APW: Unit IV: Global Interactions (1450 CE – 1750 CE)
Chapter 23: THE TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE

1. Survey
2. Read chapter and do “New to you” vocab (5-15 words you are unfamiliar with that are not strictly “historical” terms).
3. Take notes on the chapter that thoroughly answer the study guide questions. Be organized and make them “studyable”.
4. As you are taking your notes, complete your ID terms in the given format on index cards.

DUE: 1/19

This chapter presents the dramatic transformation of Europe between 1500 and 1800 from a sub-region of Eurasia to a dynamic global powerhouse. Internal changes enabled the nations of western Europe, in particular, to assume preeminence. This transformation occurred simultaneously and on multiple levels. The chapter also considers state-building and social and economic change in Russia under Peter I and Catherine II.

- Religious transformation: The Protestant Reformation, launched by Martin Luther in 1517 in Germany, successfully challenged the monopoly of the Roman Catholic church on western Christendom. The printing press, recently introduced to Europe from China, advanced the ideas and texts of the Reformation throughout Europe.
- Political transformation: Powerful nation-states evolved with the resources and institutions to advance national interests abroad. At the same time, two models for political order emerged, represented by the absolutist monarchies of France and Spain and the constitutional monarchies of England and the Netherlands.
- Economic transformation: The emergence of capitalism is evident in changes to the structures of banking, finance, and manufacturing. Adam Smith advocated a free market economy, with prices and wages determined through competition.
- Intellectual transformation: New technologies and new scientific discoveries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries fueled debate about the nature of the universe and called into question the authority of the church in such matters. This discussion eventually led to the Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, an intellectual movement that raised important questions about the nature of humanity, religion, and political authority.

Historical Terms and Concepts to know
Who, What, Where, When, Why, and So What?

1. Martin Luther/95 Theses
2. Henry VIII
3. Council of Trent
4. Society of Jesus
5. Thirty Years’ War
6. Treaty of Westphalia
7. Charles V
8. Spanish Inquisition
9. Glorious Revolution
10. Louis XIV
11. Peter I
12. Catherine II
13. balance of power
14. capitalism

Study Guide Questions

1. Explain the origins and development of the Protestant Reformation.
2. Identify and discuss key features of the Catholic Reformation.
3. Explain the relationship between the Reformation, witch hunts, and the religious wars.
4. Discuss the attempted revival of empire in early modern Europe.
5. Compare and contrast the new monarchies of Spain, France, and England and the constitutional states in England and Holland.
6. Compare and contrast absolute monarchies in France and Russia.
7. Explain the rise of the European states system.
8. Identify and discuss key features of early modern European capitalist society and proto-industrialization.
9. Discuss the course and features of social change in early modern Europe.
10. Explain the causes and course of the scientific revolution and the Enlightenment.