivity and better trade and transport facilities of the commercial revolution

Gutenberg - invented movable type, printing, building on chinese printing technology. This led to books being widely distributed.

mercantilism - the most universal economic theory at the time. Governments should promote the internal economy and improve tax revenues and to limit imports from other nations, so money is not lost to enemy states.

The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce

Where did the European Renaissance begin?

Italy

Who were some of the prominent figures of the Italian Renaissance?

Nicolo Machiavelli - political theory

Petrarch and Boccaccio - promoted classical literary canons against medieval logic and theology

Leonardo da Vinci - realistic view of body in art, da vinci code ;)

Michelangelo - applied classical styles in painting to sculpture

Describe the changes that occurred in Western culture with regards to religion during this period.

Religious principles were downplayed and humanism was the focus

Explain how leaders of the Italian city-states justified their rule.

on the basis of what they could do to advance general well-being and their city's glory.

When did the Northern Renaissance begin?

1450 after italy was invaded by french and spanish monarchs

How did the Northern Renaissance differ from the Italian Renaissance?

Northern Renaissance people were more religious

What remained the same in Europe despite the new ideas introduced during the Renaissance?

Outside of italy, Kings were still confined by the political powers of feudal landlords, ordinary people's lives went on unaffected, economic life also changed little.

Who invented the printing press?

Johannes Gutenberg

What changes resulted in Europe from the invention of the printing press?

Books were distributed in greater quantities, expanded audience for renaissance writers, disseminated religious ideas. Literacy began to gain ground.

Describe what the European-style family was like.

Focused on nuclear family, late marriage age, focused on parents and children

When/how/why did the Reformation start?

Began with Martin Luther's ideology in 1517 and took place during the 16th century. Martin Luther protested many catholic beliefs.

What reforms to the Catholic Church were proposed by Luther?

Priests could marry

Only faith could gain a person salvation

Challenged Authority of the pope

Bible should be translated from latin

Explain why many German princes supported Luther?

They saw an opportunity to gain more power because their leader, the holy roman emperor, remained catholic. Princes who were protestant could increase their independence and seize church lands.

Explain why many peasants supported Luther?

They saw Luther's attacks on the authority as approval for their own social rebellion against the landlords.

Why did Henry VIII set up the Anglican church?

to challenge papal attempts to enforce his first marriage which had failed to produce a male heir

What was the basis of Jean Calvin's religious ideas?

calvinism insisted on God's destiny for those who would be saved

Explain how the Catholic church responded to these changes.

they did not sit well under the protestant attack. They did not restore religious unity and defended southern europe, austria, poland, and much of hungary, and key points of germany for the catholic faith.

List 3 results of the Protestant and Catholic Reformations. (pgs 366-367)

A series of religious wars

reduced german power and prosperity for a full century

english civil war in 1640

Which countries gained power from the changing political balance?

France, Netherlands, Britain, and briefly Spain

Describe what popular beliefs changed with the Protestant and Catholic Reformation.

People resisted the idea of miracles and other interventions in nature's course.

Greater concentration on family life

Growing literacy opened people to additional new ideas and ways of thinking

Why did price inflation occur in Western Europe at this time?

The huge import of gold and silver by spain from its new colonies in latin america jacked prices up

What types of manufacturing developed in Western Europe?

Shoemaking, pottery, metalworking, and other manufacturing specializations arose in both rural villages and the cities.

Explain what the proletariat is? Give an example.

Someone without access to wealth producing property

A manufacturing worker is a proletariat

What types of conflicts arose as some failed to benefit from the commercial revolution?

Rebellions by peasants

Science and Politics: The Next Phase of Change

When did the scientific revolution take place?

during the 17th century

What advances are associated with each of the following

Copernicus - disproved the hellenistic belief that the earth was the center of the universe

Galileo - publicized copernicus's discoveries while adding his own basic findings about the laws of gravity and planetary motion

Descartes - established the importance of critical review of all received knowledge

Vesalius - astronomical work gained great precision

Kepler - important in the study of planetary motion, his discoveries not only advanced knowledge but also implied a new power for scientific research in its ability to test and often overrule accepted ideas

Harvey - demonstrated circular movement of blood in animals

Newton - set forth the basic principles of all motion

Bacon - urged the value of careful empirical research and predicted that scientific knowledge could advance steadily

What new and improved instruments helped advance scientific research?

microscopes and improved telescopes

How were scientific advances spread?

scientific institutes

What effect did the scientific revolution have on Christian beliefs?

Christian beliefs in human sinfulness crumbled in the view of the intellectuals' view of human nature as basically good.

What was an absolute monarchy?

The king or queen has absolute power over all aspects of his/her subjects' lives. Although some religious authorities may be able to discourage the monarch from some acts and the sovereign is expected to act according to custom, in an absolute monarchy there is no constitution or legal restriction on the monarch's power.

List the ways French kings went about building up their power.

Stopped convening the medieval parliament and passed laws as they saw fit, they literally blew up castles of disagreeing nobles, they appointed a growing bureaucracy drawn from the merchants and lawyers, they sent direct representatives to the outlying provinces, and professionalized the army

What groups staffed the growing French bureaucracy?

Merchants and Lawyers

Which French king exemplified absolutism? List his achievements

King Louis XIV

gave the government cultural role beyond the previous levels

encouraged science

standardized French language

kept nobles busy with social functions so they couldn't interfere with the government

Explain how mercantilism worked.

Government should promote internal economy to improve tax revenues and to limit imports from other nations, so no money is lost to enemy states. Louis XIV set tariffs on imported goods and encouraged colonies to help proliferate the internal manufacturing machine at home

Where else did an absolute monarchy develop?

Spain, Central European States, Prussia, eastern Germany, Austria-Hungary,

Where did parliamentary systems develop?

Britain and the Netherlands and western Europe

At the end of the Glorious Revolution in England what powers were given to Parliament?

it gained the right to approve taxation which allowed it to monitor or initiate most major policies

Summarize John Locke's political argument.

Power should come from the people, not from the divine right to royal rule

List what characteristics were common in the European nation-states.

people shared a common culture and language

The West by 1750

What changes were made in Prussia by Fredrick the Great?

he expanded economic functions, and introduced greater freedom of religion.

What were enlightened despots?

a form of absolute monarchy or despotism in which rulers were influenced by the Enlightenment. Enlightened monarchs embraced the principles of the Enlightenment, especially its emphasis upon rationality, and applied them to their territories.

What was the focus of the major Western nation-states policies?

they produced recurrent warfare

Explain what the Enlightenment was.

the aftermath of the scientific revolution, this new movement continued to support scientific advance. pioneered the application of scientific methods to the study of human society. Rational laws could describe social as well as physical behavior .

What advances/ideas are associated with each of the following?

Adam Smith - set forth a bunch of principles of economic behavior

Denis Diderot - multifaceted leader of the french enlightenment

Mary Wollstonecraft - a feminist thinker, argued against the male-centered views of most other enlightenment thinkers

What basic set of principles about human affairs emerged as a result of the Enlightenment?

human beings are good, at least, improvable, they can be educated to be better, reason is the key to truth, and religions that rely on blind faith or refuse to tolerate diversity are wrong.

How were enlightened ideas spread?

Reading clubs and coffeehouses allowed many urban artisans and businessmen to discuss the latest reform ideas. Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Describe how attitudes about children and family changed during this period in Western Europe.

older methods of physical discipline were criticized in favor of more restrained behavior that would respect the goodness and innocence of children.

What examples showed that mass consumerism was spreading in Western Europe?

westerners began to buy processed products such as sugar, coffee, or tea from Indonesia and the West Indies

List what agricultural changes occurred in the late 17th century in Western Europe.

Potato became a staple crop

Nitrogen fixing crops

Stockbreeding

Seed-Drills

the use of Scythes instead of sickles

What was the domestic system?

a system in which capitalist merchants distributed supplies and orders and workers ran the production process for pay

Explain how manufacturers were shifting to an industrialized economy in Britain.

the spread of domestic manufacturing spurred important technical innovations designed to improve efficiency. Manufacturers spent more time managing their productions rather than doing their own work

What effect did agricultural changes, commercialism, and manufacturing have on the population in Western Europe?

It lead to population growth