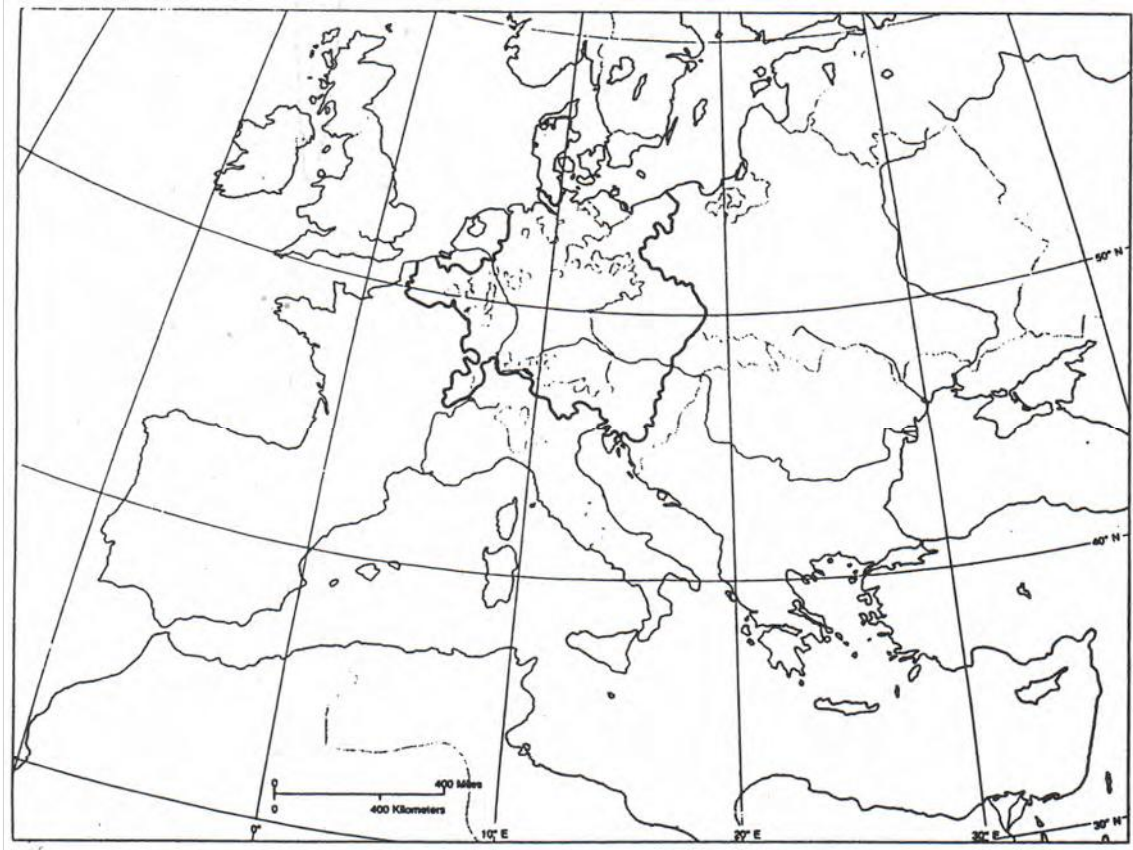


**Chapter 18 Reading Guide**

The Transformation of the West, 1450--1750 p.405--424



Using the maps on page 410 (Map 18.1) and 412 (Map 18.2):

- Mark Protestant countries with a *P* and Catholic countries with a *C*.
  - Mark absolute monarchies with an *A* and parliamentary governments with a *P*.
- A. Where were most Catholic countries located?
- B. Where were most Protestant nations?
- C. Is there any apparent connection between religious preference and the existence of absolute monarchy? Can you offer an explanation?

**THE FIRST BIG CHANGES: CULTURE AND COMMERCE, 1450--1650 p.407****The Italian Renaissance**

1. The word "Renaissance" means "rebirth" and describes Europe, especially Western Europe, from 1300 into the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Why did Western Europe need to be reborn? (HINT: The Roman Empire fell in 476 CE)
2. What lost some importance during the Renaissance?
3. What common influence did Machiavelli share with artists like da Vinci and Michelangelo?

4. Given your answer above, why does it make sense that the Renaissance began in Italy? (Keep in mind that it also began there because Italy was a major trading center with the Arab world and Eastern Europe following the Crusades)
5. Define “**Humanism**”
6. The Black Death killed about 1/3 of Europe’s population, more in some areas, during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. How could the plague have led to humanism?
7. What did the Italian city--state (ex. Venice & Genoa) leaders base their right to rule on that shares a commonality with contemporary US politicians?

### **The Renaissance Moves Northward**

8. How did new trade routes and the Americas cause the Renaissance to decline in Italy?
9. What did Northern humanists have in common with Thomas Aquinas?
10. What role did trade play in encouraging art?
11. Who was least affected by the Renaissance?

### **Changes in Technology and Family**

12. How did Asia contribute to the rise of the West?
13. How was Johannes Gutenberg important to both the Renaissance and literacy?
14. Describe the European family model and how it limited birthrates? (You have to THINK for that last part. Consider the traditions and advantages of extended families)

### **The Protestant and Catholic Reformations**

15. What are “**indulgences**”?
16. List some of the demands Luther included in his **95 Theses**.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
17. Why did German princes support Luther’s ideas?
18. What is “Protestantism” and what is the key difference with Catholic beliefs? (Look back at what Luther believed)
19. How did Protestant beliefs support trade in Europe?

20. Where was the Anglican Church based, who set it up, and for what primary reason?
21. What was the key idea of John Calvin?
22. How did Calvinism help promote the idea that the people should participate in government?
23. Your text states that Puritans (people who wanted to “purify” the Anglican Church of Catholic influence) brought Calvinism to North America in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. You’ve learned about these people since elementary school. What name do most Americans know them by? (HINT: Thanksgiving)
24. What part of Europe did the Catholic Church manage to hang on to?

### **The End of Christian Unity in the West**

25. What was a key outcome of the Protestant and Catholic Reformation in Europe?
26. In England in the mid--1600s, King Charles I was Catholic. This contributed to the English Civil War. What was the result?
27. The various bloody religious wars that broke out led to something that we enjoy today in America. What?
28. What country declined as a result of the religious strife in England?
29. Your text states that people became less likely to see a connection between God and nature during this time. How might the plague (Black Death) have played a part in that?
30. In what ways did Protestantism both help or hurt the plight of women?
31. What two things came together to promote literacy in Europe?

### **THE COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION p.412** **The Impact of the World Economy**

32. What led to European trade rising along with a greater variety of available goods?(HINT: the answer is not specifically outlined in the text – you will have to think about the global context, i.e. what else is happening around this time)
33. What did the large influx of gold and silver lead to and who benefitted the most?
34. What new trade development/innovation led to greater European involvement in countries around the world? (Note: This will play a key role in “imperialism” later)
35. The Industrial Revolution will not occur until the 18<sup>th</sup> century but colonies provided new \_\_\_\_\_ that will stimulate manufacturing and lead to the I.R.

36. How did Western European peasants begin to differ economically from Eastern European peasants as a result of trade?

### **Social Protest**

37. What is the “**proletariat**”?

38. Cite evidence of growing class tension in Europe. (This tension will be very important to both the French Revolution later and the work of Karl Marx on Communism)

39. How were women singled out for punishment in Western Europe and America during the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

### **THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION: THE NEXT PHASE OF CHANGE p.415**

40. Define “**Scientific Revolution**”

### **Did Copernicus Copy?**

41. Explain the significance of Copernicus’s work.

### **Science: The New Authority**

42. How was Kepler a product of both the new and old ways of thinking about the universe?

43. Who did Galileo get into trouble with because of his support for Copernicus’ ideas?

44. What did William Harvey contribute to science?

45. Francis Bacon tied scientific study to advancements in what other area?

46. Rene Descartes was skeptical of “received wisdom.” From the context, what do you think that term means?

47. What was Isaac Newton’s most important book called?

48. Newton described a system that all scientists today use and you learn in your science classes. What is it?

49. How did science help women?

50. Explain “**Deism**”

51. During the Middle Ages, faith/religion was paramount. During the later years of the Renaissance, what replaced it among educated elites?

52. What was the basic difference between the Christian view of human nature and the humanist intellectuals of the Scientific Revolution?

### **VISUALIZING THE PAST: Versailles p.417**

53. Your word of the day: “**idiosyncratic.**” Define it!

54. Now, explain why architects cannot be idiosyncratic while painters can.

### **POLITICAL CHANGE p.417**

#### **Absolute Monarchies**

55. How did the relationship between nobles and monarchs change following the religious wars in Europe?

56. The necessity of bigger militaries led to what regarding taxes?

57. What did the French system of royal power come to be called? Why?

58. What region was most influenced by France's political system?

#### **Parliamentary Monarchies**

59. How did Britain and the Netherlands differ from France regarding monarchial power?

60. The Glorious Revolution in England (shortly after the English Civil War) led to who assuming the dominant role in government?

61. John Locke argued that power comes from where?

62. If a government fails to protect the natural rights of the people, the people had the right to do what, according to Locke?

#### **The Nation--State**

63. Welcome to a very difficult but important concept: the "nation--state." Define what a nation--state is and then explain why the Roman Empire was not a nation--state.

64. How did the role of government change as the notion of nation-states emerged?

#### **THINKING HISTORICALLY: Elites and Masses p. 418**

65. According to your text, what effect do artisans have on manufacturing technology?

66. How does this run contrary to what Francis Bacon believed?

67. How did the advent of the European--style (i.e. nuclear) family affect colonization?

#### **THE WEST BY 1750 p.420**

##### **Political Patterns**

68. How did France's "absolute monarchy" system start to become not so "absolute" in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

69. How did the Columbian exchange play a role in the public policy of Fredrickthe Great?

70. What would a Confucianist say about the concept of "enlightened despots"? (HINT: Think about how Confucianists view the individual vs. society)

## **Enlightenment Thought and Popular Culture**

71. In what country was the Enlightenment centered?
72. What was the basic idea behind the Enlightenment's application to society?
73. What were some of the public policy changes as a result of Enlightenment ideas?
74. What was Adam Smith's book called?
75. What did he say about competition and government?
76. List the basic Enlightenment principles of human affairs:
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
77. Why do you think the Catholic Church was singled out for attack by the Enlightenment writers?
78. What was Mary Wollstonecraft's contribution to the Enlightenment?
79. How did life for children change during and after the Enlightenment?

## **DOCUMENT: Controversies about Women p. 421**

80. What are the main disagreements between the two documents?

## **Ongoing Change in Commerce and Manufacturing**

81. How did common people in Western Europe encourage their countries to seek out and exploit colonies?
82. Why would some people not eat potatoes?
83. The system of domestic manufacture discussed on p.397 is known as the "putting--out system," "cottage industry," or "workshop system." Describe how it worked.
84. Better food supplies had a positive benefit on Europe. Cite both the benefit and one particularly important source of food for poor people:
85. Manufacturing jobs helped what class of people? How was this group affected?

## **Innovation and Instability**

No questions – read it though, as it is a good chapter summary!