

Review 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries (to mid 17th century science)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
1450	Gutenberg's Printing Press	
1453	Hundred Years War Ends	
1455-1485	War of the Roses	
1465	Ferdinand and Isabella are married	
1479	Spanish Inquisition Begins	
1487	Star Chamber creates	
1492	Jews and Muslims expelled from Spain	
1492	Columbus "discovered" New World	
1503-1506	Da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa	
1508-1512	Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel	
1513	<i>The Prince</i> is published	
1517	Johann Tetzel begins selling indulgences in Saxony	
1517	Luther posts his <i>95 Theses</i>	
1519	Zwingli spreads Protestantism to Zurich, Switzerland	
1519	Erasmus' translation of the New Testament	
1520	Thomas Munzer begins Anabaptist Movement	
1520	Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther	
1521	Diet of Worms - Martin Luther declared an outlaw	
1525	German Peasant Revolt	
1527	Henry VIII petitions the Pope to grant a divorce from Catherine of Aragon	
1527	Emperor Charles V sacks Rome	
1529	First mention of the term, "Protestant"	
1530	Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, annulled Henry and Catherine's marriage	

AP REVIEW PACKET #1

KEEP ALL YEAR!!!!!!

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
1531	Zwingli killed in battle	
1534	Act of Supremacy Passed	
1536	John Calvin published, <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>	
1539	Six Articles of Faith	
1540	Society of Jesus formed by St. Ignatius of Loyala - the Jesuits	
1541	John Knox begins Calvinist movement in Scotland	
1543	Copernicus' <i>On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres</i>	
1549	Thomas Cranmer published <i>Book of Common Prayer</i>	
1553	Mary becomes Queen of England	
1555	Peace of Augsburg	
1577	Rubens (Baroque painter) begins painting	
1558	Queen Elizabeth becomes Queen of England	
1588	Spanish Armada	
1590	Jansen invented the microscope	
1590s	Shakespeare begins publishing	
1603	Elizabeth I dies; James VI of Scotland becomes King of England	
1605	Bacon published <i>The Advancement of Learning</i>	
1608	Telescope invented	
1609	Kepler published, <i>On the Motion of Mars</i>	
1618	Thirty Years War begins	
1628	William Harvey developed thesis on the circulation of the blood	
1632	Galileo published, <i>Dialogues on the Two Chief Systems of the World</i>	
1633	Galilio put on trial and imprisoned	
1637	Descartes', <i>Discourse on Method</i>	
1642-1649	English Civil War (Cromwell)	
1648	Peace of Westphalia	
1687	<i>Principia Mathematica</i> published	

- 1) Identify Florence as the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance.
- 2) Explain the role that the Medici had in the creation of art in Florence.
- 3) Identify the following writers of this period:
 - a. Machiavelli - *The Prince*
 - b. Boccaccio - *The Decameron*
 - c. Erasmus - *In Praise of Folly*
 - d. More - *Utopia*
 - e. Montaigne - *Essays*
 - f. Castiglione - *Book of the Courtier*
 - g. A Kempis - *Imitation of Christ*
- 4) Recognize the Gutenberg's printing press helped spread the ideas of this period.
- 5) Understand that the Italian Renaissance was centered on individualism and on the glorification of human achievements in the spirit of the classical Greeks and Romans. The Northern Renaissance rejected the "pagans" and their myths (Greeks).
- 6) Identify Rome as the center of the "High Renaissance;" The Church again became the major patron of art (Julius II).
- 7) Identify the following Renaissance artists and name some of their works:
 - a. Botticelli
 - b. Bruegel
 - c. Donatello
 - d. Ghiberti
 - e. Da Vinci
 - f. Michelangelo
 - g. Raphael
- 8) Understand that women during the Renaissance began to read and write in larger numbers. The most famous female writer during this time was Christine de Pizan who wrote, *The City of Ladies*.
- 9) Be able to define humanism and recognize its impact on art and literature.
- 10) Identify the term, "new monarchies" as a new order where the monarch demonstrates more power than ever before. New Monarchs included Henry Tudor (Henry VII), Louis XI, and Ferdinand and Isabella.
- 11) Recognize the various examples of corruption in the Catholic Church - simony, nepotism, immoral popes and bishops. Also understand that the average clergy were uneducated and ill equipped to deal with a changing world.
- 12) Identify Wycliff and Hus as early critics of the Church.
- 13) Identify indulgences as the issue that finally made Luther act.
- 14) Understand that many German princes chose to leave Catholicism for political and economic reasons rather than religious ones.

- 15) Realize that Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli did not agree on very much especially the concept of transubstantiation. Zwingli denied all sacraments while Luther and Calvin agreed that only baptism and communion were supported by Biblical records.
- 16) Understand that when Luther translated the Bible into German that his spelling and grammar become the foundation for the German language.
- 17) Realize that when Luther translated the Bible it allowed for the average person to read the Bible for himself. This was a great challenge to the Catholic Church.
- 18) Identify Henry VIII's concerns that led to his request for a divorce. Realize that Henry was a devout Catholic who called for the swift death of both Luther and Galileo. Henry was given the title *Defender of the Faith* by the pope before wanting a divorce.
- 19) Understand that Catherine of Aragon was the daughter of Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain and that Catherine was the aunt of Charles V - the Holy Roman Emperor and without question that most powerful man of the age. Catherine's connections kept the Pope from granting the divorce.
- 20) Identify the Catholic Reformation (or Counter Reformation) as an effort to reform the Catholic Church. The Council of Trent was where this happened, but in actuality the Church reformed itself without admitting any issues brought up by Martin Luther were accurate. For example, the ended the practice of selling indulgences, but said that they could if they wanted to.
- 21) Religion became the major cause of wars in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 22) Identify the Peace of Augsburg as the agreement that allowed German princes to choose the religion of his principedom - *Cuius region, eius religio*.
- 23) Identify Huguenots as French Calvinists. Identify Catherine de Medici's order of St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre as the beginning of religious conflict in France. With the death of the last of Catherine's sons, the *War of the Three Henrys* begins with Henry of Navarre agreeing to convert to Catholicism (*Paris is Worth a Mass*).
- 24) In England, Mary I, the very Catholic daughter of Catherine of Aragon and the wife of Phillip II of Spain, begins to demand that England reconvert to Catholicism. She is called "Bloody Mary" for her efforts.
- 25) Elizabeth I of England was a POLITIQUE. This meant that she was more interested in politics than religion. She was protestant, but she did not condemn Catholics. Many plots were in place during her reign, primarily led by her Catholic cousin, Mary Queen of Scots. Elizabeth orders Mary executed. When Elizabeth dies she names Mary's Presbyterian son, James VI of Scotland, as her heir. England and Scotland have had the same monarch ever since.

- 26) Phillip II's Armada was defeated by Elizabeth; however, Phillip had other concerns in the Spanish Netherlands where the Protestants rebelled.
- 27) Recognize the Thirty Years War as the first war that involved all major European countries. There were several phases of the Thirty Years War. These were the Bohemian Phases, the Danish Phase, the Swedish Phase, and the French-Swedish (sometimes called International) Phase.
- 28) Identify the Peace of Westphalia as the treaty that ended the 30 Years War.
- 29) Protestants normally supported Protestants and Catholics normally supported Catholics. The exception was Catholic France who under the leadership of Cardinal Richelieu supported the Protestant princes in Germany. France wanted to end the power of the Habsburgs and so they supported the enemy of the Habsburgs (the enemy of my enemy is my friend).
- 30) Identify the major theological beliefs of Reformation leaders:
 - a. Martin Luther
 - b. John Calvin
 - c. Johann Zwingli
 - d. John Knox
 - e. Ignatius of Loyola
- 31) Be able to identify the following:
 - a. Copernicus
 - b. Kepler
 - c. Galileo
 - d. Harvey
 - e. Bacon
 - f. Descartes
 - g. Newton
- 32) The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution both impacted and were impacted by the age of exploration. As more science is advanced, then the more exploration is made. As more exploration is made, then more knowledge about the world is wanted. As more knowledge is desired, more science, more exploration, etc.

Past FRQs - Be prepared to answer.

1977

- To what extent and in what ways may the Renaissance be regarded as a turning point in the Western intellectual and cultural tradition?
- Trace the evolution of religious toleration as a political practice and assess the factors behind its development from the Reformation through the Enlightenment.

1978

- "Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night
God said 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."
The couplet above was Alexander Pope's way of expressing the relationship between the Scientific Revolution and Christianity. What was the effect of seventeenth-century science on Christianity, and how did each react to the other?

1979

- European monarchs of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries are often referred to as the "New Monarchs." What was "new" about them? Do their actions warrant this label?



- The chalice shown above on the left was used by sixteenth-century Roman Catholic priests in the celebration of the Mass; the wooden cup shown on the right is what he used to celebrate the Lord's Supper after he left the Church and became a follower of Martin Luther. How does the new cup reflect the theology and the ideals of the Reformation? {the chalice on the left is ornate, the one on the right is plain and wooden}

1980

- How did the disintegration of the medieval church and the coming of the Reformation contribute to the development of nation-states in Western Europe between 1450 and 1648?
- Explain how economic, technological, political, and religious factors promoted European explorations from about 1450 to about 1525.

1981

- Evaluate the relative importance of the religious rivalries and dynastic ambitions that shaped the course of the Thirty Years' War.

1982

- In the seventeenth century, what political conditions accounted for the increased power of both the Parliament in England and the monarchy in France?

1983

- "Luther was both a revolutionary and a conservative."

Evaluate this statement with respect to Luther's responses to the political and social questions of his day.

1984

- Compare and contrast the views of Machiavelli and Rousseau on human nature and the relationship between the government and the governed.
- How did the developments in scientific thought from Copernicus to Newton create a new conception of the universe and of humanity's place within it?

1985

- To what extent is the term "Renaissance" a valid concept for a distinct period in early modern European history?
- What were the responses of the Catholic Church in the 16th c. to the challenges posed by the Lutheran Reformation?

1986

- "The Reformation was a rejection of the secular spirit of the Italian Renaissance."

Defend or refute this statement using specific examples from 16th century Europe.

1987

- "The Protestant Reformation was primarily an economic event."

By describing and determining the relative importance of the economic, political and religious causes of the Protestant Reformation, defend or refute this statement.

- Analyze the ways in which both the theory and the practice of monarchy evolved in England from 1603 (the death of Elizabeth I) to 1688-1689 (the Glorious Revolution).

1988

- Describe and analyze the ways in which the development of printing altered both the culture and the religion of Europe during the period 1450-1600.
- "In the 18th century, people turned to the new science for a better understanding of the social and economic problems of the day."

Assess the validity of this statement by using specific examples from the Enlightenment era.

1989

- "In the 15th century, European society was still centered on the Mediterranean region, but by the end of the 17th century, the focus of Europe had shifted north."

Identify and analyze the economic developments between 1450 and 1700 that helped bring about this shift.

1990

- In 1519, Charles of Hapsburg became Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. Discuss and analyze the political, social, and religious problems he faced over the course of his imperial reign (1519-1556).

1991

- Describe and analyze the ways in which 16th century Roman Catholics defended their faith against the Protestant Reformation.
- Describe the new astronomy of the 16th and 17th centuries and analyze the ways in which it changed scientific thought and methods.

1992

- Using religious architectural styles as a starting point, explain how church interiors reflect the differing theologies and religious practices of Protestantism and Catholicism at that time.
- Analyze the changes in the European economy from about 1450 to 1700 brought about by the voyages of exploration and by colonization. Give specific examples.

1993

- In 1490 there was no such country as Spain, yet within a century it had become the most powerful nation in Europe and within another had sunk to the status of a third-rate power. Describe and analyze the major social, economic, and political reasons for Spain's rise and fall.
- Describe and analyze the changes in the role of Parliament in English politics between the succession of James I and the Glorious Revolution.

1994

- Explain the ways in which Italian Renaissance humanism transformed ideas about the individual's role in society.
- Between 1450 and 1800, many women gained power as rulers, some as reigning queens, others as regents. Identify two such powerful women and discuss how issues of gender, such as marriage and reproduction, influenced their ability to gain and exercise power.

1995

- Compare and contrast the attitudes of Martin Luther and John Calvin toward political authority and social order.

1996

- Assess the extent to which the Protestant Reformation promoted new expectations about social roles in the 16th century. Refer to at least two social groups in your assessment.

1997

- Focusing on the period before 1600, describe and analyze the cultural and economic interactions between Europe and the Western Hemisphere as a result of the Spanish and Portuguese exploration and settlement.

1998

- Compare and contrast the Lutheran Reformation and the Catholic Reformation of the 16th century regarding the reform of both religious doctrine and religious practices.
- Discuss how Renaissance ideas are expressed in the Italian art of the period, referring to specific works and artists.

1999

- Machiavelli suggested that a ruler should behave both "like a lion" and "like a fox." Analyze the policies of TWO of the following European rulers, indicating the degree to which they successfully followed Machiavelli's suggestion.

Choose two: Elizabeth I of England
Henry IV of France
Catherine the Great of Russia
Frederick II of Prussia

- Discuss the relationship between politics and religion by examining the wars of religion. Choose TWO specific examples from the following:
Dutch Revolt
French Wars of Religion
English Civil War
Thirty Years' War

2000

- "Leadership determines the fate of a country." Evaluate this quotation in terms of Spain's experience under Philip II.
- Explain the development of the scientific method in the 17th century and the impact of scientific thinking on traditional sources of authority.

2001

- Discuss the political and social consequences of the Protestant Reformation in the first half of the 16th century.

2002

- Compare and contrast the religious policies of TWO of the following:
Elizabeth I of England
Catherine de Medicis of France
Isabella I of Spain

- Analyze at least TWO factors that account for the rise and TWO factors that explain the decline of witchcraft persecution and trials in Europe in the period 1580-1750.

2003

- Explain how advances in learning and technology influenced fifteenth and sixteenth century European exploration and trade.

2003 B

- To what extent and in what ways did women participate in the Renaissance?

2004

- Analyze the influence of humanism on the visual arts in the Italian Renaissance. Use at least THREE specific works to support your analysis.
- Assess the impact of the Scientific Revolution on religion and philosophy in the period 1550 to 1750.

2004 B

- Explain the reasons for the rise of the Netherlands as a leading commercial power in the period 1550-1650.

2005 B

- Account for the growth and decline of European witch hunts in the period 1500 to 1650.

2005

- Using examples from at least two different states, analyze the key features of the "new monarchies" and the factors responsible for their rise in the period 1450 to 1550.
- Compare and contrast the motives and actions of Martin Luther in the German states and King Henry VIII in England in bringing about religious change during the Reformation.